

























THE  
STANFORD DICTIONARY  
OF  
ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES.



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THE

# STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

## ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES

*EDITED FOR THE SYNDICS OF THE UNIVERSITY PRESS*

BY

C. A. M. FENNELL, D.LITT.

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C. A. M. FENNELL, D.D.

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## INTRODUCTION.

THE main objects of this work are—*first*, to enable the ‘English reader’ to find out the meaning and history of the foreign words and phrases which occur so frequently in English literature; *secondly*, to register the increase of the English vocabulary directly due to the adoption and naturalisation of foreign words since the introduction of printing; *thirdly*, to record all English words of foreign origin which have retained or reverted to their native form. The smallness of the staff and the small number of contributors have made it inevitable that these objects should not be fully attained and that the work should be uneven, but it is hoped that the attempts may be found to have met with a satisfactory measure of success. More than 50 per cent. (*i.e.* more than 6400) of the articles of the Dictionary and Supplement are devoted to the first object, which is popular; while the general public cannot fail to find very many of the remaining articles both useful and interesting even if the second and third objects above mentioned be not widely appreciated.

The term “Anglicised” has been taken to mean (*a*) ‘borrowed and wholly or partly naturalised’, as *amity*, *bagatelle*, *calibre*, *calico*, *elegant*, *flummery*, *potato*; (*b*) ‘used in English literature without naturalisation’ (often, however, with more or less mispronunciation), as *amour* (Mod.), *café*, *embonpoint*, *enfant terrible*, *flotilla*, *genius*, *non compos mentis*, *onus probandi*; (*c*) ‘familiarised by frequent quotation’, such as *revenons à nos moutons*, *littera scripta manet*, *omne ignotum pro magnifico est*, *ora pro nobis*, which are not Anglicised at all in the strict application of the term, but which it is convenient to include with such phrases as *à tort et à travers*, *amende honorable*, *enfant terrible*, *non compos mentis*, *onus probandi*.

Several hundred carefully selected books have been read for the purpose of collecting the literary materials upon which the best part of the work is based.

When the University of Cambridge, in 1882, accepted the bequest of £5000 left by the late Mr J. F. Stanford to be employed in the production of a dictionary of “Anglicised Words and Phrases”, the notes and collections made by Mr Stanford himself with a view to such a work were carefully examined. Mr Stanford’s interpretation of the term “Anglicised” was found to be very free, in fact equivalent to that given above.

The following Scheme, which fairly represents Mr Stanford’s views of the scope of the work which he desired to found, was drawn up by a committee appointed by the Syndics of the Cambridge University Press, the editor being responsible only for the examples. The Rev. Prof. J. E. B. Mayor, the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. R. L. Bensly, Mr Aldis Wright, and Dr J. P. Postgate took part in the preparation of the Scheme.



## SCHEME.

It is proposed that this Dictionary, while not professedly including technical terms, embrace :—

1. All words and phrases of non-European origin<sup>1</sup> found in English literature, if borrowed *directly* (with or without change of sound or form) from non-European languages :

e.g. Words: *bulbul, bungalow, coffee, fellah, gobang, guinea, khaki, kismet, mahogany, pasha, ratan, proa, sago, selictar, seraph, shwanpan, sofa, tatty, toddy, tomahawk, tom-tom, ukase, umiack, vizier, waddie, wigwam, zenana.*

<sup>1</sup> Under "words and phrases", throughout this Scheme, are included (a) such foreign proper names as are frequently used as common words, and words formed from foreign proper names, and (b) frequently cited foreign proverbs and short epigrammatic sentiments :

e.g. (a) Names, &c.: *Alexander, Bordeaux, cicerone, Hector, Machiavellian, Mentor, pasquinade, philippic, shaloon, Sybarite, tontine, Vandal, vestal, volt, Zolaism.*

(b) Phrases: *ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte, cosa fatta capo ha, ohne Hast ohne Rast, omne ignotum pro magnifico est.*

2. All Latin and Greek words which retain their original form<sup>2</sup>, and all Latin and Greek phrases, in use in English literature :

e.g. Words: *animal, anemone, antennae, aroma, augur, epitome, genius, habitat, index, medium, omnibus, pallor, paraphernalia, phalanx, premium, radius, ratio, scoria, sinciput, siren, thesis, toga, tribunal, vertigo, zeugma.*

Phrases: *ad amussim, deus ex machina, flagrante delicto, hoc age, particeps criminis, per annum, timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, vade mecum, viva voce, ariston men hudor, hoi polloi, hysteron proteron, παθήματα μαθήματα, τὸ πᾶν.*

<sup>2</sup> That is *in general* their original spelling :

e.g. *Aloe, conclave*, &c., keep their old spelling but have lost their last syllable. We pronounce *query* and *quaere*, *ether* and *aether*, *sulphur* and *sulfur* identically, so that *query, ether, sulphur* keep their form with altered spelling. Such cases are rare. In most cases words which retain the original spelling of the Latin or Greek termination will be included. Words borrowed directly from Greek, as *anaesthesia, hydrophobia*, are regarded as unaltered in spite of the Latin method of transliteration.

3. All words and phrases borrowed directly from modern European<sup>3</sup> languages excepting French :

e.g. Words: *antic, barouche, droitzschka, Ewigkeit, floe, fresco, frowe, geyser, guerilla, palaver, pasado, polka, poodle, quass, ranche, regatta, roster, schnapps, senhora, veneer, waltz, yacht, Zeitgeist.*

N.B. Turkish is regarded as non-European.



Phrases: *alla moderna, che sara sara, ragione del stato, rosso antico, se non è vero è ben trovato, volti subito, auf wiedersehen, Sturm und Drang.*

<sup>3</sup> Including modern importations from the Celtic dialects which still survive in Great Britain:

e.g. *acushla, cairn, capercailzie, cromlech, dolmen, eric, gillie, kerne, loch, shebeen, shillelagh, skean, teague, Tory.*

4. All words and phrases borrowed from the French which retain the French pronunciation<sup>4</sup>:

e.g. Words: *chignon, coup, ennui, espièglerie, gendarme, jardinière, lorgnette, naïveté, penchant, razzia, soupçon, viveur, vol-au-vent.*

Phrases: *à outrance, cul de sac, de rigueur, enfant terrible, je ne sais quoi, noblesse oblige, revenons à nos moutons, sauve qui peut, tableau vivant, tour de force.*

<sup>4</sup> Words which approximately retain a definite characteristic French pronunciation of one prominent syllable or more will be included:

e.g. *aigrette, bagatelle, chagrin, chevron, envelope, guitar, hotel, ormolu, prestige, terrein.*

5. All words borrowed from French, Latin, and Greek, since the introduction of printing, whether now altered<sup>5</sup> or but imperfectly naturalised and now obsolete.

<sup>5</sup> That is, (a) all words borrowed from the French, which, having apparently come into use after A.D. 1470 (for 1471), are found in French form before A.D. 1612 (chosen so as to include Cotgrave's French-English Dictionary), or afterwards in French form in italics, &c., though their form or pronunciation or both be now altered; (b) all changed Latin and Greek words whose original form is found not earlier than 1470.

e.g. (a) *cab, kickshaws, passport, scene, sequel, synod, toupee, vivify*; (b) *centaur, pyramid, syntax, tetrastich.*

The work shall not professedly include dialectic forms.

An asterisk is to be prefixed to every article for which materials were found in Mr Stanford's collections, which materials in many cases consist of a number of extracts from periodical literature and newspapers. An asterisk is also to be prefixed to all quotations taken from Mr Stanford's collections.

Articles which deal with the fifth section of the Scheme have presented most serious difficulties, the words in question having been let alone by nearly all the few voluntary contributors, so that illustrative quotations have fallen seriously short just where they were in many respects most important. In very many cases there has been danger of including words which ought to be excluded because they prove to be, or will eventually prove to be, Middle English; as there is—with the notable exception of the New English Dictionary (*A—Consigner* and *E—Every*) edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray and Mr Henry Bradley—no full register of Middle English words derived from Latin and French. Consequently, as the Stanford *E* was worked off before the Part *E—Every* of the New English Dictionary came out, five words which have been included prove to have been found in Middle English, namely, *emblem, evacuation, evacue, evagation, evaporation*. However, only two instances of *evacue* (from the same author) are given in the Middle English



period, and only one instance of the four other words\*. It is therefore possible that about 30 words would have been wrongly inserted up to *Cassz* but for the information supplied by the New English Dictionary. It appears also that *elope* should have been excluded as a case of *adaptation* from Anglo-French instead of being included according to the previously current derivation from Dutch. On the other hand, *efforce* (sb.), *efforce* (vb.), *elegance*, *epilogation*, *equipare*, *erode*, *erosion*, and *esquadron* ought all probably to have been added under the fifth section of the Stanford Scheme to the 72 items of the kind which have been treated in the Stanford Dictionary between *E—Every*. The nouns ending in *-or* which have become or are becoming identical in spelling with Latin nominative forms in *-or*—such as *actor*, *administrator*, *contributor*, *error*, *honor*, *minor*, *posterior*, *sponsor*—have proved particularly troublesome, as many of them were Middle English derivatives from Anglo-French or French, and it seemed only fair to the public to take such merely English derivatives as *abrogator*, *alliterator*, *commiserator*, which, as to form, range with the words which come directly from Latin nominatives in *-or* or ultimately from accusatives in *-orem*. The indebtedness of the Stanford Dictionary to the New English Dictionary (up to *Cassz*) and to other dictionaries is especially heavy with regard to these words and those treated under the fifth section of the Scheme, both as to illustrative quotations and items of vocabulary (possibly 10 per cent. of the latter being due to the New English Dictionary up to *Cassz*). This portion of the work has been the least satisfactory, but still in many of the articles in question there has been compensatory success in supplementing previous researches, as for instance under *abarre*, †*abatement*, †*abbreviator*, *abdicator*, †*abettor*, †*abstersive*, †*acceptance*, *accorage*, *accrue*, †*accumulator*, †*adage*, †*adhere*, *adjournment*, †*adulterator*, †*aggregator*, *ample*, *amplitude*, *amity*, *amusement*, *anatomist*, *animator*, *annotator*, *anomal*, *anterior*, *antiphonal*, *aper(i)tive*, *apostrophe* (Gram.), *appetitive*, *architector*, *architrave*, *artifice*, *artist*, *atheism*, *attentive*, *attractive*, *ball*, *cannonade*, *cataplasm*, *catarrh*, *cavalry*, *caveson*, *ensor*, *cerote*, *citadel*, *citron*, *cornice*, *director*, *emigrator*, *epithem*, *epode*, *equipage*, *escalade*, *emotion*, *esplanade*, *estafette*, *estimator*, *etiquette*, *exiture*, *expulse*, *facility*, *falsify*, *fruition*, *gallery*, &c.

In cases of doubt whether a word is of French or Latin origin, it has been assumed that ecclesiastical words and words which occur first (so far as the incomplete evidence suggests) in translations from the Latin are rather adapted from Latin than adopted from French, and such words have accordingly been excluded. Words which are adapted from Latin, Greek, and French, are regarded as English coinages, following English models, the original adapter or adapters being no doubt in many cases quite unconscious that a fresh item was being added to the English vocabulary. Such adapted forms which made their first appearance in English dress are not included in this work, which professes to deal only with words and phrases which have appeared in foreign garb in English literature.

With regard to exotic words†—such rare specimens as are explained when used have been, as a rule, excluded; except in the case of names of vehicles, vessels, implements, coins, and commodities, which have no English names and seemed likely to be imported. For instance, *jinrikisha* was admitted long before the correspondence in the daily papers on the feasibility of introducing jinrikishas into London.

The editor and those who have given help in the revision have in very many cases

\* The following table shows the dates of the one or two earliest 'Stanford' quotations for these words and of Mr Bradley's two or three earliest quotations:

emblem	1589, 1598 St.	c. 1430, 1601 N.E.D.
evacuation	1533 St.	c. 1400, 1532 N.E.D.
evacue	1541 St.	c. 1400, c. 1400, 1541 N.E.D.
evagation	1502 St.	c. 1425, 1502 N.E.D.
evaporation	1533 St.	1398, 1533 N.E.D.

† For these words see also the Supplement.

‡ That is to say, words which have been neither wholly nor partially naturalised; such as names of foreign institutions, of articles which are unknown in Great Britain, or only seen in museums and collections, of foreign offices and dignities, &c., and foreign words which are seldom or never used except by writers addicted to interlarding their pages with foreign words and phrases.



had to trust to their memory to decide whether an exotic word or a phrase for which no quotation or only one had been found was sufficiently common in literature to be taken, and again they have often had to divine whether a word or phrase seemed likely to become more common than it was, so far as they knew, at the time it was under consideration. It would have been an endless and useless task to record all the words by which modern travellers and novelists have sought to give 'local coloring' to their narratives, such as numerous native words meaning 'milk', 'meat', 'rice', 'grass', 'horse', 'father', 'priest', &c., which have not been and are never likely to be Anglicised or to become familiar in English speech or literature. It has been thought well to omit geographical names applied only or mainly in trade to exports or in finance to stocks and shares; such as *Demerara* (sugar).

Many of the words which have been treated have severally developed in English a group of derivatives. No notice has been taken of such derivatives; e.g. *echo* and *naïve* have been treated, but not *echo*, vb., *echoic*, *echoless*, *echoy*, *naïvely*, *naïvety*.

A great many technical terms, which are employed in the fine arts, architecture, the drama, history, music, and rhetoric, appear with comparative frequency in general literature. Such terms therefore have been more freely admitted than terms relating to other arts and sciences.

The Syndics of the University Press, who settled the form and method of the Stanford Dictionary, decided to confine the etymology in the main to the indication of the language from which a word or phrase has been borrowed and of its native form and meaning, unless there was some *fresh* light to be thrown upon a derivation. Accordingly there are not very many full etymological paragraphs, but several of those which have been given will be found interesting, viz. those under *Abdalli*, *abdat*, *Abracadabra*, *Alchochoden*, *alerce*, *aliquot*, *almuten*, *avast*, *burgoo*, *chemist*, *complot*, *elixir*, *fanal*, *hubbub*, *sentinel*, *stockade*, *tornado*, while the assignment of a word to its native tongue supported by the illustrative quotations often corrects current derivations. For instance, many words hitherto derived from French have been assigned to Italian or Spanish; e.g. *comrade*, *crimson*, *scimeter*.

With regard to forms in *-ado*, it is in many cases difficult to determine whether a noun is borrowed from a Spanish form in *-ada* or an Italian form in *-ada* (Mod. It. *-ata*). Mr R. Seymour Conway has supplied a reference to Gröber's *Grundr. d. Roman. Philologie*, Bd. I. p. 530, § 69. These earlier Italian *-ada*'s have hitherto been ignored by English etymologists, though Florio gives several, e.g. *panada*, *pomada*, *scalada* (as well as *panata*, *pomata*, *scalata*), *frisada*, *rodomontada*. It is therefore almost certain that there were once in Italian the forms *gambada*, *stoccada*, *strappada*, and possibly *passada*, &c. In the 15th and 16th, and even the 17th and 18th centuries, unaccented Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian *a*'s were often turned into *o*'s in English loan-words, as in the forms *bagatello*, *bardello*, *barrico*, *berlino*, *bonano*, *borasco*, *botargo*, *chopine*, *comrade*, *grotto*, *hollock*, *junto*, *montero*, *potato*, *primero*, *salvo* (artillery), *stockade*, *tobacco*, *tobardillo*, *umbrello*, *visto*.

The accentuation of naturalised words has been approximately indicated by using - to represent an unaccented syllable, ' to represent an accented syllable, " to represent a comparatively strongly accented syllable. If the mark ' or " be repeated with regard to the pronunciation of one word, it is not implied that the two stresses are quite equal, nor is it implied that all syllables marked as unaccented have precisely the same stresslessness.

About 100,000 illustrative quotations with dates and references have been collected, over 30,000 having been supplied by voluntary contributors, and of the total amount some 40,000 have been used. The date of composition or first publication is placed



before a quotation. The date of the edition used (if not the first) is placed in brackets after the reference; in the case of reprints the date of the edition reprinted (if not the first) is placed before the reference.

Quotations from general literature which have been taken from other dictionaries have been specially acknowledged except in a few awkward cases (*e.g.* when a correction has been made upon verification) and perhaps in two or three instances (one has been discovered) through oversight. Indebtedness to dictionaries in respect of quotations from other dictionaries, cyclopaedias, glossaries, and works for which full indexes or concordances are available has not been specially acknowledged. A few such quotations or references are due to the New English Dictionary and to Prof. Skeat's Etymological Dictionary. Up to *Cassz* a very large number of literary quotations has been borrowed from the New English Dictionary, most of which have been specially acknowledged; and the editor is also indebted to that colossal and admirable work for several Old French forms, for the suggestion of some books, and for the names and addresses of persons likely to help. The high standard of excellence set by this work must influence all succeeding dictionaries relating to the English language, in sundry ways which it is not easy to specify in a short compass. The late Col. Yule's *Hobson-Jobson* has been a great help in the treatment of Anglo-Indian words. In the etymological treatment of Persian and Semitic words Prof. W. Robertson Smith has supplied almost everything of value; while the Rev. G. W. Collins gave useful assistance in this branch at the outset of the work. Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary and the 'Century' Dictionary have continually been consulted with advantage.

For careful revision and very many valuable suggestions the editor is under great obligations to Dr Henry Jackson (Trinity College, Cambridge); Prof. W. Robertson Smith (Christ's College, Cambridge); Mr R. J. Whitwell (Kendal); and to the Readers of the University Press.

Illustrative quotations from the following contributors are gratefully acknowledged:—From the Rev. J. Pierson, D.D. (Librarian of Alma College, Michigan, U.S.A.), about 12,000; from the Rev. W. H. Beckett (Chelmsford), over 4000; from Miss R. H. Busk, over 3000; from Mr J. Randall, over 2000; from the Rev. Dr A. Smythe Palmer (Woodford) and the Rev. Benjamin Talbot (Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.), over 1000 each; from the Rev. H. Thurston, S.J. (St Asaph), Mr F. G. F. Hutt, Mr R. J. Whitwell, Mr R. F. Sketchley (West Kensington), Miss Foxall (Edgbaston, Birmingham), Miss Gunning (Cambridge), several hundred each; from Dr J. A. H. Murray, Dr F. J. Furnivall, Dr Henry Phillips, Junr. (Philadelphia, U.S.A.), Miss Haig (Stirling), Mrs Stuart (Edinburgh), Miss Wilkinson (Cambridge), over 100 each; from the Rev. J. Smallpeice (St Bees, Carnforth), about 100; together with smaller quantities from Mr G. L. Apperson (Wimbledon), Mr J. Dykes Campbell (Kensington Gore), Dr R. S. Charnock (New Thornton Heath, Surrey), Mrs Damant (Cowes), Mr H. Johnson (Cambridge), Mr J. Y. Johnson (Funchal, Madeira), the Rev. W. J. Löwenberg (Bury, Lancs.), the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (Oxford), Mr M. Pearson (Frisby-on-the-Wreke, Leicester), Miss Margaret Westmacott, Mr R. J. Whitely (Plymouth), the Rev. W. B. R. Wilson (Dollar).

Prof. J. E. B. Mayor (St John's College, Cambridge) has kindly permitted the editor to use two richly annotated editions of Johnson's Dictionary.

Information on special points has been kindly furnished by Mr E. G. Browne, the Rev. Prof. G. F. Browne, Miss R. H. Busk, Prof. E. B. Cowell, the Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, Prof. T. McKenny Hughes, Dr A. H. Mann, the Rev. A. L. Mayhew (*Irish etymologies*), Prof. J. H. Middleton, Prof. A. Newton, Mrs Salmon, the Rev. Prof. W. W. Skeat, Prof. Sir T. F. Wade, K.C.B., Sir Richard Webster, Q.C., M.P. (the Attorney-General), Prof. C. E. Wilson, Sir H. T. Wood, K.C.B., Mr W. Aldis Wright, and others.



The editor's assistant, Mr F. G. F. Hutt, has displayed quite a genius for the kind of work, and his able and enthusiastic help has proved throughout of the highest value.

The Dictionary, including the Supplement, contains 12,798 articles (which treat of 13,018 words and phrases) and 2708 cross-references. The 12,798 articles are concerned with 10,927 words, 1813 phrases, and 278 quotations, proverbs, or maxims. The distinction between 'word' and 'phrase' has been in many cases arbitrary, as also, in fewer instances, has been that between 'phrase' and 'quotation'.

The 13,018 words and phrases comprise:—

French*	2617	Turkish, &c.	147
Latin*	3797	Aramaic, Ethiopic, Hebrew	133
Greek*	495	Dravidian	31
Italian	1199	Malay	47
Spanish	716	Russian	48
Portuguese	153	Chinese	25
Dutch	155	Japanese	27
German	205	African	31
Scandinavian	33	American Indian, &c.	81
Celtic	113	Various languages from which	
Hindoo	336	only a few words are taken...	134
Sanskrit	32	English* {from French 1380}	
Persian	162	{from Latin ... 653}...	2076
Arabic	225	{from Greek... 43}	

\* The French words which have not been naturalised, and the Latin and Greek words which have kept or reverted to their native form, are here classed separately from words derived from French or Latin, which have been altered or naturalised; as very many words of the class in question

are homologous with words which have been introduced too early or too late to be included in this work (see p. vii.). Words borrowed from other languages, whether adopted or adapted, are all counted together.







## SOME ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS USED IN THIS DICTIONARY.

A. D. ....	= Anno Domini.	Chin. ....	= Chinese.
A. V. ....	= Authorised Version.	Class. ....	= Classical.
abl., <i>abl.</i> ....	= ablative.	<i>collect.</i> ....	= collectively.
abs., <i>abs.</i> ....	= absolute.	<i>colloq.</i> ....	= colloquially.
<i>absol.</i> , absol. ....	= absolutely.	combin.....	= combination.
<i>abstr.</i> .....	= abstract.	<i>compar.</i> , compar.....	= comparative.
abt. ....	= about.	<i>concr.</i> ....	= concretely.
acc., <i>acc.</i> ....	= accusative.	<i>conj.</i> ....	= conjunction.
<i>act.</i> , act. ....	= active.	Cotgr. ....	= Cotgrave, <i>French and English Dictionary</i> (1611).
<i>adj.</i> , adj. ....	= adjective.	d. ....	= died.
<i>adv.</i> , adv. ....	= adverb.	Dan. ....	= Danish.
Afr. ....	= African.	dat. ....	= dative.
aft.....	= after.	Davies .....	= Davies, <i>Supplemental English Glossary</i> (1881).
<i>Alch.</i> .....	= Alchemy.	<i>def.</i> , <i>def.</i> ....	= definite.
Amer. ....	= American.	<i>demonstr.</i> , demonstr. ....	= demonstrative.
<i>Anat.</i> ....	= Anatomy.	deriv. ....	= derivative.
<i>Antiq.</i> ....	= Antiquities.	Dict. ....	= Dictionary.
App. ....	= Appendix.	dim. ....	= diminutive.
Arab. ....	= Arabic.	Du. ....	= Dutch.
Aram. ....	= Aramaic.	E. ....	= East, Eastern.
<i>Archæol.</i> ....	= Archæology.	<i>e.g.</i> , e.g. ....	= <i>exempli gratia</i> ('for example').
<i>Archit.</i> .....	= Architecture.	Eccl., Eccles., <i>Eccles.</i> ....	= Ecclesiastical.
art. ....	= article.	Ed. ....	= Edition.
<i>Astrol.</i> ....	= Astrology.	Egypt. ....	= Egyptian.
<i>Astron.</i> .....	= Astronomy.	<i>Electr.</i> ....	= Electric, Electrical.
<i>attrib.</i> , attrib. ....	= attributively.	Eng. ....	= English.
B. C.....	= Before Christ.	<i>Entom.</i> .....	= Entomology.
Beau. and Fl. ....	= Beaumont and Fletcher.	<i>esp.</i> , <i>esp.</i> ....	= especially.
bef. ....	= before.	Eth. ....	= Ethiopic.
Beng. ....	= Bengali.	etym.....	= etymology.
<i>Bibliogr.</i> ....	= Bibliography.	Fairholt .....	= Fairholt, <i>Costume in England</i> (1846).
Bk. ....	= Book.	Fam.....	= Family.
<i>Bot.</i> ....	= Botany.	<i>fem.</i> ....	= feminine.
Bot. ....	= Botanical.	fl. ....	= flourished.
Braz. ....	= Brazilian.	Florio .....	= Florio, <i>World of Words</i> (1598).
C. ....	= <i>Century Dictionary</i> , edited by Prof. W. D. Whitney.	fol.....	= folio.
c. ....	= century.	<i>Fortif.</i> ....	= Fortification.
C. E. D. ....	= <i>Cassell's Encyclopædic Dictionary</i> .	Fr.....	= French.
Camd. Soc. ....	= Camden Society.	fr. ....	= from.
Cant.....	= Canto.	Gael.....	= Gaelic.
Carib. ....	= Caribbean.	<i>gen.</i> , gen. ....	= genitive.
cc. ....	= centuries.	<i>Geol.</i> ....	= Geology.
cf. ....	= compare ( <i>confer</i> ).		
ch. ....	= chapter.		
<i>Chem.</i> ....	= Chemistry.		



Ger. ....	= German.
gerund. ....	= gerundive.
Gk. ....	= Greek.
Gram. ....	= Grammar.
Halliwell .....	= Halliwell, <i>Edition of Nares' Glossary</i> (1876).
Heb. ....	= Hebrew.
Hind. ....	= Hindoo.
Hist. ....	= History.
Hortic. ....	= Horticulture.
i. e., i. e. ....	= id est ('that is').
ib. ....	= ibidem ('in the same place', in the same work).
imperat. ....	= imperative.
Ind. ....	= Indian.
ind. ....	= indicative.
indef. ....	= indefinite.
inf. ....	= infinitive.
interj. ....	= interjection.
intr. ....	= intransitive.
Introd. ....	= Introduction.
Ir. ....	= Irish.
It. ....	= Italian.
J. ....	= Johnson, <i>Dictionary of the English Language</i> (1755).
Jap. ....	= Japanese.
Jodrell .....	= Jodrell, <i>Philology of the English Language</i> (1820).
L. ....	= Latham, <i>Edition of Todd's Johnson's Dictionary</i> (1866).
l. c. ....	= locus citatus ('the passage quoted'), loco citato ('in the passage quoted').
Lat. ....	= Latin.
Leg. ....	= Legal.
Lib. ....	= Liber ('book').
Lit. ....	= Literature.
lit. ....	= literally.
Log. ....	= Logic.
LXX. ....	= Septuagint.
Mahr. ....	= Maḥratta.
Malay. ....	= Malayalam.
marg. ....	= margin.
masc. ....	= masculine.
Math. ....	= Mathematics.
Med. ....	= Medieval.
Med. ....	= Medicine.
Metall. ....	= Metallurgy.
metaph. ....	= metaphorically.
Mid. ....	= Middle.
Mil. ....	= Military.
Mod. ....	= Modern.
Mongol. ....	= Mongolian.
Mus. ....	= Music.
Mythol. ....	= Mythology.
N. ....	= North, Northern.
N. & Q. ....	= <i>Notes and Queries</i> .
N. E. D. ....	= <i>New English Dictionary</i> , edited by Dr J. A. H. Murray and H. Bradley, Esq., M.A.
Nares .....	= Nares, <i>Glossary</i> (1812).

Nat. Order .....	= Natural Order.
neut., neut. ....	= neuter.
No. ....	= number ( <i>numero</i> ).
Norm. ....	= Norman.
Numismat. ....	= Numismatics.
Obs., obs. ....	= obsolete.
orig. ....	= originally.
Ornith. ....	= Ornithology.
Palsgr. ....	= Palsgrave, <i>Lesclairissement de la Langue Francoyse</i> (1530).
part. ....	= participle.
pass. ....	= passive.
perf. ....	= perfect.
Pers. ....	= Persian.
pers. ....	= person.
Peru. ....	= Peruvian.
Pharm. ....	= Pharmacopoeia.
Philol. ....	= Philology.
Philos. ....	= Philosophy.
phr. ....	= phrase.
Physic. Geog. ....	= Physical Geography.
Physiol. ....	= Physiology.
pl., pl. ....	= plural.
Poet. ....	= Poetical.
Port. ....	= Portuguese.
pr. ....	= printed.
Pref. ....	= Preface.
prep. ....	= preposition.
pres. ....	= present.
prob. ....	= probably.
pron. ....	= pronoun.
pronom. ....	= pronominal.
Pros. ....	= Prosody.
Prov. ....	= Provençal.
Pt. ....	= Part.
q. v., q. v. ....	= quod vide ('which see').
qq. v., qq. v. ....	= quae vide ('which see', of more than one reference).
quot. ....	= quotation.
quott. ....	= quotations.
R. ....	= Richardson, <i>English Dictionary</i> (1836—7).
R. V. ....	= Revised Version.
reflex. ....	= reflexive.
Rhet. ....	= Rhetoric.
r° ....	= recto.
Rom. ....	= Roman.
Russ. ....	= Russian.
S. ....	= South, Southern.
s. v. ....	= sub verbo ('under the word').
sb., sb. ....	= substantive.
Sc. ....	= Scotch.
sc. ....	= scilicet ('supply').
Scand. ....	= Scandinavian.
Sci. ....	= Science.
Sclav. ....	= Slavonic.
Shaks. ....	= Shakespeare.
sig. ....	= signature.
sing., sing. ....	= singular.
Skt. ....	= Sanskrit.



Soc. .... = Society.  
 Sp. .... = Spanish.  
*spec.* .... = special, specially.  
*specif.* .... = specifically.  
 Spens. .... = Spenser.  
 St. .... = Stanford.  
*subj.* .... = subjunctive.  
*superl.* .... = superlative.  
 Swed. .... = Swedish.  
 Syr. .... = Syrian.

T. .... = Todd, *Edition of Johnson's Dictionary* (1818).  
*techn.* .... = technical, -ally.  
 Test. .... = Testament.  
 Teut. .... = Teutonic.  
*Theatr.* .... = Theatrical.  
*Theol.* .... = Theology.  
 Tr. .... = Translation of.  
 tr. .... = translation.  
*trans.* .... = transitive.  
 Turk. .... = Turkish.

U. S. .... = United States.

*v. l.* .... = varia lectio ('variant reading').  
*vb.*, *vb.* .... = verb.  
*vbl.* .... = verbal.

*v<sup>o</sup>* .... = verso.  
 Vol. .... = Volume.  
*vv. ll.* .... = variae lectiones ('variant readings').

W. .... = Webster, *English Dictionary* (1880, 1890).  
 W. .... = West, Western.  
 Wks., *Wks.*, .... = Works.

Yule .... = Yule-Burnell, *Hobson-Jobson* (1886).

ZDMG .... = Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft.  
 Zool. .... = Zoology.

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\* ..... *implies* (before an article or quotation) commented upon or illustrated by the late Mr J. F. Stanford.  
 — ..... = (before a quotation) same date and book as the previous quotation.  
 — ..... = (after a quotation) by the same author as the previous quotation.  
 = ..... *denotes* 'equivalent to' or 'meaning'.  
 \* ..... *implies* (before or on both sides of a word in an article) that the form is unrecorded.  
 ' ..... = Semitic *ain*, when not used as an ordinary inverted comma.

## ERRATA.

- à la mode** 3, quot. 1727:—For 'Purient' read 'Prurient'; and for 'III.' read 'ch. xii. § 3'.
- accedence**:—Insert '[N. E. D.]' after last quot.
- adaulet**:—For last word of article read '*adālat*'.
- Alfurcan**, quot. 1665:—For '*ib.*' read 'SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*'
- beegah**, 4th and 5th lines of article:—Transpose 'former' and 'latter'.
- ben trovato**:—For '*sl*' read '*se*'.
- camisado**:—For 'Oudin' read 'Minsheu'.
- capias**:—For quot. under date 1608 read 'Do but send out your *Iterum Summoneas* | Or *capias vt legatum* to attach | And bring him *viua voce*, tongue to tongue'.
- caste**, 5th line of article:—For '*Kshetriyas*' read '*Kshatriyas*'.
- certi finis**:—For '*finis*' read '*finēs*', and delete bracket.
- chetvert**, 2nd line of article:—For '3' read '6'.
- chicane**, last line but one of article:—For '*changān*' read '*chaugān*'.
- cioppino**:—For 'Lat.' read 'It.'
- cremona**<sup>2</sup>:—For '*Krumhorn*' read '*Krummhorn*'.
- disembogue**, I. 2:—Delete quot. 1658.
- Eden**:—For '*Ēden*' read '*ēden*'.
- estacade**<sup>2</sup>:—Delete article.
- eta**<sup>2</sup>, 5th line of article:—For 'open' read 'close'.
- frowe**:—For '*vruiow*' read '*vrouw*'.
- galère**, 3rd line of article:—For 'has' read 'had'.
- hadjee**:—Transfer quott. dated 1623, 1684, 1717 to **khodja**.
- hanoum**:—For '*khanūm*' read '*khānam*'.
- P. 443/2:—For last line read 'hoja: Turk. or Pers. See **khodja** or **khoja**'.
- inferior**, I. 2:—Transfer quot. dated 1596 to I. 1.
- la spada**:—For 'Sp.' read 'It.'
- modéré**:—After '*sb.*:' add 'Fr.:'.
- ouvrier**:—After '*adj.*:' add 'Fr.:'.
- rus in urbe**:—For 'Late Lat.' read 'Lat.'; and add to definition 'a country-house in a city. See Martial, 12, 57, 21'.



# THE STANFORD DICTIONARY

OF

## ANGLICISED WORDS AND PHRASES.

**a**, *prep.*: It.: 'to, according to, on, in, for, with'. See It. phrases beginning with **a** (not **à** or **â**), **al**, **alla** (**a la**).

**a**, *prep.*: Sp.: 'to, according to, on, in, with'. See Sp. phrases beginning with **a** (not **à** or **â**), **al**, **alla** (**a la**).

**à**, *prep.*: Fr.: 'to, according to, for, on, at, in, with'. See **à la**, **à l'**, **au**, **aux**, and phrases beginning with **à**, **à l'** &c.

**â**, *prep.*: Lat.: 'from, by'. See **ab**.

**à bas**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'down with'; usually in angry exclamations, as—'**à bas Robespierre!**'.

1835 he was silenced with cries of '**A bas le tyran**': J. W. Croft, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 416 (1857). 1845 the populace...was not very ready to devolve the sovereign power, of which it had—to the tune of '**à bas les rois**'—possessed itself: *ib.*, i. p. 23. 1884 In Paris the latest cry of the proletariat has been **A bas la bourgeoisie!** A. JESSOPP, in *XIX Century*, Mar. 1897.

[Composed of **à**, *prep.*, = 'to'; **bas**, = 'low', 'short']

**à bâtons rompus**, *phr.*: Fr.: by fits and starts *lit.* 'with sticks broken'.

1883 The conversation having been of a friendly character, I conducted perhaps somewhat **à bâtons rompus**, will explain the reason why. General summary of it is preferable: *Standard*, Nov. 9, p. 5/4. 1886 answering absently and **à bâtons rompus**: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 163.

**a battuta**: It. See **battuta**.

**a bene placito**, *phr.*: It.: **Mus.**: 'at pleasure' written to indicate that something is left to the performer's discretion.

1794 **BENE PLACITO**, if you please, or if you will: *Short Pic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1740 J. GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

**a beneficio**, *phr.*: Lat. See **ab officio**.

1580 he may be suspended...**a beneficio**, if he be a clerk: GRILL, *Remains*, p. 454 (Parker Soc., 1843).

\***a Bengala**, *phr.*: It.: (lit up) with Bengal (lits); *lit.* 'in Bengal fashion'.

\*1874 in preparation for the Colosseo and Foro **a Bengala**: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

**à bis et à blanc**, *phr.*: Fr.: by hook or crook, in every possible way; *lit.* 'to brown and to white'.

[As Macdonnel and Webster give a wrong meaning, see quot. from Littré s.v. **bis**:—1732 **À bis**, à blanc, de toute façon...tout qu'en ce temps, **À bis**, à blanc, on veut qu'on croie, l'arange des gens à l'usage à M. de Vintimille contre l'unigenitus...faire service à la noble mblée, à bis ou à blanc, à tort et à droit, *Sat. Mén.*, p. 97.]

**à bras ouverts**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'with open arms' MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.* (1803).

1830 who received me **à bras ouverts**: Greville Mrs., Vol. i. ch. x. p. 359 (1875).

**a buena guerra**, *phr.*: Sp.: on fair terms *lit.* 'according to honourable warfare'.

1593—1622 The Spaniards...parled and invited us to surrender ourselves **a buena guerra** [sic]: R. HAWKINS, *Voy. into South Sea*, p. 294 (1878).

[The phrase is repeated, as if it was fair about 1600. **En buena guerra**, = 'by fair and lawful means']

A.C.: Lat. See **anno Christi**.

**à cheval**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on horse'(-back), astride. *Mil.*: crossing at right angles, of the position of troops or fortifications in reference to a road or river.

1876 **Cheval**—A body of troops is said to be "**à cheval**" on a road when it stretches perpendicularly across it: VOYLE, *Mil. Dict.* (3rd Ed.). 1884 **A cheval** as it was on the line of communications between Taitsan and Soochow, Quinsan was obviously a place of immense strategical significance: ARCH. FORBES, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. ii. p. 42 (N. York).

**à congruo**: Lat. See **ab**.

**à consequenti**, *phr.*: Lat. See **a parte ante**.

1565 it is an ill argument **A consequenti**, when, in two propositions, things utterly unlike shall be compared together; and the one, by no mean, can infer the other: CALPHILL, *Ans. to Mart.*, p. 73 (Parker Soc., 1846).

**à consiliis**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'counsellor'.

1573—80 if he were not before and be not now a consiliis, yea and a secretis too: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 28 (1884).

**à contrecœur**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'reluctantly'.

1832 laughing rather **à contrecœur**: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 153.

**à corps perdu**, *phr.*: Fr.: desperate, desperately; *lit.* 'at all hazards'.

1824 the...renegade **à corps perdu**, had a particular aversion to the subject: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 166. 1851 Some of her family...threw themselves **à corps perdu** into republicanism: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 75 (1857).

\***à coup de vent**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'as if in a gale'.

\*1874 flounces plaited **à coup de vent**: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

A.D.: Lat. See **anno Domini**.

**à délicieux**, *phr.*: Lat.: a favorite; *lit.* 'belonging to pleasures'.

1611 He hath...**bene à Délicieux** to the Courte: CORYAT, *Crudities*, Paneg. by B. Jonson, sig. b 4 v<sup>o</sup> (1776).

**à deux**, *phr.*: Fr.: of (or between) two.

1886 some keen happiness **à deux**; some two happy souls together blent: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 85.

**à dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter**, Lat.: *Log.*: the name of a fallacy. See quotation from Mill.

1646 The second is, **A dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter**, when from that which is but true in a qualified sense, an unconditional and absolute verity is inferred: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 11 (1686). *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 85. 1843 one of the obscurer forms of it [the fallacy of **changing the premises**], recognised by the schoolmen as the fallacy **à dicto, &c.** This is committed when, in the premises, a proposition is asserted with a qualification, and the qualification lost sight of in the conclusion; or oftener, when a limitation or condition, though not asserted, is necessary to the truth of the proposition, but is forgotten when that proposition comes to be employed as a premise: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 372 (1856).

**a Dio**, *phr.*: It.

1. 'to God'.

1577 And sweetly thus, good Gaskoigne went **a Dio**: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 27 (1868).

2. also **addio**, = 'adieu', *q.v.*

1828 **Addio** φεγγομενα ποδα my talking roses: Harrowian, p. 97.



\*à discretion, *phr.*: Fr.: 'at discretion', as much as one pleases.

1837 We...made our camels kneel down, unloaded, and then let them go free to browse à discretion: LORD LINDSAY, *Letters on Egypt* (1866). 1875 two large decanters of cold water with tumblers à discretion: LD. LYTTON, *Ken. Chill.*, Bk. II. p. 63. 1886 they feed daily à discretion at so much a meal: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 114/1.

à disparâtis: Lat. See *disparata*.

à droite et à gauche, *phr.*: Fr.: right and left; *lit.* 'to right and to left (hand)'.  
1847 The Queen amuses herself à droite et à gauche, is good-looking, and has graceful manners: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 205.

à fleur d'âme, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on a level with the soul', from a sympathetic point of view.

1883 The emotions of the characters seem to be felt by them, or at least are drawn by the author somewhat à fleur d'âme: *Acad.*, No. 600, p. 296/2.

à fleur d'eau, *phr.*: Fr.: 'at the level of (the) water'.

1882 there was, at the very least, sixty feet of the animal à fleur d'eau: BUCKLAND, *Notes and Jottings*, p. 397. 1883 Strong fortifications...placed à fleur d'eau, were powerless against the tremendous artillery: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 347/1.

à fond, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to the bottom', thoroughly; strengthened by adding *perdu*, 'lost'.

1809 That which ought to be done is to examine a subject of this kind à fond: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 366 (1838). 1886 Not only has every government the right, but it is also its duty, to make researches à fond perdu where the natural richness of the ground proclaims itself on the surface by clear and certain proofs: G. SCHWEINFURTH, in *Athenaeum*, Dec. 25, p. 865/1.

\*à fortiori, -e, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with stronger (reason)'; equivalent to the 'much more' of English Euclids. Thus 'if A is greater than B, and B is proved greater than X, a fortiori (or 'much more') is A greater than X'.

1588 his accommodation of this a fortiori to the chair of Peter, in this fashion, If those were to be heard who sat in the chair of Moses, much more those who sit in the chair of Peter: WHITAKER, *Disput.*, p. 427 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1606 Yet cannot hee either tacitly or à fortiori by virtue of this Maximè [sic] take unto him all the power which the said President has: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. 3, p. 52. 1789 A fortiori, what is to be expected from a grain of a much weaker stimulus? PETTIGREW, *Mem. of Dr. Lettson*, Vol. III. p. 250 (1817). 1847-9 pus contains more water than healthy, and a fortiori than hyperinotic blood: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 113/2. 1849-52 if this be not proved by subsequent inquiry, or a fortiori, if it be shown to be unlikely, then the argument arising from their co-development ceases to have much force: *ib.*, p. 1100/2.

a fresco: It. See *afresco*.

\*a futura memoria, *phr.*: It.: 'for future evidence'. Of witnesses in the Antonelli suit.

\*a gala, *phr.*: It.: in gala fashion; *lit.* 'according-to holiday'. See *gala*.

1886 The Stra Constantinopoli was illuminated a gala with gas: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 14, p. 218/3.

\*a giorno, *phr.*: It.: 'like (lit. according-to) daylight'.

1882 The lights were softened by judicious shades, and set off the whole scene a giorno, as giorno should be, clear but not obtrusive: HERM. MERIVALE, *Fancit of Balliol*, I. p. 191. 1883 Viewed (Stafford House) when lighted a giorno: LD. R. GOWER, *Reminisc.*, I. 5.

\*à huis clos, *phr.*: Fr.: 'with closed doors'.

à jamais, *phr.*: Fr.: 'for ever'.

1761 Adieu, I am, à jamais, yours [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 252 (1853).

à l': Fr. See à la, au.

à l'agonie, *phr.*: Fr.: in the death-struggle. See à la 3.

1848 no one has the least faith in the duration of the present form of government, and many believe it to be already à l'agonie: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 276.

à l'aimable: Fr. See à la 2.

à l'Allemande: Fr. See *allemande*.

\*à l'Anglaise, *phr.*: Fr.: in the English style, fashion, mode. See à la 2.

1739 We supped à l'Anglaise. Imprimis, we had buttock of beef: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1857). 1837 these narrow limits, which are planted à l'Anglaise: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 126.

à l'antique, *phr.*: Fr.: in antique style. See à la 2.

1644 [the roof] carved with foliage and roses overlaid with gold, in nature of a deep basso-relievo, à l'antique: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). 1651 The music was twenty-nine violins, vested à l'antique: *ib.*, p. 277. 1684 adorn'd within with very fair Painting A l'antique: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 21. 1818 She always wears her very long black hair, simply dressed, à l'antique: MRS. OPPE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 281.

à l'arme blanche, *phr.*: Fr.: at close quarters, with cutting and thrusting weapons; see *armes blanches*.

1884 The Bagarras...who like their Saracen ancestors, invariably attack à l'arme blanche—even though it be certain death to them: J. COLBORNE, in *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 293, p. 449.

à l'assassin: Fr. See à la 2.

à l'encan, *phr.*: Fr.: 'by auction'.

1673 I suppose I may sell it à l'encan [sic]: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

l'Espagnole, *phr.*: Fr.: in Spanish fashion. See à la 2.

814 the insult offered him in sending away from Paris his Chargé d'Affaires, tht à l'Espagnole, taking no notice of all that was written on the subject from thence: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. XII. p. 223 (1838).

l'intention (de), *phr.*: Fr.: *Theol.*: for the intention of (for the object or person intended by) another; hence on behalf of, for the benefit of another.

156 Pray have...masses said...à l'intention of your poor country: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 17 (1857). [Faire des prières, donner des aumônes, dire messe, etc. à l'intention de quelqu'un, faire ces choses dans le dessein qu'elles lui servent devant Dieu. Je m'en vais dire la messe à son intention, Bos. *Lett. Abb.*, 107. Littré.]

à orientale: Fr. See à la 2.

a a: It. or Sp. See *alla*.

\*la, à l' before vowels and h mute, part of *phr.*: Fr.

1. 'after the, according to the'; as—à la carte, 'according to bill of fare', à la mise en scène, 'according to the arrangement of the drama' (*lit.* 'setting in scene'), à la mode (q. v.) 'after the fashion, style'.

2. 'equivalent to à la mode—with a fem. adjective, esp. of a ppr name (as à la Gothique, Grecque, Parisienne, militaire) or à la mode de (du, de la, d'un, d'une)—with nouns, esp. ppr names. Very common in terms of dress and cooke. Most of the à-la-terms familiar in England are later in 1650, being from the names or titles of ministers, gener, or favourites of Louis XIV. and Louis XV.; e.g., à la Bhamel (see Béchamel), à la Maintenon.

1588 breech à la Française [in French fashion]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. 305 (1869). 1681 y<sup>e</sup> differences...will be referr'd to conferences, in order compose things à l'amiable [in amicable fashion]: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 182 (Cl. Soc., 1858). bef. 1733 all in a Fury, alla Tragique [in the tragic style], hunts it: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 1, p. 504 (1740)—mounted alla Caparise [with rich trappings]: *ib.*, 98, p. 580. 1766 Stomachers and Paris nets, | Bangs, necklaces, aigrets, | Fringes, blonds, and mignonets. | Fine vermillion fuc cheek, | Velvet patches à la Grecque [in Greek fashion]: ANSTEE, *New Bat rde*, Let. III. 1837 then came the dishes dressed à la Turque, which we parloze à l'Anglaise: LORD LINDSAY, *Letters on Egypt* (1866). 1845 you are enjoy<sup>y</sup> society à l'orientale [in Eastern fashion]: WARRINGTON, *Cress. and Cross*, Vol. p. 56 (1848). 1878 Hair fastened back à la Chinoise [in Chinese fashion]: *ib.*, 101, *Pan. Peronda*, Bk. II. ch. 18, p. 147.

1660 th[is] (monkeys and apes) were gallantly clad à la monde [in the style of the (fashion) world]: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 359 (1872). 1663 her hair dress la negligence, mighty pretty: PEPPYS, *Diary*, in Fairholt, *Cost. Eng.*, p. 384/6. 1710 a neck of mutton dressed à la Maintenon: SWIFT, *Journ. St. Let*, v. Wks., p. 236/1 (1869). 1721 that image at the end of his copy, à l'olade [like a sick person]: ATTERBURY, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 236 (1737). I suppose since the attempt on the King all their fashions will be à l'assa: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 59 (1857). 1804 the whim struck in to play à la guillotine: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 85. 1815 his timid bluish-school-girl of a princess, with her complexion à la Psyche: *ib.*, Vol. 25, p. 1818 beef à la Psyche: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 38. 1826 three rrs ride à la postillon: *Subaltern*, ch. 10, p. 277 (1828). 1828 a ragout à l'ancienne: LD. LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. 67, p. 220 (1859). 1847 chops à la rre: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, 440 (1865). 1877 little maxims à la Rocheford: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. IV. p. 44 (1883).

3. à la forms phrases with the prep. à (q. v.) in other senses th[an] the above; as à la hauteur (q. v.), à la mort (q. v.), à l'olée (q. v.), à la braise (q. v.).

1620 they proceed à la perrille [to the same treatment] with them: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 568/5. 1818 treat him with Punch à la glace [with ice]: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 121.

à la boi heure, *phr.*: Fr.: in good time (*lit.* 'at the good hour'), all and good.

1762 If could errors could prevent new ones, à la bonne heure: HOR. WALPOLE, *Let.*, Vol. IV. p. 19 (1857). 1750 If you can amuse yourself with that low play tiber, à la bonne heure: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1750). 1855 Royal children all weeping when the soi-disant august pair themselves away again—à la bonne heure: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Vol. II*, p. 175 (1884). 1884 there must be care for all, equality of right mutual good-will, à la bonne heure; these things are necessary: *Tabl.*, I. 63, No. 2298, p. 729/1.

à la braise, *phr.*: Fr.: braised, half-baked and half-stewed, esp. in a brai-pan, i.e. a stew-pan, the lid of which will hold braise, =e coals'.



1818 French dishes... *A la braise*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 6.—beef à la Psyche and curls à la braise: *ib.*, p. 38.

à la brochette, *phr.*: Fr.: (roasted) on a (*lit.* the) skewer.

1853 He made me this morning an idea of white bear's liver, à la brochette: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinn. Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 309.

à la caparisonée: Fr. See à la 2.

\*à la carte, *phr.*: Fr.: 'according to the bill of fare': a meal is à la carte when each person is charged for the separate items (priced on the bill of fare) which he may select. See à la 1, and *carte*.

1826 He will find comfortable apartments, civil attendance, excellent fare, à la carte, at any hour: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 252. 1833 The dishes to be served when you dine or sup à la carte: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 242/2.

à la chaude, *phr.*: Fr.: in the (first) heat (of passion), in hot blood. See à la 3.

1670 they were taken and beheaded à la chaude least some prince should have interceded for them: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 48.

\*à la Chinoise: Fr. See à la 2.

à la dérobee, *phr.*: Fr.: by stealth, privately.

1605 there, à la dérobee, affianced himself to his gentlewoman: SIR EDW. HOBY, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 38 (1848). 1818 she may find some moment, à la dérobee, for being more explicit: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 129.

a la dozana: It. See alla dozzina.

à la file, *phr.*: Fr.: in file, one behind another. See *file*.

1586 The Leaders...shall cause a halberd to be sett up in the plain, whereby every shot may pass in that order which the French call a la file, or as we term it, in rank like wild geese: F. WALSHINGHAM, *State Paper*, in Lodge, *Illustr. Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1838).

à la financière: Fr. See à la 2.

à la fleur, *phr.*: Fr.: to the prime or flower (of).

1765 I hope your pilgrimages have brought Mrs. Garrick and yourself back à la fleur de jeunesse [of youth]: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 769/1 (Bohn, 1853).

à la fourchette: Fr. See déjeuner à la fourchette.

\*à la Française, *phr.*: Fr.: in the French style, fashion, mode. See à la 2.

1589 [See à la 2]. 1805 We are treated with an animated account of the process of world-making à la Française: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 132. 1818 induced the whole party to rise, and adjourn to coffee and the drawing room à la française: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 107 (1819).

à la glace: Fr. See à la 3.

à la Gothique, *phr.*: Fr.: in the Gothic style. See à la 2.

1644 St Stephen's church is the cathedral, well-built à la Gothique: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 80 (1872).

a la Greca, alla G., *phr.*: It.: in the Greek (style, = *móda*).

1645 The church, a la Greca, consists of five handsome cupolas, leaded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 206 (1850). 1670 the back is richly adorned with divers rows of little enamelled pictures a la Greca, set in gold: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 283.

à la Grecque, *phr.*: Fr.: in the Greek style. See à la 2.

1747 I have done speaking à la Grecque: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxiii. Vol. 1. p. 140 (1819). 1764 they begin to see beauties in the antique—everything must be à la Grecque: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 219 (1857). 1766 Fine vermilion for the cheek, | Velvet patches a la Grecque: ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Let. III. 1870 her rough hair pushing its way resolutely from under the blue ribbons which make a vain show of confining it à la Grecque: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. 1. p. 260.

Variant, 1873, *aligreek*, = the Greek border or meander, quoted in N. E. D. from BURTON, *Hist. of Scot.*, I. iv. 156. Anstey's rhyme suggests this pronunciation.

a la grottesca, alla g., *phr.*: It.: in the grotesque (style, = *móda*).

1665 in vacant places betwixt the Images the Wall is damasked à la grottesco or adorned with Trees and Landscips: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

à la guillotine: Fr. See à la 2.

à la hauteur, *phr.*: Fr.: on a level (with), keeping pace with; *lit.* 'at the altitude'.

1852 à la hauteur of every current scandal of the day: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 164 (1878).

à la lanterne, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to (or at) the lamp (-chain)'; of the early executions perpetrated by the mob in the French Revolution, when the victims were hanged on the chains which went across the street to hold a lamp in the middle. See à la 1.

1845 We wish we had been told whether this mock execution was à la lanterne, and a precedent of the real murders so soon perpetrated there: J. W.

CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 50 (1857). 1886 speech about revolution and hanging à la lanterne: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 83.

à la main, *phr.*: Fr.: in hand, at hand, ready, *lit.* 'at the hand'. See à la 3.

bef. 1715 From Paris gazette a-la-main, [This day's arriv'd, without his train, | Mordanto in a week from Spain: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 580/1 (1869).

à la Maintenon: Fr. See à la 2.

à la malade: Fr. See à la 2.

a la mi re, a lamire. See *alamire*.

\*à la militaire, *phr.*: Fr.: in military style. See à la 2. Also name of a military cocked-hat worn in 18 c. FAIRHOLT, *Costume*, p. 366 (1846).

1803 Mr. Quarrell, 'dressed a la militaire', walked a minuet with the Marquisa: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 378. 1817 every thing is à la militaire in Germany: *ib.*, Vol. 28, p. 98. 1828 New South Wales has been governed as yet wholly à la militaire: *ib.*, Vol. 47, p. 97.

à la mise en scène: Fr. See à la 1.

\*à la mode, *alamode*, *phr.*: Fr.: in the fashion (of). See à la 1.

I. *adv.*:

1594 my hands without gloves, all a mode French: NASHE, *Unfort. Trav.*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 40 (Grosart, 1884). 1656 only they [the shoes] will serve to burn by the fireside, and save my shins, rather than walk abroad a la mode according to the times: TH. HEARNE, *Surfeit*, Libr. of Old Authors, Vol. III. p. 249 (1869). 1665 knocking their foreheads à la mode against the ground: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). 1689 open and avowed luxury and profaneness à la mode de France: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302 (1872). 1693 there was an Abbat, but a Gentleman that held his Abbacy alla mode de France, in a lay Capacity: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, I. 216, p. 210. 1712 my appearing à la mode de Paris on the next Birth-Night: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 the Faction, a-la-mode the old Palatinate, wrought...with it to destroy the King: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 84, p. 485.—doing business a-la-mode de Ravilliac: *ib.*, II. v. 125, p. 392.

2. *adj.*: fashionable.

bef. 1658 Factions A-la-mode in Treason's Fashion, | Now we have Heresie by Complication: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 28 (1687). 1664 In man or beast, they [tails] are so comely, | So Genteel, Allamode, and 'handsom: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. 1. p. 54. 1665 feet, which from...infancy are straitened; so as to make them a la mode: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 376 (1677). 1670 I found narrow britches with long-wasted doublets and hanging sleeves to be à la mode: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 96. 1675 give me leave here to set you down such A-la-mode instructions as may perfectly inform you in [the]...art of Cookery: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 113. 1713 In state opinions à la mode, | He hated Wharton like a toad: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 391 (1814). 1747 the toy-woman à la mode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1837).

2 a. esp. *alamode* beef (see 3 a), *alamode* silk (see 3 b).

1675 A-la-mode Beef: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 121. 1686 A-la-mode (or Larded) Beef: J. COLLINS, *Salt*, p. 132. 1883 the famous *alamode* beef house: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 3/6. 1686 Very good black narrow Lute-Strings, and *Alamode*-Silks: *Lond. Gaz.*, mmccxxvi/4. [N. E. D.]

3. *sb.*: fashion, caprice.

1654 Her *alamodes* are suitable shapings of her mind to all changes of occurrences: WHITLOCK, *Mann. Engl.*, 354. [T.] 1727 The principal branch of the *alamode* is the Purient: POPE, *Bathos*, III.

3 a. *alamode* beef, beef larded with pork or bacon, stewed with condiments and served with the thick soup produced.

1753 Writers on cookery give the preparation *Alamode*, or larded beef: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1883 There was then and is now the famous *alamode* beef house where the savoury *alamode* is 4d. and 6d. per plate: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 3/6.

3 b. *alamode* silk, a light glossy black silk. Mentioned as imported and manufactured in Act 4 Will. and Mary, ch. v. Fairholt's *Philip* and Mary seems a wrong reference.

1698 importing *alamodes* and lustrings contrary to law: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 372/1 (1751). 1861 Regular exchange of the fleeces of Cotswold for the *alamodes* of Lyons: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, v. 53.

Variants, 16 c. *all a mode*, 17 c. *al a mode*, *alla mode*.

a la moderna, alla m., *phr.*: It.: in the modern (style, = *móda*).

1644 On the other side is the...Court of Justice well built a la moderna, of brick: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 100 (1872).

à la monde: Fr. See à la 2.

a la Moresca, alla M., *phr.*: It.: in the Moorish (style, = *móda*).

1593 crisps and scarfs, worn à la Morisco: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 316/1, l. 19 (1861).

à la Moresque, *phr.*: Fr.: in the Moorish style. See à la 2.

1684 the Duomo is cover'd with varnish'd Brick-work, and Flowers emboss'd A la Moresque: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 22. 1724 I



supposed their music would not play à la Moresque: DE FOE, *Roxana*, p. 153 (1875).

à la mort, Fr. and Eng. fr. Fr. (L = U): 'to the death'.

1. *adv.*: to the death.

1592 I drooping passe as one stroke alemort: WYRLEY, *Armorie*, 155. [N. E. D.] 1883 The combat à la mort was of their own beginning: GEN. P. THOMPSON, *Exerc.*, II. 479 (1842). [N. E. D.]

2. *adj.*: at death's door, utterly sad, in despair.

1591 Now where's the Bastard's braves... What, all mort? SHAKS., *J. Hen. VI.*, III. 2, 124. 1591 And so resting there a while, a la mortie, the marshall came upp: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camd. Miscell., Vol. I. p. 27 (1847). 1594 Shall he thus all mort live malcontent? GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 153/1, l. 22 (1867). 1596 What, sweeting, all mort?... Pluck up thy spirits: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, IV. 3, 36. 1624 Jovial! doctor; | No, I am all mort, as if I had lain! Three days in my grave already: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, IV. 5, Wks., p. 137/1 (1839). bef. 1666 Whose soft and royal treatment may suffice | To heal the sick, to cheer the alamort: FANSHAWE, *Lusitad*, v. 85. 1693 that Bishop's Hopes would be all mort: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 174, p. 168. bef. 1733 Buyers, who, as to this Edition are a-la-mort: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 93, p. 373. bef. 1782 'Tis wrong to bring into a mix'd resort, | What makes some sick, and others à-la-mort; | An argument of cogence: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 163 (1808).

Variants, a la morte, a-la mort, alamort, alemort, all amort, amort (q. v.).

a la Mosaica, alla M., *phr.*: It.: in Mosaic fashion, with inlaid work.

1617 Vpon the ground neere the great duore, is a stone, painted as if it were engrauen: which painting is vulgarly called A la Mosaica: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 78.—the Image of the Virgin Mary, painted a la Mosaica, that is as if it were engrauen: *ib.*, p. 79.

[Composed of a, prep., = 'to, with, according to'; la, fem. art., = 'the'; Mosaica, = 'Mosaic', 'inlaid' (fr. Low Lat. *mūsai-cus*, adj. fr. Gk. *μουσαϊον*, = 'inlaid work' fr. *Μοῦσα*, = 'Muse', a goddess of art); *mōda*, = 'style', or *opera*, = 'work', being suppressed.]

a la mutesca: It. See alla mutesca.

à la Palatine, *phr.*: Fr.: in the fashion of the Palatinate. See à la 2, and quotation.

1754 The thing [women working rather than men] is very common, à la Palatine, among the middling sort of people... it is not in their harvest work alone they are something in the Palatine way with respect to women: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1818).

à la paille: Fr. See à la 3.

à la Parisienne, *phr.*: Fr.: in Parisian style. See à la 2.

1845 a pleasant boulevard affords shade for the varied population to saunter under, à la Parisienne: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1848).

à la picorée, *phr.*: Fr.: a (= on) plundering, a (= on) marauding. See à la 3. But perhaps alla *picoree* below is Sp., = *alla pecoreia*. See *picoree*.

1590 and instead of pay [the officers] have suffered them [the soldiers] to goe alla *picoree*, that was to robbe and spoyle the Boores their friends: SIR JOHN SMYTH, *Certaine Discourses*, pp. 49–56 (1845).

à la pigeon, *phr.*: Fr.: in the style of a pigeon. See à la 2.

1762 he wore upon his head a bag-wig à la pigeon: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 240 (1817).

à la postillon: Fr. See à la 2.

à la Psyche: Fr. See à la 2.

à la républicaine, *phr.*: Fr.: in republican style. See à la 2.

1844 General Bonaparte and the fair widow... had been married in the former way, à la Républicaine: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 138/2.

à la Rochefoucauld: Fr. See à la 2.

à la Romaine, *phr.*: Fr.: in Roman style. See à la 2.

1745 I am laying in scraps of Cato against it may be necessary to take leave of one's correspondents à la Romaine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 381 (1857). 1862 forget whether it was a cold dagger *au naturel* or a dish of hot coals à la Romaine, of which they partook: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1887).

\*à la Russe, *phr.*: Fr.: in Russian fashion. See à la 2; esp. of dinners, of which the courses are served from other tables or another room, the dining table being dressed with flowers and dessert. Such dinners were considered a novelty abt. 1840, and are not noticed in the treatises of Soyer, Fracatelli, and Acton.

1857 a table set out à la Russe for a party of eighteen: WALSH, *Dom. Econ.*, 2662, p. 701/1 (1874). 1860 Certainly the *diner à la Russe* might be introduced with great advantage: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 7.

à la Soubise: Fr. See à la 2.

a la Tedesca: It. See alla Tedesca.

à la tragique: Fr. See à la 2.

a la Turchesca, alla T., *phr.*: It.: in the Turkish (fashion, = *mōda*).

1591 But this behaviour altogether was | Alla Turchesca, much the more admird: SPENS., *Prosop.*, 677.

\*à la Turque, *phr.*: Fr.: in Turkish style. See à la 2.

1837 [See à l'Anglaise]. 1845 a pleasant boulevard affords shade for the varied population... to sit and smoke under, à la Turque: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1848).—Here is a lady of some harem, mounted à la Turque [i.e. astride like a man] on her donkey: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 57.

à la Turquesque, *phr.*: Fr.: in Turkish style; of art. See à la 2.

1684 the furniture, consisting of embroidery on the saddle, housings, quiver, bow, arrows... à la Turcique: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1872).

Also as sb., = a robe in Turkish style.

1589 a loose alo Turquesque: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 305 (1868).

a la ventura, alla v., *phr.*: It.: at a (*lit.* the) venture.

bef. 1682 Some pieces A la ventura, or Rare Chance Pieces, either drawn at random, and happening to be like some person, or drawn for some, and happening to be more like another: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 101 (1686).

\*à la victime, *phr.*: Fr.: in the fashion of a victim. See à la 2.

1827 their hair being plaited and turned up a la victime, as prepared for the guillotine: W. SCOTT, *Napoleon*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 258.

à la volée, *phr.*: Fr.: 'on the flight', of a ball or missile which strikes or is struck before the first bound. *Lit.* probably an old phrase in rackets or tennis. *Metaph.* of lively return, or hasty action. Sometimes partly Anglicised.

1625 P. 'Tis like a ball at tennis. *Alm.* It is indeed sir, | When we do speak at volley all the ill | We can of one another: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 395 (1865). 1630 You must not give credit | To all that ladies publicly profess | Or talk o' the volée, unto their servants:—*New Inn*, I. 1, p. 411. 1642 The one [the Frenchman] takes the ball before the bound, A la volée, the other [the Spaniard] stayeth for the fall: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, v. p. 32 (1869). 1642 certain mystical figures in our Hands, which I dare not call meer dashes, strokes, a la volée [S. Wilkin's note (1852) "So all MSS.: but edd. 1642 read a l'avole"] or at random: SIR TH. BROWN, *Rel. Med.*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 418 (1852). 1647 sails were held then as uncouth, as if one should attempt to make himself wings to mount up to heaven a la volée: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. ix. p. 410 (1678). 1693 So the Archbishop took the Ball fairly, not at the Volly, but at the first rebound: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 202, p. 217. 1763 I received your letter this morning, and return you the ball a la volée: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 141, p. 466 (1774).

[Composed of à, prep., = 'to, at, on'; la, fem. art., = 'the'; volée, = 'flight', whence Eng. 'volley' in the sense which survives in the terms 'half-volley' in cricket, and 'volley' in tennis.]

\*à latere, ab latere, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the side', in intimate association with, confidential: of legates and ministers sent (*missi*) by the Pope; *properly*, the higher of the two grades of Cardinal ambassadors or legates possessing plenipotentiary powers, the lower being legates *de latere*. The title *legatus a latere* appears first in 860 (Hefele, *Concilien-geschichte*). Also used metaphorically.

abt. 1522 We passe hym in degre, | As *legatus a latere*: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1843). 1621 The third region is the lower belly, in which the liver resides as a *Legat a latere*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 95 (1867). 1642 our archbishop, now cardinal, legate a latere, and Lord Chancellor: T. FULLER, *Holy and Prof. State*, p. 238 (1841). 1647 The pope's nuncios legates a latere, stir up the spirits of princes to embroil the world with wars: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 771/1 (1868). bef. 1733 his Lordship went down into the Country as, from the King, *Legatus a Latere*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). 1793 The government is under a legate a latere, who is always a cardinal: J. MORSE, *Am. Univ. Geog.*, Vol. II. p. 437 (1796). 1885 accept him as a legate a latere holding office for life: W. HUNT, *Dict. Nat. Biog.*, IV. 42/2.

A. M.: Lat. See anno mundi, ante meridiem.

ā majōri, -e [ad minus], *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the greater' (to the less), of an argument to the effect that what applies to the greater of any persons or things applies with stronger reason to the less; opposite to ā minōri ad mājus 'from the less to the greater'.

1580 What shall we say to such a Chrysippus, as alloweth not the argument a majōribus [pl.]: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 204 (1848). 1614 The Apostle proved soundly by an argument a majōri ad minus that the Church might ordayne & dispose of secular judgments: T. FITZHERBERT, *Rep. to Widdrington*, ch. III. p. 42. 1618 God doth it for most just ends, and thus a reddition might be framed, saith he, a majōri ad minus: P. BAYNE, *Com. Ephes.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 41/2 (1866). 1656 The argument by which he confuteth them is drawn a majōri ad minus, from the greater to the less: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 81/2 (1865). 1682 yet it is an argument fetched a majōri, not a bare opposition only: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 60 (1863).



**à malo in pējus, phr.:** Lat.: 'from bad to worse'.

1617 by consueing with bad company hee grew a *malo in pējus*: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 20 (1861). 1665 poor Man! he fell a *malo in pējus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

**\*à mensa et toro, phr.:** Lat.: 'from board and bed'.

1628-9 When the husband and wife are divorced *à vinculo matrimonii*, as in case of precontract, consanguinity, affinity, &c. and not *à mensa et toro* only, as for adultery: COKE, *Littleton*, 32 (1832). 1641 Papists generally think there should be a divorce *a thoro, non a vinculo*, a divorce unknown to the Scriptures: R. STOCK, *Comm. Malachi*, in *Puritan Comm.*, p. 164/1 (1865). 1721 This divorce 'a mensa et thoro' only is no true divorce, but a mere fiction of a divorce: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. XXI. p. 539 (Russell, 1826). 1857 Where a decree for a divorce *à mensa et thoro* might now be pronounced the court may pronounce a decree for a judicial separation: *Stat. 20 and 21 Vic.*, ch. 85, § 7. 1860 it is the universal custom amongst the Akkals that whenever the wife has had two sons a divorce *à thoro* takes place: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 122/1.

**à merveille, phr.:** Fr.: wonderfully, admirably, perfectly.

1762 French-speaking, in...which she does *à merveille*: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 753/2 (1839). 1830 the horses seemed to proceed *à merveille*, never missing the road: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 302 (2nd Ed.). 1841 Count de Maussion did the honours of the dinner *à merveille*, and it passed off very gaily: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 194. 1853 He prepares thus [as a fillet] a sea-gull *à merveille*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinn. Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 309.

**à minōri, -e [ad mājus], phr.:** Lat.: 'from the less to the greater'. See quotations and **a majori**.

1549 We have a manner of reasoning in the Schools, and it is called a *minore ad majus*, "from the less to the more": LATIMER, *Sermons*, p. 166 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1550 For me thought thou was framing an argument *à minōri ad majus*, or to be better understood *à delegato ad ordinariū*: W. P., *Tr. Curio's Pasq. in a Traunce*, p. 3 v. 1722 it may be an argument *a paribus*, but not a *minori*: as you seem to make it: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1852). 1580 This is a notable and sententious comparison, 'A *minore ad majus*': E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Nov., Glosse, Wks., p. 483 (1869). 1652 And thus the Apostle tacitly insinuates an argument, *à minore ad majus*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 5. 1696 An argument *a minōri ad majus* is strong with God: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 190 (1864). bef. 1733 the Argument *a minōri*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 77, p. 480. 1882 Here again we find the *argumentum a minōri ad majus*: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 313 (1882).

**à mort**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort**, **amort**.

**à nātūra rei, phr.:** Lat.: 'from the nature of the case (matter)'.

1659 In cases where they are sure it is lawful to follow their Agreements, though they be not satisfied of the necessity of it *à nātūra rei*, they ought to follow them on the account of unity: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 445.

**à nihilo nil fit**: 'nothing is made out of nothing'. See **de nihilo (nilo)**.

1758 I seem to have told you all I know, which you will think very little, but *a nihilo nil fit* [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 156 (1853).

**à non causa pro causa, phr.:** Lat.: from a cause which is not (a non-cause) instead of a cause.

1665 Still you do reason, *A non causa pro causa*; attributing that unto the outward sign, which is indeed the virtue of Christ, and belief in His passion: CALPHILL, *Ans. to Mart.*, p. 92 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1672 This argument is *a non causa*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 455 (1852). 1646 The third is, *A non causa pro causa*, when that is pretended for a cause which is not, or not in that sense which is inferred: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 12 (1686).

**a non esse**: Late Lat. See **esse**.

**\*à outrance, phr.:** Fr.: to (the) utmost, to the bitter end; rendered 'utterance' by accommodation to the totally unconnected Eng. 'utter' in Caxton (1485), *Charles the Grete*, p. 142 (Ed. 1881), 'pylers of marble & other stones bygonnen to brenne & make fyre at vtterance'; cf. Holland (1600), *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXI. p. 417, 'fight at the utterance'; *id.* (1601), *Tr. Plin. Nat. Hist.*, Bk. v. ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 428, 'they will drinke to the utterance'; and Shaks. (1605), *Macb.*, III. I. 72, 'champion me to the utterance'.

1606 He exhibited one sword fight performed by fencers to the outrance: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 91. 1804 truly we have no pleasure in seeing his contemporaries spur their hobby horses headlong against each other, and fight at *outrance*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4. p. 161. 1837 there was a famous quarrel, *à l'outrance*, about it: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 310. 1860 Francis II. will be called upon to make his choice between casting in his lot with the defenders *à l'outrance* of Gaeta, or making his escape by sea: *Once a Week*, Oct. 20, p. 476/2. 1883 Every duellist *à outrance* binds himself to commit suicide or murder: *Standard*, Oct. 24, p. 5/2.

Variant, often wrongly written *à l'outrance*.

[Composed of *à*, prep., 'to'; *outrance*, Old Fr. *oultrance*, fr. Lat. *ultra*, 'beyond'.]

**à paribus, phr.:** Lat.: from equals; see **par**.

1572 it may be an argument *a paribus*, but not a *minori*; as you seem to make it: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1852). 1580 as though an argument *a paribus* were not good, except the conclusion were expressed in Scripture, Doctor, or Council: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 193 (1848).

**à parte ante, phr.:** Lat.: *lit.* 'on the side before', opposed to *à parte post* (Lat.), 'on the side after'. See quotations.

1652 And yet it can far better behold the back-parts of Eternity, then the face of it: Eternity *à parte pōst*, then Eternity *à parte antē*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 168. 1656 this life [i.e. of Christ] is most properly said to be eternal, because it is so both *a parte ante* and *a parte post*, from everlasting to everlasting: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 20/1 (1865). 1674 Why could not God as well make the world everlasting *a parte ante*, on the behalf of formerness, as he did the soul of man *a parte post*, on the behalf of laterness: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selu.*, p. 164. 1682 The reasons for this... are drawn *a consequenti*, or *a parte post*; that is, from the good consequence or fruit of them: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 400 (1864). 1759 The eternity of the Godhead *a parte post* is proved thus: GOLDSMITH, *Rev. of Hawkins' Misc.*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 249 (1854).

**a parte post**: Lat. See **a parte ante**.

**à parte rei, phr.:** Lat.: on the side of reality, as opposed to imaginary existence.

1606 He maketh it *Ens Rationis*, or a meere *Chymera* (as logicians hold) hath no essence or being at all *à parte rei*: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. 13, p. 320.—There is no one substantial reason *a parte rei*: *ib.*, ch. 16, p. 379.

**a per se, A per se A, A per C, phr.:** Late Lat.: the letter A by itself; *Metaph.*, the prime, flower, that which is unique or peerless.

bef. 1422 London! thowe arte of townes a per se, | Sovereigne of cities: in *Reliquie Antique*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1841). 1554 my good lord, you are *A per se A* with us, to our comfort and joy unspeakable: JOHN BRADFORD, in *Letters and Treatises*, p. 139 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1559 Behold me, Baldwin, *A per se* of my age: BALDWIN and FERREKS, *Mirror for Mag.*, 371. [Nares] 1673-80 Every on *A per se A*: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884).—Hese *A per se A*, a ladd for the nonse: *ib.*, p. 120.

Variants, *apersie*, *apersey*, *A per C*.

[Perhaps originally for '& per se &', 'and per se and', or 'ampersand', placed at the end of the alphabet.]

**a piacere, phr.:** It.: *Mus.*: 'at pleasure', *ad libitum*.

1848 A PIACERE. At pleasure: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

**à pieds joints, phr.:** Fr.: 'with feet joined'; to jump (*sauter*) *à p. j.* means to take a big jump.

1845 he jumps *à pieds joints* over the Three Great Days: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 21 (1857).

**à plaisir, phr.:** Fr.: at pleasure.

1818 She is to have free ingress and egress, *à plaisir*, at Dunore Castle: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. III. p. 158 (1819).

**à poena et culpa, phr.:** Lat.: 'from punishment and sin'.

1480 for to bring this thyng to an ende he assailed hym & his companie a pena et culpa: CAXTON, *Cron. Eng.*, ch. ccxxi. 1547 the bishop of Rome... taketh upon him to sanctify all other men of the earth as God's vicar and lieutenant, to absolve *a poena et culpa*: BP. HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 73 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1560 hys free pardon a pena et culpa: JAMES PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. O liii r. 1641 Hence he is said to be "Jesus" Mat. I. 21, because he saves his from their sins: not *a culpa* only, and *a pana*, but a *contagione*: R. STOCK, *Comm. Malachi*, in *Puritan Comm.*, p. 204/1 (1865).

**à pois d'or**: Fr. See **au poids de l'or**.

**à portée, phr.:** Fr.: within reach, capacity, *lit.* 'range'.

1748 When you are in company, bring the conversation to some useful subject, but *à portée* of that company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 125, p. 286 (1774). 1783 I am in the country, and not *à portée* to see the royal physicians: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 378 (1858).

**à posteriori, -e, phr.:** Lat.: 'from what is later' in physical or logical order, opposed in Logic to **à priori**; used of reasoning from consequences or effects to principles or causes; equivalent to 'inductive, inductively'. For the facetious use see **posterior**.

I. *adv.*:

1758 Is it *à posteriori* from experiments that he deduces this proposition?... If he argues *à posteriori* from experiments, he can pretend only to probability: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 38 (1850). 1758 I will allow lord Bolingbroke, that the moral, as well as physical, attributes of God must be known to us only *à posteriori*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cii. Vol. II. p. 34 (1819). 1830 reasoning *à posteriori* from final causes, or the intelligent adaptation of means to ends: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 113. 1843 Such familiar maxims, when collected *à posteriori* from observation of life, occupy among the truths of the science the place of what, in our analysis of Induction, have so often been spoken of under the Title of Empirical Laws: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 436 (1856).

II. *adj.*:

1688 We confess that the scriptures may be demonstrated by an argument *a posteriori*: WHITAKER, *Disput.*, p. 351 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1630 the cause may be proved by the effect, which is *a posteriori*: J. S., *Trial of the Protestant*



*Private Spirit*, II. ch. viii. p. 199. 1656 though science is *a priori*, from the cause to the effect, yet our knowledge for the most part...is *a posteriori* from the effect to the cause: N. HARDY, 1st *Ed. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 731 (1865).

**à primo** ad ultimum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the first to the last'. See quotation.

1549 the old scholastic argument *A primo ad ultimum*: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 68 (1869). 1630 and so *à primo ad ultimum*, all the elect must have true faith: J. S., *Trial of the Protestant Private Spirit*, II. ch. viii. p. 205.

\***à priori**, -e, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from what is earlier, prior' in physical or logical order, opposed to *a posteriori*.

A. LOGIC. Of reasoning from principles, definitions, or causes to consequences, special cases, or effects; equivalent to 'deductive, deductively'. Also, loosely, of presumptive opinion.

#### I. *adv.*:

1618 he that may know he hath true faith, may know, *a priori*, that he hath love also: P. BAYNE, *Comment. Ephes.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 83/2 (1866). 1790 The science of constructing a commonwealth [is]...not to be taught *à priori*: BURKE, *Ref. on Rev. in France*, p. 90 (3rd Ed.). 1803 Des Cartes arrived at a complete system of physics, deduced *a priori* from the abstract suggestions of his own reason: STEWART, *Life in T. Reid's Wks.*, p. 202 (1840). 1804 *A priori*, such a work seemed particularly calculated to engage the public attention: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 214. 1835—6 a portion of the nervous system...might *à priori* be expected to bear a corresponding ratio of development: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. 1, p. 69/1. 1843 deductively, or *à priori*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I, p. 399 (1856).

#### II. *adj.*:

1652 a demonstration *à priori*, is esteemed most certain and scientific: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xi. p. 117.—demonstration of him *à priori*: *ib.*, ch. xviii. p. 212. 1674 The reason *a priori* of my assertion and all hitherto said is thus: E. WORSLEY, *Infall. of Cath. Ch.*, I. p. 73. 1798? I think that Butler's Analogy...would answer...all the objections to Christianity founded on *a priori* reasonings: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin* (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1843 an obstinate *à priori* prejudice: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 190 (1856).—It is hardly necessary again to repeat, that, as in every other deductive science, verification *à posteriori* must proceed *pari passu* with deduction *à priori*: *ib.*, p. 451. \*1876 he should not in future take the trouble to discuss that doctrine on *a priori* grounds: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

B. METAPHYSICS. Of knowledge, conceptions, and forms of thought either acknowledged to be acquired prior to any conscious recognition thereof, or assumed to be prior to all individual experience; equivalent to 'intuitive, intuitively'.

#### I. *adv.*:

1838 You must, therefore...confess, that it [the conception of substance] has its seat in your faculty of cognition *à priori*: HAYWOOD, *Tr. Kant's Critick of Pure Reason*, p. 7.

#### II. *adj.*:

1838 a cognition independent of Experience...Such cognitions we term *à priori*, and we distinguish them from the *empirical*, which have their sources, *à posteriori*, that is to say, in experience: HAYWOOD, *Tr. Kant's Critick of Pure Reason*, p. 4. 1843 the cases which lay the strongest claims to be examples of knowledge *à priori*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 303 (1856). 1867 Shall we then take refuge in the Kantian doctrine? shall we say that Space and Time are forms of the intellect,—*à priori* laws or conditions of the conscious mind? H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I, p. 49 (2nd Ed.).

**à propos**, *apropos*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to the purpose', relating to the subject propounded, fit(ly), opportune(ly); sometimes with *to*, *of*.

I. *adv.*: opportunely, in respect (of), with reference (to); also *absol.* in the nick of time! to the point!

1669 *A propos!* I have been retrieving an old Song of a Lover that was ever quarrelling with his Mistress: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. I, p. 324 (1701). 1738 your two last most agreeable letters. They could not have come more *à-propos*: WEST, in *Gray's Letters*, No. xviii. Vol. I, p. 33 (1819). 1746 *A propos* of negligence; I must say something upon that subject: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. 81, p. 179 (1774). 1772 And I'm deputed from our company | Ambassador of peace to the old man— | And, *apropos!* he's here—Health to Theoprides: R. WARNER, *Tr. Plantus*, Vol. III, p. 274 (1772).

#### II. *adj.*:

1691 It is certainly...*a propos* what he had said before in that Page: T. H[ALE], *New Invent.*, 44. [N. E. D.] 1709 Thought it extremely *à propos*, | To ward against the coming blow: M. PRIOR, *Paulo-Purg.*, Poems, Vol. I, p. 135 (1870). bef. 1733 the Wit of Man could not have found out a Conduct more *à propos* in that Conjunction, than what the King used: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 163, p. 229. 1780 tell you a story *apropos* of two noble instances of fidelity and generosity: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 189 (1857). 1838 the remark was particularly *apropos* to the large wisdom of the stranger's tone and air: HAWTHORNE, *Amer. Note-Bks.*, Vol. I, p. 136 (1871). 1847 A something smart and *apropos*, | For my new Album: BARMHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 506 (1865).

#### III. *sb.*: propriety, seasonableness.

1668 they often use them with better judgment and more *a propos* than the English do: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I, p. 13 (1701). 1869 Well...he commenced, without any *à propos*: *Once a Week*, Dec. 24, p. 538/2.

1878 He remarked without being careful of the *à propos*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. vi. ch. 48, p. 440.

Variants, 18 c. 19 c. *a propos*, *apropos*.

**à propos** de bottes, *phr.*: Fr.: 'touching the subject of boots', i.e. irrelevantly.

1757 [After a sentence abt. note-books] *A propos de bottes*, for I am told he always wears his: was his Royal Highness very gracious to you, or not? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 96, p. 385 (1774). 1845 J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 14 (1857).

\***a quatr'occhi**, *phr.*: It.: *lit.* 'to four eyes', face to face, or tête à tête, of two people by themselves.

1816 one word, *a quatr'occhi*, is worth whole reams of correspondence: BYRON, in *T. Moore's Life*, Vol. III, p. 198 (1832).

**à quatre**, *phr.*: Fr.: of (or between) four.

1883 He had convoked them [the Assembly] to examine and ratify the Convention signed by the Conference *à quatre*: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/5.

**à quatre épingles**, *phr.*: Fr.: with scrupulous neatness, *lit.* 'with four pins': also used *attrib.* in English.

1870 his brown throat is bared in a *négligé*, as becoming to most men, as the *à quatre épingles* exactitude of their park get-up is unbecoming: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I, p. 235.

**à quatre mains**, *phr.*: Fr.: for four hands.

1862 The pretty little duet *à quatre mains*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I, ch. xix. p. 350 (1887).

**à ravir**, *phr.*: Fr.: in ravishing style, most charmingly. Sometimes written incorrectly *au ravir*.

1820 could not perform the heroine, because she did it *à ravir*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III, p. 208. 1858 Charley...waltzed *au ravir*: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, II. i. p. 12.

**a re**, the name of the lowest note but one of the full musical scale of Guido Aretino, and also of the second lowest note of his fourth and seventh hexachords; but the two higher A's coinciding also with *la* of another hexachord and *mi* of a third, were named in the collective scale *A-la-mi-re*. See *gamut*.

abt. 1450 Every clarke...saythe that are gothe befor bemy: *Burlesque*, in *Rel. Ant.*, I. 83. [N. E. D.] 1596 [See *gamut*]. 1597 there be no *re* in *Gamut*, nor *mi* in *A re*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 7 (1771).

**a rivederci**, *phr.*: It.: a form of farewell, cf. *au revoir*; *lit.* 'to the seeing (each other) here again'.

1670 Hence the *Romans* taking leave of a stranger departing from *Rome*—say jestingly to him a *Rivederci* that is, *Farewell till I see you againe*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 316.

**a sangue freddo**, *phr.*: It.: 'in cold blood'.

1594 I do read...that, a *Sangue freddo*, as the Italian sayth, that is to say in time of peace and by execution of justice...these noblemen following were put to death: [R. PARSONS?], *Confer. ab. Success.*, Pt. II, ch. ix, p. 214.

[Of this phrase the Fr. *de sang froid* and the Eng. *in cold blood* seem to be translations. Cf. *frigidus*, = 'in cold blood', HOR., *A. P.*, 465.]

**à secrétis**, *phr.*: Lat.: secretary, confidential attendant.

1573—80 [See *a consiliis*]. 1621 If he bend his forces to some other studies, with an intent to be a *secrétis* to some nobleman, or in such a place with an ambassador: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, p. 203 (1867).

**à seul jet**, *phr.*: Fr.: at one effort, at one stroke (*lit.* throw); more usually *d'un seul jet*.

1884 Salisbury is our one mediæval cathedral built *à seul jet*: *Church Times*, Feb. 1, p. 86/1.

**à simili**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the like', similarly, on similar grounds. The pl. form *a similibus* is also found in almost the same sense as *a paribus*, *q. v.*

1586 this is ever the argument his Majesty's self uses; but they ground themselves a *simili*, having Majesty's good favour: MASTER OF GRAY, *Lett.*, in *Lodge, Illust. Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II, p. 288 (1838).

**à spe ad speciem**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from hope to sight'.

1647 We no sooner believe, but we would fain see, and be brought *a spe ad speciem*: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 356 (1868).

**à tanto**, *phr.*: Lat.: from so much; *à tali*, from such a kind, *à toto*, from all; *cibo*, 'food', being suppressed in the quotations.

1652 he that cannot be excused *a toto*, may be excused, *a tanto*: MARBURY, *Com. Habakkuk*, Nichol's Ed., p. 134/1 (1865). 1664—5 I have always esteemed abstinence *à tanto* beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 151 (1872). 1659 that so long time as Christ fasted *a toto* wholly from food, we should *a tali et a tanto*, from some kind of food: N. HARDY, 1st *Ed. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 157/2 (1865).



**a tempo** [*giusto*], *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: in regular time.

1740 J. GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

**a thoro, a toro**: Lat. See **a mensa et toro**.

**à tort et à travers**, *phr.*: Fr.: at random, *lit.* 'at wrong and across'.

1749 pray speak it [Italian] in company, right or wrong, *a tort ou a travers*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 167, p. 447 (1774). 1843 He was in truth a *nobody*, who made himself a *busybody*—and by meddling with everything, *à tort et à travers*, was at once mischievous and ridiculous: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 524 (1857).

**à travers**, *phr.*: Fr.: across, athwart, through.

1843 The view...such a one as should be seen *à travers* a good dinner: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk. Bk.*, p. 27 (1887).

[Composed of *à*, prep., 'to, on'; *travers*, 'breadth', 'transverse way'. Occurs early as *adv.*, 'cross-wise'.

1430 And goth to him attraverse: LYDG., *Chron. Troy*, III. xxiii. [N.E.D.] bef. 1529 theyr eyen beholdinge a trauers: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1843).]

**A.U.C.**: Lat. See **ab urbe condita**.

**\*à verbis ad verbera**, *phr.*: Lat.: from words to blows.

1885 *Daily News*, Nov. 16, p. 5/2.

**\*à vinculo** [*mātrīmōnii*], *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the tie (chain, bond) of matrimony.

1628—9 [See **a mensa et toro**]. 1721 For those of the Roman church, who assert it, do grant that divorces by the law of nature were 'a vinculo': J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. XXI. p. 539 (Russell, 1826). 1860 Divorce a vinculo: [Heading] *Once a Week*, Feb. 25, p. 184.

**aam**: Du. See **ohm**.

**Aaron**: name of the first high-priest of the Jews.

Corrupt spelling of **arum** or **aron**.

**Aaron's beard**, name of several plants, esp. Rose of Sharon or Great St John's wort (*Hypericum Calycinum*).

**Aaron's Rod**, name of several plants with tall flowering stems, esp. Great Mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*) and Golden Rod (*Solidago Virgaurea*). Also *Arch.*: an ornament consisting of a rod entwined by a serpent.

**Aaronic, Aaronical**, pontifical.

1607 Aarons, and such as sit at the Helme of the Church, or are worthily advanced for their knowledge in Learning and State, I mean both Bishops and Doctors: TOPSELL, *Four-footed Beasts*, Ep. Dedic. [N.E.D.] 1611 *farrus*; Wake-robin...Aaron, Calceolus, Cuckoo-Pint: COTCR. 1878 rose of Sharon or Aaron's beard: R. THOMPSON, *Gardener's Assist.*, 656/2. [N.E.D.] 1834 Jacob's Ladder, Aaron's Rod, [And the Peacock Gentianella: MARY HOWITT, *The Garden* (Sketches of Nat. Hist., 1851), 108. [N.E.D.] 1628 Our archbishops and bishops have wanted some Aaronicall accoutrements,—gloues, rings, sandals, miters and pall, and such other trash: BP. HALL, *Married Clergie*, I. xviii. 759. [N.E.D.]

**aasvogel**, *sb.*: Ger.: 'carrion-bird'.

1887 Nobody would be likely to find the bodies of the two men and horses under the lonely bank there. Certainly they would not be found till the aasvögels had picked them clean: H. R. HAGGARD, *Jess*, xxvi. in *Corrhill Mag.*, Jan., p. 110.

**ab, abs, ā, præp.**: Lat.: 'from, off, of, by, on the part of' (as prefix 'away from, away, wrongfully'), forming part of Lat. phrases and of words of Lat. origin. See quotations and phrases beginning with **ā, ab**.

1660 The second [argument] hath been drawn *a congruo*, from congruity: NEWTON, on *John 17*, in *Nichol's Coms.*, p. 109/1 (1867). bef. 1733 reasoning *ab improbabilitate...impossibilitate* ['from the improbable...the impossible']: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 129, p. 206.

**ab absurdo**, *phr.*: Lat.: from absurdity. See **absurdum**.

1655 Their folly and madness herein Christ disproves with an argument *ab absurdo*: J. OWEN, *Vindict. Evang.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 272 (Russell, 1826).

1682 as if the apostle meant to argue, *ab absurdo*, from an apparent absurdity that would follow upon the contrary: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 452 (1864). 1714 most of them [arguments] are rather drawn *ab absurdo*, than from any clear light about the nature of the object known: HALYBURTON, *Nat. Relig. Insuf.*, Wks., p. 304 (1835).

**ab aeterno**, *phr.*: Lat.: from eternity, without beginning.

1652 As for the minde of the Platonists and the Stoicks we have before acquainted you with it, one looks so high, as if a Creation would scarce content them, unless they may have it *ab aeterno*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xi. p. 109. 1669 they added that the world might be created *ab aeterno*: *Annot. upon Rel. Med.*, p. 212. 1887 *Quarterly Rev.*, Jan., p. 196.

**ab ante**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from before, before.

1831 there may have been an infinity of causes *ab ante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 149.

**ab effectu**, *phr.*: Lat.: from the effect, operation, function.

1600 the tree of life is called the tree of life *ab effectu*: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 37. 1682 It is an attribute *ab effectu*...from what he doth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 251 (1864).

1693 It is a most strange demonstration, *ab effectu reciproco* [alternating]; he called those he hath elected; he elected those he called: *Comm. 1 Ep. Peter*, i. 2.

**ab eventu**, *phr.*: Lat.: from the result, event.

1600 is called *The tree of knowledge of good and euill*: not because it giueth such knowledge of itself, but it is called *ab eventu*: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 37.

**ab externo**, *phr.*, **ab extrinseco**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from outside.

1610 So that if our nature were of it selfe, wee should know our owne wisdom, and never go about to know it by learning, *ab externo*: J. HEALEY, *St Augustine*, p. 429.—Indede a wise man is to endure death with patience, but that must come *ab externo*, from another mans hand, and not from his owne: *ib.*, p. 759.

1650 Of our bodies infirmities, though our knowledge be partly *ab extrinseco*, from the opinion of the Physician: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 284 (1669). 1696 what virtue they have is *ab extrinseco*, from divine assistance and co-operation: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 112 (1865).

**ab extra**, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'from outside, outside', opposed to **ab intra**, *q.v.*

1. *adv.*:

1650 There are many demonstrations of his will herein that may be taken *ab extra* from his [i.e. God's] oath: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 210 (1862). 1659 As for the Presbyterians...both in France and Scotland they [the Papists] have cunningly wrought upon them *ab extra*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xiv. p. 326.

2. *adj.*:

1652 the divine understanding never receives the least tincture from an object, no species *ab extra*, but views all things in the pure Crystal of his own essence: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xi. p. 115. 1672 when it [i.e. sin] is committed with little opposition *ab intra*, and in spite of all opposition *ab extra*, I assure you then it hath a great power: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 118/1 (1868). 1696 It is inconsistent with his divine perfections to be moved by anything *ab extra*, without: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 66 (1865).

**ab extrinseco**: Late Lat. See **ab externo**.

**ab inconvenienti**, *-e, phr.*: Lat.: from inconvenience.

1606 A third reason is taken *ab inconvenienti*: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. iv. p. 86. 1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

**\*ab initio**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the beginning', originally.

1599 If those lawes...had been deliuered vs, *ab initio*, and in their present vertue and perfection: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.* (Prolog.), Wks., p. 87 (1616). 1767 it ought to have been declared null *ab initio*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 50 (1857). 1788 specific sums out of that fund, void in event by the subsequent death of the devisees in the testator's life-time, but not those which are void *ab initio*: J. POWELL, *Devises*, Vol. II. p. 93 (1827). 1828 the Scotch courts...declare null and void *ab initio*, a marriage contracted through fraud: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 101.

**ab intestato**, *phr.*: Lat.: from one who has not left a will.

1785 There is neither a conveyance to him, nor a succession *ab intestato* devolving on him: TH. JEFFERSON, *Explan.*, Diplom. Corresp., 1783—1789, Vol. II. p. 473 (1833).—the 11<sup>th</sup> article of the treaty provides that the subjects or citizens of either party shall succeed *ab intestato* to the lands of their ancestors, within the dominions of the other: *ib.*, p. 472. 1818 the English courts receive their regulations for successions *ab intestato*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 112.

**ab intra**, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'from within, within'. See **ab extra**.

**ab irato**, *phr.*: Lat.: in angry mood, in the first heat of anger; *lit.* 'from an angry (man)'.

1885 If a violent article appeared against him, I fancy Victor Hugo, who used to read everything, used to answer it *ab irato* for himself: *Athenaum*, Aug. 8, p. 171/2.

**ab officio et beneficio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Eccles.* from office and benefice, of a clergyman suspended from the exercise of ministerial functions and from the receipt of the benefits of an Ecclesiastical living or dignity.

1686 the Bishop might have suspended the Doctor *ab officio et beneficio*: SIR J. BRAMSTON, *Autobiogr.*, p. 248 (1845).—Neither did the precept say whether the Doctor should be suspended *ab officio*, or *beneficio*, or both: *ib.*, p. 244. 1686 He was only suspended *ab officio*, and that was soon after taken off: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 268 (1872). 1693 And that such as transgress any one of these Directions, be suspended by the Lord Bishop of the Dioceses...*Ab officio & beneficio*; for a Year and a Day: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 101, p. 90.

**ab origine**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the beginning'.

1537 as I can affirm unto you with certain and sure arguments, as you shall hereafter know all together *ab origine*: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 382 (Parker Soc., 1845). 1654 The chapel is reformed, *ab origine*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1872). 1681 he called it so...chiefly because it is *ab origine* in man, from the time that the foundation of man's nature is laid: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1861). bef. 1733 a proper Mover or Informer of the Matter *ab origine*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 167, p. 117. 1847—9 chemical differences exist *ab origine* in blastemata themselves: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 102/1.



**ab ovo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'from the egg'. *Metaph.*, from the beginning.

**1595** if they [dramatic poets] will represent an history, they must not (as *Horace* saith) beginne *Ab ovo*: but they must come to the principall poynt of that one action, which they will represent: *SIDNEY, Apol. Poet.*, p. 64 (1863). **1708**—9 he (*Statius*) asks his Muse where to begin his Thebaid, and seems to doubt whether it should not be *ab ovo* *Leda*: *POPE, Letters*, p. 44 (1737). **1804** In this historical review of Ireland, our author has commenced *ab ovo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 155. **1862** Shall we begin *ab ovo*, sir? *THACKERAY, Philip*, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 113 (1887).

[The origin of the phrase, at any rate as used by *Sidney*, is *HORACE, A. P.*, 147, *Nec gemino bellum Troianum orditur ab ovo*, the twin egg from which Helen of Troy was born; but cf. next article.]

\***ab ovo** usque ad mala, *phr.*: Lat.: from the beginning to the end, *i.e.* of a Roman banquet, which usually began with an antepast or whet of eggs and salt fish called *promulsis*. See *HOR.*, *Sat.*, i. 3. 6, *si collibuisse, ab ovo Vsque ad mala citaret, Io Bacche*!

**1593** Rather than he will lose his wenche | He will fight *ab ovo* usque ad mala: *PEELE, Edward I.*, p. 384/x note (4to., 1861). **1655** *MUFFETT, Health's Improv.*, p. 295.

**ab uno disce omnes**: Lat. See **ex uno disce omnes**.

**ab urbe condita**, *phr.*: Lat.: from the building of the city (of Rome). The epoch was fixed by most chronologers of ancient Rome at B.C. 753, the above phrase or the initials A. U. C. being appended to the dates of their era just as the initials A.D. are to our dates.

**1761** *STERNE, Trist. Shand.*, iii. 36. **1803** *MACDONNEL, Dict. Quot.*

**ab utero ad urnam**, *phr.*: Lat. See quotation.

**1647** So have the saints of God here [a terrible tempestuous time of it] for most part *ab utero ad urnam*, from the womb to the tomb: *JOHN TRAPP, Comm. on New Test.*, p. 484 (1868).

**abaciscus**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Arch.*

1. apparently the only correct use, as shown under 2. 'A square compartment enclosing a part or the entire pattern or design of a Mosaic pavement': *R. STUART* (1830).

**1753** *ABACUS*, (*Cycl.*)—or *ABACISCUS*, in the ancient architecture, is used to denote certain compartments in the incrustation or lining of the walls of state-rooms, Mosaic pavements, and the like: *CHAMBERS, Cycl.*, Suppl. **1829** *ABACISCUS*, in ancient architecture, the square compartments of Mosaic pavements: *Lond. Encyc.*

2. 'sometimes used as synonymous with abacus': *R. STUART* (whom *Gwilt* copies). He seems to follow *Nicholson* in misunderstanding *Chambers* who makes *abaciscus* synonymous with *abacus* in the meaning 1 only.

**1801** *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. **1819** *ABACUS*, or *ABACISCUS*: *P. NICHOLSON, Archit. Dict.*

[From *ἀβᾰκίσκος*, dim. of *ἀβᾰξ*, = 'a slab'. See **abacus**.]

**aback**: Eng. fr. Lat., or Fr. *abaque*. See **abacus** 3 a.

**abactor** (≡ ㄟ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a driver off, a cattle-lifter on a large scale, one who steals and drives off herds or numbers of cattle.

**1657** The safety of their herds, not only from straying, but in time of warr, from invaders and abactors, whose breaking in...is attended with the cattels passing through or going out: *HAMMOND, On Psalms*, cxliv. 14, 696. [N. E. D.] **1696** *PHILLIPS, World of Words*. **1738** *ABACTOR*, in some law-writers of the middle age, denotes a thief who drives off cattle by open force; more usually called *abigeus*: *CHAMBERS, Cycl.* **1829** The Abactor or Abactor's wife (vide *Ainsworth*) would suppose she had heard something: *LAMB, Lett.*, II. 66 (1841). [N. E. D.]

[Late Lat. noun of agent to *abigere*, = 'to drive off', fr. *ab*, prep., = 'from, off', and *agere*, = 'to drive'.]

**abaculus**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a frame for calculating, in *pl.* *abaculi*.

**1601** counting rundles...which some call *Abaculus*: *HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 26, Vol. II. p. 598.

2. *Arch.* a tile for paving, &c.: *FAIRHOLT, Dict. Art Terms* (18...).

3. a small table or desk: *J. BRITTON* (1838).

\***abacus**, *pl.* *abaci*, *sb.*: Lat.: also *obs.* **aback** (≡ ㄟ).

1. a board for tracing diagrams &c. in sand or dust.

**1387** *Abacus* is a table wip þe whiche schappes beþ portrayed and ipeynt in powdre, and abacus is a craft of geometrie: [Not in the original *Higden*.] *TRE-VISA, Higden's Polychr.*, vii. 69 (Rolls Ser.). [N. E. D.]

2. a calculating board, table, or frame.

**1686** Their *Abacus* or counting Board, for performing the Operations of Arithmetick, which I find pretty near to agree with that of the ancient Romans: *Obs. conc. Chinese Char.*, in *Misc. Cur.*, III. 216. [N. E. D.] **1886** The fact is, an abacus, which is at bottom merely a form of score, or tally, was absolutely indispensable for arriving at anything like a high arithmetical result before the invention of the Arabic numerals: *Cornhill Mag.*, *Scores and Tallies*, Apr., p. 144.

3. *Arch.* the flat plate between the capital of a pillar and the architrave.

**1598** if vnder the *abacus* you diminish a fourth part of the thicknesse of *Voluta*: *R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. ch. xxvi. p. 93. **1680** the *Abacus* or *plinth* of the Capital: *EVELYN, Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 16. **1886** The carving has the Corinthian abacus and volutes clearly indicated: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 538/3.

3 a. **aback** (Eng. fr. Lat., or Fr. *abaque*), only found in this sense: a panel, or square tablet. *Obs.*

**1603** Vnderneath these, in an *Aback* thrust out before the rest lay *TAMESIS*: *B. JONSON, Pt. of Kings Entertainm.*, Wks., p. 845 (1616).—In the centre, or midst of the Pegme was an *Aback* or Square, wherein this *Elogie* was written: *ib.*, p. 848. See **abaciscus**.

3 b. a *bufet*, *cupboard*, *side-board*, *dresser*: *FOSBROKE, Encyc. Ant.*, p. 219 (1825).

**1797** *ABACUS*, among the antients, was a kind of cupboard or buffet: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Masc. sb. fr. *ἀβᾰξ*, gen. *ἀβᾰκος*, of unknown origin.]

**abada**, *sb.*: Port. (cf. Sp. *abada*): an old name of the rhinoceros.

**1588** there are elephants...and *abadas*, which is a kind of beast so big as two great bulls, and hath vpon his snout a little horne: *R. PARKE, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 312 (1854). **1598** The *Abada* or *Rhinoceros* is not in India, but only in *Bengala*, and *Patane*: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. 1. ch. 47, p. 88/1. **1599** hornes of *Abath*...this *Abath* is a beast which hath one horne only in her forehead, and is thought to be the female Unicorn: *R. HAKLUYT, Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 107. **1622** A China brought me a present of a cup of *abado* (or black unecorns horne): *R. COCKES, Diary*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1883). **1625** the *Abada* or *Rhinoceros*: *PURCHAS, Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 39. **1662** The *Rhinocerot*, by the Indians called *Abadu*: *J. DAVIES, Tr. Olearius*, Bk. II. p. 218 (1669).

Variants, 16 c. *abath*, 17 c. *abda*, *abado*, *abadu*.

[Port. *abada* also *bada*, perhaps fr. Malay. *bādak* (Macassar *bada*), = 'rhinoceros': again Arab. *abid*, = 'a wild beast' in general; *abida*, = 'something monstrous'.]

**Abaddōn**: Heb.: Apollyon, destroyer, 'the angel of the bottomless pit'; *lit.* destruction, depth of hell (so *MILTON, P. R.*, IV. 624, *Bible* (R.V.), Prov., xxvii. 20).

**1382** The aungel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon [v. *z.* *Abadon*, *Laabadon*, *Abadon*], forsothe bi Greke Appollon, and bi Latyn hauyng the name *Destrier*: *WYCLIF, Rev.*, ix. 11. **1550** The name of this their captain in the Hebrew tongue is *Abaddon*, and in the Greek tongue *Apollyon*: *BP. BALE, Select Wks.*, p. 357 (1849). **1611** *Bible*, Rev., ix. 11. **1652** But *Antichrist* hath endeavoured to be the *Abaddon* and the *Apollyon* of all sacred antiquities: *N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nat.*, ch. xv. p. 161.

[Gk. *Ἀβᾰδδὼν*, fr. Heb. *abad*, = 'to go astray, to perish'.]

\***abandon**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'a giving up' of oneself to any feeling or impulse; absence of all self-restraint, natural freedom of attitude, movement or expression.

**1834** with her intimate friends there is an *abandon* and unreserved communication of thoughts: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxii. p. 52 (1874). **1839** I lack words to express the full extent, or the earnest *abandon* of his persuasion: *E. A. POE, Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1884). **1851** there is...in *Beaumont* and *Fletcher's* style...a certain openness and *abandon*, and ever-varying elasticity: *GEO. DARLEY, Beaumont and Fletcher*, Intro., p. xxxv. **1860** such *abandon* of red tape: *W. H. RUSSELL, Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 128. **1862** The evening's feasting had only imparted animation to Mr. Hunt, and occasioned an agreeable *abandon* in his talk: *THACKERAY, Philip*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 187 (1887). **1863** "danced it with...such a 'go'." "You mean such an 'abandon'?" *C. READE, Hard Cash*, Vol. 1. p. 178. **1874** sang *Leigh*, with operatic *abandon*, as she dusted her books: *B. W. HOWARD, One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 137 (1883).

[From Old Fr. *à bandon*, = 'in control', *i.e.* of some one else; hence the above meaning implying 'without self-control'.]

**abandonné**, *ppl.*: Fr. See quotation.

**1822** We know of no English poet who is so *abandonné*, as the French term it, who so wholly gives himself up to his present feelings [of *Herrick*]: *Retrospective Rev.*, Vol. v. p. 158.

[Past part. of *s'abandonner*, = 'to give one's self up', fr. *abandon*, *q. v.*]

**abarre** (≡ ㄟ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

1. *Leg.* 'to plead in bar' of a suit or plea. *Obs.*

**1499** Therefore the kyng...hath ordeyned established and enacted that if any persone or persones hereafter sue wyth good feyth any action populer | and the defenddaunt or defenddauntes in the same action plede any maner of recovere of action populer in barre of the sayd action | or elles that the same defenddaunt or



defendautes plede that he or they before that tyme barred any suche pleyntif or pleyntifes in any such action populer | that thenne the playntif or pleyntifes in the action taken wyth good feyth may abarre that the said recovere in the sayd action populer was had by covyn | or elles to abarre that the sayd playntif or playntifes was or were barred in the sayd action populer by covyn | that than yf afterwarde the sayd collusion or covyn soo abarred be lawfully founden | the playntif or pleyntifes in that action sued with good feyth shall have recovere according to the nature of the action and execution upon the same: CAXTON, *Statutes 4 Henry VII.*, ch. 20, sig. e v r<sup>o</sup> (1869).

## 2. debar, keep from. *Obs.*

1492 he is a bowght to remeve the prysoner by a pryvy seall to abarre me from myn mony: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 931, p. 379 (1874).

[From Anglo-Fr. vb. *abarrier*, fr. *d.*, prep., = 'to, at', and *barre*, sb. (Celtic), = 'bar'. Perhaps *abar* = 'debar' is fr. Old Fr. *esbarrier*.]

**abas**, sb.: Pers.: a weight used for pearls. '366 diamond Grains English, or 225 Troy Grains': KELLY, *Orient. Metr.* (1832).

1684 the *Emir of Vodana* shew'd me a Pearl...that weigh'd seventeen *Abas*, or fourteen *Carats* and seven *Eights*; for in all the Pearl Fisheries of the East they use no other weights but *Abas*, which make seven *Eights* of a *Carat*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 95.

**abassi**<sup>1</sup>, **abas**, sb.: Pers.: a Persian silver coin worth from 16d. to 19d. For the later and higher value see L. LANGLE, *Fr. Tr. of Sir J. Chardin's Voyages*, Vol. IV. pp. 183—185 (1811).

1625 Their moneyes in *Persia* of Siluer, are the *Abacee*, the *Mahomedee*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 524. 1662 The *Abas*...so called from *Schach-Abas*, by whose command they were first made, being in Value about the third part of a *Rixdollar*; so that they are about 18d. sterl.: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Olearius*, vi. p. 223 (1669). 1665 Coins at this day used, are the *Abassee*, in our Money sixteen pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). 1684 You must pay ten *Abassi*'s for every Camel's Loading: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 18. 1744 ABAGI. See ABASSI: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*.

[Pers. 'abbāsi, fr. name of Shah Abbas I. (A.D. 1587—1629) who first had them struck.]

## Abassi<sup>2</sup>, a title of the Dalai-Lama of Thibet.

1599 In the foresayd city their *Abassi*, that is to say, their *Pope* is resident: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 64.

[The quot. is transl. fr. Odoric whose reading is doubtful (*v.l. Alsabi*, or *Alfabi*). Yule (*Cathay*, Vol. I. p. 149) suggests that *Abassi*—by confusion with the *Abassi Khaliffs*, or *Saracen Popes*—is either for Pers. and Arab. *bakshi*, = a member of a Buddhist religious order, or for Mongol *ubashi*, = a class of Lamas.]

## abasso: It. See abbasso.

## abatement (二二), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *Leg.* act of putting down, removing, cancelling, quashing; or state of being put down, removed, cancelled, quashed: now esp. of writs, plaints and pleas.

1621 a plea which goeth meerely in abatement of the writ: PERKINS, *Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 385, p. 167 (1642). 1660 Nor shall the same be Cause of Error, Abatement, or Discontinuance: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, ch. 3, § 3, 4 (Ruffhead).

2. act of lowering, lessening, removal; subsidence; lowering of value, dignity, or power.

1485 as well in abatement of their custome which they shold here yf they were noo deynizeyns: CAXTON, *Statutes 1 Henry VII.*, II. sig. a ii v<sup>o</sup> (1869). 1601 Nought enters there...But falls into abatement, and low price: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 1, 13. 1792 to what a state of abatement, of abasement, of annihilation, have these entertainers of the public been depressed: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 219.

## 3. losing, suffering loss or diminution.

1629 though it were not quencht, yet it had some abatement: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxiii. (1676). 1646 For possible it is that boadies may emit vertue and operation without abatement of weight: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 64 (1686).

4. the amount by which anything is lowered, or lessened, or depreciated; decrease, deduction, loss.

1624 The third abatement of the honor and continuance of this Scenical company is, that they make their spectators pay to deare for their Income: J. GEE, in *Shaks. Cent. Pr.*, 160. [N. E. D.] 1665 Notwithstanding these abatements [losses] *Mustapha* continued his march as far as the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 280 (1677). 1693 The Lord Treasurer...complain'd against him to the King, how Delinquents by his Abatements were so slightly punish'd in their Purse: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 96, p. 83.

[CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h v v<sup>o</sup>, has *esbatement*, = 'relaxation'.]

## abath. See abada.

## S. D.

**abatis**, **abbatis**, sb.: Fr.: *Mil.*: a defence of felled trees, laid with their branches pointed towards the enemy; also (*American*) a kind of fence or hedge.

1766 Not far from Pilsnitz...the enemy had a great abatis: LLOYD, *War in Germany*, Vol. I. p. 117. 1780 T. SIMES, *Dict.*, after *Milit. Guide* (1781). 1826 roads...covered with abattis and other encumbrances: *Subaltern*, ch. 21, p. 313 (1828). 1844 took the precaution of having this road blocked up by an abatis in the wood through which it led: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 64.

1808 there was a kind of abattis or brush fence, between this land and the land of the Northwest Company: *Min. of Detroit Land Off. Commis.*, Amer. State Papers, Vol. I. p. 385 (1832).

[Fr. *abatis*, *abbatis*, = 'anything thrown down', 'garbage'.]

## abat-jour, sb.: Fr.: sky-light, reflector.

1838 J. BRITTON, *Dict. Archit. and Archae.* 1853 one window, closely barred and blinded by an *abat-jour*, which admitted only a small degree of oblique light: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 276 (1857).

## abattage, sb.: Fr. See quotation.

1833 The *abattage*...was a tax on the slaughter of cattle: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 418.

\***abattoir**, sb.: Fr.: public slaughter-house. Introduced into Paris by Napoleon, 1810.

1837 These *abattoirs* are slaughter-houses, that Napoleon caused to be built near the walls: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 146. 1842 Sect. XIII. ABATTOIRS OR PUBLIC SLAUGHTER HOUSES: GUILT, p. 797. Not in Nicholson (1819). 1855 As I passed through the *abattoir* I met a flock of sheep driven out of their pens into the place of execution: *Glance behind the Grilles*, ch. IV. p. 117.

**abattu**, *fem.* **abattue**, *adj.*: Fr.: dejected, depressed, broken-hearted.

1745 Is she extremely *abattue* with her devotion? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 403 (1857). 1811 'sameness of days'; 'want of stimulus'; '*tedium vite*'; 'being quite let down';—'fit for nothing';—'in want of an object'—'*abattu*': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 338 (2nd Ed.).

[Past part. pass. of *abattre*, = 'to knock down'.]

**abature**, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: traces of 'beating down' of underwood by deer. *Obs.*

1575 Of the iudgement of the Abatures and beating downe of the lowe twiggcs and the foyles: G. TURBERVILLE, *Booke of Venerie*, 68. [N. E. D.] 1630 what Necromanticke spells, are Rut, Vault, Slot, Pores, and Entries, Abatures, and Foyles, Frayenstockes, Frith and Fell, Layres, Dewclawes, and Dowlcets: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I 5 r<sup>o</sup>/1.

[From Fr. *abature*, *abatture*.]

**abat-voix**, sb.: Fr.: a board over a pulpit to keep the sound of the voice from ascending. J. BRITTON (1838).

\***Abba** (𐤀𐤁𐤁): Gk. fr. Aram.: the father. See *Bible*, Rom., viii. 15.

1382 Abba, fadir: WYCLIF, *I. c.* 1611 Abba, father: *Bible*, *I. c.*

[In the Gk. Test. 'Αββᾱ, ὁ πατήρ is the transliteration and translation of the Aram. *abbā*, = 'father'.]

## abbai, abba, sb.: Arab. See quotations.

1830 A coarser and heavier kind [of mantle], striped white and brown, (worn over the mesoumyt,) is called *abba*. The Baghdad abbas are most esteemed: J. L. BURCKHARDT, *Bedouins*, Vol. I. p. 47. 1836 In cold or cool weather a kind of black woollen cloak, called '*abba'yeh*', is commonly worn: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 35 note. 1846 The cloak is called an *abba*. It is made of wool and hair, and of various degrees of fineness: J. KITTO, *Bibl. Cycl.*, Vol. I. p. 703/2 (1862). 1855 His dress externally...consisting of the striped *abai* and gay kefiyeh bound with its rope of camel's hair: J. L. PORTER, *Five Years in Damascus*, p. 40 (1870)—over this [coat] when seated on the impatient animal, I threw the ample folds of an *abai*: *ib.*, p. 65. 1884 He wore a large white turban and a white cashmere *abai*, or long robe, from the throat to the ankles: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Heart of Africa*, ch. iii. p. 36. 1886 Europeans of every nationality and in every variety of costume, from the Scottish kilt to the flowing *abbas*: *Cities of the World*, Pt. I. p. 18.

[Arab. '*abā* or '*abāya*.]

## \*abbasso, abasso, adv.: It.: down!

1549 on cyther side of hym [the Pope] went his garde makinge Rome [room and crying *abasso abasso*]: W. THOMAS, *Hist. of Italye*, p. 38 v<sup>o</sup> (1561).

**abbate**, *pl.* **abbati**, sb.: It.: an Italian ecclesiastic: the same as a French *abbé*, *q. v.*

1750 A man's address and manner, weighs much more with them than his beauty; and, without them, the *Abbati* and the *Monsignori* will get the better of you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 183, p. 556 (1774). 1765 She introduced me to an *abbate*, a man of letters: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 449 (1817).

abbatis: Fr. See *abatis*.

abattu(e): Fr. See *abattu*.



\***abbé**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'abbot'; then the holder of a benefice, though only in minor orders, or even a layman (*abbé séculier*); hence in 17 and 18 cc: adopted, with a clerical dress, by nominal students of Theology, to give dignity to such positions as that of tutor, lecturer, secretary, maître d'hôtel.

1711 Our friend the Abbe is not of that sort: POPE, *Letters*, p. 77 (1737). 1754 the abbés are a set of people that bear a strong analogy to the templars in London: SMOLLETT, *Ferdin. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 105 (1817). bef. 1782 Ere long some bowing, smirking, smart abbé | Remarks two loit'ers, that have lost their way: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 43 (1808). 1830 the Abbé who wrote Voltaire: E. BLAQUIERRE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 185 (2nd Ed.). 1877 That indefinable being who is neither churchman nor layman—in one word, an *abbé*: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xi. p. 22.

[From Old Fr. *abe*, *abet*, fr. Lat. *abbātem* (whence also It. *abbate*), acc. of *abbas*, fr. Gk. *ἀββάς*, fr. Aram. *abbā*, = 'father'.]

**abbellimento**, *sb.*: It.: embellishment.

1670 noble roomes adorned with all the *Abbellimenti* of Italian Palaces: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 88.

**abbreviator** (= *u* = *l* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat.

1. a compiler of abridgments, epitomes, summaries, as Justinus who abridged the histories of Trogus Pompeius.

1615 Oribasius, the great abreuiator of antiquity: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, 206. [N. E. D.] 1681 ABBREVIATOR (Latin) one that abridges, or makes a brief draught of a thing: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1779 The opinion which attributes the last-mentioned passage to the abbreviator, rather than to the original historian: GIBBON, *Misc. Wks.*, IV. 565 (1814). [N. E. D.]

2. officers of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the Vatican who draw up briefs, writs, bulls, &c.

1532 The writers, abbreviators, and registers of the letters, minutes, and bulls: *Add. from Convoc.*, in STRYPE, *Mem. Ref.*, v. 481. [N. E. D.]

3. a physician of a school so called. *Obs.* See quotation.

1605 Among Physicians there are Empericks, Dogmaticks, Methodici or Abbreviators, and Paracelsians: TIMME, *Quersitanus*, Pref. v. [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. *abbreviator*, fr. Eng. *abbreviate*.

[From Low Lat. *abbreviator*, = 'one who abridges'.]

abcaree: Anglo-Ind. See *abkari*.

abda: Port. See *abada*.

**Abdal(II)**, *sb.*: Arab.: religious fanatics of Persia.

1634 The *Abdall* a voluntary Monke amongst them, is reputed by the wiser sort a Wolfe in a Sheeps skin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. 1662 These are called *Abdalla's*, and are a kind of Monks or Friars: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Olearius*, vi. p. 281 (1669). 1665 The Calenderi, Abdalli, and Dervislari be Pæderasts, and dangerous to meet in solitary places: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 331 (1677).

[From Pers. *abdāl*, sing. *sb.*, or *abdālī*, *adj.*, formed from Arab. *abdāl*, pl. of *badīl*, one of 70 spiritual beings. See J. F. BROWN'S *Dervishes*, p. 83; Zenker's *Türk. Dict.*, p. 182; D'Ohsson's *Tableau de l'Emp. Othom.*, Vol. IV. p. 315 (Fol. Ed.).]

**abdat**, *sb.*: an Egyptian linear measure, one-fourth of a *dirah* (*q.v.*).

1890 The *derah*...is divided into...the *abdat*: *Lib. Univ. Know.*, Vol. IV. p. 751 (N. York).

[From *abda* (construct case *abdat*), Mod. Egypt. pronunciation of Arab. *qabḍa*, = 'the breadth of the hand across the four fingers', now 'the measure of a man's fist with the thumb outstretched', about 6½ in. See LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. Append. ii.]

**Abderite** (= *l* =), of Abdēra, anciently a town in Thrace, celebrated as the home of the Laughing Philosopher Democritus, and for the general stupidity of the citizens.

1621 Had those Abderites been conversant with us, and but seen what fleering and grinning there is in this age, they would certainly have concluded we had been all out of our wits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 41 (1867).

**abdest**, *sb.*: Pers.: the minor ablution (Turk. *wazū*) of Mohammedans; the ceremonial washing of face, hands, &c., before prayer or any religious exercise.

1680 he first directs us to the Fountains, there to take Abdes; which being done, he brings us to the temple: J. PITTS, quoted in Burton's *El Medinah & Meccah*, Vol. II. p. 380 (1855). 1786 a small spring supplies us with Abdest: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 74 (1883).

[Pers. *ābdast*, fr. *āb*, = 'water', and *dast*, = 'hand'.]

**abdicator** (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng.: one who abdicates; *spec.* one who approved of the abdication of James II.

1691 Monarchy haters, | With Abdicators, | Did swell into a league of Dutchmen, Whigs, and traitors: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 28 (1860).

[Coined fr. Eng. *abdicate* as if noun of agent to Lat. *abdicāre*, = 'to abdicate'.]

\***abdomen** (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. the fleshy parts of the belly or paunch, including the teats of lower animals; in man esp. the parts below the navel: or in man the front, in mammals the lower wall (or its exterior surface) of the belly (= *abdomen* 2).

1601 In old time they called this morcell [the paps and teats (*sumen*) of a sow newly farrowed] in Latine *Abdomen*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. II. ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 344.

2. the belly, the nether cavity of the body containing all the vital organs except the brain, heart and lungs (the pelvic cavity also is not always included).

1615 There bee tenne Muscles which couer the nether Belly, on either side fūe called the Muscles of the *Abdomen*: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, p. 796 (1631).

1771 when you are tapped...the water that comes out of your abdomen: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 9/2 (1882). 1835 An incision in the abdomen had been evidently made after death: SIR J. ROSS, *2nd Voyage*, ch. xix. p. 290. 1878 shots in his right arm and abdomen: *Lloyd's Whky. News*, May 19, p. 7/3.

3. *Entom.* the whole nether division of an insect's body, see *thorax*, or more generally and technically—the third nether division of the body in the *Articulata* (*q.v.*) family of animals.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Entomology.

[Lat. *abdomen*, neut. *sb.*, = 'lower part of the belly'; etym. uncertain, perhaps fr. stem of *abdo*, = 'I stow away', 'put out of sight', or for *amb-dosmen*, = 'the part girdled round', akin to Gk. *ἀμφι*, = 'around'; and *δέσμα*, = 'band'.]

**abductor** (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. *Anat.* a muscle which abduces, or draws a part of the body from its normal position, or from a line regarded as an axis, opposed to *adductor*; also *attrib.*, = *abducent*.

1615 For every Muscle almost hath set vnto him another, whose action is contrary to his, as...to an *abductor* is set an *adductor*: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, p. 743 (1631). 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1847-9 In the *Quadrumanus*... there is a proper abductor of the thumb, adductor as it would be called by the Anthropotomist: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 731/1.

2. one who abducts or leads away wrongfully.

1850 his ponderous-footed elfin abductor, who had leaped down after him: *Household Words*, Apr. 13, p. 68/1.

[Noun of agent to Lat. *abducere*, = 'to lead away, aside'. In sense 2 the word ought to be *abduct-or*, Legal English for *abductor*, but has probably been confused with, or taken from, *abduc-tor*.]

**abdula**, *sb.*: Arab.: *lit.* 'servant of God'; *esp.* a monotheist who is not a moslem, e.g. a Christian; used in place of the father's proper name in the style of a proselyte to Mohammedanism to distinguish him from a moslem by birth. Thus Rejeb if a proselyte is *Rejeb ben Abdullah*, if his father, Omar, were a moslem, he is *Rejeb ben Omar*. MENINSKI, *Lex.*, Vol. III. p. 678.

1615 No Jew can turn Turk until he first turn Christian, they forcing him to eat Hogs-flesh, and calling him *Abdula*, which signifieth the Son of a Christian: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 42 (1673). 1635 no Jew is capable to be a Turk but he must be first an ABDULA, a Christian, he must eat hogs flesh, and do other things: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-EL*, Vol. II. x. p. 300 (1678).

[For '*Abdullah*'; fr. '*abd*', = 'servant'; and *allah*, = 'God'.]

**abecedarium**, *sb.*: Low Lat.: an alphabet, a primer.

1776 A-B-C-dario: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 356 (1857). 1883 Etrurian abecedaria: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 212/2.

[Neut. *sb.* coined from *a, b, c, d*. Found 1440 *Prompt. Parv.*, s. v. "apece"; 1552 [Title] "Abecedarium Anglo-Latinum...Huloeto Exscriptore &c." The English *abecedarie* is found abt. 1450 (N. E. D.).]

abeih: Arab. See *abbai*.

**abele** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du.: the white poplar tree, *Populus alba*.

1597 It is called in low Dutch *abeel*,...in English, *abeell*, after the Dutch name: GERARD, *Herball*, in Britten & Holland's *Eng. Plant Names*. [Davies] 1664 The best use of the *Poplar*, and *Abele*...is for *Walkes*, and *Avenues* about Grounds which are situated low, and near the water: EVELYN, *Sylva*, ch. xviii. p. 80 (1679). 1699 a-long one of the Garden Walls were planted *Abel Trees*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 193. 1797 ABEL-TREE, or ABLE-TREE: *Encyc. Brit.* 1857 broad silver Whit...slides...through bright water-meadows, and stately groves of poplar, and abele, and pine: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, p. v. (1877).

[From Du. *abeel*, fr. Old Fr. *abel*, earlier *aubel*, fr. Late Lat. *abellus*, = 'white poplar'.]

abeston: Gk. See *asbestos*.



**abettor** (= 1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

1. one who abets, advises, tempts, persuades, urges to any action, esp. an offence.

1487 sholde inquire of hym or theym that had doon that deth or murdre of their abettours and consentours: CAXTON, *Statutes 3 Henry VII.*, ch. i. sig. b ii v (1869).—the slayers, murderers, abettors, maintainers and consorters of the same: *ib.*, sig. b iii r. From DIBDIN, *Typ. Ant.*, i. p. 355 (1810). 1594 Thou foul abettor! thou notorious bawd! SHAKS., *Lucrèce*, 886. 1600 they began also to endite all those...of a capital crime, who were his abettors, and the movers and stirrers of a sedition and commotion of the people: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 25, p. 548. 1646 an abettor of the fact prohibited: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 4 (1686). 1886 The vastness of large cities affords concealment, and is often the abettor of vice: J. T. DAVIDSON, cited in *Literary World*, Jan. 7, 1887, p. 14/2.

2. a supporter, backer, advocate of a person, principle, opinion, or system.

1580 foes, which by thy well doing thou mayst cause to be earnest abettors of thee: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 270 (1868). 1629 The General with his abettors, who wanted not his seconds, being like quicksilver, and never failing to publish all occurrences: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conn. Trent*, p. xxx. (1676). 1653 Abettors and Printers of this Petition: *Several Proc. of Parl.*, Aug. 2—Aug. 8, No. 3, p. 26.

Variants, 15 c. *abettour*, 17 c.—19 c. *abetter*, as if fr. *abet*.

[From Anglo-Fr. *abettour*, fr. Old Fr. *abetere*, *abetiere*.]

**abeyance** (= 11 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

1. *Leg.* expectation; the condition of a title, dignity, property or emolument which is not for the time being vested in any person.

1621 the freehold is not to be put in abeyance: PERKINS, *Prof. Booke*, ch. xi. § 708, p. 308 (1642). 1628—9 If tenant *pur terme d'auter vie* dieth, the freehold is said to be in abeyance until the occupant entrench: COKE, *Littleton*, p. 3426 (1832). 1765 Sometimes the fee may be in abeyance, that is (as the word signifies), in expectation, remembrance and contemplation in law: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, II. 7. [R.] 1839 During the abeyance of a barony descendible to heirs of the body, one of the co-heirs was attainted for treason: SIR N. C. TINDALE, in *Bingham's New Cases*, v. 754.

2. temporary suspension, inactivity, disuse.

1660 And this monarchy not a thing in abeyance, an airy title, but an absolute free and independent monarchy: R. COKE, *Elem. Power and Subj.*, 61. [N. E. D.]

[Anglo-Fr. *abeiance*, *abeyance*, *abiaunce*, fr. \**abeier*, Old Fr. *abeer*, = 'to gape out, aspire to'; fr. *à*, prep., = 'to, at', and Low Lat. *badāre*, = 'to gape', perhaps fr. a Teut. noun \**bada*, akin to Lat. *fatiscere*, = 'to gape', 'come open'.]

**abi** in malam crucem, *phr.*: Lat.: Off to an evil cross! i.e. go and be hanged!

1665 The old Roman execration *Abi in malam Crucem* and manner of execution is here in use: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

**Abib**: Heb.: name of the first month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, our April, the seventh month of the civil year, called *Nisan* after the Captivity.

1535 This daye are ye gone out, euen in 7<sup>th</sup> moneth of Abib: COVERDALE, *Exod.*, xiii. 4. 1611 in the month Abib: *Bible*, *ib.*

[Heb. *ābīb*, = 'an ear of corn'. It was the month in which harvest began.]

\***Abigail** (1 = 1), *sb.*: Heb.: a waiting gentlewoman, a lady's maid.

1671 every gentleman that keeps a chaplain, has not a cousin Abigail to wait upon his lady: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 135 (1773). 1693 thou art some forsaken Abigail, we have dallied with heretofore: CONGREVE, *Old Bachelor*, III. vi. Wks., Vol. i. p. 52 (1710). 1711 I myself have seen one of these male Abigails [ladies' valets] tripping about the Room with a Looking-glass in his hand: *Spectator*, No. 45, Apr. 21, p. 75/2 (Morley). 1766 Juno... [Kung for her Abigail; and you know, I Iris is chambermaid to Juno: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 508 (1857). 1771 serving-men, and abigails, disguised like their betters: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 34/1 (1882). 1815 I have prepared, however, another carriage for the abigails, and all the trumpery which our wives drag along with them: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 155 (1832).

[See 1 Sam., xxv. 24—31. The representative use comes from the name of the waiting gentlewoman in Beaumont and Fletcher's *Scornful Lady*, bef. 1616.]

**abiliment**, *abillement* (= 1 = 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.: *Special use* in 16 c. an ornament of goldsmith's work for the head or the front of the dress.

abt. 1515 Take now upon you this abylyment: SKELTON, *Magnif.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (Boston, 1864). 1541 velvet and satin for billiments: QU. CATH. HOWARD, in *Burnet's Hist. Ref.*, vi. 250 (Pocock). 1642—6 an nyether Abillement set w<sup>th</sup> xxxij. great perles: *Princ. Mary's Pr. Purse Exp. Invent.*, *Jew.*, p. 181 (F. Madden, 1831).—oon upper Abillement set w<sup>th</sup> xi. great perles...oon other upper Billiment set w<sup>th</sup>...perles of a meane sorte: *ib.* bef. 1556 there began alle the gentylwomen of yagland to were French whoodes with bellementes of golde: *Chron. Grey Friars*, 43 (Camd. Soc., 1852). [N. & Q.]

1580 *Billementes*: the attire or ornamentes of a womans head or necke: as a bonet: a frenche hood: a paste, or such like: BARET, *Atovar.* 1599 she found, far from her expectation, a billiment of peaze (instead of pearls): CHURCH, *Wordsworth, Eccles. Biogr.*, Vol. II. Bk. i. p. 109 (1839).

Also attrib. in the combination *biliment-lace*.

1573 my sherte gown...laid with Billement's lace: *Wardrobe of a Country Gentl.* in *Brayley's Graph. Illust.*, p. 13 (1832). 1588 one velvet jerkin laid one w<sup>th</sup> billim<sup>t</sup> lace: *Will and Inventory of William Glasenour*, Chetham Soc., Vol. LIV.—one paire of round hose panes of blacke rashe laid one w<sup>th</sup> a billymi lace: *ib.* [N. & Q.]

Variants, 16 c. *biliment*, *billement*, *habilement*.

[From Fr. *habillement*, = 'dress', 'article of dress'. The fact that the lopped form *billement* is only found in the above special sense seems to show that the Fr. *habillement* in this special sense was once more borrowed with an attempt to pronounce the new importation differently from the old.]

**abiogenesis**, *sb.*: badly coined fr. Gk.: generation of living organisms from dead matter.

1883 Here, in short, is the categorical denial of Abiogenesis and the establishment in this high field of the classical formula *Omne vivum ex vivo*: H. DRUMY MOND, *Natural Law*, 74.

[Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1870 fr. *ābios*, = 'without life', and *genesis*, = 'generation', 'birth'. It ought to be *abiogenesis*. Cf. *parthenogenesis*, which was probably Huxley's model.]

**abiston**, **abistos**: Gk. See *asbestos*.

**abjure** (1 1), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *trans.* and *absol.* to forswear, recant, retract (an engagement, principle, article of faith previously held sacred).

1501 Alle tho wyllys abieured and revokyd byfor thys day mad: *Will of John Bowde*, in *Bury Wills*, 83 (1850). [N. E. D.] 1530 I abiowre, I forsake myne errors as an heretyke dothe, or forswere the kynges landes, ie abiure: PALSGR., 415. 1662 the solemn League and Covenant to be abjured by all the incumbents of England: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 389 (1872). 1884 We find that some of them abjured, but that others went joyfully to the dungeon and the stake: A. R. PENNINGTON, *Wiclif*, ix. 296.

1 a. *causal.* to make to forswear, recant. *Obs.*

1480 Reynold Pecoche bysshop of Chestre was founde an heretyke, and the thyrde daye of Decembre was abjured at Lambeth: CAXTON, *Chron. Eng.*, vii. 159b/2 (1520). [N. E. D.] 1628 Considering that they might, as in conclusion they did, abiure him otherwise: MORE, *Dial. Heres.*, iii. Wks., p. 216/2 (1557). [N. E. D.]

2. to swear to renounce, abandon, repudiate, leave for ever (esp. the realm, or the commonwealth); rarely *absol.*

1530 [See 1]. 1576 If he take Sanctuarie, and do abiure the Realme: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, 497 (1826). 1590 Either to die the death or to abjure: For ever the society of men: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt. Dr.*, i. 1, 65. 1610 But this rough magic | I here abjure:—*Temp.*, v. 1, 51. 1671 Say and unsay, feign, flatter, and abjure: MILTON, *P. R.*, i. 473. [N. E. D.] 1726 Whoever was not capable of this Sanctuary, could not have the Benefit of Abjuration: and therefore, he that committed Sacrilege could not abjure: AVLIFFE, *Parergon*, 14. [N. E. D.]

2 a. *causal.* to make to forswear the realm. *Obs.*

1603 T' abjure those false Lords from the troubled Land: DRAYTON, *Barons Warres*, i. xv. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abjurer*, = 'to forswear'.]

**abkārī**, **abkāree**, *sb.*: Hind.: the excise on preparing or selling intoxicating liquor in India. The *Abkārī* system is the farming the sale of spirits to contractors through whom the retail shop-keepers are supplied.

1790 Abkarry or Tax on Spirituous Liquors: *Letter from Board of Rev. (Bengal) to Govt.*, July 12. [Yule] 1797 The stamps are to have the words 'Abcaree licenses' inscribed in the Persian and Hindee languages and characters: *Bengal Regulations*, x. 33. [Yule]

[From Pers. *āb-kārē*, = 'water-business'.]

**ablaut**, *sb.*: Ger.: *Gram.*: variation of the vowel sound of the principal syllable of a word in inflection or derivation for which there is no obvious phonetic cause, so that the variation of sound has been supposed to be dynamic, i.e. originally used to indicate variation of sense: e.g. *sing*, *sang*, *sung*; *ride*, *rode*, *ridden*; *choose*, *chose*; *band*, *bond*, *bind*, *bound*. See *guna*, *vridhi*.

1870 Under 'Ablaut' Teutonic grammarians understand a modification of the radical which takes place in the perfect tense and the perfect participle: J. HELFENSTEIN, *Comp. Gram. Teut. Lang.*, p. 408. 1871 But it was in the verbal conjugation that the Ablaut found its peculiar home, and there it took formal and methodical possession: EARLE, *Philol. Eng. Tong.*, § 124 (1880). [N. E. D.] 1886 The Gothic word differs in ablaut-grade from its Teutonic cognates: *Athenaum*, Sept. 4, p. 302/3.

[From *ab*, adv., = 'off, away'; *Laut*, = 'sound'.]



**abnegator** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who denies or renounces.

1637 abnegators and dispensers against the Lawes of God: SIR E. SANDYS, *State of Relig.*, p. 96. [N.E.D.]

[From Lat. *abnegator*, noun of agent to *abnegāre*, = 'to deny'.]

**abnormis sapiens**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a wise man without rule', i.e. a sage independent of any sect or party.

1803 MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.* 1806 *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 18.

[HORACE, *Sat.*, ii. 2. 3.]

**abolla**, *sb.*: Lat.: a coarse woollen cloak worn by soldiers and the lower orders of ancient Rome, and so affected by austere philosophers. As the mark of such a philosopher it is made familiar by Juvenal's phrase, *Sat.* 3. 115, *facinus majoris abollae*, 'the crime of a deep philosopher'.

1797 ABOLA: *Encyc. Brit.* 1820 one of a set in Athens who affect philosophy and wear the abolla: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 293.

**abominator** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who abominates or detests, an abhorrer.

1816 the greatest abominator of Episcopacy: SCOTT, *Old Mort.*, i. [N.E.D.]

[Coined fr. Eng. *abominate* as if Lat. noun of agent to *abomināri*, = 'to detest', 'abhor'.]

**abord**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: approach, manner of advancing to accost.

1749 whose first *abord* and address dispense me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 164, p. 439 (1774). 1826 I saw few beggars... their *abord* was rather a coax than a craving: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 6.

[Fr. *à*, prep., = 'to'; *bord*, = 'shore', 'border', akin to Eng. *board*, A.-S. and Icelandic *borð*, which through the sense of 'side of a ship' comes to mean 'boundary' sometimes.]

**abord**<sup>2</sup>, **aboard** (ˌ = ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **abord**<sup>1</sup> (*q. v.*). *Obs.*

1. act of approaching, advancing towards, manner of approach.

1611 *Arriuee*, an arriual, accesse, abboord, or comming to: COTGR. 1752 that air, that *abord*, and those graces, which all conspire to make that first advantageous impression: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, No. 75, Misc. Wks., Vol. II, p. 388 (1777).

2. way up to.

1670 I never saw a more stately *abord* to any City then to this [Genoa]: LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 82. [N.E.D.]

**abord** (ˌ = ˌ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Obs.* or *Arch.*

1. to get on board of, to sheer up to, to gain a footing in, or upon, to have a common frontier.

1509 And the royall shyppe, yclipped Perfitenes, They dyd aborde: HAWES, *Past. Pleas.*, xxxvi. 20. [N.E.D.] 1530 I aborde: as one shyppe doth another, *faborde*. I aborde a shyppe, *ye aborde*: PALSGR., 415. 1589 That an enemy may bee the more troubled to abourd the Fort: IVE, *Fortif.*, 5.

—Approched, aborded, and surprised: *ib.*, 38. [N.E.D.] 1695 VVas not a *Spanyard* durst *abord* him: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 75 (1871).

1611 *Confinner*, to abboord, adioyn, lye neere vnto: COTGR. 1691 The first *Spaniards*, that aborded *America*: RAY, *Wisd. God*, 206 (1701).

2. to accost.

1611 *Aborder*, to approach, accoast, abboord: COTGR. bef. 1628 To abbord, either with question, familiarity, or scorn: F. GREVILLE, *Life of Sidney*, 74 (1652). [N.E.D.] 1641 He...aborded the two ladies with easy elegance and irresistible good humour: THACKERAY, *Prof.*, ii. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 298 (1885).

[From Fr. *aborder*, = 'to come to the side of'. See **abord**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*]

**abordage** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the act of boarding a ship.

abt. 1550 The master farther gettis of the ship takin be him and the companie, the best cabill and anchor for his *abordage*: SIR J. BALFOUR, *Practicks*, 640 (1754) [N.E.D.]

\***aborigines** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ), *sb. pl.*, coined *sing.* **aborigen**, **-gin** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ), **-gine** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ): Lat.

1. the original inhabitants of a place, or *metaph.* of any abode, as opposed to the more modern inhabitants or (esp. in modern times) to colonists or foreigners generally; used of animals and even plants.

[1533 King Latine of Laurence assemblit the auld inhabitants of his realme, namit Aborigines, armit in thair maist werlic ordinance: J. BELLENDINE, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 1. p. 5 (1822). 1647 The old latins...callyng themselves Aborigines, that is to saie: a people from the beginnyng: J. HARRISON, *Exhort. to Scottes* (1873), 214 [N.E.D.] 1593 The first [Britons] as some dreame were *Aborigines* such people as the earth it selfe, without humaine propagation brought forth: J. NORTH, *Spec. Brit.*, p. 4. 1600 King *Latinus* with the Aborigines: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 1, p. 3. 1609 the people first seene in these regions were Aborigines, called *Celte*: — *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. 15, ch. ix. p. 46. 1623 a remnant of the very *Aborigines*, of her first Inhabitants: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 50 (1869). 1646 the Inland inhabitants were *Aborigines*, that is,

such as reported that they had their beginning in the Island: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 249 (1686). 1655 The Aborigines and the Advenae: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, II. 119. [N.E.D.] 1665 another sort of people that *non vescuntur carne*, who being the *aborigines* of these parts, swarm throughout the Orient: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). 1826 Wherever foreign troops swarm the aborigines necessarily appear in false colours: *Subaltern*, ch. 17, p. 259 (1828).

1832 He is then aborigin of all spheres of thought, and finds himself at home and at ease in every region: I. TAYLOR, *Sat. Even.*, 349 (1834). [N.E.D.] 1845 the black aborigines: DARWIN, *Voy. of Nat.*, xix. 435 (1873). [N.E.D.]

2. see quotation.

1742 in accounting for their descent, we must conclude them to be *aborigines*, without any beginning of their generation, propagating their race from all eternity: HUMER, *Essays*, Vol. II. p. 402 (1825).

[From Lat. *aboriginēs*, pl. fr. *ab origine*, = 'from the beginning'. In the earlier Lat. writers the term meant the earliest settlers in Latium, the beginners of the Roman race, who drove out the alien Siculi, but Pliny regards it as = *autochthones*. The form *aborigen* is perhaps from Fr. *aborigène*.]

\***Abracadabra** (ˌ = ˌ = ˌ), *sb.*: a mystic word formerly worn as an amulet, being written in a triangle so as to be read in different ways, thus:—

A B R A C A D A B R A  
A B R A C A D A B R  
A B R A C A D A B  
A B R A C A D A  
A B R A C A D  
A B R A C A  
A B R A C  
A B R A  
A B R  
A B  
A

often now meaning a spell, a conjurer's pretended charm, mere nonsense.

1565 some piece of secret operation, (as Serenus Salmonicus doth write,) in the word of *Abacadabra*, to heal one of the fever: CALPHILL, *Ans. to Mart.*, p. 285 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1584 This word, *Abra cadabra* written on a paper, with a certeine figure joined therewith, and hanged about ones necke,

helpeth the ague: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xviii. p. 272. 1657 I will teach you for that kind of Feaver a receipt a hundred times easier: *Inscribas chartæ quod dicitur Abacadabra, Sapius & subter repetas, mirabile dictu!*

*Donec in angustum redigatur littera conum.* That is to say, first *Abacadabra*, and under that *Abacadabr*, and in the third line *Abacadab*, &c.: J. D., *Tr. Letters of Voiture*, No. 194, Vol. II. p. 69. 1684 That insignificant word *Abacadabra*, is by [Quintus Serenus] Sammonicus [bef. A.D. 230] mentioned as a magical spell: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 183 (1856).

1711 the word *Abacadabra* [of Amulets]: *Spectator*, No. 221, Nov. 13, p. 317/2 (Morley). 1840 The words of power!—and what be they | To which e'en Broomsticks bow and obey?— | Why,—twere uncommonly hard to say, | As the prelate I named has recorded none of them, | What they may be, But I know they are three, | And ABRACADABRA, I take it, is one of them: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 147 (1864).

1883 We can no more frame a conception of a disembodied intelligence than we can of a disembodied *Abacadabra*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 275.

Variant, 17 c. *Abrocadara*.

[For first known mention, see quot. fr. Mather. 'Serenus' in N. E. D. should be 'Serenus'. According to C. W. KING, *Talism. and Amul.*, in *Early Christ. Numism.*, p. 200, corrupted from Heb. *ha-brākāh dabbērāh*, = 'pronounce the blessing' (i.e. the sacred name).]

**Abraham, Abram**: Heb.: name of a Hebrew patriarch. Used for *auburn* and in various combinations and derivatives. *Abr(ah)am-man*, a kind of vagabond of 16 c. who shammed to be mad (1575 AWDELAY, *Frat. Vag.*); hence the sea phrase *sham Abr(ah)am*, to pretend to be ill.

*Abraham's balm* (? *baum*), old name of *agnus castus*.

*Abramite, Abramite*, a Jew.

1603 Alas! how many a guilt-les *Abramite* Dies in Three dayes, through thy too-curious Pride: J. SYLVESTER, *Tropheis*, p. 36 (1608). — O JACOB'S Lanthorn, Load-star pure, which lights On these rough Seas the rest of *Abramites*:—*Captains*, p. 523 (1608). 1608 Of all the mad rascalls (that are of this wing) the *Abraham-man* is the most phantastick: DEKKER, *Belman of London*, sig. D 2. 1633 Are they padders, or abram-men that are your consorts? MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, ii. 1. Wks., p. 296/2 (1839).

*abrasa tabula*: Lat. See *tabula rasa*.

*abrasax*. See *abraxas*.

*abrasos*: Port. See *abrolhos*.

**abrawan**, *sb.*: Hind. See quotations.

1744 ABROHANI, or MALLEMOLE, the name of a certain muslin, or clear, white, fine cotton cloth, brought from the East Indies: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. 1797 ABROKANI, or MALLEMOLLI, a kind of muslin, or clear white



fine cotton cloth, brought... particularly from Bengal: *Encyc. Brit.* 1886 Among piece goods the first place is given to Dacca muslin, *abrawan* or "running water;" *bafthowa*, "woven air;" *subhanam*, "evening dew;" all plain white webs: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

**abraxas**, *oftener abraxax*, *sb.*: a mystic word, or a gem so inscribed, used as a charm.

1738 These gems called Abraxas: WARBURTON, *Div. Legat.*, Vol. II. p. 153. [N. E. D.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1828 The word abraxas, sometimes spelled abraxas, was the great mystery of the Gnostics: REV. R. WALSH, *Anc. Coins and Gems*, p. 39 (2nd Ed.).

[Said to express 365 in Gk. letters  $\alpha\beta\rho\alpha\xi\alpha\varsigma$  used as numerals  $1+2+100+1+60+1+200$ . It is ascribed to the Egyptian Gnostic Basilides. According to C. W. KING, from Heb. *ha-b'rakāh*, = 'the blessing', or 'sacred name', used as the title of a Gnostic deity representing the 365 emanations of the Plērōma.

**abrége**, *sb.*: Fr.: abridgment, compendium.

[Past part. (used as *sb.*) of *abréger*, fr. Old Fr. *abregier*; see *abreveye*.]

**abreuvoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: a watering place for animals. A technical term in *Masonry*, see quotations.

1696 *Abreuvoirs*, in *Masonry*, signifies the spaces between the stones in laying 'em, to put the Mortar in: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1819 ABREUVOIR or ABREVOIR (from the French) in masonry, the interstice, or joint, between two stones, to be filled up with mortar or cement: P. NICHOLSON, *Archit. Dict.* 1829 ABREUVOIR, in military affairs, a tank to receive water in the case of encampment: *Lond. Encyc.*

**abreveye**, *abreveye*, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: abridge, abbreviate. *Obs.*

1483 which hystorye Saint Justyn abreuyed or shorted: CAXTON, *G. Leg.*, p. 424/4. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abrévier* (earlier *abregier* whence 'abridge'), = 'to shorten'.]

Abrocadara. See **Abracadabra**.

**abrogator** ( $\perp \perp \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who abrogates, cancels or abolishes.

1599 Abrogators and dispensers against the Lawes of God: SANDYS, *Europe Spec.*, 96 (1632). [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Eng. *abrogate*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *abrogāre*, = 'to cancel', 'abolish'.]

**abrolhos**, **abrollios**, *sb. pl.*: Port. See quotations.

1598 on the south side lieth [great flakes (*sic*) or] shallows, which the *Portingales* call *Abrashos* (*sic*): Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 15 (1885).—shun the Flats of Bracillia that are called Abrollios: *ib.*, p. 23. 1593–1622 she had bin upon the great shoales of Abreios: R. HAWKINS, *Voyages South Sea*, § xxvi. p. 171 (1878).

[Port. *Abrolhos*, a geographical term connected with *abrol-lar*; Fr. *brouiller*, It. *brogliare*.]

**abscissa**, *pl. abscissae*, **abscissas**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Geometry*: the segment of a right line measured between a given point therein and its point of intersection with another right line. *Of a curve*: "The ABSCISS, ABSCISSE, or ABSCISSA, is a part or segment cut off a line terminated at some certain point by an ordinate to a curve. So that the absciss may either commence at the vertex of the curve, or at any other fixed point. And it may be taken either upon the axis or diameter of the curve or upon any other line given in position." HUTTON, *Math. Dict.* Also later in *Rectilinear Coordinates* the portion of a right line intercepted between its points of intersection with a given right line and with any line parallel to that given line. Anglicised as *abscisse*, *absciss* in 17 and 18 cc.

1694 though the *Area* answering to the *Abscissa* be that which is commonly sought: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XVIII. No. 209, p. 114. 1738 ABSCISSA: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1777 The spaces described with velocities which are as the ordinates DB EC in times proportional to the abscissas AD AE: R. THORPE, *Tr. Newton's Princ.*, Lemma X. p. 64 (1802). 1797 ABSCISSE: *Encyc. Brit.* 1853 a line PNR perpendicular to this axis major is called an ordinate, and the lines AN, NM, abscissae, of the axis: H. GOODWIN, *Elem. Course Math.*, p. 172 (1853).

[Lat. *abscissa* fem. part. (with *linea*, = 'line' understood), fr. *abscindere*, = 'to cut off'.]

**abscissor** ( $\perp \perp \perp$ ), *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: a cutter off, destroyer.

1647 We may justly call him Strong, Hurtfull, Destroyer, Abscissor, because he onely destroys and perverts the nature of the Question: LILLY, *Chr. Astr.*, xxviii. 184. [N. E. D.]

[Coined as if noun of agent to *abscindere*. See *abscissa*, *scissors*.]

**absinth** ( $\perp \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the plant wormwood or **absinthium**, *q. v.*; also the essence thereof, and *metaph.* essence of bitterness.

1612 Absinth and poysson be my sustenance: BENVENUTO, *Passenger's Dialogues*. [Nares] 1865 What a drop of concentrated absinth follows next: CARLYLE, *Fredk. G.*, III. ix. iv. 115. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *absinthe*, *q. v.*]

\***absinthe**, *sb.*: Fr.: an alcoholic liqueur, flavoured with wormwood (Fr. *absinthe*), or drugs of similar nature. Sometimes Anglicised as *absinth* ( $\perp \perp$ ).

1864 He drank great quantities of absinthe of a morning: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 390 (1879). 1864 His insatiable thirst for absinthe made him one of those rare monstrosities—a drunken Frenchman: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 182.

**absinthium**, *sb.*: Lat.: the plant wormwood, a species of *Artemisia*, which has a bitter aromatic principle.

1738 A conserve of the Roman *absynthium*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[From Gk. *ἀψίνθιον*, = 'wormwood'.]

**absis**: Lat. See **apsis**.

**absit**, part of *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'let him be absent', leave for a person *in statu pupillari* to pass one night away from college or university.

[Third pers. sing. subj. (for imper.) of *abesse*, = 'to be absent'.]

**absit dicto invidia**, *abs. inv. verbo*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to be said without boasting' or offence; *lit.* 'may ill-will be away-from the saying'. Livy, 9, 19, 15.

1611 That booke reporteth not halfe so many remarkable matters as mine doth (*absit dicto invidia*): T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Paneg., sig. b 8 v<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1625 *absit invidia verbo*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 2.

\***absit omen**, *phr.*: Lat.: may (evil) omen be absent.

1594 that this letter remaine a pledge of my faith heirin, als well for tymes to com as by-past, aye and quhill (as Godd forbid) I discharge my self honestlie unto you, quich shall neuer be, except ye constrain me unto it, but *absit omen*: *Letters of Elis. and Jas. VI.*, p. 107 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1886 He says that if the Queen herself were to shoot Mr. Gladstone through the head (*absit omen*!) no court in England could take cognizance of the act: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 260/1. 1886 association with an Erne is rather suggestive of dragging the Institution (*absit omen*!) into hot water: *Punch*, Dec. 11, p. 288/2.

**absolvi** (or **liberavi**) *animam meam*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'I have relieved my mind', I have made my protest and say no more.

**absque hoc**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.* See quot.

1756 *Absque hoc*, Are Words made use of in a *Traverse*: G. JACOBS, *Law Dict.* (7th Ed.). 1835 There is still another species of traverse, which differs from the common form, and which will require distinct notice. It is known by the denomination of a *special traverse*. It is also called a formal traverse, or a traverse with an *absque hoc*. The affirmative part of the special traverse is called its inducement; the negative part is called the *absque hoc*; those being the Latin words formerly used, and from which the modern expression, *without this*, is translated: SIR THOS. E. TOMLINS, *Law Dict.*, Vol. II. (4th Ed.).

**abstersion** ( $\perp \perp \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the property or act of cleansing, purging, purifying; the state of being cleansed, purged, purified.

1543 Incarne [the place] wyth thys incarnative, whych dothe bothe incarnate and mundifie with some abstersion: TRAFERON, *Vigo's Chirurg.*, II. xvii. 28. [N. E. D.] bef. 1626 Abstersion is plainly a scouring off, or incision of the more viscous humours: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, 42. 1658 And contemplating the calicular shafts, and uncous disposure of their extremities, so accommodable unto the office of abstersion, not condemn as wholly improbable the conceit of those who accept it, for the herb Borith: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. [R.] 1814 The task of abluion and abstersion being performed...by a smoke-dried skinny old Highland woman: SCOTT, *Wav.*, xx. 153 (1829). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abstersion*.]

**abstersive** ( $\perp \perp \perp$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: having the property of cleansing, purging, purifying; also detersive.

1533 White betes are also abstersive, and lowseth the bealye: ELYOT, *Castel of Helth*, 27 (1541). [N. E. D.] 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 377. bef. 1682 SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 3 (1686). 1725 And let th' abstersive sponge the board renew: POPE, *Odys.*, xx. 189, Vol. IV. p. 182 (1806).

2. *sb.*: a purifying or purging medicine, or a detersive agent.

1563 Such medicines as do mundifie, and clense wounds or filthy vlcers, are called abstersives: T. GALE, *Antid.*, I. iii. 3. [N. E. D.] 1702 Abstersives are Fuller's earth, Soap, Linseed-oil, and Osgall: PETTY, in *Sprat's Hist. R. Soc.*, 295.

[From Fr. *abstersif*, fem. *-ive*.]



**abstraction** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of taking away, withdrawal, removal, separation.

1553 Of Abstraction from the first, thus. As I romed all alone, I gan to thinke of matters great. In which sentence (gan) is vsed, for began: TH. WILSON, *Art of Rhetor.*, p. 180 (1585). 1646 If each abstraction draws A curse upon the abstractor from those laws, How can your Councils scape this judgment then? QUARLES, *Sheph. Or.*, ix. [N. E. D.]

2. the process of considering an object of thought apart from its associations, or of considering qualities apart from things qualified, attributes apart from things to which they are attributed, or even the imaginary process of considering substance apart from its properties and qualities.

bef. 1658 Men love by a strange Abstraction to separate Facts from their Crimes: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 433 (1687). 1797 ABSTRACTION, in metaphysics, the operation of the mind when occupied by abstract ideas: *Encyc. Brit.* 1867 the abstraction of the conditions and limits: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 91.

2 a. an abstract idea.

1823 while the warm fancies of the Southern have given their idolatry to the ideal forms of noble art—let us Northerners beware we give not our idolatry to the cold and coarse abstractions of human intellect: E. IRVING, *Orations*, p. 13. 1834 This remote abstraction, which has been well termed “the something-nothing”, they regard as the supreme God: H. CAUNTER, *Scenes in Ind.*, 239. 1867 the negative is only an abstraction of the other: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 89.

3. a state of separation or seclusion from worldly things or objects of sense.

1649 Lifted up by the abstractions of this first degree of mortification: JER. TAYLOR, *Great Exemp.*, 124 (1653). [N. E. D.] bef. 1744 A hermit wishes to be praised for his abstraction: POPE, *Lett.* [J.]

4. a withdrawal of the attention from present circumstances.

1790 he was wrapped up in grave abstraction: BOSWELL, *Johnson*, xxiv. 215 (Rldg.). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abstraction*.]

**abstracto**: Lat. See in **abstracto**.

**abstractor** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who removes, one who makes abstracts, an *abstracter* (which is the form now in use).

1646 [See **abstraction** 1].

[From Lat. *abstractor*, noun of agent to *abstrahere*, = ‘to draw away’.]

**abstractum**, *pl.* **abstracta**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: something abstracted.

1869 the infinite etc., may stand for the infinitude, the unconditionedness, the absoluteness of some being—i.e. as an *abstractum* or property of a being: DR. N. PORTER, *Hum. Intell.*, p. 650 (4th Ed., N. York).—If they [i.e. the terms] are used only in the sense of *abstracta*, then the question to be answered is, Can they be conceived by the mind? *ib.*, p. 651.

[Neut. of Lat. *abstractus*, past part. of *abstrahere*, = ‘to draw away’.]

**absurd** (= ㄥ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. unreasonable, improper; of persons, senseless, foolish; hence ridiculous, silly.

1557 8-12 [= -4] is an Absurde number. For it betokeneth lesse than nought by 4: RECORDE, *Whetst.*, sig. Bb iij b. [N. E. D.] 1591 This proffer is absurd and reasonless: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 4, 137. 1625 Vse also, such Persons, as affect the Business, wherein they are Employed...Froward and Absurd Men for Business that doth not well beare out it Selfe: BACON, *Ess.*, *Negotiating*, p. 89/4 (1871). 1629 esteeming their Opinions not so absurd as before they did: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 52 (1676).

1 a. used as *sb.*: an absurdity. *Obs.*

1610 Our heavenly poesie, That sacred off-spring from the braine of Iove, Thus to be mangled with prophane absurds: *Histrio-mastix*, II. 264. [N. E. D.]

2. *Mus.* inharmonious, jarring.

1617 A harpe maketh not an absurd sound: *Yanua Ling.*, 773. [N. E. D.] [From Fr. *absurde*, fr. Lat. *absurdus*, = ‘off-sounding’, ‘dissonant’, more commonly *metaph.* ‘irrational’, ‘silly’. N. E. D. is wrong in connecting it immediately with *surdus*, = ‘deaf’.]

**absurdity** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the characteristic or condition of being absurd.

1528 Which argument hath...much inconuenience and absurditie folowyng therupon: MORE, *Heresyes*, II. Wks., 184/2 (1557). [N. E. D.] 1584 The like absurditie and error is in them that credit those diuinations: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. xx. p. 209. 1598 he that would transferr the lawes

of the Lacedemonians to the people of Athens should find a greate absurditie and inconuenience: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 613/2 (1869). 1629 all absurdity of opinions: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 45 (1676).

2. anything absurd.

1528 All whiche absurdities and vnreasonable folyes appeareth as well in the worshoppe of our ymages, as in the Painims ydolles: MORE, *Heresyes*, I. Wks., 138/2 (1557). [N. E. D.] 1563 whyche were a greate absurditie to graunt: JAMES PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. B viii v. 1579 to proue one absurditie by an other: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 166 (1868). 1589 They shall not easily be attached of any absurditie: NASHE, *Anat. Absurd.*, 36. 1598 when they are fallen into any absurditie: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 609/1 (1869). 1601 abuses and absurdities: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 244. 1671 absurdities so illogical and destructive: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 234 (1872).

3. *Mus.* inharmoniousness, discord, tunelessness. *Obs.*

1674 In the last disallowance, which is when the upper part stands, and the lower part falls from a lesser third to a fifth, many have been deceived, their ears not finding the absurdity of it: PLAYFORD, *Musick*, III. 37. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *absurdité*.]

**absurdum**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an absurd conclusion, showing that the premises are false, a *reductio ad absurdum*, *q. v.*

bef. 1834 Setting up an *absurdum* on purpose to hunt it down: LAMB, *Spec. fr. Fuller*, 537 note. [N. E. D.] 1877 Reducing the theory of Representative Government to the *absurdum*: KINGLAKE, *Crimea*, I. xv. 342 (6th Ed.). [N. E. D.]

[Neut. of Lat. *absurdus*; see **absurd**.]

**absurdum**, *ad*: Lat. See *reductio ad abs.*

**absurdum per absurdius**, *phr.*: Lat.: ‘an absurd thing (proved or explained) by a more absurd thing’; cf. **ignotum per ignotius**.

1579 This is in my opinion *absurdum per absurdius*, to proue one absurditie by an other: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 166 (1868).

**Abuna**, the primate of the Abyssinian church, sometimes improperly called patriarch (see Gibbon's note, *l. c.*); also a Nestorian priest.

1600 The Patriarke or arche-prelate of all Abassia is called Abuna, that is to say, Father: neither is there any in all the whole empire which ordaineth ministers, but onely he: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 21. 1625 they haue a Patriarke of their owne, whom they call in their owne language *Abuna*, (our Father): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 137. — I went to visit the *Abuna*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1086. — the *Abuna* said a Masse: *ib.*, p. 1087. 1778 the episcopal office has been gradually confined to the *abuna*, the head and author of the Abyssinian priesthood: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. p. 369 (1813). bef. 1862 the Coptic Christians, who had recently lost their Abbona, or the archbishop of the nation: DR. WOLFF, *Trav.*, N. & Q., 7th S. III. June 25, 1887. 1870 A hierarchical body of priests, known to the people (Nestorians) under the names of Kishishies and *Abunas*, is at the head of the tribes and villages, entrusted with both spiritual and temporal powers: MILLINGEN, *Wild Life among the Koords*, 270. [Yule, s. v. *Casis*]

**abusive** (= ㄥ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. and Lat.

1. wrongly-used, improper, catachrestic, = Lat. *abūstivus*.

1583 You are driven to seek a silly shadow for it [sacrificial power] in the abusive acception and sounding of the English word ‘priest’: FULKE, *Def.*, vi. 253. [N. E. D.] 1859 The Reproductive Imagination (or Conception, in the abusive language of the Scottish philosophers) is not a simple faculty: SIR W. HAMILTON, *Lect. Metaph.*, II. xxxiii. 262. [N. E. D.]

2. full of abuses, corrupt. *Archaic.*

1589 the abusive enormities of these our times: NASHE, *Anat. Absurd.*, Wks., I. 12 (Grosart). 1640 By boys oft bearded, which I deem the meed | Of my abusive youth: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 125, p. 46 (1647).

3. deceptive, illusive. *Obs.*

1624 gained by an abusive treaty: BACON, *War with Spain*, Wks., III. 515 (1740). [N. E. D.] 1667 He dazzles their eyes with the glorious, but abusive proposal of becoming like Gods: *Decay of Chr. Piety*, IV. § 3, 222. [N. E. D.] 1718 Ed. of Daniel, *Civ. Wars*, IV. 85 [not in earlier Ed.].

4. given to misusing, ill-treating, perversion, violation. *Obs.*

1652 Most are abusive in their desires after, and use of the creature: J. BURGHESS, *Exp. Hosea*, VII. 276. [N. E. D.]

4 a. with *of*. *Obs.*

bef. 1733 abusive of Truth and good Manners: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. II.

5. using or given to bad language, of persons; conveying or containing offensive language, of speech or writings.

1621 Some years since, there was a very abusive satire in verse brought to our King: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. 62 (1650). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *abusif*, fem. *-ive*, fr. Lat. *abūstivus*, = ‘mis-applied’.]

**abutilon**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants of the order *Malvaceae*, with yellow or white flowers often veined with red. Some species are garden or green-house plants in Britain.



1578 The seconde kind [of Mallow] is called...*Abutilon*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. v. p. 583.

[Cf. Arab. *awbūtilūn*, Avicenna (*arbūtilōn*, 1556; *arbūtilōn*, 1608), = a plant like a gourd, useful for ulcers.]

**abwab, sb.**: Arab.: an illegal cess.

1801 ABOAB, cesses levied, in India, under different denominations, beyond the standard rent: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1883 taxes or *abwabs* (illegal cesses): *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 426.

[Pers. fr. Arab. *abwāb* (pl. of *bāb*, = 'door', 'chapter'), *quasi* items in the tax-book.]

**abysmus, sb.**: Late Lat.: abysm. *Rare*.

1611 *Abysme*: An Abysmus; a bottomlesse hole or pit: COTGR.

**ac etiam, phr.** used as *sb.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: name of a King's Bench writ, so called from the above words introducing a clause containing a plea of debt added to keep jurisdiction as to latitats from passing to the Court of Common Pleas.

1742 the *ac etiamis* should not take place, but in such cases only where a latitat would serve: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 206 (1826). 1803 *Ac etiam*. Law Lat.—'And also'.—A clause added by recent custom, to a complaint of trespass in the Court of King's Bench, which adds "and also" a plea of debt. The plea of trespass, by fiction, gives cognizance to the court, and the plea of debt authorizes the arrest: MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

**acaba**: Arab.: See *ackabah*.

\***acácia, sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. name of a genus of shrubs or trees belonging to the *Mimosa* division of the Leguminous order, found in hot countries. Pliny mentions white, black, and green varieties of "the Aegyptian thorne *Acacia*" (HOLLAND, Tr. Bk. 13, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 390). The ornamental *acacia* of modern English literature is the *Acacia Arabica*, the gum-Arabic tree, or else the locust-tree (see 2).

1578 There be two sortes of *Acacia*, the one growing in Egypt...The first kind of *Acacia* is a little thornie tree or bushe: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 684. 1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.* (quoted above). 1664 [Plants] to be...set into the *Conservatory*, or other ways defended. *Acacia Aegyptiaca*, *Aloe American*, *Amaranthus tricolor*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). 1816 I enclose you a sprig of *Gibbon's acacia* and some rose-leaves from his garden: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 246 (1832). 1817 In her own sweet *acacia* bower: MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 58 (1860). 1883 the grove of dark green *acacias* [in Egypt]: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, I. 13, p. 253.

2. the N. American Locust-tree (*Robinia pseudo-Acacia*) of the order *Papilionaceae*.

1664 The *Acacia*...deserves a place among our Avenue Trees: EVELYN, *Sylva*, II. iv. 358 (1776). [N. E. D.] 1755 six *acacias*, the gentleest tree of all: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 482 (1857). \*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, Article on "Fashions". [St.]

3. gum-Arabic. Pliny, *loc. cit.* (1) says that gum is got from the "barke of the Aegyptian thorne *Acacia*", also Holland's note says that this gum is thought to be *Acacia* (4).

[1578 The gumme coming out of this tree [*Acacia*] is called in Shoppes *Gummi Arabicum*, and is wel known: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 685.]

4. juice of the unripe fruit of Egyptian *Acacia* dried into cakes. [German *Acacia* is evaporated sloe-juice.]

1382 Byndyng medycynes...as...*Acacia*: TREvisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. lix. 289 (1495). 1578 the liquor or iuyce of *Acacia*, whiche is called *Acacia*, is unknown: for in steede of *Acacia*, they vse in shoppes the iuyce of Sloos, or Snaggies, which is the fruite of blacke thornes (called in base Almaigne, Sleen) and wrongly *Acacia*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 685. 1601 a kind of Thorne, whereof cometh *Acacia*...the juice thereof. It is found in Egypt [Dried into "trochischs"...troches]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 194.

[From Gk. *ἀκάνθια* perhaps akin to *ἄκανθος*, = 'acanthus' (Theophrastus and Virgil use *acanthus* for *acacia*), *ἄκανθα*, = 'thorn'.]

**academe** (ἱ - ἡ): Eng. fr. Lat.

1. = **academy, q. v.**, perhaps by confusion with 2.

2. *Academus*, see **academy** 1, 3a. Milton seems to translate *silvas Academi* (Horace, *Epp.*, II. ii. 45).

1671 See there the olive grove of *Academe*, Plato's retirement: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 244. 1860 not the least snugly sheltered arbour amongst the groves of *Academe*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 180 (1879).

\***academy** (ἱ - ἡ - ἡ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. The accent used to be on the *e*.

1. the gymnasium, garden, or grove *Acadēmia*, Ἀκαδημία (named after the hero *Acadēmus*, Ἀκάδημος) at Athens, where Plato taught.

1474 Plato...chose his mansion and dwelling in *achadomye*: CAXTON, *The Chees*, p. 86. [N. E. D.] 1487 [Jerome says that] Plato chaus for to dwell in a vylage in the felde named *Achadenne* [n'n] prob. was *written* 'mi' which was ferre [sic] fro Athenes:—*Book of Good Manners*, sig. c1v. 1579 the trees

of the *Academia*, [it] being better stored and furnished, then any other parke of pleasure in all the suburbs of the citie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 472 (1612). — where thou [Plato] art among thy friends and companions in the *Academie*: *ib.*, p. 974. 1600 the place of exercise or schoole called *Academia*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. 31, p. 787. 1609 the same *Demosthenes* followed, leaving the *Academie* together with *Plato*:—Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 30, ch. v. p. 384. 1768 The fine forest of olives...in the middle of which was Plato's renowned *academy*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1551.

2. *Plato's school, Plato's system; the schools or systems of his successors.*

1549 And therefore I suppose they *Academie* was fyrst ordeyned: W. THOMAS, *Hist. of Italye*, p. 139 (1561). 1579 neither the *GRECIANS* nor the *ROMAINES* haue cause to complaine of the *Academie* [since Dion knew Plato well and Brutus was] brought up in *Platoes* doctrine: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 967 (1612). — he Joued *Platoes* sect best, and did not much giue himselfe to the newe or meane *Academie* (as they call it) but altogether to the old *Academie*: *ib.*, p. 992. 1797 cool and deliberate principles recommended by the *academy*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *ACADEMICS*.

3. a place or institution for higher education; wrongly applied to inferior private schools.

abt. 1570 an *Achademy* in London for educacion of her *Maiestes Wardes*, and others the youth of nobility and gentlemen: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Elis. Achad.*, p. 1 (1869). 1588 Our court shall be a little *Academe*, I Still and contemplative in living art: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. i. 13. 1594 joying that our *academy* yields | A man suppos'd the wonder of the world: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 155/2, l. 17 (1861). 1617 Colosses, triumphall Arkes, Pyramides, *Academies*, Gardens: FYNES MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 108. 1629 the house of *Vicenso Pinelli*...was...an *Academy* of all the virtues in those times: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxix. (1676). — Bishoprick Schools and *Academies*: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 493. 1694 His house is an *academy* of itself: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1872). 1792 Were tutors half as solicitous, throughout their *academies*, to make men of worth, as to make men of letters, there are a hundred pretty artifices, very obvious to be contrived and practised for the purpose: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 215. 1849 I, A. B., educated at Dr. Hicks' *Academy*, St John's Wood, shall find myself the astonished centre of a party of public school men: *Sketches of Cantabs*, p. 170. 1886 Or tread instead that "primrose path" to knowledge, | That milder *Academe*—the Girtton College: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of The Lyre*, p. 144.

3 a. university.

1616 Loth am I to rip vp my nurces shame, | Or to accuse for this those schooles of fame, | The *Academies*: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, IV. 1407, p. 47 (1871).

3 b. any comprehensive system of learning, or a treatise embodying such a system.

1588 They are the books, the arts, the *academes*, | That show, contain, and nourish all the world: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 3, 352. 1636 Whatsoever belongeth to the womens *Academie*, as paintings, preservings, needle-works, and such-like: HEALEY, Tr. *Theophrastus' Char.*, 10. [N. E. D.] 1764 That living *academy* of love-love, my Lady Vane: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lett. to H. Mann*, 257, III. 74 (1834). [N. E. D.]

4. a place or institution for some special training.

1659 the *academy* of valour, Newly erected for the institution Of elder brothers: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, I. 2, Wks., p. 317/2 (1839). 1797 *ACADEMY* is likewise a name given to a riding-school: *Encyc. Brit.*

5. a society for the promotion of literature or arts or sciences; esp. the French Academy of Literature (founded by Richelieu, 1635) and the Royal Academy of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture.

1673 In most of the Cities and Towns of Italy there are *Academies* or Societies of *Virtuosi*, who have at set times their meetings and exercises, which are for the most part prolusions of wit and *Rhetoric*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 397. bef. 1849 unfinished designs by men celebrated in their day, whose very names the perspicacity of the *academies* has left to silence and to me: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1884).

5 a. attrib. in reference to the Royal Academy.

1738 *ACADEMY*, or *ACADEMY-FIGURE*, in painting, is a drawing, or design made after a model, with a crayon, or pencil.—Or the copy of such a draught: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

5 b. an Academy-Figure.

1738 [See 5a].

Variants, 15 c. *achadomye*, 16 c. *achademy* (-ya), 16 c. —19 c. *Academe*.

[Fr. *académie*. 1579 NORTH, *Plut.*, p. 535 (1612), used *Academic*, = 'belonging to Plato's school', and *ib.*, = 'a philosopher of the Academy'. CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius* (abt. 1374), Bk. I. p. 7 (1868), gives "studies or scoles of Eleaticis and of *achademicis* in grece".]

\***acajou, acaiou, sb.**: Fr. (in Fr. = 'cashew', 'mahogany').

1. cashew-nut, cashew-nut tree (*Anacardium Occidentale*). See **cashew**.

1598 There is an other tree in bignesse like a *Sorben*, the fruit wherof is by them called *Aca-iou*, of forme and greatness like a hennies egge, which being ripe is of a golde yellow colour like a quince very good and savory to eate, having a certayne sharpe taste, and in it a juice that cooleth heate: Tr. *Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. II. p. 251/1. 1668 Whether the Wood of the *Acajou* Tree, being red, light, and well scented, never rots in Water, nor breeds any Worms, &c.: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. III. No. 33, p. 635.



2. a gummy substance derived from the cashew-nut tree.

1744 POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*.

3. a medicinal gum derived from the mahogany tree.

**Acangi, sb.**: Turk. See quotations.

1615 the *Grand Signior* hath other forces whom they call *Achingi*: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1632). 1696 *Acanzii*, certain Turkish light Horse-men, who are as it were the *Avant Courtiers* [sic] of the Grand Signior's Army: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1797 ACANGIS, that is, *Ravagers* or *Adventurers*; a name which the Turks give their hussars or light-troops, who are generally sent out in detachments to procure intelligence, harass the enemy, or ravage the country: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Turk. *aqanjī*, *aqinjī*, = 'a pillaging soldier'.]

**acanthus, sb.**: Lat.: name of a species of birds of the finch family (*Fringilla carduelis*) which frequent thorn bushes.

1594 Like two sweet birds, surnam'd th' Acanthides, Which we call Thistle-warps, that near no seas Dare ever come: MARLOWE, *Hero and Leander*, p. 309/1 (Dyce, 1858). — repeated only with 'Acanthides' 1606 G. CHAPMAN, *Contin. of Her. and Leand.*, *ib.* (note).

[Lat. *acanthus*, fr. Gk. *ἀκανθίς*, 'thorn'.]

**\*acanthus, sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. Bot. name of a genus of herbaceous plants, esp. *Acanthus spinosus* or brank-ursine.

1555 it is noo tree, but an herbe much like unto an artichoke or *Acantho*: R. EDEN, *Tr. Anglerius Decades*, II. 9, p. 82<sup>r</sup>. 1578 The tame *Acanthus* hath great large leaues: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 527. ? 1582 the roabe pretious colored lyke saufred Achantus: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 38 (1880). — roabs of saffrod Acanthus: *ib.*, p. 40. 1601 Acanthus or Brankursine: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 129. 1667 on either side | Acanthus and each odoros bushy shrub | Fenc'd up the verdant wall: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 606. 1693 Nor would I pass the soft Acanthus o'er, | Ivy nor myrtle-trees that love the shore: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 13 (Bohn, 1854). 1767 *Perennial and Biennial Flower Plants* Acanthus, or bear's breech, soft or smooth leaved, Thorny leaved: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 621/1 (1803).

2. the ornamentation of capitals of the Corinthian order of Architecture, which is a conventional representation of leaves of *Acanthus spinosus* (1).

[1651 cut into the beautifullest leaf, that Nature doth yield; which surely, next the *Aconitum Parnassianches* (rejected per chance as an ominous Plant) is the *Acanthus*: Reliq. Wotton., p. 213 (1654).] 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

Variants, 16 c. *acantho*, *achantus*.

[From Gk. *ἀκανθος*.]

Acaron. See Accaron.

**\*acarus, sb.**: Low Lat.: a mite, i.e. a minute animal of the spider-family (*Arachnidae*) of which there are many species, e.g. red-spider, cheese-mite.

1658 gnat-worms, *Acari*, Hair-worms: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 46 (1686). 1797 The acarus has eight legs...and two jointed tentacula: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Zool. Lat. *acarus*, fr. Gk. *ἀκάρη*, = 'a wax-mite', cf. *ἀκάρης*, = 'minute', *ἀσκαρίς*, = 'intestinal worm', 'larva of *εμπίς*'.]

**acatalepsia, ἀκαταληψία, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk.: technical term of the philosophy of the New Academy or sceptical school which held that the mind could not comprehend anything, so that 'incomprehensibility', or *acatalepsia*, was a common attribute of everything. Also Anglicised.

1605 Those very schooles of Philosophers, who downe-right maintained Acatalepsie or Incomprehensibility: BACON, *Adv. of Learning*, Pref. 37 (1640). [N. E. D.] 1652 these Academicks by their *ἀκαταληψία* meant no more then this: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. xiv. p. 143. 1884 To the eye of Faith all things are henceforth *ἀκαταληψία*, as Cicero calls it: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Century*, No. 85, p. 501.

**acatastasis, sb.**: quasi-Gk.: an unsettling, a confusing.

1683 O the Metempsychosis of our Souls! It is not a mere Acatastasis of our minds that marreth all the Beutie and Glorie of our Religion: DR. E. HOOKER, *Pref. Poridge's Myst. Div.*, 89. [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Gk. *ἀ-*, = 'un-', and *κατάστασις*, = 'settled state'. The compound ought to be *acatastasia*.]

**accable ( = ∟ = ), vb.**: Eng. fr. Fr.: to crush, overwhelm.

bef. 1626 thankfulness, which doth rather raise men's spirits, than accable them or press them down: BACON, vi. 272 (Ord. MS.). [L.]

[From Fr. *accabler*, = 'to crush'.]

**accablé, part.**: Fr.: depressed, overwhelmed.

1828 he is quite *accablé* with his *bonnes fortunes*: LD. LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859).

[Past part. of *accabler*, = 'to crush', whence Eng. *cabbling*, = 'crushing ore'.]

**\*Accademia della Crusca**: It: an Academy of literature and science in Florence, founded 1598, celebrated for its comprehensive dictionary of the Italian language. It aimed at registering the purest Tuscan; hence *della Crusca* (lit. 'of the bran') represents purism in language.

1755 To furnish the academicians *della Crusca* with words of this kind, a series of comedies called *la Fiera*...was...written by *Buonarroti*: JOHNSON, *Dict.*, Pref. p. 10 (1824). 1813 give us no more of that *fadaise*,...that gone-by trash, which is worthy of the Della Cruscan school: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 96 (1819).

**Accadian**, belonging to Accad (see Gen., x. 10), a language used by inhabitants of Babylonia earlier than the Assyrians, and found on early cuneiform inscriptions.

1874 the *Accadian*, in which the brick-legends of the earliest kings are inscribed: A. H. SAYCE, in *Trans. Brit. Archae. Soc.*, Vol. III. Pt. II. p. 465. [C. E. D.]

**Accaron, Acaron**, the Ekron of Scripture, hence the god of Ekron, Beelzebub, *q.v.*; see 2 Kings, I. 2.

bef. 1667 *Accaron*, the *Airy Prince*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 266 (1707).

**accēdas ad cūriam, phr.**: Law Lat.: 'thou mayest go into the [King's] court'.

1607 *Accedas ad C.*, is a Writ that lieth for him, who hath received false judgement in a court Baron, being directed to the Sheriffe: COWELL, *Interpr.*

**accedence ( = ∟ = ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr.: the act or process of acceding or agreeing to.

1595 Thus were they entred in the first degree (and accedence) of action: DANIEL, *Civile Wares*, IV. 69 (1623). 1859 You are to waive the accedence to a junction till you are enabled to satisfy the theories and calculations of your uncles: D. OF BUCKINGHAM, *Mem. Crt. George IV.*, I. IV. 167.

[From Fr. *accedence*, = 'acceding', sb. The spelling *accedence* is used by Milton and others for *accidence*.]

**accedit qui credit, phr.**: Lat. See quotation.

1556 *Accedit qui credit*, he cometh to who believeth on Christ: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 135/1 (1865).

**accelerando, pres. part.**: It.: Mus.: hastening.

1848 ACCELERANDO. With gradually increasing velocity of movement: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

**accelerator ( = ∟ = ∟ = ), sb.**: Eng.

1. a hastener, advancer, stimulator.

1611 *Avanceur*: a forwarder, aduancer, hastener, accelerator: COTGR. 1681 ACCELERATOR (Latin) a hastener. *Bac.*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1841 Steam... that stupendous power which has since become the great accelerator of mind and matter: HOR. SMITH, *Moneyed Man*, III. xi. 325. [N. E. D.]

2. *Spec.* a nerve or muscle which hastens the performance of the function of an organ; also a light mail-cart.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1861 Our red-coated postmen drop out of the accelerators: G. M. MUSGRAVE, *By-roads*, 124. [N. E. D.] 1875 The accelerators of the heart...are of course paralyzed by spinal section: WOOD, *Therap.*, 115 (1879). [N. E. D.]

[From Eng. *accelerate* for *accelerator* (Cotgr.), as if Lat. noun of agent to *accelerare*, = 'to hasten'.]

**accent ( = ∟ = ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr.: prominent or expressive intonation.

1. melodic intonation of the syllables of each word according to fixed general laws and fixed customs as to individual words.

The old Greek and old Latin had three varieties of accent produced by two varieties of pitch, differing in Greek, according to Dionysius Halicarnassius, by about a fifth. The laws and habits of melodic intonation differ in different languages and even in different dialects. The syllable in old Greek which was uttered on the high pitch was said to have the acute accent (*ᾰεία προσφῶδια*) marked by ' above the vowel of the accented syllable. Under certain circumstances the ultimate or penultimate syllable containing a diphthong or long vowel received the circumflex accent (*περισπωμένη προσφῶδια*), i.e. the utterance of the syllable began on the high pitch and ended on the low pitch, marked by ' over the vowel of the accented syllable. The syllables of a word which were pronounced without either of these accents were uttered on the low pitch, the grave accent (*βαρεία προσφῶδια*), which was only marked (by ' over the vowel) when the acute accent of a final syllable was changed to a grave accent in connected speech. The high pitch in Greek and Latin never came earlier than the last syllable but two, the antepenultimate, and never occurred more than once in a single word. The high pitch may have been accompanied by some stress. About A.D. 300 melodic accent in Latin and Greek gave place to stress accent, which is heard in most modern European languages (exceptions being French, which has lost almost all syllabic accent, and some Scandinavian dialects, which still have melodic accent).

1589 that other which seemed in part to lift vp and in parte to fall downe, they called the circumflex, or compast accent: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. vi. 65 (1811).

I a. variable modulation of pitch in speaking.

bef. 1637 All our vowels are sounded doubtfully. In quantity (which is time) long or short. Or, in accent (which is tune) sharp or flat: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.* (1696). 1840 Accent is a kind of chanting; all men have accent of their own,—though they only notice that of others: CARLYLE, *Heroes*, 247 (1858).







## 2 a. ready to listen, affable.

1619 He is very accessible to any that hath busines with him: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. ix. p. 19 (1645). bef. 1782 May she! and, if offended Heav'n be still | Accessible, and pray'r prevail, she will: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 15 (1808).

## 2 b. accessible to, = open to the influence of.

1818 He had shown himself in a certain degree accessible to touches of humanity: SCOTT, *Hrt. of Mill.*, 185. [N. E. D.]

accession (ˌ ʌ ˈ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ n), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *accession*.

I. 1. a coming to, approach, admission: technical in *Astron.* arrival, advance.

1646 not varying at all by the accession of bodies upon, or secession thereof from its surface: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686). 1648 All our talk now is of my Lord of Norwich, his march and accession in Essex: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 14 (1872). 1762 A safe accession to that barren shore: FALCONER, *Shipwreck*.

## I. 1 a. arrival at a position of dignity, esp. the throne.

1716 King William's accession to the throne: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 479 (1856). 1855 by the death of a careless and goodnatured prince, and by the accession of a prince obstinate in all things: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. i. p. 534 (1861).

I. 2. a coming to as an addition, adjunct, adherent, accessory; assent.

1603—5 The King repented himself of his Accession to that affair: SIR J. MELVIL, *Memo.*, 130 (1735). [N. E. D.] 1625 The great Accessions and Unions of Kingdomes, doe likewise stirre vp Warres: BACON, *Ess.*, lviii. p. 574 (1871). 1679 with the accession of his partner...he grew excessively rich: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872). 1693 Yet a man need not say his Life is under great Adversity for want of such Accessions; which are but Notes of good direction in the Margent of the Book: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. p. 207. 1707 since the accession of the Spanish monarchy: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 344 (1856). 1776 Many prisoners of consequence became a valuable accession to the spoil: GIBBON, *Decl. and Fall*, Vol. i. p. 399 (1813).

I. 2 a. *Leg.* an addition to property by natural growth or transfer, or by artificial improvements, e.g. planting or building.

1768 The doctrine of property arising from accession is also grounded on the right of occupancy: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, II. 404. [N. E. D.] 1876 By occupation, what belongs to nobody is acquired; by accession what belongs to somebody is given to a new owner: W. A. HUNTER, *Roman Law*, Bk. I. iii. (8), A. II. (A. 1), p. 128.

I. 2 b. *Med.* a coming on of disease, an attack, paroxysm; also *metaph.* of mental visitations.

1855 Pills that change Thy sick Accessions into settled health: H. VAUGHAN, *Silex Scint.*, I. 105. [N. E. D.]

## II. that which comes as an addition, increment, aid.

1588 The forme of this Commission hath varied with the time, and received sundrie accessions: LAMBARDE, *Eirenarcha*, I. ix. 47. [N. E. D.] 1673 I am much better pleased to send him so just a tribute, than I can be to receive any additional accessions to my gardens: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 243 (1872). 1689 Your library being by this accession made suitable to your generous mind: *ib.*, p. 304. 1715 A large accession of dominion fell to him, by his succeeding to the dukedom of Zell: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 402 (1856).

accessor (ˌ ɒ ˈ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ r), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: "a comer to": BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* (1681).

[Noun of agent to Lat. *accēdere*, = 'to come to'.]

## accessory (ˌ ɒ ˈ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ r ɪ), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.

I. sb.: 1. one who, without actually taking part in the committal of an offence, either has a guilty knowledge of the matter before the fact, or aids the offender or offenders to escape punishment after the fact (1607 Cowell).

1487 the same slayers and murderers and all other accessories of the same: CAXTON, *Statutes 3 Henry VII.*, ch. i. sig. b iii v. — may take and haue theyr appele...ayenste the sayd persones so arrayned and acquyte, and all other their accessories: *ib.*, sig. b iii v (1869). 1598 the tryall of accessories to felony: SPENS, *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 619/2 (1883). 1628—9 in the lowest and highest offences there are no accessories, but all are principalis: COKE, *Littleton*, 57. 1867 The appellants, as accessories to what was done on their premises, would have been guilty of the misdemeanour: SIR A. J. E. COCKBURN, *Law Reports*, 2 *Queen's Bench*, 133.

I. 2. a secondary adjunct, anything which comes as an aid or addition.

1603 All pleasures else, I Accessories call: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, 70. [N. E. D.] 1664 Other Accessories and Ornaments are also used in Buildings: J. EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit.*, p. 141. 1876 That for whose sake another exists, is the principal to which the other is the accessory: W. A. HUNTER, *Roman Law*, 128.

II. adj.: answering to the sb. The earliest spelling is *accessary*, fr. the Lat., and therefore the adj. does not come within the scope of this work.

Variants, 15 c. *accessorie*, *accersorie*, 16 c.—19 c. *accessary*.

[Apparently adopted from *Legal Anglo-Fr. accessorie*, sb., *accessori*, adj. (found by Skeat in Year-books of Ed. I.'s reign, yrs. xx. xxi. Horwood, *Record Ser.*, 1866, p. 161; yrs. xxxii. xxxiii. *ib.*, 1864, p. 385). The form *accessary*, as if fr. Lat. with the more usual termination of words of this class (namely *-arius*), seems to be rarer bef. 1600. The Anglo-Fr. *accessorie*, Fr. *accessoire*, may be due to confusion between quasi-Lat. *accessarius* and Late Lat. *accessorius* as if fr. *accessor* noun of agent to *accēdere*, = 'to come to'. The word was very likely in use in English before Caxton used it and *accessary* {1480 *Chron. Eng.*, vii. 157 b/1 (1520). N. E. D.}. In sense 2 probably direct fr. Lat., cf. 1614 T. FITZHERBERT, *Rep. to Widdrington*, ch. 2, p. 33; that *axiome* of the law *accessorium sequitur principale*, = 'the accessory follows the principal'.]

acciaccatura, sb.: It.: the striking an auxiliary note (or two at an interval not greater than a minor third), only just before a main note in music, the grace note or the first of the two being a semitone below the main note; also the note (or the two notes) so struck. The second quot. makes the two notes the proper *acciaccatura*, and goes beyond the above definition in calling the 'twitch' a short *acciaccatura*.

1819 REES, *Cycl.* 1873 AUXILIARY NOTES are notes one degree above or below essential or unessential notes, preceding such notes, either with or before the accompanying harmony...The *Appoggiatura*, *Acciaccatura*, &c., are examples of such notes: BANISTER, *Music*, § 225—6 (1882). 1876 The beat is a short *acciaccatura*, consisting of its first note only, a semitone below any note to which it gives special force. The *twitch* is a short *acciaccatura* consisting of its latter note only: TROUTB. & DALE, *Music Primer*, 47. [N. E. D.]

[From *acciaccare*, = 'to crush', 'batter'.]

accidens, per: Lat. See *per accidens*.

acidia: Late Lat. See *acedia*.

accismus, sb.: Late Lat.: *Rhet.*: affectation of unwillingness to accept a tempting offer.

1753 Cromwell's refusal of the crown...may be brought as an instance of an *Accismus*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v.

[From Gk. ἀκκισμός, = 'affectation', 'pretended indifference'.]

acclamator (ˌ ɒ ˈ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ n ɪ), sb.: Eng. fr. quasi-Lat.: one who acclaim, applauds.

1651 saluting the ladies and acclamators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1850).

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *acclamāre*, = 'to shout at'.]

accoglienza, sb.: It.: a welcome, a kind reception.

1612 with much courtesie gaue him an *Accoglienza* speaking only in the, *Latine Tongue*: CORVAT, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1827 (1625). 1612—3 every one having a particular *accoglienza* from him [the king]: J. CHAMBERLAIN, *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1848).

accolade (Fr. -ade ˌ ɒ ˈ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ d e), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *accolade* (partly naturalised).

1. an embrace; hence the ceremonial act (embrace, kiss, light blow), on making a knight, now dubbing, i.e. giving a light blow with the flat of a sword on either shoulder.

1623 Giving him also the Accolade, that is to say, Kissing him: FAVINE, *Theat. Honour*, I. vi. 51. [N. E. D.] 1681 ACCOLADE (Fr.) a ceremony of embracing, or clipping about the neck, used in antient time at the dubbing Knights: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1814 the hardness of his gripe, and the quantity of Scotch snuff which his *accolade* communicated, called corresponding drops of moisture to the eyes of the guest: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 103 (1886). 1839 my sword's forgot. However, take my verbal accolade: P. J. BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 242 (1866). 1884 An esquire praying before his armour, asking that he might do nothing in his life to sully his knightly spurs, with prayerful fear awaiting his *accolade*: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804/2.

2. *Mus.* a thick line joining the staves of a score. GROVE, *Mus. Dict.*

1829 *Lond. Encycl.*

[The rare Mid. Eng. doublet *acolee* is fr. Old Fr. *acolee*, = 'embrace', 'hug'.]

accommodation (ˌ ɒ ˈ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ d e ɪ ʃ ɪ ɒ ˈ n), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. adaptation, adjustment.

1629 he alone gave Form to that whole part which treated of Judgements in accommodation to the Claustral state: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Council. Trent*, p. xvi. (1676).

2. conciliation, complaisance, act tending to conciliation, settlement (of differences).



1642-3 sending an Ambassr. into England to treat of an accommodation: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV, p. 338 (1872). 1663 mediation Of Treaty and accommodation: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 55.

3. the supplying of requisites; any requisite or comfort supplied; entertainment, lodgings; a loan.

1603 For all the accommodations that thou [life] bear'st | Are nursed by baseness: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1, 14 (1864). 1604 such accommodation and besort | As levels with her breeding:—*Oth.*, i. 3, 239. 1641 an Hospital ... where the accommodations are very great: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1872). 1644 there is a noble cascade and pretty baths, with all accommodations: *ib.*, p. 63. 1646 finding little accommodation in the house: *ib.*, p. 245.

3 a. often attributive in technical uses, as *accommodation-bill*, *-ladder*, *-land*, *-note*, *-road*, *-works*.

**accommodator** (= 1 = 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat.: one who adapts; conciliates, supplies needs.

abt. 1630 At the most he is but the accommodator, (an easy trifle,) not the inventor: W. ROBINSON, in *Lett. to Sci. Men*, i. 11 (1841). [N. E. D.] 1762 Mahomet wanted the refinement of our modern accommodators: WARBURTON, *Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 331. [T.]

[Late Lat. *accommodator*, noun of agent to Lat. *accommodare*, = 'to accommodate'.]

**accompagnamento**, *sb.*: It.: a (musical) accompaniment.

1739 a little sort of musical accompagnamento for your entertainment: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1857). 1879 *Cassell's Encyc. Dict.*

**accomplice**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **complice**.

**accomplissement**, *sb.*: Fr.: completion, finishing touch.

1828 a straw hat, somewhat similar to the umbrellas worn by the monks at Jerusalem, encircled by a green ribbon; and as the *accomplissement*, a hat of L- manufacture, reclining on the right shoulder: *Harrovian*, p. 128.

**accorage**, *vb.*: Old Fr.: encourage.

1545 Aftr two yeres Philometer obtayned helpe of the Romans to recouer his lost cities, and thus accouraged of the Romans, he expelled his aunccles syriake hoste and armye: GEO. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, 198 <sup>2</sup>. 1590 But that same forward twaine would accorage: SPENS., *F. Q.*, ii. ii. 38.

[From Old Fr. *acorager*, = 'to encourage'. Spenser subsequently, *F. Q.* III. viii. 34, uses the Anglicised form *accourage* (= 1 =). Both forms are poetic for **encourage**, *q. v.*]

\***accordion** (= 1 =), *sb.*: a portable musical instrument with keys admitting wind to metal reeds, the middle of the instrument being a bellows worked by drawing apart and bringing together the ends. Invented in Vienna 1829 (Grove).

1842 I have bought another accordion: DICKENS, in *Forster's Life*, III. iv. 105. [N. E. D.] 1857 A young lady, very tempestuous on the piano...does me no ill almost; nor does your friend with the accordion: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1884).

[Coined fr. It. *accordare*, = 'to attune'.]

**accort**, *adj.*: Fr. See quotation.

1681 ACCORT (Fr.) discreet, advised, circumspect, foreseeing; also subtle and cunning: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

[Fr. *accort*, = 'pliant', 'supple', 'cunning'.]

**accost** (= 1), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to coast, border, adjoin; with direct obj. or 'to'.

1596 all the shores, which to the sea accoste: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. xi. 42.

2. to keep by the side of, sail along.

1598 did not the famous Pilots Stephen Burrough, Arthur Pet and Charles Iackman accost Noua Zembla? R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. \* 4 <sup>2</sup>.

2 a. *reflex*. Obs.

bef. 1631 Those that custome and acost themselves with men wise and prudent ... change from good to better: DONNE, *Tr. Aristeas*, 92 (1633). [N. E. D.]

3. to go to the side of, approach, with direct obj. and 'to'.

1578 the country, for the quantitie of ditches and impediment of waters, so vnapt to the seruice of horsmen; that to go seeke them directly, and not to accost them step by step...and (as the saying is) to winne vpon them by litle and litle, is no other thing then to tempt fortune: FENTON, *Tr. Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. 2, p. 94 (1618). 1704 Accost the hole of another kennel: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, Wks., p. 86/2 (1869).

3 a. to approach with hostile intent, to assail, to face boldly.

1578 there issued out of the port of Senes a navy...who...tooke the borough of *Rapalle*,...and then accosting the French navy...after a long fight, they remained victors: FENTON, *Tr. Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. 2, p. 83 (1618). 1601 'accost' is front her, board her, woo her, assail her: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 59.

3 b. to go up to and speak to, to address, salute.

1601 You should then have accosted her: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 23.

Variants, 16 c. 17 c. *accoast* (*acoast*).

[From *accoster*, = 'to come to the side of', fr. Old Fr. *acoster*.]

**accouche**, *vb.*: Fr.: to act as midwife.

1867 A Gentleman, aged 26, long accustomed to Visit, Accouche, Dispense, and having good references: *Lancet*, March 23 (Adv.). [N. E. D.]

[Fr. *accoucher*, = 'to lie down', 'to lie in' (for child-birth), 'to deliver'.]

\***accouchement**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'bringing to bed' for child-birth, delivery of a woman with child.

1815 my Accouchement: LADY BYRON to Mrs. Leigh, Aug., 1815 (*Athenaeum*, Aug. 18, 1883, p. 207/1). 1829 the sage and serious business of some nineteen or twenty accouchements: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 469 (1844). 1841 They are en route from Germany—where they have been sojourning since their marriage—for England, where her accouchement is to take place: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 182.

\***accoucheur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a man-midwife, a practitioner who assists women in child-birth; also *catachrest*, used for the recently introduced *accoucheuse*, = 'midwife'.

1759 nothing will serve you but to carry off the man-midwife...*Accoucheur*,—if you please, quoth Dr. Slop: STERNE, *Trist. Shandy*, ii. p. 80 (1839). 1781 Dr. Hunter was sent to Versailles to make a new treaty of Paris with the Queen's accoucheur (who you say, Madam, is made free of the theatre): HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 131 (1858). 1787 This paper is peculiarly interesting to accoucheurs: *Gent. Mag.*, ii. p. 612/2. 1826 that is the political philosopher's stone, which is yet in the womb of time, to be brought forth by some modern *Accoucheur-reformer*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 393.

[Fr. noun of agent to *accoucher*, = 'to accouche' (*q. v.*).]

**accoucheuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a midwife.

1819 REES. 1887 The same *accoucheuse*, Madame Siebold, assisted at the birth of Prince Albert: R. F. GARDINER, in *N. & Q.*, 7th S. III. p. 337/2.

[Fem. of *accoucheur*, *q. v.*]

**accouple** (= 1 =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to join, couple.

1486 Ye be acopled as brether and sisters: *Plumpton Corr.*, 50. [N. E. D.] 1605 That application which he accoupleth it withal: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, II. 14. [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. *acople*.

[From Old Fr. *acopler*, *acoupler*, Fr. *accoupler*, = 'to join in a couple'.]

1562 all the English men accoupled themselves with the French men louingly together: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, II. 295 (1809).

**accouplement** (= 1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the action of coupling or process of being coupled, union, marriage. *Obs.* Also in *carpentry* a tie or brace, or a piece of work tied or braced.

1483 thaccouplement of mariage: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 347/4. [N. E. D.] 1576 The lawe of God maketh the accouplement honorable amongst all men: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, 339 (1826). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *accouplement*; see **accouple**.]

**accourage**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **accorage**.

**accoutre**, **accoustre** (Fr. *ou* = 2 =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to dress, equip, attire, generally with the idea of some special dress.

1596 we are both accoutred like young men: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 4, 62. 1600 although hee were accoutred in his gilt leather buskins, and his Toledo rapier: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 595. 1619 Noses, which they adorne with Rings of Iet and Amber, that cause them to ouer-hang their Mouth...and esteeme themselves Gallants, thus accoutred: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxv. p. 256. 1632 they were both of them meanelly accoutred in apparell: *Forraigne Avisaes*, No. 19, Apr. 24, p. 3. 1663 Thus was he gifted and accouter'd | We mean on th' inside, not the outward: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 18. 1693 he converted a wast Room...into a goodly Library [*sic*] ...accoutred it with all Utensils, and stored it with a vast Number of Learned Volumes: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 56, p. 47.

Variants, 17 c. *accoustre*, *accouter*, *accoutltre*.

[Etymology doubtful. The Prov. *acotrar* makes it possible that the Mid. Fr. *accoustrer* got its *s* from a supposed connection with *costume* or *cousturier* or the Lat. *constratum* (cf. Palsgr., *Beddyng*—*accoustrement delict*) and throws doubt on the derivation fr. Old Fr. *coustre* (*cousteur*), = 'a sacristan' (fr. \**custor* Late Lat. fr. *custos*, = 'a guardian'). *Accotrar* suggests Late Lat. \**acquadrare*, = 'to fit on to'. The true past part. is found about as early as the *vb.*; 1595 Right richly mounted and appointed all, In shining arms accoutred for the war: PEELE, *Anglorum Ferie*, Wks., p. 596/2 (1861).]



**accoutrement** (Fr. *ou* = *accoutrement*), *sb.*: Fr. (partly naturalised).

1. outfit, equipment, *esp.* in plur. trappings, equipments, fittings, apparel.

1591 he was clad in strange accoutrements: SPENS., *Prosop.*, 672. 1593 For, lo, I saw in strange accoutrements, Like to King Edward's: PEELE, *Ord. of Garter*, p. 587/1, l. 12 (1861). 1595 not alone in habit and device, Exterior form, outward accoutrement: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 211. 1615 this within doores is their summer accoutrement: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). 1616 these were their accoutrements: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 926. 1621 cloaks, gowns, costly stomachers, guarded and loose garments, and all those other contrivements: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 3, Vol. II, p. 242 (1827). 1628 He is trickt out in all the accoutrements of Learning: J. EARLE, *Microcosm*, p. 32 (1868). 1632 Lay by These accoutrements for the chase: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 257/2 (1839). 1696 Accoutrements (new word) raiment, habiliments, attire: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1714 fifty Chaplins, all in their proper Accoutrements: *Spectator*, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/1 (Morley). 1762 putting on his squire-like attire and accoutrements: SMOLLETT, *Lavinia Greaves*, ch. xxiv, Wks., Vol. v, p. 228 (1817). 1820 he was obliged to make use of those poor accoutrements which the country afforded: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 327.

1 a. specially, of military dress and personal furniture, more often the latter, a soldier's equipment being classified as dress, arms, and accoutrements.

1748 ordered me to be accommodated with clothes, arms, and accoutrements: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xliii, Wks., Vol. I, p. 280 (1817). 1797 ACCOUTREMENT, an old term, applied to the furniture of a soldier, knight, or gentleman: *Encyc. Brit.* 1826 we had laid down in our clothes with all our accoutrements on: *Subaltern*, ch. 9, p. 139 (1828).

2. the provision of accoutrements as above defined.

1598 not only, ... in the simple office of love, but in all the accoutrement [v. l. accoutrement], complement and ceremony of it: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iv. 2, 5, bef. 1617 Accoutrement (a word used among Poets)... a dressing, attiring. Also habiliment, garments: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*.

Variants, *accoustrament*, *accoustrement*, *accustrement*, *coutrement*, *accouterment*.

[From Fr. *accoustrement* (later *accoutrement*) noun of action to *accoutre*, = 'to accoutre' (q. v.).]

**accrescimento**, *sb.*: It. *Mus.*: augmentation, lengthening a note by one half, the sign being a dot placed after the note, It. *punto d' accrescimento*.

1740 ACCRESSIMENTO, signifies augmentation, as *punto d' accrescimento* point of augmentation: J. GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

[Vbl. noun to *accrescere*, = 'to augment', 'increase', fr. Lat. *accrescere*, = 'to grow', 'increase'.]

**accrue**, *accrue* (-*u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. an addition, accession, reinforcement.

1568 The forts thereabouts were not supplied by any new accrues of soldiers: G. FERRERS, *Winning of Calais*, in *Arber's English Garner*, Vol. IV, p. 174 (1882).

2. an additional advantage or growth.

1625 Witness the very phrase, the terms of Art, excluding all hope of accrue to Lay-conceited opinions: SIR H. FINCH, *Law*, To Reader (1636). [N. E. D.]

3. a stitch added to a range in net-work.

1725 As you work, cast some Accrues from six Meshes to six Meshes, even to the second Range from the Lever, and make the third without Accrues; then cast the Accrues again to the fourth Range, and work the fifth without Accrues, and do so by all the rest, until the Net is eight or nine foot Heighth: BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. *Casting-net*. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *accrue*, Old Fr. *acrue*, *acrew*, = 'growth', 'increase'. The Fr. *sb.* was first used in English as a verb.]

**accueil**, *sb.*: Fr.: reception, welcome.

1854 Nothing could be more gracious than the *accueil* of this lady: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II, ch. xxxv, p. 377 (1879).

**accumulator** (-*u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

1. one who heaps up, collects.

1667 the great accumulators and multipliers of injuries: *Decay of Piety*. [J.] 1748 To go on heaping up, till Death, as greedy an accumulator as themselves, gathers them into his garner: RICHARDSON, *Clarissa*, i. 62 (1811). [N. E. D.] bef. 1824 A *bibliomane* is an indiscriminate accumulator: D'ISRAELI, *Cur. Lit.*, p. 503/1 (1866).

2. one who takes University degrees by accumulation.

1691 *Bachelors of Divinity*... 1608, July 13... Nich. Simpson of C. C. coll. was one, and Rich. Colfe of Ch. Ch. another; both accumulators: WOOD, *Fasti Oxon.*, Vol. II, p. 179 (1721), Wks., Vol. v, p. 326/2 (Bliss, 1815). 1753 ACCUMULATORS, persons who... took degrees by Accumulation at Oxford: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

3. an apparatus for collecting, *esp.* for collecting and storing electricity first described by Planté, 1859.

1873 A system consisting of two conductors, whose opposed surfaces are separated from each other by a thin stratum of an insulating medium, is called an electric accumulator: MAXWELL, *Electr. & Mag.*, Vol. I, § 50. 1881 The Faure, Planté, and Meriten's accumulators... are assuredly among the great

factors of the future: *Standard*, Dec. 30, p. 5/3. [N. E. D.] 1886 Within the last few years a method of storage of electricity in accumulators has been brought before the public: *Hazell's Ann. Cycl.*, s.v. *Electricity*, p. 155/1.

[Lat. *accumulator*, noun of agent to *accumulāre*, = 'to heap up'.]

**accusant** (-*u*), Eng. fr. Fr. *accusant*: accusing; an accuser. *Obs.* or *Archaic*.

1611 Accusant (partic.) accusant, accusing... *Accusant*, An accusant, or accuser: *COTGR.*

accusator: Lat. See *accusatrix*.

**accūsātrix**, *sb.*: Lat.: a female accuser.

1655 Isabel, the accusatrix, is in full liberty: J. JENNINGS, *Elise*, 149. [N. E. D.]

[Fem. of *accūsātor*, = 'accuser' (Mid. Eng. *accusatour*, fr. Anglo-Fr., = Fr. *accusateur*).]

**acēdia**, *sb.*: Low Lat.: listlessness, sloth, indifference.

1623 a dangerous spiritual acedy: BP. HALL, *Serm.*, v. 140. [Davies] 1696 Aversion to... spiritual and divine things is another capital crime... which is called *acedia*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III, p. 188 (1860). 1862 a peculiar form of vice which the writers of this time call *Acidia* or *Acedia*, and which we may render apathy or melancholy, languor indifference: W. WHEWELL, *Addit. Lect. Mor. Phil.*, XII, p. 99.

Variant, 17 c. *acedy* (Anglicised).

[From Gk. ἀκηδία, = 'torpor'. A pedantic correction of the Late Lat. corrupt form *accidia*, which with the Anglicised *accidie* was a common Theol. techn. term 13 c.—16 c. denoting one of the mortal sins; see Chaucer, *Persones Tale*, § *De Accidia*.]

acegue: Eth. See *Negus*.

**Aceldama** (-*u*), *sb.*: Gk. fr. Aram.: 'the field of blood'; orig. the name given to the potter's field bought by Judas Iscariot with the blood-money he received for his betrayal of Jesus, *Acts*, i. 19.

1382 Thilke feeld was clepid Acheldemak [1388 Acheldemak] in the langage of hem, that is the feeld of blood: WYCLIF, *Acts*, i. 19. abt. 1400 on that other syde of Mount Syon, toward the South, bezonde the Vale... is Acheldemache; that is to seye, the Feld of Blood: Tr. Maundevile's *Voyage*, ch. viii, p. 93 (1839). abt. 1506 From thens we came to Acheldemak, otherwyse called Terra Sancta, that was bought with ye xxx pees of sylver: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 24 (1851). 1649 *Anglia* hath been made an *Aceldama*: *Appeal to Rational Men*, p. 5. bef. 1653 I trace thee [content] not in this dark way of Death, this Scarlet-streak'd *Aceldama*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 248 (1687). 1742 lifts us on the Seraph's flaming Wing, | From Earth's *Aceldama*, this field of blood: YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vi, p. 114 (1773). 1844 the expulsion of the Girondins left Cambacérès and his party masters of the *Aceldama*—the field of blood: J. W. CROKER, *Essays fr. Rev.*, VII, p. 446 (1857). 1886 Then the procession hurried on to the *Aceldama* of Paris. There the offender expiated his crimes: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 267.

[From Gk. Ἀχελδανά, = Aram. ḥḏal-d'mā, = 'field of blood'.]

**acētābulum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a vase for holding vinegar (*acētum*) at table; a measure containing about  $\frac{1}{4}$  pint; also used technically in physiology.

1398 The vessel in the whyche was soure wyne and corrupte was called Acetabulum: TREvisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX, cxxiii, 933 (1495). [N. E. D.] 1551 An acetable holdeth two vnces and an half: TURNER, *Herbal*, II, 78. 1601 the measure of one Acetabulum [of a decoction]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II, p. 135 (1883). 1634 they vse Sallds Acharrs and rosted Egges: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149. 1669 the *Atschia*, which is a certain Composition made of Ginger, *Mangas*, Citrons: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. I, p. 56. abt. 1705 a little bit of salt Fish or *Aichaar*, which is pickled Fruits or Roots: A. HAMILTON, *New Account, &c.*, Vol. I, p. 252 (1744). 1774 ACHIA, ACHIAH, a kind of cane pickled: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*.

**acētum**, *sb.*: Lat.: vinegar, acid.

1656 There is an acetum made of antimony, of an acidity as other acetums are: B. VALENTINE, *Rep. Former Writ.*, p. 11.

**achaque**, *sb.*: Port. and Sp.: ailment, habitual disorder.

1646 I am sorry to hear of your *achagues*, and so often indisposition there: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II, p. 389 (1678).

**achar** (-*u*), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: pickles, any acid or salt sauce or condiment: **achiar**, an Oriental condiment made of the young shoots of the *Bambusa arundinacea*, the bamboo-cane (which are pickled also in the W. Indies), seems to be a modern use of the general term in a special sense.

1598 When they [the fruit 'Anacardi'] are Greene, they make *Achar* thereof, that is to say, they salt them and lay them in Vineger: Tr. F. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I, ch. 83, p. 129/1. 1622 a small jarr of *achar* for a present: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 135 (1883). 1634 they vse Sallds Acharrs and rosted Egges: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149. 1669 the *Atschia*, which is a certain Composition made of Ginger, *Mangas*, Citrons: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. I, p. 56. abt. 1705 a little bit of salt Fish or *Aichaar*, which is pickled Fruits or Roots: A. HAMILTON, *New Account, &c.*, Vol. I, p. 252 (1744). 1774 ACHIA, ACHIAH, a kind of cane pickled: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*.

[From Pers. *āchār*, = 'pickles', adopted in many Indian languages.]



**acharnement**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'blood-thirsty fury'.

1786 eight Prussian squadrons sustained the *acharnement*, which is said to have been extreme, of thirty-two squadrons of Austrians: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 37 (1857). 1779 *Acharnement* is left only to us: *ib.* Vol. VII. p. 231 (1858). 1841 the Wilkes war was recommenced with more *acharnement* than ever: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 661. 1851 we think that it shows even more conclusively that the *acharnement* against the Queen with which the Jacobins originally infected Lord Holland had fermented in his head to a virulence which surpassed that of the Jacobins themselves: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 100 (1857). 1855 On my return home I observed my *concierge* and party playing at cards with the same *acharnement* as on week days: *Glance behind the Grilles*, ch. vi. p. 214.

\***Achātēs**: Lat.: the faithful (*fidus*) friend of Aeneas the Trojan hero of Virgil's epic, the *Aeneid*. See also *fidus Achates*.

1582 he was a subtil *Ulysses*. | In learning *Socrates*, in faithful frendship *Achates*: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). 1601 this gent'man, and his *Achates*: B. JONSON, *Poetaster*, v. 3, Wks., p. 336 (1616). 1667 *Holmes*, the *Achates* of the Gen'als fight: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 173, p. 44. 1844 It is said that this Irish *Achates* intended to hurl the poor peace-officer into the area below: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 431/2. 1877 "I have no fears now," said she, to her *Achates*, firmly: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. iii. p. 33 (1883).

**Acherōn** (Ἅχέρων), *sb.*: Gk.: a mythical river of the Infernal regions; hence death, hell. Hence *Acherontic*, *adj.*, = 'deadly', 'moribund'.

1508 *Phylippes soule to kepe* | From the mares deepe | Of *Acherontes* well, | That is a fode of hell: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparow*, 70, Wks., Vol. I. p. 53 (1843). 1588 I'll dive into the burning lake below, | And pull her out of *Acheron* by the heels: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3, 44 (1864). 1590 fog as black as *Acheron*:—*Mid. Nt's Dr.*, iii. 2, 357. 1592 Rowe backe the streame of *Acheron* and come | Again, and see how furious rage impels | Our brainsick Cities frantically to pull | Thy most victorious flowers from their Towers: E. A., *Tr. Present Estate of France*, p. 35 v. 1616 But he displeasde with such ambition, | Struck them with lightning downe to *Acheron*: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III. 890, p. 31 (1871). 1621 an old *Acheronticke* dizard, that hath one foote in his grave: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 470 (1827). 1625 Some of them dreame of *Elysian* fields, to which their soules must passe ouer a *Styx* or *Acheron*, and there take new bodies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1478. 1649 You shortly unto *Acheron* (drunk with your crimes) shall reel: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1860). 1812 Peace waits us on the shores of *Acheron*: BYRON, *Child Harold*, II. VII. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 69 (1832).

[From Ἀχέρων, through Lat. *Acherōn*, perhaps akin to ἀχλὺς, = 'mist', Lat. *aquilus*, = 'dark', akin to *aqua*, = 'water'.]

**Acheronta movēb(o)**, *phr.*: Lat.: (I) will stir up Hell; see *Acheron*. From Virg., *Aen.*, VII. 312 (speech of Juno), *flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo* (q. v.).

1665 what the Witches (*acheronta movebunt*) urge them to do: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677).

**achiar**: Anglo-Ind. See *achar*.

**Achilles** (Ἀχιλλεύς): Gk.: name of the principal Greek hero of the poems on the Trojan war, representative of valor and speed and also of resentful retirement; he was invulnerable except in the heel. Hence *Achilleian*, *adj.*; *Achillize*, *vb.*, = 'to chase', 'rout'; *Achillis tendo(n)*, the great tendon connecting the bone of the heel with muscles of the calf, commonly called in 17 c. 'the great chord'.

1577 But what avails Achilles hart to haue, King Cressus welth, the sway of all the world: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 23 (1868). 1594 hadst thou...Achilles' heart...I tell thee, sir, thou liest: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 109/1, l. 17 (1861). 1595 See...valure in Achilles: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poes.*, p. 34 (1868). 1612 they would haue drowned all the *Hectors*, *Achilles* and *Rollands* in oblivion: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. v. p. 339. 1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achilleses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Hercules* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1095. 1670 I found him, like Achilles on the Shore: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 435 (1701). 1703 the Tendon of *Achilles*: Tr. *Dionis' Anat.*, p. 422. 1707 the great Tendon of the *Gastrocnemii*, or *Chorda Achillis*: J. DRAKE, *Anatomy*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 738. 1738 Tendon of *ACHILLES*, *Chorda Achillis*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1820 his *Achilleian* swiftness of foot: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 145. — In the eagerness of pursuit this young Achilles far outstripped his companions: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 154. 1829 *ACHILLIS TENDO*: *Lond. Encycl.* 1835—6 rupture of the tendo *Achillis* has occurred even below the upper edge of the os calcis: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 150/1.

**Achingi**: Turk. See *Acangi*.

**achiote**, *sb.*: Sp.: a drug used for dyeing a bright red color, also called *annatto* or *roucou*, made from the seeds of the *Bixa Orellana*, a South American tree.

1673 *Acchiote*, which they mingle with the other ingredients [of chocolate] to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from *New Spain*, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a *Real di plato* the ounce: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 483. 1753 *ACHIOTL*, in botany...*Uraca*, or *Arnetto*, called...*Orellana*... *ACHIOTTE*, a red drug from America, used in dyeing, and in the preparation of chocolate. The word is Brazilian [= the tree]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1774 *ACHIOTL*, a name given by the Brazilians to a drug used in dyeing, more commonly called *Rocou*: POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. 1797

**ACHIOTTE**, or **ACHIOTL**, a foreign drug, used in dyeing, and in the preparation of chocolate: *Encyc. Brit.*

**Achitophel** (אַחִיטוֹפֶל): Heb.: of Giloh, David's chief counsellor, the infamous abettor of Absalom's rebellion; his advice being neglected, he hanged himself, and the rebellion failed: type of a sagacious but unprincipled counsellor: in Dryden's *Satire Achitophel* represents Lord Shaftesbury.

1597 A whoreson *Achitophel*: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 41. 1653 this consideration would sweep down many cobweb-lawes, that argue only the venome and subtilty of them that spin them; this would sweep down many an *Achitophels* web and many an *Hamans* web, many an *Herods* web: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. iv. p. 26. 1679 More *Jew* then Rabbi *Achitophel*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 106.

**Achivi**, *pl.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'Achaeans', meaning 'the commonalty'—in allusion to the verse *quicquid delirant reges plectuntur Achiui*, = 'whatever madness possesses the chiefs it is (the common soldiers or people of) the Achaeans who suffer': HORACE, *Epp.*, I. 2, 14.

1778 We, the *Achivi*, are to be the sufferers, and particularly we the *Achivi* of these islands: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 84 (1858).

**acies** (ἄκρης), *sb.*: Lat.: Roman line of battle; also keen vision, range of vision, attentive look; *transf.* attentive listening.

1621 Our Christian tactics are all out as necessary as the Roman *acies* or Grecian phalanx: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 30 (1867). 1646 a Frog...seems to behold a large part of the Heavens, and the *acies* of his Eye to ascend as high as the Tropick: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 151 (1686). 1658 blue and green, above and below the Sight, moderately mitigating the *Acies* of the Eye:—*Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iv. p. 46. 1682 fixing the *acies* of his eye on such a man: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 410 (1864).

[Lat. *acies*, = 'edge', 'keen sight', 'line of battle'.]

**ackabah**, *pl. ackab*, *sb.*: Arab. See quotations.

1686 all the *Acabas* ranked in order. *Acaba*, they call great Barges or Barks, in the stern whereof they make a Hall or Divan of Timber: Tr. *Theremol's Voy. de Levant*, Pt. I. ch. lxvi. p. 233. 1836 Among these is a very large boat, called the '*ack'abak*'; one of the largest of those which navigate the Nile, and which are called '*ack'abs*': E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 262.

[Arab. '*aqaba*', *pl. 'aqab*.]

\***acmē**, ἀκμή, *sb.*: Gk.: edge, highest point.

1. the extreme point of development, the maximum; less frequently, the crisis of a disorder (*Techn.*), the extreme of a detrimental state or characteristic.

bef. 1568 the vnsported proprietie of the Latin tong, euen when it was, as the *Grecians* say, in ἀκμή, that is, at the hiest pitch of all perfitenesse: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, Bk. II. p. 144 (1884). 1620 They haue not attained unto the *Acme*, or full height of their growing: VENNER, *Via Recta*, viii. 174. bef. 1637 hee [Sir Francis Bacon] may...stand as the *marke* and ἀκμή of our language: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 102 (1640). 1652 yet he does not reach the top & ἀκμή of it neither: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. iv. p. 22. 1672 the power and strength of sin in their ἀκμή: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 118/2 (1868). 1699 our ἀκμή, our highest pitch, cannot be here [*i.e.* in this life]: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 308 (1834). 1762 the inflammation was very great, and going on with violence to its *acme*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 160 (1817). 1779 Success in such hands as we are in, would blow them up to the *acmē* of insolence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 216 (1858). 1790 the growth of population in France was by no means at its *acmē* in that year [1780]: BURKE, *Refl. on Rev. in France*, p. 101 (3rd Ed.). 1821 my opium pains might be said to be at their *acmē*: *Confess. of Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 148 (1823). 1871 Generous and forbearing to the very *acme* of indiscretion: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. 9, p. 333. 1886 One would have thought the Hôtel Dieu the *acme* of human misery: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

2. the time of full development, the prime.

1625 He must be one that can instruct your youth, | And keepe your *Acme* in the state of truth: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, Prol., 25 (1631).

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. ἀκμή, 17 c. *achme*, *achma*, 18 c. *acmé*.

[Not fully naturalised before the 19 c. The forms with *ach-* are Low Lat., *acmé* is the Fr. form.]

**aconite** (ἰ-ων), *aconitum*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat.

1. name of a genus of plants yielding a powerful alkaloid poison; *esp.* the common Wolf's-bane or Blue Monk's-hood (*Aconitum Napellus*), the root of which is very poisonous.

1551 The other kynde of *Aconitum*: TURNER, *Herbal*, sig. B i v. 1578 *Aconit* that killeth Woolfs: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 426. 1579 *Aconitum*, *Libardaine* or *Wolfebane*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 892 (1612). 1591 The weeping *Aconitum*, and | The *Ixia* binding rose: JAS. I., *Furies*, 300, *Poet. Exerc.* (Edinb., 1818). 1601 the venomous hearb *Aconitum*, *i.* *Libard bane*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 43. — the juice of *Aconit*, [*i.* *Libard-bane*]: *ib.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. 1603 the bane-full *Aconite*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 81 (1608). — these Brooks, thus branching round about, Make heer the Pink, there th' *Aconite* to sprout: *ib.*, p. 171.

2. the poison, also used as a drug, got from this plant, or any deadly poison.



**1555** The juice of this root [*Jucca*] is a poison as strong as *Aconitum*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, p. 37. **1580** eyther as a Cullise to preserve, or as a sword to destroy, eyther as *Antidotum*, or as *Aconitum*: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engt.*, p. 356 (1868). **1608** *Aconite* | To hurle vpon this glaring light: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 955 (1616). **1646** Aconites and other poysons: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvii. p. 309 (1686). bef. **1667** All the World's Mortal to 'em then, | And Wine is *Aconite* to Men: A. COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 62 (1707).

3. popular name of the *Eranthis hyemalis* or winter-aconite.

**1578** The little yellowe seemeth well to be that *Aconitum*, the whiche...is now called of some *Aconitum hyemale*: bycause it is preserued in the gardens of this Countrie, and in the winter it flowreth: H. LVTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 429. **1664** Winter *Aconite*, some *Anemonies*, Winter *Cyclamen*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 192 (1799).

[Lat. *aconitum*, whence Fr. *aconit*, fr. Gk. ἀκόνιτον.]

**aconitia, aconitina, sb.**: Late Lat.: *Chem.*: a powerful alkaloid poison, the essential principle of *Aconitum Napellus*; see *aconite*.

**1845** *Aconitina*: CHRISTISON, *Poisons*, p. 870. **1882** The stomach and viscera also contained aconitia...Dr. Lamson purchased two grains of aconitia: *Times*, Jan. 14, p. 11/1.

**acotylédon, sb.**: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: a plant which has no distinct cotyledon, or seed-lobe, or germinal leaf, as fern, moss, fungus, seaweed.

**1797** *Acotyledones*, plants whose seeds have no lateral bodies or lobes; as the *Musci*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 448. **1813** *Pantologia*.

[The pl. *acotyledones* is earlier than the sing., coined fr. Gk. ἀ-, 'without'; and κοτυληδών, 'cup-shaped hollow'.]

**acousmata, sb. pl.**: Gk.: *Philos.*: things heard, heads of Pythagorean doctrine; hence *acousmatics, acousmatici* (with Lat. termination), hearers, students of such dogmas, probationers. *Rare*.

**1655-60** There were many Auditors, called *Acousmaticks*, whereof he gained...two thousand by one Oration: T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. IX. p. 503/1. — of those who came to him, some were called *Mathematici*, others *Acousmatici*... The *Acousmatici* [were] they, who heard only the chief heads of learning, without more exact explication: *ib.*, p. 518/2. — The Philosophy of the *Acousmatici* consists of Doctrines without demonstrations and reasons, but that, So it must be done, and the like, which they were to observe as so many Divine Doctrines, and they did esteem those amongst them the wisest, who had most of these *Acousmata*. Now all these *Acousmata* were divided into three kinds; some tell, *what something is*; others tell, *what is most such a thing*: the third sort tell, *what is to be done, and what not*: *ib.*, p. 519/1. — a Pythagorean of the *Acousmatick* rank: *ib.*

[Gk. ἀκούσματα, pl. of ἀκουσμα, 'a thing heard'.]

**acousticon, properly sb.**: Gk.: (something) having to do with hearing.

**1660** Ther's no creture hears more perfectly then a goat, for he hath not onely ears, but an *acousticon* organ also in the throat: HOWELL, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 123. [Davies]

[Gk. ἀκουστικόν, neut. of ἀκουστικός, adj., 'having to do with hearing', whence *acoustic* comes without passing through Latin, which turns *ov* into *u* as in *anacrūsīs, mūsaeum, plūtocracy*. Perhaps Howell was thinking of *otacousticon*.]

**acqua Tofania, a. Tofana, sb.**: It.: 'water of Tofana'; named from a noted poisoner who invented it abt. 1690. Its main poison was arsenic.

**1711** Last week...three Neapolitan women...[were] hanged for making and selling a poisonous water called *Aqua Tofania*: FLEETWOOD, *Letter*, in Addison's *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 472 (1856). **1717** The poison is called *Acquetta di Tufania* from a Greek woman whose name was Tufania. About thirty years ago she came to Sicily and there distributed this poison... This secret is since got to Naples: DAVENANT, *Letter*, in Addison's *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 472. **1757** the politer and genteeler poisons of *Acqua Tufania*, sugar-plumbs, &c.: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 100, p. 398 (1774).

**acquisitor (-=), sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: one who acquires.

[Late Lat. *acquisitor*, in *Orderic. Viterb.*, Vol. II. p. 166 (Prévost), noun of agent to *acquirere*, 'to gain', 'acquire'.]

**acquist, vb.**: It. or Sp.: acquire.

**1598** He shall acquit and gaine the name...of a...vertuous and discret Captaine: BARRET, *Theor. Warres*, II. i. 28. [N. E. D.]

**âcre, adj.**: Fr.: sharp, tart, bitter.

**1886** The hawthorn comes in *âcre* whiffs to him: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 6.

**acrisia, acrisis (wrong form), acrisy (-=), sb.**: Late Lat., or Gk. ἀκρίσια: lack of judgment, confusion; also *Med.* undecided character (of a disease).

**1662** being smitten with such a *scotoma* or *acrisis*, a giddiness of brain or blindness of judgment, that they knew not their friends from their foes: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. 1 Sam.*, xiv. 16, Wks., Vol. I. p. 439/2 (1867).

**acroāma,acroāsis, sb.**: Gk.: *acroame* (-=), Eng. fr. Gk.: *Anc. Philos.*: oral teaching, a lecture on exoteric doctrine; hence loosely, a rhetorical declaration, anything pleasant to listen to.

**1579** also he heard of him, other more secret, hard, and graue doctrine, which *Aristotles* scholars do properly cal *Acroamata*, or *Epoptica*, meaning things speculative, which requireth the masters teaching to understand them: NORTH, Tr. *Phil.*, p. 676 (1631). **1606** he would prouoke them, if they either sat silent or spake softly to the fellowship of discourse and talke: yea and interpose either *Acroames* and players or else *Triviall* fellows out of the Cirque: HOLLAND, *Suet.*, p. 72. — he had brought into request and vse againe even the olde *Acroames* (*note*) *Eare delights* as Players, Musicians, &c.: *ib.*, p. 249. **1655-60** his nocturnal *Acroasis*, perhaps meaning the Lectures through a Skreen during their Probation: T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. IX. p. 503/1 (1687). **1842** [He] gave his admiring poems the appropriate and suggestive name of *acroases*—auscultations, things intended to be heard: MRS. BROWNING, *Gk. Chr. Poets*, 64. [N. E. D.]

[Gk. ἀκρόαμα, 'a recitation', 'lecture', ἀκρόασις, 'the hearing', 'a recitation', fr. ἀκροάσθαι, 'to hear'.]

**acrochordon, sb.**: Gk.: a long hard hanging wart.

**1720** O, sir, I should have fought better, but for...some *Acrochordones* upon my right shoulder: SHADWELL, *Humourists*, II. i. 153. [N. E. D.]

[Gk. ἀκροχορδών, (lit.) 'the end of a string'.]

**\*acropolis (-=), sb.**: Gk. ἀκρόπολις, pl. ἀκρόπολεις: a citadel, an elevated portion of an ancient city, esp. the temple-crowned rock of Athens.

**1662** As if Nature kept garrison in this *Acropolis* of Man's body, the Head: MORE, *Antid. agst. Ath.*, II. xii. 79 (1712). [N. E. D.] **1682** The Cittadel... in times of its greatest Prosperity, it was no more then the Castle, or *Acropolis*, standing in the middle of the City: G. WHEELER, *Journ. Greece*, p. 346. **1778** strangers visit the vestiges of the *Acropolis*, or may come to dig for capitals among the ruins of St. Pauls: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 64 (1858). **1816** yon tower-capp'd *Acropolis*, | Which seems the very clouds to kiss: BYRON, *Siege of Cor.*, I. Wks., Vol. X. p. 109 (1832). **1820** the hero Zacythus...gave the name of his native city to the height upon which he built his *Acropolis*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 150. **1886** It is doubtful if these historians themselves in any way realized...the position of the nest of palaces which crowned the acropolis of Constantinople: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 25, p. 407/1.

**\*acrostic (-=), sb. and adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat.

I. *sb.*: 1. a composition of which the initial letters of the lines or verses taken in order (*single acr.*) or the initial and end letters (*double acr.*) or the initial, middle, and end letters (*triple acr.*) can be read as a word or words, or as an alphabet. "Besides these there are compound *Acrosticks*, where the principal Letters stand two or three deep": ADDISON, *Spectator*, No. 60, 1711, May 9.

[**1530** Palsgrave has an acrostic in French at the end of his Introduction.] **1587** Sybil's *Acrosticke*,...that is to say...verses of hers whose first letters made the name of the king: GOLDING, *De Mornay*, xxxii. 508. [N. E. D.] **1646** Poems, Epigrams, Acrostiques, Anagrams, Sonnets: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 168. bef. **1667** In which who finds out *Wit*, the same may see | In *An'grams* and *Acrostiques* Poetry: A. COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1707). **1712** In Poetry there are laborious Fools who write Anagrams and Acrosticks: *Spectator*, No. 466, Aug. 25, p. 666/2 (Morley). **1712** St. Austin, De Civitate Dei, has the famous Acrostick at large said to be one of the Oracles of the Sybilla Erythraea, the first Letters of the Verses making Ἰησοῦς Χριστὸς Θεοῦ υἱὸς ζωῶν: M. HENRY, *Expos. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. iii. (1725). **1753** Some pretend to find *Acrostics* in the psalms, particularly those called *Abecarian* psalms: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1815** I had an acrostic sent to me on my own name: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 332 (1833). **1818** The acrostics of the Hebrews present a singular phenomenon in the literature of that people: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 376.

I. 2. the beginning or end of a verse. *Obs.*

**1614** That *Acrostick*...Κρήνη δὲ ψεύεται: SELDEN, *Tit. of Hon.*, 12. [N. E. D.] **1753** an *Acrostic* properly signifies the beginning of a verse, yet is sometimes used for the end or close of it: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

I. 3. in recent times wrongly applied to a kind of compound charade, in which the first letters, or the first and last letters (*double acrostic*), or the first, middle, and last letters (*triple acrostic*), of the words to be guessed themselves form a word or words. There was quite a craze for this amusement in 1862.

II. *adj.*: the *sb.* in senses 1, 2 used attributively.

**1603** An *Acrostick* Sonnett: R. N., in J. Sylvester's Tr. *Du Bartas*, sig. B 8 v. **1682** Chuse for thy Command | Some peaceful Province in *Acrostick* Land: DRYDEN, *Max Fleckno*, 206, in *Spectator*, 1711, No. 58, May 7, p. 95/2 (Morley).

Varia, 17 c. *acrostiche, acrostichis*.

[From Fr. *acrostiche* or directly fr. Late Lat. *acrostichia*, fr. Gk. ἀκροστιχίς, fr. ἀκρο-, 'extremity', στίχος, 'row', 'verse'. The invention is attributed to Epicharmus.]

**acrôtèrion, -um, pl. acrôtèria, sb.**: Gk.: *lit.* a prominent part, also Anglicised as *acroter, acrotere* (-=).

I. *Classical Antig.* the ornament over the middle or on either corner of a pediment (Plato, *Critias*, p. 116 D).



**1738** ACROTHERIA, or ACROTHERS...sometimes also signifies figures, whether of stone or metal, placed as ornaments, or crownings, on the tops of temples, or other buildings: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1882** Akroterion...composed of akanthos and helix. Lower border cut away to fit the ridge of a pediment: C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gr. Brit.*, p. 394.

**2.** *Arch.* the pedestals or level places for statues on the angles of a pediment, also the statues themselves.

**1696** Acroteres: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** Acroteria or Acroters: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**2 a.** *pl. acroteria*, statues or pinnacles in ranges on a roof. Found as a collective singular.

**1664** Acroteria...we may properly name them *Pinnacles*, for so *Pinnae* and *Battlements* were made sometimes more sharp. Towing or Spiry: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 140. **1678** Acroteria, in Architecture are those sharp and spiry Battlements or Pinnacles, that stand in ranges, with Rails and Balusters upon flat Buildings: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

Variants, Lat. *acrôtêrium*, *acroter*, fr. Fr. *acrotère*.

[Gk. ἀκροτήριον; fr. ἄκρος, = 'extreme', 'highest']

*acta*, *sb.* (pl. of *actum*): Lat.: transactions.

**1.** *Rom. Antiq.*: *acta publica*, the register of public acts.

**2.** public acts; register of transactions of a public body or meeting when those transactions are completed, in opposition to *agenda*, a register of business announced for consideration.

**Actæon**: Gk. Ἀκταίων: a mythical hunter who, having surprised Artemis (Diana) bathing, was transformed by her into a stag and so was killed by his own hounds. As having been made to wear horns he became a representative of cuckolds and his name was even used as a verb meaning 'to cuckold'.

abt. **1386** There saw I Atteon an hart ymaked, | For vengeance that he saw Diane all naked: CHAUCER, *Cant. Tales*, 2067 (1856). **1588** Thy temples should be planted presently | With horns, as was Actæon's: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 63. **1598** I will...pluck the borrowed veil of modesty from the so seeming Mistress Page, divulge Page himself for a secure and wilful Actæon:—*Merry Wives*, iii. 2, 44. **1621** the emperours themselves did wear Actæons badge: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 457 (1827). **1647** but doe ye heare my little Actæonites; what, suffer your skins to be pull'd over your embroydered eares to make Winter Jerkins for the Army? *Mercutius Melancholicus*, No. 21, p. 67. **1745** This young Actæon [i.e. hunter], who inherited his grandfather's antipathy to every thing in distress: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 9 (1817).

\**acte d'accusation*, *phr.*: Fr.: bill of indictment, or impeachment.

**1843** The impeachment, or *acte d'accusation*...was at last drawn up: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 352/2.

*activity* (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *activité*.

**1.** the act or state of exerting natural power or energy.

**1549** the power and actiuite of al thinges: COVERDALE, *Erasm. Paraphr.*, I Cor., 33. [N.E.D.] **1599** Doing is activity; and he will still be doing: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7, 107. **1607** That your activity may defeat and quell | The source of all erection:—*Timon*, iv. 3, 163.

**2.** quickness of action or movement, ready display of energy.

abt. **1523** So noble a prince as he | In all actuyte | Of hardy merciall actes: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1843). **1530** Actiuyte quicknesse actiuite: PALSGOR. **1665** This nation is ruined for want of actiuty on our parts: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 166 (1872). **1787** His horse was drowned, and he saved by the activity of his servants: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1118/2.

**2 a.** physical strength and agility, the exercise of the same, gymnastics, athletics, display of skill in action.

**1552** Master whyche teacheth actiuite, *Gymnastes*: HULOET, *Abecedarium*. **1612**—3 to see no other activity but shooting and putting of guns: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of James I.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1848). **1625** So we see, in Languages the Tongue is more Pliant to all Expressions and sounds, the Joins are more Supple to all Feats of Actiuite, and Motions, in Youth then afterwards: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxi. p. 371 (1871). **1638** of which late activity [i.e. vaulting] one Stokes, the master, did afterwards set forth a pretty book: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1872). **1667** he stood on his head... and finally flew down the perpendicular...with divers other actiuities: *ib.*, p. 339. **1660** I saw...monkeys and apes dance, and other feats of activity: *ib.*, p. 359.

**3.** active force, operation of the same.

**1596** his ymage dead, | That living him in all activity | To thee shall represent: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 29. **1646** Some...have recurred unto the influence of the starres, making their activities Nationall: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, 307. [N.E.D.] bef. **1782** Supplies with warm activity and force | A mind well-lodg'd, and masculine of course: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 9 (1808).

\**actor* (— —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

**1.** a manager, steward, overseer (of an estate or a household). *Obs.*

**1382** He is vndir tutouris and actouris: WYCLIF, *Gal.*, iv. 2. [N.E.D.]

**2.** one who initiates an action at law, a plaintiff. In *Ancient Roman Law* also 'an advocate', 'prosecutor'. Not *Obs.* among men of Law.

**1413** That the actour be admytted to maken his comyleynt: LVDGATE, *Pygmy*, l. vi. 6 (1859). [N.E.D.] **1649** The king may not...determine Causes wherein himself is actor: SELDEN, *Law of Eng.*, I. xx. (1739). [N.E.D.] **1696** in the Civil Law an Actor signifies an Advocate or Proctor: PHILLIPS, *World of Words* (5th Ed.).

**3.** a doer, one who acts or takes part in any action. Now gen. with allusion to **4**, unless in reference to the expressed idea of *act* or *action*.

**1583** all these be honorable purposes, imitating the nature of the munificent God, wherwith he is well pleased, who will assist such an actour beyond expectation of man: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1600). **1594** no outrageous thing | From vassal actors can be wiped away: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 608. **1596** And th' actors won the meede meet for their crimes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. ix. 42. **1629** as by every bad action such a disposition is bred in the mind of the actor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 165 (1676). **1646** Surely many things fall out by the design of the general Motor, and undreamt of contrivance of Nature, which are not imputable unto the intention or knowledge of the particular Actor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 102 (1686). **1669** for the honour of those very many brave men who were actors in it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 214 (1872). **1754** you yourself have been a principal actor in this robbery: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 212 (1817).

**3 b.** a female doer, which is what *actress* meant at first (16, 17 cc.).

**4.** a stage-player, one who acts a part (on or off the stage).

**1590** The actors are at hand and by their show | You shall know all that you are like to know: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt's Dr.*, v. 1, 116. **1593** as if the tragedy | Were play'd in jest by counterfeiting actors:—*III Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 28. **1600** in the very midst of their solemne Games and sports, he took from them the very plaiers and actors: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 180. **1600** an Actor in a Comedie or Tragedy: R. CAWDRAW, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 380. **1603** vain Actors in this Worlds great Play: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 17 (1608). **1640** that stage | Of wicked Actours: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, Oracle, p. 297 (1647). **1876** that talented and popular actor: *Evening Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

**4 a.** a female stage-player, now gen. replaced by *actress*.

**1666** Knipp [doing] the widow very well and will be an excellent actor: PEPYS, *Diary*, Dec. 27.

[From early Eng. *actour* (as if from Anglo-Fr. *actour*, but the Fr. *acteur* is later in Littré), fr. Lat. *actor* (noun of agent to *agere*, = 'to drive', 'to manage', 'to do', 'to act') to which the spelling is accommodated. In Lat. sense **3** is earliest, sense **1** latest.]

*actrice*, *sb.*: Fr.: a female stage-player, actress. Perhaps regarded as Eng. in 18 c.

*actu*, *actum*, *actus*, *abl.*, *acc.*, and *nom.* of *actus*, *sb.*: Lat.: 'act', 'deed', 'actuality'; used in various techn. phrases. Thus *actus primus* or *actus signatus* in Scholastic Logic is the mere designation of an act (sometimes almost = *δύναμις*, 'potential operation'), opposed to *actus secundus* or *actus exercitus*, the actual practice (sometimes almost = *ἐνέργεια*, 'actual operation').

**1616** But these last are rather *potentiâ* than *actu*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1848). **1674** Gods bare Essence must be forthwith or *actu* [in actuality] but his everlasting Essence...must be forth-coming or in *potentiâ*: M. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 17. **1671** If we consider it in *actu signato*, or in its abstract idea, this is its temperament: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 263/2 (1834). **1696** Acts are good in themselves in *actu signato*, from the matter: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 114 (1865). **1684** we are active in *actu exercito*, but not in *actu signato*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 205 (1865). **1702** we look upon it [i.e. the covenant] as in *actu exercito*, viz. as it is now transacted and entered into by the beloved God: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 107/2 (1834). **1696** but in *actu exercito*, and as acted by us, they [i.e. acts] cannot be good, without a good principle, a due form, a right end: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 114 (1865). **1681**—**1703** foundations firmly laid in the soul do implicitly work when they are not in *actu exercito*, or explicitly thought upon: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 187 (1864). **1674** There is the *actus primus*, or the quickening act of this principle: JOHN OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1826). **1681** This power in 'actu primo', or fundamentally, is in the church itself: *ib.*, Vol. XX. p. 378. — This power...in 'actu secundo', or its exercise, [is] in them that are especially called thereunto: *ib.* **1681**—**1703** and so to create a workmanship to good works, is to endow the heart with such abilities, and *actus primi*, as they are called, as should enliven the heart to good works, as *actus secundi*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 436 (1863). **1684** The sacrament is a seal in *actu primo*, in its own nature, but not in *actu secundo*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 434 (1865). **1749** but for the rationale, I can only allow it him in *actu primo* (to talk Logic) and seldom in *actu secundo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 173. p. 514 (1774). **1681** There are two acts of faith; the one is upward to God, and the other is downward, *Actus elicitus*, as we call it, and *actus imperatus*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 335 (1861). **1681**—**1703** And so justification in God is one uniform act, *actus indivisus* as divines speak: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 105 (1863). **1642** passive possibility to any thing, which is the fountain of all change, can have no place in him who is



*actus simplex*, and purely free from all composition: JOHN OWEN, *Displ. of Armin.*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 63 (Russell, 1826). 1673—80 a certain solemn venerable grace to my most reverend Regentesship when it comes in actum: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 74 (1884). 1652 But in respect of him that is subject to the Law it does consist in *actu rationis*, 'tis required only that he should know it, not in *actu voluntatis*, it does not depend upon his obedience: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. iv. p. 25. 1699 Though every law proceeds from the will of the lawgiver, and doth formally consist in *actu voluntatis*, yet it presupposes *actum intellectus*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 465 (1866).

\**actualité*, *sb.*: Fr.: real existence, reality, opposed to potential or to imaginary existence.

1839 we are not going to praise it: it wants vigour, to our taste, and what you call *actualité*: W. M. THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 142 (1885). 1884 French dramatists lose little time in the production of *actualités*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 5, p. 30/1.

*actualiter*, *adv.*: Lat.: actually, κατ' ἐντελέχειαν.

1674 God's being *as such* is altogether in a readiness or *actualiter*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 175.

*actum agere*, *phr.*: Lat.: to do what is done, to waste time and labour in vain repetition.

1621 you will infer that this is *actum agere*, an unnecessary work: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, Vol. i. p. 8 (1827). 1648 these things...here I must not prove, lest I should *actum agere*: JOHN OWEN, *Wks.*, App., Vol. v. p. 561 (Russell, 1826). 1654 to have tied myself unto a contest with him, had been merely *actum agere*, without promoting the cause I had undertaken in the least: *ib.*, Vol. vi. p. xxi. 1662 lest you otherwise seem *actum agere*, as the word is: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 138 (1872).

*actum est* (de), *phr.*: Lat.: 'it is all over (with)'.  
1614 *Actum est*, of him for a common-wealths-man: if hee goe to't in *Rime*, once: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 41 (1631—40). bef. 1733 if he can prove his point upon an Authority, so well accepted as this is, *actum est*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. i. 8, p. 19 (1740).

[The 3rd pers. neut. sing. perf. ind. pass. of *agere*, = 'to do', 'act', in *phr.* with *de*, prep., = 'of', 'concerning', and abl.]

\**acūmen*, *sb.*: Lat.: 'keenness', 'sharpness' (*Met.* of the mind, as often in Lat.), 'shrewdness'.

1573—80 y<sup>e</sup> subtle and intricate acumen of Aristotle: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 71 (1884). 1599 nothing...doth sooner abate that which we call, *acumen ingenij*, then your grosse fare: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 106 (1616). 1689 one Scholar may be taught otherwise upon the Stock of his Acumen, but not a whole School: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 68 (1688). 1818 Milton's divine poem of the *Paradise Lost* may have come under your observation, and stood the test of your critical acumen: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 100 (1819). 1842 I...shall still think them two men | Till some Sage proves the fact 'with his usual acumen': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 249 (1865).

*acupictor*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: embroiderer.

1696 *Acupictor*, (lat.) an Embroiderer in needlework, as it were a Painter with a Needle: PHILLIPS, *World of Words* (5th Ed.).

*acushla*, *sb.*: Ir.: darling; for a *cuisle*, = 'O pulse' (of my heart).

1883 Come, *acushla*! henceforth let us be brothers: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 138.

*acÿron*, *sb.*: Gk.: use of a word or phrase in an improper sense.

1594 Cursed or detestable, by the figure *Acyron*, when a word of an vnproper signification is cast in a clause as it were a cloud: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, xiv. ch. vii. p. 371. 1589 Ye have another vicious speech which the Greekes call *Acyron*, we call him the vacouthe, and is when we vse an obscure and darke word, and viterly repugnant to that we would expresse: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 262 (1869).

[Gk. ἄκρον, neut. sing. adj.]

*ad*, *prep.*: Lat.: 'to, for, until, near, according to'. See phrases with *ad*.

*ad absurdum*. See *reductio ad abs.*

*ad amussim*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'according to the (mason's or carpenter's) level', accurately, exactly.

1640 this agrees *ad amussim* with *Uranore* or *Psyche*...the celestial *Venus*: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. c 1 (1647). 1663 For though the *Thesis* which thou lay'st | Be true *ad amussim* as thou say'st: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. i. Cant. i. p. 62. 1693 Is there but one Tree of Knowledge in all the *Paradise* of the Church of God? Or must all be despised that are not reformed *ad amussim*? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 36, p. 34.

*ad arbitrium*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at will', arbitrarily.

1774 leave it with the legislature to disfranchise, *ad arbitrium*, every borough and county in the kingdom: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 91 (1887).

*ad articulum mortis*: Lat. See *in articulo mortis*.

*ad avisandum*: Lat. See *avizandum*.

*ad bene esse*: Late Lat. See *esse*.

*ad calendas Graecas*: Lat. See *ad kal. Graec.*

\**ad captandum* [*vulgus*], *phr.*: Lat.: 'to catch (the vulgar)', of an argument or statement; also *ad captum vulgi*.

1621 As for those places of scripture which oppugn it [the study of mathematics, &c.] they will have spoken *ad captum vulgi*, and if rightly understood & favourably interpreted not at all against it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, p. 327 (1867). 1762 These paltry tricks *ad captandum vulgus* can have no effect but on ideots: SMOLLETT, *Lawnc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 91 (1817). 1780 I said this was a figure of rhetoric, employed by his Lordship *ad captandum vulgus*. I believe so still, but I believe he meant it also *ad captandum regem*: J. ADAMS, *Lett.*, Diplom. Corresp., Vol. iv. p. 408 (Boston, 1829). 1811 only to write '*ad captandum vulgus*': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. ii. p. 62 (1832). 1837 such an *ad captandum* argument, as the offer of half a guinea: C. DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. x. p. 95. 1883 showy and *ad captandum* arguments: *Standard*, Oct. 12, p. 5/3. 1886 The tale...has a sort of *ad captandum* interest: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 198/3.

*ad clērum*, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'to the clergy'; a discourse to the clergy was called shortly a *clerum*.

1573—80 there was a sermon *ad clerum* first: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 3 (1884). 1642 by sermons *ad clerum*, he caused such a 'spring' among divines as was not seen in many years before: TH. FULLER, *Abel Red.*, Vol. ii. p. 290 (1867).

*ad crumēnam*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the purse', of an argument or appeal.

1759 Then, added my father, making use of the argument *ad crumēnam*,—I will lay twenty guineas to a single crown-piece: STERNE, *Trist. Shandy*, Vol. ii. ch. xii. Wks., p. 79 (1839).

*ad esse*: Late Lat. See *esse*.

*ad eundem* [*gradum*], *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'to the same (degree)', of the admission of a graduate of one University to the same degree at another without examination; *metaph.* of admission of a member of any one society into another.

1711 you are invited to be admitted *ad eundem* at CAMBRIDGE: *Spectator*, No. 98, May 30, p. 126/2 (Morley). 1730 Dr. Middleton was presented *ad eundem* by the Margaret professor, Dr. Jenner: THOS. HEARNE, *Remains*, in Lib. of Old Authors, Vol. iii. p. 58 (1869). 1772 I would instantly scratch my name out of the buttry-book of Almack's; be admitted, *ad eundem*, among the Muses: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 404 (1857). 1783 he shall be admitted *ad eundem*...into the Church of Rome: *ib.*, Vol. viii. p. 440 (1858). 1869 they are admitted *ad eundem* among the chosen ones of the city of Exeter: A. TROLLOPE, *He knew He was Right*, Vol. i. ch. vii. p. 49. 1885 Graduates came...and supplicated for incorporation *ad eundem*, as a matter of usage so unvarying as to be almost a right: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 267/1.

*ad extra*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in an outward direction'; of what has effect beyond the subject of a verb or verbal noun, opposed to *ad intra*, = 'within' (the said subject) and to *ab extra*, = 'from without', *q. v.*

1. *adv.*:

1660 God does then most glorifie and exalt himself in the most triumphant way that may be *ad extra* or out of himself: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 137 (1673). 1681 what works all three Persons do towards us *ad extra*...are attributed more especially to one Person than to another: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. i. p. 503 (1861). 1696 We have all the confirmations and assurances, *ad extra*, that the most suspicious heart can desire: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. i. p. 195 (1864).

2. *adj.*:

1657 all the works of the Trinity *ad extra*, are indivisible: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 330 (Russell, 1826). 1671 all God's acts *ad extra* are free: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 222/1 (1834). 1681—1703 By God's ways sometimes all his works *ad extra* are meant: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. vi. p. 519 (1863). 1684 the acts of those [perfections] *ad extra* are not necessary but upon a condition...the acts of those [perfections] *ad intra*, or within himself are necessary: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. ii. p. 195 (1864).

*ad extrēmum vīrium*, *phr.*: Lat.: to the utmost of the powers.

1652 how do they act *ad extremum virium* in all expressions of malice and wickedness? N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 147. 1684 the sun shines...*ad extremum virium*, unless a cloud interpose: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. ii. p. 437 (1864). 1691 For he being Infinite in all Perfections, cannot act *ad extremum virium*, unless he could produce an Infinite Creature, that is, another God, which is a Contradiction: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 378 (1701). 1696 He [Christ] did not act as natural agents *ad extremum virium*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iii. p. 28 (1865).

*ad finem*, *ad fin.*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at the end', 'near the end'; used in references.

1641 So do the Geneva divines in their answer to the eight questions proposed to them, which are inserted among Zanchy's epistles *lib. i. ad finem* Epistolae 58: S. TORSHELL, *Comm. Mal.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 281/2 (1865). 1700 Psalm xxii. 27, *ad finem*...was sweet and seasonable to my soul: T. BOSTON, *Mem.*, Wks., Vol. xii. p. 110 (1854).

\**ad hoc*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'for this' (special function or object).

1659 So that *ad hoc* the Magistrate is the only Judge what is sound doctrine: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. ii. ch. iv. p. 451. 1809 The conscripts are...examined...by a special commission, created *ad hoc* by the prefect: *Edin.*



*Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 433. 1835 Robespierre was for the second time chosen President of the Convention *ad hoc*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 391 (1857). 1882 A sum not far off two millions per annum will have to be provided *ad hoc* by the Chancellor of the Exchequer: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vi. p. 147.

*ad hoc*, argumentum: Lat. See *arg.* *ad hoc*.

*ad hominem*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the person'; of an argument (often *argumentum ad hom.*, *g. v.*) or appeal merely based on the habits, prejudices, or professions of the person addressed, almost equal to the adj. 'personal'. In reference to more persons than one, needlessly if not wrongly, *ad homines*.

1598 And this is an argument which logicians call *ad hominem*: R. PARSONS, *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. vi. p. 79. 1630 we prove to divers persons who suppose & believe the one, & so (*ad hominem*) by that we prove the other: J. S., *Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit*, II. ch. viii. p. 304. 1680 What I can find in his sermon hath any aspect or design that way, is either *ad rem*, or *ad hominem*: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 173/1 (1834). 1765 There was great wit *ad hominem* in the latter reply: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 349 (1857). 1883 The foregoing remarks...are in no sense directed *ad homines*: XIX Cent., Aug., p. 255.

*ad hunc locum*, *phr.*: Lat.: on this passage.

1641 yet of the enigmatical use of it, see him, *ad hunc locum*, and in his Proem to the Minor Prophets: S. TORSELL, *Comm. Mal.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 300/2 (1865).

*ad idem*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to the same', on the same (point), in agreement.

1572 Hitherto you have proved nothing in question, neither have you reasoned *ad idem*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 404 (Parker Soc., 1851). 1674 The opposition is not *ad idem*: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 372 (Russell, 1826). 1885 The letters show that the parties were never *ad idem*: *Law Times*, May 30, Vol. LXXIX. p. 80/2.

*ad infinitum*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to infinity', without limit.

1. *adv.* (often with ellipse):

1610 Nay, to a thousand, so *ad infinitum*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. i. *Wks.*, p. 619 (1616). 1625 successively from one to another of the same kinde, *ad infinitum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1479. bef. 1628 [fear] having no object to bound it, it runs on *ad infinitum*, and cannot be checked by any condition of life: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 135 (1806). 1665 some have turnerack and saffron, other some none; some onions and garlick, some none: some having almonds and raisins, some none: and so *ad infinitum*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 310 (1677). 1733 And these have smaller still to bite 'em, | And so proceed *ad infinitum*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/2 (1869). 1749 and so *ad infinitum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 159, p. 412 (1774). 1804 Lord Lauderdale ridicules the idea of money increasing *ad infinitum* by compound interest: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 374. 1818 their less durable portraits by Lilly and Kneller have been copied *ad infinitum* in Ireland: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 215 (1819). 1839 apparently endless avenues of arches, multiplied *ad infinitum*, on the right and left: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 105. 1856 the rule of art is that a colonnade is more beautiful the longer it is, and that *ad infinitum*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (Bohn, 1866).

2. *adj.*:

1678 Nay then, thought I, if that you breed so fast, | I'll put you by yourselves, lest you at last | Should prove *ad infinitum*, and eat out | The book that I already am about: BUNYAN, *Pilgrim's Progress*, Author's Apology, p. 70. 1878 maps and guides *ad infinitum*: GERARDINE MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 49.

*ad inquirendum*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'for making inquiry'; name of a writ.

1607 *Ad inquirendum*, is a writ iudiciall, commanding inquiry to be made of any thing touching a cause depending in the Kings court, for the better execution of justice: COWELL, *Interpr.* 1762 A judicial writ *ad inquirendum* being executed, the prisons of his inquisition were laid open: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxv. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 234 (1817).

\**ad interim*, *phr.*: Low Lat.: 'for the mean-time'; see *interim*.

1. *adv.*: provisionally, temporarily.

1787 He will be succeeded in the place of Governor General of the Low Countries *ad interim* by Count Trautmansdorff: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1013/1. 1812 The Earl of Liverpool, while he held the office of his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs *ad interim*, was commanded to make known the case of William Bowman, forcibly detained on board the United States' Ship the Hornet: A. J. FOSTER, *Lett. to Sec. of State*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. III. p. 459 (1832). 1871 taking the precaution *ad interim* of returning his purse to his pocket: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. of C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 13.

2. *adj.*: provisional, temporary.

1818 a fruitless attempt at reconciliation, made by the director *ad interim* Colonel Alvares: C. A. RODNEY, *Lett.*, in Amer. State Papers, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1832). 1835 makes it highly probable that they look upon the present settlement of Europe as one only *ad interim*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxvii. p. 212 (1874). 1839 Our minister, who was only *ad interim*...assisting in promoting a settlement: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 158.

*ad intra*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in an inward direction', 'within'. See *ad extra*.

1642 Providence, is a word which may seem to comprehend...all his works that are not *ad intra* essentially belonging unto the Deity: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 77 (Russell, 1826). 1674 these actings [of the persons] are of two sorts: 1. *Ad intra*, which are those internal acts in one person whereof another person is the object: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 64.

*ad invidiam*, *phr.*: Lat.: to (excite) odium.

1845 the confidence which the King, and particularly—as it was said *ad invidiam*—the Queen placed in him: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 60 (1857).

*ad Kalendas Graecas*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at, to the Greek Kalends'; i.e. at, to a time which will never arrive; as the Roman term *Kalendae*,='the first day of the month', was not in the Greek Calendar. The Emperor Augustus used the phrase, Sueton., *Aug.*, 87. See *Kalends*.

1606 ever and anon, when hee meant some that would never pay their debts, He said, *They would pay ad Kalendas Graecas*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 77. 1622 the keys, which are promised to be delivered him again, but I think *ad Graecas Calendas*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. v. p. 55 (1645). 1628 stay the seizure for the 60<sup>th</sup>, till there come a charge demonstrating the particulars, which they thinke will be *ad Graecas calendas*: Hutton *Corresp.*, p. 317 (1843). 1641 (Speaker) a Flie | Who... | Makes bold to borrow, and paies too. (Pro.) But when? (Speaker) Why *ad Kalendas Graecas*; never then: JOHN DAY, *Parliament of Bees*, I. p. 14 (Bullen). 1888 Their publication has been deferred "from political reasons," possibly *ad kalendas Graecas*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 11, p. 182/2.

*ad libitum*, *ad lib.*, *phr.*: Low Lat.: to choice, at pleasure, as much (many) as may be desired; in *Music* (1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*) at the performer's pleasure, generally of notes or passages which are not essential to the theme.

1. *adv.*:

1621 a great man in office may securely rob whole provinces...pill and poll, oppress *ad libitum*, flea, grind, tyrannise: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 31 (1867). 1621 The Howse to be adjourned *ad libitum*: *Notes of Debates in House of Lords*, p. 62 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1684 Yet it [the Lord's Supper] was not left *ad libitum*: you may do this, but do it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 412 (1865). 1818 distributed the money *ad libitum*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1819). 1821 you shall send me soda powders, tooth powder, tooth brushes...*'ad libitum'*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 249 (1832). 1848 *AD LIBITUM*. At the performer's pleasure; abbreviated *ad lib.*: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90. 1848 to marry wives *ad libitum*: LD. LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 121/1 (3rd Ed.).

2. *adj.*:

1769 many neat buildings of white stone, but a little disorderly, and, "ad libitum": GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxliv. Vol. II. p. 157 (1819). 1805 In fevers from bile, cold drinks *ad libitum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 47. 1821 armed with an *ad libitum* reserve of fool-hardiness: *ib.*, Vol. 35, p. 343.

\**ad litem*, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: for a suit, action.

1765 The court of exchequer can only appoint a guardian *ad litem*, to manage the defence of the infant if a suit be commenced against him: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. Vol. III. p. 427 (1809). 1877 It shall be lawful for the chairman...to appoint a next friend or guardian *ad litem* to act for or on behalf of such infant: *Stat. 40 & 41 Vic.*, ch. 56, § 66. 1883 Guardians *ad litem* are relieved from the duty of answering interrogatives: LORD COLERIDGE, *Law Reports*, XI. Q. B. D., 253.

*ad luctam*, *phr.*: Lat.: as far as a struggle.

1660 but yet *ad luctam* he may be resisted, though he cannot *ad victoriam*: NEWTON, on *John 17*, in Nichol's *Coms.*, p. 191/1 (1867).

*ad majorem Dei gloriam*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: to the greater glory of God. Motto of the Society of Jesus.

1659 it hath pleased God to restore my health, I hope *ad majorem Dei gloriam*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 127 (1872).

*ad manum*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'at hand', ready.

1547—50 the light rash eloquence, which is ever *ad manum*, to mock and improve that which is established: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 504 (Parker Soc., 1841). 1681—1703 for that is not *ad manum* at every turn when a man is to act, but a practical skill is needful: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 141 (1863).

*ad melius esse*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for better-being', for greater well-being; see *melius esse*.

1598 two instruments, the one which will barely serve their turne, and the other, that besides the meere sufficiency, hath moreover the perfection *ad melius esse* ioyned thereunto: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. v. p. 180. 1659 R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. III. p. 405.

\**ad misericordiam*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to pity', qualifying appeal, plea, argument, &c.; sometimes used as if an adj.

1824 the fallacy of those arguments *ad misericordiam* on which the agriculturists now principally rest their claims to protection: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 59. bef. 1863 No day passes but that argument *ad misericordiam* is used: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 43 (1879). 1885 Not that any plea "ad misericordiam" is necessary in his case: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 235/2. 1885 He now made an *ad misericordiam* appeal for an extension of that time on the ground of his ignorance of the practice: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 27, p. 5/2.

\**ad nauseam*, usque *ad n.*, *phr.*: Lat.: *lit.*: 'to sea-sickness', to a sickening extent, so much as to cause disgust; *usque ad*,='quite up to'.

1647 Do not iterate or inculcate the same things odiously *et ad nauseam*: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 90/1 (1868). bef. 1683 They are not filled...with novel and uncouth terms foreign to the things of God, as the manner of some writers is *ad nauseam usque*: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 157 (Russell, 1826). 1814 he had already spoken *ad nauseam* on this very subject: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 73. 1819 That person has already been exhibited, perhaps



"usque *ad nauseam*", before the Public: *Tom Crib's Memorial*, Pref., p. xxxi. (3rd Ed.). 1879 [Doncaster church] has been brought almost *ad nauseam* before the public: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recoll.*, ch. iii. p. 172.

**ad nūtum, phr.:** Lat.: at the nod, beck.

1777 by paying a ground-rent that the Portuguese acquired the temporary use and profit of Macao *ad nutum* of the Emperor: in J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 27 (1836).

**ad placitum, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'at pleasure', quite voluntarily.

1626 These were things *ad placitum*, and noe claims allowed for this time: SIMON A EWES, *Lett.*, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 1st Ser., Vol. III. p. 216 (1824).

**ad pompam, phr.:** Lat.: for public show.

1624 everything must be theatricall *ad pompam*, else the gazing vulgar would not be so easily caught: J. GEE, *Foot out Snare*, p. 83. 1652 it must not be worn in our colours *ad pompam*, but in our armour *ad pugnam*, to the fight: MARBURY, *Com. Habakkuk*, Nichol's Ed., p. 93/2 (1865).

**\*ad populum, phr.:** Lat.: 'to the people', opposed to *ad clērum*.

1647 The divine authority of gospel doctrine is here, in the close of this last sermon *ad populum*, most gravely asserted by our Saviour: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 390/2 (1866).

**ad post, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the direction of the after, consequential, consequentially.

1831 from a present cause may arise an infinitude of effects *ad post*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 149.

**\*ad quod damnum, phr.:** Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'at what hurt'; see quotation from Cowell.

1607 *Ad quod damnum*, is a writ that lyeth to the escheater to inquire what hurt it will be to the King, or other person, to graunt a Faire or market, or a moortmaine for any lands: COWELL, *Interpr.* 1693 For if they be abused in any particular, Mr. Attorney-General can find an ordinary Remedy to repair the same by a Writ of *Ad quod damnum*, without troubling the two Houses of Parliament: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 164, p. 174.

**ad rāvim usque, phr.:** Lat.: even to hoarseness.

1647 So the Papists cry up, *ad ravim usque*, their lady of Loretto: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. on New Test.*, p. 467/1 (1868). 1662 'The Church, the Church', *ad ravim usque*: *ib.*, p. 420/2.

**\*ad referendum, phr.:** Low Lat.: 'for reference', a term of diplomacy qualifying the acceptance of proposals by representatives subject to the approval of their principals to whom they refer such proposals.

1781 They have not mentioned a treaty with America, the reason of which was, that this subject was already taken *ad referendum*, and under the consideration of the several branches of the sovereignty: JOHN ADAMS, *Lett.*, *Diplom. Corresp.*, Vol. VI. p. 21 (Boston, 1830). 1787 Congress have taken this generous offer of his *ad referendum*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1015. 1815 the agreement was read to the whole and taken *ad referendum* by the Russian and Prussian Ministers: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. XII. p. 287 (1838). 1883 One party making a proposal, the other party accepting it *ad referendum*, and finally rejecting it: *Standard*, No. 18,464, p. 5/4.

**ad rem, phr.:** Lat.: to the purpose, applicable to the subject of discussion. See *nihil ad rem*.

1621 What more ridiculous, as Lactantius urges, than to hear how Xerxes whipped the Hellespont...To speak *ad rem*, who is free from passion? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 40 (1867). 1680 What I can find in his sermon hath any aspect or design that way, is either *ad rem*, or *ad hominem*: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 173/1 (1834).

**ad solvendum, phr.:** Lat.: to payment.

1625 come, *Ad solvendum*, boyes: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, i. 3, p. 12 (1631).

**ad terrorem:** Lat. See in *terrorem*.

**ad ultimum, ad ultimum sui posse, ad ultimam potentiam, phr.:** Lat.: to the utmost, to the utmost of one's power.

1674 That he doth not work as a natural agent, *ad ultimum virium*, to the utmost of his power: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (Russell, 1826). 1677 that this power be put forth, not like that of a natural agent, *ad ultimum*, but gradually: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 126/1 (1834). 1681 Now nature, if it work as a natural agent, it doth always work *ad ultimam potentiam*, to the uttermost of his power...natural causes work *ad ultimam potentiam*, as the sun shines to the uttermost: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 139 (1865). 1696 If he [Christ] should act infinitely, he should act *ad ultimum sui posse*, as natural agents do: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 40 (1865). 1705 and which [power] therefore is not exerted *ad ultimum*, so as to do all that almighty power can do: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 297/2 (1834).

**ad unguem, phr.:** Lat.: to a nail's breadth, perfectly, to a nicety.

1598 Tut, no more of this surquedry: I am thine own *ad unguem*, upsie freeze, pell mell: B. JONSON, *Case is All.*, IV. iii. p. 518 (1865). 1662 his diversion had been to learn by heart the four first books of *Vergil's* *Ænids*, which he had, as they say, *ad unguem*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Olearius*, i. p. 21 (1669). 1668 I have it all *ad unguem*: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 220 (1701). abt. 1738 You are to be perfectly versed (*ad unguem*) in Weights and

Measures, viz. twenty hundred weight make a tun...sixteen ounces is one pound; lower than which you need not go: G. SMITH, *Compl. Body of Distil.*, Bk. I. p. 88 (3rd Ed.). 1767 Everything they write, in short, is polished *ad unguem*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 124 (1887).

[The phrase is borrowed from sculpture. See HOR., *Sat.*, I. v. 22, *ad u.* | *factus homo.*]

**\*ad valōrem, phr.:** Low Lat.: *Finance*: 'according to value', of an impost which varies directly as the market value of the commodity taxed, opposed to specific; also an impost of this kind.

1698 That five pounds *per annum*, *ad valorem*, upon all returns from the East Indies, be paid by the importer: TINDAL, *Contin. of Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 369/2 (1751). 1722 the said duties payable *ad valorem* on all books bound: *Stat. 9 Geo. I.*, ch. 19, § 6. bef. 1764 [the charge] was *quid pro quo* if no *ad valorem*: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 375 (1806). 1820 an *ad valorem* duty upon all the furniture in any man's possession: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 73. 1883 an 8 per cent *ad valorem* duty on exports: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, I. 18, p. 351. 1884 even the very pins in their garments have not escaped your specifics and *ad valorem*s: HON. S. S. COX, *U. S. Congress. Record*, Mar. 21, p. 2263/2. — have you not taxed them specifically and *advaloremly* from 50 to 100 and more per cent? *ib.*

**ad verbum, phr.:** Lat.: to a word, word for word, *verbatim*, *q. v.*

1573—80 translated in a manner *ad verbum*, thus: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 100 (1884). 1621 My translations are sometimes rather paraphrases than interpretations, *non* [not] *ad verbum*, but as an author I use more liberty, and that's only taken which was to my purpose: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 12 (1867).

**ad vitam aut (ad) culpam, phr.:** Late Lat.: *lit.* 'to lifetime or fault', of a tenure held for life subject to good conduct.

1818 The lowest clansman felt his own individual importance as well as his chief whom he considered as such only "ad vitam aut ad culpam": E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. lvii.

**ad vivum, phr.:** Lat.: 'to the life', like life, *adv.*, also as *adj.*

1634 *Mirror of New Reformation*, wherein Reformers by their own acknowledgment are represented *ad Vivum*: [Title] printed by J. Cousturier. 1811 will be content with our drawing *ad vivum*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. xxxix. (2nd Ed.). 1845 Such is the real picture of the Revolution!—the portrait *ad vivum*—not as outlined by Mignet or coloured by Thiers, but the living image: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 69 (1857). 1886 *Verue's* rendering of Faithorne's ineffably pathetic *ad vivum* portrait of Milton was "edited" till the heart and fibre...were half destroyed: *Athenæum*, Oct. 23, p. 539/3.

**\*adage (ㄟ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *adage*: a saw, an old pithy saying, a proverb.

1548 He forgat the olde adage, saeyng in time of peace, prouide for warre: HALL, *Chron. Edw. IV.*, an. 9. [R.] 1584 but euerie Countrey hath his fashion according to the olde Adage: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 159. 1589 one while speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*; another while by common prouerbe or Adage called *Paremia*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 166 (1865). 1606 Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would', [Like the poor cat] the adage: SHAKS., *Macb.*, i. 7, 45. 1768 *It is an ill wind*, said he, catching off the notary's castor, and legitimating the capture with the boatman's adage: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, p. 124 (1779). 1885 "Populus vult decipi; decipiatur". This adage of Thuanus has never been more strikingly illustrated: SIR J. A. PICTON, in *N. & Q.*, 6th S. XII. p. 253/1.

[The forms *adag-ie, -y* —bef. 1568 ASCHAM, *Scholem.*, p. 128 (1884); 1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. I, Mem. I, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 165 (1827); 1693 J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 17—are directly fr. Lat. *adagium*.]

**\*adagio, adv.** used as *adj.* and *sb.*: It: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: slowly, in slow time. Originally a direction used in music; said to have been first used by Orlando di Lasso; in 1683 used by Purcell.

1724 ADAGIO, or by Way of Abbreviation ADAGIO, or AD<sup>o</sup> by which is signified the slowest Movement in Music, especially if the Word be repeated twice over as ADAGIO, ADAGIO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. *adj.*: slow, performed in slow time.

1773 A musical bar of four crotchets in an *adagio* movement: BARRINGTON, in *Phil. Trans.*, LXIII. 252. [N. E. D.]

3. *sb.*: a slow movement in Music, a musical composition in *adagio* time. Also *metaph.*

1754 [See *allegro* a]. 1784 sells accent, tone, [And emphasis in score, and gives to pray'r] Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands: COWPER, *Task*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1817). 1820 She then played an *adagio* and a slow waltz: MRS. OFIE, *Tales*, Vol. I. p. 306. 1855 an event...promised to play an *adagio* upon Lord Ipsden's mind: C. READE, *Chr. Johnstone*, ch. i. p. 7 (1868). 1885 Mr. Clinton played the *adagio* from the Clarinet Concerto: *Athenæum*, Dec. 12, p. 777/3. 1886 A charming *adagio* religioso for violin and organ, by Bolt: *Leeds Mercury*, Dec. 12, p. 8/4.



\***Adam**: Heb.: the name given in the Bible to the common father of all mankind. Hence, *esp.* in the phr. *the old Adam*, = man's corrupt nature.

*Adam*, metonym. for water, also *Adam's ale*, wine, beverage.

*Adam's Apple*, the name of varieties of lime, orange, and shaddock; also, from a popular idea that the fatal apple stuck in Adam's throat, the projection in the throat produced by the shape of the thyroid cartilage.

*Adamical*, *Adamitical*, suggesting (Adam's) scanty clothing, nudity, or unregenerate state.

*Adamist*, an imitator of Adam as a gardener.

*Adamite*, an affecter of Adam's nudity, a name of sundry sects of fanatics; also a descendant of Adam; hence *Adamitic*, *Adamitical*.

1527 for there abideth and remaineth in us yet of the old Adam, as it were of the stock of the crab-tree: TYNDAL, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 113 (Parker Soc., 1848). 1599 Consideration, like an angel, came | And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him: SHAKS., *Hen. V.* i. 2, 29. bef. 1704 Your claret's too hot. Sirrah, drawer, go bring | A cup of cold Adam from the next purling spring: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, iv. 11. [Davies] bef. 1721 A Rechabite poor Will must live, | And drink of Adam's ale: M. PRIOR, *Wandering Pilgrim*. [Davies] 1599 There came two of their Barkes neere vnto our ship laden with fruite...which wee call Adams apples: HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 227. [N. E. D.] 1738 ADAMI Pomum, ADAM'S Apple, in anatomy, a little prominence in the cartilago scutiformis: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1704 Your behaviour *del Cabo* will not relish in Europe, nor your Adamitical garments fence virtue in London: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 169. [Davies] 1630 Fruit trees, so pleasing and raiusing to the sense, that he calls it *Paradise*, in which he plays the part of a true *Adamist*, continually toying and tilling: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Cc5v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1621 one Picardus a Frenchman, that invented a new sect of Adamites, to go naked as Adam did: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 465 (1827). 1636 Error therefore entering into the world with sin among us poor Adamites: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. 9 (1650). [N. E. D.] bef. 1658 What though our Fields present a naked Sight, | A Paradise should be an Adamite: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 290 (1687). 1662 I saw him come presently afterward naked as an Adamite: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Olearius*, Bk. III. p. 62 (1669). 1565 So many Adamites, so many Zwenckfeldians, so many hundreds of Anabaptists and libertines: T. HARDING, *Confut. Jewell's Apol.*, Pt. 1, ch. iv. p. 14<sup>r</sup>. 1693 Anabaptists, Familists, Brownists, Antinomians, Socinians, Adamites, any thing but Orthodox Christians: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 157, p. 166. 1713 You know, sir, that in the beginning of the last century, there was a sect of men among us who called themselves Adamites, and appeared in public without clothes: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 134, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 253 (1856).

[Heb. *ādām*, = 'man']

**adamas**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀδάμας*: adamant. Rare.

1398 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than a Magnas, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the magnas, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence from the magnas: TREvisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, xvi. viii. 557 (1495). [N. E. D.] 1684 There is a certayne stone called pantarbe, which draws gold unto it; so does the adamas hairs and twigs: I. MATHER, *Remark. Prov.*, p. 73. [N. E. D.] 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. ADAMANT.

**adān**, sb.: Egypt. fr. Arab. *adhān*. See quotation.

1836 Having ascended to the gallery of the *md' d'neh*, or *men' a' rel*, he chants the *adān*, or call to prayer: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 83.

**Adār**: Heb. *ādār*: name of the twelfth month of the ecclesiastical year, the sixth of the civil year, our March.

1382 The twelfth moneth went out, that is clepid Adar: WYCLIF, *Esther*, iii. 7. 1611 the moneth Adar: *Bible*, ib.

**adati**, **addati**, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal, muslin or fine cotton cloth.

1687 The Cargo of the last three Ships arriv'd, is as follows, viz. Atlases 540 pieces, Addaties 1406, Bettellees 9680: *London Gaz.*, mxcclxxiii. 7. 1774 ADATAIS, or ADATYS, a muslin or cotton-cloth, very fine and clear...This muslin comes from the East Indies: POSTLETHWYAT, *Dict. Trade*. 1797 ADATAIS, ADATSI, or ADATYS, in commerce, a muslin or cotton-cloth, very fine and clear, of which the piece is ten French ells long, and three quarters broad. It comes from the East-Indies; and the finest is made at Bengal: *Encyc. Brit.* 1813 [Among Bengal piece-goods] Addaties, Pieces 700 [to the ton]: MILBURN, *Oriental Commerce*, Vol. II. p. 221. [Yule]

**adaulet**, **adawlut**, sb.: Hind. fr. Arab.: a court of justice. See *sudder*.

1776 Give me back the falsities which I have been obliged to write...otherwise I will go and lodge a complaint before the Aduulet: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, p. 31. 1787 We are poor Zemindars, and cannot contend with the people of the Great Aduulet: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1182/1. 1789 most of the Aduulets are now held by Europeans: *Cornwall. Corresp.*, II. 29. 1826 The adawlut, or court-house was close by: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxv. p. 271 (1884).

[Hind. *adālat*.]

\***addendum**, pl. **addenda**, sb.: Lat.: somewhat to be added, an addition to be made.

1684 other *Addenda*: R. BOYLE, *Hist. Blood*, App., p. 225. 1885 a few addenda we should gladly have found in this catalogue: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 8, p. 182/1. 1887 The question...contained an addendum which I stigmatised in terms not too strong: SIR A. PEEL, in *Manchester Examiner*, Apr. 2, p. 6/3.

[From Lat. *addendus*, gerund. of *addere*, = 'to add']

**addio**, phr.: It.: 'farewell', 'adieu'; see a *Dio* 2.

bef. 1852 tho' I confess myself somewhat a villain | To've left *idol mio* without an *addio*: T. MOORE, in Locker's *Lyra Eleg.*, p. 281.

**adductor** (= *ad* + *ducere*), sb.: Late Lat.: *Anat.*: an adducent muscle, a muscle which draws a part of the body to its normal position, or to a line regarded as an axis, opposed to **abductor**, also *attrib.*, = *adducens*.

1615 [See **abductor**]. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1870 The ligament divaricates, when not antagonized by the adductor muscles: ROLLESTON, *Anim. Life*, 56.

[Noun of agent to Lat. *adducere*, = 'to lead to']

**adelantado**, sb.: Sp.: a grandee of high rank, a governor of a province.

1597 these and other intelligences...may appear unto your Lordships under the Adelantado's hand: RALEGH, *Lett.*, No. 80, in E. Edward's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1868). 1598 Adelantado of this conquest: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 109 (1885). 1599 if the Adelantado of Spain were here, he should not enter: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, *Wks.*, p. 167 (1616). 1600 the Galiot of the Adelantado came upon mee: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 439. 1622 invincible adelantado over the armada of pimpled...faces: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, II. 1, *Wks.*, p. 6/1 (1839). 1630 was Admirall or high Adelantado of the whole fleet: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H4<sup>r</sup>/2. 1654 Adelantado or Governour of Florida: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 10. 1783 The title of adelantado, or governor...with jurisdiction over two hundred leagues of country: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 275 (1824). 1829 He immediately issued orders to all the adelantados and alcaides of the frontiers to maintain the utmost vigilance: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. v. p. 38 (1850).

**adelphī**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk.: the brothers; the title of a comedy of Terence. The district in London called 'the Adelphi' was laid out by two brothers named Adam.

1885 We cannot, with the adelphi of criticism [Messrs. Crowe and Cavalcasse], say that the Van Eycks are as landscapists "beyond all praise": *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 377/2.

[From Gk. *ἀδελφοί*, = 'brothers']

**adepts**, sb.: Lat.: soft fat, animal grease.

1541 The one [maner of greas] is withoutforth nere to the skynne, and that properly is called adeps or fatness: R. COPLAND, *Guydon's Quest. Cyrurg.* 1548 The second [kinde of Fatnesse] is *Adeppes*, and is of the same kinde as is *Pinguedo*, but it is departed from the flesh besides the skinne, and it is an Oyle heating and moystring the skinne: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 9 (1626). 1683 If you desire the *Adeps* rather than the Spirit: SALMON, *Doron Med.*, I. 271. [N. E. D.]

[Not connected with Gk. *ἀλεφα*, but probably with Lat. *epulum*, = 'choice food', *ad* being the preposition.]

**adept** (= *ad* + *aptus*), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Low Lat. First used in the Lat. form *adeptus*, pl. *adepti*.

I. sb. (adj. used as masc. sb.): 'one who has attained' (the great secret of *Alchemy*); hence, one thoroughly versed in any pursuit, a proficient.

1663 In *Rosy-Crucian* Lore as learned, | As he that Verè adeptus earned: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 41. 1703 Claudius...was his son-in-law, a professed adeptus: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 391 (1872). 1704 This is what the adepti understand by their *anima mundi*: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, VIII. *Wks.*, p. 79/2 (1869). 1709 These adepts are known among one another by the name of wine-brewers: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 92 (1854). 1712 he revealed the most important of his Secrets with the Solemnity and Language of an Adept: *Spectator*, No. 426, July 9, p. 613/2 (Morley). 1714 it was very amusing to hear this religious Adept descending on his pretended Discovery: *ib.*, No. 574, July 30, p. 815/2. 1784 just th' adept that you design'd your son: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 226 (1808). 1872 He...was an adept in the tilt-yard: J. L. SANFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 254.

II. adj.: thoroughly versed in, proficient.

bef. 1691 If there be really such adept philosophers as we are told of, I am apt to think, that, among their arcana, they are masters of extremely potent menstruums: BOYLE. [J.] bef. 1782 And beaus, adept in ev'ry thing profound, | Die of disdain: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 114 (1808).

[From Low Lat. use as sb. of Lat. *adeptus*, past part. of *adipisci*, = 'to attain']

**adeste daemones**, phr.: Lat.: Be present, fiends!

1595 PEELE, *Old Wives' Tales*, p. 450/2, l. 33 (1861).

**adhere** (= *ad* + *hære*), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to stick fast, of material attachment.

1651 The stalks do not adhere or cleave to the boughes by any *fibra*: *Ravleigh's Ghost*, 96. [N. E. D.] 1725 for the water and the clothes are distinct substances, which adhere to the bowl, or to the boy: WATTS. [J.]

I a. *Metaph.*

1611 A shepherd's daughter, | And what to her adheres, which follows after, | Is the argument of Time: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 1, 28.



2. to become or be attached (to a person or party) as a friend or follower.

1597—8 Meane men must adheare [1612 adhere], but great men that haue strength in themselves were better to maintaine themselves indifferent and neutrall: BACON, *Ess.*, ix. p. 76 (1871). 1604 And sure I am two men there are not living | To whom he more adheres: SHAKS., *Hamlet*, ii. 2. 21. 1646 and all others who doe adheare to me shall be saved from ruine: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 175 (1872). 1686 all the White Staff Officers...should be dismissed for adhering to their religion: — *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 272.

3. to hold to (a doctrine, opinion, habit, method).

1652 according to the form and usage of the Church of England, to which I always adhered: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 299 (1872). 1687 He exhorted his audience to adhere to the written Word: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 274. 1787 Lord Rodney, in bearing honourable testimony to his services, had not adhered to veracity, and imposed upon the publick: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1136/1. 1887 However pronounced the success, Mr. Gilbert adheres to his determination: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 1012.

4. to be coherent, consistent. *Obs.*

1598 they do no more adhere and keep place together than the Hundredth Psalm to the tune of 'Green Sleeves': SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 1. 62. 1601 Why, every thing adheres together: — *Two Nt.*, iii. 4, 86.

[From Fr. *adhérer*, fr. Lat. *adhaerere*, = 'to stick to'; if not formed from the Mid. Eng. *adherand*, *adherent* (from Fr.), ppl. and noun to sense 2, which seems as early as the less literal senses. It is still more likely that *adherence* comes from *adherent*.]

\**adhuc* sub iudice lis est, *phr.*: Lat.: the matter is still under (the cognisance of) the judge, not yet decided. HORACE, *A. P.*, 78.

1803 MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.* 1888 Some may feel that it would be better to reserve our judgment on the matter, considering that "*adhuc* sub iudice lis est": *Athenæum*, Mar. 3, p. 278/3.

\**adiantum*, *sb.*: Lat.

1. name of a genus of ferns of the order *Polypodiaceae*, Maidenhair.

1551 Adiantum...Adiantum...it may be named in English Venus heyre or ladies heyre: TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B iii v°. 1578 y<sup>s</sup> right Adiantum. True Maydenheare: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. iii. p. 408. 1580 the hearbe *Adiaton* [sic] though it be wet, looketh alwayes drye: J. LVLV, *Euphuus & his Eng.*, p. 425 (1868). 1601 The Maidenhaire called in Greeke Trichomanes is like unto Adiantum, only it is more slender and blacker: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 13, Vol. ii. p. 290. 1664 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds, Abrotanum mas. fœm. Winter Aconite, *Adiantum Verum*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1720). 1767 Perennial and Biennial Flower Plants *Adiantum pedatum* or foot-leaved, Canada maiden-hair: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 692/1 (1803).

2. *Black adiantum*, a variety of spleenwort, *Asplenium Adiantum-nigrum*.

[From Gk. *ἀδιάρων*, *lit.*, = 'unwetted', so called because the surface of the frond throws off water.]

*adiaphoron*, *pl. adiaphora*, *sb.*: Gk.: a thing indifferent, a matter on which the Church has given no authoritative decision. In the Stoic philosophy, something neither sought after nor shunned.

1553—67 The celebration of Easterdaie remained adiaphoron, as a thing indifferent in the church: FOXE, *A. & M.*, 51/1 (1596). [N.E.D.] 1837 refusing to acknowledge that health, safety, plenty, were good things, and dubbing them by the name of *ἀδιάφορα*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 404 (1877). 1871 minor questions, the mere *ἀδιάφορα* of Theology: F. W. FARRAR, *Huls. Lect.*, *Witness of Hist. to Christ*, p. 6. 1882 The idea of adiaphora, things indifferent to moral laws, originated with the Stoics: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Know.*, Vol. i. p. 26/2.

[Neut. of adj. *ἀδιάφορος*, = 'indifferent'.]

\**adieu* (Fr. pronunc. or  $\angle \cup$ ): Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.

1. I. originally an elliptical phrase, *à Dieu* (*soyez*) = 'be in God's keeping'; commending a person to God at parting; Good-bye!, Farewell!; also quasi-*adv.* with verb *say*, *bid*, &c.

1393 He saide: Adewe my swete may: GOWER, *Conf.*, ii. 250. [N.E.D.] 1440 Adewe, or farwell. Vale: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). 1499 Adwe or far wel. Vale: *ib.* (Pynson). 1516 Adeu or fare well. Vale: *ib.* 1528 Well I will departe / adue: W. ROY & J. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 123 (1871). bef. 1529 More coude I saye, but what this is ynowe: | Adewe tyll soone, we shall speke more of this: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Court*, 492, Wks., Vol. i. p. 48 (1843). 1588 I'll bid adieu: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 241. 1590 Once more adieu! — *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1, 53. 1599 Adiew, sweet lady: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616). 1600 Had bid adieu to their friends: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. iv. p. 164. 1630 And thou shalt lue when many of the Crue | Shall in a Halter bid the world Adeu: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Kk 6 v°/1. 1647 Had I thy fresh and blooming cheek, Adieu I'd say to beasts, and nobler game pursue: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, i. 1, p. 8. 1736 but I hear you cry check; adieu! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 3 (1857). 1787 But it is late and I must go from hence, — Adieu! *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1093/2. 1803 *Adieu*, lady Delacour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. i. ch. xv. p. 296 (1832).

1. 2. an expression of regret or resignation at some separation or loss; also quasi-*adv.* with verb *say*, *bid*, &c.

14— Adeu my mirth, adue all my solace: CHAUCER, *L. Marie Mag.* [R.] 1440 Adewe and adewe blis: *Test. Love*, ii. 292/1 (1560). [N.E.D.] 1584 Adeu vnto the Colledges, and vnto Ginnel Hall: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Delights*, p. 10 (1880). 1777 Adieu to all ideas of nobility, gentry, and family: HUME, *Ess. & Treat.*, i. 377. [N.E.D.]

II. used as *sb.*: *pl. adieus, adieux*, a farewell; also *sb.* to I. 2.

abt. 1374 And said, he wold in trouthe alwey hym holde, And his adew made: CHAUCER, *Troyl.*, ii. 1084. [N.E.D.] 1573—80 Nowe, gentle fayer mistrisse, for a thousand A Dieus: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 136 (1884). 1588 Twenty adieus: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 265. 1606 He fumbles up [countless farewells] into a loose adieu: — *Troil.*, iv. 4, 48. 1642 And therefore at my death I mean to take a total adieu of the World: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § 41, p. 22 (1686). bef. 1658 took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends: — *Hydrotoph.*, Ep. Ded., sig. Lll2. 1784 Where thou art gone | Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown: COWPER, *Rec. of Mother's Picture*, 33. (1808). bef. 1863 The other gentlemen...look on and exchange mute adieus with the departing friends: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 111 (1879). 1864 Griffin Blunt...wound his way to the door of egress, through a silken labyrinth of polite conversations and bowing adieus: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 41.

Variants, 15 c.—17 c. *adew(e)*, 15 c. *adue*, 16 c. *adeu*, 16 c. 17 c. *adieu(e)*.

*adigar*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. for Cingalese *adikār* or *adikārama*: a chief minister of the Candyen kings in Ceylon.

1681 There are two who are the greatest and highest officers in the land. They are called Adigars, I may term them Chief Judges: R. KNOX, *Hist. Rel. Ceylon*, 48. [Yule] 1803 The highest officers of State are the Adigars or Prime Ministers. They are two in number: R. PERCIVAL, *Ceylon*, 256. [Yule]

[From Skt. *adikārin*, = 'having authority'.]

\**adjoin*, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: title of a civil officer who assists a mayor in France; also an assistant professor in a French college.

1844 his *adjoin*, with a numerous deputation, presented an address to his lordship: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. iv. p. 608/1. 1860 I have had the proud satisfaction of drinking Lyons beer with the mayor's *adjoin*: *Once a Week*, May 26, p. 507/2.

*adjournment* ( $\angle \cup \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of putting off to another day or *sine die*, *q. v.*

1579 he was compelled to revoke againe the adiornment of iustice: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 438 (1612).

2. the interval between the sittings of an adjourned court or assembly.

1670 During one Day's Adjournment made by the House: in Somers' *Tracts*, i. 28. [N.E.D.] 1709 During the adjournments of that awful court: *Tatler*, No. 142. [R.] 1768 An adjournment is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, as the word itself signifies: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. i. ch. ii. [R.]

3. a sitting (of a court) consequent upon a prior sitting having been adjourned.

1883 At the time appointed for adjudicating upon the claims of creditors, or at any adjournment thereof, the judge may...allow any of the claims: *Rules of Supreme Court*, LV. 55.

Variant, 16 c. *adiornment*.

[From Fr. *adjournement*, *adjournement*, Old Fr. *ajorne-ment*.]

*adjudicator*, *sb.*: Eng.: one who adjudges or awards, a person appointed to decide the result of a competition.

1860 [N.E.D.] 1874 The Adjudicators [of the Chancellor's English Medal] are the Vice-Chancellor, &c.: *Camb. Univ. Cal.*, p. 302. 1884 The adjudicators awarded both prizes to our poet: J. H. INGRAM, *E. A. Poe's Wks.*, Vol. i. p. xxi.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *adjudicāre*, = 'to adjudge'.]

*adjust* ( $\angle \cup \angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *trans.* to arrange, settle, compose, dispose suitably, bring into proper or harmonious relations, regulate.

1611 *Adjuster*. To adjust, place justly, set aptly, couch evenly, joyne handsomely, match fitly, dispose orderly, severall things together: COTGR. 1649 and now think not to stir from this city till I have adjusted mine affairs: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 43 (1872). 1784 T'adjust the fragrant charge of a short tube, | That fumes beneath his nose: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. ii. p. 135 (1808). 1883 The Court has jurisdiction to adjust the rights *inter se* of contributors *quā* contributors: *Law Reports*, xxiii. *Chanc. Div.*, 297.

2. *intr.* by ellipse: to come to an agreement, to come to terms.

1647 he had a conference with God persuading him to adjust with the holy agitators: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 6 (1872).



**adjutator** ( = 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *quasi*-Lat.: corruption of **agitator** 1, by the influence of **adjutor** and **adjutant** (corrupted to **agitant**); a delegate or agent of the common soldiers of the Eng. Parliamentary army, 1647—9.

1647 the *Adjutors*: *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, No. 4, sig. D 2<sup>v</sup>. — the *Adjutors* of these five Regiments...disputed the matter plainly in the last *generall-Councell*: *ib.*, No. 7, p. 54. — If the Capitaines Case were mine, I would goe and procure an Order from their *Masters the Adjutors*: *ib.*, p. 55. 1660 the Army...set the Adjutors on Work again to make a Remonstrance to the House of Commons [1648]: HOBBS, *Behemoth*, in *Select Tracts vol. to the Civ. Wars of Eng.*, Pt. II. p. 601 (1815). 1699 they chose to themselves Adjutors in every regiment, and in every troop of horse, by whom they engaged themselves to be absolutely included: *Mem. of Sir J. Berkley*, *ib.*, p. 359.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *adjūtāre*, = 'to aid'.]

**adjutor** ( = 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a helper; also *Mil.* an adjutant. *Rare.*

1597 And the said Spanyards and such others as shall be open adherents, adjutors and abettors...with force of armes...to overcome, subdue, slaye and kyll: *Egerton Papers*, p. 242 (Camd. Soc. 1840).

[From Lat. *adjūtor*, noun of agent to *adjuvāre*, = 'to help'.]

**adjutrice** ( = 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adjutrice*: a female helper. *Rare.*

1609 *Fortune (the adiutrice of good purposes)*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Lib. 26, ch. iii. p. 286.

**adjūtrix**, *sb.*: Lat.: a female helper.

1641 she that then gave me to be *adjutrix*, she is *insidiatrix*: R. STOCK, *Com. Malachi*, in *Puritan Comm.*, p. 175/2 (1865).

[Fem. of Lat. *adjūtor*.]

**adminiculum**, *pl. adminicula*, *sb.*: Lat.: support, aid, adminicle; *lit.* 'to-hand', *i.e.* hand-rest.

1702 The less sensible *adminicula*, the gentler *aids* and insinuations of grace, lead to what shall overcome: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 101/1 (1834).

**administer**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who ministers to others. *Obs.*

1502 To make admynsters unto the poore: *Ordin. Crysten Men*, IV. xxi. 248 (W. de Worde). [N. E. D.] 1607 *Administer (administrator)* in our common law is properly taken for him, that hath the goods of a man dying intestate, committed to his charge by the ordinary, & is accountable for the same, whensoever it shall please the ordinarie to call him thereunto: COWELL, *Interpr.* 1645 *They [letters] serve the dead and living, they become [Attorneys and Administrators]*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 3<sup>v</sup>.

[Lat. *administer*, = 'an attendant'. Its use was probably suggested by the earlier vb. *administer*, for *aministre*, from Fr.]

**administrant** ( = 1 - 1 - ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: administering, managing.

1602 The officers Administrant are to precede; next to them the Vacants: SIR W. SEGAR, *Honor, Mil. & Civ.*, IV. xxi. 236. [N. E. D.]

2. *sb.*: one who administers, an administrator, a manager.

1602 To begin with Administrants and their order among themselves: SIR W. SEGAR, *Honor, Mil. & Civ.*, IV. xxi. 236. [N. E. D.]

[Fr. *administrant*, pres. part. of *administrer*, = 'to administer'.]

\***administrator** ( = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who administers.

1. one who manages or governs an establishment, state, or system.

1629 That the Bishops shall take care of the Hospitals, that they be well governed by the administrators, though exempted, observing a certain form: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 248 (1676). 1632 He received from the Administrator 2000. land soldiers: *Contin. of Weekly News*, May 11, p. 13.

1 a. *absol.* one who has the faculty of governing or managing affairs.

2. one who manages or administers the estate of a deceased person; *esp.* of an intestate or of a living owner incapable of acting for him or her self.

1529 The Ordinary...shall cause [the Inventory] to be indented, whereof the One Part shall be by the said Executor or Executors, Administrator or Administrators, upon...Oath [declared] to be good and true: *Stat. 21 Hen. VIII.*, ch. 5, § 4 (Ruffhead). 1566 their heires, executors, administrators and assignes: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 371 (1598). 1649 their Executors and Administrators [of the Militia Commission]: *The Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 2<sup>v</sup>. 1742 And therein Mr. Keeble's table to his statute-book is faulty; for if one would look for the title Executors, he must go to title Administrators, because the author thought fit to make that the general title for all, or most testamentary matters: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1826).

3. one who dispenses, applies or gives anything, *esp.* religious privileges, charity, justice.

1563 We bee not makers of sacramentes, but administrators of them: MAN, *Musculus' Com. Places*, 272. [N. E. D.] 1886 The criminal proceeding against *Punch*...is not a piece of business of which the administrators of the law should be proud: *Law Times*, LXXXI. p. 93/2.

[Lat. *administrātor*, noun of agent to *administrare*, = 'to administer'.]

**administratrice** (Fr. pronunc. and = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. *administratrice*: a female administrator (*q. v.*) in sense 3. *Obs.* as Eng.

abt. 1520 As a busy administratrice merciful & pytuous she visited the nedy syke men: *Myrroure of Our Ladye*, 53. [N. E. D.]

\***administratrix** ( = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a female administrator.

1. a female manager, acting governor.

1790 The princess Sophia was named...as a temporary administratrix: BURKE, *Fr. Revol.*, Wks., v. 63. [N. E. D.]

2. a woman who administers the estate of an intestate or of a living person incapable of acting for him or her self.

1642 Eustochium her daughter had little comfort to be executrix or administratrix unto her, leaving her not a penny of money, great debts, and many brothers and sisters to provide for: TH. FULLER, *Holy and Prof. State*, p. 30 (1841).

abt. 1750 This estate...must go to the occupant, which the statute of frauds appoints to be the executor or administrator; and, in the present case the mother is administratrix (Rep. of case A.D. 1701): PEERE WILLIAMS, *Reports*, 1. 40. \*1877 the President of the Paraguayan Republic, whose administratrix the defendant is: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.] 1888 The vendor having died...the suit was revived against his administratrix: *Law Times*, Mar. 24, p. 370/2.

3. a female who dispenses, applies, or bestows anything, *esp.* religious privileges, charity, justice.

1859 Medicine as an administratrix of substances, which in one sense are food, &c.: G. WILSON, *Life of Forbes*, IV. p. 126. [N. E. D.]

[Fem. of Lat. *administrātor*, *q. v.*]

**administress** ( = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a female administrator (*q. v.*), in sense 3. *Obs.*

1483 Marye moder of Jhesu crist admynystresse and seruauant: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 255/4. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *administresse*, fr. *aministeresse*, fem. of *aministrere*, fr. Lat. *administrātor*.]

**admirable** ( = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admirable*: worthy to be admired.

1590 For he that made the same was knowne right well | To have done much more admirable deedes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. vii. 36. 1598 these slender ones, which he represented with an admirable dexterity: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 41. 1598 you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, admirable discourse: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 2, 234. 1603 what may be more admirable found, | Then *Faith's Effects*? J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Urania, 68 (1608). 1691 Admirable it is, that the Waters should be gathered together into such great *Conceptacula*, and the dry Land appear: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1701).

**admiraunce** ( = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admiraunce*: admiration. *Obs.*

1596 [she] With great admiraunce inwardly was moved, | And honoured him: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. x. 39.

**admiration** ( = 1 - 1 - 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admiration*.

1. wonder, wondering, astonishment.

1502 Then these accursyd shall saye by admyracyon: *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, sig. P 1<sup>r</sup>. 1540 I wyll by remembreing your maiesty of &c. resolve the importance of your admiration and study: ELYOT, *Im. Gouvernaunce*, p. 92<sup>r</sup>. 1584 What wondering and admiration was there at *Brandon* the juggler: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xiii, p. 308. 1599 Working so grossly in a natural cause, | That admiration did not whoop at them: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, II. 2, 108. 1611 When I saw her, I wondred with great admiration: *Bible*, Rev., xvii. 6.

2. wonder mingled with pleasure, lively esteem, emotion excited by the perception or contemplation of excellence or preeminence.

1540 had them in great admiration and reuerence: ELYOT, *Im. Gouvernaunce*, sig. N iii<sup>v</sup>. 1546 King Lewys had already the earle of Warwyke in so great admiration for the fame of his noble actes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1846). — in the admiration of the common people theye seme to be in heaven: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 33. 1579 a state most blessed, and worthy of admiration: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1029 (1612). 1644 I ascended to the very top of it [the chapel] with wonderful admiration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). 1782 Admiration, feeding at the eye, | And still unsated, dwelt upon the scene: COWPER, *Task*, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 7 (1808). 1854 Clive felt a tender admiration for his father's goodness: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 164 (1879). 1874 His admiration is enhanced by contemplating the myriads of organisms in active life: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, ix. 163.



## 2 a. the expression of such feelings.

1596 broke out into admiration thereat: *Estate of Engl. fugitives*, p. 3.  
1611 Let us bury him, | And not protract with admiration what | Is now due  
debt: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iv. 2, 233. 1855 then came a burst of confused, but  
honest admiration: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 8.

## 3. the fact or capability of causing persons to admire.

1540 long continuance in any thing that is good addeth an admiration, but no  
praise to the thing: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, p. 76<sup>vo</sup>. 1577 it is a thing  
of admiration: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1<sup>ro</sup>. 1610 Admired Miranda! |  
Indeed the top of admiration: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iii. 1, 38. 1662 the mimic  
Lucy, acted the Irish footman to admiration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 393  
(1872).

## 4. concrete. an object of admiration or wonder.

1490 the harde & sorrowfull admyrations that thenne made palmyerus that  
was maistre of eneeas shippe ben declared: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xxvii. 97. [N.E.D.]  
1601 Bring in the admiration; that we with thee | May spend our wonder too:  
SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 91. 1645 and indeed the admiration of the whole  
world, is the Pantheon: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 175 (1872). 1782 Stand  
there, | And be our admiration and our praise: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II.  
p. 142 (1808).

## 5. note of admiration, now called note of exclamation, marked thus ! in punctuation.

1611 the changes I perceived in the king and Camillo were very notes of ad-  
miration: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 12. 1611 [See **admirative**].

**admirative** (= " = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: expressing ad-  
miration, prone to wonder.

1611 *Admiratif*, Th' Admirative point, or point of admiration (and of de-  
testation) marked, or made thus !: COTGR.

[From Fr. *admiratif*, fem. -ive.]

**admirator**, *sb.*: Lat.: an admirer. *Rare*.

1603 When we have instructed their Admirator in the secret causes...we shall  
ease him of his labour and cause his wonderment to cease: HARSNET, *Declar.*  
*Pop. Impost.*, 110. [N.E.D.]

[Noun of agent to Lat. *admirāri*, = 'to admire'.]

**admire** (= " =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. to wonder, marvel, be astonished, be surprised.

1. *intr.* simply, or with *at*, *of*, *to* (with verb), or subordi-  
nate clause.

1590 He may it [faery lond] fynd; ne let him then admyre: SPENS., *F. Q.*,  
II. ProL. 4. 1590 admiring of his qualities: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, I. 1, 231.  
1610 these lords | At this encounter do so much admire: — *Temp.*, v. 154.  
1630 we did admire how it was possible such wise men could so torment them-  
selves: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 928 (1884). 1666 I admire that there is  
not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 21  
(1872). 1827 You make me admire indeed! How can a spirit like yours be  
under obligation to a body of flesh and blood? *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXII.  
p. 686. 1839 Admiring what could have wound his friend up to such a pitch  
of mystery: DICKENS, *Nich. Nick.*, ch. li. p. 511.

2. *trans.* to wonder at, marvel at.

abt. 1590 England and Europe shall admire thy fame: GREENE, *Fr. Bacon*,  
II. 40. [N.E.D.] 1693 to admire and celebrate the Wisdom of their Creator:  
J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. p. 36 (1713). 1874 Man looks upon the earth...  
and admires its meads, its meadows, and its mountains: H. LONSDALE, *John*  
*Dutton*, ix. 163.

3. *causal.* to make to wonder.

1650 A Tent...with so many gallant Devices, that it admired every beholder:  
*Don Bellianis*, 204. [N.E.D.]

II. to approve highly, to feel delight (*properly* mixed  
with wonder) at the perception or contemplation of a person  
or thing. Only to be distinguished from I. when it is obvious  
that the idea of pleasure or agreeable emotion is involved.

1590 That mortall men her glory should admyre: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. v. 52.  
1596 all men much admyrde her change: *ib.*, IV. ix. 16. 1603 All would  
admire your Rimes, and doo you honour: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Urania,  
xlvii. p. 158 (1608). 1641 But none did I so much admire, as an Hospital for  
their...decrepit soldiers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1872). bef. 1782 The  
deeds, that men admire as half divine: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 1  
(1808).

[From Fr. *admirer*, = 'to be full of pleasurable wonder',  
'to gaze passionately at'.]

**admissible** (= " = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *admissible*: capable  
of being admitted.

1611 *Admissible*, admittable, admissible, fit to be admitted, received, allowed  
of: COTGR. 1755 JOHNSON. 1777 in a small place like Turin, where there  
is a very polite court...he will insensibly wear off his rust...and afterwards, when  
he is more admissible (presentable), Paris...will put the finishing hand: LORD  
CHESTERFIELD, *Letters* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 84.  
1842 all persons admitted or admissible to practise as attorneys: *Stat. 5 & 6*  
*Vic.*, ch. 86, § 7.

**admonitor** (= " = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: an admonisher,  
one who gives advice, a **monitor** (*q. v.*).

1547 He [Judas] departed out of Christ's company, and with all diligence  
sought how to have his admonitor slain: HOOPER, *Answ. to Bp. of Winch.*, Wks.,  
177 (1852). [N.E.D.]

[Lat. *admonitor*, noun of agent to *admonēre*, = 'to ad-  
monish'.]

**admonitrix**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a female admonitor. *Rare*.

1860 Our admonitrix, who spoke in no measured terms, was her Serene  
Highness herself: L. HUNT, *Autobiogr.*, IV. 105. [N.E.D.]

[Fem. of Lat. *admonitor* (*q. v.*).]

**admonitus locorum**, *plur.*: Lat.: suggestions of places,  
local associations.

1813 and the *admonitus locorum* can impart no gladness to the soul, while  
the traveller treads upon classic ground: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 131.

[Cf. CIC., *de Fin.*, v. 2, 4, assentior usu hoc euenire, ut  
acrius aliquanto et attentius de claris uiris locorum admonitu  
cogitemus.]

**adobe, adobi**, *sb.*: Sp. *adobe*: sun-dried bricks. In America  
called *dobies*.

1844 we gave a shout at the appearance on a little bluff of a neatly built  
*adobe* house with glass windows: FREMONT, *Exp. to Oregon*, p. 245 (1845).  
1847 The slopes are revetted with adobes: *Reconnaissance fr. Fort Leavenworth*,  
p. 454 (1848). 1884 Towns...built of adobe: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*,  
p. 583. 1886 The rancho itself is built of 'adobe', after the manner of the  
Mexicans, the 'adobe' consisting of layers of prairie sod: *Cornhill Mag.*, N. S.,  
No. 39, p. 300.

[From Arab. *al-tub*, = 'the brick'.]

**adolescent** (= " = =), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adolescent*.

1. *sb.*: a youth passing from childhood to manhood or  
womanhood.

1492 A certain adolescente a yonge man: *Monk of Evesham*, 103 (1869).  
[N.E.D.] 1877 Not in children alone, but adolescents and elderly persons:  
TILBURY FOX, *Atlas of Skin Disease*, p. 9.

2. *adj.*: growing towards maturity, becoming adult.

1784 Schools...Detain their adolescent charge too long; | The management  
of tiroes of eighteen | Is difficult: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 225 (1808).

2 a. pertaining to adolescence.

1834 Even in their adolescent years...they have still only the sad prospect of  
wretchedness before them: H. CAUNTER, *Scenes in India*, 197.

Adon: Eng. fr. Fr. See **Adonis**.

\***Adōnāi, Adōnay**: Heb.: The Lord: *lit.* 'my lords'; name  
given in Old Test. to God, pronounced by the Jews in place  
of the ineffable name *Jahveh* or *Jehovah*.

abt. 1450 Adonay, thou God veray, | Thou here us when we to the calle:  
*Towneley Mysteries*, p. 35 (Surtees Soc., 1836). bef. 1530 the High Judge  
Adonai: *Everyman*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1874).  
1550 The Jewes read for that worde [Jehovah], Adonai, not that it cannot be  
expressed in their tongue, but for a reuerence to God's name: R. HUTCHINSON,  
*Sermons*, p. 7<sup>o</sup> (1560). 1584 these holie names of God, *Tetragrammaton*  
+ *Adonay* + *Algramay* + *Saday* + *Sabaath* + *Planaboth*: R. SCOTT, *Disc.*  
*Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. viii. p. 402. 1594 The wresting of the holy name of  
God, | As...Adonai: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 176<sup>1</sup>, l. 3 (1861). 1599 The  
waters shrunk at great Adonai's voice, | And sandy bottom of the sea appear'd i  
PEELE, *David and Bethsabe*, p. 474<sup>1</sup>, l. 18 (1861). 1609 And my name  
Adonai I did not shew them: *Douay Bible*, Exodus, vi. 3. 1625 they cannot  
passe it, vntill the time appointed by Adonai (God Almighty.): PURCHAS,  
*Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1636. 1633 they sing many Tunes, and Adonai,  
they make the ordinary name of God: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xiv. p. 27 (1645).  
1884 Hence when they [the Jews] meet with it [Jehovah] in the text they read  
*Adonai*, or *My Lord*: LORD BRAYE, *Pres. St. of Church*, VI. p. 20. 1886  
the Samaritans used the words *Hash-Shem* ('the name') in reading (just as  
the Jews...use the name *Adonai*, or 'lord') wherever the sacred name of *Jehovah*  
occurs in their Pentateuch: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, IV. p. 161.

[*Adōnāi*, pl. with suff. of *ādōn*, = 'lord', cf. **Adōnis**. In  
allusion to the mourning for Adonis, Shelley called Keats  
'Adonais' (= " = =) by an apparent confusion.]

**adonic** (= " = =), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. or Fr.

I. *adj.*: relating to Adonis, of the metre called *versus*  
*Adonius*, a choreic dipody made up of a cyclic dactyl ~ ~  
and a trochee ~ ~, e.g. the verse which ends a sapphic stanza.

1678 *Adonick Verse*...so called from *Adonis*, for the bewailing of whose death  
it was first composed: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

II. *sb.*: the metre described above, I., = Low Lat. *adōnium*,  
*adōnidium*.

1573-80 hexameters, adonickes, and iambicks: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*,  
p. 100 (1884).

[From Low Lat. *adōnicus*, *adj.* fr. **Adonis** (*q. v.*).]



\***Adōnis**: Gk.; **Adon** (𐤀 𐤏, in Chaucer = 𐤀): Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *Gk. Mythol.* a beautiful youth loved in vain by Aphrodite (Lat. *Venus*).

1386 Thou gladder of the mount of Citheron, | For thilke love thou haddest to Adon | Have pitee on my bitter teires smert: CHAUCER, *Cant. T.*, 2226 (1856).  
abt. 1509 Adonis of freshe colour, | Of yowthe the godely flour, | Our prince of high honour: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. x. (1843). 1591 Thy promises are like Adonis' gardens | That one day bloom'd and fruitful were the next: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, 3. 6. 6 (1864). 1599 the fair queen of love, | Paler for sorrow than her milk-white dove, | For Adon's sake: — *Pass. Pul.*, ix. 120. 1603 Both grac't a-like; so like, that whoso haue | Not neer obser'd their heads vn-like-nesses, | Think them two Adons or two Venuses: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 64 (1608). — As a rare Painter draws (for pleasure) heer | A sweet Adonis, a fowl *Satyre* there: *ib.*, p. 121. 1655 suppose he were | Coy as Adonis, or Hippolytus: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, ii. 2, *Wks.*, p. 346/2 (1839). 1667 Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd | Or of reviv'd Adonis: MILTON, *P. L.*, ix. 440 (1770).

2. hence, a beautiful youth, a beau, a dandy; pl. *Adonises*.

1623 an Adonis: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, II. p. 21 (1630). [Oliphant] 1624 A leper, with a clap-dish (to give notice | He is infectious), in respect of thee, | Appears a young Adonis: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, II. 2, *Wks.*, p. 127/1 (1839). 1749 he was as little like an Adonis as could be: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 181 (1857). 1864 His eyes, too, were very colourless and sunken, and there were brownish rings beneath them. But for these the dandy would have been an Adonis: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 30. 1878 that old Adonis in the George the Fourth wig: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 6.

3. a kind of fashionable wig of 18c.

1760 He had a dark brown adonis, and a cloak of black cloth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 364 (1857). 1774 he has given you an Adonis-wig, which we should not think adapted to your age: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 102.

4. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants of the natural order *Ranunculaceae*, esp. the bright scarlet-flowered Pheasant's-eye.

1594 the cristall of hir morne more clerly spredes then doth the dew upon Adonis flower: *M.S. Allyn*, quoted in Greene's *Orlando Fur.*, p. 110/1, l. 17 note (1861). 1621 that fair flower Adonis, which we call an anemone: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 373 (1827). 1625 *Tulips, and Adonis flower, Faire Oxe-eye*, &c.: B. JONSON, *Masques*, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 119 (1640). 1767 Sow the seed of hardy annual flowers [such as]...lupines, sweet-sultan, and flos-Adonis: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 173 (1803).

[Lat. *Adōnis*, fr. Gk. Ἀδωνις, Ἀδων, fr. Phoen. *ādōni*, = 'my lord', fr. *ādōn*, = 'lord'; title of the Phoenician deity Tammuz. See *Adonai*.]

**adonise** (𐤀 𐤏), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to make an Adonis of, to beautify. A playful word.

1611 *Adoniser*, to adonize it; to resemble Adonis; to imitate, or counterfeit the graces, or beaute of Adonis: COTGR. 1749 I employed three good hours at least in adjusting and adonizing myself: SMOLLETT, *Gil Blas*, vi. [R.] 1818 I must go and adonise a little myself: MISS FERRIER, *Marriage*, ch. ix. [Davies]

[From Fr. *s'adoniser*, = 'to make oneself an Adonis'.]

**adopt** (𐤀 𐤏), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to choose (anything) for oneself, to make one's own, esp. to receive another's child as one's own child, to take into or onto one's self, to take up. As to foreign words, to 'adopt' means *technically* to take into use as English without avoidable change of form, opposed to 'adapt', = to borrow with change in conformity with English analogies.

1548 He did adopt to his heyre of all his realmes and dominions, Lewes the XI.: HALL, *Hen. VII.*, an. 7. [R.] 1593 Richard...Adopts then heir: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, iv. 1, 109. 1604 I had rather to adopt a child than get it: — *Oth.*, I. 3, 191. 1607 which, for your best ends, | You adopt your policy: — *Coriol.*, III. 2, 48. 1664 — my gratitude to him...is even adopted into my religion: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 153 (1872). 1695 she never introduces foreign or adopted words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 6 (1872). bef. 1782 See the sage hermit, by mankind admir'd, | With all that bigotry adopts inspir'd: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 55 (1808). 1826 I have long been inclined to adopt the former notion, as most consistent with the phenomena: JOHN DALTON, in *Phil. Trans.*, Pt. II. p. 174.

[From Fr. *adopter*, fr. Lat. *adoptare*, = 'to choose for one's self' (esp. as a child or heir).]

**ador**, *sb.*: Lat.: a kind of grain, spelt.

abt. 1420 In mene lande of ador or of whete, An acre lande to strikes IIII is mete: *Palladius on Husbandry*, x. 41. [N.E.D.] 1708 KERSEY.

[Perhaps akin to Gk. ἀδήρ, = 'ear of corn', ἀδάρη, = 'porridge'.]

**adorable** (𐤀 𐤏 𐤏), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adorable*.

1. worthy to be adored, worshipped.

1611 *Adorable*, adorable, worthy, or fit to be adored: COTGR. bef. 1742 On these two, the love of God and our neighbour, hang both the law and the prophets, says the adorable author of Christianity: CHEYNE. [R.] 1884 Faithful unto death to their divine and adorable Redeemer: A. R. PENNINGTON, *Wickl.*, ix. 206.

2. *hyperbol.* worthy of intense love or admiration.

1710 A way to make very adorable Places of these Silvan Habitations: SHAFESBURY, *Charact.*, III. I. (1737) II. 349. [N.E.D.]

**adoration** (𐤀 𐤏 𐤏), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adoration*.

1. the act of worshipping, addressing prayer to; intense devotional reverence.

1528 these ydoles faulcely lauded | With sacrifice and adoration: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 106 (1871). 1545 And miche more execrable is it to serue or worship them [images] with any reuerent behauiour ether by adoration prostracion knelyng or kissing: GEO. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, ch. III. [R.] 1600 entred into the church with great adoration and reverence: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 195. 1600 spirituall adoration, or worshipping: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 167. bef. 1658 Should we love Darkness, and abhor the Sun, | 'Cause *Persians* gave it Adoration: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 319 (1687). 1671 whether there be anything in it [i.e. the doctrine of the Eucharist] signifying to adoration: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 231 (1872).

1 a. *special.* a mode of electing a pope, in which two-thirds of the Cardinals in Conclave make a low reverence to a Cardinal who is thereby created Pope.

1693 if *Mellino* might have been created Pope by Adoration (as formerly the Custom would have done it, but was crost by a new Bull): J. HACKET, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. I. 110, p. 99.

2. a manifestation of intense devotion for anything which is not an object of religious worship or reverence.

1600 [to love is to be] All adoration, duty, and observance: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, v. 2, 102 (1864). 1634 noble grace that dash'd brute violence | With sudden adoration, and blank awe: MILTON, *Comus*, 452. 1709 makes his submission to him with an humility next to adoration: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 14, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 97 (1854).

**adornment** (𐤀 𐤏 𐤏), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. the act of adorning; the process or result of being adorned.

1480 He...made to her many fayre aornementis: CAXTON, *Ovid's Metam.*, x. vi. [N.E.D.] 1611 such | The adornment of her bed: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, II. 2, 26. 1659 such as cannot hope to contribute anything of value to the adornment of it: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. III. p. 111 (1872).

2. that which serves to adorn.

1485 adournements of precyous clothes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 208 (1881). 1638 Wants the adornments of the workman's cunning | To set the richness of the piece at view: FORD, *Fancies Chaste & Noble*, I. I. [R.] 1645 in a grove of trees...fountains...two Colosses...all of exquisite marble...and other suitable adornments: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872).

[From Old Fr. *aornement*, *adournement*.]

**Adrastia**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀδράστεια: *Gk. Mythol.*: a name of *Nemesis* (q. v.), the divine punisher of pride and wickedness.

1609 [of Eusebius] *Adrastia*, that beholdeth mens doings, plucking him first by the ears (as they say) and admonishing him to live more reformed, when he strived againe and made resistance, threw headlong down as it were from a certaine high and steepe rocke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Lib. 22, ch. II. p. 191. 1611 But the Lady *Adrastia* (I meane the just vengeance of God) pursued these impious blood-suckers: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 249 (1776).

**Adrastus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀδραστος: *Gk. Mythol.*: King of Argos, leader of the expedition of the Seven against Thebes.

abt. 1509 In whome dothe wele acorde | Alexis yonge of age, | Adrastus wise and sage: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. ix. (1843).

\***adroit** (𐤀 𐤏), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adroit*: dexterous, ready, capable of quick and varied movement, clever, crafty, shifty.

1652 the best esteemed and most adroit cavalry in Europe: EVELYN, *France*. [R.] 1679 He held his Talent most Adroit | For any Mystical Exploit: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 20. 1685 this quondam Duke...being extremely handsome and adroit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 238 (1872). 1751 you will do well...to be adroit at it [fencing]: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 38, p. 166 (1774). 1872 The adroit firmness of Charles rescued his brother from the impending blow of the Exclusion Bill: J. L. SANDFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 413.

**adrop** (𐤀 𐤏), *sb.*: coined by alchemists: a name either of the philosopher's stone, or of the matter in which it was sought, as lead.

1610 Your moone, your firmament, your adrop: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. III. 627 (1616).

\***adscriptus** (𐤀 𐤏 -ti) *glēbae*, *ascripticius* (𐤀 𐤏 -ti) *glebae*, *adstrictus* (𐤀 𐤏 -ti) *glebae*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: assigned, bound to the soil, a serf.

1824 The *ascriptio glebae* [bondage to the soil] still exists in Hungary: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 307. 1841 Such tenants of the king's demesnes have the privilege that they cannot be removed from the land while they do the service due; and these villein-socmen are properly called *glebae ascriptitii*. They perform villein services, but such as are certain and determined: STEPHEN, *Tr. Bracton*, in *New Comm. on Laws of Engl.*, Bk. II. Pt. I. ch. 2, p. 188 (1874). 1843 the labouring classes were...reduced to the condition of adscripti glebae: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 772a. 1850 These paupers were, in fact, or claimed to be, the original *adscripti glebae*, and to have as much claim to parish support as the landed proprietor had to his land: *Household Words*, Aug. 10, p. 468/2. 1876 the *coloni inquilini*, and



*adscriptitii* or *censiti*...were serfs enjoying a certain amount of personal freedom, but fixed to the soil, compelled to cultivate it, and inseparable from it: W. A. HUNTER, *Roman Law*, p. 17.

**adsum**, *vb.*: Lat.: 'I am present', used at many schools as the answer when the names are called over.

1598 [After an invocation] *Spirit*. *Adsum*: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 26. 1854 At the usual evening hour the chapel bell began to toll, and Thomas Newcome's hands outside the bed feebly beat time. And just as the last bell struck, a peculiar sweet smile shone over his face, and he lifted up his head a little, and quickly said, "Adsum!" and fell back. It was the word we used at school, when names were called over; and lo, he, whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of The Master: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xlii. p. 445 (1879). 1887 "The graves of the household"...have more than their counterpart in the graves of the school, and at Col. Fergusson's muster-roll the voices that should call "Adsum" are often still: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 10, p. 781/2.

[First pers. sing. pres. indic. of Lat. *adesse*, = 'to be present'.]

\***adulator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a flatterer, a fawner, one who cringes or offers grovelling reverence.

[bef. 1529 maister *Adulator*, | And doctour *Assentator*: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 681, Wks., Vol. I. p. 337 (1843).] 1696 *Adulator*, a flatterer, a fawning Fellow, a Claw-back: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. bef. 1704 An adulator pleases and prepossesses them with his dawning: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, IV. 305. (Davies) 1794 A Court adulator, when he found his credit on the decline, often displayed an inventive ingenuity to attract the variable dispositions of his idol: *Domest. Anecd. of French Nat.*, p. 157. 18... a Grand Monarque walking encircled with scarlet women and adulators there: CARLYLE, *Misc.*, IV. 75. (Davies) 1887 The adulators who swarmed round Mr. Balfour at Evesham Station corroborated...the truth of this distinction: *Manchester Exam.*, Dec. 6, p. 5/3.

[Lat. *adulātor*, noun of agent to *adulāri*, = 'to flatter'.]

\***Adullam**: Heb.: name of a place in the land of Judah noted for its cave; cf. 1 Sam., xxii. Hence **Adullamite** (see quotations fr. J. Bright's *Speeches* and Dixon's *Spirit Wives*), **Adullamy**.

1814 he could not but have an excellent opinion of them, since they resembled precisely the followers who attached themselves to the good King David at the cave of Adullam: *videlicet*, every one that was in distress, and every one that was in debt, and every one that was discontented: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. lvii. p. 376 (188-). 1866 The right hon. gentleman is the first of the new party who has expressed his great grief, who has retired into what may be called his political Cave of Adullam, and he has called about him "every one that was in distress and every one that was discontented": J. BRIGHT, *Speeches*, p. 349 (1876). 1868 Prince...hired a place...which he called Adullam Chapel, and began to gather...a congregation who were quickly known in all the dowager tea-rooms as the Adullamites: W. H. DIXON, *Spirit Wives*, Vol. I. p. 293. 1872 Whigs may again commit Adullamy against Gladstone: J. A. PARTRIDGE, *From Feudal to Federal*.

**adulter** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *masc. sb.*: Lat.: an adulterer.

1587 When he first took shipping to Lacedæmon, That adulter I mean: *Lyrics, &c.*, in *Eng. Garner*, II. 84. [N. E. D.] 1645 It would be strange that he...should become an adulter by marrying one who is now no other man's wife: MILTON, *Tetrach.*, 244 (1851). [N. E. D.]

[A refashioning in Lat. form of the early *avouter*, *avouter* (Fr. fr. Lat.) through the middle forms *advouter*, *advouter*.]

**adulterator** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. an adulterer.

1632 The adulterator of his Souveraignes bed: HEYWOOD, *Iron Age*, II. iv. i. 411. [N. E. D.]

2. one who adulterates or falsifies by mixing, adding, or substituting any inferior imitation.

1678 the grand *Depravators* and *Adulterators* of the *Pagan Theology*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 355. 1887 The recent Adulterators of Beer were real specimens of "Publicans and Sinners": *Punch*, Feb. 26, p. 108/2.

[Noun of agent to Lat. *adulterāre*, = 'to adulterate', 'counterfeit'.]

**adustible** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle =$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *adustible*: capable of being burnt or dried by fire, liable to be disintegrated or desiccated by dry heat.

1611 *Adustible*, adustible, burnable, wasteable, parchable: COTGR.

**advena**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'one who comes to', a foreigner, stranger, alien.

1655 The Aborigines and the Advenae, the old Stock of Students, and the new Store brought in by St. Grimball: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, II. 119.

**advenement**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *advenement* for Fr. *avènement*: a coming, event.

1490 The advenementes and aduersitees of warre ben doubtful and vnder the honde of fortune: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, I. 12. [N. E. D.]

**adversaria**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: in Eng. form *adversaries* (used by Holland): jottings, miscellaneous notes, contents of a common-place book; commentaries.

1670 I set myself to search my father's *Adversaria* and papers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 224 (1850). bef. 1682 The rest may be seen at large in

the *adversaria* of *Barthius*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VII. p. 42 (1686). 1797 *ADVERSARIA*,...particularly used for a kind of common-place-book: *Encyc. Brit.* 1885 His commentary...embodies many excellent *adversaria* which should properly pertain to a complete edition of Xenophon's works: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 8, p. 175/1.

[Lat. *adversaria* (sc. *scripta*), = matters written on the side facing one (see *album*), 'day-book', 'journal', fr. *adversus*, prep., = 'towards'.]

**adviron**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to environ, surround.

1475 Jason felte hym self so aduironned on alle sydes by hys enemyes: CAXTON, *Jason*, 17. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *advironner* for Fr. *avironner*, = 'to environ'.]

**adviso** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Sp.

1. information, dispatch.

1591 false and slanderous Pamphlets, aduises and Letters: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 15 (1871). 1599 for all the rest they take of seraphins of silver, *per aduiso*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274.

2. advice, suggestion.

1642 the honest Advisees of Faith: SIR TH. BROWN, *Rel. Med.*, i. 19, p. 11 (1686). 1646 Whereof at present we have endeavoured a long and serious *Adviso*: — *Pseud. Ep.*, sig. A 2 v. 1691 *Philosophical Essays, with brief Adviso*: WOOD, *Athen. Oxon.*, IV. 560 (Bliss, 1820).

3. dispatch-boat, advice-boat.

1600 The Viceroy sent a carauel of aduiso into the Indies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 583. 1624 the aduenterers sent them an aduiso with thirtie Passengers and good prouisions: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 645 (1884).

[From Sp. *aviso* (*q. v.*) assimilated to *advice*.]

**advocacier**, *vb. pres. inf.*: Fr.: to practise as an advocate.

1502 Suche people the whiche misbere them for to aduocacyer synneth greitly...The Iuge may not aduocacyer in the cause that he ought to luge: *Ordin. Crysten Men*, IV. xxi. 262 (W. de Worde). [N. E. D.]

**advocation** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *advocation* for Fr. *avocation*: a summoning to a council, a summoning to one's assistance. In other senses adapted fr. the Lat. *advocatio*.

1474 hyt aperteyneth not to hem to be of counceylls ne at the aduocacions: CAXTON, *Chesse*, IV. i. p. 63. 1598 True Religion doth direct us & our prayers and aduocations to one God: BARCKLEY, *Felicit. Man.*, 685 (1631). [N. E. D.] 1755 *ADVOCATION*, in the civil law, the act of calling another to our aid, relief, or defence: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**advocator**<sup>1</sup> ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. or Late Lat.: *Eccl.*: an intercessor, one who calls for (grace or help for another), a patron (saint).

1482 My moste meke and dere aduocatur seynt Nicholas to whome y called: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, 52 (1869).

[Late Lat. *advocātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *advocāre*, = 'to summon'.]

**advocator**<sup>2</sup> ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who argues for, speaks in favor of.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *advocāre*, = 'to summon'. A false formation for *advocater*, or *advocate* (= Lat. *advocatus*).]

**advocātrix**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: a female who pleads for, intercedes for.

1631 His successe in bringing me such an Advocatix: *Celestina*, I. II. [N. E. D.]

[Coined by analogy of Lat. form as fem. of **advocator**<sup>1</sup>, *q. v.*]

\***advocātus diaboli**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'devil's advocate'; a person appointed to contest before the papal court the claims of a candidate for canonisation; hence, *generally*, an adverse critic, a fault-finder.

1883 The mere *advocatus diaboli* who is content to damage an opponent: *Guardian*, Mar. 21, p. 412. 1887 Possibly the function of *advocatus diaboli* has carried the historian too far in depreciation of the admiral: A. R. ROPES, in *Lib. Mag.*, Apr., p. 538/1 (N. York).

**advōtrix**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: a mistake for **advocatix**, *q. v.* *Rare*.

1611 Loue is my great Aduotrix, at thy shrine Loue pleads for me: CHESTER, *Cantoes*, L. II. 145 (1878). [N. E. D.]

**adytum**, *pl. adyta*, *sb.*: Lat.: innermost shrine of a temple or oracle; hence, *generally*, a sanctuary, a *sanctum* (*q. v.*). Anglicised by Greene (1594), *Looking Glass*, as *adyt*.

1611 A little without their Adytum or secret chappell: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1776). 1657 The Holy of holies, the Oracle...the *Adytum*, or inaccessible place, whether none might come but the high priest only: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.* 1740 a dreadful voice had been heard out of the adytum: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxxix. Vol. I. p. 84 (1819). 1797 The *Sanctum Sanctorum* of the temple of Solomon was of the nature of the pagan adytum: *Encyc. Brit.*



1820 the adytum was adorned with a miracle of art: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily, &c.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 17. 1883 [Odette de Coligny's tomb lies in the innermost adytum of England's noblest Cathedral: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 599/1. 1883 They have...to remember these awe-inspiring oracles from the very adytum of Nature: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Dec. p. 92/2. 1885 As for the temple or sacred adytum itself, it may be described as a hall about 55 mètres square: J. HIRST, in *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 247/3.

[From Gk. *ἄδύρον*, sb., properly neut. of adj. *ἄδύρος*, = 'not to be entered']

\***ædile** (æ ð), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: public officers of ancient Rome who had the charge of public buildings (*ædēs*), games, markets, police, etc.

1. *Rom. Hist.*

1540 He knew euery yere ones by the officers...whiche were called *Ediles*, howe many householdes there were of euery crafte: ELVOT, *Im. Governauce*, p. 37<sup>r</sup>. 1579 The first office of honor he sued for was the office of *Ædilis*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 246 (1612). — chosen *Ædilis*...his office of *Ædile*: *ib.*, p. 307. 1600 The *Ædiles* of the Commons went the round, and had the charge to see all well & in good order: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. III. p. 92. 1601 *M. Pomponius* an *Ædile* of the Commons: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 181.

1 a. *attrib.*

1658 *sella curulis* or *Ædile chairs*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 29 (1686).

2. applied jocularly to modern officials, such as the President of the Board of Works.

1873 MR. AVRTON...It is clear that the *Ædile* had been thinking over these matters: *Punch*, Apr. 19, p. 158/1.

[Lat. *Ædilis*, adj. fr. *ædis* (*ædēs*), = 'a shrine', 'dwelling'. N. E. D. gives *ædileship*, 1541; *ædility*, 1540. *The Encyc. Brit.*, 1797, gives *ædilate*.]

\***æger**, adj. used as sb.: Lat.: 'sick, ailing', = *ægrōtat*, *q. v.*

1861 "I can't cut my two lectures." "Bother your lectures! Put on an æger, then." "No! that doesn't suit my book, you know": T. HUGHES, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 91.

**Ægeria**: Lat. See **Egeria**.

**ægide** (æ ð), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *égide*: **ægis**, *q. v.*

1591 Then to her selfe she gives her *Ægide* shield, | And steelled speare [of Pallas]: SPENS., *Mutopot.*, 321.

\***ægis** (æ ð), sb.: Lat.

1. *Gk. Mythol. and Art. Lit.* 'a goat-skin', used as a belt to support his shield by Zeus, with the Gorgon's head attached and a fringe of golden tassels or of snakes; hence, the shield of Zeus. This skin was used by Apollo and Athēnē (Minerva), the latter being represented with it worn as a garment over the breast and shoulders.

1611 protect them with your favourable and gracious Patronage, as it were with the seven-fold shield of *Ajax* or the *ægis* of *Pallas* against envious cavillations: T. CORVAT, *Cruditities*, Verses on, sig. b7<sup>r</sup> (1776). 1712 The Description of *Minerva's Ægis*: *Spectator*, No. 339, Mar. 29, p. 494/2 (Morley). bef. 1771 Oh say, successful dost thou [Ignorance] still oppose | Thy leaden *Ægis* 'gainst our ancient foes? GRAY, *Ignorance*, 13. 1812 Where was thine *ægis*, *Pallas*! that appall'd | Stern Alaric and Hæcav on their way? BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. xiv. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 72 (1832).

1 a. *attrib.* shield-like, and in compounds. See **ægide**.

1793 The broadening sun appears; A long blue bar its ægis orb divides: WORDSWORTH, *Even. Walk*, 69. [N. E. D.]

2. *metaph.* sure defence, sure protection.

1793 Feeling is the ægis of enthusiasts and fools: HOLCROFT, *Lavater's Physiog.*, xxix. 137. [N. E. D.] 1820 it was at this moment protected, together with the kingdom of which it forms a part, by the *Ægis* of Great Britain: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 85. 1883 experienced under the *ægis* of this artificial patronage: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 252.

[From Gk. *αἰγίς*, *lit.* = 'goat-skin', fr. *αἶξ*, acc. *αἶγᾱ*, = 'goat'; perhaps confused with a word meaning 'flashing' akin to *κατα-αἶγῃς*, = 'a sudden storm', *ἐπαγίξω*, = 'to rush upon' (of wind).]

**ægri somnia**, *phr.*: Lat.: sick man's dreams. HOR., *A. P.*, 7.

1860 memory...would, when peremptorily called upon, yield up little but disjointed fragments, recurring again and again like the *ægri somnia*: *Once a Week*, Nov. 24, p. 589/5.

\***ægrōtat**, *vb.* used as sb.: Lat.: *lit.* 'he is ill', a medical certificate of inability from illness to attend lectures, &c. at a University. Under such a certificate Candidates for Honour Examinations at Cambridge are allowed a degree upon satisfying the Examiners that they could have passed if well. See **æger**.

1794 they [at Cambridge] sported an *ægrōtat*, and they sported a new coat! *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1085. 1864 I sent my servant to the apothecary for a thing

called an *ægrōtat*, which I understood...meant a certificate that I was indisposed: BABBAGE, *Life of Philosoph.*, 37. [Davies]

[Third sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *ægrōtare*, = 'to be ill', fr. *ægro-*, stem of *æger*, adj., = 'sick, ill, weak'.]

**Ænēas**, the hero of Virgil's epic, the **Æneid**, *q. v.*, representative of filial piety, virtue, and constancy.

1595 what Philosophers counsell can so redily direct...a virtuous man in all fortunes, as *Æneas* in *Virgill*? SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 34 (1668). 1663 For as *Æneas* bore his Sire | Upon his shoulders through the fire: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 22.

**Æneid**, the national epic of the Romans, by Virgil, which relates the wanderings and final settlement in Italy of the mythical Trojan ancestors of the Romans. So called from the name of the hero *Ænēas*.

1386 Pirrus with his streite swerd | Whan he had hent king Priam by the berd, | And slain him (as saith us *Æneidos*): CHAUCER, *Can. T.*, 15363 (1856). 1490 CAXTON, *Eneydos*. 1543 PHAËR, *Æneidos*. 1601 I doubt not he [Virgil] hath finish'd all his *Æneids*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 126/2 (1860). 1818 And for their *Æneids*, *Iliads*, and *Odysseys*, | Were forced to make an odd sort of apology: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xli.

[From the Lat. *Ænēis* (adj. to *Ænēas* used as fem. sb.), on the analogy of Fr. formation (*Énéide*). The form *Æneidos* (*Eneidos*) is the genitive transliterated fr. Gk.]

**ænigma**: Lat. See **enigma**.

**Æolian**, **Eolian** (æ ð = ð), adj.: Eng.

1. adj. to **Æolus** (*q. v.*): borne by the wind.

1603 Th' *Æolian* Crowd obeys his [God's] mighty call: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Arke, p. 323 (1608). 1646 Whether there be *Æolian* Nutmegs: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 58 (1686).

1 a. *Æolian harp*, a rude stringed instrument intended to produce musical sounds when wind blows on the strings; hence *Æolian* sometimes is used as adj. to *Æolian harp*.

1754 Some years ago, a twelve-stringed instrument was contrived by a very ingenious musician, by whom it was aptly entitled the harp of *Æolus*, because being properly applied to a stream of air, it produces a wild irregular variety of harmonious sounds: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 190 (1817). 1776 Kircher [d. 1680] mentions a contrivance of his own, an instrument, which a few years ago was obtruded on the public as a new invention, and called the harp of *Æolus*: SIR J. HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. IV. Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 218. 1832 Like an *Æolian* harp that wakes | No certain air: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1886).

2. adj. to *Æolis*, the North-west coast of Asia Minor and the adjacent islands, in which region the early lyric poetry of the Greeks flourished; hence, lyric.

1671 *Æolian* charms and Dorian lyric odes: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 257. 1757 Awake, *Æolian* lyre, awake, | And give to rapture all thy trembling strings: GRAY, *Progr. of Poesy*, I. 1. 1776 [ancient modes] The graver Lydian, called also the *Hist.*: SIR J. HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 131.

[From Lat. adj. *Æoliū*.]

**Æolic** (æ ð = ð), adj. to *Æolis*. See **Æolian** 2.

1674 The *Æolic* Mood, was that which was of a more Airy and soft pleasing sound: PLAYFORD, *Skill of Mus.*, I. 59. [N. E. D.] 1738 The *Æolic* Dialect generally throws out the aspirate or sharp spirit: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1885 All the work in this cup's filled in with leaves of acanthus; | 'Tis an *Æolic* thing—and sooth, of a wonderful fancy: EDWIN ARNOLD, *Tr. Theocr.*, in *Secret of Death*, &c., p. 368 (3rd Ed.).

\***Æolus**, **Eolus**: Lat.: the god of the winds in Greek and Latin Mythology, in Gk. *Αἰόλος*, whose home was *Æoliā*, a floating island near Sicily (according to the Odyssey), which Latin writers identified with *Strongylē*, one of the Lipari Islands. Used as the name of a ventilator; see *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. (1801).

1589 *Æolus* in poepe gaue her wether at will: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxvii. 1590 That nether Phœbus beams could through them throng, | Nor *Æolus* sharp blast could worke them any wrong: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 44. 1590 Neptune leagu'd with *Æol*, marr'd the seaman's glee: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 300/1, l. 24 (1861). 1594 thou...like the mustering breath of *Æolus* | That ouerturns the pines of Lebanon, | Hast scatter'd Jewry: — *Looking Glass*, Wks., sig. A 5<sup>v</sup>/2. 1630 Or bellows helps for *Eol's* breath to blow: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. A 5<sup>v</sup>/2. 1639 Do, do rage on! rend open, *Æolus*, | Thy brazen prison, and let loose at once | Thy stormy issue: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 47/1 (1830). 1646 Whosoever was the Author, the *Æolus* that blew it about was *Fam. Strada*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 58 (1686). 1648 They [trees] can abide the blasts of *Æolus*: W. LAWSON, *Orchard & Garden*, ch. ix. p. 24 (1688). 1784 but since Boreas and *Æolus*, and all the demons of the air, are let loose, I shall keep myself as warm as I can: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 530 (1858). 1819 And ELDON beg a favouring gale | From *Eolus*, that older Bags, | To speed thee on thy destin'd way: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 67 (3rd Ed.). 1888 Instead of offering up propitiatory sacrifices to the *Æolus* and Neptune of these stormy waters they ship on each big junk a crew of over one hundred men: *Athenæum*, Mar. 24, p. 366/2.

Variants, 16 c. *Æol* (fr. Fr. *Éole*, *Éole*), 17 c. *Eol(e)*, 17 c.—19 c. *Eolus*.



**aëon, aiōn, eon** (αιων), *sb.*: Gk.

1. an immense period of time, an age, eternity.

**1765** He shall endure, not simply to the aion, that is, 'for ever', but to the aion of aions: TUCKER, *Lt. of Nat.*, i. 650. [N.E.D.] **1851** birth of a planet in the spring of the aions: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1884). **1855** Aions and aeons ago, those marks were there: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 14. **1865** For long aeons the world had been a theatre "of conflict and carnage": FARRAR, *Fall of Man*, II. p. 27 (1877). **1866** Justice, venerable with the undethronable majesty of countless aeons: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. 5 (Halifax). **1877** The cleansed soul, | Renewed by the slow wear and waste of time, | Soared after aeons of days: L. MORRIS, *Epic of Hades*, 5 (1880). **1882** This aeon is but an imperfect realisation of the future aeon: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 316.

2. a personification of a divine emanation among the Gnostics and Neo-Platonists.

**1678** The next considerable appearance of a Multitude of Self-existent Deities, seems to be in the Valentinian *Thirty Gods and Aions*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 212. **1834-47** But I must describe the man, — calling him by that name at present, the power, *aion* or intelligence which had incorporated itself with that ligituous resemblance of humanity not having at that time been suspected: R. SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 688/1 (1853).

[Lat. *aëon*, fr. Gk. *αἰών*, = 'life-time', 'age'. H. MORE (1647) uses *Aeon* as a personification of Eternity and a name of the Supreme Being.]

**aequilibrium**: Lat. See **equilibrium**.

**aequitas sequitur lēgem, phr.**: Lat.: equity follows law.

**1821** in some things the maxim of *aequitas sequitur legem* prevails: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 209.

\***aera**: Lat. See **era**.

**aerarium, sb.**: Lat.: the public treasury of Rome in the temple of Saturn under the charge of officers called *aerarii*.

**1600** the ancient writings and records of the old *Aerarium* & of the citie debts: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy* (*Sinnm. Mar.*, Bk. III. ch. xvi.), p. 1368. **1693** took up all Moneys by their own power, which the Questors had gathered for the *aerarium*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 191, p. 205. bef. **1860** The treasury of the senate retained the old republican name of *aerarium*: C. MERIVALE, *Hist. Romans*, Vol. III. ch. xxxii. p. 546 (1862).

**aeration** (αιεωσις), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aération*.

1. exposure to the open air. *Obs. Rare*.

**1578** The weariness of a wandering life and irksomeness of continual aeration: TYMME, *Calvin on Genesis*, 313. [N.E.D.]

2. *Mod. science.* exposure to the action of air, oxygenation.

**aerator**: *Mod. Eng. fr. Fr.*: false form for *aerater*.

**aerūgo, sb.**: Lat.: verdigris, rust of metal; also mildew.

**1563** Then put to your Erugo, and Squamma eris, let them a lytle boyle: T. GALE, *Antidot.*, Bk. II. fol. 61<sup>ro</sup>. bef. **1626** Copper is turned into green, named *aerugo*, as *viride*: BACON, *Physiol. Rem.* [C.E.D.] **1708** *Aerugo*, (L.) the Rust or Canker of Metal, Verdegrees: Also Mildew, or the Blasting of Corn, &c.: KERSEY. **1842** The offensive mould which gathers on cheese may easily be distinguished from "the blue", — the genuine *aerugo*, which stamps its value: *Meg Dod's, Cook & Housew. Man.*, IV. iii. 422.

**aes allēnum, phr.**: Lat.: debt; *lit.* copper-money belonging-to-another, regularly used in Lat. to express 'debt'.

**1843** I see now in my mind's eye a whole army on the plains of Pennsylvania in battle array, immense corps of insolvent light infantry, regiments of heavy horse debtors, battalions of repudiators, brigades of bankrupts, with *Vivve sans payer, ou mourir*, on their banners, and *aere alieno* [abl.] on their trumpets: SYDNEY SMITH, *Lett. on Amer. debts*. **1863** He burrows darkling into *aes alienum*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 234.

**aes grave, phr.**: Lat.: *Numismat.*: copper coins of the weight of an *as*, *signatum*, 'stamped', opposed to *aes rude*, uncoined copper used as money.

**1819** REES, *Cycl.* **1885** We may notice many pieces of *aes rude* and of *aes grave signatum*: RODOLFO LANCIANI, in *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/1. — The chronology of the temple... begins with the age of bronze and with the *aes rude*: *ib.*

**Aesculapian** (αιεσκαπιος), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: pertaining to *Aesculapius* (*q. v.*), or to medicine.

**Aesculāpius, Esculāpius**: Lat.: the god of the healing art in Lat. and Gk. Mythology, representative of physicians.

**1598** What says my Aesculapius? my Galen? SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 3, 29 (1864). **1616** When men a dangerous disease did scape, | Of old, they gave a cock to Aesculape: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 12, Wks., p. 772. bef. **1628** He [Money] is the sick man's Aesculapius: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 175 (1806). **1634** and when I most hoped for recovery, Morod their famous Aesculapius, seeing no more money, limited my life to five dayes more existence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 169. **1819** Having early in life served an Aesculapius of his own nation, with whom he learnt a few terms of medicine: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 99 (1820). **1605** the Aesculapian arte: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).

[From Gk. Ἀσκληπίος, Doric and Aëolic Ἀσκαλάπιος.]

**aesthēsis, sb.**: Gk. αἰσθησις: sensual perception, feeling, sensibility, artistic taste.

**1708** *Aisthesis*, (G.) Sense: Also the Act of Feeling: KERSEY.

**aestuārium, sb.**: Lat.: an estuary; also *Med.* a vapour-bath. Often Anglicised as *estuary*, *estuary*, *-ie*.

**1577** From hence we double the Boulnesse, and come to an estuarie: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, ch. xiv. [R.] **1665** we see also Thornback, Gudgeon, and other Sea-fish, which sometime are taken in the Aestuarium of the fresh water: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Travels*, p. 16 (1677). — eight degrees North towards the Aestuarium of Ganges: *ib.*, p. 343.

[Lat. *aestuārium*, = a sea-marsh flooded at high tide, a channel running inland filled by the sea at high tide, an air-hole in a mine.]

\***aestus, sb.**: Lat.: efflux, passionate glow, *lit.* 'wavy motion' (of fire and water).

**1681-1703** when there is an *aestus*, a reciprocation of love from him to us, and so from us again to him: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 201 (1863). **1761** But the true frantic Aestus resides at present with Mr. Hogarth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 399 (1857).

**aetāt, aetātis, sb.** used as *adj.*: Lat.: 'of age' (gen. of *aetās*, = 'age'), aged. Also with *suae*, = 'his' or 'her'.

**1632** Cleanthe, daughter to the king of Epire, Aetatis suae the fourteenth: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, II. 1, Wks., p. 248/1 (1839). **1885** [He was] entirely engrossed in the happiness of Lewis, his only son, then *aetat*, twenty-one: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 235/3.

**aether**: Lat. See **ether**.

**Æthiop-**. See **Ethiop-**.

**ætitēs, sb.**: Gk.: any hollow pebble or nodule with a loose nucleus. Such stones were believed to possess certain virtues and got their name, = 'eagle's stone', because eagles were said to carry them to their nests to make them able to hatch their young.

**1579** the precious stone *Aetites* which is founde in the filthy neastes of the Eagle: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 124 (1868). **1584** Aitites, if it be shaken, soundeth as if there were a little stone in the bellie thereof: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. vi. p. 294. **1601** The Aegle stones called Aëtites... [four kinds, three with soft kernel] the male, Arabian, a hard kernel: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 590. **1646** *Aëtites*, or the Eagle-stone: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 51 (1686). **1654** the stone *Aëtites*, by us called the stone *Aquilina*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 48. bef. **1882** A small Viol of Water taken out of the Stones therefore called *Enhydria*, which naturally include a little Water in them, in like manner as the *Aëtites* or *Aegle Stone* doth another Stone: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, xiii. p. 102 (1686).

[Gk. masc. *adj.* αἰτίτης (αἰτίος), = (stone) 'of the eagle', in Lat. *aëtites*, fem. sb. fr. *aëros*, *aierós*, = 'eagle'.]

**Aetna**: Lat. See **Etna**.

**aevum, sb.**: Lat.: aeon (*q. v.*).

**1655-60** his soul ascends to the pure Aether, and lives in the happy Aevum of the blessed: T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. IX. p. 575/1 (1687).

**Æfer**: Lat.: the South-West wind, *lit.* 'the African'.

**1667** With adverse blast upturns them from the south | Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds | From Serralliona: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 702.

**affability** (αιεφιλια), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affabilité*: the quality of being affable, *q. v.*

**1483** Drawe and enclyne hym to loue and affabylyte: CAXTON, *Cato*, aiiij b. [N.E.D.] abt. **1523** Hislyberalite, | His affabilite, | His humanyte: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 81 (1843). **1589** The father Costodio seeing his affabilitie, and as it seemed by outward shewe that he did very much pitie them, he requested to helpe and fauour him with the viceroy: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1854). **1596** Her affability and bashful modesty: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, II. 1, 49. **1598** a perfect iust man, ought not to make the least shewe of affabilitie and remisnesse: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 30. **1609** presuming confidently upon such Romane courteous affabilitie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Lib. 14, ch. v. p. 11. **1686** her outward affability much changed to stateliness: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1872). **1787** His Excellency... has conducted affairs with so much judgment and affability, as to gain the approbation of all ranks: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1013/1.

**affable** (αιεφελος), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affable*: easy and pleasant in manner, ready to listen or converse, courteous, gracious.

**1545** He was prudent, comely, princely, affable, ientle, and amiable, he loued iustice and punished the malefactors: GEO. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, ch. xi. [R.] **1546** it becomed all menn, the greater and mightier they weare, to be so much the mor humble and affable: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1846). bef. **1579** ye shall find me a gracious Princess and as affable, as *Albernis* was vnto you greuous and vneasie: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of France*, Bk. VIII. p. 168. **1598** knewe him to be most gentell, affable, loving, and temperate: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 655/2 (1883). bef. **1603** *Miltiades* was a very gentle person, wonderfull affable: NORTH (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c. added to) *Plut.*, p. 1230 (1612). **1607** Entice the affable young wagge: HEYWOOD, *Fayre Mayde*, p. 66, l. 30. **1607** Most smiling, smooth, detested parasites, | Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears: SHAKS., *Timon*, III. 6, 105.



bef. 1616 your affable Virtue will be mov'd to perswade her: BEAU, and FL., *Scornful Lady*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 240 (1711). 1696 for indeed he was affable and civil rather to excess: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. III. p. 350 (1872). 1703 He is a very handsome person, well-spoken and affable: — Vol. II. p. 382 (1872). 1784 With a smile | Gentle, and affable, and full of grace: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 187 (1808).

\***affaire d'honneur**, *phr.*: Fr.: an affair of honor, a duel.

\***affaire de cœur**, *phr.*: Fr.: an affair of the heart, a love affair.

1819 The only thing he could have liked—had he not been too busy learning the romefika—was an *affaire de cœur* with the favourite Sultana: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). 1850 the young gentleman, who was engaged in an *affaire de cœur* with a Scotch clergyman's daughter: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 87 (1879). — he had been engaged in what are called *affaires de cœur* all his life: *ib.*, ch. xvi. p. 180.

**affect** ( = 1 ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. to aim at, aspire to, *lit.* 'make for'; with object or inf.

1483 Roch affecting no mortal glorye hyd his lignage: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 263/1. [N.E.D.] 1546 eche manne [did] moste vehementlie affect the kingdom: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 37 (1846). — it is naturallie grafted in the disposition of all men [to] affecte honors and lordshipp: *ib.*, p. 110. 1656–7 you should affect to live a retired life hereafter: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 84 (1872).

2. to feel or show liking for; with object (person or thing) or inf. or absolute.

1588 He surely affected her for her wit: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 92.

2 a. to like to use, practise, frequent, or do.

1546 the moste parte of the inhabitantes...do not so greatlie affecte cities: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1846). — bie cause that to their power they affected the Romaine eloquence hee gave them lawes: *ib.*, p. 77. 1611 thou a sceptre's heir, | That thus affect'st a sheep-hook! SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 431. 1640 Affecting still wilde contrarieties: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, ii. 117, p. 44 (1647).

2 b. to have or show a natural tendency or bent towards.

1612 Their tongues did naturallie affect...the British Dialect: DRAYTON, *Poly-olbion*, v. Notes 80. [N.E.D.]

3. to take upon one for effect or in pretence, to assume, profess, pretend, to be affected.

1595 the accent of his tongue affecteth him: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 86. 1598 I never heard such a drawing affecting rogue: — *Merry Wives*, ii. 1, 145. 1601 I do affect a sorrow indeed, but I have it too: — *All's Well*, i. 1, 62. 1606 Thy soldier, servant; making peace or war | As thou affect'st: — *Ant. and Cleop.*, i. 3, 71. 1645 They greatly affect the Spanish gravity in their habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). 1665 such as have lived long in Universities do greatly affect words and expressions no where in use besides: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

[From Fr. *affecter*, = 'to strive after, aspire to, feign'. To *affect*, = 'to attack', 'influence' is from the stem of the past part. of Lat. *afficere*.]

**affectator**, *sb.*: Lat.: an affecter, one who affects, or professes a liking for. *Obs. Rare.*

1610 Hee was an affectator of glory: HEALEY, Tr. *Vives on St. Aug. City of God*, 318. [N.E.D.]

[Perhaps noun of agent to Eng. *affectate*, assimilated to Lat. *affectator*, noun of agent to *affectare*, = 'to affect'.]

**affectual**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affectuel*: passionate, emotional, existing only in the mind or in the emotions. *Obs.*

1483 God hath beholden your affectuel deuocyon fro heuen: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 389/2. [N.E.D.] 1604 Reasonable persuasions resemble words, affectuall passions are compared to deeds: T. WRIGHT, *Passions of Mind*, v. § 3, 175. [N.E.D.] bef. 1655 Lust not only affectual, but actual is dispensed with: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, i. 205 (1862). [Davies]

**Affenthaler**, a kind of hock, named from its native district in Germany.

1854 This little Affenthaler wine of this country has a little smack which is most agreeable: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

**affettuoso**, *adj.*: It.: Mus.: affectionate, emotional, affecting, with feeling. Also as *sb.* and *metaph.*

1724 AFFETTO, or CON AFFETTO, or AFFETTUOSO, by which Words is signified, that the Musick must be performed in a very moving, tender, or affecting Manner, and therefore not too fast, but rather slow: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1796 The tender, soothing strains, in the affettuoso of humanity: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, i. Wks., viii. 132. [N.E.D.] 1797 AFFETTUOSO, or CON AFFETTO, in the Italian music, intimates that the part to which it is added ought to be played in a tender moving way, and consequently rather slow than fast: *Encyc. Brit.* 1848 AFFETTUOSO. In a tender and affecting style: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

\***affiche**, *sb.*: Fr.: something fixed on; esp. notice, placard, bill posted up, advertisement. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc.

1774 POSTLETHWAYT, *Dict. Trade*. 1818 Then we stare into shops—read the evening's *affiches*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 87. 1820 If this

*affiche* succeeded, there was a chance of Juan's hearing something: MAS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 306. 1836 the injurious *affiches* annually put up by the Government, accusing the foreigners of horrible crimes: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 58. 1844 the '*affiches*' which she was in the habit of issuing assumed a tone of moderation which, under this new reign of Liberty, could not be tolerated: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vii. p. 464 (1857). 1863 an *affiche* on the walls of Albion Villa announced that... auctioneer would sell &c.: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 249. 1883 Scepticism was with him [Sainte-Beuve] an *affiche*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 452. 1884 Suspended over the club chimney-piece was the usual notice-board...covered with a trellis-work of crimson tape for the purpose of retaining the various *affiches*: J. SHARMAN, *Curatory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. i. p. 6. 1884 pasting *affiches* to post-cards: *Echo*, Mar. 25, p. 1/6.

\***afficher**, *vb.*: Fr.: to post up, publish; **s'afficher**, = 'to expose one's self'; **affiché**, = 'posted up', 'published', 'advertised'.

1841 I doubt whether the general mass of the upper class would *afficher* their piety as much as they now do if their regular attendance at divine worship was less likely to be known at the Tuilleries: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 319. 1837 I have never, in any other part of the world, seen loose sentiments *affichés*, with more effrontery: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 210. 1845 it is certain that he had very early '*affiché*' his enmity to the Restoration: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, i. p. 9 (1857).

\***affidavit** ( = 1 = 2 = ), *vb.* used as *sb.*: Low Lat.: Law: lit. 'he (she) has affirmed on oath'; a written affirmation which the affirmer swears to be true before a judge, magistrate, or other person authorised to take such sworn affirmations; but popularly the affirmer is said to *take* instead of *make* or *swear* an affidavit.

1598 S. I protest— W. You are a foole: It needs no *affidavit*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 41 (1616). 1609 they have made their *affidavit* against her: — *Sil. Wom.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 590. 1648 Consider likewise...how they are seconded by your Common-counsell in all their designs, particularly in their Refusing to take the *affidavits* that were offered to be made unto them: *Mercurius Elencticus*, No. 28, p. 219. 1652 his house had been burnt, yet not by the people, but by some malevolent and emulous spirits, as Seignor *Julio Genovino* could make *affidavit*: HOWELL, *Pt. II. Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 60. bef. 1658 I begin with his Head, which is ever in Clouds, as if the Night-cap should make *Affidavit*, that the Brain was pregnant: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). 1688 paid to Mary Knight for going to Thorley to make affidavit for the souldier that dyed heere...: *Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels*, p. 83 (1882). 1693 But I will make Affidavit, that some Parishes among us have been interdicted from the Lord's Supper: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 104, p. 107. — upon Affidavit of Sickness: *ib.*, 143, p. 151. bef. 1733 it must be fixed by *Oates's Affidavit*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 65, p. 172 (1740). 1756 a most virulent pamphlet, but containing affidavits, and...strong assertions of facts: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 25 (1857). 1771 an affidavit of the gentleman who had been robbed, importing, that the said Clinker was not the person who stopped him on the highway: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 56/2 (1882). 1837 at another end of the room, was a clerk in spectacles, who was 'taking the affidavits': C. DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxix. p. 432.

*Attrib.* or in combinations.

1679 Held up his *Affidavit hand*, | As if h' had been to be arraign'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 26. — *Where Vouchers, Forgers, Common-bayl, | And Affidavit-men, ne'r fail*: *ib.*, Cant. iii. p. 214. — *Or letting out to hire, their Ears, | To Affidavit-Customers*: *ib.*, p. 212. — Some for the Gospel, and Massacres | *Of Spiritual Affidavit-makers*: *ib.*, Cant. ii. p. 99.

Variants, corrupted in vulgar speech to *davy*, *David*.

[3rd pers. sing. perf. act. of Low Lat. *affidare*, = Lat. *fidem dare*, = 'to give faith'.]

**affine** ( = 1 ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to refine (metals). *Rare.*

1601 Very proper it [quicksilver] is therefore to affine gold: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, II. 473 (1634). [N.E.D.]

[From Fr. *affiner*, = 'to refine'.]

**affirmance** ( = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affirmance*.

1. a confirming.

1531 To the affirmance whereof they adde to others: ELYOT, *Governor*, II. xiv. 139 (1557). [N.E.D.]

1 a. ratification (of laws and judgments).

bef. 1626 This statute did but restore an ancient statute, which was itself also made but in affirmance of the common law: BACON. [J.]

2. a solemn assertion.

1494 shewed vnto them w<sup>h</sup> affirmance of great othes, that his entent was only for the wele of the childe: FABYAN, ch. 186. [R.] 1612 Of whom Bale dares offer affirmance, that...hee first taught the Britons to make Beere: DRAYTON, *Poly-olbion*, Notes, ii. 34. [N.E.D.] bef. 1782 They swear it, till affirmance breeds a doubt: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 155 (1808).

**affirmation** ( = 1 = 2 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affirmation*.

1. the action of making firm or ratifying; the action of establishing, sanctioning.

bef. 1533 For a more vehement affirmacyon he doubleth his owne wordes: J. FRITH, *Answe. Bp. Rochester*, k 2. [R.]



2. the action of solemnly asserting or of giving force to an assertion; *esp.* the action of making a positive assertion, or laying down a positive proposition as opposed to a negative.

**1530** adding of syllabicall adiections in affirmation and negation: PALSGR., *Bk. II. fol. xlvi.* **1535** This shameless lye and sclaundersome affirmation: C. JOVE, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 24 (1883). **1602** the additions & subtractions, affirmations, & negations: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 168. **1611** this gentleman at that time vouching—upon warrant of bloody affirmation—his [lady] to be more fair: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, i. 4, 63.

2 a. *Leg.* a solemn declaration made instead of taking an oath by persons who decline to swear on conscientious grounds.

**1696** The solemn Affirmation and Declaration of the People called Quakers, shall be accepted instead of an Oath in the usual Form: *Stat. 7 & 8 Wm. III.*, c. 34, Title. **1828** Every Quaker [shall] be permitted to make his or her solemn affirmation or declaration: *Stat. 9 Geo. IV.*, c. 29, § 13.

2 b. *concrete.* the words used in affirming, a positive proposition.

bef. **1593** Paul's affirmation, who saith, 'Such as the root is, such are the branches': H. SMITH, *Wks.*, II. 63 (1867). [N. E. D.] bef. **1755** That he shall receive no benefit from Christ, is the affirmation whereon his despair is founded: HAMMOND, *Fundamentals*. [J.]

\***afflatus**, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'a blowing upon'; divine or poetic inspiration, a sudden rush of prophetic or poetic inspiration.

**1660** yet while they heard others prophesie there was sometime an *afflatus* upon them also: J. SMITH, *Select Discourses*, p. 245 (1673). **1674** For he [Saul] had also an extraordinary *afflatus* of the Spirit, expressing itself in a visible rapture: JOHN OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (Russell, 1826). **1820** The adytum contained that deep oracular chasm whence the mephitic *afflatus* issued: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 383. **1834-47** My Public would not have me stifle the *afflatus* when I am labouring with it: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 251 (1849). **1840** all betokened that the divine *afflatus* was come: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 11 (1879). **1849** 'Tis a pity...to sully or interrupt that easy and lovely cheerfulness of youth, (which may you long preserve) with an *afflatus* from darker and sower minds: GAMBOLD, p. 229, in *Southey's Comm. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 102. **1850** spouting his own poems, and filled with quite a Byronic *afflatus* as he thought: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 28 (1879).

[From Lat. *afflare*, = 'to blow', 'breathe upon'.

**1659** The good Spirit doth *afflare*, breathe grace into us, but it is the evil spirit which doth *inflare*, puff men up with the wind of pride: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 374 (1805).

**afflictive** (= *l* =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: causing or involving affliction, painful, troublesome, distressing.

**1611** *Afflictif*, Afflictive, grieving, molesting, tormenting: COTGR. **1648** though his dyet be not ascetic, and afflictive: JER. TAYLOR, *Gt. Exemp.*, Pt. II. § 11. [R.] **1659** I am sorry the evil circumstances of the times make it any way afflictive or inconvenient: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 127 (1872). bef. **1716** They found martyrdom a duty dressed up indeed with all that was terrible and afflictive to human nature, yet not at all the less a duty: SOUTH. [J.] **1720** All this from Jove's afflictive hand we bear: POPE, *Tr. Iliad*, Bk. XIV. 75 (1806).

[From Fr. *afflictif*, fem. -ive.]

**afflue**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *affluer*: to flow towards, flock towards. *Obs.* Rare.

**1483** So grete nombre of freres affluyng or coming to parys oute fro alle londes: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 431/2. [N. E. D.]

**aform**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aformer*, *afformer*: to fashion, model according to.

abt. **1500** To hym that is most honourable, Afforme your maners and your entent: *Doctr. good Servauntes*, 8 (1842). [N. E. D.]

**affrap** (= *l* =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. It.: to strike, strike against (with a sharp weapon).

**1590** They bene ymett, both ready to affrap, | When suddenly that warrior gan abace | His threatned speare: SPENS., *R. Q.*, II. i. 26.—To tossen speare and shield, and to affrap | The warlike ryder to his most mishap: *ib.*, III. ii. 6.

[From It. *affrappare*, = 'to cut', 'slice'.]

**affresco**: It. See **afresco**.

**affreux**, *fem.* -se, *adj.*: Fr. 'frightful', 'ghastly'.

**1854** The affreux catastrophe of July arrived: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 355.

**Afreet, Afrit(e)**: Arab. *'ifrit*, vulgarly pronounced *'afrit*: a demon or evil jinnee (*q.v.*) of Arabian superstition.

**1786** have the relentless Afrits...fixed in this place their abode? Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 73 (1883). **1813** Then stalking to thy sullen grave, | Go—and with Gouls and Afrits rave: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 179 (1832). **1820** bringing the treasures of the abyss to the summit of the earth—giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afrite: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404 (1867). **1836** The evil ginjees are commonly termed *'Efretts*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 285. **1839** Come down and fear not this *'Efreet*: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. Intr., p. 8. **1849** You must have heard us raging like a thousand Afrites: LD. BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

**afresco, afresca, affresca**, *adv.*: It.: in fresco, 'on fresh' (plaster); see **al fresco**.

**1644** We went through the long gallery...richly fretted, and painted *à fresco* [afresca. N. E. D.]: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). Cf. pp. 95, 133.—the suffering of St. Laurence painted *a fresco* on the wall: *ib.*, p. 120.

**Africo, sb.**: Sp.: a negro slave.

**1682** Here we met with y<sup>e</sup> Barbadoes Merchant... James Cock, Master, laden with Salt, Mules, and Africos: W. HEDGES, *Diary*, Feb. 27. [Yule]

\***Afrikaner, Africander**: Mod. Du.: a Dutch person or Boer born in South Africa.

**1887** Here [at Stellenbosch] for some three years he lived the life of an Afrikaner: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 20, p. 240 (1887).

\***agā, aghā** (= *l* =), *sb.*: Turk. *āghā*: *lit.* 'master, lord', a title commonly borne by court dignitaries, *esp.* the commander of the Janissaries; also a courtesy title of civilians, formerly of any respectable person.

**1524** *Acmeq Bassha* was in the trenches of *Anuergue* and *Spaine* with the *Agas* of the *Janissaires* and the *Beglarly* of *Romany* with him: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 81 (1599). **1599** there is another castle...kept by an *Agā* with fourtie men or thereabout: *ib.*, p. 200. **1600** neither can they be iudged by any but the *Agas*: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. **1615** the *Agā* and his *Janissaries*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 37 (1632). **1617** It was now kept by a Turkish *Agā* and Garrison...this *Agā* sent a souldier to vs: FYNES MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 220. **1630** the *agā* of the janizaries: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, II. i. Wks., p. 104 (1839). **1632** hanged on the tree before the gate of the Palace of the *Viseer* where the *Janissary Agā* was hanged: *Contin. of our Weekly News*, Mar. 28, p. 5. **1648** the *Agā* (which commands within Scutari...): *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1247. **1665** the *Cawns*, *Begler-begs*, *Sultans*, *Agas*, *Soldagars*, and *Coosel-bashes* bear no Coat Armour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 301 (1677). **1684** the *Capi-Agā*, or Grand Master of the Seraglio: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Seraglio*, p. 2. **1704** There came a vast body of dragons, of different nations, under the leading of Harvey, their great *agā*: SWIFT, *Bat. of Bks.*, Wks., p. 104 (1869). **1768** Meeting with two *Agas* of the last city [Sparta]...he made an acquaintance with them: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 155/2. **1813** the *Agā's* house [in Athens]...the governor's house: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1832). **1820** a Turkish *Agā*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily, &c.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 182. **1836** The *Zābit*, or *Agā* of the police: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 143.

**agaçant, fem.** -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: provoking, alluring, with a suggestion of coquetry or archness.

**1818** the girl Adrienne is very pretty and very *agaçante*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. III. p. 95. **1843** One, a regular rustic beauty, whose face and figure would have made the fortune of a frontispiece, seemed particularly amused and *agaçante*: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk. Bk.*, p. 224 (1887).

**agacer, vb.**: Fr.: to provoke, incite, set one's cap at, allure. See **agaçant**.

**1783** I only write this to thank you, not to *agacer* you again: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 419 (1858). **1818** Still, however, she coquetted with religion, as she had done with the bar, to *agacer* many a sturdy polemic, as she had done many a promising lawyer: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 67 (1819).

**agacerie, sb.**: Fr.: allurement, attractive air, bewitching grace. See **agaçant**.

**1818** till her mother gave her...a very significant frown, her *agaceries* were addressed to me: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. III. p. 95.

**agala** [wood]: Malay. See **aguila-wood**.

**agalloch** (= *l* =), **agallochum**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. and Lat.: agal-wood, agila-wood, eagle-wood, aloes-wood, lign(-um) aloes; the result of disease in a tree of the Natural order *Leguminosae*, the *Aloexylon agallochum*, or the aromatic, resinous, heart of *Aquilaria ovata* and *Aqu. agallochum*, used as a medicine and as incense. The best used to come from Cochinchina.

**1598** *Lignum Aloes, Agallochum, Xylo, alias Paradise-woode* by the Arabians called *Agalugen* and *Haud*, by the inhabitants of *Gusurate* and *Decan*, *Ud* in *Malacca*, *Garro*, and the best *Calambā*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 77, p. 1221. **1625** *Galbanum, Laser, Agolochum, Gumme Arabike*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 43.

[From Gk. *ἀγάλλοχον*, adopted fr. an Eastern name. See **aguila-wood**.]

**Agamemnon**: Gk. (*Ἀγαμέμνων*).

1. *Mythol.* in allusion to the Trojan war, the leader of the Greeks, king of Mycenae, who sacrificed his daughter Iphigenia before they started for Troy, and was murdered on his return by his wife Clytemnestra and her paramour Aegisthus.

**1590** one sole daughter, whom I hold as dear | As Agamemnon did his Iphigen: (Ed. of 1633) MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, i. p. 147 (Dyce). **1606** the magnanimous and most illustrious six-or-seven-times honoured captain-general of the Grecian army, Agamemnon, et cetera: SHAKS., *Troil.*, III. 3, 280 (1864).



2. representative of kingship, kingliness.

1778 Agamemnon himself will be no great gainer, nor be gathered to the Atreidae with quite so many crowns on his head as they bequeathed to him, and he will wish he had not worn that of Caledonia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 84 (1858).

**Aganippē**: Gk.: a fountain on Mt. Helicon sacred to the Muses, supposed to give poetic inspiration; hence, used playfully for poetic genius, in imitation of Persius.

1604 I neuer dranke of *Aganippe* wel | nor euer did in shade of *Tempe* sit: D. DIGGES (quoting Sir Philip Sidney), *Fourie Parad.*, III. p. 76. 1630 I that ne'r dranke of *Aganippes* Well: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I vi v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1647 Such towering ebullitinos do not exuberate in my aganippe: *Life of Ant. & Wood*, p. xiv. (1813).

**agapanthus**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of Lily-woods of the Fam. *Hemerocallideae*, blue African Lily.

1807 T. MARTYN, Miller's *Bot. Dict.* 1886 the agapanthus which is so familiar to us in English greenhouses: H. R. HAGGARD, *Jess*, ch. i., in *Cornhill Mag.*, Vol. VI. No. 35, p. 449.

[Coined fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, = 'love', and ἄνθος, = 'bloom'.]

**agapē**, *pl. agapae*, ἀγάπη, *pl. ἀγάπαι*, *sb.*: Gk. thro. Lat.: a 'love feast' adopted by the early Christian Church, and frequently held in connection with the Holy Communion.

1566 In those feastes, which the fathers called ἀγάπαι they shewed the fruites of unities: T. HARDING, p. 80 v<sup>o</sup>. 1611 The ancient Christians had their feasts of charity which they called in Greeke ἀγάπαι... These Church ales which we use now in England, are very like to those ἀγάπαι of the ancient Christians: T. CORVAT, *Cruditities*, Vol. III. sig. O 8<sup>r</sup>. 1630 And lastly they concluded all with an *Agape* or banquet of charity: J. S., *Triall of the Protestant Private Spirit*, n. ch. x. p. 382. 1711 These wakes says he [Dr. Kennet, *Parochial Antiquities*] were in Imitation of the ancient ἀγάπαι or Love-Feasts: *Spectator*, No. 161, Sept. 4, p. 236/2 (Morley). 1738 In the primitive days the *agapae* were held without scandal, or offence: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1882 Where St. Jude refers to the profanation of the Agapae St. Peter's allusion is more distant and general: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, xi. p. 111 (1884).

[From Gk. ἀγάπη, = 'affectionate love'.]

**\*agapēmōnē**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. ἀγάπη, 'love'; μωή, 'stopping-place': abode of love; the name given to the settlement of professors of free-love founded by H. J. Prince in 1845, at Charlinch, near Taunton.

1868 on his [Prince's] old glebe, outside the Agapemone: W. H. DIXON, *Spirit. Wives*, Vol. I. p. 235. 1883 convents and agapemones: JAMES MARTINEAU, in *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 209.

**agar-agar**, *sb.*: Malay.: an edible sea-weed found in Ceylon and the Malay islands, used in the East for jelly and glue and for dressing silks.

1813 W. MILBURN, *Orient. Commerce, &c.*, II. 304. [Yule] 1886 *Agar-agar*; this is also called Japanese isinglass: E. M. CRUIKSHANK, *Bacteriology*, p. 23. — *Agar-agar* has the advantage of remaining solid up to a temperature of about 45°: *ib.*, p. 65. 1886 A description of nutrient gelatine, nutrient *agar-agar*, and other media, both liquid and solid: *Brit. Med. Journ.*, No. 1321, Apr. 24, p. 783.

**agate** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agate*, *agate*.

1. a precious stone, a name given to several variegated kinds of chalcedony. Used also *attrib.* and in combinations.

1588 His heart, like an agate, with your print impress'd: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, ii. 236. 1591 In shape no bigger than an agate-stone | On the fore-finger of an alderman: — *Rom.*, i. 4, 55. 1598 VWhite with the rust of iron makes the *Aggate* colour: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 103. 1644 onyxes, agates, and cornelians...worth 80 or 90,000 crowns: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 115 (1872). 1658 Wherein...were found an ape of *Agath*,...an Elephant of Ambre: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 23. 1665 Agats, Garnats, Crystals, and the Like: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677). 1686 curiosities in amber, crystal, agate, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 271 (1872). 1691 the Diaphanous Fossils (as Ambers, Crystals, Agates, &c.) preserv'd in the Cabinets of the great Duke of Tuscany: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 105 (1701).

2. a manikin, from the small figures cut on agate seals alluded to in above quot. fr. Shaks., *L. L. L.*

1597 I was neuer mann'd with an Agot till now: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.* i. 2, 10. 1599 if tall, a launce ill headed: | If low, an agot very vildly cut: — *Much Ado*, iii. 1, 65 (1600).

3. a burnisher fitted with an agate used to burnish gold wire.

1738 The gold wire drawers burnish their gold with an *Agat*; whence the instrument, made use of on that occasion, is also called an *Agat*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

4. used wrongly for *gagates*, = 'jet'.

1661 Of Sulphurs, Agath, Gagates. It's...of a black, stony earth, full of bitumen: LOVELL, *Hist. Min.*, 53. [N. E. D.]

[Superseded the Mid. Eng. *achate*, fr. Old Fr. *acate*, *achate*, afterwards corrupted to *agate*, *agate*.]

**agathodaemōn**, *sb.*: Gk.: a good divinity, a good genius to whom a cup of pure wine was drunk at the end of an Ancient Greek banquet; also a Gnostic divinity.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1836 It is believed that each quarter in Cairo has its peculiar guardian-genius, or Agathodaemōn, which has the form of a serpent: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 280. 1864 The Agathodaemōn, or good genius,...is depicted as a huge serpent having the head of a lion surrounded by seven or twelve rays: C. W. KING, *Gnostics*, p. 73.

[From Gk. ἀγαθοδαίμων, = 'good-deity'; see *demon*.]

**\*agavē**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants of the Natural order *Amaryllidaceae*, of which the chief species is the American aloe; see aloe 3, *maguēy*. It does not produce its splendid bloom until maturity, which it reaches in from 10 to 70 years.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1842 The moonlight touching o'er a terrace | One tall Agave above the lake: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, xxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 71 (1886). 1846 A few hedges, made of cacti and agave, mark out where some wheat or Indian corn has been planted: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 40. 1846 We rode for miles through thickets of the centennial plant, agave Americana: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 104 (1848).

Agemoglans: Turk. See *Zamoglans*.

**\*agenda**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. (also naturalised as *agend*, *pl. agends*, *Obs.*).

1. things to be done, matters of practice (esp. *Ecc.* moral or ritual), opposed to *credenda*, matters of belief.

1629 It is the Agend of the Church, he should have held him to: Bp. ANDREWS, *Ans. Cdl. Perron*, p. 1. [L.] 1642 For the matter of our worship, our credenda, our agenda, are all according to the rule: WILCOCKS, *Eng. Prof. Apol.*, p. 34. [L.] 1667 What business soever I may have, I place yours amongst the first of my *Agenda*: J. D., *Tr. Voiture's Lett.*, No. 111, Vol. I. p. 186. 1680 Is there not the same authority for the *agenda*, as there is for the *credenda*, of a Christian? JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 638/2 (1834). 1693 Seek no other reason why they had so many Enemies, but because Christianity was mightily faln among us, both as to the *credenda* and the *agenda*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 158, p. 168. 1695 we speak not of practice...but as it takes in the *agenda* of religion: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 172/1 (1834). 1753 *AGENDA* is...used among ecclesiastical writers for the service, or office of the church...also applied to certain church-books, compiled by public authority, prescribing the manner to be observed by the ministers, and people, in the principal ceremonies, and devotions of the church: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. the items of business to be transacted at a meeting, a register of business announced for consideration.

1883 The damaging effect of this examination is not mended...by a study of the *agenda*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 485/1. 1887 The next business stated on the agenda paper was to sign a petition for powers to take land for the Cockshott sewerage scheme: *Westmor. Gazette*, Dec. 10, p. 2/5.

3. a memorandum book.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[From Lat. *agendum*, neut. gerund. of *agere*, = 'to lead', 'drive', 'do', 'act'.]

**agērasia**, -sy, *sb.*: Late Gk. ἀγήρασία, 'eternal youth': absence of (the usual symptoms of) old age, a hale and hearty old age. The stress ought to be on the *e*, with the *g* as *gu* in 'guess'.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1721 *Agerasy*: BAILEY. 1835—6 Vain then...are the hopes of men who look for an *agerasia*! TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 83/1. 1863 *Agerasia* belongs only to the soul: this alone lives in perpetuity of youth: GRINDON, *Life*, vi. 82 (1873). [N. E. D.]

**ageratum**, -ton, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀγρίπαρον, 'not growing old'.

1. some plant not withering readily, mentioned by Dioscorides and Pliny.

1567 *Ageraton*...is like Origan or Marigolde: MAPLET, *Greene Forest*, 31. [N. E. D.] 1601 *Ageraton*, it is an hearbe of the Ferula kind,...the flowers resemble buttons or brooches of gold: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 271. 1708 KERSEY.

2. *Ageratum Mexicanum*, an annual much used for borders, with bluish composite flowers.

1753 *AGERATUM*, in botany, the name of a genus of plants...the American *Ageratum*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**ages**. See quotation.

1555 Theyr [the people of Hispaniola's] mete is a certain roote which they call *Agges*; much like a nawew [turnip] roote: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, p. 3<sup>r</sup>.

**\*agger**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mound, esp. a rampart formed out of the earth dug out in making a ditch. Now used of any ancient mound or artificial bank.

1714 Before the west gate, there is at a considerable distance an *Agger*, or raised work, that was made for the defence of the city: T. HEARNE, *Journ. to Reading*, in *Lives of Eminent Men, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 188 (1813). 1724 Before the Gate is an *Agger*, said to be the Burying-place of Hengist: DR FOE, &c.,



*Tour Gt. Brit.*, III. 114 (1769). [N. E. D.] 1887 There is another ditch—the Agger—having on the south of it two mounds of earth, and on the north a higher and broader mound: *Trans. Camb. & West. Archæol. Soc.*, IX. 131. 1888 the builders came upon the most interesting portion of the Agger of Servius Tullius: *St. James's Gas.*, May 10, p. 6/2.

**aggrate**, *vb.*: It.: *Poet. Obs.*

1. to please, gratify.

1590 And every of them strove with most delights | Him to aggrate, and greatest pleasures shew: SPENS., *P. Q.*, II. v. 33. — Pleasure, that doth both gods and men aggrate: *ib.*, III. vi. 50.

2. to show gratitude towards.

1633 The Island King...Aggrates the Knights, who thus his right defended: P. FLETCHER, *Purple Isl.*, II. ix. [N. E. D.]

[From It. *aggratare*, = 'to please', 'gratify'.]

**aggravation** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aggravation*: an adding to weight.

1. an imposition of burden, oppression.

1481 Nature may not suffice...the sodeyn agrauacions ne griefs, of whiche by their folyes they trauaylle nature: CAXTON, *Myrrour*, III. x. 153. [N. E. D.]

2. *Eccl.* imposition of a heavy sentence of spiritual punishment, a formal curse.

bef. 1550 Aggravations, | Presentations, | Sequestrations: Quoted in J. SKELTON'S *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 427 (1843). 1611 Cotgr. 1738 In the Romish canon law, *aggravation* is particularly used for an ecclesiastical censure, threatening an excommunication, after three admonitions used in vain: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

3. a making heavier, more serious.

1615 Thus the aggregation of circumstances is the aggravation of offences: T. ADAMS, *White Devil*, 4. [N. E. D.] 1680 the axe was turned edgewise...in aggravation of his crime: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1872). 1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbola's* and Aggravations: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 317 (1713). 1834 The dragging through the pond...was only matter of aggravation; the gist of the action being the assault and battery: *Bingham's New Cases*, I. 72.

3 a. a making to seem heavy, grave (of a crime or charge), a grave accusation; a malevolent exaggeration. *Obs.*

1628 But, I from aggravations will forbear: WITHER, *Brit. Rememb.*, II. 273. [N. E. D.] 1671 [my offence] weigh'd | By itself, with aggravations not surcharg'd: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 769.

3 b. a being made heavier, more serious.

1801 None of these evils have been diminished...their daily increase and aggravation are notorious: WELLESLEY, *Desp.*, 203. [N. E. D.]

3 c. that which makes heavier, more serious; a cause of increased gravity or importance.

1653 Consider of the several aggravations of the mercy of the Spirit enabling thee thereto: BAXTER, *Saints' Rest*, IV. ix. 745 (1662). [N. E. D.] bef. 1677 the most powerful argument to all manner of good practice, and the mightiest aggravation of sin: BARROW, Vol. III. Ser. 36. [R.] 1712 *The Reclabites* Observance of their Father's charge to them, is made use of as an Aggravation of the Disobedience of the *Jews* to God: MATT. HENRY, *Expos. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 334/2 (1724).

4. *colloq.* an effort to annoy, irritate, provoke.

Variant, 15 c. *aggravacion*.

**aggravator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who irritates, exasperates, aggravates. *Rare.*

1598 *Grauatore*, an aggrauator, a griuer, a molester: FLORIO.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *aggravāre*, = 'to make heavier', 'make worse', 'oppress', 'annoy'.]

**aggrave** (?), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to aggrieve. Not in Camb. Univ. Lib. copy of Palsgrave (1530) fol. cxxxix.

1530 I agrudge, I am agraved, *je suis greud*: PALSGR., 419/1. [N. E. D.] 1612 when the heart is so aggravated: T. TAYLOR, *Titus*, I. 12, p. 256 (1619). [N. E. D.]

[If not misprinted for *aggreve* or assimilated to *aggravate*, from Fr. *aggraver*, = 'to aggrieve', 'aggravate'.]

**aggregator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng.

1. one who joins in flocking to, an adherent.

1533 the more part of them which were their aggregatours and folowers: ELVOT, *Castel of Helth*, sig. A iij<sup>ro</sup> (1541).

2. a collector, compiler.

1621 Jacobus de Dondis, the *Aggregator*, repeats ambergreese, nutmegs, and all spice amongst the rest: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. I, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *aggregāre*, = 'to add to a flock'.]

**aggress** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Rare.*

1. to approach, move forward.

bef. 1575 Behold, I see him now aggress, And enter into place: Cambyases, in Hazl. *Dodsl.*, IV. 172. [N. E. D.]

2. to set upon, begin a quarrel. With object, *on*, or *absol.*

bef. 1714 tell aggressing France, | How Britain's sons and Britain's friends can fight: PRIOR, *Ode to Q. Anne*. [J.] 1775 *Aggress*, *v. t.* to set upon, to attack, to begin a quarrel: ASH.

[From Fr. *aggresser*, *agresser*, = 'to assault', 'set upon'.]

**aggression** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aggression*.

1. an assault, attack, inroad.

1611 *Aggression*, An aggression, assault, incounter, or first setting on: COTGR. 1666 They are by your own confession but *Aggressions*; and you doe not yourselfe believe them to be exact: WALLIS, *Corr. of Hobbes*, § 12. [R.]

2. aggressiveness, the practice of, or disposition for unprovoked attack.

bef. 1704 There is no resisting of a common enemy without an union for a mutual defence; and there may be also, on the other hand, a conspiracy of common enmity and aggression: L'ESTRANGE. [J.]

\***aggressor** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who first makes an offensive movement, an attacker, assailant.

1646 This caus'd him to make his King the first aggressor of the war against Spain: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 150. 1669 Declare your self the Aggressor then; and I'll take you into Mercy: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1701). 1713 They show that it stung them, though, at the same time, they had the address to make their aggressors suffer with them: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 135, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 254 (1856). 1754 he, therefore, far from being disposed to own himself in the wrong, would not even accept of a public acknowledgement from him, the aggressor, whom he looked upon as an infamous sharper, and was resolved to chastise accordingly: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 182 (1817). 1820 the terror and despair of the vanquished aggressors: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 56. 1887 Lady Lytton...was not the aggressor, but for many years the patient victim of undeserved oppression: *Truth*, Apr. 21, p. 638.

[Not in Cotgr., *s. v.* *Aggresseur*; fr. *aggressor*, Lat. of Pandects, noun of agent to Lat. *adgredi*, = 'to approach', 'assail'.]

**aggy**, **aggr**, **agris**, name of colored beads found in the ground in Ashantee, and applied to glass beads found among Roman remains.

1705 blew Coral, which we call *Agrie*, and the *Negroes Accorri*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 119. 1819 The variegated strata of the aggy beads are so firmly united and so imperceptibly blended, that the perfection seems superior to art: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, 267. [N. E. D.] 1884 Aggy and Popo beads, jewels on the West Coast, would be despised by English children: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 214 (1884). 1885 Chevron and aggy beads found in Roman London: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/3.

aggur, agger: Malay. See *aguila-wood*.

agha: Turk. See *aga*.

\***aghane**, **aghani**, *sb.*: Hind.: the early rice crop in India.

Agiamoglans: Turk. See *Zamoglans*.

agila [wood]: Port. See *aguila-wood*.

**agile** ( $\angle = \angle$  or  $\angle \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agile*: nimble, active, quick in motion.

1591 His agile arm beats down their fatal points: SHAKS., *Rom.*, II. 1, 171. 1598 his young men agile and slender: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 41. 1640 Your agill heels: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. II. 20, p. 116. 1672 Stones...best fitted to exert their powers by the copious Effluxions of their more agile and subtle parts: HON. R. BOYLE, *Gems*, p. 122.

\***agio**, *sb.*: It. *agio*, *aggio*: 'ease', 'convenience'.

1. the rate of charge made for changing a less valuable currency into a more valuable, the value being variably settled between the money-changer and his customer. Wotton illustrates the origin of the term.

1592 The old Corn...shall...be exchang'd for new of this year...quantity for quantity, but *ad agio*, because the fresh grain is fallen three *Julios* in our Market: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 675 (1685). 1738 AGIO, in commerce, is a term used, chiefly in Holland, and Venice, for the difference between the value of bank notes, and current money: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1763 AGIO is also used for the profit arising from discounting a note, bill, or the like: — *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1769 The Specie, Banco, Usances, AGIO: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, 350, IV. 158. 1888 A commission has been sitting...to consider the means of preventing, or at least minimising as far as possible, the agio between gold and silver: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

2. the business of exchange, money-changing.

1817 The mysteries of agio, tariffs, tare and tret: SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, II (1855). [N. E. D.] 1837 Chabot, disrobed Capuchin, skilful in agio: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. II. Bk. v. ch. II. [L.] 1861 What a chaos of cash debtor, contra creditor...brokerage, agio, tare and tret, dock warrants, and general commercial be-devilment: G. A. SALA, *Tw. round Clock*, 87.



## 3. See quotation.

1753 AGIO of assurance...policy of assurance: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**agiotage**, *sb.*: Fr.: exchange business; hence, *loosely*, speculating in shares and stocks, stock-jobbing. Anglicised in 19 c.

1855 adventurers who were bent on making their own fortunes by every sort of infamous *agiotage* and speculation: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd S. l. x. 311.

**agitable** (  $\perp = \perp = \perp$  ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agitable*: liable to be easily stirred or excited.

1548 A rede wyth euery wind is agitable and flexible: HALL, *Edw. IV.*, an. 9. [R.]

**agitato**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: in an agitated manner, with display of emotion.

1819 AGITATO, in *Music*, a term which implies not only a quick movement, but a character of expression arising from passion and perturbation: REES, *Cycl.*  
1848. AGITATO. In an agitated manner: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

**agitator** (  $\perp = \perp = \perp$  ), *sb.*: Eng.

1. *Hist.* a delegate of the private soldiers in the Eng. Parliamentary army 1647—9, also called in error *adjutator*.

1647 the twelve Horse-Agitators of five Regiments: *Mercurius Melancholicus*, No. 9, p. 58. — The King brought forth a Parliament, the Parliament brought forth an Army, the Army brought forth Agitators, Agitators brought forth Propositions: *ib.*, p. 52. 1647 the agitators are for certain reconciled with the army: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1872). bef. 1658 That if it please thee to assist | Our Agitators and their List, | And *Hemp* them with a gentle twist: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 204 (1687). 1660 My *Rump* of Agitators: S. WILLES, *King's Return*, p. 7. 1693 But his [Cromwell's] way was to govern three Kingdoms by his Armies, the Armies by the Agitators, and the Agitators by himself: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 207, p. 223.

2. one who stirs up feelings of discontent, *esp.* as to political affairs.  
bef. 1733 the visible Agitators of all the Seditions and Troubles of King Charles the Second's Reign: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. iii. 106, p. 195 (1740). 1818 Evil...is the grand agitator of life, its food and occupation: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 146 (1819). 1887 He can exhort his supporters...to continue to fight against the agitators: *Leeds Mercury*, Feb. 3, p. 4/5.

## 3. a shaker in a physical sense.

[As if from Lat. *agitator*, = 'a driver' (of animals), noun of agent to *agitare*, = 'to stir', 'drive'.]

**agitatrix**, *sb.*: Lat.: a female who puts in motion or disturbs; questionably used as fem. of the *quasi*-Lat. *agitator* (*q. v.*). Rare.

1881 So the cat and the agitatrix exchanged courtesies and the agitatrix gave food to the hungry cat: *Sat. Rev.*, Mar. 19, p. 361. [N. E. D.]

agla [wood]: Malay. See *agula-wood*.

**\*agnate** (  $\perp \perp$  ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *agnat* or Lat. *agnatus*, pl. *agnati*.

I. 1. *sb.*: properly (after the Roman use), a relation (by nature or adoption) the connection with whom is traced exclusively by descent through males.

1534 They cannot have any agnat or kinsman of the father's side: In Balfour's *Practicks*, 117 (1754). [N. E. D.] 1738 AGNATI, in the Roman law, the male descendants from the same father: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 AGNATE, in law, any male relation by the father's side: *Encyc. Brit.* 1861 the limitation of relationship to the Agnates was a necessary security against a conflict of laws in the domestic forum: MAINE, *Ancient Law*, v. p. 150 (1876).

I. 2. *sb.*: any relation on the father's side.

1860 Agnates, in the law both of England and Scotland, are persons related through the father, as cognates are persons related through the mother...The intervention of females is immaterial, provided the connection be on the male or paternal side of the house: CHAMBERS, *Encycl.*, Vol. I. p. 76.

II. 1. *adj.*: related on the father's side; also, having a common forefather.

II. 2. *adj.*: akin to, of similar kind or nature.

1782 By a fair reciprocal analysis of the agnate words: POWNALL, *Study Antiq.* [T.]

**\*agnōmen**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a 'to-name', an additional, or fourth name, assumed as a distinction by individuals in Ancient Rome. It qualified the *cognōmen* or family name; as—

Publius	Cornelius	Scipio	Africanus.
<i>praenomen</i> , or original name of the individual.	<i>nomen</i> , or name denoting his clan.	<i>cognomen</i> , or name denoting his family.	<i>agnomen</i> .

1665 Amongst these [Persians] the *Mythra*, (which some make one with the *Cydaris*...) was not least in esteem with Kings, seeing it gave the *agnomen* to the Persian King *Chedor-Laomer*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677). 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**agnus**, *sb.*: Lat.: for *agnus Dei*, *q. v.* Also *agnus-bell*, the bell rung in Rom. Cath. churches during the part of the Mass called *Agnus Dei*.

abt. 1375 he [tho preste] saies agnus thryse or he cese, [tho last worde he spekis of pese: *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* (Brit. Mus. Royal MS. 17 B. XVIII), 508, Simmons' Text B. p. 46 (1879). 1487 An Agnus with a balesys iij. saphires, iij. perlys with an image of Saint Antony upon it: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 464 (1874). 1563 Platina...affirms, that Pope Sixtus appointed the Sanctus to be songe...Sergius the Agnus: JAMES PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. C v r.

**agnus castus**: Lat.: name of a tree, Chaste-tree or Abraham's balm, a species of *vitis*, supposed to preserve chastity.

1398 Agnus castus is an herbe hote & drye, & hath vertue to kepe men & wymmen chaste: TREvisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xv. sig. N viij v/2. 14... A branch of agnus castus eke bearing | In her hand: *Flower & Leaf*, 142, in Pickering's *Chaucer*, Vol. VI. p. 249 (1845). 1547 *Agnus castus* brayed, and made in a playster: BOORDE, *Brev.*, ch. 282, p. 100 (1870). 1551 Tutsan... is y<sup>e</sup> herbe, which is called...of oure Potecaries agnus castus: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. c v r. 1578 Agnus Castus groweth after the maner of a shrubby bush or tree: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 690. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 9, Vol. II, p. 187. 1700 wreaths of *Agnus castus*: DRYDEN, *Flower & Leaf*, 172. 1701 The sense of His love takes up the whole soul, and He lodging in it is that true *Agnus castus* that makes it chaste: ABP. LEIGHTON, *Ten Commandments*, Prec. vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 351 (1870). 1783 Agnus Castus Seeds: *Stat. 27 Geo. III.*, ch. 13, Sched. A, s.v. Drugs. 1784 ladies in white velvet and green satin with rubies and emeralds, and holding wands of *agnus castus*: MOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 459 (1858). 1820 in a deep and shaded valley...whose banks are fringed with the agnus castus, oleaster and willow, we found the stream of the Ilissus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 291.

[Composed of Lat. *agnus* (fr. Gk. *ἄγνος* which was confused with *ἀγρός*, = Lat. *castus*, 'chaste'), and *castus*. This *agnus* was further confused with Lat. *agnus* = 'lamb'.]

**\*agnus Dei**: Lat.: 'the lamb of God'.

1. a part of the Mass beginning with the words *Agnus Dei*, during which a bell was rung (see *agnus*), also the music for this part of the Mass (which is the Latin original of the sentences beginning 'O Lamb of God' in the Litany).

bef. 1380 gret crynge & ioly chauntynge that stireth men & women to daunsynge & lettith men fro the sentence of holy writ, as Magnificat, sanctus & agnus dei, that is so broken bi newe knackyng: WYCLIF (?), *Ord. Priest.*, ch. vii., in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 169 (1880). abt. 1440 And as he was afore the Agnus Dei, the olde frere loked on hym how he brake the oste in the iij parties: *Knt. of La Tour-Landry*, ch. 32, p. 46 (1868). 1528 Fare wele O holy consecration | With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 36 (1871). 1530 Agnus dei agnus dei: PALSGR. 1884 the yearning anguish and clamorous impetation of the Agnus Dei of Haydn's No. 2: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 71.

2. a figure of a lamb with a cross or flag; also, a cake of wax stamped with a lamb bearing a cross and consecrated by the Pope.

1570 which said *Agnus Dei* is used to be specially hallowed and consecrated, as it is termed, by the said Bishop: *Stat. 13 Eliz.*, ch. 2, § 7 (Ruffhead). 1584 Popish periapts, amulets and charmes, agnus Dei, a wastcote of proffe: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 231. — Balme, virgine wax, and holie water, an Agnus Dei make: *ib.* 1615 the effigies of Saint Paul on the one side, and a viper on the other, *Agnus Dei*, & the like: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 230 (1632). 1683 such [angel-gold] he had once to the value of £100 stamped with the *agnus dei*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1872).

**agōn**, pl. *agōnēs*, *sb.*: Gk.: a public celebration of games, including horse-races and athletic contests, in Ancient Greece; also *metaph.* a contest.

1600 a long and spatious Cirque, which they call at this day Agon: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, Bk. VI. ch. vii., p. 1394. — such shewes and disports, called by the Greekes, Agones, were wont there to be exhibited: *ib.*, p. 1395. 1797 poets, musicians, painters, &c. had their agones, as well as the athletes: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Gk. *ἀγών*, = 'an assembly', 'an assembly for public games', 'public games', 'a contest'.]

**agōnothetēs**, *agonothet* (  $\perp \perp = \perp$  ), *sb.*: Gk. *ἀγωνοθέτης*: one who instituted or managed public games (see *agon*) in Ancient Greece.

1657 they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator, or Agonotheta, but as a Captain of the Lord's hosts: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old. Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 438/2 (1868). 1691 [God] the great *Agonothetēs*, and *Βραβεύτης*, the most just Judge and Rewarder: J. RAY, *Creation*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 4<sup>ro</sup> (1701). 1738 AGONOTHETA, AGONOTHETES, in antiquity, a magistrate chose among the Greeks, to preside, and have the superintendency of their sacred games, or combats: to defray the expences thereof, and adjudge the prizes to the conquerors: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1820 those large circular thrones or chairs of marble in which...the agonothetæ or the archons used to recline: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 271.



\***agora**, ἀγορά, *sb.*: Gk.: an assembly, a place of assembly, esp. a market-place in Ancient Greece; also any open space surrounded by buildings or habitations.

1598 the Emperor himself, who hath no other seat of Empire but an *Agora*, or town of wood: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 489. 1797 The Grecian *Ayopai* exactly correspond with the Roman *fora*, being places where courts and markets were held: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. FORUM. 1860 the moonbeams breaking themselves into mimic lightning on the basin of a fountain in the public square—the *agora* of other days: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 27/2. 1886 He describes the *agora* and the statue of Elatus: S. P. LAMBROS, in *Athenaeum*, July 4, p. 23/1.

**agouti**, *sb.*: S. Amer.: name of a genus of S. American and W. Indian rodents, the best known being the Long-nosed Cavy (*Dasyprocta Agouti*), an animal akin to the guinea-pig of the size of a large rabbit.

1625 the *Acutis* are like the Conies of Spaine, chiefly in their teeth: the colour is dunne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. IV. Bk. vii. p. 1301. 1731 Agouty: BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON. 1790 The Agouti, or Long-nosed Cavy...If taken when young, the Agouti is easily tamed: *Bewick's History of Quadrupeds*, p. 331. 1822–33 the different *agoutis* and *coatis* species: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). 1845 Occasionally a deer, or a Guanaco (wild Llama) may be seen: but the Agouti (*Cavia Patagonica*) is the commonest quadruped. This animal here represents our hares: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 69. — Bad as the country was, ostriches, deers, agoutis, and armadillos, were abundant: *ib.*, p. 77. 18... it has hair like silk, and four large incisor teeth in front. I believe it is an animal I've read about in my Natural History called an agouti: MRS. H. B. PAULL, Tr. *Swiss Fam. Rob.*, ch. ii. p. 22.

**agoyat**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. ἀγωγάτης: a muleteer.

1882 And the maiden sat close-guarded, riding midmost of the band, | Listless on the stumbling mule that strained the agoyat's guiding hand: G. F. ARMSTRONG, *Garland from Greece*, p. 293, l. 1.

**agrafe, agraffe**, *sb.*: Fr.: a hook forming with a ring a clasp.

1643 Amongst the treasures is...the agraffe of his [Charlemagne's] royal mantle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1872).

**Agraria**, *fem. adj.*: Lat.: used with 'law' for *agrarian*, which it preceded and gave rise to. See quotations.

1579 the law Agraria passed for the division of lands: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 829 (1679). 1600 The law Agraria, concerning division of lands among the poor commons, was now first put up and proposed: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. II. p. 43.

**agréments**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: graceful courtesies, charms, refined pleasures, ornaments.

1711 I had guessed by the little *Agréments* upon his sign that he was a Frenchman: *Spectator*, No. 28, Apr. 2, p. 48/2 (Morley). 1752 all acts of civility are...a conformity to custom, for the quiet and convenience of society, the *agréments* of which are not to be disturbed, by private dislikes and jealousies: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 70, p. 301 (1774). 1765 I intend to bring it [my cottage] a handful of *treillage* and *agréments* from Paris: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 393 (1857). 1829 the graceful *agréments* of a saloon: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 514. 1840 being solely occupied with her *agréments*: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865).

**agricultor**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a tiller of land. *Rare*, more used about 1800.

1818 TODD.

[From Lat. *agri cultor*, = 'tiller of the field'. In English *agricultor*, *agricole* (17 c.), and *agricoliste* seem to have yielded to *agriculturist* (18 c.).]

**agrodolce**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: It.: sour (and) sweet, sharp (and) mild.

1845 In Spain...Love is...an alternation of the agro-dolce: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, I. i. 46. [N. E. D.]

\***aguardiente**, *sb.*: Sp.: burning liquor, coarse spirit made from grain or potato, usually flavored with aniseed.

1826 he was dressed in a dirty poncho—was drinking aguardiente [*sic*] with the Gauchos: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 241. 1847 the town, known to contain great quantities of wine and aguardiente, was four miles distant: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 121 (1848). bef. 1881 the bottle did not contain *aguardiente*: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 1 (1881). 1883 vendors of cheap and vile "aguardiente": *Daily Tel.*, Jan. 22, p. 5.

**aguila** [*-wood*]: Port.: eagle-wood, lign-aloes, *agalloch* (*q. v.*).

1589 they do offer vnto their idoles frankensence, benjamin, wood of aguila, and cayolque: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1853). — There is a great store of a wood called palo de Aguila: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). 1634 amongst other Woods both rare and precious, they affect that cald *Aguila* and the older *Calamba*, trees of admirable height and euennesse: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182. 1699 Pepper, *Lignum Aloes*, and *Aguila Wood*: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 8. 1727 It [the Siam Coast] produces good store of Sapan and Agala-woods: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, Vol. II. p. 194. [Yule, s.v. *Sinhan-wood*] 1854 the Eagle-wood, a tree yielding uggur oil, is also much sought for its fragrant wood: HOOKER, *Himal. Journ.*, Vol. II. p. 318 (1855). [Yule, s.v. *Eagle-wood*]

Variants, *agila*, *agal(a)*, *agla*, *uggur*.

[From a Malay. corruption of Skt. *aguru*, whence also *gahru* in *kayū-gahru*, = 'garroo-wood, garrow-wood'. The Portuguese used their *aguila*, = 'eagle', to represent the native name, hence *Bot. Aquilaria* and *eagle-wood*.]

Ahitophel, Ahithophel. See **Achitophel**.

\***Ahriman** (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌), Arimanes, Arimanius, the god or principle of evil and darkness in the Old Persian mythology, ever struggling against the opposite god or principle of good and light called **Ormuzd** (*q. v.*) or **Oromasdes**.

1646 the speculation of *Pythagoras*, *Empedocles*, and many ancient Philosophers, and was no more than *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius* of Zoroaster: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 34 (1686). 1678 the ancient *Persians*...their *Two Gods*, the *Good* and the *Evil*, or *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 213. 1786 I listened to the counsels of Aherman and the daughter of Pharaoh, and adored fire and the hosts of heaven: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 144 (1883). 1787 Their evil principle, the *dæmon* Ahriman, might be represented as the rival or as the creature of the God of light: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 492 (1813). 1825 he proceeded to chant verses, very ancient in the language and structure, which some have thought derive their source from the worshippers of Arimanes, the Evil Principle... 'Dark Ahriman, whom Irak still | Holds origin of woe and ill': SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. iii. pp. 18/2, 19/1 (1868). 1831 Dryden was the connecting link between the literature of the age of James the First, and the literature of the age of Anne. Oromasdes and Arimanes fought for him. Arimanes carried him off: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 155 (1877). 1870 the special distinction of the being known to us under the familiar name of Ahriman, was the title of Angrō-Mainyus, or spirit of darkness: G. W. COX, *Aryan Mythol.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 355. 1886 the name 'Stoned One' for Ibils recalls the stoning of Ahriman with Honover, the Word: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, ix. p. 339.

[The *Angrō-mainyus* (= 'spirit of darkness') of the Zend-Avesta, Pers. *Āhirman*, was rendered in Gk. *Arimanes* (Ἀριμάνης), in Lat. *Arimanes*, *Arimanius*, in Fr. *Ahriman*, whence Mod. Eng. *Ahriman*.]

**ai**, *sb.*: Braz.: Zool.: the three-toed sloth of tropical S. American forests, named from its cry; *Bradypus tridactylus*, order *Edentata*.

1693 The American Creature called Ai or Sloth: *Phil. Trans.*, xvii. 851. [N. E. D.] 1790 The one [a Sloth], called the Ai, is about the size of a Fox: *Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds*, p. 437. 1822–33 the idle ai: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (2nd Ed.).

ai-. Occasional transliteration of Gk. *ai-*. See **ae-**.

**aid**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to help, assist, succor; *trans.*, rarely *absol.* (SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 4, 12), and with *infin.* (SHAKS., *Wint. T.*, v. 2, 77).

1483 To ayde helpe and Susteyne them in theyr necessityes: CAXTON, *Cato*, a iij b. [N. E. D.] 1546 The Romans...earnestlie requiering him that hee wolde aide them: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1846). — ayding oftentimes his cousines and neighbours: *ib.*, p. 284. 1591 no more my fortune can, | But curse the cause I cannot aid the man: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 3, 44. 1594 How can we aid you with our kindred tears? — *Rich. III.*, ii. 2, 63.

[From Fr. *aider*, = 'to help'.]

**aidance** (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aidance*: help, assistance, means of help. *Obs.*

1593 Who, in the conflict that it holds with death, | Attracts the same for aidance 'gainst the enemy: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 165.

**aidant** (𐬀𐬌𐬎𐬌), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *adj.*: helping, helpful, assisting.

1483 Saynt Thomas whos merytes be unto us aydaunte and helpyng: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 420/1. [N. E. D.] 1605 be aidant and remediate | In the good man's distress: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 4, 17.

2. *sb.*: helper, assistant.

1475 The ayantes and helpers of the quene: CAXTON, *Jason*, II. [N. E. D.] Variant, 15 c. *ayant*.

[From Fr. *aidant*, *aiant*, pres. part. of *aider*, *aier*, = 'to aid' (*q. v.*).]

**aide**, *sb.*: Fr.: short for *aide de camp*, *q. v.*; used also *metaph.* for a confidential attendant.

1837 The prefects are no more than so many political *aides*, whose duty it is to carry into effect the orders that emanate from the great head: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 177. 1859 He [a zebra] had three ropes to his head-stall, and three sturdy aides to guide him: *Once a Week*, Vol. I. No. 22, Nov. 26, p. 455/2. 1881 The Bishop and his aides are making strenuous efforts for funds to build a permanent stone edifice: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, ch. xvii. p. 114. 1882 Angela, her two aides Rebekah and Nelly: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. ix. p. 76.



\***aid(e) de camp**, *sb. phr.*: Fr.: helper in (of) the field; an officer in attendance on a general; hence *metaph.* a confidential attendant: correct pl. *aides de camp*.

1670 The Duke...writ to St. Torse Aide de Camp, who commanded them: COTTON, *Espemou*, III. xl. 578. [N. E. D.] 1708 KERSEY. 1743-7 He thereupon sent one of his Aid-de-Camps to Marshal de M.: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 659/1 (1751). 1746 Lord Bury and Mr. Conway are aid-de-camps to the Duke: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 408 (1857). 1746 two of his aides-de-camp: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 4. 1759 one of your Aids de Camp once or twice made me repeat the Orders: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Lord G. Sackville's Vindication*, p. 16. 1787 The remains of the late Duke of Rutland arrived at Belvoir castle from Ireland, attended by four of his aids-de-camp: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1123/1. 1808 Captain Campbell, my aide de camp: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. IV. p. 90 (1838). 1826 one of the aides-de-camps: *Subaltern*, ch. vii. p. 121 (1828). 1853 Flahault was aide-de-camp to Marshal Berthier till the middle of the Russian campaign: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 31. 1854 ushered into the studio with his father and Mr. Smee as his aides-de-camp on his entry: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 196 (1879). \*1875 The Imperial suite, consisting of Aides-de-Camp and Generals: *Times*, May 29. [St.]

**aide des cérémonies**, *phr.*: Fr.: master or steward of the ceremonies; see **aide de camp**.

1651 Then came the *Aide des Ceremonies*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1872).

\***aide-mémoire**, *sb. phr.*: Fr.: a 'help-memory', an assistant to the memory.

1885 *Catalogue Illustré du Salon*...is more than a very useful *aide mémoire* of the great collection: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 151/1.

**αἰδώς**, *sb.*: Gk.: shame, modesty, feeling of reverence.

1869 that undefinable feeling of *αἰδώς*, which restrained a man from committing any action disapproved by the generality of mankind: A. S. WILKINS, *Light of World*, p. 25. 1883 A certain *αἰδώς* seizes us for having found fault with Mr. Cotton: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 542/1.

**aigre-doux**, *fem. -douce, adj.*: Fr.: sour-sweet, with sweet and sour mixed together, sourish, rather bitter.

1875 the prevailing voice, was soft but strong, with the vigour in it of mature life, just roughened here and there by a touch of age, which gave it an *aigre-doux* of distinct character: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Story of Valentine*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. 1883 "La Martchale" has one of M. Alphonse Daudet's curious *aigre-doux* recommendations prefixed to it: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 380. 1885 The *aigre-douce* Miss Bolsover does not play so important a part: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 26, p. 837/1. 1886 The same *aigre-doux* mentions of B. C.: *ib.*, Aug. 21, p. 230/1.

Variant, 16 c. *agerdows*, thus Anglicised by Skelton, 1523, *Gard. of Laur.*, 1250; also Anglicised as *eagredulce* by Udall, 1548, *Erasm. Par. Luke*, 3 a. [N. E. D.]

[Composed of Fr. *aigre*, = 'sour', *doux* (fem. *douce*), = 'sweet'.]

**aigrette** ( *ἄ ῥ* ), **aigret**, **egret**, **egrette**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. a tuft of feathers like that of the egret (see 2), a spray of gems, an ornamental tuft worn on the head.

1630 head 'tyres of flowers, mix'd with silver, and gold, with some sprigs of *Ægrets* among: B. JONSON, *Mixtures*, Vol. II. p. 156. 1766 Ear-rings, necklaces, aigrets | Fringes, blonds, and mignonets: ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 17 (1808). 1839 *aigrettes* for the caps of the nobles: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of Bosph.*, p. 31. 1887 In front a high aigrette of white tulle was perched aggressively: *Daily News*, Jan. 6, p. 3/1.

2. *Zool. and Science.* a refashioning of *agret, egret* the older Anglicised form of Fr. *aigrette*, = 'the lesser white heron' or its characteristic tuft, applied to sundry tufts or tuft-like appearances.

Variants, 17 c. *ægret, ægrette*, 18 c. *aigret*.

[From Fr. *aigrette*, dimin. of *aigre*, = 'heron', from Old H. Germ. *hiagro* (*heigir*), = 'heron'.]

**aigreur**, *sb.*: Fr.: sourness, tartness.

1824 There is in both [tracts] but especially in the latter, a tone of *aigreur*, intimating deep dissatisfaction with late ecclesiastical preferments: SCOTT, *Swift's Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 310 (2nd Ed.).

**aigri**, *phl.*: Fr.: irritated, soured.

1846 with him [Palmerston] the question had become personal; how 'aigri' he had been by the refusal of the Northern Powers to take up the affair: In H. GREVILLE's *Diary*, p. 173.

[Past part. of Fr. *aigrir*, = 'to sour', 'irritate'.]

**aigue-marine**, *sb.*: Fr.: beryl or aquamarine.

1738 *AIGUE Marine*, in natural history. See *AQUA Marina*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1765 The colour will be blueish, and bordering on the colour of the aigue marine: DELAVAL, in *Phil. Trans.*, LV. 21. [N. E. D.]

\***aiguille**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tapering peak of a mountain: *lit.* 'a needle'.

1816 the lake calm and clear; Mont Blanc and the Aiguille of Argentières both very distinct: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 256 (1832). 1826 One peak...much resembled the *aiguilles* of Mont Blanc: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 190.

S. D.

1877 One of the crags of the aiguille-edge, on the Southern slope, is struck sharply through, as by an awl, into a little eyelet hole: RUSKIN, *Ethics of the Dust*, I. p. 13.

\***aiguillette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tagged braid or cord on a uniform hanging from shoulder to breast.

1854 Some bright ornament, clasp, or aiguillette, on Kate's dress: DE QUINCEY, *Sp. Mil. Num. Wks.*, III. 60. [N. E. D.] 1882 The aiguillette is always to be worn with full dress and on State occasions: *Adm. Uniform Reg.*, in *Navy List*, July, p. 495. [N. E. D.]

[Anglicised in 15 c. as *ag(g)let*, *ag(g)lot*, *agelette* (1480 *Wardrobe Acc. Edward IV.*, pp. 124, 153 {Pickering, 1830}), borrowed again in 16 c. and Anglicised as *aiguellet* (1530 Palsgrave), *aguelette*, *agguellet* (1555 *Fardle of Facions*), *aygulet* (1590 Spenser, *F. Q.*, II. iii. 26), in 19 c. *egellet*, *aguelette*, *aiglet*.]

**ailanthus**, -tus, -to, -te, *sb.*: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees native in India, China, and the Malay archipelago, of the order *Xanthoxylaceae*, with large pinnate leaves, grown as ornamental trees in Europe. The Chinese variety, *Ailanthus glandulosa*, is grown in Europe as food for a good kind of silkworm.

1807 T. MARTYN, Miller's *Bot. Dict.* 1809 AILANTHUS...There is one species, viz. *A. glandulosa*, or tall ailanthus, which is a tree with a straight trunk, 40 or 50 feet high, a native of China. It grows fast in our climate, and as it rises to a considerable height it is proper for ornamental plantations: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.* 1845 O'er me let a green Ailanthus grow...the Tree of Heaven: HIRST, *Poems*, 158. [N. E. D.]

[The *Bot. Lat.* *ailantus* (often corrupted to *ailanthus*, as if a compound of Gk. *αἰθος*) is fr. Amboynese *ailanto*, said to = 'tree of gods'.]

**ailes de pigeon**, *phr.*: Fr.: pigeon's wings. See quot.

1854 his French master, livid with rage and quivering under his *ailes de pigeon*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28 (1879). bef. 1863 He will recognize the novelist's same characters, though they appear in red-heeled pumps and *ailes-de-pigeon*, or the garb of the nineteenth century: — *Roundabout Papers*, p. 5 (1879). 1884 his hair untortured...into the fashionable *ailes-de-pigeon*: Tr. Galdos' *Trafalgar*, p. 99.

\***aimée**, *fem. ppl.*: Fr.: female friend, mistress.

[Fem. of Fr. *aimé*, past part of *aimer*, = 'to love'.]

\***ainé**, *fem. aînée, adj.*: Fr.: elder, senior, eldest, opposed to *puîné* or *cadet*, = 'younger'.

1883 MM. Got, Delaunay, Maubant, Coquelin *ainé*, Febvre: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 43.

**aiones**: quasi-Lat. See **negones**.

**air noble**, *phr.*: Fr.: a noble air or mien, a natural air of refinement and distinction.

1882 You have the *air noble*; you are not a prig: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, Prol. ii. p. 13 (1883).

**Ajax**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Αἶας*: the hero next in fame after Achilles in the Trojan war, representative of physical strength and courage. In a frenzy caused by chagrin at Ulysses being deemed more worthy of the arms of Achilles, he flogged and killed cattle, and on recovering slew himself.

[Used, by a pun on a *jakes*, for a privy 1596 SHAKS, *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 581; 1611 COTGRAVE, *Retraict*, an Ajax, Priuie; 1630 JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 1 r° such a one will put me off with a scornfull tush, a pish, or a mew, and commit my Booke to the protection of Ajax.].

1595 Let but *Sophocles* bring you *Ajax* on a stage, killing and whipping Sheepe and Oxen: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 34 (1868). 1646 He would not send an *Ajax*, where he should employ an *Vlysses*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 141. 1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achilleses*, *Vlysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculeses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995. 1769 He'll tease you with his fooleries, and jabber | Stuff without head or tail.—He only wants | The habit, else he is a perfect *Ajax*: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plantus*, Vol. I. p. 306.

**ajonjoli, jonjoli**, *sb.*: Sp.: sesame, oily Indian corn.

1588 Oyle of Zerkelnie, which they make of a Seede, and is very good to eate and to frye fishe withall: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voyage*, fol. 22 r°. 1589 much oyle of algongoli: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1854) — a botia of oile made of algongoli for three rials: *ib.*, p. 266. 1727 The Men...are continually squirting gingerly Oyl at one another: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, Vol. I. p. 128. [Yule] 1807 The oil chiefly used here, both for food and unguent, is that of *Sesamum*, by the English called *Gingeli*, or sweet oil: F. BUCHANAN, *Mysore, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 8. [ib.] 1874 We know not the origin of the word *Gingeli*, which Roxburgh remarks was (as it is now) in common use among Europeans: HANBURY & FLÜCKIGER, *Pharm.*, p. 426. [ib.] 1875



Oils, Jinjili or Til: *Table of Customs Duties, imposed on imports into B. India*, up to 1875. [*ib.*]

Variants, 16 c. *algongoli*, *zezeline*, 18 c. *gingerly*, 19 c. *gin-geli*, *jinjili*.

[The four last variants are fr. Hind. *jinjali*, or Port. *gir-gelim*, *sirzelim*. All forms ultimately fr. Arab. (*al-jaljulān*.)

ἀκαταληψία. See *acatalepsia*.

\**akhoond*, sb.: Pers.: theologian, doctor. See Langlès' note on Chardin's *Voyages*, Vol. IV. p. 193 (1811).

1738 AKOND, an officer of justice in Persia, who takes cognizance of the causes of orphans, and widows; of contracts, and other civil concerns.—He is the head of the school of law, and gives lectures to all the subaltern officers: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1880 The Akhoond of Swat, a Mohammedan saint...reigning supreme as the guide and director of the hearts of men all over high Asia...the Akhoond generally kept on friendly terms with the English: *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 192.

[Pers. *ākhūn*, = 'a master', 'a theologian'.]

*akkabaah*, sb.: ? corrupt Arab.: a large caravan.

1809 accumulating there in larger bodies called Akkabaahs, they proceed across...the great desert: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 318.

*akropolis*: Gk. See *acropolis*.

*al*<sup>1</sup>, *part of phr.*: It.: 'to the, after the, in the'; used bef. masc. sing. nouns which begin with a consonant (except *z*, and *s* followed by another consonant, before which *allo* is found); also 16, 17 cc. for *all'* (for *alla*, *allo* before a vowel). See It. phrases beginning with *al*, *all'*, *alla*, *allo*.

1589 a straight buskin *al inglese* [= *all' Inglese*, 'in English fashion']: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 305 (1868). 1591 His breeches were made after the new cut, | *Al Portugese*, loose like an empty gut: SPENS, *Prosp.*, 212. bef. 1682 A fair English Lady drawn *Al Negro* [= 'in Negro style']: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 101 (1866).

*al*<sup>2</sup>, *part of phr.*: Sp.: 'to the, after the, in the'. Composed of *a*, prep., and *el*, masc. art., = 'the'.

*al*<sup>3</sup>, *part of phr.*: Arab.: 'the'; Arabic definite article.

*al conto*, *phr.*: It.: à la carte (*q. v.*).

1617 There are in these Italian Innes two ordinarie courses of eating, one *al conto* that is upon reckoning, the other *al pasto* that is by the meal at a set rate: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. Bk. II. ch. 5, p. 117.

*al coraggio*, *phr.*: It.: (with the) courage! See *al*<sup>1</sup>.

1598 And how is't, man? What *al coragio*? B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, I. 1, p. 506 (1865).

*al dispetto di Dio*, *phr.*: It.: 'in contempt (despite) of God'.

1662 Ahaziah sent a third captain to fetch the prophet *al despito di Dio*, as if he would despitely split in the face of Heaven: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. 1 Sam.*, IV. 9. Wks., Vol. I. p. 421/1 (1867).

\**al fresco*, *phr.*: It.: *lit.* 'in (on) the fresh'.

1. *adv.* and *attrib.* in the open air.

1763 It was good for her ladyship's health to be thus *alfresco*: MRS. HEYWOOD, *J. & J. Jessamy*, I. v. 53. [N. E. D.] 1770 a small Vauxhall was acted for us at the grotto in the Elysian fields...I did not quite enjoy such an entertainment *al fresco* so much as I should have done: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 246 (1857). 1811 a little lad who had reported an *alfresco* orchestra as consisting of two horns and a hautboy: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 32 (2nd Ed.). 1815 Mr. Woodhouse was conveyed in his carriage...to partake of this *al fresco* party: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 319 (1833). 1825 eating his macaroni or his water melon *al fresco*: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 33. 1845 It was very amusing to watch the town taking its evening meal, '*al fresco*': WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. II. p. 71 (1848). 1860 taking their rest *al fresco* in the Regent's Park: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 72/1. 1882 The hunting gave place, often and in a moment, to *al fresco* banquets: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 6 (2nd Ed.).

2. *Art.* in *fresco* (see *afresco*), or as sb., = *fresco*; *lit.* 'on the fresh' (plaster).

1764 It is superior to the *alfresco*, and the Mosaic work: HARMER, *Observ.*, VII. § 40, 304. [N. E. D.] 1806 Fine paintings *al fresco* are still visible: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 268. 1886 The prehistoric artist worked *al fresco*, executing patterns or figures: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 333/1.

*al pasto*: It. See *al conto*.

*al segno*, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'to the sign', a direction to the performer to go back to, and repeat from the place marked thus,—§.

1779 AL SEGNO, or DA CAPO, These words written at the end of an air, denote, that the first part must be re-commenced, not entirely at the beginning, but at that place where the return is marked: W. WARING, *Tr. Rousseau's Dict. Mus.*

ālā, *pl.* ālāe, sb.: Lat.: a wing. Hence, *Physiol.* a wing-like process, *esp.* a lateral cartilage of the nose; *Bot.* a side petal of a papilionaceous corolla, also (*Obs.*) an *axil*, the upper angle of the divergence of branch from stem; *Rom.*

*Antiq.* (Rare) a side apartment or recess branching off from a central chamber or hall.

1738 ALA is also used in anatomy, for several parts of the body, which bear some resemblance to the figure of a wing...The two cartilages of the nose which form the nostrils are also called *ala*...ALA is also used in botany, for the angle which the leaves, or the stalks or pedicles of the leaves, form with the stem, or branches of a plant from which they arise...ALA is sometimes also applied to the angle formed by the branches themselves, with the stem: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

1753 ALÆ is also used to signify those petals, or leaves of the papilionaceous flowers, placed between those others which are called the *vexillum* and the *carina*, which make the top and bottom of the flower: *ib.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

*alabandine*. See *almandine*.

\**alabaster* (Λ = Λ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. or Lat.

I. 1. name of fine, semi-transparent varieties of sulphate of lime or gypsum, used for sculpture, the best known of which is a glistening white.

abt. 1386 Of alabaster whit and reed coralle [*v. r.* alabastre]: CHAUCER, *Knts. T.*, 1052. 1398 Alabastre is a whyte stone with strakes of diuers colours: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XVI. iii. sig. K iii r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1440 Alabaster, a stone, *Alabastrum*, *Parium*: *Prompt. Parv.* 1604 that whiter skin of hers than snow, | And smooth as monumental alabaster: SHAKS., *Oth.*, v. 2, 5. 1625 the windowes of Alabaster, white Marble, and much other spotted Marble [of the *Seraglio of Hispaen*]: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. ch. 4, p. 1432. 1667 it was a rock | Of alabaster, piled up to the clouds, | Conspicuous far: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 544.

I. 2. *attrib.* made of alabaster (I. 1).

1593 A lily prison'd in a gaol of snow, | Or ivory in an alabaster band: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 363. 1703 part of an alabaster column, found in the ruins of Livia's portico. It is of the colour of fire, and may be seen over the high altar of St. Maria in Campitello; for they have cut it into two pieces, and fixed it, in the shape of a cross, in a hole of the wall: so that the light passing through it, makes it look, to those in the church, like a huge transparent cross of amber: ADDISON, *Italy*. [J.] 1816 Sculptured on alabaster obelisk: SHELLEY, *Alastor*, Poems, p. 53 (1864).

I. 2 a. like alabaster (I. 1), smooth and white.

1594 those tender babes...girdling one another | Within their innocent alabaster arms: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, IV. 3, 11. 1671 I intend to present him to her delicate Alabaster hands: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, II. p. 16.

II. 1. Pliny's *alabastrites*, a glistening stone, stalagmitic carbonate of lime, used by the ancients for *alabastra*, boxes for unguents. It is almost transparent.

1382 boxe of alabastre: WYCLIF, *Mark*, xiv. 3. 1797 Variegated, yellow, and reddish alabaster. This species is the common alabaster of the ancients, and is so soft that it may be cut with a knife: *Encyc. Brit.*

II. 1 a. *attrib.*

1526 there cam a woman with an alabaster boxe of oyntement called narde: TYNDALE, *Mark*, xiv. 3 (1836). 1611 an alabaster box: *Bible*, *ib.*

II. 2. *Antiq.* Lat. *alabaster*, Mod. Lat. *alabastrum*, post-Classical Gk. *alabastron*; pl. *alabastra*.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1887 a beautiful vase of red terra-cotta in the shape of an alabastron, about six inches high: *Athenaeum*, July 9, p. 61/1.

II. 3. According to Epiphanius ἀλάβαστρον μύρον, = 'an alabaster box of ointment', was a small glass jar holding a pound of oil, of the capacity of half the *sextarius*, called ἀλάβαστρον from its brittleness; see Chambers, *Cycl.*, Suppl. The quotation from Trevisa below is found in a chapter on measures of capacity.

1398 Alabastrum is a vessell for oyntment & hath that name of the kinde of the stoon y<sup>t</sup> it is made of: TREVISA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. cxxviii.

Variants, 14 c. *alabastre*, 16 c.—17 c. generally *alabaster*.

[Old Fr. *alabastre* is fr. Lat. *alabaster*, pl. *alabastra*, = a box for unguents made of alabaster (II. 1), fr. Gk. ἀλάβαστρος (pl. ἀλάβαστρα, whence *New Test.* sing. ἀλάβαστρον) late form of Gk. ἀλάβαστρος (II. 1, II. 2).]

*alabouche*, sb.: coined fr. Fr. phr. *dire tout ce qui vient à la bouche*, = 'to say all that comes to the mouth': a gossip, chatterbox. *Rare*.

1756 The Twickenham Alabouches say the Legge is to marry the eldest Pelhamine infant: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 36 (1857).

*alabraundyne*. See *almandine*.

*aladjak*, sb.: Turcoman. See quotation.

1884 the erection of an *aladjak* or *ev...* [described below as a] dome-shaped wicker hut, with its covering of reed mats and felt: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvii. p. 181 (New York).

*alagarto*: Sp. See *alligator*.

*alahal*, misread for *al-la'l*, 'the ruby', Arab. fr. Pers. See quotations.

1615 The fifth [spheare], of pearles: The sixth, of *Alahal*: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, II. 86. 1665 The sixth [orb of heaven] was of Turquoise. The seventh of *Alahal*; some interpret it *Fire*; others *pure Light* or *Breath congealed*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 328 (1677).



**alalagmos**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀλαλαγμός: war-cry, cry of *alala* (1675 HOBBS, *Tr. Odys.*, 299; — *Tr. Iliad*, 214).

1821 the *alalagmos* of the Roman legions: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II, p. 164 (1823).

**alamande**: Mod. Fr. See **allemande**.

**alambiqué**, *pp.*: Fr.: over-refined, over-subtle; *lit.* 'distilled'. The Eng. *alambicated* is used, 1819, by LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, I. i. 8, 'theories of alambicated refinement'.

1795 Lorenzo's [sonnets] are frequently more clear, less *alambiques*, and not inharmonious: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 549 (1820). 1885 in spite of a style that the French call *alambiqué*, in spite of tiresome double and treble distillations of phraseology, in spite of fatiguing moralities, gravities, and ponderosities, we have still been in communion with a high and commanding intellect: J. MORLEY, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, p. 2432.

[Past part. of Fr. *alambiquer*, = 'to distill as in an alembic'.]

**alambre**, *sb.*: Port.: 'amber'. Halliwell's *alabre*, which looks as if it might be for *alambre*, is a mistake for *calabre*.

1625 the *Alambie* [sic] in *Cambaia*...In *Cambaia* also is found plenty of the Stone Alambre: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I, p. 38. 1708 KERSEY.

[Port. *alambra*, fr. Arab. *al*, = 'the', *anbar*, = 'ambergris'.]

\***alameda**, *sb.*: Sp. See quotations.

1826 the row of poplars which shade this Almeida, or public walk: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 131. — As soon as the sun has set, the Almeida is crowded with people: *ib.*, p. 69. 1832 At the foot of the hill was an alameda, or public walk: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 117. 1883 The life was mainly divided between the balconies and the *alameda* or promenade: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 449.

[*Lit.* a place planted with the *alamo*, = 'the poplar tree'.]

**alamire**: It.: *Mus.*: old name of two notes, namely, *A* next below, and *A* next above middle *C* in Guido Aretino's great scale.

bef. 1629 But *ire* and *venire*, | And solfa so alamyre: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 107, Wks., Vol. I, p. 315 (1843). 1597 The second tune is from *A la mi re* to *A re*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 251 (1771). 1609 In the first part set *A* Base; in the third *Dsolve*; in the fifth *Alamire*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microl.*, p. 22. 1654 plaid her part so wel, that she run through all the keyes from *A-la-mi-re* to double Gammut: GAYTON, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 83. 1705 An Octave, from *A*re to *Alamire*: *Phil. Trans.*, xxv. 2080.

Variants, 16 c. *alamyre*, 17 c. *A lamire*.

[Composed of *A* used as the name of a note and *la, mi, re*, for which see **gamut**. The syllables indicated the position of the *A* in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th hexachords respectively (or in the 5th, 6th, and 7th) and also later their position in the scales of *C, F, G*, respectively; see the table of scales, DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microl.*, p. 8.]

**alamort**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort**.

**alapeen**: Eng. fr. Syr. See **alepine**.

**alameca**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-ʿaqīqa*, = 'the cornelian'. See quotations.

1625 in *Zeilan* and in *Balagate*...they have also the *Alaquera* [sic] or *Quequi*, which stayeth the issue of blood presently: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I, p. 38. 1753 ALAQUECA, a medicinal stone brought from the Indies, in small glossy fragments; much praised by some for its efficacy in stopping hemorrhages, when applied externally: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***alastor**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀλᾶστωρ: an avenger. *Rare*.

1603 such Dæmons and curst fiends, whom we call *Alastoras* [Gk. acc. pl.]... The revengers of such enormities and crimes could not be forgotten: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1330.

**alaternus**, **alatern** (L = U), *sb.*: Low Lat.: name of a species of buckthorn (*Rhamnus*).

1607 a tree called *Alaternus*, which never beareth fruit but only leaves: TOPSELL, *Four-footed Beasts*, 180 (1673). [N.E.D.] 1644 I was led to a pretty garden, planted with hedges of *alaternus*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 66 (1872). 1664 Sow *Alaternus* Seeds in Cases, or open Beds: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 193 (1729). 1673 hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 364. 1767 you may transplant phillyrea, *alaternus*, yews, ever-green oaks: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man oom Gardener*, p. 108 (1803).

**alaventure**: ? fr. Fr. *à l'aventure*: at adventure, *earlier* 'at aventure' (printed 'at a venture' *I Kings*, xxii. 34, SHAKS., *II Hen. IV*, i. 1, 59), at random, at haphazard. *Obs.*, *very Rare*, *Doubtful*.

1489 al dedes of bataylle ben doon at alaventure: CAXTON, *Fayt of Armes*, ch. xxiv. sig. E vi r.

[Caxton's phrase may be for *at al aventure*, = 'at all adventure', wrongly put for the simple *at aventure*.]

**alba** (comic for *albus*), used as pl. of **album** by the pedantic valet in C. Reade's *Christie Johnstone*.

**albacore**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port.: name of a large species of tunny found in W. Indian seas, and of similar fish.

1579 the fish which is called *Albacore*, as big as a Salmon: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, ii. p. 100 (1599). 1600 *Albacoras* and *Bonitos*: *ib.*, Vol. III, p. 446. bef. 1613 The albacore that followeth night and day | The flying fish, and takes them for his prey: DENNY, *Angling*, i. 166. [Davies] 1634 Tyrannicke Fishes, Dolphins, Bonetaes, and Albicore: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 26. 1665 Dolphins, Bonetaes, Albicore, Cavalloes, Porpice, &c.: *ib.* (3rd Ed.), p. 384 (1677). 1773 The heaviest and most vigorous fish, such as bonettas and albicore: COOK, *1st Voyage*, i. 98. abt. 1760 The Albacore is another fish of much the same kind as the Bonito: GROSE, *Voyage*, Vol. I, p. 5 (1772). 1845 the flying-fish, ... with their devourers the bonitos and albicore: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 162 (2nd Ed.).

Variants, 16 c. *albacore*, 17 c. — 19 c. *albacore*, *albicore*, 19 c. *albercore*.

[Sp. *albacora*, = 'early fig' (fr. Arab. *al-bākūr*, = 'early-ripe'), also 'a large tunny' (fr. Arab. *al-bakūra*), Port. *albacor*, Fr. *albicore*.]

**albata**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: German silver, white metal.

1848 The Argentine and the albata did their best to look silvery: *Bachel. Albany*, 111. [N.E.D.]

[Fem. of *albatus*, past part. of Late Lat. *albāre*, = 'to make white'. The Classical adj. *albus* only = 'dressed in white' (*albus*).]

\***albatross** (U = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port., or Du. fr. Sp. or Port. See **alcstras**.

1. a frigate-bird, *alcstras* (2).

1732 While the Albitrosses are setting and hatching their Young, their Heads change from Brown to Scarlet, and become Brown again afterwards: MORTIMER, in *Phil. Trans.*, xxxvii. 448. [N.E.D.] 1740 their bills are narrow like those of an Albitross: ANSON, *Voyage*, p. 68 (1756).

2. Eng. name of a family of petrels, the largest and best-known kind being the *Diomedea exulans*, the greatest of oceanic birds, of white color except the back of the wing, plentiful near the Cape of Good Hope. Grew, 1681, calls it the *Man-of-War* bird. There is also a dark species *Diomedea fuliginosa*.

1672 We met with those feathered Harbingers of the Cape...Albetrosses...they have great Birds: FRYER, *E. Ind. & Persia*, 12 (1698). [Yule] 1697 They [sailors] have several other signes, whereby to know when they are near it, by the sea-fowl they meet at sea, especially the Algatrosses, a very large long-winged Bird: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, an. 1691, Vol. I, p. 531 (1699). 1726 We had not had the sight of one fish of any kind, since we were come Southward of the Straights of *Le Maire*, nor one sea-bird, except a disconsolate black Albitross, who accompanied us for several days: SHELVOCKE, *Voyage*, 72. [Yule] 1754 An albatross, a sea-fowl, was shot off the *Cape of Good Hope*, which measured 17½ feet from wing to wing: IVES, *Voyage*, 5 (1773). [*ib.*] 1798 COLERIDGE, *Anc. Mar.*

**albacore**, **albercore**: Sp. or Port. See **albacore**.

**albēdo**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Astron.*: 'whiteness', the relative amount of solar light diffused from the surface of a luminous body belonging to the solar system.

1887 a paper on the appearance presented by the satellites of Jupiter during transit, with a photometric determination of their relative albedos: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 26, p. 716/3.

\***albergo**, **alberge**, *sb.*: It.: inn, *auberge*, *q.v.* Sometimes Anglicised as *alberg(e)*.

1615 We omit to speake of the great mens Serraglios...the Alberges of Janizaries, the several Seminaries of Spachies: SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33. [Davies] 1617 three houses like Colledges, called *Albergi*, for those that make long stay in the Citie: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, p. 154. — I being lodged in the *Albergo* of the golden keyes...these *Albergi*: *ib.*, p. 155. 1639 They [the Hospitallers] were conveyed to their severall Alberges in Europe: FULLER, *Holy War*, Bk. v. ch. v. (1811). [Davies] 1673 The *Alberghi* or Halls of the eight severall Nations...of the Order...These *Albergi* are most of them fair buildings like Colledges: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 303. 1826 I got a room at the *albergo*: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 173. 1827 the Italian hotels...a few mongrel *alberghi* of intermediate rank: *English Fashionables Abroad*, Vol. I, p. 9. 1841 if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 375 (1885).

**albicore**: Fr. fr. Sp. or Port. See **albacore**.

**albiness**: Eng. See **albino**.

**albino**, *sb.* and *attrib.*: Port.

1. a human-being born with a deficiency or total lack of superficial coloring matter, having dead-white skin, whitish hair, and pink, weak eyes. Eng. fem. **albiness** (L = L).

[1601 (Beton, *temp.* Alexander the Great,) affirmeth...That in Albanie there bee a sort of people borne with eies like owles whereof the sight is fire red; who from their childhood are grey headed, and can see better by night than day: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I, p. 154.] 1777 Among the negroes of Africa, as well as the natives of the Indian islands, nature sometimes



produces a small number of individuals, with all the characteristic features and qualities of the white people of Darien. The former are called *Albinos* by the Portuguese, the latter *Kackerlakes* by the Dutch: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. iv. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 303 (1824). 1808 Her mother's first child, a girl, is also an albino...the fifth, a boy, is an albino: T. S. TRAILL, *On Albinos*, in *Phil. Trans.*, xix. 85.

## 2. any abnormally white animal or plant.

1829 The elegant *albino* [antelope] now in the Tower was brought from Bombay by Capt. Dalrymple: *Tower Menagerie*, p. 196. 1884 the following albinos and white varieties of birds and animals...a black and white water rat, and two white and two steel colour moles...a perfectly white leveret: *Camb. Chron.*

**Albion**, old name of Gt. Britain, perhaps derived from the white (Lat. *albus*) cliffs of Kent and Sussex.

abt. 1205 Albion hatte that lond: LAYAMON, *Brut*, l. 1243. 1387 Firste this ilond highte Albion, as it were the white lond, of white rokkes aboute the clyues of the see that were i-seie wide: TREvisa, *Tr. Higden's Polychr.*, Vol. II. p. 5. 1399 Albioun: CHAUCER, *To his Empty Purse*. Lenvoy. 1602 sole Monarch of all the *Albions* or great *Brittaines* Isles: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 92. 1616 For now the Gospel, like the midday sunne, | Displays his beames over all Albion: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, l. 350, p. 14 (1871). bef. 1784 O Queen of Albion, queen of isles! COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 294 (1808).

[Lat. *Albion*, Gk. Ἀλονίον. Pliny, *N. H.*, Bk. IV. ch. xvi. 30, says Britain had this distinctive name when the British Isles were called collectively *Britanniae*.]

albitross, albetross. See **albatross**.

albo: Lat. See **album**.

albcocore: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See **albacore**.

**Alborak**: Arab. *al-burāq*: name of the animal on which Mahomet rode up to heaven.

1615 BARAK, *Borak*, *Albarak*, or as the Greeks do write it Εμπαρακ, *Elmparac*, was the beast which Mohammed rode upon when he received his commission: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Truds*. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1819 The Prophet's ascent to the third heaven on the horse Borak, with a peacock's tail and a woman's face (I mean the horse): T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 197 (1820).

**albricias**, *sb.* *pl.*: Sp.: reward or largesse to the bringer of good news.

1667 Albricias, friend, for the good news I bring you: *Elvira*, ii. *init.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xv. p. 25 (1876). 1669 *Albricias*, Madam, for my good News: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 313 (1701). 1693 he presented it to the Conde, and expected, as the Castilian Phrase is, *Las Albricias*, a reward for bringing of good News: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 154, p. 147. 1696 *Albricias*, (Spanish) a word much used by Spanish Merchants, and signifying a reward of good news: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

[Port. *alviçaras* connects the word with Arab. *al-bishāra*, same sense.]

\***albūgo**, *sb.*: Lat.: a disease of the eye in which a white speck forms on the cornea; also *obs.* for **albumen** meaning 'white of egg'.

1633 [Pride] is like the albūgo, or white spot in the eye, which dimmeth our understanding: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, iii. 18 (1865). 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***album**, *albo* (⊥ ⊥), *pl.* **albums**, *sb.*: Lat. (the form *albo* is abl. of *album*, neut. of *albus*, adj., = 'white').

1. *Rom. Antig.* a white tablet on which the *prætor's* edicts and other public matters were published; hence, any official list.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. for **album amicorum** ('of friends'), a blank book for the collection of autographs, original compositions, &c.; see quotations.

1612 having at his coming out of Italy written in a German's book or *album amicorum*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 201 (1848). 1642 Some [French people] do use to have a small leger booke fairly bound up...wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time they desire him to write his name, with some short sentence, which they call *The mot of remembrance*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). 1642 It is but a dull Dutch fashion, their *albus* [i.e. 'book', suppressed] *amicorum*, to make "a dictionary of their friends names": T. FULLER, *Holy and Prof. State*, p. 151 (1841). 1647 the best satisfaction I can give my self is to expunge him quite ex albo *amicorum*, to rase him out of the catalogue of friends: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxvii. p. 389 (1678). 1651 it slept quietly among other sentences in this *Albo*: *Relig. Wotton*, sig. c 11 v<sup>o</sup> (1685). — a merry definition of an Ambassador... set down in his *Album of Friends*, after the German custom (a white Paper-book used by the Dutch for such kind of Motto's): *ib.*, sig. e 8 v<sup>o</sup>. 1707 a man of quality showed me, written in his *album*, that, &c.: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 547/2 (1869). 1748 you would do well to keep a blank paper book, which the Germans call an *Album*; and there, instead of desiring, as they do, every fool they meet with to scribble something, write down all these things: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 109, p. 237 (1774). 1832 stanzas...transcribed by Lord Byron...in an *album*: MOORE, *Life of Byron*, Vol. III. p. 245. 1840 his eldest daughter with her *album*...closed her *album*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 7 (1865). 1850

painted pictures in her *album*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 13 (1879). 1887 Mr. A. W. Franks...exhibited an *album amicorum* of Andrew Adam Hochstetter, 1688—91, containing autographs of Selden, Sir Isaac Newton...and other persons of note: *Athenæum*, Jan. 22, p. 132/2.

## 3. American for visitors' book.

4. a scrap book, a book for photographs, or any collections of card or paper.

## 5. an inscription of white letters.

1820 We observed this ridiculous *album* upon the ruins of the theatre [of a surname inscribed in white paint]: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 81.

[In *Daheim* a German suggests that the *album* of the Middle ages was the white side of the stout Spanish-Italian parchment used for *adversaria*; but any blank book is a 'white' book as contrasted with a printed book.]

**album Graecum**: Late Lat.: dried excrement of dogs, used as a drug for inflammation of the throat; *lit.* 'Greek white'.

1670 That *Album Graecum* was a Salve of my invention: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 16. 1709 that noble remedy which the apothecaries call *album Graecum*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Jan. 17. Wks., Vol. II. p. 82 (1854). 1738 *Album Graecum*, dogs white dung, is a medicinal drug, in the present practice, used with honey, to cleanse and deterge, chiefly in inflammations of the throat; and that principally outwardly, as a plaister: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**albūmen**, *sb.*: Lat.: white of egg; also a name of the nitrogenous substances *albumins* (of which white of egg is the purest form known, and *serum* another form), constituents of animal and vegetable tissues and fluids; *Bot.* the nutritive substance about the embryo of many seeds.

1599 Take...the Albumen of 4 Egges: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physic*, 52/1. [N. E. D.] 1667 the Leaves being formed out of the substance of the Root, as a Chick out of the Albumen: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 25, p. 457. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1887 He held that...nitrogenous bodies, like albumen, were true flesh formers: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3 p. 300/1.

**albumum**, *sb.*: Lat.: sap-wood, the whiter, softer wood of exogenous trees, between the inner bark and the heart-wood.

[1601 In most trees next to the skin lieth the fat: this is nought else but that white sap, which of the colour [*albus*] is called in Latin Albumum: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. vi. ch. 38, Vol. I. p. 486.] 1791 Sap-wood or albumum: E. DARWIN, *Bot. Gard.*, i. 96. [N. E. D.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* bef. 1852 To...strip off its dark bark in two half cylinders. These...bound firmly together with withes made of the albumum, formed a rough sort of tubular coffin: COL. KANE, in *The Mormons*, 191 (3rd Ed.).

Alcaaba: Arab. See **Caaba**.

alcade: Sp. See **alcalde**.

**alcaic** (= ⊥ ⊥), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Alcaicus*.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to the Greek poet Alcaeus (Ἀλκαῖος) or to metres ascribed to or invented by him.

bef. 1637 take th' Alcaick lute: B. JONSON, *To Himself*. [J.] 1696 *Alcaic Verse*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 Nor must I forget thanking you for your little Alcaic fragment: WEST, in *Gray's Letters*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1819). 1797 *Alcaic Ode*: *Encyc. Brit.* 1886 On the alcaic metre Mr. Roby refers to his *School Gr.*: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, vii. p. 123.

2. *sb.* (generally *pl.*): a metre, verse, or strophe named from Alcaeus, an ode in such a metre.

1630 if a Poet should examine thee | Of Numbers, Figures, Trimeters, Alcaicks, | Hexameters...Allegories and Allusions: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Oo 5 v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1797 four verses, the two first of which are always Alcaics of the first kind;...the fourth verse is an Alcaic of the second kind: *Encyc. Brit.* 1854 Jolly verses! Haven't I translated them into Alcaics? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 194 (1879). 1886 This [metre] serves to render alike alcaics, sapphics, asclepiads of several kinds: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 487/1. 1886 I think I have now noticed all the metres which occur in Tennyson except his alcaics: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, vii. p. 122.

**alcaiceria**, *sb.*: Sp.: market-place for raw silk, bazaar.

1629 [See **alcazar**]. 1662 a great square arched Building, called *Kaiserie*, where are sold all the precious Commodities of the Country: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Olearius*, v. p. 178 (1669). 1829 its alcaiceria or bazar, crowded with silks and cloth of silver and gold, with jewels and precious stones: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. ii. p. 26 (1850).

Variants, *kaiserie*, *alcayceria*, *alcazar* (by confusion with that totally distinct word).

[From *al-gaiṣārīya*, = 'a bazaar', fr. Gk. *καυραρεία*, = 'hall of Caesar', i.e. 'privileged'.]

alcaide: Sp. See **alcayde**.

\***alcalde**, *alcade* (= ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Sp.: chief magistrate of a town.

abt. 1665 the sixteenth [we had sight] of an Island, called Margarita, where we were entertained by the Alcalde: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*,



p. 25 (1878). **1600** the kings *Alcalde mayor* or chiefe Justice: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 390. — the *Alcalde*: *ib.*, p. 507. **1612** There is a Regent, sixe Councillors and foure Alcaldes, or Provosts, they take knowledge of suites both civill and criminal: E. GRIMSTONE, *Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, p. 1339. **1620** The Alcalde or Chief Justice, would have had me along with him to the Town-Jayl: W. LITGOW, *Racking at Malaga*, p. 196 (Repr. in *Phan. Brit.*, 1732). **1625** In them are the Kings Counsellors, to whom both Ciuill & Criminal Causes are committed; but with appellation in Ciuill Cases to the *Ojedor*, (certaine Commissioners) and in Criminal to the *Alcaldes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 83. **1673** The chief Officer in each town to determine all civil and criminal causes is the *Alcalde*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 490. **1696** *Alcalde*, (*Span.*) the Sheriff or Officer of a town, whose Office is to weigh Bread and other Provisions: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1753** ALCAID, (*Cycl.*) in matters of policy, an officer of justice among the Moors, Spaniards and Portuguese. The word is also written *Alcade*, *Alcalde* and *Alcayd*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1846** Captain Turner was sent to the village to inform the alcalde that the colonel wished to see him and the head men of the town: *Reconnaissance*, fr. *Port Leavenworth*, p. 26 (1848). **1875** a squadron of Hussars... escorted the Alcalde and civil officers to the scene of action to open the Fair: *Times*, Murcia Fair, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

[From Arab. *al-qādī*, = 'the judge' (*cadi*, *q. v.*). The form *alcalde* is Fr. fr. Sp. *alcalde*. Chambers, in the above quotation, and 1738, *s. v. alcalde*, confuses *alcalde* with *alcayde*.]

alcali. See alkali.

\**alcanna*, *alcana*, *sb.*: Arab. or It. fr. Arab.: an oriental shrub, the young shoots and leaves of which are used by Eastern nations to dye parts of the body (see *henna*), the Egyptian privet, *Lawsonia inermis*, Order *Lythraceae*.

**1615** there is a certaine tree called *Alchan*, by the *Arabs*: the leaves thereof being dried and reduced into powder, do die reddish yellow... The women with it doe die their haire and nailes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 137. **1646** that *Alcanna* being green, will suddenly infect the nailes and other parts with a durable red: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 314 (1686). **1665** They paint their nailes and hands with *Alcanna* or *Chan-powder* into a red or tawny colour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 297 (1677).

[From Arab. *al-hinnā*, = 'the henna shrub', or fr. It. *alcanna*, not fr. Sp. *alheña*.]

*alcarraza*, *sb.*: Sp.: a porous earthen vessel for cooling water by evaporation.

**1801** There is a kind of earthen vessels, called *Alcarrazes*, used in Spain for cooling the water intended to be drunk: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., *s. v. Pottery*. **1818** The Moors introduced into Spain a sort of unglazed earthen jugs named... *alcarrazas*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., III. 257.

[Arab. *al-karrāz*, = 'the narrow-mouthed cruise'.]

*alcatifa*, *sb.*: Port or Arab. See quotations. Anglicised as *alcatif*, perhaps through Du. *alcatief*, *alcatijven* (pl.) or Fr. *alcatif*.

**1598** Out of the country named *Coracone* and *Dias*, and other places, [come] great store of rich Tapestry & Couerlets which are called *Alcatiffas*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. 6, p. 151. — They make likewise many carpets called *Alcatiffas*: *ib.*, p. 191. **1662** cover'd with the richest Tapistry, or *Alcatif* of Persia: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 28 (1669).

[Arab. *al*, = 'the', *qatifa*, = 'carpet', or 'coverlet with a long pile'.]

*alcstras*, -z, -sh, -ce, *sb.*: Sp. or Port.: a sea-bird.

1. a large web-footed bird of Order *Steganopodes*, as a pelican, or a cormorant (Fam. *Pelecanidae*), or a gannet (Fam. *Sulidae*), or even a gull or sea-mew (Fam. *Laridae*, Order *Gaviae*).

**1555** In these regions there are likewise found certeyn foules or byrdes which the Indians caule *Alcatras*. These are much bygger than geese. The greatest parte of theyr fethers are of russet colour, and in some partes yelow. Theyr bylles or beakes are of two spannes in length and verye large neare to the heade and growynge smaule towards the poynte...lyke a foule called by Flemings *Haina*: R. EDEN, *Tr. Oviedo's Summarie*, p. 191. **abt. 1565** sea birds as we call them Ganets, but by the Portingals also called *Alcatrasses*: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 15 (1878). **1600** certaine ships... carrying on their prowes the pictures of certaine birds called *Alcatrasses*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 16. — They sawe shippes on the sea coast, which bare *Alcatrasses* or Pellicanes of golde and siluer in their prowes: *ib.*, p. 381. **1625** a grey fowle, the Pinions whereof are blacke, which the Portugals call *Alcatrasses*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 276.

2. name given by English to the frigate-bird or man-of-war-bird of the same order as the pelican (Fam. *Frigatidae*).

**1593–1622** The alcatrace is a sea-fowle different to all that I have seene, either on the land or in the see. His head like to the head of a gull, but his bill like unto a snytes bill, somewhat shorter and in all places alike. He is almost like a heronshaw...He is all blacke of the colour of a crow...He soareth the highest of any fowle I have seene: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § xix. p. 153 (1878). **1604** Most like to that sharpe-sighted Alcatras, That beates the aire above the liquid Glasse: DRAYTON, *Owle*, 549. [N. E. D.] **1625** The other foule called *Alcatrassi* is a kind of Hawke that lieth by fishing: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 132. **1665** Pellican, Ostrich, Piatados, Altatraces, Vultures, Eagles, Cranes, and Cormorants: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677).

3. the albatross (*q. v.*).

**1598** some birds which they call *Alcatraces*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 248 (1885).

[Orig. meaning *pelican*, applied by voyagers to sundry large sea-birds of at least three distinct orders. According to Devic Port. *alcatraz* is a variation of Port. *alcatruz*, = 'a pelican', sometimes 'a gannet', orig. 'a bucket' of a *noria* or water-wheel for irrigation, Sp. *alcaduz* and *arcaduz*, fr. Arab. *al-qādūs*, which in turn is Gk. *kādos*. The Arabs now call the pelican *saggā*, = 'water carrier', from the idea that it carries water in the pouch of its great beak. *Alcatraz* was changed in Dutch or English to *albitros* (in Eng. 17 c. *alगतross*), *albetross*, *albatross*, and applied to *Diomedea*, very large sea-birds allied to petrels (order *Tubinares*).]

*alcavala*, *sb.*: Sp.: an *ad valorem* (*q. v.*) duty of ten per cent. or more formerly charged in Spain and its colonies on all transfers of property.

**1594** And yet pay they [Naples, Sicily, Milan] no one penny of that ancient great imposition used in Spaine, called the *Alcavalla*, which is the tenth penny of al that is bought and sold: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. II. ch. ix. p. 108. **1598** there is in the foresayd kingdomes of Castile an old rent of the crowne, instituted by ancient kinges called *Alcavalla* conteyning a certayne tribute upon things that are sold and bought: — *Ward-Word to Hist. Watch-Word*, Pt. VIII. p. 115. **1598** Of all goods, merchandises... it is the custome in Spaine to pay the tenth pennie to the King... this tenth pennie is called *Alcaval*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. IV. p. 451. **1612** His intent was to demand the subsidie called *Alcavala* throughout the whole realme: E. GRIMSTONE, *Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XIV. p. 596. **1846** The alcavalas of the grandmasterships of the military orders: PRESCOTT, *Ferd. & Isab.*, III. xvi. 167. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 16 c. *alcavalla*, *alcaval*.

[Sp. *alcabala*, *alcavala*. Low Lat. same forms (see Du Cange, who refers its institution to Alphonso XI., 1342) fr. Arab. *al-qabālah*, = 'the impost'. Not connected with A. S. *gafol*, = 'tribute', but probably, as Dozy argues, with Eng. *gabel*, *gavel*, = 'toll, custom', Fr. *gabelle*, = 'tax, salt-tax', Sp. *gabala*, = 'excise'.]

alcayceria: Sp. See *alcaiceria*.

\**alcayde*, *alcaid*, *sb.*: Sp.: governor of a fortress or prison, governor.

**1599** The *alcaide* or gouernour: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. II. p. 189. — an *Alcaide*: *ib.*, p. 65. **1600** a certaine Alcaide in Tigumedet: JOHN PORRY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 368. **1612** That within certaine dayes after the conclusion of the treaty, King Mahomet the little, or his Alcaydes, should deliver up the Fortresse of *Alhambra*: E. GRIMSTONE, *Tr. Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XXIII. p. 940. **1625** the *Alcaide*, or gouernour came aboard our ship: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 88. — an *Alcaide*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. VI. p. 853. — the *Alcayda*: *ib.*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 247. **1672** And faithful *Selin* for *Alcaide* I chuse: DRYDEN, *Cong. of Granada*, I. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 409 (1701). **1673** In Castile, *Granada*, &c. the greater Cities have a *Corregidor*, and the lesser an *Alcayde*, who administers justice: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 683. **1716** several of his Alcaydes, or governors of provinces: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 436 (1856). **1818** a native Indian rises by low arts to petty power, and becomes the alcaide, the magistrate, or loyal man of the colonial government: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. III. p. 136 (1819). **1832** she was the daughter of the alcayde of a frontier fortress: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 273.

[Old Sp. *alcayde*, Sp. *alcaide*, fr. Arab. *al-qā'id*, = 'the leader'.]

\**alcazar*, *sb.*: Sp.: a palace, fortress; also (rarely) a bourse, exchange, bazaar, by confusion with *alcaiceria*.

**1615** ALCASAR, *Alkazar*, The palace, the kings house: There are diuerse places of this name in Africa: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. **1629** Their *Alcasar* or *Burse* is walled about: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 873 (1884). **1830** A meeting is held at the Alcasar every Saturday: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 308 (2nd Ed.). **1832** nor is there a ruined alcazar in a city but has its golden tradition: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 163.

[Arab. *al-qaṣr*, fr. Lat. *castrum*, = 'fortified camp'.]

*alcazava*, -aba, *sb.*: Arab. *al-qaṣaba*: fortress.

**1594** I saw the same come into the *Alcasava* with mine owne eies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1599). **1829** near the sea, on a high mound, stood the Alcazaba or citadel: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. III. p. 303 (1850).

*alcē*, *alcēs*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄλκη*: an elk; also, as in Phillips, Pliny's *achlis* of Scandinavia said to have no joints in its legs (Holland's 'machlis'), which however may be, as in Phillips (1678), the elk, though Pliny makes it distinct.

**1540** he hunted the hart, and the bestes named *Alces*: ELYOT, *Im. Govern.ance*, p. 49. **1601** a certaine beaste, called the *Alce*, very like to an horse, but that his eares are longer: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8. ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 200. **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

alchan: Arab. See *alcanna*, *khan*.



\***alchemist** (ˌ ɪ ˈ ɪ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a student of alchemy, one who experiments on metals, a professed adept at difficult transmutations of substances. See **chemist**.

1527 wayes out of nombre wherof the alchemystes aparte can testyfy: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. a i v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1563 let it remayne in the warme water (the Alchymistes call it *Balneum Marie*) a whole daye: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 20 v<sup>o</sup>. 1577 it is not in vain that the Alchymistes doeth saie, that the matter of the Gold, is the Quicksilver, and the Sulphur: that is to saie, the Quicksilver the matter, and the Sulphur the former, and maker: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 30 v<sup>o</sup>. 1580 a greates Alchymiste: — *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 117 v<sup>o</sup>. 1595 To solemnize this day the glorious sun | Stays in his course and plays the alchemist, | Turning with splendour of his precious eye | The meagre cloddy earth to glittering gold: SHAKS., *K. John*, iii. 1. 78. 1602 all...right Alchymists, that is, *sance peeres in all things are the fathers of the society*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 16. 1667 nor wonder, if by fire | Of sooty coal th' empyric alchemist | Can turn, or holds it possible to turn, | Metals of drossiest ore to perfect gold, | As from the mine: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 440.

[From Old Fr. *alkemiste*, *alquemiste* (fr. Late Lat. *alchymista*), for *alchymister*, the earlier adaptation of the same Fr. word. For the etym. of *alchemy*, see **chemist** and **elixir**.]

**Alchochoden, Alcohoden**, *sb.*: Arab. fr. Pers.: *Astrol*.

1615 [See **almuten**]. 1652 the true Alchochoden, or Giver of Years: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. B 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1819 ALCOHODEN, an Arabic name for the Hyleg: J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.*

[*Alcocoden* (Bonatti, *Liber Introduct.*, Basil, 1550: see Z D M G, XVIII. 194)=Pers. *kad-khodā*,='house-lord', 'lord of the mansion', with Arab. *al*,='the', prefixed and quasi-Latino-Gk. acc. termination.]

**Alcides**: Lat. fr. Gk.: patronymic of **Hercules**, *q. v.*, fr. the name of his mother's husband's father, **Alcaeus** (Ἀλκαῖος).

1589 as if another *Alcides* (the arme-strong darling of the doubled night) by wrestling with snakes in his swaddling cloutes, should prophetic to the world the approaching wonders of his prowess: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 56 (1880). 1590 Hang up your weapons on Alcides' post(s) [Pillars of Hercules]: MARLOWE, *J. Tamburl.*, v. ii. p. 38/1 (1858). 1830 like another Alcides, one of the party throws it [a lion's skin] over his shoulders: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 133 (2nd Ed.).

**Alcina**, a fairy of Italian romance, in Bojardo's and Ariosto's poems.

1814 The scene, though pleasing, was not quite equal to the gardens of Alcina: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 97.

**Alcinous**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀλκίνοος: king of the Phaeacians, whose gardens are celebrated in Homer's *Odyssey*.

1667 Spot more delicious than those gardens feign'd | Or of reviv'd Adonis, or renown'd | Alcinous: MILTON, *P. L.*, ix. 441 (1770).

**alcion**. See **halcyon**.

**Alcocoden, Alcohoden**: Pers. See **Alchochoden**.

\***alcohol** (ˌ ɪ ˈ ɪ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat.

1. a mineral powder, used in the East to stain the eyelids, consisting of antimony or trisulphide (sulphuret) of antimony or of galena. See **kohl**.

1543 brayed finely, vnto the lykenes of alcoholl: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liii v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1615 they put between the eyelids and the eye a certaine blacke powder with a fine long pensil, made of a minnall brought from the kingdome of *Pes*, and called *Alkohole*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 67 (1632). 1665 Their Eye-lids are coloured cole-black with...that mineral *Alcohole* which...the *Medes* used to paint their Faces with: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 300 (1677).

2. fine powder produced by trituration or sublimation.

1605 If this glasse be made most thinne in alchool: TIMME, *Quersit.*, i. xvi. 83. [N. E. D.] 1738 *Alcohol* is sometimes also used for a very fine impalpable powder: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

3. the result of distillation (as if the sublimation of a fluid); *esp.* of the distillation of wine, *i. e.* spirits of wine, hence the spirit or intoxicating principle contained in wine and other fermented liquors. In Organic Chemistry the name is extended to compounds of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, similar to anhydrous spirits of wine, C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O, called ethyl-alcohol or (absolute) alcohol.

1672 Assisted by the *Alcool* of Wine: *Phil. Trans.*, vii. 5059. [N. E. D.] 1678 *Alcoholization*...in Liquids, is the depriving of *Alcohols* or *Spirits* of their flegm or waterish part: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 ALCOHOL, or ALKOOL, in chymistry, an Arabic term, chiefly understood of the purest spirit of wine, raised, or rectified by repeated distillations to its utmost subtilty, and perfection; so that if fire be set thereto, it burns wholly away, without leaving the least phlegm or faeces behind: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1753 ALCOHOL is also used, by modern chemists, for any fine highly rectified spirit: *ib.*, Suppl. 1869 hydrocarbons, alcohols, acids, &c.: WATTS, *Dict. Chem.*, vi. 193. 1873 Alcohol can be built up artificially from its elements: WILLIAMSON, *Chem.*, § 227. 1883 Bibulants will even buy alcohol, dilute it and drink it: *Boston Herald*.

3 a. *Metaph.* quintessence, essence, essential spirit.

1830 Intense selfishness, the alcohol of egotism: COLERIDGE, *Lect. Shaks.*, II. 117. [N. E. D.]

3 b. *loosely*, strong drink, spirituous liquor.

1818 He...bolted the alcohol, to use the learned phrase, and withdrew: SCOTT, *Hrt. Midl.*, xxviii.

[Late Lat. *alcohol*, fr. Arab. *al-kohl*,='the stibium'.]

**alconde**, *sb.*: Sp.: for *conde*, Sp.,='count', 'earl', with *al*, Arab.,='the', prefixed. *Obs.*, *Rare*.

abt. 1486 Proves of Knighthode done before alcondis in honour of renowne: *Bk. St. Albans Heraldry* (Dallaway, App. 71). [N. E. D.]

\***Alcoran**<sup>1</sup> (ˌ ɪ ˈ ɪ ˌ), *sb.*: Arab.: 'the reading', the sacred book of the Mohammedans, the **Koran**, *q. v.*; a copy of the said book; also *Metaph.* Hence, *alcoran(n)ish*, *alcoranist*, *alcoranic*.

abt. 1386 The mooder of the Sowdan...seyde...The hooly lawes of oure Alcoran | Yeuen by goddes message [v. l. messenger] Makomete: CHAUCER, *Man of Law's Tale*, 332. abt. 1400 Now because that I have spoken of Sarazines and of here Contree, now 3if jee will knowe a party of here Lawe and of here Beleve, I schalle telle 3ou, afre that here Book, that is clept Alcoran, tellethe: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xii. p. 131 (1839). — the Alcoran seythe also of the day of Doom, how God schal come to deme alle maner of folk: *ib.*, p. 133. 1560 whatever assurance the papists have for their religion, the same has the Turk for the maintenance of the Alcorane: KIRK, in Burnet's *Hist. Ref.*, VI. 532 (Pocock). 1593 The fewes *Thalmud*, the next neighbour to the Turkes *Alcoran*: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, Wks., II. 148 (Grosart). 1598 the great Turkes...by their law of *Alcoran*: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 348. 1599 the captaine taking the *Alcoran* out of the chest: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 212. 1615 ALPVRKAN, *Alphorkan*, *Furkan*, *Forchan*, the booke of the Law of Mohammed, that is the same that Alcoran is: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* 1616 soule-profaning Turkish Alcheron: R. G., *Times' Whistle*, I. 188, p. 9 (1871). 1625 the *Kurawan*, that is, the *Alcoran*, (as wee call it): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1607. 1630 His *Alcoran*, his *Moskies* are whim-whams, False bug-bear babies: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 6 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1644 that policie where-with the Turk upholds his *Alcoran* by the prohibition of Printing: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 66 (1668). 1646 Mahomet, who us'd to preach this Doctrine That there was a *Devill* in every berry of the grape, and therefore absolutely interdicted the use of wine in his *Alchoran*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 129. 1672 Swear on the *Alcoran* your Cause is right: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 460 (1701). 1679 As Mahomet (*your Chief*) began | To mix them in the *Alchoran*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 141. 1684 the *Al-coucoran*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 235. 1712 the Grand Signior, who is obliged, by an express Command in the *Alcoran*, to learn and practise some Handycraft Trade: *Spectator*, No. 353, Apr. 16, p. 516/1 (Morley). 1742 The *Alcoran* hath few or no express cases, or rules, such as, being plain and direct, deserve to be termed laws: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 386 (1826). 1780 ancient *Alcorans* could not foresee modern contingencies: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858). 1788 the cession of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the *Alcoran*, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma*: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 73/1. 1829 would you call him Christian, when you knew that he still made the *Alcoran* the guide of his conduct: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. v. p. 356/2. 1830 The sole guide of law and interpretation being the *Alcoran*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 318 (2nd Ed.).

1550 The Alcoran of the Barefote Friars: E. ALBERUS, *Title*. bef. 1658 These Orders were generally enjoyed by our English *Mahomet*, through all the Provinces of his Conquest, and were framed according to the Law of his bloody *Alchoran*: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 457 (1687). — A *Text* on which we find no Gloss at all | But in the *Alcoran* of Goldsmiths Hall! *ib.*, p. 233.

1665 The Carcasses of some Alchoranish Doctors: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 129 (1677). 1753 The Persians are generally alcoranists, as admitting the alcoran only for their rule of faith: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**alcoran**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Pers. fr. Arab. See quotations.

1625 These frames doe the Arabians and Persians in their owne language, call Chilmirana: which is as much as if you should say in Spanish, Quarenta columnas, or Alcoranes: for so they call those high narrow steeples, which the Arabians haue in their Mesquites: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1533. 1665 one [tower] is square above fifty foot high in the body, and above, spiring in two slender but aspiring *Alcoranes* of wood, being round and coupled at the top, garnished with great art and cost, very near as high as *Pauls* in London: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 129 (1677). — the *Alcoranes*, *i. e.* high slender Turrets which the *Mahometans* usually erect for use and ornament near their *Mesquits*, they term these *Minars*, *i. e.* Towers: *ib.*, p. 142. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[Quite distinct from **Alcoran**<sup>1</sup>, perhaps *al-qorūn*,='the horns', or *al-qirān*,='the vertices'.]

**alcornoco, alcornoque**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *alcornoque*: 'cork-oak', the young bark of which is used in tanning; also, in commerce, the name of various S. American trees having similar bark. Sometimes used for the bark itself, and once at least (perhaps owing to a false connection of *alcorn*- with *acorn*) for the acorn of the cork-oak (*Quercus suber*).

1625 certaine knops like vnto *Alcornocques* or *Acornes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1695. 1866 *Alcornoco* or *Alcornoque* Bark, the bark of several species of *Byrronima*; the *Alcornoque* of Spain is the bark of the cork-tree: *Treas. Bot.*, 35. [N. E. D.]

**alcorza**, *sb.*: Sp. (Arab. *al-qorça*): a kind of pastry or sweetmeat.

1616 All the deare secrets, to know how to make | *Pastillos* of the Dutchesse of Braganza, | *Coquettas*, *Almoiananas*, *Mantecadas*, | *Alcoreas*, *Mustaccioli*;



or say it were | The *Peladore of Isabella, or balls* | Against the itch, or *aqua naja*: B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631-40).

alcyon: Gk. See *halcyon*.

aldea, alde, dea, sb.: Port. and Sp. fr. Arab. *al-dai'a*: village, hamlet.

1625 the Gournour appointed them a more convenient place at a small *Aldea* two Course off... Neare this Village... lieth a small *Aldea* on the Riuer banke very pleasant: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 423. Candere, a roguish dirtie *Aldea*: *ib.*, p. 429. — lodged neere vnto a *Dea* called *Malgec*: *ib.*, p. 522. 1780 The Coast between these is filled with Aldees, or villages of the Indians: DUNN, *New Directory*, 110 (5th Ed.). [Yule] 1864 towards the aldeia or Indian part of the town: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. viii. p. 209. — the town and the aldeia or village: *ib.*, ch. vi. p. 148.

\**Aldus Manutius*, a celebrated printer of Venice of the 16 c. (d. 1515) whose editions (*Aldine*) are highly prized. Hence, owing to Pickering's application of the term *Aldine* to his own imitations of Aldus' small handy volumes, other publishers have called neat handy volumes *Aldine*.

1819 at a loss for the verse and chapter whence my epigram is taken. I am sorry I have not my Aldus with me, that I might satisfy your curiosity: Tr. West, in Gray's *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 26. 1850 In this were displayed black-letter volumes and books in the clear pale types of Aldus and Elzevir: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879).

alea belli incerta, phr.: Lat.: the hazard (*lit.* 'die') of war (is) uncertain.

1659 N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 233/1 (1865).

Alectō, Alectō: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀλεκτῶ: 'the ceaseless'; one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes, the avenging powers of Greek Mythology. Cf. VIRG., *Aen.*, VII. 323 ff.

1584 Such false dissembling men, stoong with Alectos dart: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 50 (1880). abt. 1591 Fiery mind inflam'd with a look, enrag'd as Alecto: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 309/2, l. 18 (1861). 1597 Rouse up revenge from ebon den with fell Alecto's snake: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 5. 39.

Alectryōn: Gk. ἀλεκτρύων: a cock. Gk. Mythol.: a youth who was changed into a cock.

1873 The crowing cock, The Alectryon of the farmyard and the flock: LONGFELLOW, *Emma & Eginh.*, 110. [N. E. D.]

alegarto, alegator: Sp. See *alligator*.

Aleikoum: Arab. See *Salaam aleikoum*.

alemort: Eng. fr. Fr. See *à la mort*.

aleph, sb.: Heb. אֵלֶף: the first letter of Semitic alphabets, whence Gk. ἄλφα, *alpha*; the word means 'ox'. In Arabic the corresponding letter is *alif*.

1665 Rabbi Elias... from the first verse of the first chapter of *Genesis* where the letter *Aleph* is six times found, cabalistically concludes that the World shall endure just six thousand years, *Aleph* in computation standing for a thousand: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 123 (1677). 1839 a young lady with... a figure like the letter *Alif*: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 138.

alepine, alapeen, sb.: Eng. fr. Syr.: a mixed stuff of wool and silk or of cotton and mohair, named from Aleppo, whence the adj. *Alepine*, HAKLUYT, *Voy.*, Vol. II. i. p. 272. For the sb. use cf. *Ormuzenes*, *ib.*, ix. p. 1432.

1753 To 1½ yds. white Alapeen, ss.: Mr. Honner's Ledger, in J. Forster's *Life of Goldsmith*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 38 (1876).

alerce, sb.: Sp.: larch, applied to an American species of pine akin to the European larch. Properly 'cedar', Arab. *al-arza*.

1845 On the higher parts, brushwood takes the place of larger trees, with here and there a red cedar or an alerce pine: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiii. p. 281 (and Ed.), — a troop of fine mules bringing alerce-planks and corn from the southern plains: *ib.*, ch. xiv. p. 298.

alert (= ㄥ): Eng. fr. It. and Fr.

1. adv.: on the watch.

1598 *Alerta*, an Italian word, used vnto the souldiers, when there is any suspicion of the enemy, and signifieth to be watchfull, carefull, and ready: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. 1618 The prince finding his rutters alert (as the Italians say): R. WILLIAMS, *Act. Low Countr.*, p. 27. [T.]

2. adj.: active, observant, brisk, ready for action.

1712 I saw an *alerte* young Fellow: *Spectator*, No. 403, June 12, p. 584/1 (Morley). bef. 1782 th' alert | And nimble motion of those restless joints: COWPER, *Task*, Bk. III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 95 (1808).

3. sb.: *Mil.* a call to look out for an attack, and in adverbial phr. 'on the alert' (= on the 'on the erta').

1796 The troops were... kept constantly on the *Alerte*: *Campaigns*, 1793-4, II. vi. 37. [N. E. D.] 1803 I am glad to find that you have given the Enemy an *Alert*: WELLINGTON, in *Gurwood's Despatch*, II. 286. [N. E. D.] 1819 with a race like the Mamlukes, whose chiefs, as well as meanest individuals, were always required to be on the alert, and ready alike for attack: T. HOPE, *Anast.*,

Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1820). 1874 A mind ever on the alert for novelty of study and treatment: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, IV. 71.

[From It. *all'erta*, = 'on the watch' (-tower), whence Fr. *alerte*.]

Alexander<sup>1</sup> (ㄥ = ㄥ = ㄥ): Eng. fr. Lat. (fr. Gk. Ἀλέξανδρος, = 'defending-men'): Alexander the Great, King of Macedonia, B.C. 336-323, who utterly overthrew the Persian Empire B.C. 333-330; representative of conquest and the highest sovereignty. He died aged 32.

abt. 1520 With grace ended in freedom as Alexander: *Calisto and Melibaea*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1876). abt. 1582 A great Alexander: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 154 (1880). 1599 Fathers, that, like so many Alexanders, | Have... fought: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, III. i. 19. 1621 another Hector, an Alexander, a goodly man, a demi-god: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 441 (1827). 1663 The whole world was not half so wide | To Alexander, when he cri'd [because no empires were left for him to conquer]: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. III. p. 240. 1714 the poor Ambition of a *Cæsar* or an Alexander: *Spectator*, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/2 (Morley).

Alexander<sup>2</sup>, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: short for *bord d'Alexandre* (g.v.), striped silk from Alexandria.

Alexander(s), alysaunder, sb.: fr. Mediaeval Lat. *Petroselinum Alexandrinum* (or *Macedonicum*), name of horse-parsley, *Smyrniolum olusatrum*, of the order *Apiaceae*, formerly used instead of celery. Evidently named after Alexander<sup>1</sup>.

abt. 1300 With alisaundre thare-to, ache ant anys: In Wright's *Lyric P.*, v. 26. [N. E. D.] 1440 Alysaunder, herbe, or stanmarche, *Macedonia*: *Prompt. Parv.* 1540 Take Hilworte, Alysaunder, Persly, Louage, red Fenel: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. 1 r. 1578 *Hipposelinum agreste*, that is wilde Alexander: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. v. ch. xlix. p. 613. 1664 Sow also... *Sellery*, *Smailage*, *Alisanders*, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 195 (1729). 1767 Alexanders, a sallad and culinary herb of biennial growth, with stalky trifoliate leaves, not now in much request: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 649/1 (1803).

Variants, *alexandre*, *alisaundre*, *alysaunder*, *allis*-, *alys*-, *ales*-, *alis*-, *ander*(s).

Alexander's foot, old name of Pellitory of Spain.\*

1597 In French *Pied d'Alexandre*, that is to saie, *Pes Alexandrinus*, or Alexanders foote: GERARD, *Herball*, 619. [N. E. D.] 1678 *Alexander's Foot*, a Plant, whose root resembles a foot: PHILLIPS.

Alexandrian: Alexandrine (g.v.); also Bot. *Alexandrian laurel*, unscientific popular name of *Ruscus racemosus*, a plant of the lily family.

1664 *Jacobaea Marina*, *Alexandrian Laurel*, *Oleanders*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). 1738 Chapman's translation of Homer consists wholly of Alexandrians: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1753 He had been deceived in supposing the alexandrian verses to have corresponded to the ancient heroics: *ib.*, Suppl. 1797 ALEXANDRIAN, or Alexandrine, in poetry, a kind of verse consisting of twelve, or of twelve and thirteen syllables alternately: *Encyc. Brit.*

Alexandrine (ㄥ = ㄥ = ㄥ), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. adj.: applied to verses of six iambs, such as French heroic verses and the last line of the Spenserian stanza.

1589 verses Alexandrins: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xix. p. 57 (1868).

2. sb.: an Alexandrine line or verse.

1667 they write in Alexandrins or Verses of six feet: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 6 r. 1709 A needless Alexandrine ends the song, | That, like a wounded snake, drags its slow length along: POPE, *Critic.*, 356, Wks., Vol. I. p. 129 (1757). 1738 ALEXANDRIN, or ALEXANDRIAN, in poetry, the name of a kind of verse, which consists of twelve, and thirteen syllables, alternately; the rest, or pause being always on the sixth syllable: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1825 I like these rattling rolling Alexandrines: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxvi. p. 104/2 (1868).

[Either from Alexander the Great on whom several early French poets wrote in this metre, or from one of these poets, Alexandre Paris.]

alexicacon, -kakon, sb.: Gk.: warding off evil, a preservative against evil, a panacea.

1657 those wise physicians, who giving ἀλεξικακα, do not only expel the poison, but strengthen the stomach: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 98 (1872).

[Gk. ἀλεξικακον, neut. of adj. -κακος.]

alexipharmac, sb.: Gk. ἀλεξιφάρμακον: 'keeping off poison'; an antidote, a counter-poison. Anglicised as *alexipharmac*, and the corrupted form *alexipharmic*.

1563 any medicine or alexipharmac against venome: T. GALE, *Treat. Guneshot*, fol. 4 v. — giue the patient some antidotum or Alexipharmacum, agaynst venome bothe inwardly and outwardly: — *Enchirid.*, fol. 8 v. 1639 let a good Alexipharmac or Preservative against poysen bee given the sicke: J. WOODALL, *Surg. Mate*, p. 95. 1654 any medicine or Alexipharmac against venom: R. T., *Descript. of Little-World*, p. 56. 1880 A quack doctor Buona fede Vitali, who, after wandering through Asia, had made his fortune in Italy by the alexipharmac which he sold in the streets: VERNON LEE, *18th Cent. in Italy*, ch. vi. p. 251.



**alexiterium**, *pl.* **alexiteria**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀλεξήριον: a safeguard, protection (against contagion or poison).

1671 Alexipharmaks, called also Alexiteria, are such as resist poison: SALMON, *Syn. Med.*, III. xvi. 366. 1684 No Alexiterium for a pestilential poison: Tr. *Bonet's Merc. Compit.*, VI. 211. [N. E. D.]

\***alfalfa**, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a kind of lucern; used almost exclusively in, or in reference to, the United States.

1845 all below is of as bright a green as verdigris, from the beds of alfalfa, a kind of clover: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 339 (2nd Ed.). abt. 1850 Our mules pricked up their ears, and with visions of infinite alfalfa before them, broke into a lively trot: SQUIER, *Trav. in Peru*, p. 475.

[The Sp. variant *alfalfe* shows that *alfalfa* is a corruption of Arab. *al-faṣṣaḥ*, = 'lucern'.]

**alfandica**, **alfantica**, *sb.*: Arab.: a custom house, and resort for foreign merchants in an oriental port.

1598 the Alсандega [read Alfundega], or Custome house: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 273 (1885). 1599 when we came out of prison we went to the Alfandica, where we continued eight weekes with the English marchants: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. II. p. 203. 1625 Neare to the Castle is the *Alphandica*, where there is a paire of staires for lading and vnlading of goods: within are roomes for keeping goods till they be cleared: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 423. — an *Alfundeca* for Barbarian Merchants: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. VI. p. 872. 1629 The *Alfantica* [in Morocco] is also a place of note, because it is ironvined with a great wall, wherein lye the goods of all the Merchants securely guarded: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 870 (1884). 1797 ALFANDIGA, the name of the customhouse at Lisbon: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Arab. *al-fondūq*, = 'the inn', fr. Gk. πανδοχείον or πανδοκείον, which is often found on inscriptions of Syria, meaning a hospice to receive pilgrims.]

**alfaneque**, *sb.*: Sp.: tent, pavilion.

1829 In the centre rose a stately alfaneque or pavilion, in oriental taste: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xcv. p. 505 (1850).

[A corruption of the Berber *al-farāḡ* or *afarāḡ*, = 'enclosure', the circuit of cloth surrounding the tent of the sovereign and forming a sort of court to it. Sp. *alfaneque* = 'falcon' is a distinct word.]

**alfange**, *sb.*: Sp. (Arab. *al-ḥanjar*; see *handjar*): hanger, cutlass.

1635 It is the *Alfange* that ushers in the faith of Mahomet evry wher, nor can it grow in any place, unless it be planted and sown with Gunpowder intermixt: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1678).

**alfaqi**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-faqīh*: a lawyer.

1615 ALFAKIH, *Alfaqui*, *Fakih*, *Faqi*, or *Faqinus*, as the learned Viues conceiue it, is in the Mosquits or temples of the Mohametanes, one, that in the manner of a Priest, doth their diuine Seruice, readeth the Law, and doth interpret and expound the same: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. 1616 the Caliph assembled a generall Councell of their *Alphachi*, or learned men at Damasco: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 297 (1626). 1621 At Fez in Africk... both parties, plaintiff and defendant, come to their Alfakins or chief judge; and at once, without any farther appeals...the cause is heard and ended: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 73 (1827). 1753 ALFAQUES, among the Spanish Moriscoes, were the clergy, or those who instructed them in the Mahometan faith: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1829 He summoned a council...and the alfaquis or doctors of the faith: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xcvi. p. 509 (1850). — these [cattle] he gave in charge to an alfaqui to deliver to Pedro de Varga [with a message of apology]: *ib.*, ch. xi. p. 82. 1830 The men of letters, who are called *Alfaqui* and *Talbi*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 251 (2nd Ed.).

[From Arab. *al-faqīh*, = 'the learned-one'.]

\***alferes**, **alferez**, *sb.*: Old Sp. and Port.: ensign, standard-bearer, cornet.

1591 The office of an Alfierus or ensigne bearer: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 62. 1598 *Alferes*, is a Spanish word, and signifieth the Ensigne bearer: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. 1600 a man meanly borne, who bare no other office then a sergeant or *alferes*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 636. 1630 Jug here, his alferes: | An able officer: B. JONSON, *New Inn*, III. 1, Wks., p. 419 (1860). 1650 Captaines, Alterezes [sic] and Sergeants: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 48. 1652 all the Officers of war, beginning with the *Alferes* or Lieutenants: — *Pt. II. Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 74. 1829 In this desperate struggle, the alferes or standard-bearer of the master, with his standard, was lost: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xii. p. 92 (1850).

Variants, 16 c. *alfierus*, 17 c. *alfeeres*, *alfara*, *alfarez*, *alfaro*, *pl.* *alferes*.

[Old Sp. and Port. *alféres* (Mod. Sp. *alférez*); fr. Arab. *al-fāris*, = 'the horseman'.]

**alfere**, *sb.*: It.: ensign, cornet; see *alferes*.

1645 after them [followed]...the two alferi, or cornets of the Pope's light horse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1872).

**alforge**, *sb.*: Port.: the same as Sp. *alforja* (*q. v.*).

**alforja**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-ḥorj*, 'the saddle bag'.

1. a leather bag, a saddle bag.

1624 we took down our *Alforjas*, and som Bottles of Wine: HOWELL, *Letters*, III. xxxviii. p. 120 (1645). 1832 his alforjas of coarse cloth hold his scanty stock of provisions: W. IRVING, *Athambara*, p. 15.

1 a. *Metaph.* paunch.

bef. 1819 They humbly came their Majesties to greet, | Begging their Majesties to come and treat | On every sort of fruit their grand *al-forches*: WOLCOT, *P. Pindar*, p. 97 (1830). [Davies]

2. the cheek-pouch of a baboon.

1705 In this he hoards his Food, as the Monkies do in their Alfoaches: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xv. p. 267. 1748 a great bag of loose skin hanging down on each side in wrinkles like the alforjas of a baboon: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 111 (1817).

**alfresco**: It. See *al fresco*.

**alfridaria**, *sb.*: an obscure astrological term; see quotations.

1615 I'll find the cusp and alfridaria, | And know what planet is in cazini: *Albumazar*, II. 5, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XI. p. 344 (1875). 1647 Lords of the Septennial years, vulgarly called Lords of the Alfridary, are thus: If the Native be borne by day, the ☉ governs the first seven years after the Birth, ☽ the next seven, ☿ the next seven, and so in order: LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, clxxi. 733. 1708 *Alfridary*, a temporary Power which the Planets have over the Life of a Person: KERSEY.

**Alfurcan**, *sb.*: Arab. *al-furqan*: a title of the Koran as that by which the true and the false are distinguished.

1615 [See *Alcoran*<sup>1</sup>]. 1634 to crowne all, his Booke, yet no *Alfurcan*, of deuotion is laid vpon him as too worthy the vse of sinners: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55. 1657 As Mahomet joined his Alfurta, his service book, a horrible heap of all blasphemies, to the three parts of holy Scripture: JOHN TRAFFE, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 145/1 (1868). 1665 To crown all, a Book (no *Alfurcan* of Devotion) was laid upon his Coffin: *ib.* (3rd Ed.), p. 125 (1677).

\***alga**, *pl.* **algae**, *sb.*: Lat.: sea-weed or kindred fresh-water weed, plants of the Cryptogamic division.

1551 Alga whiche is a common name vnto a great parte of see herbes...is commonly called in englyshe see wrak: TURNER, *Herbal*, 110 (1568). 1606 [OCEANVS] was gyrlonded with *Alga*, or sea-grasse: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 894 (1616). 1660 With alga who the sacred alter strows: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 119. bef. 1682 Vegetables (as the several varieties of *Alga's*, *Sea-Lettuce*...) are found at the bottom of the Sea: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 11 (1686). 1753 The *Alga's* are some marine, or growing in the sea; others fluviatile, or produced in rivers; others fontal, growing in springs: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1771 they feed on the *alga marina*, and other plants that grow on the beach: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 91/1 (1882). 1843 Such a difference of degree may be traced between the class of Vascular Plants and that of Cellular, which includes lichens, algae, and other substances whose organization is simpler and more rudimentary than that of the higher order of vegetables: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 282 (1856). 1855 below again, about the neap-tide mark, the region of the corallines and *Algae* furnishes food for yet other species who graze on its watery meadows: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 109.

**algal(l)ia**, **algaly**, *sb.*: Sp. *algalia* (fr. Arab. *al-ghālīa*): civet. Frampton seems to translate Sp. *gato de algalia*, = 'civet cat'.

1580 such spotted as the Cattes of *Algallia* haue: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 122 v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 From Bengala commeth much *Algallia*, or Civet: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 96 (1885). — *Algalia* or Civet is much found in India: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 95. 1662 the *Algalias*, which are the Creatures from which they get the Musks: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 134 (1669). 1625 they reape great profit, specially by their *Agaly* or Muske: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 955.

**algarde**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: a Spanish wine named from the place where it was produced.

bef. 1400 Mount rose, & wyne of Greke, Both algrade, & respice eke: *Sgr. Low Deg.*, 756, in *Dom. Arch.*, II. 134. [N. E. D.] abt. 1440 Osay and algarde, and other ynewe, Rynisch wyne and Rochelle, richere was never: *Morte Arth.*, 202. [N. E. D.]

\***algarroba**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-harrōba*, *al-harrāba*, 'the carob tree': Bot.: the carob tree and bean; also a S. American *mimosa* with similar pods.

1577 they are alwaies greene, and in taste of muche sharpnesse, as the Berries called *Algarrobas* be when they are greene...he carrieth the leaffe like to *Algarroba*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 106 r<sup>o</sup>. 1826 The trees are principally the *Algarroba*; they were about the size and shape of apple-trees: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 238. 1845 a little vegetation, and even a few algarroba trees: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 359.

**alगतross**. See *albatross*, *alcatras*.

**algebra** (∟ = ∟), *sb.*: It. or Sp. fr. Arab.

1. surgical treatment of fractures.

1541 The helpes of Algebra & of dislocations are of .vj. fourmes: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. X iij r<sup>o</sup>.

2. the mathematical treatment of general symbols according to fixed conventional laws for the determination of the properties and relations of quantities. The science of vulgar integration and equation.

1551 Also the rule of false position, with dyuers examples not onely vulgar, but some appertayning to the rule of Algebra: RECORDE, *Pathw. Know.*, II. Pref. [N. E. D.] 1570 *The Science of workyng Algiebar and Almachabel*, that is, the Science of finding an unknown number, by Addyng of a Number, & Division & equation: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. \*ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1610 all your *alchemy*, and your *algebra*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). 1629 wits that are apt for any particular Science...Many such and very famous



ones have been in former times. In this of ours *Vista* in the *Algebra*, *Gilberto* in the Speculations of the Magnetic Vertues: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc.* Trent, p. x. (1676). 1637 A rare Mathematician, even in the most abstruse parts thereof, as in *Algebra* and the Theoriques: *Relig. Wotton*, sig. f 3<sup>ro</sup> (1685). bef. 1688 And as the mystick Hebrew backward lies, | And *Algebra's*, guest by Absurdities, | So must we spell thee: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 298 (1687). 1663 And wisely tell what hour o' the day | The Clock does strike, by *Algebra*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. 1. p. 10. bef. 1782 if it weigh th' importance of a fly, | The scales are false, or algebra a lie: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 154 (1808). 1850 That excellent woman knew no more about Homer than she did about *Algebra*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 186 (1879). 1875 After advancing so far with arithmetic and algebra, Latin authors engaged them: H. LONSDALE, *Worthies of Cumberland*, Vol. vi. p. 167.

[It. and Sp. *algebra*, shortened from Arab. *al-jabr w'al-moqābala*, the Arab. name of the art, lit. 'restoration and equation'. 'Restoration' is explained as meaning either getting rid of fractions, or the removal of negative quantities by adding the same quantity to both sides of the equation. The second part of the Arab. name becomes Late Lat. *almacabala*, Eng. *almachabel*.]

**algodon**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-qofon*: cotton.

1655 This cotton the Spaniards call *Algodon* and the Italians *Bombasino*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, p. 5<sup>vo</sup>.

**algongoli**: Sp. See *ajonjoli*.

**algor**, *sb.*: Lat.: cold, chilliness.

abt. 1420 For over colde doo doutes dounge at eve Aboute her roote, alour away to dryve: *Pallad. on Husb.*, xi. 55. [N.E.D.] 1753 ALGOR is used, by some medicinal writers, to denote a preternatural coldness or chilliness in a part. Muys speaks, in this sense, of an *Algor* of the arm, attended with an *atrophy*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***alguazil**, **alguacil**, *sb.*: Sp.: a serjeant of police, a constable.

bef. 1530 Again your Grace must have Alguazeles and Aposintadors wiche must bee sent [from] this Contre, to meet with your servaunts that goo afor to make provisions, and herbegears at their first entree into Spayne...Alguazeles: EDW. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clix. p. 105 (1846). 1563 until the alguazil or sergeant of the said inquisition might come and apprehend...the said Nicholas Burton: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xii. Vol. VIII. p. 513 (1853). 1600 in the towne of *Ihuapala* the chiefe *Alguazil* of the province is resident: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 496. 1612 the great Provost or Constable of Granada whom they called *Alguazil Major*...The *Alguazil* seeing their disloyalty, &c.: E. GRIMSTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XIII. p. 471. 1620 nine *Alguaziles* (Sergeants) who inclosing me on both Sides laid violent Hands on me: W. LITHGOW, *Racking at Malaga*, p. 194 (Repr. in *Phæn. Brit.*, 1732). 1623 if an *Alguazil* (a Sergeant) shew him his Vane, that is a little white staffe...my Don will down presently off his horse, and yield himself his prisoner: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 109 (1645). 1669 be gone my saucy companion, I'll clap an *Alguazile* upon thy heels: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, l. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 285 (1701). 1673 a *Bolsar* for the treasury; a *Medino* for the prison, *Argazils* or Serjeants: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 490. 1797 The *corregidor*...has sent this *alguazil* to apprehend you: SMOLLETT (?), Tr. *Gil Blas*. [L.] 1832 he summoned to his presence his trustiest *alguazil*: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 255. 1883 The terrible *Alguazils* of the Rue de Jerusalem threatened action: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 558. 1886 called up at midnight by the "alguacil" and three doctors, who came to...inform me that I was to repair at once to...the "lazareto": *Daily News*, Aug. 21, p. 5/7.

[From Arab. *al-wazir*, = 'the minister', see *vizier*, cf. Port. *alvasir*, *alvasil*. The meaning has been degraded in the Peninsula first to the governor and judge of a town, then to lower ministers of justice.]

**algūm**, **almug**, *pl.* **algunmim**, *sb.*: Heb. (but probably of foreign origin): perhaps 'sandal wood'.

1578 Send mee also cedar trees, firre trees, and *Algunmim* trees: *Bible* (Genev.), 2 Chron., ii. 8. 1611 *Algume* trees: *ib.* 1619 Golden Targets, *Almug* Trees, precious Stones: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxiv. p. 735. 1665 Ebony (which some take for the *Algunmim* wood): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 349 (1677).

**alhaga**, *sb.*: Arab. *alhāja* (lit. 'the thing'): a Moorish garment.

1682 over this [cassock] an *alhaga*, or white woollen mantle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1850).

\***Alhambra**: Sp.: the fortress and palace of the Moorish kings of Granada. Also (*Rare*), a place of entertainment like the *Alhambra Theatre* in Leicester Square, London.

1612 King *Mahomet* the little, or his Alcaydes, should deliver up the Fortresse of *Alhambra*: E. GRIMSTONE, Tr. *Turquet's Hist. of Spaine*, Bk. XXIII. p. 940. — He went into the pallace Court of *Alhambra*: *ib.*, Bk. XIII. p. 472. 1673 Here we saw the Castle called *La Lhambra*, the seat of the Kings of *Granada*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 482. 1830 the *Alhambra* and *Zehra*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 251 (2nd Ed.). 1864 The *azulejos* or coloured tiles, found in the *Alhambra*: SCOFFERN, in *Orr's Circ. Sc.*, Chem., 430. 1860 the imagery overwrought, and of a somewhat Eastern and voluptuous character. Indeed, there was one contrast between a supposed *Alhambra* and a foul pothouse: *Once a Week*, Feb. 25, p. 188/1. 1880 There were no *Alhambras* then...no casinos, no music-halls, no aquaria, no promenade concerts: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Endym.*, Vol. 1. ch. xx. p. 178.

[From Arab. *al-hamrā*, = 'the red' (fortress).]

S. D.

**alhenna**: Arab. See *alcanna*, *henna*.

**aliafar**: Sp. See *aljofar*.

\***alias** ( $\mu = \angle$ ), *adv.* and *sb.* (pl. *aliases*): Eng. fr. Lat.: at another time, otherwise.

I. 1. *adv.*: otherwise (known as).

1563 thos shepe ye wiche wer in Robert Costerds handds alias *Yngram* of hautford: *Stanford Churchwarden's Accounts*, 1552—1602, in *Antiquary*, Mar., 1888, p. 117/2. 1581 Stuff called *Logwood*, alias *Blackwood*: *Act 23 Elis.*, ix. § 1. 1586 *George Castriot*, alias *Scanderberg*: SPENS., *Sonn.*, iii. 1601 The black prince, sir; alias, the prince of darkness; alias, the devil: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 5, 44. 1593—1622 the sharke, alias *tiberune*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § 19, p. 148 (1878). 1617 the Lady *Pocahontas* alias *Rebecca*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 535. 1622 the Duke of *Brunswick*, alias *Bishop of Halverstadt*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. p. 34 (1645). 1646 A like conceit there passeth of *Melissigenes*, alias *Homer*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 300 (1686). \*1875 Smith, alias *Marshall*: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 1. [St.]

I. 1 a. more loosely, 'that is to say', 'in other words'.

1629 a Dominican Cardinal of S. Sistus, alias of Capua: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc.* Trent, Bk. 1. p. 79 (1676). 1826 I can recommend my host's ale as second to none in Leith, alias in the world: 'Noct. Amb.', in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 122. 1863 smoking *Paradise*, alias *opium*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. 1. p. 197.

I. 2. *sb.*: an assumed name, another name or title.

1605 An *Alias* or double name cannot prejudice the honest: CAMDEN, *Rem.*, 147 (1614). [N.E.D.] 1675 Fools, as well as *Knaves*, take other Names, and pass by an *Alias*: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 1 (1701). 1831 he has been assuming various *aliases*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 362. 1885 *Esterh Langton* also known under the alias of *Esterh Lewis*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 31, p. 568/1.

II. the name given to a second writ issued on the first writ, *capias*, *q. v.*, proving ineffectual, from the phrase therein occurring *Sicut alias praecepimus*, = 'as we on another occasion commanded'. If the person to be sued *non est inventus* (*q. v.*), a *pluries* (*q. v.*) writ followed.

1465 your counsell thynketh it were well don that ye gete an *alias* and a *pluries* that it myght be sent don to the scheryf: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 518, p. 217 (1874). 1762 He practised a much more easy, certain, and effectual method of revenge, by instituting a process against them, which, after writs of *capias*, *alias*, *et pluries*, had been repeated, subjected them to outlawry: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 235 (1817).

\***alibi** ( $\mu = \angle$ ), *adv.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: 'elsewhere'.

1. *adv.*: also attrib. *Leg.* away from the scene of a crime or offence.

1727 The prisoner...endeavoured to prove himself *Alibi*: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*, 70. [N.E.D.]

2. *sb.*: *Leg.* the plea of having been away from the scene of a crime or offence at the time of its commission.

1743 He would secure him witnesses of an *alibi*: FIELDING, *Jonathan Wild*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 168. 1771 The constable observed, that he would have time enough to prepare for his trial, and might prove an *alibi*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 54/2. 1782 Must you be able to prove an *alibi*? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 163 (1858). 1787 By Sir Thomas's not attending the whole trial, and by strong *alibi's*...he was acquitted, without even a reference to the jury: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1031/2. 1818 I'll prove an *alibi*, my lord: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 20 (1819). 1828 Mr. R. would not go in pursuit of the *alibis* and *aliases* of the accused: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. p. 1332. 1837 arguments tending to show that the *alibi* was inadmissible: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxii. p. 345. 1880 It would not have been difficult...for him to have established an *alibi*: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. li. p. 334.

**alica**, *sb.*: Lat.: spelt, spelt grits.

1563 They call thys with vs in england frumentie potage. And I suppose it to be that which diuers cal *Alica*: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 47<sup>ro</sup>. 1584 Of wheate also is made *Alica* and *Amylum* mentioned of GALEN, things not vsuall among vs. Yet *Amylum* is taken to be starche, the vse whereof is best known to launders. And *Alica Saccharata* is taken for frumentie: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 26. — they boyle it [rice] as *Alica*, yet it is more hardy digested and nourisheth lesse: *ib.*, p. 31. 1753 *ALICA*, in the antient phisic and diet, a kind of food...some representing it as a sort of grain, and others as an aliment made of grain: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**Alicant**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: wine from Alicante in Spain.

1530 *Alegant wyne rosette*: PALSGR. 1542 these hote wyne, as malmesye, wyne cource, wyne greke...alygaunt...be not good to drynke with meate: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). 1601 grosse wine like *allegant*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 329. 1616 Pure *Rhenish*, *Hippocras*, white *Muskadine*, | With the true blood of *Bacchus*, *Allegant*, | That addes new vigour which the backe doth want | Are precious wines: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1919, p. 62 (1871). 1634 the best commoditie is the Wine issuing from the tree, which is sweet, pleasant and nourishing as *Muskadine* or *Alicant*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 210. 1634 those kinds [of wine] that our Merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the Sea-side, as *Malagas*, *Sheries*, *Tents*, and *Alicants*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 350 (1678). 1660 *Hollocks*, *Bastards*, *Tents* and *Alicants*, brought into the Port of London, the Butt, or Pype to pay...ij. l. v. s. 1. *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., s. v. Wines.

Variants, 16 c. 17 c. *Aliga*(unt), *Aligauue*, *ale*, *alli*, *allegant*.

7



**alienator** (ˈɪ - ɪ - ɪ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who alienates or transfers to the ownership of another.

1670 With these Immunities and Lands they have entail'd a curse upon the Alienators of them: WATSON, *Lives, Hooker*, III. 191. [N. E. D.] 1772 Many popish bishops were no less alienators of their episcopal endowments: T. WARTON, *Sir T. Pope*, 40. [T.]

[From Eng. *alienate*, as if Late Lat. *aliēnātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *aliēnāre*, = 'to transfer to the ownership of another'.]

**aliment** (ˈɪ - ɪ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to nourish, feed, maintain; also *Metaph.* to support, sustain. *Obs.*

1490 She hathe alymented and noryshed her from the owre of hyr birthe: CAXTON, *Encyclos*, xxix. 113. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *alimenter*, = 'to nourish'. The Eng. *sb. aliment* is adapted from Lat. *alimentum*.]

**aliofar, alioffar, aliofre**: Sp. See **aljofar**.

\***aliquando bonus dormitat Homērus**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'sometimes worthy Homer is sleepy'; *i.e.* the brightest genius is sometimes dull. From Hor., *A. P.*, 359, *quandoque b. d. H.*

1602 the common speech being most true *aliquando dormitat Homerus*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 124. 1621 the very best may sometimes err; *aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus*: it is impossible not in so much to overshoot: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, Vol. I. p. 114 (1827). 1835 [referred to]: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlix. p. 635. 1886 "Aliquando bonus dormitat Homerus". And no one expects infallibility in calendarers of State Papers: *Athenaeum*, May 29, p. 713/3.

**aliquid**, *neut. pronom. adj.*: Lat.: 'something', 'something'.

1577 aliquid salis [of salt]: G. GASCOIGNE, p. 31 (1868). 1669 they... would hunt to destruction every one in whom there is *aliquid Christi*, anything of Christ: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 195 (1799). 1689 when the best knowledge hath gone as far as it can, yet there is still *aliquid ultra* [beyond]: SIR M. HALE, *Contemplations*, Pt. I. p. 47.

\***aliquid haeret**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'something sticks'; *a. haerēbit*, 'something will stick'.

bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 91, p. 79 (1740).

**aliquot** (ˈɪ - ɪ), Eng. fr. Fr. *aliquote*, or fr. Late Lat. *aliquota* (*pars*) = 'some part': in *phr. aliquot part*, an exact measure, a quantity contained in another quantity so many times without any remainder; also used for *aliquot part*.

1570 this kynde of part is called commonly *par metiens* or *mensurans*, that is, a measuring part: some call it *pars multiplicativa*: and of the barbarous it is called *pars aliquota*, that is an aliquote part: H. BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, Bk. v. fol. 126<sup>r</sup>. 1696 *Aliquot* parts, are the even numbers that may be had out of any great number, as 6, 4, 3, 2, out of 12: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1809 *ALiquot part*, is such part of a number as will divide and measure it exactly, without any remainder. For instance, 2 is an aliquot part of 4, 3 of 9, and 4 of 16: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.*

[Not fr. Lat. *aliquot*, = 'so many', but fr. Late Lat. *aliquota pars*, coined from *quota pars*, = 'what part?' on the analogy of *aliquanta pars*, = 'an inexact measure', 'an aliquant part'.]

**alisa(u)nder, -dre**. See **Alexander(s)**.

**alisa**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄλισμα: *Bot.*: water-plantain; esp. *Alisma Plantago*, or great water-plantain, which is found in our ponds, ditches, and marshy places.

1578 the stalke of *Alisma* is single and slender, and the rootes shoulde be also slender: H. LYTHE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 335. 1863 Upshoots, with graceful pyramid of white thick-clustered flowers, the delicate *alisa*: O. MEREDITH, *King of Amasis*, I. ii. 2, 112. [N. E. D.]

**aliud—aliud, alius—alius**: Lat. See quotations.

1647 Christ is *alius* from his Father, not *aliud*: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. on New Test.*, p. 372/1 (1868). — As in the person of Christ there is *aliud et aliud* (against Eutyches), not *alius et alius* (against Nestorius): *ib.* 1656 This, then, is the Catholic faith, the Father and the Son are *alius* and *alius*, another and another person, but not *aliud* and *aliud*, another and another thing: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 22/2 (1865). 1672 in Christ there is nature and nature, but not person and person; *aliud et aliud*, but not *alius et alius*, for it is but one Christ: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 247/1 (1868).

**aliunde**, *adv.*: Lat.: from another place, from another source.

1659 that it [*i.e.* Scripture] may reach us, that we may know, and understand, and submit to its authority, it must be testified unto *aliunde*, from some other person, or thing appointed thereunto: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (Russell, 1826). 1674 they [*i.e.* moral duties] are in some measure known unto men *aliunde* from other principles: *ib.* Vol. II. p. 322. 1851 evidence which happens to be afforded *aliunde*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 91 (1857). 1860 it was proved on his side, *aliunde*, that he was fanatically convinced of the advantages of the Talicoonian operation: *Once a Week*, Mar. 10, p. 230/1. 1877

In the cases of Florida and Louisiana this Commission by a vote of 8 to 7 refused to receive any evidence *aliunde* the certificates of the officials of the state: *Proceed. of Electoral Commis., Congress. Record*, Pt. IV. Vol. V. p. 218/2. 1884 The reference to the purchaser is not conclusive, for it might have been shewn *aliunde* that J. Studds was not the purchaser: SIR FORD NORTH, *Law Reports*, 28 *Chanc. Div.*, 308.

**aljoba**, *sb.*: Arab. See quotations.

1625 they used garments of a middle size for length, like the Punike vest, used by the Turkes and Persians at this day, which they call Aljuba, and these Cauzia: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1533. 1665 the *Aljoba* of garment most of them wear reaches scarce to the knee, and is somewhat strait near the waste where 'tis girt about: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 139 (1677). — The Asiaticks were no bands: their *Aljoba* or out-side Vest is usually of Callico sticht with silk, or quilted with Cotten: *ib.*, p. 209. 1819 swing his jubbee, like a pendulum, from side to side, and shuffle along in his papooshes: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 1 (1820). 1830 their robes, called *jubas*, are made like tunics: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 201 (2nd Ed.). 1836 The ordinary outer robe is a long cloth coat of any colour (called by the Turks *joo'beh* but by the Egyptians *gib'beh*), the sleeves of which reach not quite to the wrist: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 34. 1839 He was clad in a jubbeh:—Tr. *Arab. Nfr.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 466. 1845 a crimson robe, (*joobey*) reaching also to her feet: *Mem. of Lady H. Stanhope*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 99.

[Arab. *aljubba*; see first quotation fr. Lane.]

**aljofar**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-jauhar*, 'the precious stone': seed-pearl, a pearl of irregular form.

1582 Aliofre, or perles of the first sorte or siz: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 164 (1850). 1589 there is great fishing of pearles and aliafar, and those which are there founde do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). — there are many pearls and aliofar, al very good, round, and fine: *ib.*, p. 328. 1598 It hath many Pearles and Aliofar: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 128 (1885).

**alkahest**, *sb.*: coined by Paracelsus the alchemist, in a Latin treatise, as the name of his universal solvent.

1668 [Van Helmont] His great Solvent called the Alkahest [margin]: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 4. 1696 *Alkahest*, the Chymical Appellation of prepared Mercury: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1748 Paracelsus, a bold Empiric, and wild Cabalist, asserted, that he had discovered it [the Universal Medicine], and called it his *Alkahest*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 132, p. 317 (1774). 1762 Now this here elixir, sold for no more than sixpence a phial, contains the essence of the alkahest; the archæus, the catholicon, the menstruum, the sun, the moon, and, to sum up all in one word, is the true, genuine, unadulterated, unchangeable, immaculate, and specific *chruseon pepuromenon ek puris*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 93 (1817).

\***alkali, alcali** (ˈɪ - ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *alcali* (fr. Arab.).

1. the saline substance obtained by passing water through the ashes of plants (saltworts) which grow in moist, saline soil, as *Salsola* and *Salicornia*.

1386 Sal tartre, alcaly, and salt preparat: CHAUCER, *Chan. Yem. Tale*, C. T., 12678, p. 481 (Tyrwh., 1856). 1584 saltatire, alcalie, sal preparat: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. i. p. 354.

2. *Bot.* saltwort (*Salsola Kali* or *Salsola Soda*).

1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. LYTHE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 115. 1696 *Alkali*, the Herb *Kali*, or Saltwort: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 *KALI*, a plant growing on the sea coasts... The name *Kali*, or *alkali*, was given it by the Arabians: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *ALKALI*, or *Sal Kali*, in botany. See *SALICORNIA*: *Encyc. Brit.*

3. any substance having the characteristics of soda, *e.g.* forming a soapy emulsion with oil, and neutralising acids; also any alkaline products of commerce, as caustic potash. Alkalies are *mineral* as soda, *vegetable* as potash, *animal* as ammonia. In modern Chemistry the term includes all *bases* analogous to these three substances.

1696 *Alkali* is a Term in Chymistry and Physic, and is a hollow, and porous Salt readily dispos'd to joyn it self easily with all Acids: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1710 Frogs Spawn...abounds with an occult Volatile *Alkali*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 105. 1789 The medicinal waters [of Ballstown] contain *iron*, a *mineral alkali*, common salt and lime: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 498 (1796). 1863 An Act for the more effectual condensation of Muriatic Acid Gas in Alkali Works: *Stat. 26 & 27 Vic.*, ch. 124 *title*.

**alkanet** (ˈɪ - ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.

1. red dye obtained from a European plant, *Anchusa* or *Alkanna tinctoria*, Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*, also called *orcanet*, *orcanet*, fr. Fr. *orcanète*.

abt. 1440 Take alkanet ii penyworth, and frie hit in faire grese: In *Househ. Ord.*, 256 (1790). [N. E. D.] 1660 Alkanet roots, the pound j. a.: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., s. v. *Drugs*.

2. *Bot.* the aforesaid plant, or a kindred plant.

1499 Alkanet herbe, *Alcanea*: *Prompt. Parv.* (Pynson).

[From Sp. *alcaneta*, *arcaneta*, dimin. of *alcana*, see *alcanna*.]

**alkanna**: Sp. See *alcanna*.

**alkekengi** (ˈɪ - ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. fr. Pers. through Arab.: red Nightshade, red Winter-cherry (*Physalis Alkekengi*, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*).



1440 Alkenkengy herbe morub, *Morella rubra*: *Prompt. Parv.* 1499 Alkynkengy: *ib.* (Pynson). 1678 *Vesicaria vulgaris*. Alcakengie or winter Cherie: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 445. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

Variants, *alken-*, *alkyn-*, *alka-*, *alca-*, *alche-*.

[Low Lat. *alkekengi*, fr. Arab. *alkākeng*, fr. Pers. *kākunaj*. The forms ending in *-g*, *-ge*, may be fr. Fr. *alkekenge*, the forms in *alka-*, *alca-*, *alche-* fr. It. *alchakengi*.]

**alkermes** (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the scarlet grain insect, formerly thought to be a berry, see **kermes**; also a cordial confection of which the kermes was an ingredient.

1547 the confection named *Alchermes* be good to comforte the soule or the spirites of man: BOORDE, *Brev.*, ch. 22, p. 103 (1870). 1616 Alkermes, Currans, &c. [list of fruits of New England]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 721 (1884). 1660 Alchermes: Syrrup, the pound vj. s. viij. d.; Confectio, the ounce iiij. s.: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., s.v. Drugs. bef. 1682 make use of the fresh Pulp for the confection of *Alkermes*; which still retaineth the Arabick name, from the *Kermes-berry*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, 1. p. 19 (1686). 1699 The *Arabians* were wise, and knowing in the *Materia Medica*, to have put it in their *Alkermes*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 244. 1783 Alkermes Confectio, the ounce o. o. 8: Alkermes Syrrup, the pound o. i. o: *Stat. 27 Geo. III.*, c. 23. Sched. A, s.v. Drugs.

[From Fr. *alkermès*, ultimately fr. Arab. *al-qirmis*, = 'the kermes'.]

Alkoran: Arab. See **Alcoran**.

all': It. See **al**, **alla**.

all amort: Eng. fr. Fr. See **à la mort**.

**alla**<sup>1</sup>, *part of phr.*: It. See **a** and **la**. With adjectives (and also substantives with the preceding *di*, = 'of', suppressed) *alla* stands for *alla móda*, = 'in the style (of)', 'in the fashion (of)', like the French *à la* (*q. v.*). From the 16 c.—18 c. English writers often incorrectly put *a la* for *alla*: see **a la Greca**, **a la grottesca**, **a la moderna**, **a la Moresca**, **a la Mosaica**, **a la Turchesca**, **a la ventura**, **alla dozzina**, **alla Tedesca**.

**alla**<sup>2</sup>, *part of phr.*: Sp.: for **a la**. See **a** and **la**. With adjectives (and also substantives with the preceding *de*, = 'of', suppressed) *alla* stands for *a la móda*, = 'in the style (of)', 'in the fashion (of)', like the French *à la* (*q. v.*). In the 17 c. Eng. writers incorrectly put *alla* for *a la*.

**alla**<sup>3</sup>, *part of phr.*: Fr.: for **à la** (*q. v.*). Rare.

**alla breve**, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.* See quotation.

1740 ALLABREVE, the name of a movement, whose bars consist of two semi-breves, or four minims, &c.: GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.*

**alla caparisonée**: Fr. See **à la 2**.

**alla dozzina**, *a la d.*, *phr.*: It.: for *a* (*lit.* 'the') dozen. See **alla**<sup>1</sup>.

1617 Padua where a student may have his table at an Ordinary (vulgarly *a la dozana*) and his chamber for eight crowns the month: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. 5, p. 69.

**alla Fiorentina**, *a la F.*, *phr.*: It.: in the Florentine style. See **alla**<sup>1</sup>.

1592 The Pope...will pave Rome in all haste, *alla Fiorentina*: *Reliq. Wooton.*, p. 680 (1685).

**alla Franca**, *phr.*: It.: in the French style, fashion. See **alla**<sup>1</sup>. Hence, as the Turks call any European foreigners **Feringhi**, i.e. 'Franks', *alla Franca* = 'European fashion'.

1876 a long table furnished *alla franca* (the Turkish expression for European customs): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 281.

**alla moderna**, *phr.*: It.: in modern style. See **alla**<sup>1</sup> and **a la moderna**.

1673 The City is indifferently strong, and they have lately been at great expences to fortifie it *alla moderna* with ramparts and bastions of earth: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 434.

**alla Mosaica**: It. See **a la Mosaica**.

**alla mutesca**, *phr.*: It.: in the style of a dumb (*muto*, fem. *muta*) person. See **alla**<sup>1</sup>.

1625 the King and others can reason and discourse of any thing as well and as distinctly, *alla mutesca*, by nods and signes, as they can with words: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1595.

**alla picoree**, *pecorea*: Fr. or Sp. See **picoree**, **à la picorée**.

**alla soldado**, *phr.*: Sp.: in the style of a soldier. See **alla**<sup>2</sup>.

1625 but in these parts *Alla Soldado* presented the Prince a white horse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 556.

**alla Spagnuola** (**Spaniola**), *a la S.*, *phr.*: It.: in the Spanish fashion. See **alla**<sup>1</sup>.

1589 the cape *alla Spaniola*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poës.*, III. p. 305 (1868).

**alla Tedesca**, *a la T.*, *phr.*: It.: in the Gothic (or German) style. Etymologically *Tedesco* = 'Dutch' (M. H. G. *diutisk*).

1670 This Church is built *a la Tedesca* as they call it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 381. 1693 For, as the Apostle of the *Gentiles* says, *He was made all things to all Men*, so the Proctor manag'd his part before this Prince *alla Tedesca*: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. 1. 27, p. 20. — the filthy *Italians*, guilty of their own Filthiness, made Pasquins of the Pope, who meant well *alla Tedesca*: *ib.*, Pt. II. 38, p. 36.

**alla Tragique**: Fr. See **à la 2**.

\***Allāh**: Arab.: God, 'the true', or in pre-Mohammedan times; 'the supreme'.

1584 the *Arabians* call him [God] *Alla*, the Mahometists call him *Abdi*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 558. 1598 they will swear by God, *Mahumet*, or *Mortus Ali*, and sometimes by all at ones: as thus in their owne language, saying, *Ollah, Mahumet, Ali*: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 399. 1612 *The Christian died, and I know shee went not to the fire, but to Ala*: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xiii. p. 465. — *Alla preserve thee my deere friend*: *ib.*, p. 469. 1615 At every enforcing of themselves (as in all their labours) crying *Elough*: perswaded that God is neere them when they name him, the diuel far off, and all impediments lessened: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1632). 1634 still crying *Allough whoddow*, or grete God to helpe him: SIR TH. HERRBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55. 1657 a people that swears not by any thing but *Ala*: J. D., *Tr. Letters of Voiture*, No. 40, Vol. I. p. 76. 1670 O holy *Alha*, that I should live to see! The *Granadines* assist their Enemy: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 387 (1701). 1813 By *Alla*! I would answer nay: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 167 (1832). 1825 "I sell not the wisdom with which Allah has endowed me," answered the Arabian physician: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 51/1 (1868). 1839 I commit my affair unto Allah: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nis.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 365.

Variants, 16 c. *Ollah*, 17 c. *Ala*, *Elough*, *Allough*, *Alha*. [For *al-ilāh*, = 'the God', cf. Heb. *eloah*. Note Dryden's corrupt accentuation, now general.]

**Allah il Allah**: corrupted fr. Arab. *lā ilāh illā allāh*, or (with case inflexions) *lā ilāha illā 'llāh*, 'there is no God but the God': the Moslem war-cry; also the first clause of their confession of faith (see second quot.).

1814 *Alla il Alla*! Vengeance swells the cry: BYRON, *Corsair*, II. vi. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 295 (1832). 1819 sufficiently reasonable not to stick at the difference between *Kyrie eleison*, and *Allah*, *Illah*, *Allah*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1820).

**allapeen**: Eng. fr. Syr. See **alepine**.

\***allée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a walk between trees or bushes, an avenue, a lane; also with *verte*, = 'green'.

1759 two French *allées* of old limes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 238 (1857). 1826 the *allée verte*, by which you approach it [Brussels], is broad, green, and pleasant: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 18. 1837 The great avenue between the garden of the Tuileries and the Bois de Boulogne, with the *allées* of the latter, are the places to meet the fast-goers of the French capital: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 159.

[From Fr. *aller*, = 'to go'.]

**allegation** (= 1 = 2 = 3), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *allegation*.

1. *Leg.* the making of a charge on oath before a magistrate or judge; also the making of a plea in defence; the charge or plea made.

1546 the indignitie and false allegation...doloruslie pricked and tormented Emma: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 288 (1846). 1593 she had suborned some to swear | False allegations to o'erthrow his state: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, III. 1, 181. 1623 On Monday, they were before the king, with their accusations and allegations: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 390 (1848). 1688 The Queen Dowager...on allegation of a great debt owing her by his Majesty...declares her resolution to stay: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 286 (1872).

2. the making of an assertion not yet proved; an assertion regarded as not formally proved.

1540 These allegations of the wyse emperour was than conformed: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, p. 45 v<sup>o</sup>. 1652 I cannot but desyre you to examine his allegations: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 245 (1872).

2 a. an assertion without proof, a mere assertion.

1540 How vntrue their allegations be, & on how feble a foundation they are buylded, it shall in this wise appere vnto wise men: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, Pref., sig. aiv<sup>ro</sup>. 1584 whie should anie of their interpretations or allegations be trusted: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XVI. ch. v. p. 479.

3. the making of a citation or quotation; a citation or quotation.

1602 all his allegations and examples out of Saint *Pauls* Epistles, and other places falsly applied by him to the secular Priests: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Reliq. & State*, p. 75. 1629 a long series of Allegations of Doctors of the one and the other Law: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. xlv. (1676).



**allegator**, *sb.*: (1) alligator (*q. v.*); (2) one who makes an allegation. *Rare*.

**allegrement**, *adv.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. *allegrement*: with alacrity, briskly. Bacon used the adj. *allègre*, Old Fr. *alègre*, as *aleger* which Sir Th. Herbert (1665) copied as *alegre*.

1604—9 Make therefore to yourself some Mark and go towards it Allegrement: DONNE, *Let.*, in *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 322 (1839). [N. E. D.]

**allegretto**, *adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: rather lively; not so quick and lively as **allegro** (*q. v.*), of which *allegretto* is the dimin.: used as *adv.*, and as *sb.* for an allegretto movement or composition.

1740 ALLEGRETTO, a diminutive of Allegro, which therefore means pretty quick, but not so quick as Allegro: GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* 1886 The middle *allegretto* in F is one of Schumann's most charming inspirations: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 496/1.

**allegro**, *adj.*: It.: brisk, lively, quick; gay, merry, as in Milton's title *L'Allegro* (1632).

1. *Mus.* also used as *adv.*: of the quickest and liveliest grade of movement except **presto** (*q. v.*).

1683 [used by Purcell in music then publ.] 1721 BAILEY. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Mus.* as *sb.*: an allegro movement or composition.

1754 his ADAGIOS, his ALLEGROS...and his JIGGS: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 162 (1777). 1809 Allegros move swifter in triple than in common time: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.*, s. v. aft. 1864 This is the reed the dead musician dropped, | With tuneful magic in its sheath still hidden; | The prompt allegro of its music stopped, | Its melodies unbidden: BRET HARTE, *On a Pen of Thomas Starr King*. 1883 the final spirited allegro forms an effective close to the work: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4. 1884 The allegro con brio [with spirit] which ends the act with the departure of the pilgrims, forms a spirited conclusion to the work: *ib.*, Apr. 30, p. 6/3.—The opera is preceded by an overture, opening with a...stately introduction in C minor, leading to an allegro molto [very] in the major: *ib.* 1887 The first allegro opens with a vigorous and bold theme: *Athenæum*, Mar. 26, p. 425/3.

**alleja**, *sb.*: Turk. *alāja*, *alāchah*: a striped cloth from Turkestan, of silk or cotton. See also **elatches**.

1614 *Cassedy's nill, Alleias, broad Pintados...with such spotted, striped and chequered Stuffs*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407 (1625). 1622 1 pec. alleias of 15 R. per corg: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 69 (1883). 1625 ten fine Bastas, thirtie Topseels, and thirtie Allizae: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 504. — Cannakens...Alleiaes...Quilts, Carpets: *ib.*, p. 530. 1662 Cotton-cloaths...commonly called *Dosternals*,...*Longis, Allegiens*, &c.: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 49 (1666). 1673 Silk, Alajah or Cuttancee breeches: FRYER, *East India*, 196 (1698). [Yule] 1690 It (Suratt) is renowned...for rich Silks, such as Atlases, Cuttancees...Allajars: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 218 (1696). [ib.] 1712 An Allejah petticoat striped with green and gold and white: *Advnt. in Spectator*, in *Malcolm's Anecdotes*, 429. [ib.] 1797 ALLEGEAS: *Encyc. Brit.* 1813 Allachas (pieces to the ton)...1200: MILBURN, *Orient. Commerce*, Vol. II. p. 221. [Yule] 1872 Alleja...a silk cloth 5 yards long, which has a sort of wavy line pattern running in the length on either side: BADEN POWELL, *Punjab Handbk.*, 66. [ib.]

**Alleluia(h), Halleluia(h)**, *q. v.* Heb.

1. an exclamation, 'Praise ye God'.

1381—8 The title of the hundrid and fourthe salm. Alleluya: Wycliffite *Tob. &c.* (1381). 1382 alleluya: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, xix. 6. 1535 The cv. Psalme. Halleluya...let all people saye: Amen, Amen. Halleluya: COVERDALE, *Ps.*, cv. 1609 Alleluya signifieth more then Laudate Dominum, Praise ye our Lord. For by these two hebrew wordes, Allelu a, the Prophet inuitheth al men to praise God, with gladnes, iubulation, with hart, voice, and gesture, with instruments, and howsoever we are able: *Doway Bible*, *Ps.*, civ. — and in the streates therof Alleluia shal be song: — Tobias, xiii. 22. 1611 Alleluia: *Bible*, *Rev.*, xix. 6 (R. V. Hallelujah). bef. 1617 Alalulah...Alleluiah... Halleluah: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*.

2. a song in praise of God.

1591 methought I heard the angels sing | An alleluia for to welcome him: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, p. 282/2, l. 3 (1861). 1695 Sing, ye sweet Angels, Alleluia sing: | That all the woods may answere, and your echo ring: SPENS., *Epithal.*, 240, Wks., p. 589/2 (1869). 1636 lauding their Creator with Allelujals without defatigation: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 213.

**allemande**, *sb.*: Mod. Fr. fem. of adj. *allemand*, = 'German'.

1. name of several German dances.

1728 But when you have made several [springs or hops], as in the *Allemande*, you make your Springs and Hops together without rising on one single Foot: J. ESSEX, *Tr. Rameau's Dancing-Master*, Pt. I. p. 304. 1809 ALLEMANDE...The dance known by this name is still used in Germany and Switzerland: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.* 1814 view with jealousy in the country dances, the occasional introduction of an *allemande*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 434.

2. a kind of musical composition in slow time; a movement in a *suite* (*q. v.*).

1724 ALLEMANDA, is the Name of a certain Air or Tune, always in common time, and in Two Parts or Strains: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1740 ALLEMAND, a sort of grave and solemn music, whose measure is full and moving: GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* — ALMANDA, a certain air or tune where the measure is in common time, and movement slow: *ib.* 1809

ALLEMANDE, in music, a slow air or melody in common time of four crotchets in a bar...It is found in Handel's harpsichord lessons: NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.*

Variants, *allmand*, *alamande*, *al(le)manda*.

[Mod. Fr. *allemande*, = 'German' (dance being suppressed); succeeded Mid. Eng. *Almain* as a musical term.]

**allevement**, *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Old Fr. *alevement*: alleviation.

1599 Yet this is some allevement to my sorrow: *Soliman & Pers.*, II. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*.

\***alleviator** (= 1 1 1 1), *sb.*: Eng.: lightener, mitigator.

1811 That kindest alleviator of human miseries: LAMB, *On being Hanged*, Wks., p. 560. [N. E. D.]

[As if Lat. noun of agent to Late Lat. *alleviāre*, = 'to lighten']

**allice**, **allis**: Eng. See **alose**.

\***alligator** (= 1 1 1 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: a Cayman; any large Saurian of the Western Hemisphere; now also used loosely for crocodile.

1577 Pimple stones...whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of *Caimanes*, y<sup>e</sup> are called *Lagartos*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73<sup>re</sup>. 1597 aligarta: SHAKS., *Rom.*, v. 1, 43 (1st 4to.). 1600 a monstrous Lagarto or Crocodile: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 489. 1614 *Alligarta*: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, II. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 28 (1631—40). 1593—1622 In this river...are great abundance of *alagartos*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § I. p. 263 (1878). 1625 *George Evans*...was shrewdly bitten with an *Aligarta*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 191. — suspecting it had bene an *Aligarta*, diued vnder water: *ib.*, p. 244. — fastened with *Allegators* teeth: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. IV. p. 417. — *Alagators* or *Crocodiles*: *ib.*, p. 436. 1629 *Gwanes* they have, whiche is a little harmlesse beast, like a *Crokadell*, or *Aligator*, very fat and good meat: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 904 (1884). 1634 the *Riuers* abounds [sic] with *Crocodiles* (whom Seamen improperly call *Aligators*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 199. 1655 The commodities these *Streames* engender, are *Allegators*: I. S., *A brief & perfect Journ. of y<sup>e</sup> late Proceed. of y<sup>e</sup> Eng. Army in y<sup>e</sup> W. Indies*, p. 19. 1679 rescued all your Outward *Traitors* | From hanging up like *Allegators*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 140. 1788 a man who was bitten by an alligator in swimming across a river: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 33/1.

Variants, *lagarto*, *alagarto*, *alligarta*, *allegarta*, &c.

[From Sp. *al* or *el lagarto*, = 'the lizard', fr. *Lat. lacerta*, = 'lizard'.]

**alliterator** (= 1 1 1 1), *sb.*: Eng.: one who alliterates or practises alliteration; or one who frequently repeats some particular letter.

1755 The alliterator must be as busily employed to introduce his favourite vowel or consonant, as the Greek poet to shut out the letter he had proscribed: COLMAN & THORNTON, in *Connoiss.*, No. 83. [N. E. D.]

[Apparently formed in relation to *alliteration*, as if Lat., on the analogy of verbal nouns in *-ator*, cf. Lat. *litterator*, = 'teacher of letters', 'grammarian'.]

\***allium**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Liliaceae*), to which belong garlic, leek, onion, and ramsons.

1866 In the shade, grey periwinkles swim among the snowy drift of allium: *Cornhill Mag.*, Nov., p. 538. [N. E. D.]

**allmand**: Mod. Fr. See **allemande**.

**allo**: It.: 'to the', 'after the'; used bef. masc. sing. nouns which begin with *s* or *s* followed by another consonant. See **al**.

**allobrogic**, *-ical*, *adj.*: Calvinistic, Presbyterian; in allusion to Geneva having anciently been *Genāva*, a town of the *Allobroges*, a warlike tribe of Gauls, whence the Fr. *allobroge*, = 'clown', 'lout'.

1602 to shew it as manifestly as the day light at noonetide, that who and whensoever any, be he Pope or Prince or other Monarch, doth not fauor their Iesuicall allobrogickes, although he do no way stirre against them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 99.—this Allobrogicall government: *ib.*, p. 20.

**allodium**, **alodium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. assumed Old Ger. *all(h)ôd*, = 'entire property'; estate possessed in absolute ownership, as in the Orkneys and Shetland Islands (see **udaller**), opposed to *feudum* or *fief*, which is estate held of a superior.

1629 in the law of England we have not, properly, *allodium*, that is, any subjects land that is not as it is holden: COKE, *Littleton*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. 1, § 1 [1. b.] (1823). 1716 J. HARRIS, *Dict.* (3rd Ed.). 1768 The writers on this subject define *Allodium* to be every man's own land, which he possesseth merely in his own right, without owing any rent or service to any superior: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, Bk. II. ch. 7. [R.]



**alloeostropha**, *neut. pl. adj.*: Gk. ἀλλοίοστροφα: disposed in irregular strophes.

**1671** The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts...being divided into stanzas or pauses, they may be called Alloestrophæ: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, Pref.

**allogiament**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *allogiamento*: lodging, soldiers' quarters, allodgement (formed on the model of the It. word).

**1644** The alloggiaments of the garrison are uniforme: EVELYN, *Diary*, Mar. 23. [Davies]

**allonge**, *sb.*: Fr.: a slip of paper fastened to a bill of exchange or promissory note to give space for further endorsements when the back of the bill or note is full.

**1882** An indorsement written on an allonge, or on a "copy" of a bill: *Stat. 45 & 46 Vic.*, ch. 61, § 32.

[Fr. *allonge*, = 'something added to lengthen', 'a stretching out' (used in Eng. in 18 c. in the senses of 'thrust', 'lunge', and 'long rein').]

**\*allons**, *1st pers. pl. imper. vb.*: Fr.: 'let us go'.

**1663** *Allons Isabelle!* Courage! DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 60 (1701). **1693** Come, Gentlemen, *allons*, here is Company coming: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, i. 5. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 171 (1710). **1739** courage, *allons!* GRAY, *Letters*, No. xx. Vol. 1. p. 38 (1819). **1767** *Allons, Monsieur!* 'Twere vain, you know, | To strive with a victorious foe: COWPER, *Xth Sat.* of 1st Bk. of *Horace*. **1841** *so allons for a spectacle militaire*, which, I am told, is to be very fine: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 73. **1841** *Allons donc* [therefore] enough sermonising: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 380 (1885). bef. **1865** *Allons*, Mr. Nameless! Put up your notebook: — *Roundabout Papers*, p. 53 (1879). **1877** Poverty! the poverty of a company in the city of London! *Allons donc*: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. xv. p. 147 (1883).

[From *aller*, = 'to go'.]

**allot** (= ㄥ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to assign by lot, to apportion (also, *intr.* to be apportioned, *Obs.* and *Rare*), to assign, appoint; to destine (with *inf. Obs.*); to ascribe (*Obs.*).

**1520** oder lodgynges...to be lotted to suche as may be warned to bring almaner of suche stuff with theym for fourmysshing of the same: *Rutland Papers*, p. 52 (1842). **1546** To this laste [i.e. Constantine] was allotted Brittain, France, Spaine: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 99 (1846). **1591** Thou art allotted to be ta'en by me: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 3. 55. **1594** undeserved reproach to him allotted: — *Lucrece*, 824. **1596** favourable stars | Allot thee for his lovely bed-fellow: — *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 5. 41. **1605** Five days we do allot thee, for provision | To shield thee, &c.: — *Lear*, i. 1. 176. **1665** The rest of the parts...were allotted to the other Commissioners: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 411 (1872). **1701** a due proportion being allotted to each of them: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 383 (1872).

Variant, 16 c. *lotted*, *allotted*.

[From Old Fr. *aloter*, fr. *à*, prep., = 'to', and *lot*, = 'lot'.]

**allows**: Eng. See *alose*.

**alluijn**, *sb. pl.*: Du.: bitter aloes. The Du. *alluijn* or a Japan, or Malayan form thereof was Anglicised by Cocks as *allowaies*.

**1598** spices and fruited of India, Alluijn, Cane Sugar, and other merchandises: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 61 (1885). **1622** He begged a little allowaies of me, which I gave him: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 3 (1883).

**allumette**, *sb.*: Fr.: match (for lighting).

**1848** Twisting an allumette out of one of you...and relighting my calumet: LOWELL, *Poet. Wks.*, 127/2 (1879). [N. E. D.]

**allure**, *sb.*: Fr.: gait, walk, air, mien.

**1854** He hunted in black during the ensuing season; and, indeed, henceforth laid aside his splendid attire and his *allures* as a young man: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxviii. p. 403 (1879).

**alluvion** (= ㄣ = ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *alluvion*.

1. inundation, overflow, flood of water, esp. carrying matter in suspension, the wash or flow of water on a bank or shore.

**1550** Of the whyche alluuyons and ouerflowynges the Earthquakes (as I thynke) were the cause: NICOLLS, *Thucydides*, fol. xcii<sup>ro</sup>. **1644** Or as slow Rivers by insensible alluvions take in and let out the Waters that feed them, yet are they said to have the same beds: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. iv. xix. p. 458 (1678). **1681** *Alluvion* (*Alluvio*) the still rising and swelling of a River, a deluge or inundation: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

2. matter deposited by flood or inundation.

**1731** *Alluvion*, an accession or accretion along the sea-shore, or the banks of large rivers by tempests or inundations: BAILEY.

2 a. *Geol. alluvium* (*q. v.*).

**1779** The matters, so carried off, will be thrown against the opposite bank of the river...and produce a new ground, called an alluvion: MANN, in *Phil. Trans.*, lxxix. 602. [N. E. D.]

3. *Leg.* the formation of fresh land by the gradual washing up of sand, earth, &c.

**1768** either by *alluvion*, by the washing up of sand and earth, so as in time to make *terra firma*: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 261. [C. E. D.]

**\*alluvium**, *sb.*: Lat.: earth, sand, &c. deposited by moving water above its present average level under existing local conditions, *alluvion*, alluvial deposit. Occasional pl. *alluvia*. Distinguished from *diluvium* (*q. v.*), from old river terraces, and from raised beaches.

**1665**—**6** 'Tis true, that if there be *Seas* in the *Moon*, it can hardly fall out otherwise, than it doth upon our *Earth*, where *Alluvium's* are made in some places, and the *Sea* gains upon the *Land* in others: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 121. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1835** a deposit of alluvium which is far from common on these northern shores: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. viii. p. 114. **1836** The most celebrated place for its production is the neighbourhood of Tien-tsin, where the soil is a loose, sandy alluvium: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 332. **1845** cliffs composed of matter that may be called stratified alluvium: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xi. p. 237 (2nd Ed.). **1885** He does not appreciate the difference of age between those older alluvial deposits of the Thames Valley...and the newer alluvium of Tilbury: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 244/1.

[*Neut.* of Lat. *alluvius*, adj., = 'alluvial'.]

**alma**, *sb.*: It. (poet.): soul, essence, spirit: personified by Prior in his poem entitled 'Alma or the Progress of the Mind', whence Scott takes it in the sense *animal spirits*.

**1717** *Alma* in verse, in prose the mind: PRIOR, *Alma*, i. 318. **1814** and whom the irresistible influence of *Alma* would have engaged in field-sports from morning till night: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 64.

**alma**: Arab. See *almah*.

**\*alma māter**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'fostering mother', a title given to educational institutions, *esp.* Universities.

**1657** The earth is *alma mater*, a bountiful mother, to man and beast: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 130/1 (1868). **1710** Henceforth *alma mater* must submit to the city, | Let her doctors grow dull and the aldermen witty: T. HEARNE, *Remains*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1869). **1736** I can never condescend to apply to the grosser studies of *Alma Mater*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1857). **1742** a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing *outré*, any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that *alma mater*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, Pref., Wks., Vol. v. p. 12 (1806). **1764** port is in a manner mother's milk to me; for it is what my *Alma Mater* suckles all her numerous progeny with: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 91, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 154 (1777). **1771** some good offices, which you know he has done me since I left *alma mater* [= Oxford]: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 13/1 (1882). **1774** you see I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* antiquity stands godmother: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 104 (1857). **1778** You might divert yourself, too, with *Alma Mater*, the Church, employing a *gonjat* to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 158 (1858). **1780** to whose care our *alma mater* (allow me to evince my affection to the University by this expression) can more safely trust her interests and prosperity: H. A. SCHULTENS, in Sir W. Jones' *Letters*, Vol. I. No. lxiii. p. 149 (1821). **1808** that veneration usually paid by an English scholar to his *Alma Mater*: SCOTT, *Dryden's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 30. **1808** the publication of which must have been a proud day for *alma mater*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 53. **1840** which had drawn Frederick so abruptly from his *Alma Mater*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 104 (1865). **1850** He never could be got to frequent the chapel of the college with that regularity of piety which *Alma Mater* demands from her children: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 196 (1879). **1883** Edinburgh, Mr. Irving said, had been his professional *alma mater*: *Standard*, No. 18465, p. 3/3.

**almacenista**, *sb.*: Sp.: seller of goods in a warehouse.

**1888** Large stocks of...wines are held by the principal shippers and *almacenistas* in Jerez: *Leeds Mercury*, June 11, p. 7/5.

[For derivation, see *magazine*.]

**almachabel**: Eng. fr. Med. Lat. *almacabala*, fr. Arab. *al-moqābala*: see *algebra*.

**almaciga**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port. fr. Gk. μαστιχη, through Arab. *al-mastakā*: mastich.

**1577** the *Almaciga*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 1<sup>ro</sup>. — the Incence, and *Almasiga* are gathered: *ib.*, fol. 3<sup>ro</sup>.

**almadia**, Port. and Sp.; *almadie*, Fr.: *sb.*: an Indian river-boat; an African canoe made out of a tree.

abt. **1565** In this island of Sambula, we found about 50. boates, called *Almadies*, or Canoes, which are made of one peece of wood, digged out like a trough, but yet of good proportion, being about 8. yarges long: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins Sec. Voyage*, p. 18 (1878). **1598** there came unto us [at Goa] divers boats called *Almadias*, which boded us, bringing with them all manner of fresh victuals from the land: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, i. ch. iv. p. 12/2. — they row [up and down] the Rivers in boats called *Almadias*, whereof some of them are hewen out of a peece of wood: *ib.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 262. **1599** The 6 day came an *Almadie* & *Negros* aboard me: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 41. **1600** They go to sea in certaine small boates which they call *Almadies*: J. PORV, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 55. **1684** hiring an *Almadier*, which is a Barque with Oars: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 71. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

Variant, 17 c. *almade*.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. *al-ma'diya*, = 'ferry-boat'.]



**almagra**, *sb.* Sp. fr. Arab. *al-maghra*: 'a deep red kind of red ochre found in Spain, called *Sil Atticum* by the Ancients.

1598 It hath many hills of a reddish colour, which shew like a certaine Earth in Spain called Almagro: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 360 (1885). 1753 **ALMAGRA**: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**almah**, **alme** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. '*almah*', pl. '*awālīm*': an Egyptian dancing girl; or, more correctly, a professional singer, not a common dancing girl (*ghāziyah*).

1797 **ALME**, or **ALMA**, singing and dancing girls in Egypt: *Encyc. Brit.* 1812 Can Egypt's Almas—tantalising group—...With Waltz compare: BYRON, *Waltz*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 134 (1832). 1819 Here a string of awalis strained their windpipes in tremulous quavers: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1820). 1830 the *alme* and dancing girls: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 224 (2nd Ed.). 1836 the inferior 'Awālīm sometimes dance in the hareēm...the singing of a very accomplished 'Al'meh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II. p. 62. 1869 The graceful fantastic fancy that had once made her dance like an almah among the scarlet beans of the cottage garden: OUIDA, *Troctrin*, ch. xlv. p. 467 (1870).

\***almanac** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Med. Lat. *almanac(h)*: a calendar or table of days and months with astronomical data in 14 c. 15 c.; afterwards combined with the civil and ecclesiastical calendar. The astronomical almanac was greatly improved both in matter and method by Regiomontanus, 1474. Sometimes, as in Zadkiel's and in old almanacs from 16 c., forecasts of the weather and of coming events are included. Modern almanacs provide all sorts of useful and interesting information.

1508 *Almanacke for xii. yere*: Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Title. 1590 *Almynack and pronostication*, &c.: GASPARD LAET (the younger), Title. 1594 in his *Almanacke anno 1580*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 219. 1594 she saved me every year a penny in almanacs: GREENE, *Looking-Glass*, p. 112/2, l. 49 (1861). 1642 I do not...revolve Ephemerides and Almanacks: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § ix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 441 (1852). 1664 [Title] *Kalendarium Hortense*: or the Gardener's Almanack directing what he is to do monthly throughout the year—by J. EVELYN. 1664 *Chaldeans*, Learn'd Genetiacks, | And some that have writ Almanacks: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 181. 1787 Not selling so many almanacs as formerly, because of the tax laid on them: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 1076/2. 1874 John Dalton had at the age of thirteen constructed an almanac for himself: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, ii. 39.

**almandine**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: the Alabandine garnet of Pliny, cut at Alabanda a town of Caria in Asia Minor.

abt. 1325 Alabaunderryne, & amaraun: E. E. Allit. *Poems*, B. 1471. [N. E. D.] 1398 alabandina is a precious stone clere and somele red as Cardinis. The vertue thereof excyeth & encreacyth blood: TREvisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, xvi. xiii. sig. K<sup>vo</sup>/a. abt. 1400 the red ben of Rubies, and of Grenaz and of Alabaundynes: Tr. *Maundeveile's Voyage*, ch. xx. p. 219 (1839). 1830 But I would throw to them back in mine | Turkis and agate and almondine: TENNYSON, *Merman*, iii.

Variant, 14 c.—17 c. *Alabandine*.

**Almanzor**, name of the hero of Dryden's play *The Conquest of Granada*, A.D. 1670, meaning 'the defended'.

1711 I could, *Almansor*-like, drive the British General from the Field: *Spectator*, No. 167, Sept. 6, p. 244/1 (Morley). 1712 I am told that even *Almanzor* looked like a Mouse: *ib.*, No. 362, Apr. 25, p. 529/1. 1769 Whether he was sent for to guard St. James's gate, or whether he came alone, like *Almanzor*, to storm it, I cannot tell: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 175 (1857).

[The Sp. *Almansör* is fr. Arab. *al-mançür*, = 'the (heaven-) defended', 'the august', 'the invincible'; name of the mayor of the palace of Caliph Hisham II. of Cordova (d. 1002 A.D.). The title *almançur*, *aumansour*, of old Fr. romances, = 'a (Saracen) grandee', is of the same derivation. See *almançour* in N. E. D.]

**alme**: Arab. See **almah**.

**almeida**. See **alameda**.

**almondron**, *sb.*: Sp.: Brazil-nut tree, augmentative of *al-mendra*, = 'almond-tree'.

1852 *The almondron*, or *juvia*, one of the most majestic trees of the forests of the New World: T. ROSS, Tr. *Humboldt's Trav.*, II. xxiv. 449. [N. E. D.]

**almirah**, **almyra**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *almārī*: wardrobe, chest of drawers, armoire.

1878 Sahib, have you looked in Mr. Morrison's almirah? *Life in the Mofussil*, Vol. I. p. 34. [Yule]

[The Hind. *almārī* is fr. Port. *almario* fr. Lat. *armarium* whence Fr. and Eng. *armoire*, Eng. *ambry*.]

**almojabana**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Arab. *al-mojabbana*: cheese-and-flour cake. Xeres was famed for this dainty, which is named from Arab. *jobn*, = 'cheese'.

1616 [See **alcorza**].

**almug**: Heb. See **algum**.

**almuten**, *sb.*: Arab.: the prevailing planet in the horoscope.

1598 F. WITHER, Tr. *Dario's Astrolog.*, sig. P 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1615 *Almuten* Alchochoden of the stars attend you: *Albuzas*, ii. 5, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XI. p. 345. 1621 the *Almutens*, lords and planets there: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 407 (1827). 1625 your *Almutens*, *Alma cantaras*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, ii. 4, p. 28 (1631). 1659 Venus, in the west angle, the house of marriage the seventh house, in trine of Mars, in conjunction of Luna; and Mars *Almuthen*, or lord of the horoscope: MASSINGER, *City-Madam*, II. 2, Wks., p. 322/2 (1839). 1665 a Witch that understood the *Almuten* of his nativity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 178 (1677).

[Corruption of *almutez*. Loth, *Morgenländ. Forsch.*, p. 290f., also gives the form *almobte* which proves the word to be for Arab. *al-mubtazz*, = 'the robber', i.e. the planet strong enough to take away the influence of the others in the horoscope. The termination is accounted for by the forms *Almutes*, *Almutem*, *Almutam*, *Almubtem*, given by Bonatti (see **Alchochoden**); a quasi-Lat. acc. in -em, -en being formed from -es treated as an inflexional ending.]

\***Alnaschar**: Arab. *Al-nashshār*, 'the lawyer': a character in one of the Arabian Nights Tales in Galland's version, a poor man who, having nothing but a basket of glass-ware for sale, dreams that by successful trade he rears on this small basis so large a fortune that he marries a princess. In his insolence he kicks the princess of his dream, and wakes to find that he has kicked over and destroyed his glass. He represents any victim of baneful illusions anticipative of unmerited high fortune.

1712 *Alnaschar* was entirely swallowed up in this Chimerical Vision, and could not forbear acting with his Foot what he had in his Thoughts: *Spectator*, No. 535, Nov. 13, p. 762/1 (Morley). 1812 Already with maternal Alnascharism she had in her reveries thrown back her head in disdain: M. EDGEWORTH, *Vivian*, ch. i. p. 12 (1832). 1845 In *Alnaschar*-like moods a man fancies himself a noble patron, and munificent rewarder of artists: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 272 (1885). 1850 you won't scorn me as the worthless idler and spendthrift, when you see that I—when I have achieved a—psa! what an *Alnaschar* I am because I have made five pounds by my poems: —PENDENNIS, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 365 (1879). 1866 Already had my *Alnaschar*-fancy...expended...the funds: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. viii. (Halifax).

**alo**: It. See **allo**.

\***aloe** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aloe*.

I. lign-aloes, lignum (Lat. = 'wood') aloes, aloes-wood; see **agalloch(um)**. This use is due to a wrong translation into Gk. of the Bible Heb. *akhaltm* (pl.), = *agalloch*.

[abt. 950 *alwan*; abt. 1000 *alewan*; abt. 1160 *aloen*; fr. N. E. D.] 1382 A medlynge of myrre and aloes: WYCLIF, *John*, xix. 39. abt. 1400 In that Ryvere Men fynden many preçyouse Stones, and meche also of Lignum Aloes: Tr. *Maundeveile's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 56 (1839). bef. 1450 That all was breittfull of bowis & blossoms so swete, | That bawne ne braunche o aloes bettir was neuire: *Wars of Alexander*, 4869 (1886). 1577 a Pomander of it, mingled with Muske, Lignaloë, it doeth comfort the braines: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 84<sup>vo</sup>. 1584 frankincense, mastike, lignum aloes: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. xiv. p. 416. 1599 wood of aloes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 56. — The good Lignum Aloes come from *Cauchinchina*: *ib.*, p. 242. 1603 *Tippur* they take (rich in Rhinoceros) *Caichin* in Aloes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Colonies, p. 361 (1608). 1622 a present of halfe a lb. of lignum allowas (or *calemback*): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1883). 1786 holding in their hands censers, which dispensed as they passed the grateful perfume of the wood of aloes: Tr. *Beckford's Valhek*, p. 98 (1832). 1817 Sweet wood of aloë or of sandal burns: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1839 the aloes-wood, where it groweth, is a kind of fire-wood: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Niz.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 261.

2. [Gk. *ἀλόη*] name of a genus of plants (*Aloinae*) with erect spikes of bloom and bitter juice, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*.

1398 the odour is someleale stynkyng: as it faryth of Aloes: Wormwood & Brymston: TREvisa, *Barth. De P. R.*, xix. xxxviii. sig. JJ vi<sup>ro</sup>. 1551 the nature of the herb Aloe is to hele woundes: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B vi<sup>ro</sup>. 1578 we may call it in English *Aloë*, herbe *Aloë*, or Sea Aygreene: H. LVTRE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 353. 1664 Now you may set your *Oranges*, *Limons*, *Myrtles*...*Dates*, *Aloes*...and like tender Trees and Plants in the *Portico*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 198 (1729). 1673 we saw many rare Plants, among the rest we especially took notice of the *Aloe-trees* (for so I may well call them for the Greatness and Highth of their Stalks which shoot up in one year: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 108. 1691 From the Root...arise Leaves on every side, after the manner of Leeks or Ananas, whence the name of Wild Pine or *Aloes*, being folded or enclosed one within another: — *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 215 (1701). 1830 the cliffs are embellished by the cactus, aloë, and *Atlas pistachio*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 150 (2nd Ed.).

2 a. the inspissated bitter juice of plants of the genus *Aloe* (2), a purgative drug made therefrom. Generally pl. *aloes*, *aloes*, *aloes*. Also used *metaph.* for trials and troubles.

abt. 1515 And payned you with a purgacyon of odyous pouerte, | Myxed with bytter aloes of herde aduersyte: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 2382, Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1843). 1526 Aloe is made of the iuce of an herbe called *Aloen*...there ben iii maners of *Aloen*/Cyotryn/Epatyc/and Cabaly: *Grete Herball*, ch. I. 1551 the iuce which compacted together and dried into great peces is comonly called aloë: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B vi<sup>ro</sup>. 1689



[Set] aloes w<sup>th</sup> almounde milke: PUFFENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, l. xxxiv. 1595 if one should beginne to tell them [children], the nature of Aloes, or Rubarb they should receiue, [they] would sooner take their Phisicke at their eares, then at their mouth: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 40 (1868). 1600 It is frequented by merchants for Cinabre, Sanguis Draconis, and the most excellent Aloes of the world: J. PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 47. 1600 A Nurse that weaneth her child...doth anyoynt her Teate with Aloes, mustard, or some other such bitter thing: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 429. 1601 one ounce of Aloe brought into the forme of an ointment: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II, p. 58. 1602 one drachme of Aloes Epaticke: VAUGHAN, in *Babes Book*, l. p. 251 (Furnivall, 1868). 1625 they make the most Aloes vpon the Ile, and is onely the fyuce of *Semper viuens*, put into Goates skins, and so dried: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 193. 1634 an Ile rich in Aloes, Gummes and Spices: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 25. 1646 But Juices concrete, or Gums easily dissolving in Water, draw not at all: as Aloe, Opium, Sanguis Draconis: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. iv, p. 59 (1686). 1657 the tender father medicines his child for the worms, gives him aloes, or the like: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm. Old Test.*, Append., Vol. II, p. 708/1 (1866). 1668 Aloes is a bitter Gum, to be bought at the Apothecaries: G. M[ARKHAM], *Way to get Wealth*, Table of Hard Words. 1787 The Hepatic or Barbadoes Aloes is said, by the Author, to be common in all the West-India islands: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 996/1.

2. a mineral product like the dry aloes (3).

1601 In Iurie [N. of Jerus.] there is a certaine mineral Aloe to be found, growing in manner of a metall within the ground: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II, p. 271.

3. the American aloes, or agave (q.v.).

1667 Aloe Americana Serrati-folia...this Aloes weighed 21 Ounces, 6 Drams, 2 Grains: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II, No. 25, p. 455. 1765 Sir W., whose fame, like an aloes, did not blow till near an hundred: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 313 (1857). 1880 No aloes in tubs insult the scanty shrubs that adorn these Paradises: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i, p. 2.

[The Heb. *akkālīm*, the Gk. *ἀγάλλορον*, both come fr. Skt. *agaru*.]

**alōpecīa**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀλωπεκία*: fox mange; in human-beings, a skin-disease which causes hair to fall away.

1398 The thyrd manere lepra cometh of Melancolye Infectyng of blood and hyghte Allopicia & Vulpina. foxisse: TREVISIA, *Barth. De P. R.*, Bk. VII, ch. lxiv.—In theym that haue that Lepra that hyghte Allopicia al the heere of theye liddes & of the browes fall and the eyen swel gretely and ben full redde: *ib.* 1527 it helpeth sore in Allopicia/that is a skaldnes of the hede that the heres fall out: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswicks Distill.*, Bk. II, ch. cxcxvi, sig. U iv v<sup>o</sup>/a.

**alose**, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *alose*: corrupted to *allowes*, *allice*, *allis*: a kind of shad found in the Severn, and elsewhere.

1600 great store of Aloses, which is a fish somewhat redde like a Salmon: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 241. 1604 shades and aloses, which come from the sea into the rivers: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 146 (1880). 1620 The Allowes is taken in the same places that Sammon is: VENNER, *Via Recta*, iv, 75. [N. E. D.]

**Alp<sup>1</sup>**, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *Alpes*: usually pl. Alps.

1. pl. the name (Lat. *Alpēs*) of the mountains which divide Italy from France and Germany and Austria.

1398 Gallia is a prounce of Europe bytwene the mountayne Alpes pennine and the byrttische Ocean: TREVISIA, *Barth. De P. R.*, Bk. XV, ch. lxvi. 1538 Alpinus, a um, of the mountayns Alpes: T. ELIOT, *Dictionarium* (1559). 1584 *Gregorie Neocasiensis* in his iornie and wale to passe ouer the *Alpes*, came to the temple of *Apollo*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII, ch. v, p. 136. 1601 great mountaines such as the alps are: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 7, Vol. II, p. 221. — upon the Alps: *ib.*, ch. 6, p. 220.

2. any mountain or peak, esp. those which always have snow and ice on them; also *metaph.*

abt. 1400 thare men goon by the Alpes of Aroyprynant, and by the Valez of Mallebynez: *Tr. Maundeille's Voyage*, ch. xi, p. 127 (1839). 1573–80 deeper...then the height and altitude of the middle region of the verye English Alpes amountes unto in your shier: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 63 (1884). 1578 the nature of the place is such, that it is subject diuersly to diuers windes, according to the sundry situation of the great Alps and mountaines there, euery mountaine causing a seuerall blast, and pirrie, after the manner of a *Leuant*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 83 (1600). — sundry mountaines and Alpes of th' angry Sea: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II, p. 106 (1870). 1645 If the body bring but in a complaint of frigidity, by that cold application only, this adamantine alpe of wedlock has leave to dissolve: MILTON, *Tetrachordon*. [T.] 1662 but true faith, when it is in heart, will eat its way over all alps of opposition: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. I, p. 576/1 (1867). 1667 O'er many a frozen, many a fiery Alp: MILTON, *P. L.*, II, 620. 1818 I would follow her from pole to pole, over alps and oceans: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III, ch. II, p. 92 (1819).

**alp<sup>2</sup>**, sb.: Ger.: a pasturage in the Alps.

1857 is this Peissenberg what you call an alp or alm...is it one of those pasture-grounds on the mountains, where you told me the people send their cattle in summer? BARONESS TAUTPHEUS, *Quits*, Vol. I, p. 253.

**alp<sup>3</sup>**, sb.: Ger.: night-mare, demon.

1836 Those alps and goblins, those nixies and wood-nymphs: *Blackwood's Mag.*, XL, 146. [N. E. D.]

**\*alpaca**, sb.: Sp.: a kind of llama (q.v.), a native of Peru, with long hair like wool; the wool thereof; a fabric made from the said wool. The llama proper and alpaca are the domestic, the *vicuña* and *guanaco* the wild species of the genus *Llama*.

[1604 the sheep of Peru, and those which they call Pacos, and Huanacos: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, p. 277 (1880).] 1811 a beautiful Alpaca or Paco, having been in England for more than two years [and called *Cameloganaco*]: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, Pref. — It is made of woven stripes of worsted, the main stripe being of black Alpaca wool: *ib.*, p. 52. 1838 the Alpaca figure has become a decided trade: *Report*, quoted in J. James' *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 478 (1857). 1844 this immense and valuable branch of national industry, alpaca manufactures: J. JAMES, *Alpaca*, p. 196. 1854 Another article was a plain black alpaca lustre dress, the warp of fine cotton twist, and west of alpaca: *Eng. Cycl. (Arts & Sci.)*, Vol. I, p. 229. 1857 The pieces chiefly fabricated from Alpaca in the neighbourhood of Bradford were figures: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 456. — figured Alpacas and Alpaca linings: *ib.*, p. 457. 1864 the alpaca umbrella: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 3. 1877 bathing in blue alpaca: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. VII, p. 68 (1883).

[Sp. *alpaca*, *alpaco*, fr. *al-*, prefix, and *paco* (q.v.).]

**\*alparca**, *alpargate*, sb.: Port.: a kind of hempen shoe or sandal. For the probable Basque origin see Dozy-Engelmann, p. 373.

1598 The Moores...leave their Alpacos [which are their] shoes standing at the Church dore before they goe in: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 287 (1885). — their shoes, which they wear like Antiques with cut toes, and fastned above, upon their naked fete, which they call Alpacas [of the Canaras and Decanins]: *ib.*, p. 257. 1662 their Shoes, which they call Alpacas, are of wood, ty'd up over the Instep with straps of Leather [of the inhabitants of Cuncam or Decam]: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II, p. 74.

**alpeen**, sb.: Ir. See quotation.

bef. 1863 Here are two choice slips from that noble Irish oak, which has more than once supplied alpeens for this meek and unoffending skull: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 44 (1879).

**\*alpenstock**, sb.: Ger.: 'stick for the Alps', a long stick fitted with an iron point, used in climbing mountains and going over glaciers. Tr. L. Simond's *Switzerland* (1822), Vol. I, p. 296, describes it as a stick shod with a point of iron, but calls it a 'stick' or *bâton ferré* (p. 310), as if Simond did not know the name *alpenstock*.

1829 Here I made my first experience of the various and important uses of the *Alpenstock*, the long iron-shod pole, for which I had exchanged my ordinary lowland companion at the town of Thun: C. J. LATROBE, *Alpenstock*, p. 17. 1833 [Latrobe has] thrown more light upon Alpine history...by the feats of his alpenstock: *Eclectic Rev.*, Aug., p. 149. 1883 It is unstained by moraine, and the alpenstock strikes blue ice, on which there is neither sign or sight of living thing: *Standard*, Feb. 27, p. 5.

**\*alpha**, sb.: name of the first letter of the Greek alphabet, Α, α. For etym. see next article.

bef. 1400 He bad him alpha for to say, | Iesus ansuerd and said, "parfay, | Bot sai thu me first of betha, | And siden i sal the of alpha": *Cursor Mund.*, 12423. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1782 The Alpha, or unit...and the Beta, or binary: BURNBY, *Hist. Mus.*, I, 65.

**\*Alpha and Omega**, *phr.*: fr. Gk.: the beginning and the end.

1382 I am alpha and oo, the bigynnyng and endyng, seith the Lord God: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, I, 8. 1398 the nombre of ten...is worthy to presence our lorde Criste god, that is Alpha & O. endyng and beginning: TREVISIA, *Barth. De P. R.*, XIX, xxiii. 1584 the excellent name of Jesus Christ, A and Ω, the first and the last: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XV, ch. xviii, p. 426. 1594 The wresting of the holy name of God...Alpha: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 176/1, l. 4 (1861). 1599 But this is most warrantable, the Alpha of all the Yarmouths it was, and not the Omega correspondently: T. NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, p. 13 (1871). 1611 Alpha and Omega: *Bible*, *Rev.*, I, 8. 1619 God hath no part in their honour, nor they in his; he is neither the Alpha nor Omega of their virtue: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliii, p. 412. — and therefore the Lists of his race, from the Alpha to the Omega, are Vanitie: *ib.*, p. 627. 1625 Anselme esteemed the Alpha of his times for learning and sanctitie: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. viii, p. 1252. 1629 it was necessary it should be performed, even from Alpha to Omega: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. VII, p. 646 (1676). 1635 Hee that should be both Alpha and Omega, it's well if hee be the Omega of their thoughts and cares: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 11. 1659 Being thus the Alpha...he was before any time assignable: PEARSON, *Creed*, 178 (1839). 1814 that Alpha and Omega of beauty: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III, p. 86 (1832). 1818 the Lady Lieutenant was the alpha and omega of special reference: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II, ch. I, p. 71 (1819). 1821 of which church I acknowledge myself to be the only member—the alpha and the omega: *Confess. of Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II, p. 98 (1823). 1834 the Alpha and Omega of our social relations is personal...how they will affect the question of our individual account with God: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. II, p. 476. 1885 Our Saviour Himself—the embodiment, the Alpha and Omega of all religion—was a carpenter: H. MACMILLAN, *Sabbath of Fields*, p. 337 (5th Ed.).

[Alpha is fr. *ἀλφα*, the first letter of the Gk. alphabet, fr. Phoen. *aleph* (q.v.). Omega is fr. *ὦ μέγα*, = 'long Ō', the last letter of the Gk. alphabet.]

**alpieu**, sb.: Fr.: at basset, a mark made on a card by a winner to show that he doubles his stake.

1704 What Pity 'tis, those Cong'ring Eyes, | Which all the World subdue, | Should, while the Lover gazing dies | Be only on *Alpieu*: SIR GEO. ETHERIDGE, *Wks.*, p. 288. 1709 The *Alpieu* is much the same thing as the *Paroli*, and like that Term us'd when a *Couch* is won by turning up, or crooking the corner of the winning Card: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 180. 1763 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**alpine** (—), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: *adj. to Alps*; also *adj. to Alp<sup>1</sup>* (2), any mountain or peak characterised by cold.

1845 During the day we saw several guanacos, and the track of the closely-allied species, the *Vicuña*: this latter animal is pre-eminently alpine in its habits: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi, p. 359.



\***Alsatia**: Lat. form of Ger. *Elsass* (= 'foreign-settlement'), Fr. *Alsace*, formerly debateable territory on the West bank of the Middle Rhine; hence, a name for a sanctuary for outlaws, or an asylum for debtors and criminals, esp. Whitefriars in the 17th and 18th centuries. Hence, *Alsatian*, sb. and adj.

1680 Let us go, we'll go to the *Temple* or *Alsacia* for refuge till the Business be over: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, v. p. 6a. 1688 Some Inhabitants of *White-Fryars*; some *Bullies of Alsatia*: *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 8 (1699). — Have a care of a Quarrel, and bringing the *Alsations* about your Ears: *ib.*, iii. p. 28. — But what shall we do for our *White-Fryars Chaplain*, our *Alsation* divine: *ib.*, v. p. 52. 1704 He spur'd to London, and left a thousand curses behind him. Here he struck up with sharpers, scourers, and *Alsations*: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 491. [Davies] 1704 Peter's banter (as he [L'Estrange] calls it in his *Alsatia* phrase) upon transubstantiation: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Apol., Wks., p. 452 (1869). 1822 What! your lordship is for a frolic into *Alsatia*? SCOTT, *Fort. Nig.*, ch. xvi. p. 891 (1867). — I became a courtier...a gamester...an *Alsation*: *ib.*, ch. xxi. p. 1082. 1886 degraded and unfortunate persons who resort there as to an *Alsatia*: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 5781.

**Alsirat**: Arab.: the bridge leading to the Mohammedan paradise over mid-hell, finer than a hair and sharper than a sword, whence all except the good must fall. See E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1871).

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1813 Though on Al-Sirat's arch I stood, | Which totters o'er the fiery flood: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. ix. p. 167 (1832). 1819 a teacher...who...should put me in the way for passing over the bridge Seerath as speedily as possible: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1820). 1867 if as yet, to the vulgar eye, many a bridge of theirs may seem but as Al Sirat, they know better things and glide fearlessly on: SHIRLEY BROOKS, *Sooner or Later*, Vol. II. p. 383.

[Arab. *Al-sirāt*, = 'the road', borrowed from Lat. *strāta*.]

alt<sup>1</sup>, alta: Eng. fr. It., or It. See alto<sup>1</sup>.

alt<sup>2</sup>, sb.: Eng. fr. Prov. alt: *Mus.*: high tone; opposed to bass, above middle C; also, the octave above the treble stave. *Metaph. in alt*, in an exalted frame of mind.

1597 Phi. Be these all the ways you may have these notes in the whole Gam? Ma. These and their eights: as what is done in Gam vt may also be done in G sol re vt, and likewise in g sol re vt in alt. And what in C fa vt, may be also in C sol fa vt, and in C sol fa. And what in F fa vt in Base, may also be done in f fa vt in alt. But these be the three principall keyes containing the three natures or properties of singing: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 4. 1670 There's a delicate Note in B Fa Bem in Alt: SHADWELL, *Sullen Lovers*, i. p. 9. 1731 For he could reach to B in alt: SWIFT, *Apollo*, Wks., iv. i. 161 (1755). 1748 The fair fugitive was all in alt: RICHARDSON, *Cl. Harlowe*, v. 145. [Davies] bef. 1794 your ladyship's absolutely in alt...Give me leave to tell your ladyship that you have raised your voice a third octave higher since you came into the room: COLMAN, *Musical Lady*, i. [ib.] 1796 Come, prithee be a little less in alt...and answer a man when he speaks to you: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Camilla*, Bk. ii. ch. v. [ib.] 1797 The deepest female voice immediately follows the counter tenor, and may be called bass in alt: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Musical*. 1885 That wondrous 'B' was like part of a baritone scale; begun at G below, and carried up without a break to D in alt—two octaves and a half: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, i. iii. 34.

altel, sb.: Fr.: altar.

bef. 1555 If...he come to church, take holy water, hear mass devoutly, and take altel holy bread, he is sure enough, say the Papists: BRADFORD, *Wks.*, II. 314 (Parker Soc.). [Davies]

\***alter ego**, *phr.*: Lat.: other I, other self, Gk. ἑτέρος αὐτός. expressive of an intimate and thoroughly trusted friend.

1623 MABBE, Tr. *Alemani's Life of Guzman de Alfarache* (1630). [Olipphant] 1652 We use to call a friend *Alter ego*; but here the ἀλλος ἐγὼ is the greatest enemy: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 10. 1662 one in whom he may see himself, and that may be to him as an *alter-ego*, a second self: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1867). — As a pledge...that he [Jonathan] would have David looked upon as his *Alter Ego*: *ib.*, p. 4502. [1672 A friend is but *ερεος αὐτος*, another self: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 402 (1868).] 1844 Bonaparte...sent away that marshal from the Grand Army with very extraordinary powers, with a sort of *Alter Ego* character: CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 5742. 1860 Berlioz, on whose help he had relied, whom he had considered his *alter ego*, the Wagner of Paris: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 2762. 1872 These people might not take that high view of you which I have always taken, as an *alter ego*, a right hand: G. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 377 (1874). 1882 I cannot think of any *alter ego* likely to do it: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. 114. p. 306. 1886 The contract...shall not be binding on the person whose *alter ego* or representative he is if he has made any misrepresentation: LORD ESHER, *Law Times Reports*, LIV. p. 8561. 1886 The man of imagination has to be kept in check by his *alter ego*, the man of business: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 7, p. 1771.

**alter idem**, *phr.*: Lat.: meant by Cicero (*De Amic.*, 21) to render the Gk. ἑτέρος αὐτός, another self, the more Lat. phrase being *alter ego*. The Lat. *idem*, = Gk. αὐτός, 'the same'.

1597 and if a friend be *alter idem*, a second self, it is as much as in reason he can look for: KING, on *Yonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 842 (1864). 1782 that friend is indeed an *alter idem*: J. NEWTON, Pref. to Cowper's *Poems*, Vol. I. p. vi. (1808).

**alteration** (Λ = Λ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *alteration*.

1. the action of producing a change in or of anything; the process of being changed.

bef. 1490 The riches in him thou shalt finde, | After alteration of kinde: G. RIPLEY, *Myst. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 386 (1652). 1506 Thus can I make, an alteration | Of worthely honour, whiche dothe depende | All onely in my dominacion: HAWES, *Past. Pleas.*, sig. O iv<sup>ro</sup>. 1540 if he be instructed in...the alteration of houres in day and nyght: ELVOT, *Im. Governauce*, p. 80<sup>ro</sup>. 1546 king Richard was thus occupied in so great trouble of mynde and alteration of devyses for feare of stirre to coome: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1844). 1563 or elles that throughe alteration in tyme of the shotte, it tourneth to venome: T. GALE, *Treat. Gunneshot*, fol. 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 their alterations, and renewing of the state: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 842 (1612). 1603 and mortall things ensuing | (As subiect to thee) thy selfs transmutation, | Feel th' vnfelt force of secret alteration: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 116 (1608). 1641 This day y<sup>o</sup> Lo. Mayor was at the upper House to get an alteration of that their Lo<sup>rd</sup> order: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 55 (1872). 1652 letters fro London importe no new notable effects of ther alteracon: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 238. — my brother making this alteration: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 289.

2. the state or condition produced by change; the concrete result of a change.

1508 the same facyon | Without alteracyon: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Spar.*, 543. Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843). 1546 alteration of my condition and state: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 165 (1844). — And so even at that instant chaunced great alteration of tenglish affaires: *ib.*, p. 58. 1578 lest by hurtfull alteration of mind, he were...the cause to bring himselfe & all Italy into perpetuall seruitude: FENTON, Tr. *Guiccardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 31 (1618). 1579 to know the cause of your alteration would boote me litle: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 95 (1868). 1591 doth this churlish superscription | Pretend some alteration in good will? SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 54. 1693 the *Andes* of Pern, have been, for some hundreds of Leagues in Length, violently shaken, and many Alterations made therein by an Earthquake: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. ch. iii. p. 13 (1713). 1776 the establishment of this Court hath made no alteration in respect to the administration of Criminal Justice: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 31/1. abt. 1784 These creatures [hares] have a singular sagacity in discovering the minutest alteration, that is made in the place to which they are accustomed: COWPER, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 316 (1808). 1887 This enables the practitioner to see at a glance exactly what alteration has been made in the law: *Law Times*, Jan. 8, p. 1731.

2 a. a morbid change, a distemper.

1541 reformation of the membre in the same selfe substaunce, forme, qualyte, and quantite, and other such accidentes properly as it was afore the corruption and alteration: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B iv<sup>ro</sup>. 1682 For the hart, which of long time hath bene rooted in vice, incontinently is subject to some great alteration: T. NORTH, Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, p. 96<sup>ro</sup>.

3. an old term in Music for increasing the duration of a note. *Obs.*

1596 The pricke of alteration is that which doubleth the value of the second noate following the same pricke: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. E i<sup>ro</sup>. 1597 if you finde a pricke so following a Minyne in this Moode, it doubleth the value thereof...and then is the pricke called a pricke of alteration: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 22. 1609 The Pricke of Alteration, was observed more by the Ancients, than the later Musicians. [It] is the repeating of Notes, which doth accidentally befall them, not as they are perfect, but as their parts neighbouring the perfect: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microlog.*, p. 53.

[In *Revel. Monk of Evesham* (Arber, 1869), p. 58, 1482 (if not 1196), 'alteracyons of tymes' seems to be a corruption of 'alternacyons of tymes'.]

**alternator** (Λ = Λ), sb.: Eng.: one who causes alternation. *Rare*.

1836 O Alternator of the day and night: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II. p. 256.

[Coined from Eng. *alternate*, as if Lat. noun of agent to *alternare*, = 'to do or take by turns'.]

**alternis vicibus**, *phr.*: Lat.: "in alternative turns", HOL- LAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 400 (1601); reciprocally, alternately.

1589 the Chauncellor, Maysters, and Schollers, shall make fyrst proclamation this present yeare, and the Mayor, Bayliffe and Burgesses of Cambridge the next yeare, and so alternis vicibus: *Egerton Papers*, p. 128 (Camden Soc., 1840). 1593 J. NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Pt. I. p. 48. 1611 everyone in order *alternis vicibus*: T. CORVAT, *Cruditities*, Vol. II. p. 311 (1776). 1625 So we continued, *alternis vicibus*, shooting at our Adversary as at a Butte: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1465.

**altesse**, sb.: Fr.: highness, a title given to members of a royal house; see *alteza*. Rarely Anglicised as *altess* (1660 WATERHOUSE, *Arms*, p. 25; in N. E. D.).

1768 He only takes the title of *altessie*, an absurd mezzotermine, but acts King exceedingly: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 118 (1857). 1783 How many fools will think themselves sober enough to advise his *altessie* on whatever he consults them! *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 395 (1858).

**alteza**, Sp., *altezza*, It.: sb.: 'highness', used as a title.

1596 Shee and her husband both alreadye take vpon them in their manner, stile and vsage, a state and title farre beyond their dignitie, conuenient onely vnto Kings, *Altezza* is the meanest phrase that they will be spoken in vnto, refusing anie Letters that are not so entituled: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 129. 1599 chaunt and carroll forth the *alteza* and excelsitude of this monarshall study inductor: NASHE, *Leuten Stuffe*, Harl. Misc., vi. 157. [Davies] 1622 *Peter Phillips*, Organist to their *Altezza's* at *Bruxels*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 102. 1670 the Prince of Piedmont who is also treated with the title of *Altezza Reale* [Royal]: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 72.



**althaea**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Bot.*: mallow, name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Malvaceae*), of which Marsh Mallow and Holly-hock are species.

*Althaea frutex* is *Hibiscus Syriacus*, a gay flowering shrub.

1526 sethe the rote of altea with grece: *Grete Herball*, ch. xl. 1543 rootes of Altea called Holyhocke or marche mallows: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiv v<sup>o</sup>/s. 1563 the rootes of Althea, Waxe, Colophonie, Fengreke, Cinainome: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1785 Althæa with the purple eye; the broom, | Yellow and bright: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 175 (1808). 1823 in entering the town, I saw a large Althea Frutex in bloom: W. COBBETT, *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 329 (1885).

\***Althing**, *sb.*: Norse: the general assembly and supreme court of Iceland, abolished 1800. See **thing**.

1780 may appeal to the *Al-thing*, or common court of justice, which is kept every year on the 8th of July at Thingvalla: Tr. *Von Troit's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 72 (2nd Ed.). 1811 This magistrate chiefly officiated in the great assembly or Althing, which he convoked annually: W. J. HOOKER, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. xxii. (1813). 1818 the abolition of the *Althing*, or National Assembly, in the year 1800: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 167. 1856 there was only one supreme magistrate, who decided all disputes, and presided at the *althing*, or great general assembly of the nation: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Iceland*, Vol. XII. p. 197/2.

**althorn**, *sb.*: Ger.: *Mus.* See quotation.

1879 ALTHORN, an instrument of the SAXHORN family, usually standing in Eb or F...also...the saxhorn in Bb...or BARITONE: GROVE, *Mus. Dict.* 1880 WEBSTER, *Suppl.*

**altine**, *sb.*: Russ.: money of account, the value of three copecks (see **copeck**).

1598 wee sell 24. fishes for 4. altines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 295. — three pence a poods caryage; so that from the Citie of *Neougrad* vnto S. *Nicholas* road you may haue wares caried for two altines. The pood cometh vnto 23 altines the tunne: *ib.*, p. 360. 1617 in the Muscouites money, it is rated at thirtie three altines and two Diaques. And six single or three double diaques make one altine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 290. 1662 in trading, the *Muscovites* use the words, *Altin*, *Grif*, and *Rouble*, whereof the first is worth three...*Copecks*, yet is there no Coins of that kind: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Olearius*, Bk. III. p. 72 (1666).

**altissimo**, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: very high, applied to the range of ascending notes beginning with G on the fourth ledger-line above the treble stave.

1797 She has been heard to ascend to Bb in *altissimo*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 497/2.

**alto<sup>1</sup>**, **alta**, **alt**, *sb.*: Sp. or It.: a halt. *Obs.*

1591 in marching or making *Alta*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 76. — where they make *alta* and stay: *ib.*, p. 125. 1598 but making a stand of *Alto*, he is bound by dutie to aduance the Ensigne: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 21. — then how to make their *Alto* or stand, and how to double their ranks: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 34.

[Sp. and It. *alto*, fr. Ger. *halt* whence Eng. *halt* (*Mil.*.)]

**alto<sup>2</sup>**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'high'.

1. the high adult male voice, counter-tenor, of which the compass used to be supposed to extend equally above and below the middle C; also the female voice of similar compass, **contralto**.

1724 ALTO, or ALTUS, the Upper or Counter Tenor, and is commonly met with in Musick of several Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

I a. music written for an alto voice, an alto part.

1597 But if your Cadence be in the *Alto*, then may you choose any of these waies following for your end: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 128.

I b. *attrib.* pertaining to the alto.

1724 ALTO VIOLA, a small Tenor Viol. ALTO VIOLINO, a small Tenor Violin. ALTO CONCERTANTE, the Tenor of the Little Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays throughout. ALTO RIPIENO, the Tenor of the Great Chorus, or the Tenor that sings or plays now and then in some particular Places: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. one who has an alto voice.

1818 the *alto* Miss Crawley, who had never before played out of her musical stocks, went rambling with her emancipated hand over the instrument: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 224 (1819). 1885 Opposed to this forty basso power was an 'excelsior' species of male alto, with a voice of very fine and limited proportions: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. xxv. 285.

3. **alt** (*q. v.*).

4. short for *alto-viola*, Italian name for a small tenor viol.

\***alto rilievo**, a. **relievo**, *phr.*: It.: 'high relief', a style of sculpture projecting from a (comparatively) level ground, more than half the true proportion of the figures or objects represented; also a piece of sculpture in this style.

1664 how parts are to be raised, or depress'd by *Alto*, or *Basso Relievo*: J. EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 152. 1704 it [a figure of Mars] hung off the helmet in *alto relievio*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 463 (Bohn, 1854). 1748 over it is an alto-relievo in wood...of the battle of Bosworth Field: HOR.

S. D.

WALPOLE, *Lettres*, Vol. II. p. 119 (1857). 1754 It is a Back in Alto Relievo that bears all the Ridicule: though one would think a prominent Belly a more reasonable Object of it; since the last is generally the Effect of Intemperance: W. HAY, *Deformity*, p. 35 (2nd Ed.). 1763 Over the north gate appear two bulls, in *alto relievio*, extremely well executed: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 331 (1817). 1772 They are all in *altissimo*, nay, in *outissimo relievio*, and yet almost invisible but with a glass: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lettres*, Vol. v. p. 377 (1857). 1819 They are lofty and regular, and the cornices of a very bold cane work in alto relievio: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 57. 1850 a very fat lady...in alto-relievo: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 148 (1879).

**altobasso**, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1599 the silks...altobassos, that is, counterfeit cloth of gold: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 198.

[Perhaps corruption of Arab. *al-dibaj*, = 'the brocade'.]

**altra volta**, **un' a v.**, *phr.*: It.: another turn, again, **encore** (*q. v.*).

1712 at their crying out *Encore* or *Altro Volto*, the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again: *Spectator*, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 453/2 (Morley).

**altum silentium**, *phr.*: Lat.: deep silence, an Ecclesiastical *phr.*, see *quot. fr. Biddulph*. Also *metaph.*

1612 it is their custome to diuide their meales into three parts. The first is *Altum silentium*, that is, *Deepe silence*: which is not only whiles they are saying grace, but whiles one of them readeth a Chapter out of their *Legend*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 111. 1617 there was *altum silentium* in that and other things that were expected: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 458 (1848). 1704 upon recourse to the will, nothing appeared there but *altum silentium*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II. Wks., p. 63/1 (1869). bef. 1733 But, on the contrary, *altum silentium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).

**alture**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *altura*: height, altitude.

bef. 1547 From that the sun descends, | Till he his alture win: EARL SURREY, *Ps.*, lv. 99. [N. E. D.] 1598 Casamats were wont to be made in steede and place, where we now plant our Platformes, but so low that they arrived not vnto the alture of the ditch: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16.

**altus**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: *Mus.*: alto.

1597 now must your *Altus* or Tenor (because sometime the Tenor is above the *Altus*) ascend to the sixth or thirteenth: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 128. 1609 If the discantus be in a fourth above the Tenor, the Base requires a fifth below, & the *Altus* a third or sixth above: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microb.*, p. 87. bef. 1608 *Bassus* and *Altus*, a Deep Base that must reach as low as Hell to describe the Passion, and thence rebound to a joyful *Altus*, the high-strain of the Resurrection: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 125 (1687). 1887 The work is written for cantus, altus, and tenor—a rather unusual combination of voices: W. BARCLAY SQUIRE, in *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 842/1.

**aludel** (= ㄥ ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aludel*: a pear-shaped utensil of earthenware or glass, open at both ends, so contrived that a set fitting one on another closely, formed a passage for vapor; used by chemists in sublimation.

1810 let your heat, still, lessen by degrees, To the *Aludels*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 625 (1610). 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[Arab. *al-uthāl* (pronounced *al-uthēl*).]

**alum de plume**, *phr.*: Fr.: feather alum, plume alum, *alūmen plūmeum*, a native mineral substance (*Ferroso-aluminic sulphate*), not a true alum chemically.

bef. 1534 spake | To a prentice for a penny-worth of euphorbium, | And also for a halfpenny-worth of alum plumb: *Hickscorner*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 178 (1874). 1587 The same earth doth also yeeld White coprasse, *Nitrum*, and *Alumen plumeum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1600). 1601 Alum de Plume (Note, '*Alumine schisto*'): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 385. 1671 Amianthus, *Alumen plumosum*, and various kinds of Threds, found by me in the fissures of Stones: H. O., Tr. *N. Stend's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 33.

**alumbrado**, *sb.*: Sp.: one of the Spanish sect of **Iluminati**, which arose towards the end of the 16 c.; hence any one who affects spiritual perfection or illumination.

1671 Alumbrados in religion: GLANVILLE, *Further Discovery of M. Stubbe*, 33. 1681 *Alumbrado* (Span.) an Enthusiast, or Phanatick, that pretends to new light in Religion: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

[Sp. *alumbrado*, past part. of *alumbrar*, = 'to illuminate'.]

**aluminium**, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *alūmen*, = 'alum': a white metal of which alums are salts. Discovered early in 19 c., and at first called *aluminium*, *aluminum*. Its oxide *alumina* is the principal constituent of clays.

*Aluminium-bronze* is a compound of aluminium and copper, almost of the color of gold, not easily tarnished.

1888 Sir Morell Mackenzie...inserted a new tube. Like the last, this is of aluminium, the use of which has been found very advantageous: *Standard*, May 10, p. 5/5.

\***alumnus**, *pl. alumni*, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a foster-child', esp. a child of an *alma mater* (*q. v.*), a pupil of an educational institution.



**1644** an Italian comedy acted by their alumni before the Cardinals: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1872). — thence to Eton College...and heard a Latin speech of one of the Alumni: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 150. **1693** Four Scholars he added to the 40 Alumni in the College of Westminster: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 107, p. 96. **1856** At the present day, too, it [Cambridge] has the advantage of Oxford, counting in its alumni a greater number of distinguished scholars: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 88 (Bohn, 1866). **1874** He had no friends in court to secure him a place among the humblest alumni of our Universities: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I. 20. **1886** The school was only opened in 1847, and hardly sufficient time has yet elapsed for many of its alumni to have become very famous in Church or State: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 174/2.

**alvara**, *sb.*: Port.: charter, prince's letters patent.

**1555** And when it is so entered, let the clerke of the Matricola for the certentie therof, wryte on the backe syde of this Aluala or patente, the number of the leafe wherein this owre graunt is entered: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 378 (1885). **1813** the *Alvara* of 21st October, 1763, from which it appears that, according to the 9th clause, the Portuguese Court Martial is bound to receive as evidence the written testimony: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 192 (1838).

[Arab. *al-barā*, = 'receipt', 'contract', 'diploma'; the form *alvala* is Sp. *albalā*.]

**alysson**, -um, *sb.*: Gk. *ἄλυσσον*, a plant used to check hiccough. *Bot.*

1. name of a genus of *Cruciferae*. The best-known species is the garden-flower Gold-dust. The Eng. name used to be Madwort.

**1548** Alysson Plinij. Alysson Plinij...maye be named in englishe purple goosgrafe: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1551** Alysson hath the name in Greke, because it helpeth the biting of a wod dogge: — *Herb.*, sig. Bviii<sup>vo</sup>. — Dioscorides describeth alysson, thus alyssos is a lytle bushy herbe somthing sharpe wyth rounde leues: *ib.*, sig. C i<sup>ro</sup>. **1678** The wilde [madder]...of some learned men is thought to be *Alysson*: H. LVTE, *Tr. Dodoe's Herb.*, p. 538. — *Alysson* is of a drying nature as Galen writeth: *ib.*, p. 107. **1603** there is an herbe called Alysson, which whosever hold in their hands, or doe but looke upon it, shall presently be ridde of the yexe or painfull hickot: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 684.

2. Sweet *Alyssum* (*Alison*), a white-flowered plant (Nat. Order *Cruciferae*), *Alyssum maritimum* or *Königa maritima*.

[Prob. Italian Gk. for \**άλυσον*, fr. *α-*, negative particle and *λύγξ*, gen. *λυγός*, = 'hiccough'. Formerly derived fr. Gk. *λύσσα*, = 'madness', and supposed to cure madness.]

**amabilis insānia**, *phr.*: Lat.: pleasing delusion, delightful madness. *Hor., Od.*, iii. 4, 5.

**1621** R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 59 (1827). **1834** The *amabilis insania*...flatters to the verge of the abyss: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 439.

**amadavat**, **avadavat**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of an Indian singing bird, the Red Wax-Bill of Blyth and Jerdon (*Estrela amadava*, one of the Fam. *Fringillidae*; Willughby-Ray's *Avicula Amadavadaea*).

[**1673** From Amidavad, small Birds, who, besides that they are spotted with white and Red no bigger than Measles, the principal Chorister beginning, the rest in Consort, Fifty in a Cage, make an admirable Chorus: FRYER, *East India, &c.*, 116. (Yule). **1678** The *Anadavad Bird* [sic, 'Amadavad Bird' in Index], brought from the East Indies, having a Finches Bill and Lariks Claws: J. RAY, *Tr. Willughby's Ornithol.*, Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 266. **1763** ANADAVADÆA, in zoology, the name of a small bird of the East Indies: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.] **1771** A few presents now and then...avadavats, and Indian crackers: SHERIDAN, *Sch. for Scand.*, v. 1. **1813** amadavats, and other songsters are brought thither [Bombay] from Surat and different countries: J. FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 47. [Yule] **1863** [Estrelinae] Two forms are found in India, one the Munias with a thick, tumid bill, the other the Amadavads (*estrela*), with a more slender, conic and waxy red bill: T. C. JERDON, *Birds of India*, Vol. II. p. 352. — The Munias or Amadavads closely resemble the Weaver-bird in many particulars: *ib.*, p. 351. — "Amaduvade Finch" Edwards: *ib.*, p. 359. — Blyth derives amaduvad: *ib.*, p. 361. **1871** The Bengali Baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat...fight together: C. DARWIN, *Desc. of Man*, II. xiii. 49. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 18 c. *avadavat*, 19 c. *amaduvad*, *amaduvade*, *amadavad*.

[European corruption of *Ahmadābād* (*Ahmedabad*), a city whence numbers of these birds were imported into Europe. This city is called *Amadavad* by SIR TH. HERBERT, 1634, *Trav.*, p. 42; and *Amadabat* by E. EVERARD, 1684, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 64.]

**Amadis** (of Gaul): the most famous of several heroes of the name Amadis which gives the title to a cycle of Anglo-Norman romance preserved in a Spanish prose version. See Southey's abridged translation, 1803.

**14** c. [romance] of amadase (*Trin. Coll. ms. amadas*): *Cursor Mundi*, Prol., 20 (Morris, 1874). **1584** she standeth like a fiend or furie at the elbow of her Amadis to stirre him forward when occasion should serve: R. PARSONS (?), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 110. **1610** you are...an Amadis de Gaule: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 663 (1616). bef. **1616** He was an Ass, but

now is grown an *Amadis*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 462 (1711). **1657** it will be hard not to conclude you descended from the Race of the *Amad's*: J. D., *Tr. Letters of Voiture*, No. 4, Vol. I. p. 8. **1824** return, my dear Amadis: SCOTT, *Red Gauntlet*, Let. VIII. *sub fin.*, p. 90 (188-).

**amadot**, **amadetto**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a kind of pear.

**1664** PEARS...*Sugar-Pear*, *Lady-Pear*, *Amadot*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 223 (1729). **1706** *Amadetto*, a sort of Pear: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1755** *Amadetto*, *Amadot*: JOHNSON.

[Corruption of the name of the French person who first grew the variety.]

\***amadou**, *sb.*: Fr.: German tinder, or pyrotechnic sponge, made by soaking species of large fungus in strong lye of salt-petre and drying it; used as a match, and to check hæmorrhage.

**1797** AMADOW: *Encyc. Brit.* **1840** The substance sold in the shops as *Amadou*, or *German tinder*, is prepared from both species, by cutting the fungus in slices, beating, and soaking it in a solution of nitre: PEREIRA, *Elements of Mat. Med.*, Vol. II. p. 574.

**amafrose**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amafrose*: *amaurosis* (*q. v.*).

**amah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *ama*: 'wet nurse'; used esp. in Madras and Bombay.

**1839** A sort of good-natured house-keeper-like bodies, who talk only of ayahs and amahs, and bad nights, and babies: *Letters from Madras*, p. 124. [Yule]

**amalgam** (= *al* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. and Low Lat.

1. a soft alloy formed by combining mercury with another metal; a mercurial alloy whether soft or hard; a native amalgam being a natural combination of mercury with another metal.

**1471** Many Amalgame dyd I make, | Wenying to fix these to grett avayle: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 156 (1652). **1477** every Minerall, | In Malgams, in Blanchers, and Citrinacions: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. *ib.*, p. 39. **1558** this is the dowe (of gold and quicksilver) that the Goldsmiths call *Amalgama*, and the learned men *Malagma*, which is a Greek word, and being corrupted of the Arabians, was changed to *Amalgama*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 97<sup>ro</sup>. **1610** We should have a new amalgama: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 1, Wks., p. 247/1 (1860). **1664** an *Amalgama* of Gold and *Virgin-Mercury*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 23. **1788** the best inciter of electricity yet discovered, even superior to the amalgams made of tin, or zinn, and quicksilver: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 116/2. **1874** His pupil...Saint Thomas Aquinas, lagged not far behind, and among many discoveries, saw the nature of an amalgam: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I. 10.

2. a mixture in which different elements are in thorough combination.

**1627** Either that the *Body of the Wood* will be turned into a kinde of *Amalgama*, (as the *Chymists* call it): BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 99.

2 a. *metaph.*

**1761** eat and drank your intellectuals into a placidulish and a blandulish amalgama: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 745/2 (1839).

3. an element of a well-combined mixture, an alloy; also *metaph.*

**1840** Few men were without quackery; they had got to consider it a necessary ingredient and amalgam for truth: CARLYLE, *Heroes*, 315 (1858). [N. E. D.]

Variants, 15 c. *malgam*, 17 c. *amalagma*.

[Low Lat. *amalagma*, whence Fr. *amalgame*, is probably (like *alembroth*) an alchemist's coinage or corruption; perhaps, as Bacon thought, suggested by Lat. *malagma*, fr. Gk. *μάλαγμα*, = 'an emollient', fr. *μαλάσσειν*, = 'to soften'. Perhaps fr. Arab. *malgham*, = 'emollient'. Otherwise Devic in Littré, *Suppl.*]

**amalgamator** (= *al* = *al* =), *sb.*: Eng.: one who arranges an association; the apparatus used for separating silver from its ore by forming a chemical amalgam.

[As if noun of agent to Late Lat. *amalgamāre*, = 'to amalgamate', used for the more correct form *amalgamater*.]

**Amalthaea's horn**: Gk. *Mythol.*: the horn of plenty, or cornucopias (*q. v.*), one of the horns of Amalthaea, the goat which suckled Zeus (Jupiter), given by him to the Nymphs to whom it yielded whatever they desired.

[**1603** But he who hath once gotten the goat *Amalthæa* by the head, and that plentifull horne of abundance which the Stoicks talke of, he is rich incontinently: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1056.] **1626** *Amalthæan horne*, Plenty of all things: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2d. Ed.). **1671** fruits and flow'rs from Amalthæa's horn: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 356. **1705** In short, here is the true *Amalthæa* or *Cornucopia*, of which the Antients have said so many fine things: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx. p. 416.

**amant**, *fem. amante*, *sb.*: Fr.: a lover.

**1828** In Paris, no woman is too old to get an *amant*, either by love or money: LD. LYTTON, *Peckham*, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859).



**amantium irae** amōris integratio est: Lat.: a lover's quarrel is the renewal of love. Terence, *Andria*, iii. 3, 23.

1621 *A. i. a. redintegratio*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 4, Vol. II, p. 270 (1827). 1681–1703 TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII, p. 191 (1863). 1860 *Once a Week*, Apr. 7, p. 318/2.

\***amanuensis**, *pl. amanuenses* (= ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *amanuensis*: one who is employed to write from dictation or to copy.

1621 such benefactors, as that noble Ambrosius was to Origen, allowing him six or seven amanuenses to write out his dictates: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 17 (1827). 1666–7 your amanuensis has committed some sphalmatas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 90 (1872). 1664 give his full mind in writing...even he himself would do it without the help of an *Amanuensis*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. xxviii. 1666 the names of *Seria* or *Siria* (doubtless mistaken by the *Amanuensis* or in the transcript): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 354 (1677). 1693 But one month in the Autumn began it, and ended it, as not only the Author, but the *Amanuensis* testified: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 106, p. 109. 1712 he had recourse to the Invention above mentioned, having placed an *Amanuensis* in a private part of the Room: *Spectator*, No. 371, May 6, p. 545/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 He was his Lordship's Secretary or *Amanuensis* sure: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. i. 12, p. 20 (1740).

1750 The writer, indeed, seems to think himself obliged to keep even pace with Time, whose amanuensis he is: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II, ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI, p. 65 (1806). 1787 Ladies...always slept in an adjoining apartment, to be in readiness as amanuenses, in case her Muse was taken in labour during the still season of the night: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 885/2. 1850 could write perfectly well, and had no need of an amanuensis: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xxiv, p. 255 (1879). \*1877 Good reader and amanuensis: *Times*, Dec. 10 [St.]. 1881 What was actually written on parchment or papyrus by the author of the book or his amanuensis: WESTCOTT & HORT, *Gk. Test.*, Intr., ¶ 3, p. 3.

[The Lat. *amanuensis* is found only in Suetonius, formed from *ā manū*, and meaning *servus ā manū*, = 'servant on-the-side-of the hand' (apparently on the analogy of *atriensis*, = 'hall (atrium) steward', and *castrensis*, *forensis*, adj.), with the suffix *-ensis* generally used to form local and national names from names of places and countries.]

**amāracus**, *sb.*: Lat.: marjoram (Anglicised in 15 c. as *amarac*); also *Mod. Bot.*, Dittany of Crete (*Origanum dictamnus*).

1830 And at their feet the crocus brake like fire, | Violet, amaracus, and asphodel, | Lotos and lilies: TENNYSON, *Enone*, 95 (1886).

**amaranthus**, **amarant(h)**, *sb.*: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat. The adj. *amarant(h)*, = 'of a purple color', named from a purple species of the flower, is fr. the Fr. *amarante*.

1. name of a genus of plants; see quotations. Love-lies-bleeding, and Purple Flower-Gentle or Prince's feather, are among the many species.

1548 There are two kinds of *Amarantus*, the one kinde is called in greeke of Dioscorides *Helichryson*, and this kynde is found in Italy. The other kynde is called here in Englande of some purple Veluet floure, of other flouromore: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1590 Sad *Amaranthus*, in whose purple gore | Me seemes I see Amintas wretched fate: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III, vi. 45. 1601 Of *Amarantus* or *Pass-velours*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 8, Vol. II, p. 88. — a purple spike this is [purple floure-gentle]...serves all winter long to make chaplets & guirlands...*Amaranthus*, for so it is called in Greeke, because it never doth fade or wither: *ib.*, p. 89. 1627 *The Herb Amaranthus*, (indeed, is *Red* all ouer: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 641. 1658 In strewing their Tombs the Romans affected the Rose, the Greeks *Amaranthus* and myrtle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 56. 1664 sow on the Hot-bed... some choice *Amaranthus*, *Dactylis*, *Geranium's*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729). 1706 *Amaranthus*, and eglantines, | With intermingling sweets, have wove | The parti-coloured gay alcove: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 65 (Bohn, 1854). 1767 A hot-bed may now be made...in which to sow the seeds of tender annual flowers, such as cockscomb, *amaranthus*, egg-plant, &c.: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 171 (1803).

2. an imaginary fadeless flower, emblem of immortality.

1637 Bid *amaranthus* all his beauty shed, | And daffodillies fill their cups with tears: MILTON, *Lycidas*, 149. 1667 Immortal *amarant*, a flow'r which once | In Paradise, fast by the tree of life, | Began to bloom: — P. L., III, 353 (1770).

[From Lat. *amarantus* (changed to *-anthus* by wrong analogy with *polyanthus*, &c.) fr. Gk. ἀμάραντος, = 'unfading'.]

**amāre simul et sapere ipsi Jovi non datur**: Lat.: to be in love and be wise at the same time is not granted to Jove.

[1580 to be wise, and Loue, is a worke for a God, or a Goddes peere: *Three Proper Letters*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 273 (1815).] 1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 104 (1827). — *Amare*, &c., as Seneca holds: *ib.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II, p. 312. 1883 *Amare et sapere vix deo conceditur* [to be in love and be wise is hardly granted to a god]: E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II, ch. iv, p. 111.

**amāri aliquid**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'somewhat of bitter', a slight bitter taste, *lit.* or *metaph.* From *Lucr.*, iv. 1133, *medio de fonte leporum* | *surgit amari aliquid quod in ipsis floribus*

*angat*, = 'out of the very well-spring of delights rises up something of bitter, to pain amid the very flowers'.

bef. 1863 Novels having been previously compared to jellies—here are two (one perhaps not entirely saccharine, and flavoured with an *amari aliquid* very distasteful to some palates): THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 7 (1879). 1860 *surgit* [there rises up] *amari aliquid*: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 102. 1883 this is a novel which will be read with avidity and keen pleasure by all epicures in fiction, who know how to enjoy what is good, and to forget the *amari aliquid* which silly souls allow to poison a delicate repast: *Standard*, Sept. 22, p. 2/2.

**amaritudo** (= ㄥ ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *amaritude*: bitterness.

1490 Thou haste absorbed me and reclosed in the grete see of amarytude: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xxvi. 94. [N. E. D.] 1630 As sweet as galls amaritude, it is: | And seeming full of pulchritude, it is: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] 1666 What amaritude or acrimony is dephehended in choler, it acquires from a commixture of melancholy, or external malign bodies: HARVEY, *Morbus Angl.* [J.]

**amarodina**, *sb.*: Russ. See quotation.

1598 The third meade is called *Amarodina* or *Smorodina*, short, of a small berry much like to the small resin: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 323.

**Amaryllis**: representative name for a pretty country girl, found in Lat. form in Virgil's *Eclogues*, for Theocritus' Ἀμαρυλλίς; also *Bot.*: name of a large genus of bulbous plants of the Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceae*, with fine bell-shaped flowers.

1637 Were it not better done, as others use, | To sport with Amaryllis in the shade, | Or with the tangles of Neera's hair? MILTON, *Lycidas*, 68. 1829 AMARYLLIS, lily-asphodel: a genus of the monogynia order, belonging to the hexandria class of plants: *Lond. Encycl.* 1855 on sandy beaches | A milky-bell'd amaryllis blew: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 16 (1886).

**amass**<sup>1</sup> (= ㄥ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *trans.* to collect together into a mass, pile up, esp. wealth, resources; also men, troops (*Obs.* or *Archaic* for *mass*); also generally.

1481 Peple that will suffer payne and trauayle...for to amasse grete tresours: CAXTON, *Myrr.*, i. iv. 14. [N. E. D.] 1591 a clustered troupe doth stand | Amast together all: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 669 (1818). 1646 Such as amass all relations, must err in some, and be unbeliev'd in many: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.] 1784 For her [the soul] the Mem'ry...amasses an unbounded store: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II, p. 217 (1808). 1888 a Liverpool merchant... whose father had amassed a considerable fortune in Nova Scotia: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 10, p. 304/1.

2. *intr.* of men, troops, to assemble. *Archaic.*

1572 The soldiers were amassing from all parts of Spain: O. KING, in *Froude's Hist. Eng.*, x. 276 (1881). [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *amasser*, = 'to heap up', 'collect in a mass'.]

**amass**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *amasse*: a gathering, collection; esp. a massing of troops.

1591 for the respect of gathering together and making the Amasse of the people: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 339.

**amāta bene**, *phr.*: Lat.: well-loved (*fem.*).

1877 What more can any woman ask for than to be *amata bene*: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. vii. p. 77 (1883).

\***amateur**, *sb.*: Fr. Sometimes Anglicised as if *amature* (ㄥ ㄥ).

1. a lover, an enthusiastic admirer.

1784 The President will be left with his train of feeble Amateurs: *Europ. Mag.*, 268. [N. E. D.] 1814 Never did music sound sweeter to an amateur, than the drowsy tautology, with which old Janet detailed every circumstance, thrilled upon the ears of Waverley: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. lxx. p. 428 (188-). 1822 another pen, [which] soon found another amateur, who would have it to himself: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I, p. 3.

2. one who follows any pursuit unprofessionally as a pastime; hence, a mere trifler with work or study.

abt. 1790 It must always be, to those who are the greatest amateurs or even professors of revolutions, a matter very hard to prove, that the late French government was so bad, that nothing worse, in the infinite devices of men, could come in its place: BURKE, [T.] 1795 those frivolous geniuses usually styled *amateurs* or *connoisseurs*: *Gent. Mag.*, Jan., i. p. 24/2. 1805 many copies of it have been in circulation among the poetical *amateurs* of this literary metropolis: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 439. 1807 it was not likely that an *amateur*, however distinguished, should convict these astronomers of gross ignorance: *ib.*, Vol. 10, p. 461. 1813 she was sitting with her back to the door, surrounded by a crowd of amateurs: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I, p. 84 (1833). 1816 what with mountebanks, Counts and friseurs, | Some numbers by trade, and the rest amateurs: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 28. 1819 Amicus, a Royal Amateur of THE FANCY: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. x. (3rd Ed.). 1854 the admirable Captain Blackball examined her points with the skill of an amateur: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xxxiii. p. 379 (1879). \*1877 the uninstruced amateurs of pretty books: *Times*, Dec. 10 [St.]. 1885 We need only advise amateurs and artists to visit the gallery: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 476/3. 1887 Amongst no class are amateurs in photography so numerous as amongst cyclists: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/5.



2 a. in apposition to the designation derived from a pursuit.

1821 the number of *amateur* opium-eaters (as I may term them) was, at this time, immense: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. i. p. 7 (1823). 1830 many amateur performers: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 266 (and Ed.). 1860 an amateur novelist: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879). 1884 The Colonel began his second verse: — and here, as will often happen to amateur singers, his falsetto broke down: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xlii. p. 158. \*1875 they made him into a sort of amateur detective, and appointed him to watch the thieves: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 1. [St.]

2 b. *attrib.* pertaining to an unprofessional student or to unprofessional work.

1813 Sir Amys talked a great deal of amateur-nonsense: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1833).

\***Amati**, a Cremona, or violin, made at Cremona in the 16th and 17th centuries by the Amati family, famed for the tone of their violins which are now very costly.

1829 AMATI, a violin maker of Cremona, who lived about the year 1600, and by his own and his family's skill gave name to the Amati violins, which are still considered, with the exception perhaps of Stainer's, the first in the world: *Lond. Encycl.* 1885 There is an Amati, date 1679, formerly the property of the old glee writer, Stevens: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

\***amaurosis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀμαύρωσις: partial or total loss of sight usually without disfigurement of the eye, owing to a diseased state of the retina; Anglicised through Fr. *amafroise* by Sylvester; also called *gutta serena*, *q. v.*

1603 then she is backt | By th' *Amafrose* and cloudy *Cataract*: | That, gathering vp gross humors inwardly | In th' Optike sinnew, clean puts out the eye: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 276 (1608). 1696 *Amaurosis*, a disease in the Eyes, viz. when the sight is gone, and no fault to be seen: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1834 but never perhaps did these amaurosis suffusions so cloud and distort his otherwise most piercing vision, as in this of the Dandiacal body! CARLYLE, *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. III. ch. x. [C. E. D.] 1843 Amaurosis is a very obscure disease. It is capable of being caused by various changes, the exact seat and nature of which we often have no means of determining during life: T. WATSON, *Principles & Pract. of Physic*, Vol. I. p. 332.

\***Amazon** (Λ = -): Eng. fr. Lat.

1. one of a mythical race of female warriors, Gk. Ἀμαζόνες, supposed by Greek poets and early Greek historians to have lived in Scythia near the river Thermōdon, and to have destroyed the right breast (Ἀμαζών being supposed to be fr. ἀ- = 'not', and μαστός = 'breast'), for convenience in using the bow. Hence the *adj.* *Amazonian*, *Amazonical*. Spenser's 'land of Amazons' is rather romantically than classically mythological.

abt. 1386 And of the grete bataille for the nones | Bitwixen Athenes and Amazones: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knts. Tale*, 880. 1579 *Antiope* the AMAZONE: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 13 (1612). — there were certaine AMAZONES at this battell: *ib.*, p. 649. 1582 There wear Amazonical woomen with targat: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. 475. [Davies] 1593 To triumph, like an Amazonian trull, | Upon their woes: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 114. 1595 For your own ladies and pale-visaged maids | Like Amazons come tripping after drums: — *K. John*, v. 2, 155. 1596 many a noble Knight, | Whom that proud Amazon subdued had: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. vii. 41. — the Amazone: *ib.*, 38. 1607 his Amazonian chin: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 2, 95. 1663 And laid about in fight more busily | Then th' Amazonian Dame, Penthesile: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 101. 1667 Those leaves | They gather'd, broad as Amazonian target: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 1111 (1770). 1679 Was Marriage ever out of Fashion? Unless among the Amazons: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 43.

2. a female warrior.

1593 Belike she minds to play the Amazon: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 106. 1598 round about the wals are cut and formed, the shapes of Elephants, Lions, tigers, ...also [some] Amazones and [many] other [deformed] thinges of diuers sorts: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 291 (1885). 1599 Select the army of Amazones: | When you have done, march with your female troop | To Naples town: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. p. 238/1 (1861). 1600 there are Amazones or women-warriors: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 19. 1609 This Amazon, the champion of the sexe: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 599 (1616). 1643 their Orleans Amazon with her sword: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1850). 1679 When both your *Sword*, and *Spurs*, were won | In combat, by an Amazon: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 235. 1704 Then Pindar slew...Afra the Amazon: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 107/1 (1869). 1711 The Amazon immediately singled out this well-dressed Warrior: *Spectator*, No. 15, Mar. 17, p. 28/2 (Morley). 1713 His warlike Amazon her host invades, | Th' imperial consort of the crown of Spades: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 67, Wks., Vol. I. p. 188 (1757). 1716 I do not propose to our British ladies, that they should turn Amazons in the service of their sovereign, nor so much as let their nails grow for the defence of their country: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 427 (1856). 1812 Yet are Spain's maids no race of Amazons, | But form'd for all the witching arts of love: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, l. lvii. 1820 The most celebrated of these amazons was Mosco: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 125.

2 a. in combinations.

1598 His hair, French-like, stares on his frighted head, | One lock, amazon-like, disheveled: BP HALL, *Sat.* 1625 no sooner was the Capitaine aboard, but the Amazon-band followed: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 357.

2 b. the Queen at chess. *Rare.*

1666 The Queen or Amazon is placed in the fourth house from the corner of the field by the side of her King, and alwayes in her owne colour: F. BEALE, *Biochimo's Chess-play*, 2. [N. E. D.]

3. a masculine or pugnacious woman.

1664 A Petticoat displaid, and Rampant: | Near whom the Amazon triumphant: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 113. 1762 The amazon flew to his assistance, and Taptly shewing no inclination to get up, she smote him on the temple till he roared: SMOLLETT, *Laur. Greaves*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 193 (1817). 1777 At home they [Dutchwomen] are mere Amazons, and the husbands are the wretched captives, destined to perpetuate the gynarchy: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. LXXXV. Vol. II. p. 242. 1827 The Amazons then crowded into the Assembly, mixed themselves with the members, occupied the seat of the president...abused some of the members, and loaded others with their loathsome caresses: SCOTT, *Napoleon*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 80. — Some of these Amazons rode upon the cannon, which made a formidable part of the procession: *ib.*, p. 83. 1864 One Amazon in a family is quite enough: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 198.

3 a. a woman wearing a short-skirted riding-habit, Fr. *vêtue en Amazone*, a phrase of the 18 c.; see *amazone*.

1842 Theresa...puts many a man to shame: I may say, she is a genuine Amazon; while others are but pretty counterfeiters, that wander up and down the world, in that ambiguous dress: CARLYLE, *Tr. Goethe's Wilhelm Meister*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 186.

**amazone**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Lat. *Amazon*: a riding-habit.

1843 the demoiselle Theroigne, in her *amazonne*, or short-skirted riding-habit, ran from rank to rank, crying "Vengeance"! CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 137/1.

**ambāgēs**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: also Anglicised in 16 c. (Λ = -) with sing. *ambage* (Λ = -) fr. Fr. *ambages*.

1. of language, roundabout, obscure or ambiguous speech; periphrasis.

abt. 1374 And but if Calcas lede us with ambages, | That is to saine, with double words slie | Such as men clepe a word with two visages | Ye shal wel knowen that I nat ne lie: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, Bk. v. [R.] bef. 1563 dark ambages and parables: BP BALE, *Image*, Pref. [R.] 1563 when the question was to be discussed...they...fell into other by-matters and ambages little or nothing appertaining to that...proposed: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. vii. Vol. IV. p. 275 (1853). 1589 tedious ambage and long periods: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. iv. p. 24 (1869). — *Periphrasis*, or the Figure of ambage: *ib.*, III. xviii. p. 203. abt. 1594 let go these ambages, | And in plain terms acquaint her with your love: *Spain. Trag.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *O. Plays*, Vol. v. p. 30 (1874). 1606 And woo my love with courting ambages: *Wily Beguiled*, *ib.*, Vol. IX. p. 265. 1632 Thus from her cell Cumzan Sibyll sings | Ambiguous ambages, the cloyster rings | With the shrill sound thereof, in most dark strains: VICARS, *Tr. Virgil*, [Nares] 1669 answer me without Ambages or Ambiguities: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 311 (1701). 1704 the other cost me so many strains and traps and ambages to introduce: SWIFT, *Tale Tab*, Wks., p. 95/1 (1869). bef. 1733 explain himself by more enigmatic Ambages: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. l. 14, p. 22 (1740). — factious polemic Tricks, Ambages and treacherous Counsels: *ib.*, II. 26, p. 43.

2. of paths or routes, circuits, windings.

1594 To cut off blinde ambages by the high way side, we made a long stride, & got to Venice in short time: NASHE, *Unfort. Traveller*, Wks., v. 80 (Grosart).

3. of practices or proceedings.

1605 shall, by ambages of diets, bathings, anointings, medicines, motions, and the like, prolong life: BACON, *Adv. of Learning*, Bk. II. p. 62. [C. E. D.]

**ambara**, *sb.*: Arab. 'ambar': 'cachalot' or sperm whale, which yields both spermaceti and ambergris.

1600 The fish called Ambara, being of a monstrous shape and bignes, is neuer seen but when it is cast vp dead vpon the sea-shore: and some of these fishes there are which containe twentie fue cubites in length. The head of this fish is as hard as a stone. The inhabitants of the Ocean sea coast affirme that this fish casteth forth Amber; but whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine. Howsoever it be, the fish may in regard of the hugenes be called a whale: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 344.

**ambaree, ambari**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. 'emāri': a canopied howda (*q. v.*), or elephant-litter, such as is still used in India by native princes.

1798 The Rajah...had twenty elephants, with richly embroidered ambarrehs, the whole of them mounted by his sirdars,—he himself riding upon the largest: SKINNER, *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1851). [Yule] 1799 Many of the largest Ceylon...Elephants bore ambaris on which all the chiefs and nobles rode: *Life of Colebrooke*, p. 164. [ib.] 1805 Amaury, a canopied seat for an elephant: *Dict. of Wds. used in E. Indies*, 21 (2nd Ed.) [ib.]

\***amber** (Λ = -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. and Fr.

I. 1. **ambergris**, *q. v.* (the original meaning).

1398 if the substance is pure & clere the odoure is full good & swete: as it fareth in Myrra: in Musca: & in Ambra: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. xxxviii. 1477 Amber, Narde, and Mirrhe: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 70 (1652). 1577 *Ambar* is the seed of the whale: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 83 (1596). 1598 Silk, Muske, Amber, Calamba, or Lignum Aloes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 150 (1885). 1600 all kinde of perfumes, namely ciuet, muske, amber, and such like: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 307. 1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa...and Marshal: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, III. p. 48.



I. 1 a. *attrib.*

1671 An amber scent of odoriferous perfume: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 720.

I. 2. white amber, = *spermaceti*, *q. v.* (confused with the aromatic product of the cachalot).

?1540 take Iette and whit Ambre, and make them in powder very smal: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. lii v°. 1611 *Ambre blanc*, White Amber: COTGR.

II. 1. yellow fossil resin, Fr. *ambre jaune*, Lat. *succinum*, Gk. *ἡλεκτρον*. Introduced to Ancient Greeks before Homer's time by Phœnicians, said by Pliny to be found in India; often containing preserved insects. In this sense the forms of the word are almost always derived from the French.

abt. 1400 he hathe abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres here of Amber: Tr. *Maundeuil's Voyage*, ch. xviii, p. 197 (1839). 1506 Item, a payre off bedys of ambre: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 954, p. 409 (1874). 1580 thinking women are to be drawn by their coynd and counterfait conceits, as the straw is by the *Amber*: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 372 (1868). 1600 Belles, Beades, Bracelets, Chaines, or collers of Bewgle, Chrostall, Amber, Jet, or Glasse: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 169. 1601 Amber...l'Ambré: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 2, Vol. II, p. 605. 1603 *As th' Adamant, and as the Amber draves: That, hardest steel; this, easie-yielding straves*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 213 (1608). 1621 it [a letter] became...of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi, p. 61 (1645). 1644 Within it [the Cabinet] was our Saviour's Passion, and the twelve Apostles in amber: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 98 (1872). 1646 Nor by Electric Bodies do I conceive such only as take up shavings, straws, and light bodies, in which number the Ancients only placed *Yes* and *Amber*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. iv, p. 59 (1686). 1658 Wherein...were found an ape of *Agath...* an Elephant of Ambre: — *Hydriotaph.*, p. 23 (1st Ed.). 1693 Prussia abounds with amber cast up by the sea: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 338 (1872). 1885 Among them to be noticed the abundance of amber in Greek...Jewellery...Beads of amber, riveted in gold...are mentioned in the Odyssey as offered by a Phœnician trader: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 309/3.

II. 1 a. an amulet of amber.

1604 Pearles and Ambers, Shall not draw me to their Chambers: DEKKER, *Honest Wh.*, 51. [N. E. D.]

II. 1 b. amber color, substance of the color of amber.

1637 [See II. 1 c, where *amber* means water of the river Severn.]

II. 1 c. *attrib.*, *adj.*, in combinations.

1588 *Dum*. Her amber hair for foul hath amber quoted. | *Biron*. An amber-colour'd raven was well noted: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv, 3, 87. bef. 1626 All your clear amber-drink is flat: BACON. [J.] 1637 In twisted braids of lilies knitting | The loose train of thy amber-dropping hair: MILTON, *Comus*, 863. 1655 the first amber-colour: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v, 1, Wks., p. 111/1 (1839). 1664 a sort of paper...of an amber yellow: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 402 (1872). 1664 GOOSEBERRIES. *Crystal, Amber Greal, Early Red*: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 234 (1729). 1667 Rolls o'er Elysian flows her amber stream: MILTON, *P. L.*, III, 359 (1770). 1675 applying...spirit of amber to his head: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 100 (1872). 1692 Duties charged...upon all Amber Beads: *Stat. 4 Will. & Mary*, ch. v, § 7 (Ruffhead). 1817 And lighting Kishma's amber vines: T. MOORE, *Talla Rookh*, Wks., p. 52 (1860).

II. 1 d. applied to other substances than *succinum*.

1625 great Platters...which seemed to be of blacke Amber: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. vii, p. 1090.

II. 2. liquid amber, a yellow gum, the balsamic juice of trees of the genus *Liquidambar*.

1577 a Rosine that we do call *Liquid Amber*, and one like Oyle y<sup>e</sup> we do call Oyle of *Liquid Amber*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 6 v°. 1604 their eyes purging thick amber and plum-tree gum: SHAKS., *Ham.*, II, 2, 201.

III. electrum, an alloy of gold with 20 per cent. of silver. Used in Bible to render Gk. *ἡλεκτρον*, tr. of Heb. *khashmal*.

1611 Out of the midst thereof as the colour of amber, out of the midst of the fire: Bible, Ezek., I, 4. 1667 Over their heads a crystal firmament, | Whereon a sapphire throne, inlaid with pure | Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI, 759. [Probably suggested by previous quot.]

\**amberggris* ( $\underline{\cup} \cup \underline{\cup}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a waxy substance of strong scent found floating on the sea in the tropics and in the intestines of the cachalot. The best variety is of marbled ash color. The word *amber*, Fr. *ambre*, originally and properly meant this substance, which was called *gray amber*, *ambre gris*, after *amber* had been applied also to yellow fossil resin, *ambre jaune*, *succin*.

1542 gloues made of goote-skyynes, perfumed with amber-degrece: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. viii, p. 249 (1870). 1577 gave him a piece of Ambar grise: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 82 (1596). 1598 their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 315. 1598 *Lignum aloes, Muske and Amber Gryes*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I, Vol. II, p. 67 (1885). 1600 here vpon an east winde they gather plentie of Ambergreise: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 49. 1616 And set his beard, perfumde with grece of amber: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III, 978, p. 34 (1871). 1625 Ambargrice is said to grow in the bottom of the Sea, and with the mowing of the Sea to bee broken and rise to the top...They have three sorts of Ambar, one very white, called Ambargris; the second gray, called Mexueyra; the third blacke as pitch: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. IX, p. 1546. 1630 a pound of amberggris, and half a peck | Of fishes call'd cantharides: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv, 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). 1641 a fat nightingale, well

seasoned with pepper and amber grease: *Antiquary*, iv, 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII, p. 490 (1875). 1640 many Simples...as *Senna, Rhubarb, Besoar, Ambergreis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I, ch. vii, p. 20 (1686). — In vain it was to rake for Ambergreise in the panch of this *Leviathan*: *ib.*, Bk. III, ch. xxvi, p. 140. 1662 It is called Ambra-gresia, That is, Gray Amber, from the Colour thereof: FULLER, *Worthies*, I, 194. 1665 it abounds with the best of Merchandise, as Gold, Silver, Elephants-teeth and Ambergreece: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24 (1677). — many other rarities this noble Isle [Ceylon] affords, as...Rubies, balass Diamonds, Amber-greise: *ib.*, p. 342. 1671 Gris-amber-steam'd: MILTON, *P. R.*, II, 344. bef. 1744 In heaps, like Ambergreise, a stink it lies: POPE, *Moral Essays*, III, 235, Wks., Vol. III, p. 267 (1757). 1839 half a mithkal of amberggris: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nis.*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 412.

Variants, 16 c. *amber-degrece*, *ambar grise*, *ambergreese*, *amber gryes*, 17 c. *ambergreise*, *greece of amber*, *ambargrice*, *amber grease*, *ambergreis*, *ambergreiese*, *ambra-gresia*, *ambergreece*, *gris-amber*.

[From Fr. *ambre gris*. The forms *amber*, *ambar*, are Low Lat.; *ambragresia* is It. The spellings *grease*, *de greece*, *greece*, are due to obvious popular etymologies. See *amber*.]

\**ambidexter* ( $\underline{\cup} \cup \underline{\cup}$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat.

I. *adj.*: 1. able to use the left hand and the right hand equally well; *lit.* 'right-handed on both sides'. Southey applies the word to pairs of hands, meaning 'right on both sides'.

1761 Being ambi-dexter, he raised...a clatter upon the turnkey's blind side: SMOLLETT, *Per. Pic.*, IV, xcix, 292 (1779). [N. E. D.] 1829 Yet farther mysteries: both hands of these marvellous statues are right hands and both are left hands, they are at once ambidexter and ambisinister: R. SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 690/1 (1853).

I. *adj.*: 2. double dealing (orig. of a juror who took bribes, or a lawyer who took fees, from both sides, see II. 2.)

1593 Hee...alluded to some Ambodexter Lawyer vnder the storie of *Battus*: NASH, 4 *Letters*, Wks., II, 219 (Grosart). bef. 1617 *Ambidexter* or *Ambo-dexter*, used in the Common law for a Iurour or Embracour that taketh on both sides for giving his verdict: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. 1664 What is wanting then to our serenity, and calmnesse of minde, but an *ambodexter* acceptance of Occurrences: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 25.

I. *adj.*: 3. working on both sides, as it were on one's own right hand and on one's own left; in relation to two sides.

1806 Posted by double entry with the ambidexter formality of an Italian ledger: W. TAYLOR, *Ann. Rev.*, IV, 228. [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 1. one who uses left and right hand equally well.

1598 Lame as we are in Platoes censure, if we be not ambidexters, vsing both handes alike: FLORIO, *World of Wordes*, Ded. [R.] 1600 as Ambidexters with *Ekdud*, they play with both hands: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 745. 1646 Ambidexters and *Left-handed Men*...Ambidexters...use both *Hands* alike, when the heat of the Heart doth plentifully disperse into the left side, and that of the Liver into the right, and the spleen be also much dilated: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV, ch. v, p. 156 (1686). 1652 an ambidexter is noted for ireful, crafty, injurious: J. GAULB, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 187.

II. *sb.*: 2. *Leg.* one who takes fees from both sides; hence, a double-dealer.

1583 you maskyng Players, you painted Sepulchres, you double dealyng ambodexters, bee warned betymes: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 88 v°. 1589 An other sorte began to hyde their head, And many other did ambodexter play: *Golden Mirroure*. [Nares] 1599 Well, such shifting knaves as I am, the ambodexter must play: PEELE, *Sir Chyomon*, Wks., p. 503/1 (Dyce, 1861). 1602 he is sure to be hoysted ouer the barre for an ambidexter, by comparing his former speech to his present proceedings: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 106. 1621 hypocrites, ambodexters, out-sides: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 52 (1827). abt. 1650 A knavish ambodexter: BROME, *To C. S. Esq.* [R.]

[From Lat. *ambi*, = 'on both sides', and *dexter*, = 'right', 'on the right hand'.]

\**ambigu*, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. *sb.*: ambiguity, equivocate. *Obs.*

1599 What need these ambiguës, this schollerisme, this foolery: GREENE, *Orpharion*, xii, 77, Wks. (Huth Libr.).

1 a. *adj.*: ambiguous.

bef. 1733 A clear Explication of 'running down', an ambiguous Term of the Author's: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, v, 19, p. 327 (1740).

2. *sb.*: 17 c, 18 c. a mixed entertainment where meat, sweet dishes, and fruit are all served together.

1695 This ambigu or banquet cost the univrs. 160 L: WOOD, *Life* (1721), Wks., Vol. I, p. cxi. (Bliss, 1813). bef. 1712 When straiten'd in your time and servants few, | You'd richly then compose an ambigu: W. KING, *Art of Cookery*. [T.]

[Fr. *ambigu*, fr. Lat. *ambiguus*, = 'ambiguous', 'doubtful', fr. *ambigere*, see *ambages*.]

*ambisinister*, *adj.*: coined from Lat. *sinister* (*q. v.*): on analogy of *ambidexter*, *q. v.* for quotation: left on both sides. *Rare*.



**ambitus, sb.:** Lat. *lit.* 'going about'; of a melody, the compass and modulation.

1813 **AMBITUS**, in music, is sometimes, though seldom, used to signify the particular extent of each tone, as to gravity or acuteness: *Pantologia*. 1882 Tallis also avoided contrapuntal devices...and limited within strict bounds the ambitus of his melody and the number of his harmonic combinations: JOHN STAINER, in Grove's *Dict. Music*, Vol. III. p. 472a.

**amblygon** (∠ = ∩), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amblygone*: also, Late Lat. **amblygonium**. *Obs.*

1. *adj.*: obtuse-angled.

1870 *An Amblygonium triangle*: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4<sup>vo</sup> marg. 1603 More-over, as the Buildings *Amblygon* | May more receive then Mansions Oxigon: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barts*, Columns, p. 381 (1608). 1702 *Triangle Amblygon*. Which has an obtuse Angle: *Mil. Dict.*, s. v. *Triangle*.

2. *sb.*: a figure having an obtuse angle, *esp.* an obtuse-angled triangle.

1870 *An amblygonium or an obtuse angled triangle*...the triangle *E* is likewise an Amblygonium: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1679 *Amblygonium*... signifies a Triangle, that hath one of its Angles obtuse, that is, greater than a Right Angle. *Amblygon*, A Cone whose Axis is shorter than the Radius of its Base: J. MOXON, *Math. Dict.*

\***ambo, pl. ambōnes, ambos, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἄμβων, 'a raised platform': the reading-place of an early Christian Church; sometimes an oblong enclosure with steps at both ends. Also found in the Gk. form *ambon*.

1641 The admirers of antiquity have been beating their brains about their ambones: MILTON, *Hist. Ref.*, 1. Wks., p. 101 (1847). [N. E. D.] 1689 The principal use of this *Ambos* was, to Read the Scriptures to the People...St. Chrysostom was the first, that Preached to the People from thence: SIR G. WHEELER, *Primitive Churches*, p. 78. 1753 In some churches remains of the Ambos are still seen: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s. v. 1887 His present background of a gilded semi-dome and lofty *ambo*, with mosaics in blue and gold, is quite worthy of one of the best of the third-rate French painters: *Athenaeum*, May 21, p. 678/3.

**ambracan, sb.**: Eng. fr. It.: gray amber, ambergris. *Rare.*

1555 Ambracan or amber grease that is good, is worthe the metical...Fanan ii. to. iii.: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). 1599 amber, corall, muske, ambracan, ciuet, and other fine wares: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. — *Ambrachan*: *ib.*, p. 277.

[From It. *ambracane*, fr. *ambra*, = 'amber', and *cano*, = 'gray'.]

**ambreada, sb.**: Sp. or Port. See quotation.

1797 **AMBREADA**, thus they call the false or factitious amber, which the Europeans use in their trade with the negroes on the coast of Africa, and particularly on the river Senegal: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***ambrosia** (∠ = ∩), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.

I. 1. the food (sometimes the drink, see *nectar*) of the gods of Gk. Mythology, also used as an unguent. Rarely changed to *ambrose*, *ambrosie*.

1555 fayned it to bee the sweete Ambrosia and Nectar wherewith the goddes are fedde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). 1573—80 Or else the ambrosia | Thats præserved for Minerva: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 109 (1884). bef. 1579 whom our Gods do intreate wyth *Ambrose* and *Nectar*: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VII. p. 146. 1580 There drincks she Nectar with Ambrosia mixt: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Nov., 195. 1615 wines, compared by *Athenaeus* to Ambrosia: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 15 (1632). 1667 His dewy locks distill'd | Ambrosia: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 57. 1709 she bathed herself in ambrosia, which gave her person all its beauty: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1854).

I. 2. anything divinely sweet to taste or smell; also *metaph.*

1634 such is the life and pleasure of this *Ambrosia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 210 (1st Ed.). 1665 The Coco...yielding a quart of Ambrosie, coloured like new white Wine: *ib.*, p. 29 (1677).

I. 3. a mixed liquor for libation; also a perfumed beverage.

1630 And I entreate you take these words for no-lycs, | I had good *Aqua vita*, *Rosa* so-lies: | With sweet *Ambrosia*, (the gods owne drinke) | Most ex'lent geere for mortals, as I thinke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1<sup>vo</sup>/2.

II. 1. name of various herbs, earlier Anglicised as *ambrose* through Fr. *ambrosie*.

1567 *Houselike*...for his endurance is resembled to *Ambrosia*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 46<sup>vo</sup>. 1601 *Ambrosia* is a name that keeps not to any one hearbe, but is common to many: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 273.

II. 2. *Ambrōsia Artemisifolia* or oak of Cappadocia.

1601 the true *Ambrosia*...others giue it the name *Artemisia*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 273.

II. 3. name of a species of pear.

1664 PEARS...*fargonel*, *St. Andrew*, *Ambrosia*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729).

Variants, 17 c. *ambrosie*, *ambrose* (I.); 15 c.—18 c. *ambrose* (II. 1).

[Lat. *ambrōsia*, Gk. ἀμβροσία fr. ἄμβροτος, = 'immortal' (cf. Skt. *amrita*(m), *q. v.*)]

\***ambulance** (∠ = ∩), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a moving hospital organised to follow an army so as to attend to the wounded as soon as possible; also a covered cart for carrying wounded off the field, originally *attrib.*

1819 These observations soon suggested to the author his system of what he denominates *ambulances volantes* [flying]: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 310. — We are not aware that any arrangements similar to those of the ambulances we have just described have yet been adopted in the British Army: *ib.* 1855 the wretched Ambulance Corps: W. H. RUSSELL, *War*, ch. xlvii. p. 307. — comfortable in so far as the pace of a mule is easier than the jog of an ambulance... These mules can travel where ambulance carts cannot stir: *ib.*

[Coined fr. *hôpital ambulant*, = 'walking hospital'. The ambulance system was organised in France and was in general use during the Crimean War.]

**ambulative** (∠ = ∩ = ∩), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: able to walk, constantly walking, constantly moving.

1543 Of viceris also some be ambulatorye or walkynge, some corosiuie or gnawing...this vlcere putrefactiue and ambulatorye, is not without a feuer: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxviii<sup>ro</sup>/2. 1578 the true ambulatory motion of the body: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 17<sup>vo</sup>. 1611 *Ambulatif*: Ambulatory; ever walking: COTGR.

[From Fr. *ambulatif*, fem. -ive.]

\***ambulator** (∠ = ∠ = ∩), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ambulator*: one who walks about, a lounge. Also an instrument for measuring distance, see *perambulator*.

1652 such a *Peregrinator*, such an *ambulator*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 237.

**ambulōnes, sb. pl.**: quasi-Lat. See quotation.

1635 The Ignis Fatui that appeare To skip and dance before us ev'ry where. Some call them *Ambulones* for they walke Sometimes before us, and then after stalke: HEYWOOD, *Hierarch.*, VIII. 505. [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Lat. *ambulo*, = 'I walk', suggested by Lat. *anteambulo*-nes, *q. v.*, or like *negones*, on analogy of Lat. *sbs.* such as *erro*, pl. *errōnes*, compared with *erro*, = 'I wander'.]

**ambuscado** (∠ = ∩ = ∩), *ambuscade* (∠ = ∩), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.

1. ambush, a hiding of troops to surprise an enemy; also *metaph.* treacherous hiding generally.

1591 I amongst the rest of his owne squadrons lay in Ambuscade: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 125. 1591 Of breaches, ambuscades, Spanish blades: SHAKS., *Rom.*, I. 4, 84. 1592 The Noise discovered the Ambuscado: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 683 (1685). 1600 Ambuscadoes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 22, p. 450. 1601 lie...in ambuscado behind: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 250. 1665 the *Persian* with six thousand Horse...disposed part of that body into an ambuscade: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 283 (1677). 1675 implacable enemies lie in Ambuscado for you: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 100. 1820 accustomed to ambuscade and treachery: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 141. 1829 Such was one of the many ambuscadoes concerted by Muza: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxxiv. p. 455 (1850).

I a. a lurking-place.

1598 being with his Squadron alone in any skance, trench Ambuscado, or abroad at the watch: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16. 1630 The wet Fishmongers all this while (like so many Executioners) vnkennell the salt Eeles from their brinie Ambuscadoes, and with marshall Law hang them vp: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 4<sup>vo</sup>/2. 1788 Whilst they engaged a troop that was detached from the rest, another party rushed from an ambuscado on their left wing: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 71/2.

I b. *attrib.*

1646 they are but *Parthian* flights, *Ambuscado* retreats, and elusory tergiversations: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). bef. 1733 an Ambuscade Witness: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 116, p. 291 (1740).

2. a force in ambush.

1591 in plucking aduertisements from the enimie, in placing Imbuscades, in giuing *Canusados*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 77. 1591 there was an ambuscado of th' ennemye of horse and foote: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1847). 1600 they were plunged themselves headlong into an Ambuscado laid for them: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 2, p. 79. 1624 the Salvages did their best to draw him to their Ambuscadoes: In Capt. J. Smith's *Wks.*, p. 468 (1884). 1662 The place where I will lay an ambuscado, viz. to surprise the king of Israel: JOHN TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. I. p. 603/2 (1867).

[From Sp. *ambuscada*, = 'an ambush', after which old word the first two vowels were changed. In Scotch perhaps borrowed through Fr. *embuscade*.]



\**âme damnée*, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'damned soul'; with a genitive or possessive pronoun = (a person's) 'familiar'; sometimes almost = 'tool'. Littré's definition is 'one blindly devoted to the sentiments and wishes of another'.

1822-3 he is the *âme damnée* of every one about my court—the scape-goat, who is to carry away all their iniquities: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlviii. p. 534 (1886). 1830 He is the *âme damnée* of Lord Grey, and defends everything of course: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 96 (1875). 1845 he was the blood-thirsty ruffian who... assumed the title of *Procureur-Général de la Lanterne*, and was subsequently the *âme damnée* of Danton: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.* I. p. 56 (1857). 1875 The Medici in effect bought and sold the honour of the public officials, lent money, jobbed posts of profit, and winked at peculation, until they had created a sufficient body of *âmes damnées*, men who had everything to gain by a continuance of their corrupt authority: J. A. SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 165.

*âme perdue*, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'lost soul', desperate character.

1842 Couthon was, indeed, one of the *âmes perdues*... of the revolution: CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 700/2. 1844 this *âme perdue* of Jacobinism: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 528/1 note.

\**Ameer, Amir*, *sb.*: Arab. *amīr*, pl. *omarā*: ruler, commander.

1. an Eastern title, = *Emir*, *q. v.*

1590 Mahomet reigned nine yeeres, the first Amiras of the Saracens: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 300. 1600 the *Amir sileh* had the armour of the *Soldan* committed to his charge: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 320. — the *Amir el Cheggi*... one of his [the *Soldan's*] most sufficient and wealthie Mamalukes: vnto whom was committed the conduct of the carouan, which went euery yeere from Cairo to Mecca: *ib.*, p. 322. — the *Soldan's officer called Amir Cabir*: *ib.*, p. 319. — the sixt [magistrate] called the *Amiri Achor*, was master of the horse and camels: *ib.*, p. 320. — *Of the Amiralf*. The seventh office was performed by certain principal Mamalukes, being like vnto the Colonels of Europe: *ib.* — *Of the Amirmia*. The eight degree of honour was allotted vnto certain centuries ouer the Mamalukes: *ib.* 1614 Hee stiles himself *Amir*: SELDEN, *Titles of Hon.*, 98. 1615 *AMIR, Amira, Amiras*, or *Admirans*, as some haue it, signifieth a commander, lieutenant or president: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* 1653-9 The ruling power at this period were the *Ameers*, a body of nobles who had acquired the sovereignty of the country by conquest: ALISON, *Hist. Europe*, ch. 49, § 2. 1833 the office of *Amir al-Omarā*, or *Emir of the Emirs*, which nearly corresponds to that of Mayor of the Palace among the Franks... A new *Amir al-Omarā*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. xvi. p. 587/2. — It was almost always the Caliph himself or one of his near relatives who assumed the function of *Amir al-Hajj*. The duties of this leader of the pilgrimage were, &c.: *ib.*, p. 592/1.

2. the title of the Mohammedan sovereign of Afghanistan, and of other Asiatic states as *Sindh* and *Bokhara*.

1803 *Amir Khān Anjām*: COLEBROOKE, *Asiat. Res.*, VII. 220. [N. E. D.] 1840 Should any *Ameer* or chief... have evinced hostile designs... it is the present intention of the Governor-General to inflict upon the treachery of such ally or friend so signal a punishment as shall effectually deter others from similar conduct: *Annual Register*, p. 350. 1869-73 In the spring of 1864, Afzul Khan proclaimed himself *Ameer* of Afghanistan: *Engl. Encycl.*, Vol. X. Suppl., p. 13/1. 1884 we should say the *Ameer* was coming to durbar: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 102.

[*Amir sileh*, = *Amīr silāh*, 'the chief of the armour-bearers'; *Amir el Cheggi* (see *Emir*), = *Amīr el-Hāj*, 'chief of the (pilgrim) caravan'; *Amir Cabir*, = *Al-Amīr al-kabīr*, 'the great Amīr', i.e. the chief of the Amirs; *Amiralf*, = *Amīr alf*, 'captain of a thousand'; *Amirmia*, = *Amīr mia*, 'captain of a hundred'; *Amiri Achor*, = Pers. *Amīri ākhōr*, 'captain of the stable'; *Amir al-omarā* (see *Omrah*), = 'Amīr of Amirs'.]

amelet, amlet: Eng. See omelette.

amellus, *sb.*: Lat.: purple Italian Starwort, also the name of the genus to which this species of plant belongs.

1693 Besides, there grows a flower in marshy ground, | Its name Amellus, easy to be found: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1854). 1763 AMELLUS, in botany, a name used, by some authors, to express the *caltha palustris*, or marsh marygold; and by Virgil, for the *aster altiss.*... Many of the critics on Virgil have supposed, that the poet meant no other than the common herb baum by this name. He says, the flowers are gold colour, and the leaves purple: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1829 AMELLUS, STARWORT, a genus of the polygama, superflua order, belonging to the syngenesia class of plants: *Lond. Encycl.*

\**amen* (u u), *sb.* used as a formula: Eng. fr. Heb. through Christian Lat.

I. a formula expressing the earnestness of a prayer or wish or the truth of a solemn affirmation. Very often as a concluding sentence by itself; *lit.* 'certainty', 'truth'.

971 thæm Drihten sy lof, & wuldor, & sibb, on ecnesse in ealra worlða world, & buton ende. Amen: *Blickling Homilies*, p. 53 (Morris, 1874). — Tha ondswarden him ealle tha apostolas & cwædon, 'Amen': *ib.*, p. 141. bef. 1380 Amen, ihū for thin endles charite: WYCLIF (f), E. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 253 (1880). aft. 1383 god brynge this ende to his peple. amen: *Office of Curates*, ch. iv. *ib.*, p. 145. aft. 1386 Now, goode God, if that it be thy wille, bring us to thy highe blisse. Amen: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, 15452 (1856). bef. 1520 Amen... ys a worde of affermyng, and ys as moche as to say, as Truly, or Faithfully: *Myrroure of Our Ladye*, 77. 1811 Else when thou shalt bless with the spirit, how shall he that occupieth the room of the un-

learned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest? *Bible*, 1 Cor., xiv. 16. 1626 hec which sweareth, answereth Amen, to each of these sentences: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1117.

II. 1. the word Amen.

abt. 1230 And after the amen, '*Per Dominum: benedicamus Domino*': *Ancr. R.*, 24. [N. E. D.] bef. 1658 he falls to prayer... But no Amen was said: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 60 (1687). 1712 a long Amen uttered with decent Gravity: *Spectator*, No. 284, Jan. 25, p. 408/1 (Morley).

II. 2. an expression of assent or belief.

1598-1600 a generall Amen as it were giuen: R. HAKLUYT, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 53 (1625).

II. 3. *Lit.* a title of Christ meaning Truth.

1388 Thes thinges seith Amen the feithful wisse: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, iii. 14.

II. 4. a conclusion, a last word, deed, or event.

1612 he is likewise condemned to the Gallies for six yeares, with an Amen of two hundred blows: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. viii. p. 194.

[Lat. *āmēn*, fr. Gk. *ἀμήν*, fr. Heb. *āmēn*, = 'certainty', 'certainly', 'verity', 'verily'.]

amenage, *v.b.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: to domesticate. *Rare. Obs.*

1590 With her, whose will raging Furor tame, | Must first begin, and well her amenage: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iv. 11.

[From Old Fr. *amenager*, earlier *amesnagier*, = 'to take into a household', fr. *ā*, prep., = 'to', and *mesnage*, *ménage* (*q. v.*), = 'a household'.]

amenance, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: mien, bearing. *Obs.*

1590 Well kend him... Th' enchaunter by his armes and amenance, | When under him he saw his Lybian steed to prounce: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. viii. 17. 1633 And with grave speech and grateful amenance | Himself, his state, his spouse, to them commended: P. FLETCHER, *Purp. Isl.*, xi. 9. [Nares]

[Fr. *amenance*, noun of action to *amener*, = 'to lead to', 'bring to', fr. *ā*, prep., = 'to', and *mener*, = 'to drive', fr. Lat. *mināre*, = 'to threaten'.]

\**amende*, *sb.*: Fr.: reparation.

1. a payment in satisfaction for an injury. *Rare. Sing.* of *amendes* whence Eng. 'amends'.

1724 I claimed the said bills, which came to not above twelve thousand livres for my *amende*: DE FOR, *Roxana*, p. 47 (1875).

2. short for *amende honorable*.

1808 I make my *amende*, said she: H. MORE, *Catebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 238 (1809). 1832 The Chancellor, in one of his most bungling ways, made what he meant to be a sort of *amende* to Sugden: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 316 (1875). 1868 he also made a kind of *amende*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Brownings*, Vol. III. p. 151. 1887 He has made his *amende*, not in a contrite spirit: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/1.

[The Anglicised *amend* is occasionally found in sense 1.]

\**amende honorable*, *phr.*: Fr.: honorable reparation, orig. public acknowledgment of crime; now, a satisfactory apology for an insult or offence. Anglicised in 18 c. as 'amend(amand)-honourable'.

1613 was condemned by the Judge of the Chatelet to make an *amende honorable* before the court, and another before the Nuncio: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (1848). 1765 You see how just I am, and ready to make *amende honorable* to your ladyship: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (1857). 1781 As you have made *amende honorable* for your indolence, it is but equitable on my side to absolve you: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 24 (1858). 1808 In the preface to the *Fables*, he makes the *amende honorable*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 426. 1829 he... makes the *amende honorable* to Popery and Popish divines: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 132. 1831 it is not only a duty, but a pleasure, to make the 'amende honorable': *Congress, Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 623. 1877 he was not held to have duly made the *amende honorable* to the Church, and the clergy of Paris denied him sepulture: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 202.

America, the great continent of the Western Hemisphere, named from Amerigo Vespucci who sailed along part of the coast in 1499. The name is now applied more and more, like its derivatives, to the United States of North America.

?1511 but that lande is not nowe knowne for there haue no masters wryten therof nor it knowethe and it is named Armerica: *Of the newe landes*, in *Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxvii. (1885). 1655 For it was not yet known, whether that great region of America, (whiche they call the fyrrme or mayne lande) dyd separate the Weste sea from the East: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 32 (Arber, 1885).

Hence *American*, *adj.*, pertaining to the continent of America, to the original natives of America (also *sb.*), to the British Colonies in America, or to the United States (also *sb.*); *Americanism*, *sb.*, sympathy with the United States, a characteristic (of the habits or speech) of the United States; *Americomania*, *sb.*, craze (see *mania*) for the people, habits, and customs of the United States.



**ameublement**, *sb.*: Fr.: furniture.

1855 Beside the bed is a square deal box, which forms the whole *ameublement*: *Glance behind Grilles*, ch. i. p. 19.

**Amharic**, *adj.* and *sb.*: name of a group of popular Ethiopic dialects spoken in Abyssinia, south of the River Takkazé; a very corrupt member of the Semitic family of languages. See **Geez**.

[1600 one kinde of language, called by them *Aguel Amarig*, that is, the noble toong: JOHN FORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 8.]

**amiant(h)us**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a white fibrous variety of **asbestos**, the fibres of which can be woven. Anglicised in modern poetry as *amianth*.

1600 As the precious stone called *Amianthon*, being cast into the fire, is made more clearer and purer: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 7. 1601 The amiant stone is like unto Alume, and being put into the fire, looseth nothing of the substance: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 19, Vol. II, p. 589. 1607 This kinde of web rather cometh of a kinde of flax that Pliny writeth of, or rather of the Amiantus-stone, called the Asbest, which...being cast into a fire, seems to be forthwith all in a flame, but being taken out again, it shineth the more gloriously: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 749. 1646 he showed us...divers things of woven amianthus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 236 (1872). 1671 a great quantity of that Lanuginous Stone, called *Amianthus*, which he knows so to prepare, as to render it so tractable and soft, that it resembleth well enough a very fine Lamb-skin dressed white: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. VI, No. 72, p. 2167. 1677 The stone is called *Asbestos*, i.e. Unextinguishable: but the linnen or stuff *Amianthus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 309. 1691 The *Amianthus* [is remarkable] for its incombustibility: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I, p. 105 (1701). 1787 Examine the Amiantus, a mineral substance, of woolly texture, endowed with the wonderful property of resisting fire; from which the ancients made a kind of cloth, to preserve the ashes of the bodies that they burnt: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 175 (1805).

2. a greenish, fibrous kind of chrysolite.

[From Gk. *ἀμιαντος*, = 'undefiled', 'amianth-stone' which is undefiled by fire. The termination is wrongly accommodated to *-anthus* fr. Gk. *ἄθος*, = 'bloom'. The Fr. *amiente* was early Anglicised as *amiant(h)*, *adj.*, see quot. fr. Holland.]

**amicizia**, *sb.*: It.: friendship, love-affair, intrigue. Akin to *amity* (*q. v.*).

1820 a relazione or an amicizia seems to be a regular affair of from five to fifteen years: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. IV, p. 277 (1832).

**amicorum omnia communia**: Lat.: all things belonging to friends are common (to them). Terence, *Adelph.*, v. 3, 804, from a Gk. proverb, κοινὰ τὰ φίλων, 'friends' property is common', which is attributed to Pythagoras, and is quoted by Euripides, *Orestes*, 735, Plato, *Phaedr.*, *ad fin.*, and elsewhere, Aristot., *Nicom. Eth.*, viii. 11.

1620 *Amicorum omnia communia*, which is in every mans mouth: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xc. (1676). — that rule of A. o. c.: *ib.*, p. xci.

**amict**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amict*: a cloth tied round the head; also an *amice*, a folded square of white linen worn by celebrant priests of the Church of Rome.

1480 Hys hore heed...was envoluted in a whyte amict: CAXTON, *Ovid Met.*, XIII. xii. [N. E. D.] 1611 *Amict*: An Amict, or Amice; part of a massing priests habit: COTGR. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[The Fr. *amict* is a refashioning after the Lat. of Old Fr. *amit* (fr. Lat. *amictus*), Anglicised in 14 c. as *amite*, *amise*.]

**\*amicus certus** in re incerta cernitur, *phr.*: Lat.: a true friend is proved in doubtful fortune. Ennius cited by Cic., *De Amic.*, 17, 64.

1688 Never Man embrac'd a better Friend! *Amicus Certus in re incerta Cernitur*, as the saying is: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 6 (1699).

**\*amicus curiae**, *phr.*: Lat.: friend of the Court; of a person not engaged in a trial or action who is invited or allowed to give information to the Court.

1612 those that ingage Courts in quarrels of Jurisdiction, and are not truly, *Amici* [pl.] *Curiae*, but *Parasiti Curiae*, in puffing a Court vp beyond her bounds for their owne scarpes and advantage: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxviii. p. 456 (1871). 1823 The pirate stands merely as *amicus curiae*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 304. 1824 He supposes his hore called in on a certain occasion, as *amicus curiae*, to assist the decision of a judge in a disputed right: GRESWELL, *On Parables*, Vol. II, p. 219. 1837 I shall be happy to receive any private suggestions of yours, as *amicus curiae*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. x. p. 95.

**amicus Plato**, *amicus Socrates*, sed magis amica veritas: Lat.: Plato is our friend, Socrates is our friend, but the truth is a greater friend.

1584 R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. vi. ch. ii. p. 115.

[Based on ἀμφὸν γὰρ ὄντων φίλον, ὅσον προσιμῶν τὴν

ἀλήθειαν, = 'for both {Plato and Truth} being our friends it is our duty to prefer Truth', Aristot., *Nicom. Eth.*, I. vi. 1.]

**\*amie**, fem. of *ami*, *adj.*: Fr.: friend, mistress.

1778 Here also we were shown the marshal's *amie*: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. III, p. 146 (1851). 1883 I never knew a woman go to the bad so fast as Lady Dolly has, since she has become the *amie intime* [intimate] of the Clymer: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. v. p. 67 (1884).

**amil**, **amildar**: Hind. See **aumil**, **aumildar**.

**A-mi-la**: It.: *Mus.*: the old name of the note *A* (*la*) or of the key of *A*.

**Amir**: Arab. See **Ameer**.

**amity** (Λ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: friendship, friendliness; esp. friendly relations between states or exalted personages. The *pl.* is rarely found when the relations between two parties only are intended.

1474 Amytie is founded vpon honeste: CAXTON, *Chesse*, 80. 1477 the preservation off the amyties taken late, as weell with Fraunce as now with the Membrys off Flaundres: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 786, p. 173 (1874). 1522 For all your amytie, I no better they agre: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 38 (1843). 1532 and there the iij kyngs departed lyke lovyng bretherne in greute amytie: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 43 (1846). 1646 the Britains refusing the amitie of England had submitted themselves to the protection of King Charles: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II, p. 17 (1844). 1551 Arithmetike, Musike, and Astronomie, which are so nere knitte in amitie: R. RECORDER, *Pathw. to Knowl.*, sig. II 6 v. 1578 it was a thing vaine to feare that between them should be contracted anie amitie firm and well assured: FENTON, *Tr. Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I, p. 2 (1618). bef. 1579 the propertie of a God is goodnesse, iustice, mansuetude, pitie, liberalitie, and amitie: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII, p. 187. 1579 he had made league and amity with them, against the tyrant Dionysius: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 269 (1612). 1590 lovely peace, and gentle amity: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II, vi. 35. 1594 How highly I doe prize this amitie: MARLOWE & NASH, *Dido*, iii. 2. 1604 As peace should still her wheaten garland wear | And stand a comma 'tween their amities: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 42. 1605 How, in one house, | Should many people, under two commands, | Hold amity? — K. LEAR, II, 4, 245. 1620 he was then in amity with the Pope: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I, p. 34 (1676). 1651 desiring both to preserve the same amity for his master our king: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 281 (1872). 1803 He earnestly solicited a *pawn* from my hand, as a pledge of amity: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII, 69.

[From Fr. *amitié*, Old Fr. *amistie* (the 2nd *-i-* due to Lat. *amicitia*), a variant of *amisté*, fr. *amistet* (II c.) fr. Low Lat. *amicitatem*.]

**amman**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger., perhaps through Fr. *amman*, or Du. *amman*: a magistrate, justiciary in the Netherlands and Switzerland. See **amtman**, **Landamman**.

1873 GRIEB, *Dict. Ger. and Eng.*, s.v. *Amman*, Vol. I.; *Amtmann*, Vol. II. 1883 *amman*, n. m., amman, a judge who has cognizance of civil causes, in Switzerland: *Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.*

**\*ammōnia**, *sb.*: coined Lat. fr. *sal ammoniac* (*q. v.*): the pungent alkaline gas obtained originally fr. *sal ammoniac*, compounded of three equivalents of hydrogen and one of nitrogen (NH<sub>3</sub>); also a solution of the same in water, or spirits of hartshorn; see also *sal volatile*.

1799 the alexipharmic powers of pure ammonia: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. II, p. 182. 1800 Instead of the ammonia, kali may, perhaps, be preferable: *ib.*, Vol. IV, p. 179. 1840 Dr. Black, in 1756, first pointed out the distinction between ammonia and its carbonate; and Dr. Prestley (*On Air*, vol. II, p. 369, 1790) first procured ammonia in a gaseous form. He called it *alkaline air*: PEREIRA, *Elements of Mat. Med.*, Vol. I, p. 164. 1881 Works in which the manufacture of sulphate of ammonia or of muriate of ammonia is carried on: *Stat.* 44 & 45 Vic., ch. 37, Sched. (5).

**amnēsia**, *sb.*: Gk. of LXX. ἀμνησία: forgetfulness, loss of memory; probably introduced as a Med. term by Gesner in 1772 (*N. & Q.*, 7th S. II, Sept. 18, 1886).

1674 there is a perfect ἀμνησία, forgetfulness, and insensibleness: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 611 (1799). 1829 AMNESIA, in medicine, loss of memory; sometimes the consequence of febrile diseases, when it generally recedes as the patient gains strength: *Long. Encycl.* 1862 DETOUT, *On Cubets in Vertigo & Amnesia* (N. Syd. Soc. Yearbook, p. 79).

**amnesty** (Λ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *amnēstia* (fr. Gk. ἀμνηστία), or sometimes from Fr. *amnēstie*. Found in the Gk. and Lat. forms in 16 c. 17 c.

i. forgetfulness, oblivion, overlooking.

1592 To treade all underfoote that hath gone heretofore, with a perpetual ἀμνηστία, and to begyn a new lyfe: SIR T. SMITH, in T. Wright's *Q. Elis. Orig. Lett.*, i. 456 (1838). [N. E. D.] 1647 I did not think Suffolk waters had such a lethean quality in them, as to cause such an amnesia in him of his friends: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III, vi. p. 403 (1678).

2. an act of oblivion, an ignoring of past offences.

bef. 1603 he made a law that no man should be called in question not troubled



for things that were past, and that was called Amnesia, or law of obliuion: NORTH (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1233 (1612). 1611 according to the imitation of that memorable ἀμνηστία of the Athenians, that is, an obliuion of wrongs, which was established by their valiant Capitane Thrasibulus: CORYAT, *Cruetities*, sig. E 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1652 a general Indulgence or Amnesia should be publish'd through all the Kingdom: HOWELL, *Pt. II. Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 133. 1665 nevertheless he would submit, provided an Amnesia were forthwith given him and those that were in this conspiracy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 71 (1677). 1671 the Council concluded that... a letter of amnesia should be dispatched: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 65 (1872). 1689 an Act of Amnesia would be more seasonable, to pacify the minds of men: *ib.*, p. 305.

[All forms orig. fr. Gk. ἀμνηστία, sb. of ἀ-μνηστος, = 'not-mindful', akin to Mnemosyne.]

amok(e): Malay. See amuck.

amomum, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀμωμον: an aromatic plant. The name was applied by the ancients to sundry oriental spice plants, and so is used vaguely by early writers; now applied to a genus of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceae* under which are classed the species yielding Cardamums and Grains of Paradise. Also the spice yielded by the plant *Amomum*. Anglicised by Wyclif as *amome* (v. l. *amonie*).

1398 Amomum hath that name for it smellyth as Canell dooth: that hyghte Cynamum...all manere amomum hath vertue to hete and to drye: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. viii. 1526 Amomum...is the seed of an herbe that hyght amomum: *Grete Herball*, ch. xlv. 1551 Amomum is a small bushe: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. C iii<sup>vo</sup>. 1689 Balsamum, Amomum, with Myrrhe and Frankencense: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). 1601 the hearbe Amomum [*Note. Rose of Iericho*]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 258. 1611 Amome, A small, and thicke aromatically shrub, whose blossomes resembled white violets, and leaves those of the wild Vine: This true Amomum of th' Ancients, is not found, or not discerned, at this day...some [call so]...hearbe Robert: but the most, *Vita longa*, or Etyhiopian pepper, which (though it be not the right) is now the most currant, Amomum: COTGR. 1625 Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniac: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43. 1646 A Plant [*Rose of Yericcho*] so unlike a Rose, it hath been mistaken by some good *Simplit* for Amomum: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 76 (1686). 1664 you may set your Oranges, Limons...Aloes, Amomums...in the Portico: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 198 (1729) bef. 1719 Who not by corn or herbs his life sustains, | But the sweet essence of Amomum drains: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 285 (Bohn, 1854). 1782 Th' amomum there with intermingling flow'rs | And cherries hangs her twigs: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808).

amontillado, sb.: Sp.: dry sherry, having the flavor of Montilla, or very dry sherry from the hill districts of Montilla.

1833 The wine called Amontillado is not always the product of design...Not a drop of brandy can be added to genuine Amontillado without spoiling it: C. REDDING, *Modern Wines*, p. 190. bef. 1849 I have received a pipe of what passes for Amontillado, and I have my doubts... I was silly enough to pay the full Amontillado price without consulting you in the matter: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1884). 1862 "By the housekeeper, do you mean Mrs. Baynes?" I ask, in my amontillado manner: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 318 (1887). 1886 A certain quantity of the drier Amontillado, from the hill districts of Montilla: RUSKIN, *Præterita*, II. ix. 325.

\*amor, sb.: Lat.: love. Divines used to distinguish a. *amicitiae*, love of the nature of friendship, *benevolentiae* or *beneficentiae* or *beneplaciti*, of goodwill towards another, *complementariae*, of delight in another.

1681 there is amor amicitia, a seeking of one out of friendship: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 408 (1861). 1684 There is in God a love of good will and a love of delight, amor benevolentia...amor complementaria: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 344 (1865). 1696 One out of Christ cannot love Christ, neither amore [abl.] beneficentia nor complementaria: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 110. 1681 While men remain in their natural estate...he [God] may bear towards them amor benevolentia—a love of good will; but whilst they remain in their natural condition, he hath not amor amicitia to them—a love of friendship: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1861). 1659 we must distinguish a double love, to wit amor benevolentia, et complementaria, a love of benevolence whereby we wish well to, and a love of complacency whereby we take delight in, another: N. HARDY, in 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 244/2 (1865). 1681 There is a two-fold love—amor beneplaciti and amor complementaria, an old distinction: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1861).

\*amor patriae, phr.: Lat.: love of the fatherland, love of one's country.

1775 The Amor patriæ burns in me no fiercer than love for my wife would, if I had one and she proved a shrew: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 271 (1857). 1812 but the man who feels the amor patriæ...should brave the danger: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 55. 1814 you...whom I noted to have so much of the amor patriæ...as even to vilipend other countries: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. lxxi. p. 465 (188-). 1815 You were saying something at the very moment of this burst of my amor patriæ: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 177 (1833).

amor sceleratus habendi, phr.: Lat.: accursed love of possessing. Ovid, *Met.*, I. 131. Also without *sceleratus*, = 'accursed'.

1701 That Πλεονεξία, that same amor sceleratus habendi, the fond desire of having much: ABF. LEIGHTON, in *Commandments*, *Wks.*, p. 638/1. 1828 LORD LYTTON, *Belham*, ch. lxvii. p. 222 (1859). 1831 and in old age, the

S. D.

honest amor habendi, when all other loves are frozen in the heart, allures the dim eye, and the surd ear to listen to, the glittering beauties and golden melodies of avarice: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 577.

amor vincit omnia, phr.: Lat.: love conquers all things. From omnia vincit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori, Virg., *Ecl.*, x. 69.

1386 On which ther was first write a crowned .A. | And after Amor vincit omnia: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, Prol., 162. 1621 omnia vincit amor, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 207 (1827).

amorado, sb.: for Sp. *inamorado*: lover, enamoured. Rare.

1608 What, hath he chang'd your shepherds hooks to swords? Of Amorocees made you armed knights? DAY, *Hum. out of Braath*, 74 (1881). [N. E. D.] 1676 Mark Antony was both a courageous Souldier, and a passionate Amorado: J. SMITH, *Christ. Rel. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 55.

amoretto, pl. amoretto, -ttoes, -tto's, sb.: It.

I. a lover, a love-poem, an incitement to love. Obs.

1595 Amoretto [title]: SPENSER. 1616 The Amoretto, pearc'd with Cupides stroke: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, VII. 2927, p. 93 (1871). 1664 The amoretto was wont to take his stand at one place—where sate his mistress: GAYTON, *Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47. [I.] 1665 I acquainted my Amoretta with my intention: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. E 3<sup>vo</sup>.

2. an amorino, a Cupid. Rare.

1622 an Orange tree, within the branches and bowes whereof, flye little Amoretos or Cupids: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xii. p. 131.

amorevolous, adj.: Eng. fr. It. *amorevole*: loving, kind.

bef. 1670 He would leave it to the princessa to shew her cordial and amorevolous affections: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1, p. 161. [Trench]

\*amorino, sb.: It.: a little Love, a Cupid.

1885 'Love and Maidens' [represents] three damsels in a black boat which an amorino had steered to a marble quay before he landed, near two amorini who...playfully run away: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 408/2. 1888 an early amorino plate with a ruby lustre, from Pesaro or Gubbio: *ib.*, Apr. 21, p. 507/2.

amorosa, pl. amorosi (q. v.), sb.: It. fem. of amoroso (q. v.): an amorous girl or woman; a mistress.

1615 Another arrived which set a gallant a-shore with his two Amoroasas, attired like Nymphs: G. SANDYS, *Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 177 (1670). 1677 I took them for Amoroza's [not in Ed. 1634; Amoroza's in Ed. 1665] and violators of the bounds of Modesty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 191. — the Amoroza's [Amoroza's in Ed. 1665], or those of the order of *Lais*...be more sociable, have most freedom, and in this Region are not worst esteemed of: *ib.*, p. 300. 1817 the brother of my amorosa: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 340 (1832).

amorosi, pl. of amorosa and amoroso, sb.: It.

1817 I have seen some ancient figures of eighty pointed out as amorosi of forty, fifty, and sixty years' standing. I can't say I have ever seen a husband and wife so coupled: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1832).

\*amoroso, pl. amorosi (q. v.), sb.: It.: an amorous man, a lover.

bef. 1670 an Amorofo, that wasts his whole time in Dalliance upon his Mistress: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 138, p. 125 (1693). 1817 There is no convincing a woman here that she is in the smallest degree deviating from the rule of right or the fitness of things in having an amoroso: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 333 (1832).

amoroso, adv.: It.: Mus.: in a soft and amorous style.

1776 I was playing in a tone somewhat amoroso: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 73 (4th Ed.). 1813 AMOROSO, in the Italian music, implies tenderly, with affection and supplication: *Pantologia*. 1848 RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

amort (= *us*), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr.: nearly dead. See à la mort.

1608 A'mort man? what can Polymetes daunt? J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. I 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1619 She counts him but a Nazard, halfe a-mort: H. HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. B 6<sup>ro</sup>. 1840 Untasked of any love, His sensitiveness idled, now amort, Alive now: BROWNING, *Sordello*, vi. Wks., Vol. III. p. 435 (1863). [N. E. D.]

[The Fr. à mort = 'to death', 'mortally', as does Fr. à la mort. The Eng. adj. *amort* and *a-la-mort* show the same change of meaning; so that *amort* may be fr. the corruption *all amort* or from Fr. à mort (with a reminiscence of *all amort*).]

\*amortissement, sb.: Fr.: mortification, extinction of a debt or charge, esp. by means of a sinking-fund.

1882 The sum yearly set aside for the amortissement of the Debt has been already expended in buying up bonds: *Standard*, Dec. 19, p. 5.

amotine, vb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *amotinar*: to raise in mutiny.

1578 Who had comen to Vera Crux to amotine the Towne: T. N., *Tr. Cong. W. India*, 245. [N. E. D.]

amouco: Malay. See amuck.

\*amour, sb.: Fr.

I. love-making, courtship, tender passages.

1523 the adventures of amours and of war: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 202 (1812). 1590 But lovely peace, and gentle amity, | And In Amours the passing howres to spend, | The mightie martiall handes doe most



commend: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vi. 35. 1600 fortunate in the amours of three hundred fortie and five ladies: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 192 (1616). 1669 Jealousies and disquiets are the dregs of an Amour: DRYDEN, *Mock Astron.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 290 (1701). 1679 'Tis true, no Lover has that Pow'r | T' enforce a desperate Amour, | As he that has two Strings to 's Bow, | And turns for Love and Money too: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 1. 1714 all my Amours have hitherto been with Ladies: *Spectator*, No. 596, Sept. 20, p. 840/2 (Morley). 1743 I perceived Mr. Jackson...and, inquiring into the state of his amour, understood it was still undetermined: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97 (1817).

2. more commonly, an unworthy passion, illicit union, intrigue.

1590 I will...discourse vnto you the ende of Francescoes amours, of his returne home to his wife, and his repentance: GREENE, *Never Too Late*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 109 (Grosart). 1666 the Nayro many times makes that his opportunity to visit and act his Amours: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677). 1667 court-amours, | Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 767. 1688 The Duke told us many particulars of Mary Queen of Scots, and her amours with the Italian favourite: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 294 (1872). 1712 engaged in many Criminal Gallantries and Amours: *Spectator*, No. 399, June 7, p. 579/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 There is Curiosity, Diversion, fine Sights, Music, and (beyond Sea) notable Amours that invite the gay Folks into the Churches: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 27, p. 28 (1740). 1742 Oh Love of Gold! thou meaneest of Amours: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, IV. p. 62 (1773). 1743-7 He was still wandering from one amour to another: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 491/1 (1751). 1788 he [the King] always made her [the Queen] the confidante of his amours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxxiv. (1857).

[Reintroduced in 17 c. when the old Anglicised *amour*, *amours* (introd. 14 c. or earlier) was obsolete or nearly so, after having changed its accent to that found in Eng. *enamour*, and sometimes appearing by accommodation to Lat. as *amor*. The Mid. Eng. *amour*, = 'lover', is distinct, being fr. Old Fr. *ameor*, *ameour*, fr. Lat. *amatōrem*.]

\**amour propre*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'self love' in its social aspect, self-esteem which desires that the merits of which it is conscious should meet with full recognition from others.

1808 to be admired by her, gratified his *amour propre*: H. MORE, *Celebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 125 (1809). 1811 egotism...is rendered by 'amour propre', rather than by 'egoisme': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 124. 1817 I used to think that I was a good deal of an author in *amour propre*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 72 (1832). 1851 The King did not wish for M. d'Agout's company, either from a pique of *amour propre* that made him jealous of appearing in leading-strings, or from some other such motive: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 119 (1857). 1858 a sin against our own *amour propre*: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 8. 1878 There was nothing... which was likely to affect his *amour propre*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 223.

\**amourette*, *sb.*: Fr.: dimin. of *amour*: intrigue, love-affair; also a Cupid. Early Anglicised as *amorette*.

1825 This comes of meddling with men's *amourettes*: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxxvi. p. 257. 1826 LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 17 (1881).

*ampare*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *amparo*: defence, protection. *Rare. Obs.*

1598 I humbly beseech your good Lordship to entertaine this booke vnder your Hon. *ampare*: YONG, *Diana*, Ded. [N. E. D.]

\**ampelopsis*, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk.: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Ampelideae* or Vine-worts), esp. of the delicate and beautiful wall-creeper, *Ampelopsis Veitchii*, a native of Japan.

1835 AMPELOPSIS (Michaux). A genus of North American climbing and shrubby plants, consisting of four species...The *A. quinquefolia* is a useful plant for hiding naked buildings, or forming shady bowers...It grows rapidly and needs no nailing up against walls, it being supported by its own tendrils: C. F. PARTINGTON, *Brit. Cycl.* (Nat. Hist.).

[Coined against analogy to mean 'having the appearance (ὄψις) of a vine' (ἀμπελος).]

*ampère*, *sb.*: Fr.: *Electr. Sci.*: the unit of current, viz. that which one volt can send through one ohm.

1882 The other unit I should suggest...is that of power. The power conveyed by a current of an ampère through the difference of potential of a volt is the unit consistent with the practical system: DR. C. W. SIEMENS, in *Nature*, Vol. XXVI. p. 391. 1883 it works with 400 volts and uses 30 to 40 ampères of current: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 71.

[Adopted 1881 at the Paris Electric Congress, being the name of a Fr. physicist who made important discoveries in electrical science.]

\**amphibia*, -ii (*pl.*), *amphibium*, -on (*sing.*), *sb.*: Lat.

I. i. a creature that lives partly on land and partly in water. Also *metaph.* of fishermen, or watermen.

1607 there are Beares which are called *Amphibia*, because they live both on the land and in the sea: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 36. 1611 For which reason the Greekes call him [the crocodile] ἀμφίβιον: T. CORYAT, *Cruities*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1776). 1667 Whales or seals, which, being *amphibii*, have both a willingness and a place convenient to suckle their whelps: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*

*Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 564/2 (1868). — They are ἀμφίβιοι, as crocodiles, chameleons: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 463/1. 1665 a strange *Diver*, by his continual converse in Water, so degenerated from himself, That he was grown more like an *Amphibium*, then a man: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 114. 1665 sixty years is usually the age of this detested Amphibium [crocodile]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677). — These also are *amphibii* [amphibious animals (Ed. 1677)], equally using land and water: *ib.*, p. 13 (1665). — these *Amphibii* [crocodiles] are observed to be one of the greatest wonders we meet with: *ib.*, p. 363 (1677). 1681 How *Tortoise like*, but not so slow, | These rational *Amphibii* go? A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 103. 1689 Upon the banks and shores, ye see several *Amphibia*, as crabs, seals, beavers: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 75.

I. 2. *metaph.* a being whose nature, state, or position, is doubtful.

1645 Ask these *amphibia* what names they would have. What, are you papists? JOHN WHALY, *Serm. at Paul's Cross*, June 18, p. 33. 1681 And languished with doubtful Breath, | Th' *Amphibium* of Life and Death: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 21.

I. 3. a being having a twofold existence. Anglicised as *amphibian*.

1642 Thus is man that great and true *Amphibium*, whose nature is disposed to live, not only like other Creatures in divers Elements, but in divided and distinguished Worlds: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 373 (1852). 1667 *Amphibians*, that will conform to the world, and yet seem to be for the Lord: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 84/2 (1868).

II. a technical term in zoology, now applied to the fourth great division of Vertebrata, which in their early stage breathe by gills, as frogs, newts. *Rare* in sing.

1797 AMPHIBIA, in zoology, the name of Linnaeus's third class of animals; including all those which live partly in water and partly on land. This class he subdivides into four orders, viz. The *amphibia repiles*; the *amphibia serpentes*; the *amphibia nantes*; and the *amphibia meantes*: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Late Lat. *amphibium*, fr. Gk. ἀμφίβιον, neut. of ἀμφίβιος, = 'double-lived'.]

*amphibole*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amphibole* (*adj.*, = 'ambiguous'): an ambiguity, *amphiboly*, amphibology.

1606 There is not only an *Homonymie* in the word [Gallos] signifying the French Nation, and the crowing cocks, but an *Amphibole* also in the sentence: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, Annot. on *Nero Claud. Caesar*.

*amphibologia*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: Anglicised as 'amphibology'. Chaucer probably took 'amphibologie' from Fr.

I. *Gen.* ambiguous speech.

1552 It is an *amphibologia*, and therefore Erasmus turneth it into Latin with such words: LATIMER, *Serm. Lord's Prayer*, VII. II. 112. [N. E. D.] 1607 The first kind of Equivocation by mental reservation, cannot properly be called Equivocation but AMPHIBOLOGIA, ambiguity of speech: R. PARSONS, *Treat. Mitig.*, ch. viii. p. 317.

2. *Rhet.* and *Log.* the figure of ambiguity arising from the equivocal construction of a sentence consisting of unequivocal words.

1589 such ambiguous termes they call *Amphibologia*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxii. p. 267 (1869).

[Late Lat. *amphibologia*, for Lat. *amphibolia* (see *amphiboly*), false form for *amphibologia*.]

*amphiboly* (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. *Gen.* ambiguity, equivocation, amphibology.

1610 What a crafty *Amphibolie* or *Æquivocation*: HOLLAND, *Camden's Brit.*, I. 307. [N. E. D.] 1632 Come, leave your Schemes, And fine *Amphibolies*, Parson: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, II. 5, p. 25 (1640). 1654 he will create an *Amphiboly*, a double meaning where there is none: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 254.

2. *Rhet.* and *Log.* the figure of ambiguity arising from the equivocal construction of a sentence consisting of unequivocal words: distinguished from equivocation, or the use of equivocal terms.

1588 *Amphiboly*, when the sentence may be turned both the wayes, so that a man shall be uncertayne what waye to take: FRANCES, *Lawier's Log.*, I. IV. 276. [N. E. D.]

[From Fr. *amphibolie*, fr. Lat. *amphibolia* (Cicero), fr. Gk. ἀμφιβολία, sb. to ἀμφίβολος.]

*amphibrachys*, -chus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀμφίβραχυς: *lit.* 'short on both sides', name of a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable with a short syllable before and after it. Anglicised as *amphibrach*, 18 c. 19 c.

1586 *Amphibrachus*, of a short, a long, and a short, as ~ ~ ~ reioyced: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poety*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). 1589 make...the last word (*Sēpūchēr*) the foote (*amphibrachus*): PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii [xv], p. 139 (1869). — the foote of (*Amphibrachus*): *ib.*, xv [xvi], p. 141. 1784 The arrangement of the words as they now stand has a very bad effect on the ear, 'endeavour preserving this temper among them': from four successive *amphibrachs*, with the accent four times repeated on the middle syllable of three in each foot, which give the sentence the



air of a comic cantering verse: SHERIDAN, *Note to Swift's Examiner*, No. 24. [L.] 1886 Hence the apparent Amphictyon must be divided as follows: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. vi. p. 95. — Whether amphibrachys, i.e. iamb followed by an unaccented syllable, could be allowed in any place: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 74.

\***Amphictyons**: Gk.: representatives of confederated states of Ancient Greece forming a council. The principal Amphictyony was an association of the twelve chief states for the protection of the Delphic oracle, the council of which met at Delphi and Thermopylae.

1579 the council of the *Amphictyons* (that is, the general council of all the states of GREECE): NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 126 (1612). 1586 the sacred council of the Amphictyons: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 677. 1601 a decree from the Amphictyons (who are the lords of the publicke council of state in Greece): HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 533. bef. 1603 the assembly of the Estates of GREECE, which they call the Council of the Amphictyons: NORTH (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1129 (1612). 1734 of which games the Amphictyons were judges and agonothetæ: *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, IV. x. p. 405. 1788 the Amphictyons, to reward so liberal an artist, decreed that he should be entertained at the public charge: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 119/1. 1820 the total destruction of this city by the Amphictyons: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 368. 1885 like the Amphictyonic Council, he has a voice only, without a force of any kind to carry his orders into effect: J. A. FROUDE, *Oceana*, ch. iv. p. 59 (1886). 1885 What has become of the "European Areopagus," or "Amphictyonic Council"? *Daily News*, Nov. 16, p. 5/1.

[Gk. ἀμφικτύονες, dialectic for ἀμφικτίονες, = 'dwellers-around', 'neighbours'.]

**amphigouri**, *sô.*: Mod. Fr.: a nonsensical string of inconsequent words or sentences, a rigmarole.

1809 The work must... be considered as a kind of overgrown *amphigouri*, a heterogeneous combination of events: *Q. Rev.*, i. 50. [N. E. D.]

**amphisbaena**, *sô.*: Lat. fr. Gk.: *Gk. Mythol.*: a serpent with a head at both ends; see quotations.

1572 There are seen also in Armes, the signes of Serpentes, as the Dragon, Coluber, Basiliske, of somme called the Cockatrice, Amphibene, Stellion: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, fol. 21 r°. 1580 you have thrust into my hands the Serpent *Amphisbena*, which hauing at ech ende a sting, hurteth both wayes: J. LVLV, *Enphues & his Engl.*, p. 287 (1868). 1601 The *Amphisbaena* hath two heads...one at the taile: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 208. — one kind of serpent or venomous worme, which they call *Amphisbæna* [for that it seemeth to have an head at both ends]: *ib.*, Bk. 20, ch. 21, Vol. II. p. 70. 1603 Th' *Amphisbæna* her double banefull sting: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 157 (1608). 1609 Egypt breedeth also an infinit number of serpents, to wit... the *Amphisbæna*, the Scytale, &c.: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. 22, ch. 15, p. 213. 1646 the *Amphisbæna*... is a small kind of Serpent which moveth forward and backward, hath two Heads, or one at either extrem: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 111 (1686). 1651 *Plato's Amphisbæna*: *Reliq. Wolton*, p. 260 (1654). 1662 Snakes and Serpents, which are here very dangerous, and among the rest those, which from a Greek word are called *Amphisbæna*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. I. p. 27 (1669). 1667 Scorpion, and Asp, and *Amphisbæna* dire: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 518. bef. 1691 It was now with us much like as it is said of the *amphisbæna*, that hath an head at either end of which neither can nor will move without the consent of both: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 320 (1799).

[From Gk. ἀμφισβᾶνα, fr. ἀμφίς, = 'both ways', and stem of βαίνειν, = 'to go'; but it is said to be foreign, the Gk. form being due to popular etymology.]

**amphiscii**, *sô.*: Lat. fr. Gk.: inhabitants of the Torrid Zone, where shadows incline towards the north at one time of the year, the south at another.

1665 The Inhabitants within this Zone (the torrid we are now in) are called *Amphiscii*, in respect they cast their shadows both ways: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

[From Gk. ἀμφίσκιοι, fr. ἀμφί, prep., = 'on both sides', and σκιά, = 'shadow'.]

\***amphitheatre**, -trum, *sô.*: Eng. fr. Fr., or Lat.: a double theatre, a circular or oval building with tiers of seats round a central arena; hence, an arena (*metaph.*), a surrounding scene, a natural scene formed by a level surrounded by rising slopes. The pronunciation is unsettled, but to lay stress on the second *a* is vulgar. Perhaps 1-1-1-1 is the most correct accentuation, but the vowels of the third and fourth syllables often coalesce into the sound of *ear* with a primary stress.

1540 strange and furious beastes... which were kepte onely to thintent that at certayne tymes in the Amphitheatre... the people mought take plesure in beholdinge them: ELYOT, *Im. Governance*, p. 49 v°. 1549 Vespasianus... beganne the *Amphitheater*, now called *Coliseo*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. of Italye*, fol. 112 v°. — the *Amphitheatrum*, now called *Coliseo*: *ib.*, fol. 26 v°. 1590 the Amphitheatre was set on fire: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 568. 1600 *Vespasian* his Amphitheatre at Rome: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 68. 1600 A great part of *Statilius* his Amphitheatre, is yet to bee seene neere the wals: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, IV. xx., p. 1380. 1621 amphitheatrems of curious marble: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 82 (1827). bef. 1719 I saw at Verona the famous Amphitheatre: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 19 (1730). 1861 Look at the amphitheatre yonder. You do not suppose those gladiators who fought and perished, of necessity hated each other: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 124 (1873).

[From Fr. *amphithéâtre*, fr. Lat. *amphitheatrum* (used in 16 c. 17 c.), fr. Gk. ἀμφιθέατρον, = 'on-both-sides a theatre', fr. stem of θέσθαι, = 'to behold'.]

**Amphitritē**: *Gk. Mythol.*: the goddess of the Ocean, wife of Poseidōn (Neptune), daughter of Oceanus; by *metonymy*, the sea. Sometimes Anglicised so as to rhyme with 'white'.

1603 The King of Windes calls home his churlish train, | And *Amphitritē* smooths her front again: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 108 (1608). 1630 *Thine Amphitritean Muse grows more ardent*, | And Phæbus *tripos*, stoopes to Neptunes trident: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. A 5 v°/1. 1637 And I must haste ere morning hour | To wait in Amphitrite's bower: MILTON, *Comus*, 921. 1662 The British Amphitrite, smooth and clear, | In richer azure never did appear: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 246.

\***Amphitryon**: *Gk. Mythol.*: husband of Alcmena. Zeus (Jupiter), in Amphitryon's absence, assumed his form and visited Alcmena, so that Hēraklēs (Hercules) was the son of Alcmena by Zeus. Yet Herakles was called *Amphitryonides* after his putative father, which patronymic appears as *Amphitryonide*, J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 25 (1608). The Amphitryon in Molière's comedy of that name gives a great feast, and in III. v. occurs "Le véritable Amphitryon est l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne"; hence the name stands for a host, the giver of a dinner.

1599 Nor do I come as Jupiter did erst | Unto the palace of Amphitryon | For any fond or foul concupiscence: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. 234/2, l. 24 (1861). 1836 According to the received usages of Chinese fashion, I ought to have followed this example, in testimony of a more than satisfied appetite, but my wish to gratify our excellent Amphitryon would not carry me quite so far: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 329. 1841 provided that the cook is a perfect artist, and that the Amphitryon, as was the case in this instance, objects not to expense: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 24. 1849 Vavasour liked to be the Amphitryon of a cluster of personal enemies: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 142 (1881). 1850 the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in *gourmandise*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

\***amphora**, *sô.*: Lat.

1. a two-handled vessel of Ancient Greece and Italy.

1601 an earthen amphor [of wine]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553. 1748 This *quadrimum* was excellent ale of his own brewing, of which he told us he had always an amphora four years old for the use of himself and friends: SMOLLETT, *Rad. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 51 (1817). 1836 earthen jars, not unlike the amphoræ of the ancients still remaining to us: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 330. 1878 The young woman's milk can, a great amphora of hammered brass: R. L. STEVENSON, *Inland Voyage*, p. 49. 1886 [The] space is known to have contained... a huge wine cellar filled with thousands of amphoræ: RODOLFO LANCIANI, in *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 365/2.

2. an ancient liquid (and dry) measure of abt. 7½ imperial gals. capacity with the Greeks, 5½ with the Romans; Anglicised as *amphore*.

bef. 1400 there were spendid in it by alle days twelve *mesuris* artabis... and forty sheep, and of wijn sixe *amphoris* [v. l. clepid amfris]: Wycliffite Bible, Dan., xiv. 2. 1600 That no Senator, or father of a Senator, should have a ship at sea, bearing above 300 Amphores: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXI. p. 429. 1601 hee hath ordained to the roots of the greater trees an Amphore, but of the lesse an Urna onely, of Oile dregs: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 28, Vol. I. p. 547. 1603 the measure, and also the things which be measured, are called by one and the same names: as it appeareth by *Cotyia*, *Chenix*, *Amphora* and *Medimnus*: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328. 1696 *Amphora*, an ancient measure of liquid things, the *Italic* Amphora contained five Gallons, the *Attick* Amphora seven Gallons and a half: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1820 a very fine silver vase capable of containing 600 amphoræ: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 381.

[From Gk. ἀμφορεύς, for \*ἀμφορεύς, = 'on-both-sides borne', fr. ἀμφί, prep., and stem of φέρειν, = 'to bear'. The forms *amfore*, *amphore* (*amfer*) used by Wyclif and Holland are perhaps from Fr. *amphore*.]

**ample** (1-), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ample*: wide, capacious, copious.

1. extensive, of large area, spacious; also of wide range.

1530 the bounds of your right ample dominions: PALSGR., sig. A iii v°. 1540 two other hospitalles ample and necessary for fyue hundred sick persons: ELYOT, *Im. Governance*, p. 44 v°. 1546 the Romaine province at that time was not verie ample: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1846). 1590 a larger space, | That stretcht itselfe into an ample playne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 21. 1641 The... Emperor's Graft... is an ample and long street: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1872). 1664 and you have an ample field to proceed on: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145. 1787 Meanwhile, through Nature's ample range... We see each animated breast | In its appointed portion blest: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1005/1.

2. capacious, of large volume, of large bulk, copious.

1485 he was moche ample & boystrous of stature: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 29 (1881). 1546 Edmundus... prepared as ample a bande of menne as hee cowide devise: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1846).



3. abundant, copious, full, boundless. Without direct reference to space.

1509 Ualerius wrytyth a story longe and ample: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1874). bef. 1526 that your Grace wolde give ordre to your officers that as large and ample favor shalbe shewed to my nephieu Archidiacon of Canterbury as to other archidiacones: AEP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxvii. p. 39 (1846). 1546 afterward in more ample wise it [the arm of the sea] runneth beyonde Sainte Germaines: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1846). 1563 a more ample discours: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 51 v<sup>o</sup>. 1578 wherein touching this, what opportunitie more greater, what more ample occasions, what seate of cuntry more proper or convenient to manage warre against the enemies of our religion: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 13 (1618). 1590 whom I beseech | To give me ample satisfaction | For these deep shames and great indignities: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 252. 1601 The great dignity that his valour hath here acquired for him shall at home be encountered with a shame as ample: — *All's Well*, iv. 3, 82. 1601 the argument is such as deserueth a long and ample discourse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 371. 1644 those famed statues of Niobe and her family...of which we have ample mention in Pliny: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. IV. p. 114 (1872).

#### 4. quasi-adv.

1601 for I think I know your hostess | As ample as myself: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iii. 5, 46.

**ampliation** (∟ = ∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ampliation*.

1. the act of enlarging, the state of being enlarged, amplification.

1506 With ampliation more cunningy to get | By the labour, of ineffective business: HAWES, *Past. Pleas.*, sig. D ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 And after thys ampliation or enlargynge, cauterize the place wyth oyle of elders: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xciv v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1620 many restrictions and ampliatioms were made: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 713 (1676).

2. a result of the process of enlarging, an enlargement.

1590 Which conclusion is accompanys with no smal traine of ampliatioms & limitations: SWINBURN, *Testaments*, 191 b. [N. E. D.]

3. *Leg.* an extension of time for the examination of a case before delivery of judgment.

1681 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

**amplitude** (∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amplitude*: width, breadth, wide range.

1. extension in space, width, breadth, extent, largeness of area, largeness of bulk or of volume; extent of motion in space, the distance along a horizontal line traversed by a moving body. For a more technical use see quot. fr. Thomson and Tait.

1555 the greates ryches and amplytude of the new landes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 96 (1885). 1578 a kingdom, which albeit can hold no comparison with the large realme of France, yet besides his riches, amplitude and fertility, it will merite account and reckning: FENTON, Tr. *Guicardini's Wars of Italy*, Lib. I. p. 12 (1618). 1645 All these crypta...show yet their former amplitude: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1872). 1665 their annual Revenue being answerable to the amplitude of their Empire: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 249 (1677). 1788 Satisfied as you appear to be with the amplitude of our structure, and the convenience of the apartments: J. LETTSON, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/1. 1867 The Amplitude of a simple harmonic motion is the range on one side or the other of the middle point of the course: THOMSON and TAIT, *Nat. Philos.*, p. 36. 1886 The loudness of a sound is due to the amplitude of the vibration: A. MACALISTER, *Man Physiologically considered*, 38.

1 a. *Astron.* the (angular) distance of the point of the horizon at which a heavenly body rises or sets from the true Eastern or Western point respectively. When E. and W. are found by the compass, the *Amplitude* is magnetic.

1627 To obserue the...Amplitude: SMITH, *Seaman's Gram.*, xv. 83. [N. E. D.]

2. fulness, copiousness, capacity, comprehensiveness, without direct reference to space.

1545 my bare and slender contentaris be not able to satisfie the amplitude of y<sup>e</sup> mater: GEO. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, p. 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1688 the amplitude of his sermon: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 289 (1872).

2 a. exaltation, elevation, dignity.

1655 This was conceived to conduce to the state and amplitude of their Empire: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, I. 10. [N. E. D.]

\***ampoule, ampouille**, *sb.*: Fr.: a vessel for holding holy oil, or for other sacred uses.

1886 The oil in the ampoule may be rancid, it none the less sanctifies the Lord's anointed: MRS. E. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 14.

[From Lat. *ampulla* (q. v.). It was used in both senses of *ampulla* in Anglicised forms, 13 c.—16 c.]

**ampoulé, fem. ampoulée**, *adj.*: Fr.: tumid, bombastic.

1853 his style of writing which is so *ampoulé* and rhetorical as sometimes to leave us in doubt whether he is speaking literally or metaphorically: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 242 (1857).

**ampulla**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. *Rom. Antig.* a small globular bottle or flask with two handles.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

2. *Eccles.* a vessel for holding holy oil, or for other sacred uses.

1598 The Ampulla or Eaglet of Gold, contained the holy oil: STOW, *Surv.*, I. i. 20, 121/1 (Strype, 1754). [N. E. D.] 1625 they put a blacke Earthen Dish in their hands, in stead of the *Ampulle*, because they haue no *Ampullas* to serue at the Masse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1088. 1645 a small ampulla, or glass, with our Saviour's blood: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 207 (1872).

3. *Physiol.* a vessel or part of a vessel shaped like an *ampulla*, or globular flask.

[Perhaps a dimin. of *amphora* (q. v.), or of an old lost sb. meaning 'big', i. e. 'with a big body', akin to Lat. *amplus*, see *ample*.]

**amputator** (∟ = ∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng.: one who amputates, lops, prunes.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *amputāre*, = 'to lop', 'to prune'.]

**amra**, *sb.*: Skt.: name of the mango tree.

1791 The *amra* is *mangifera*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cix. p. 157 (1821). — the most lovely *epidendrum* that ever was seen...grew on a lofty *amra*: *ib.*, p. 155.

**amrita(m)**, *sb.*: Skt.: immortality, nectar conferring immortality; ambrosia, the Soma-juice. Mispronounced and misspelt *amreeta* by Eng. authors and Anglicised as *amrit*. Each syllable should be short and the *a*'s pronounced as the *u* in *gamut*. The *sb.* is the neut. of the adj. *amrita*, = 'immortal'.

1810 The Amreeta-cup of immortality: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, xxiv. [N. E. D.] 1815 The divine Amrita tree: MOORE, *Lt. Havem*, 332. [N. E. D.] 1872 the vessel containing the Amrita: M. WILLIAMS, *Skt.-Eng. Dict.*, p. 76/3. 1881 Lo, Krishna! lo, the one that thirsts for thee! | Give him the drink of amrit from thy lips: EDW. ARNOLD, *Indian Song of Songs*, in *Indian Poetry*, p. 95.

**amtman, amptman**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. or Du. or Scand.: lit. 'office-man', a district magistrate, a domain judge, a civil officer in charge of a district or *amt*, a steward, bailiff. See *amman*.

1587 Most gracious lord and prince, the markegrauce, amptman, borough-masters...were verie glad when they vnderstood of your highness happie arriual: A. FLEMING, *Cont. Holinshed's Chron.*, Vol. III. p. 336/1. 1758 The Icelanders have a stiffs-amptmand or governor, and an amptmand or deputy-governor: Tr. *Horrebouw*, ch. cxi. p. 140. 1811 The present Amtmen are Mr Stephenson of Huaneyre...and Mr Thoranson: SIR G. MACKENZIE, *Iceland*, ch. vi. p. 289 (1812). 1818 two Amtmen, or deputy-governors: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. xxvi. — the residence of the Amptman, where I intended stopping all night: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 7.

[Ger. *amtman*; Dan. *amtmand*, pl. *amtmand*; Icel. *amtmaður*, pl. *amtmenn*; Du. *amptman* or *amman*.]

\***amuck, amok(e)** (∟ = ∟), a *muck*, *amouco*, *amuco*, *adj.* and *adv.*: in a homicidal frenzy (of a Malay), used orig. in Port. forms *amouco*, *amuco*; hence *adv.* in a homicidal frenzy, furiously, viciously; *metaph.* headlong. *Rare* as *adv.* except with 'run'. Sometimes used as if it were the indef. art. a with *sb. muck*.

1588 This king of *Cochine*...hath a great number of Gentlemen which he calleth *Amocky*, and some are called *Nayry*: these two sorts of men esteeme not their liues any thing...they will thrust themselves forward in euery danger, although they knowe they shall dye: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 13 v<sup>o</sup>. 1613 There are also certaine people called *Amouchi*, otherwise *Chiani*, which perceiuing the end of their life approach, lay hold on their weapons, which they call *Chisse* [sic], and going forth, kill euery man they meet with, till some body (by killing them) make an end of their killing: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, v. ii. p. 557 (1626). 1625 There are some also which are called *Amocchi*, who are a kinde of people called *Chiani*...who being weary of liuing, set themselves in the way with a weapon in their hands, which they call a *Crise*, and kill as many as they meete with, till somebody killeth them: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1724. 1665 [in Bantam] a great crew of Indians and Chineses...fell upon them, killing whom they could, not directing their revenge on any particular person, (which they call a *Muck*): R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hhh 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1684 which the Java Lords seeing, call'd the English Traytors, and drawing their poyson'd Daggers, cry'd a *Mocca* upon the English, killing a great number of them: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 202. 1687 he scours the streets, | And runs an Indian muck at all he meets: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1188. 1754 the Malays never run a *muck*, but in consequence of misery and despair: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 291 (1817). 1821 brought other Malays with him...that ran "a-muck" at me: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 135 (1823). 1855 A Malay running a muck, a mad dog pursued by a crowd, were the models to be imitated by warriors fighting in just self-defence: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 555 (1861). 1866 the late *muck* which the country has been running: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. viii. (Halifax). \*18... a disease known



among the Malays and Siamese as gillah, or amocque. It takes the form of ringworm, and is attended in every case by madness of more or less severity: *Echo*. [St.]

[Malay *amog*, = 'fighting furiously', 'rushing in homicidal frenzy'.]

\***amulet** (  $\underline{\text{a}}$  =  $\underline{\text{u}}$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: anything worn as a charm against evil or as a curative influence. Perhaps Anglicised from Fr. *amulette* in 15 c. as *amalettys* (pl.).

1584 And so long as you have it, it shall be vnto you (vpon aduerture of my life) a certein amulet, periapt, circle, charm, &c.: SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, sig. B i<sup>o</sup>. 1601 a countrecharm against all witchcraft...called properly Amuletum: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 229. 1646 Philters, Ligatures, Charms, ungrounded Amulets, Characters...in the cure of common diseases: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 33 (1686). 1663 many an Amulet and Charm, [That would do neither good nor harm: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 47. 1666 Amulets which are little baggs, full either of Mercury, or Arsenick, Antimony, Toades powder, and such other poisonous things, to be worn about the heart: T. GARENCIERES, *Mite*, xxxvii. p. 12 (1666). 1678 that Amulet which *Isis* was fabled to have worn about her, the interpretation whereof, was  $\phi\omega\eta\eta\ \alpha\lambda\eta\theta\eta\varsigma$ , *True speech*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 316. 1790 If the treasury should refuse those paper amulets: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 354 (3rd Ed.). 1817 A golden amulet in the Arab tongue: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1886 These statuettes of deities were amulets to secure the favour of the gods for the deceased: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, ii. 93.

[From Lat. *amuletum* (Varro quoted by Charisius, 105, 9, Keil's Ed.), origin unknown; *not* fr. Arab. *ḥimāla* or *ḥamālīl* (see ZDMG, xxviii. 140 ff.).]

**amuse** (  $\underline{\text{a}}$  =  $\underline{\text{u}}$  ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

1. *intr.* to muse, to gaze in wonder.

abt. 1532 I amused a long while Upon this wall of berile [early MSS. mused]: *Chaucer's H. of Fame*, v. 1287 (Thynne). [N.E.D.]

2. *trans.* to make to muse, to bewilder, to engage the attention of.

1603 Amuse not your head about making lawes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 607. 1611 *Amuser*. To amuse; to make to muse, or thinke of; wonder, or gaze at; to put into a dumpe: COTGR.

2 a. to divert the attention of, to beguile, to keep in expectation.

1480 I never amused my husbonde, ne can not doo it: CAXTON, *Ovid's Metam.*, xii. iii. [N.E.D.]

3. to entertain, occupy agreeably, cause to be merry.

bef. 1631 Amusing themselves with no other things but pleasures: DONNE, *Septuag.*, 96. [T.] 1787 The subjects which have amused their leisure hours: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1074/1. 1834 The Rajah was a good deal amused at the issue of his servant's obstinacy: H. CAUNTER, *Scenes in India*, 28.

[From Fr. *amuser*, vb.]

**amusement** (  $\underline{\text{a}}$  =  $\underline{\text{u}}$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *amusement*: reverie, bewilderment, distraction, diversion.

1603 pleasures, delights, negligences, and amusements upon other matters: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 248. — I conclude therefore, that the fittest season for such amusement and occupying of the cares is, when the feast beginneth a little to grow turbulent: *ib.*, p. 761. 1611 *Amusement*: m. An amusing, or amusement: COTGR. 1872 a carelessness which expressed faithfully his estimate of the importance of human life and actions, but not his interest and amusement in them: J. L. SANFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 395. 1888 The central figure of the *dramatis personae*, Mr. Samuel Potter, is alone a fund of amusement: *Bookseller*, Mar., p. 264/2.

**amygdals** (  $\underline{\text{a}}$  =  $\underline{\text{u}}$  ), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the tonsils; the almonds of the ears, *i.e.* the exterior glands at the sides of the throat.

1541 the amygdals / and faulses: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. F ii<sup>o</sup>. 1543 The Amigdales...helpe the ayre to go into the weasand by the Epiglott: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1601 It restraineth the mumps or inflammation of the Amygdales: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 59.

[Old Fr. *amygdales*, Low Lat. *amygdalae*, = 'tonsils'; Lat. *amygdala*, = 'an almond' (Anglicised 10 c.—13 c. in this sense).]

**amyl(um), amylon**, *sb.*: Lat., or Eng. fr. Lat.: fine flour, starch. Found earlier in the form *amydon*, from Fr.

1558 a little Flower or Meale of Amylum: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 30<sup>ro</sup>. — pottage of Amylum: *ib.*, fol. 33<sup>ro</sup>. 1601 Starch-flower called Amylum...called it is in Greeke Amylum, because it never came into the mill: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. I. p. 562. — Amyl or Starch powder: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 166. — Amylfloure: *ib.*, p. 171. 1607 TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 256.

\***ana**<sup>1</sup> (  $\underline{\text{a}}$  =  $\underline{\text{u}}$  ), *sb. pl.*: coined fr. quasi-Lat.: a collection of sayings (used as collective sing.) of a person, which are designated by adding the Lat. neut. pl. adj. suffix *-ana* or *-iana* to his name (*e.g.* 1771 'I suspect, however, that justice has not been done the author by the collectors of those *Quiniana* [from Quin]': SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 21/1

[1882]); anecdotes of any one; literary scraps and gossip relating to a person or place.

1708 those unequal collections of weeds and flowers, whose titles end in *ana*: *Rabelais Lond.*, I. xi. 1738 *Ana's*, or *books in ana*, are collections of the memorable sayings of persons of learning, and wit: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1739 They were pleased to publish certain Tunbrigiana this season; but such *ana* I believe there were never so many vile little verses put together before: WEST, in *Gray's Letters*, No. xxv. Vol. I. p. 51 (1819). 1752 A collection of *Anas* would admit of all subjects, and in a volume or two of Swiftiana, you might both give and take a sample of yourself, by flipping in some Faulkneriana: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 3 (1777). abt. 1766 Concerning those books, called *Ana*, or *Iana*: FRIGGE, *Anonymiana*, p. 96 (1818). 1777 Excuse a little false wit, for I must tell you that the Menagianas, the Scaligerianas, and all those kind of *Anas*, are not to compare to my *Ananas*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. ix. *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 178. 1781 Naturally it [a *Walpoliana*] should mean a collection of sayings or anecdotes of my father, according to the French *Anas*, which began, I think, with those of Menage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 17 (1858). 1797 The technical term *Anas* signifies, collectively, the various memorabilia compiled and published by the friends of illustrious scholars on the Continent, in tribute to their memories: *Selections fr. Fr. Anas*, Pref.

[Formed on such titles as *Virgiliana* (*Dicta* suppressed), = 'sayings of Virgil'. These titles were treated as masc. sing. sbs. in France in 16 c. 17 c., and so was *ana* in 17 c.]

\***ana**<sup>2</sup> (  $\underline{\text{a}}$  =  $\underline{\text{u}}$  ), written *āā*, *ā*, *adv.*: Low Lat.: used in recipes to mean *throughout*, in equal quantity or proportion (of each ingredient); hence, occasionally as *sb.*, 'an equal quantity' or 'number'.

14. Tak zarrow and waybrede ana, and stampe thame: *MS. Linc. Med.*, fol. 293. [H.] 1471 *And Sperma Cete ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old*: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 113 (1650). 1563 adde thereto of lynesede and Fenegreke ana. two vnces: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 49<sup>ro</sup>. — put thereto malsie and whyte wyne ana. a pynte: *ib.* 1599 Annis seedes, Fennell, ana  $\frac{1}{2}$  s: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 14/2. bef. 1658 Flea-bitten Synod, an Assembly brew'd [Of Clerks and Elders ana, like the rude | Chaos of Presbyt'ry: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 32 (1687). 1666 I take of *Aqua fortis* and *Aqua Regis*, two ounces ana: of *Sal Armoniac* one ounce: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 126. bef. 1667 In the same weight prudence and innocence take, | Ana of each does the just mixture make: COWLEY, [T.] bef. 1700 a chargeable long bill of *anas*: DRYDEN, [T.] 1696 *Ana*, a Greek Adverb, used by the Physicians in their Bills, to signify the like quantity of each: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. bef. 1733 The Cabal itself was a pretty Mixture, Papist and Presbyterian ana: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 41, p. 453 (1740).

[Low Lat. *ana*, fr. Gk.  $\alpha\upsilon\alpha$ , prep., = 'through'.]

*ana*, *sb.*: an Indian money of account. See *anna*.

\***anabasis**, *sb.*: Gk.: *lit.* 'a going up', a march into the interior of a country, adopted by Xenophon as the title of his account of the expedition of the Younger Cyrus against his brother the King of Persia; hence, applied to other advances into the heart of an enemy's country.

**anabrōsis**, *sb.*: Gk.  $\alpha\nu\alpha\beta\rho\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ , = 'eating up': *Med.*: destruction of soft tissue by ulceration or corrosion.

1541 solutions of contynuyte happeneth of eroysion in greke called Anabrosis: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd A li<sup>o</sup>. 1707 *Anabrosis*, is a Consumption of the Body by sharp Humours: *Glossogr. Angl. Nov.*

**anacaenōsis, anacēnōsis**, *sb.*: Eccl. Gk.  $\alpha\nu\alpha\kappa\alpha\iota\nu\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ : renewal, renovation.

1823 Yet from this general conflagration, by a better mundane *anacenosia* than that of the fabulizing Gentiles, shall spring a renovated and purer world: FABER, *Treat. on Patr., Levit., & Chr. Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 22.

**anacampserōs**, Lat.: **anacampserote**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a herb supposed by the ancients to revive dead love.

1603 As for those plants which be called Anacampserotes, after they be plucked forth of the ground where they grow, and so hanged up, they do not onely live as long as a man would have them, but...budde and put forth greene leaves: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1178. 1626 *Anacampseros*, an herbe, the touch whereof, causeth love to grow betwixt man and man: COCKERAM, Pt. III.

[From Gk.  $\alpha\nu\alpha\kappa\alpha\mu\psi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omega\varsigma$ , *lit.* = 'bending back love'.]

**anacardium, anacard(us)**, *sb.*: Low Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr.: the cashew nut; see *acajou, cashew*.

1526 y<sup>e</sup> iuce of anacardes: *Grete Herball*, ch. xxiii. 1598 The fruit called Anacardi, is in manye places of India, as in Cananor: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 127 (1885). 1611 *Anacarde*, Th' East-Indian fruit called *Anacardium*, or Beane of Malaca: COTGR. bef. 1617 Anacardium or beane of Malaca: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. 1662 *Anacardium*...is very common here: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 122 (1669).

[Coined fr. Gk.  $\alpha\nu\alpha$ , prep., = 'according to', and  $\kappa\alpha\rho\delta\iota\alpha$ , = 'heart', because of the shape of the fruit.]

**anacephalaeōsis**, *sb.*: Gk.  $\alpha\nu\alpha\kappa\epsilon\phi\alpha\lambda\alpha\iota\omega\sigma\iota\varsigma$ : recapitulation, summary of principal heads of a subject.

1650 A through-description...being indeed an Anacepheliosis of the whole book: BULWER, *Anthropomet.*, Pref. [N.E.D.] 1666 As hath been said



and is resumed in the following Anacephalæsis: J. SMITH, *Old Age*, 243. [T.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**anacoluthia, anacoluthon, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνακολουθία, ἀνακόλουθον: absence of (grammatical) sequence, mixed or incoherent construction of a sentence. Also *anacoluthon*, pl. *anacolutha*, a sentence of which the construction is mixed or incoherent.

1706 *Anacolython*, a Rhetorical Figure, when a word that is to answer another is not express'd: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1753 ANACOLUTHON, *Ανακολουθον*, amongst ancient grammarians, denotes an incoherence, or a construction which does not hang together: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1859 There are two kinds of Anacoluthon: (a) grammatical, (b) rhetorical. The grammatical Anacoluthon...for the most part, caused by attraction: EDWARDS & TAYLOR, *Tr. Kühner's Grammar*, § 347, 5.

**anaconda ( = = L = ), sb.:** a name of the large Python (snake) of Ceylon, subsequently assigned to a large boa of S. America, and now to any very large snake.

[1693 *Anacandaia*: J. RAY, *Synops. Meth.*, p. 332.] 1768 The Ceylonese seemed to know the creature [a monstrous species of Serpent] well; they call it *Anacanda*: *Scots Mag.*, Append., 673. [Yule] 1797 ANACONDO, in natural history, is a name given in the isle of Ceylon to a very large and terrible rattlesnake, which often devours the unfortunate traveller alive: *Encyc. Brit.* 1836 The name of Anaconda, like that of Boa Constrictor, has been popularly applied to all the larger and more powerful snakes: *Penny Cycl.*, Vol. v. p. 271. 1883 you cannot eat all those doughnuts, unless you have the appetite of an anaconda: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. x. p. 113.

**Anacreontic, adj.:** Eng. fr. Lat.: in the metre or style of the Gk. poet Anacreon (Ἀνακρέων), who sang of love and conviviality in short verses of easy rhythm. Also *sb.* for an Anacreontic poem.

1611 Certaine Anacreonticke verses præambulatory to the most ambulatorie Odecombian Traueller: N. T., in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. a 4<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1656 *Anacreontiques*; or some copies of verses translated paraphrastically out of Anacreon: COWLEY, Title. 1706 *Anacreontick Verse*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**anacrūsīs, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνάκρουσις, = 'a striking up' (of a tune): one syllable, or more, at the beginning of a verse pronounced before the regular rhythm; the placing or uttering of one extra-rhythmic syllable or more at the beginning of a verse. An unaccented part of a foot preceding a metrical ictus has sometimes been called *anacrusis*.

1830 Now the time or times which precede the arsis are evidently parts of a series infinite from its beginning. Those times we call *anacrusis*; because they are, as it were, a kind of introduction or prelude to the numbers which the ictus afterwards begins: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 5. — iambic verses also for the most part proceed by dipodia, the anacrusis being every where doubtful: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 30. 1833 The lambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 372. 1886 Dr. Abbott gives the historical explanation of anacrusis in *English Lessons*: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, vii. 105. 1887 That an anacrusis may begin only one of two corresponding strophic verses is not established by the instances collected: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

**anaemia, sb.:** Late Lat. coined fr. Gk. ἀναιμος, = 'bloodless': an unhealthy condition, characterised by pallor and weakness, arising from deficiency of blood or of the red corpuscles in the blood. Described by Lieutand, 1761.

1807 Concise Observations on Anæmia, a Disease which attacked all the Workmen of a Gallery in a Coal Mine: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. xvii. p. 472. 1822 A disease, under the title of Anæmia, has been described by Becker: *Med. Chir. Soc. Edin.*, p. 202 (1824). 1829 Fall into a state of *anæmia*...The second is denominated *anæmia*, or deficiency of the same fluid: *Edin. Med. & Surg. Journ.*, Vol. xxxii. p. 196.

**anaereta:** Lat. See **anareta**.

**\*anaesthesia, sb.:** Gk.: absence of sensation, insensibility.

1721 *Anæsthesia*, a Defect of Sensation, as in Paralytic and blasted Persons: BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 ANÆSTHESIA, signifies a privation of the senses: *Encyc. Brit.* 1814 Dr. Yelloly has annexed a collection of similar instances of Anæsthesia [sic] found in authors: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. xxx. p. 167. 1847—9 the *anæsthesia* may be succeeded by the most acute sensibility: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. iv. p. 691/2.

[Gk. ἀναίσθησία, = 'stupidity', 'stupor', 'lack of sensation', fr. ἀν-, = 'un-', and αἴσθησις, = 'feeling', 'sensation'.]

**anaesthesia, bad form for anaesthesia.**

1848 [N. E. D.] 1885 The anaesthesia continues perfectly regular and complete under the most severe operations: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 541.

**agnōrīsis, sb.:** Gk. ἀγνώρισις, = 'recognition': in the drama, a dénouement brought about by the recognition of some person or persons whose true name and character have been previously concealed (from other persons of the drama).

bef. 1800 Webster cites BLAIR. 1887 The scene that follows between Creon, Œdipus, and Jocasta was, on the whole, well rendered. Indeed, this and the final examination of the herdsmen, when the ἀγνώρισις becomes complete, were the most effective parts of the play: *Athenæum*, Nov. 26, p. 721/3.

**anagram ( = = L = ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr.

1. a word, phrase, or name formed by transposing the letters of a name, word, or phrase; also such transposition of letters.

1589 that other which the Greekes call Anagramma, and we the Poësie transposed: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xi. p. 115 (1869). — *Of the Anagram, or poësie transposed: ib.*, p. 121. 1596 Vnder the inuersed denomination or anagram of this Word: NASH, *Have with You*, Wks., III. 123 (Grosart). 1603 honoring Still the same In-soul'd an Imprese with her Anagramm: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 80 (1608). 1609 who will...Make anagrammes of our names? B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 572 (1616). 1619 Wherunto I will add this surname Anagram. Yours whole J. Howell: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xii. p. 24 (1645). 1630 For in an Anagram Isharrist is, | By letters transposition traytor kis: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 5<sup>ro</sup>/1. 1659 Laban and Nabal are one the anagram of the other: N. HADY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 263/1 (1865). 1684 Thy genius calls thee not to purchase fame | In keen Iambics, but mild Anagram: DRYDEN, *Mac Flecknoe*, 204. 1712 Anagrams and Acrosticks: *Spectator*, No. 466, Aug. 25, p. 666/2 (Morley).

2. *metaph.* transposition, re-arrangement. *Obs.*

bef. 1658 Randleers dangling about a fur'd Alderman, have an Anagram Resemblance: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). — Heaven descends into the Bowels of the Earth, and, to make up the Anagram, the Graves open and the Dust ariseth: *ib.*, p. 128. 1711 The anagram of a man: *Spectator*, No. 60, May 9, Vol. I. p. 225 (1826).

[From Fr. *anagramme*, fr. Mod. Lat. *anagramma*, as if fr. Gk. ἀναγράφειν, = 'to rewrite'. In post-Classical Gk. ἀναγραμμάτιζεν, = 'to transpose the letters (of a word or name)', and the verbal sb. ἀναγραμματος occur.]

**Anak (Sons of), Anakim (pl.):** Heb.: a race distinguished for their great stature, whom the Israelites found in Hebron; see *Numb.*, xiii. 33; *Anakims, Deut.*, ii. 11, *Josh.*, xiv. 15; used representatively.

1620 they affray Gods people...with the greatness of those difficulties, as it were with so many Gyants and sonnes of *Anak*, which they haue spied and scene herein: R. CRANKHOP, *Predestination*, p. 4. 1621 Ajax, Caligula, and the rest of those great Zanzummins, or giganticall Anakims, heave, vast, barbarous lubbers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 10 (1827). 1647 our *State-Anakims* baff'd and beaten out of breath: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 11, p. 63. bef. 1670 Now, as his Lordship conceived, his Strength lay among the Anakims: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 174, p. 168 (1693). — And all these Pillars, which held up our Substance, were battered by the Sons of *Anak*, and ready to fall: *ib.*, Pt. II. 193, p. 207. 1687 He seemed a son of *Anak* for his height: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1142. 1713 If you saw us all together, you would take us for the sons of *Anak*: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 108, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 203 (1856). 1748 bounced against me with such force, that I thought he was the supposed son of *Anak*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). 1781 another of those comely sons of *Anak*, the breed of which your brother and Lady Hertford have piously restored for the comfort of the daughters of Sion: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 48 (1858). 1813 Murray, the avast of publishers, the *Anac* of stationers, has a design upon you in the paper line: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 312 (1875).

**analecta, analects ( = = L = ), sb. pl.:** Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat.: collected extracts from literary works. The English *analects* = 'pickings from the table', 'scraps of food', is a little earlier (1623 Cockeram).

1652 those *Analecta* or learned notes found in scattered papers under the Authours own hand: J. MEDE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1797 ANALECTA, *Analects*, in a literary sense, is used to denote a collection of small pieces; as essays, remarks, &c.: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Lat. *analecta*, neut. pl. = Gk. ἀνάλεκτα, = 'choice' (things), fr. ἀναλέγειν, = 'to gather up' (ἀνά, prep., = 'up').]

**analepsia, analencia, sb.:** Late Lat. coined on analogy of Gk. ἐπιληψία, = 'epilepsy', with prep. ἀνα-, = 'up, back', for ἐπι-, = 'upon': epilepsy.

1389 That manere euyl that hyghte Analempsia...comyth of replycyon of the stomak and moost of indygestyon and of bolkynge: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, VII. x. 229 (1495). 1542 immoderate slepe...is euyl for the palsy...for the fallynge syckenes called Epilencia, Analencia: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, p. 244 (1870).

[The form *analencia* seems due to a Fr. pronunciation of *analempsia*.]

**analogicē, adv.:** Late Lat.: analogically, according to proportion or likeness of relations.

1681—1703 take this new creature with this indwelling of the Holy Ghost in it...and it makes, *analogice*, a greater change in kind than if a beast were made a man: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 409 (1863).

**analogon, sb.:** Gk.: analogue, that which corresponds.

1810 It has neither coordinate nor analogon: COLERIDGE, *Friend*, II. ii. 340 (1867). [N. E. D.] 1869 This was the nearest analogon to such a conception as the natives could find: FARRAR, *Fam. Speech*, iv. 116 (1873). [N. E. D.]

[Neut. of Gk. adj. ἀνάλογος, = 'proportionate', 'conformable', fr. ἀνά, = 'according to', λόγος = 'ratio'.]



\***analysis** ( $\alpha \nu \lambda \upsilon \sigma \iota \varsigma$ , *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. or Late Lat. (fr. Gk.): resolution into simple elements or into several contents; *lit.* 'unloosing'.

I. 1. the act or process of resolving or separating, opposed to synthesis. Applied to complex objects both of intellectual and of sensual observation.

1580 which definition...no whit answereth with the  $\alpha \nu \lambda \upsilon \sigma \iota \varsigma$  and interpretation of the word: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Arg., Wks., p. 444/1 (1869). 1589 the beggerly straites of a hungry Analysis: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1880). 1627 you cannot make any true Analysis and Indication of the Proceedings of Nature: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 98. 1867 The analysis of every possible hypothesis proves, not simply that no hypothesis is sufficient, but that no hypothesis is even thinkable: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. i. p. 46 (2nd Ed.). 1877 the complete analysis of character is usually made subordinate to the great central passions of the play: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

I. 1 a. **Math.** resolution of a proposition into simpler propositions already known. **Modern Math.** the treatment of geometry and sciences dependent thereon by means of a calculus of general symbols of which algebra is the simplest.

1656 Analysis is continual reasoning from the definitions of the terms of a proposition we suppose true...and so on, till we come to some things known: HOBBS, *Elem. Philos.*, 309 (1839). [N.E.D.] 1753 Simple ANALYSIS is that employed in solving problems reducible to simple equations: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s. v. — The Scholiast on Euclid defines *Analysis*, the sumption of a thing sought by the consequent, as if it were already known, in order to find out the truth: *ib.*

I. 2. **Log. and Philos.** the resolution of knowledge of particulars into general principles, the tracing of effects as far back as possible through the series of causation, the Inductive method.

1654 Logick must lend him Analysis to make usefull division of this divine Bread: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 165. 1671 That therefore I might comply with the Laws of an Analysis, as far as I could, I have so often woven over and over the Webb of this Inquiry, and searched through every part thereof: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 11. bef. 1680 We cannot know any thing of nature, but by an analysis of its true initial causes: GLANVILLE. [J.] 1753 ANALYSIS, in logic, is particularly used for the reduction of an imperfect syllogism to a perfect one: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

I. 2 a. **Chem.** the resolution of a chemical compound into its constituents or elements.

1765 the experiments necessary to exhibit a complete analysis: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 556 (1817).

I. 2 b. **Optics.** the resolution of light into the several prismatic colors.

I. 2 c. **Gram.** the classification of the several parts of a sentence, according to a grammatical scheme.

I. 2 d. **Lit.** the exhibition of the component parts of a literary work in a simple form.

II. the result of the discrimination of the elements, constituents, or heads of anything, a scheme, abridgment, synopsis, tabular statement of contents or results.

1668 A Scheme or Analysis of all the Genus's or more common heads of things belonging to this design: WILKINS, *Real Char.*, II. i. § 1, 22. [N.E.D.] 1820 Dr. Clarke, to whose kindness I am indebted for the following scientific analysis [of a piece of rock], which seems at variance with the opinions of the Sicilian philosophers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 110. 1863 my somewhat arbitrary analysis of the honest sailor's letter: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 15.

**anamnēsis**, *sb.*: Gk.  $\alpha \nu \alpha \mu \nu \eta \sigma \iota \varsigma$ : remembrance, reminiscence; *Rhet.*, the figure of reminiscence; *Med.*, information imparted by a patient; *Platonic*, reminiscence of ideas (*q. v.*) as objects of cognition in a prior state of existence, which constitutes the intelligence of the human soul (Plato, *Phaedo*, 72 E—77 A).

1657 Anamnesis is a figure whereby the speaker calling to mind matters past, whether of sorrow, joy, &c. doth make recital of them: J. SMITH, *Myst. Rhet.*, 249. [N.E.D.] 1696 *Anamnesis*, (*Gr.*) a Rhetorical Figure, whereby we call to mind matters past: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**anamorphōsis**, *pl.* **anamorphōsēs**, *sb.*: Late Gk.  $\alpha \nu \alpha \mu \rho \phi \omega \sigma \iota \varsigma$ , = 'a forming anew': a distorted projection of a figure which from a particular point of view appears to be properly proportioned.

1738 ANAMORPHOSIS, in perspective and painting, a monstrous projection; or a representation of some image, either on a plane or curve surface, deformed; which at a certain distance shall appear regular, and in proportion: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**anánas**, **anána**, *sb.*: Port.: the pine-apple, *Ananassa sativa*; according to Evelyn's *Diary*, 1661, July 19, first seen in England 1657; first cultivated successfully in England at

Richmond in Sir M. Decker's garden, 1712. Common in India in 16 c. whither Portuguese brought it from the W. Indies. Raleigh calls the fruit **pina** (*q. v.*).

1598 *Ananas* by the *Canarijns* called *Ananasa*, by the *Brasilians* *Nana* and by others in *Hispaniola* *Taiama*: by the Spaniards in *Brasilia* *Pinas*, because of a certain resemblance which the fruits hath with the Pine apple (pinecone): Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. ch. 49, p. 90/2. — The fruits of this country are many whereof *Ananas* is the best, the leaves whereof are like the leaves of Iris or Aloes...the fruit is long like Cucumbers or distaves: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 251/2. — The common way to dresse the [common] *Ananasses*, is to cut them in [broad] round [cakes or] slices: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 20 (1885). 1600 a fruit of great excellencie which they call *Ananas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 319. 1634 Pome-citrons, *Ananas*, Plantaines, Cowcubers; SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24. — The *Ananas* for goodnesse and shape may craue attention, which though it be not inferior to the *Giacke*, for bulke and roundnesse, yet is the plant she comes of, no way equal, this grows not from Tree nor sowing, but of a root agreeable to our Arthi-choake, they appeare aboue ground at maturity, and affect not aboue two foot height: *ib.*, p. 183. 1662 *Ananas*, *Bannanas*, *Cocos*, *Jacques*, *Mangas*, *Oranges*, Lemmons: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 92 (1669). 1691 From the Root...arise Leaves on every side, after the manner of Leeks or *Ananas*, whence the name of Wild Pine or *Aloes*, being folded or enclosed one within another: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 215 (1705). 1752 very ripe muscat grapes raised in my anana house, which is now stocked with African ananas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (1777). 1883 A few pineapples are found at Bôldô, between the station and the native town, but the fruit appears to be very rare elsewhere in the vicinity, and we are evidently here on the confines of the district over which "*Ananassa sativa*" has spread with such wonderful vigour and rapidity: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/8.

[From Braz. *nana* or *nanas*. The form *anána* is either Sp., or comes from taking the -s to be the pl. sign.]

**Ananizapta**, *sb.*: a mystic word found inscribed on gems and amulets, said to be a prophylactic for epilepsy and the plague. See quotations.

1584 *Ananizapta* smiteth death, whiles harme intendeth he, [This word *Ananizapta* say, and death shall captiue be, | *Ananizapta* ô of God, have mercie now on me: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xiv. p. 243. 1753 ANANIZAPTA, or ANANISAPTA, a magical word frequently found inscribed on coins and other amulets, supposed to have a virtue of preserving the wearer from the plague: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1873 In the Devonshire Cabinet is a cameo converted into an amulet, by the addition of "*Ananizapta*": C. W. KING, *Early Christ. Numism.*, p. 213.

[From Heb. *Anani* (see I *Chron.*, iii. 24), a name of the Messiah (according to ancient Jewish tradition); and Heb. *Shophthah* or *Shaphtah*, 2nd sing. imper., = 'judge', 'vindicate', 'help'. The Aramaic *Zapta*, = 'matting', 'bed', *quasi* 'bed of alleviation', gives a less appropriate meaning. Another view derives the word from Arab. *h'nān*, = 'a charm' (e.g. dust from a martyr's tomb), and *sephthā*, = 'the stone in a ring'.]

\***anankē**, *sb.*: Gk.  $\alpha \nu \alpha \kappa \eta$ : necessity. Also personified, the ultimate Fate to which even the gods of Greek Mythology were subject.

1885 The theme is the predestined fate, the *anankē* of human existence: *Spectator*, May 30, p. 705/2.

**anapaestus**, **anapaest** ( $\alpha \nu \alpha \pi \alpha \epsilon \sigma \tau \upsilon \varsigma$ , *sb.*: Lat., and Eng. fr. Lat.: a metrical foot; see first quotation. It is a 'reversed' dactyl.

1586 The mixt [foot of 3. syllables] is of 6. diuers sortes...2. Anapaestus, of two shorte, and one long, as  $\cup \cup \text{—}$  tauelers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). 1589 your anapaestus of two short and a long...as *mānifōld*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. xiii. p. 133 (1869). 1609 advanced gently forward, as if they footed the measures of the metrical foot Anapaestus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 24, ch. x. p. 256. 1830 Dactyls, even following one another, are very frequently substituted for anapaests: Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxxi. p. 82. 1886 We give to certain accentual arrangements the names of dactyl, anapaest, iamb, &c.: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 18, p. 821/1.

[Lat. *anapaestus*, fr. Gk.  $\alpha \nu \alpha \pi \alpha \epsilon \sigma \tau \upsilon \varsigma$ , = 'struck back', 'reversed', fr.  $\alpha \nu \alpha$ , prep., = 'back', and  $\pi \alpha \epsilon \upsilon \omega$ , = 'to strike'.]

**anaphora**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rhet.*: repetition of a word or words in several consecutive clauses. Also rarely, a composition in which such repetition occurs. Also a technical term in the Liturgy of the Greek Church, *viz.* for that part of the Eucharistic ceremony at which the elements are consecrated, and for the book of the Eucharistic Liturgy.

1589 *Anaphora*, or the Figure of Report: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xix. p. 208 (1869). 1822 What is a *Reuert* but her *Antistrophe*? her reports, but sweete *Anaphora*? PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 103. 1753 ANAPHORA is also a title given to those little Syriac liturgies, wherein are contained the prayers after the *Osculum Pacis*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1883 An *anaphora* translated into Latin by Renaudot is ascribed to [Jacob Baradaeus]: SCHAFF HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1135/2.

[From Gk.  $\alpha \nu \alpha \phi \omicron \rho \acute{\alpha}$ , *lit.* = 'a carrying back'.]

**anāreta**, **anaereta**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk.  $\alpha \nu \alpha \rho \eta \tau \eta \varsigma$ , 'destroyer': *Astrol.*: the planet which destroys life.

1603 the Sunne in that natiuitie cannot be *Aphata vita*, or disposer of the life, neither on the other side could the occurre of *Mars* be *Anareta*, with



*Ptolemie* in this case maketh the degree setting to be the onely *Anaretta*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 498. 1647 the *Anaretta* or Interficient Planet, is he who is placed in the eighth house: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. civ. p. 529. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1753 ANÆRETA, in astrology, a place in the heavens, at which the *Apheta* arriving, an infant born at that time, is in danger of death...opposed to *Apheta*...the same, with what the Arabs call *Ahasin*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1819 ANÆRETA, the planet that destroys life: J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.* — When there are two *Anaretas*, that will kill of which the position is strongest in the figure: *ib.*, s.v. *Anaretic Point*.

**anastomōsis**, *pl.* **anastomōsēs**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀναστόμωσις, *lit.* = 'opening of an orifice': cross communication of ducts or channels, *orig.* of veins, arteries, and other ducts of animal bodies; hence, of vessels of vegetables, channels of water, and even any kind of system of crossing or branching lines.

1641 Sometimes solution of continuity cometh by operation of the orifices of the vessels, in greek named Anastomosis: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd A ii v°. 1668 Yet could I not...find the Anastomoses of Vena Cava and Vena Porta open, but all blind: CULPEPPER & COLE, *Barthol. Anat.*, i. 303. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1707 Anastomosis, (Gr.) an Effluxion of the Blood or Chyle, at the meeting of the Vessels that close not narrowly: *Glossogr. Angl. Nov.*

**anastrophē**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀναστροφή, = 'a turning back': *Rhet.*: inversion or alteration of the natural order of words in a sentence.

1696 *Anastrophe*, *gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, wherein words are preposterously placed: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1753 ANASTROPHE, in rhetoric, denotes a quaint inversion of the order of the words in a sentence: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***anathema**, *sb.*: Eccl. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνάθεμα: *orig.* 'something consecrated to a god', later 'something devoted to divine vengeance', 'something accursed' (*Rom.*, ix. 3).

1. anything devoted to perdition.

1526 [See **Anathema Maranatha**]. 1582 For I wished, my self to be an anathema from Christ for my brethren, who are my kinsmen according to the flesh: *New Test.* (Rhemes), *Rom.*, ix. 3. 1690 though thou arte anathema, yet proue not an atheist: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 13 (1861).

2. a solemn curse or denunciation; the curse of God, the great curse of the Church. *Later*, any imprecation or denunciation.

1619 saith the Tridentine Council, with *Anathema* to the gaine-sayers: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 205. 1620 An *Anathema* was denounced against all Hereticks in general: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, Bk. viii. p. 758 (1676). 1634 notwithstanding their Prophets *Anathema*, thousands of them will venture to drink wine: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 348 (1678). 1646 So an *anathema* was pronounc'd, and publicly fix'd up against him: — *Lewis XIII.*, p. 118. 1659 They do not take all the *Anathema* & Rejections in their own Councils, to be Canons or Articles of faith: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxxvi. p. 259. bef. 1670 yet they and theirs cannot escape the Curse of an hundred *Anathema's* darted against them: J. HACKET, *Apol. Williams*, Pt. II. 193. p. 206. 1781 I doubt that uncharitable *Anathema* is more in the spirit of the Old Testament than of the New: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 484 (1788). 1820 he betakes himself to build up a curse against his adversary in the form of a round barrow or mound of stones...leaving room enough for his relatives or friends...who may take an interest in his cause, to add a pebble to his *anathema*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 292. 1826 the fear of the world's *anathema* cannot affect me in a dungeon: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 390 (1884). 1828 It was a pleasure to trace the course of the brother poets, and no more than justice to repeat their *anathema* upon Narbonne: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 321. 1854 Should eighty-thousand college-councils | Thunder '*Anathema*', friend, at you: TENNYSON, *Poems*, Vol. v. p. 73 (1886). \*1877 making the season of joy and grateful triumph...a time of controversy, *anathema*, and even sanguinary violence: *Echo*, Mar. 31. [St.]

**anathēma**, **anathema**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀνάθημα, ἀνάθεμα: something dedicated or consecrated to a god, an offering.

1696 *Anathema*, in another sence it is a thing set apart and consecrated to God or pious uses: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1886 These tables are...representations of an *anathema* or sacred offering to the gods, as is set forth in the Greek inscription below: J. HIRST, in *Athenæum*, Dec. 25, p. 869/1.

\***Anathema Maranathā**: an intensified formula of imprecation used in 1 *Cor.*, xvi. 22, and formed by adding *Marān āthā*, a transcription in Gk. of the Aramaic *Māranathā*, = 'our Lord is come', to the Gk. ἀνάθεμα; see **anathema**.

[bef. 1400 If any man loue not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the comynge of the Lord: Wyclifite Bible, 1 *Cor.*, xvi. 22 (1850).] 1526 Yf eny man loue not the LORDE Iesus Christ, the same be *Anathema* Maharan Matha: TYNDALE, *ib.* 1611 If any man loue not the Lord Iesus Christ, let him be *Anathema* Maranatha: Bible, *ib.* 1649 and whosoever shall break and violate such a trust and confidence, *Anathema* Maranatha be unto them: *Appeal to all Rational Men*, p. 24.

**anatomist** (= *anatomist*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *anatomiste*: one who investigates the structure of organisms, esp. of animals and human bodies by dissection; also *metaph.* an analyser. Used attributively by J. Sanford, 1569.

1543 Vuula (as the Anatomistes say) is a spongyous membre, whiche nature hath produced for .ii. causes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix v°/2.

1563 thrée ventricules, and that whych the anotomistes do cal artus, con- teyning the armes and legges: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 12 v°. 1569 The Anatomist Arte: J. SANFORD, *Agrippa's Van. Artes*, 153. [N. E. D.] 1578 this History of Man, picked from the plenty of the most noble Anatomistes aboue named: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B i v°. 1601 right skillfull masters in Chirurgerie, and the best learned Anatomistes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. xi, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 335. 1644 the Monastery...famous for...the renowned...anatomist Fabricius: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1872).

**anatomy** (= *anatomy*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *anatomie*: dissection.

1. *abstract.* the process of dissecting an organism, esp. the body of an animal or man; also *metaph.* minute examination, analysis.

1525 Also ye shold knowe & vnderstonde partlyr your Anatomia / whiche is the gaderynge and also y<sup>e</sup> dysmembrynge of the lymmes of y<sup>e</sup> body: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A ij v°/2. 1541 Anatomy is called ryght dyuysyon of membes done for certayne knowleges: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B iii v°. 1563 the subiecte and matter of Chirurgerye (beynge the bodye of man) cannot be fully knowne, without the exercise of the Anatomie: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 7 r°. 1579 The Surgion that maketh the Anatomie: J. LYLIV, *Euphues*, p. 203 (1868). 1589 Expect not here Anatomies of Lands, Seas, Hell, and Skyes: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. p. 119. 1595 it shall not be amisse first to weigh this latter sort of Poetrie by his works, and then by his partes; and if in nyether of these Anatomies hee be condemnable, I hope wee shall obtaine a more fauourable sentence: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 29 (1868). 1645 [I] went to Padua, to be present at the famous anatomy lecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1872). bef. 1658 for every Character is an Anatomy-lecture: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 82 (1687). 1662 Dr. Meret...showed me the...theatre for anatomy: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1872). 1753 ANATOMY, is also used, in an improper sense, for the analysis of mixt bodies: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1832 To appoint...three persons to be inspectors of places where anatomy is carried on: *Stat. 2 & 3 Wm. IV.*, ch. 75, § 2.

1 a. organic structure discovered by dissection; also *metaph.*

1579 The anatomy of man [is] set out by experience: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ad.*, 38 (Arb.). 1603 Heer lie I naked: lo th' Anatomy | Of my foul Heart: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 488 (1608). 1646 we visibly behold therein the Anatomy of every particle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 8 (1686).

1 b. the science of organic structure.

1525 The Anothomy in generall of y<sup>e</sup> lymmes / skynne / flesshe / vaynes / synewes / and bonys: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A ij v°/2. 1541 a cyrurgyen...ought to knowe...chieflye the nathomy: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B i v°. — Demaundes vpon the Anatomy of the skynne or the lether: *ib.*, sig. C ii v°. 1543 Anatomie is a ryghte science, by which the membes of mans body are knowne: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i v°/2. 1598 a painter...should also be indifferently seene in the Anatomie: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, p. 8. 1659 I here send you my trifling observations concerning the anatomy of trees: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 129 (1872). 1671 Being less versed in the *Anatomies of Plants*: H. O., *Tr. N. Steno's Prodrum. on Solids in Solids*, p. 27. 1697 the more curious Anatomy, *Dendranatome* and *Comparative Anatomy*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XIX. No. 228, p. 554. 1712 But to return to our Speculations on Anatomy. I shall here consider the Fabrick and Texture of the Bodies of Animals: *Spectator*, No. 543, Nov. 22, p. 774/1 (Morley). 1738 *Comparative Anatomy*, is that which considers brutes, and other animals, and even vegetables; chiefly with a view to illustrate the human structure: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

1 c. a treatise on organic structure; also *metaph.* a treatise embodying an analysis.

1528 there is in man CCCLxv. veynes / as appereth in the anothamie: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. a iv v°. 1548 A Treasure for English men, containing the Anatomie of mans bodie: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 1 (1626). 1583 GREENE, *Anatomie of Flatlerie*. 1601 will we write more at large in the Anatomie of Man: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 16, Vol. I. p. 164. 1621 R. BURTON, *Anatomy of Melancholy*. 1753 Titian...designed the figures for Vesalius's *Anatomy*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v.

2. *concrete.* a dissected body (or part of one), a body for dissection; also *metaph.*

1540 the cutting open of Anatomy of a dead woman: T. RAYNALD, *Birth of Mankind*, Prol., p. 3 (1613). 1596 Letters doo you terme them?...no lecture at Surgeons Hall vpon an anatomie may compare with them in longtude: NASHE, *Have with You*, quoted in Dyce's *Greene*, p. 72 (1861). 1598 they must ha' dissected and made an *Anatomie* o' me: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 6, Wks., p. 52 (1616). 1601 For Andrew, if he were opened, and you find so much blood in his liver as will clog the foot of a flea, I'll eat the rest of the anatomy: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 67. 1602 But of all the rest, they used a faithfull seruant of theirs...most vnthankfully: which because it is the very Anatomy of all the Iesuits base gained time, I will set it out word for word: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 148. 1605 I will make thee an *anatomie* | Dissect thee mine owne selfe, and read a lecture | Vpon thee: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 475 (1616). 1620 he had formerly cut in pieces a number of living Creatures with his own hands to make Anatomies: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. xvi. (1676). 1628 anatomies & other Spectacles of Mortalitie haue hardened him: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 4. 1728 I could not save him from those flecing rascals, the surgeons; and now, poor man, he is among the Otamys at Surgeon's Hall: GAY, *Beggars Op.*, II. i. [N. & Q.]

2 a. a drawing or model of a dissected body, or of part of one.

1543 some which paynte Anatomies, wherin we ought not to reeste: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i v°/1. 1753 Who has not seen the wax-work *Anatomy*? CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v.



2 b. a skeleton; also *metaph.*

1590 They brought one Pinch, a hungry lean-faced villain, | A mere anatomy, a mountebank: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 238. 1699 a lank raw-boned anatomy: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out his Hum.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 143 (1616). 1603 Supps-vp their vitall humour, and doth dry | Their whilom-beauties to Anatomy: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Lawe, p. 482 (1608). 1630 The rich, the poore, the old, the young, all dyas, | All staru'd, and fleshesse bare Anatomies: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 1 v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1664 hath almost made himselfe a Sceleton, to preserve others from being an Anatomy: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 134.

2 c. a dried corpse, a mummy; also *metaph.* and applied sarcastically to persons and the bodies of living persons.

1586 carrying vp and downe the hall at feastes, a dryed anatomye of a dead mans bodie: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvi. p. 225. 1591 In what vile part of this anatomy | Doth my name lodge: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 3, 106. 1597 You starved blood-hound!...Thou atomy, thou: — *II Hen. IV.*, v. 4, 33. 1698 they looked like anatomies of death: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 654/2 (1869). 1603 a Scelet, that is to say, a drie and withered anatomye of a dead man: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 328.

Variants, 16 c. *anothamie* (-y), *anatomy* (-ie), *nathomy*, *anatomie* (-y), *anotomy*, *atomy*, 18 c. *otamy*.

## ἀναξ, sb.: Gk.: 'king'; ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, 'king of men', title of Agamemnon (q. v.).

1813 Murray the αναξ of publishers, the Anac of stationers: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 217 (1832). 1842 an αναξ ἀνδρῶν, like the great Agamemnon: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 302 (1865).

\*anchitherium, anchithere (1 = 2), sb.: Mod. Lat., or Anglicised: *Geol.*: fossil animal of the Eocene and Miocene strata, regarded as a link between toe'd and hoofed quadrupeds.

\*1876 a probable hypothesis that the horse was but the last term of a series of which the Anchitherium was the first then known and the Hipparion the middle term: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

[Coined fr. Gk. ἀγχι-, 'near', and θηρίον, 'wild beast'.]

\*anchovy (1 = 2), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *anchova*: a small fish of the Herring family (*Clupeidae*), caught in great quantities in the Mediterranean, the best near Gorgona, an island near Leghorn. It is pickled and widely used as a relish. The Fr. *anchois* seems to have caused *anchovies* to be occasionally regarded as singular, see quot. dated 1626, 1689; and is represented by Holland's *enchoises*.

1596 Item, Anchovies and sack after supper...25. 6d.: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 585. 1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, maccaroni, bouali, fugioli, and caviare: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616). 1600 a fish like a Smelt...[*marg.*] Called by the Spaniards Anchovas, and by the Portugals Capelinas: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 133. 1603 superstitious folke are perswaded, that if any one do eate *Anchoises* or such little fish as *Aphyæ*, she will likewise gnaw their legs: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 267. 1611 *Anchois*; or *Anchoies*, The fish Anchoveyes: COTGR. 1616 Hartichoke, marrowbone, potato pies, [Anchoves: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, vi. 2769, p. 87 (1871). 1617 great abundance of red herrings and pickled herrings, *Sardelle, anchone* [sic], and like pickled fishes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 115. 1625 All this Channell is very full of fish, especially of *Sardinas* and of *Anchioines*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 990. 1626 *Anchois*: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). 1664 And eat Botargo, Caviar, Anchoveyes, Oysters, and like fare: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). 1665 *Anchoises* are but the Sea-minoes of *Provence* and *Sardinia*: MUFFETT, *Health's Improv.*, p. 147. 1672 she looks as if she would dissolve like an Anchovee in Claret: SHADWELL, *Miser*, i. p. 2. 1674 the bigger [Leviathan] of Mr. Hobbes would never be big enough to make Anchovy-sauce for it [Dr. S. P.'s Leviathan, of an everlasting world]: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk & Selv.*, p. 180. 1689 *Anchoves*, from the Fr. *Anchois*...a Loach, or small fish: *Gazophylac. Angl.*

anc(h)ylōsis, ankylosis, sb.: Gk. ἀγκύλωσις: stiffening of a joint by the growing together of the bones; the growing together of bones which do not form a joint. The *h* is intended to keep the *c* hard.

1713 When these cartilages are destroyed...[the bones] very readily unite; this distemper is called Ankylosis: CHESelden, *Anat.*, t. i. 8 (1726). [N. E. D.] 1744 a Stiffness in his Joints, which by Degrees increased till it came to an universal Ankylosis: That is, all his Joints were immoveable or ossified: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XLI. No. 461, p. 819. 1765 The Abbess...being in danger of an *ankylosis*, or stiff joint: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. xxi. 304 (1839). 1819 The true ankylosis may easily be known by the impossibility of moving the bones in their joints: REES, *Cycl.*, s.v.

## ancien régime, phr.: Fr.: 'ancient order of things', primarily, the state of affairs in France before the Great Revolution, the old Bourbon monarchy.

1794 if once that terror were, by superior force, to receive a counter direction, the *Ancien Régime* or any other regime, would, I think, be submitted to without the slightest struggle: MORRIS, *Letter*, in *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 404 (1832). 1806 Unless the *ancien régime* possessed the power of making the merchants richer: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 74. 1818 recall the good days of the *ancien régime*: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 4. 1828 the Duchesse de G— was a fine relic of the *ancien régime*: LORD LYTTON, *Perham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859). 1842 He hands his Jacobin scoundrels across the stage...with all the politesse of a...master of the ceremonies of the *ancien régime*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 601/2. 1885 The

French Revolution of 1793, breaking down the *ancien régime*, set a fashion of experimenting in democracy: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 31, p. 563/2.

ancienne noblesse, phr.: Fr.: 'ancient nobility', the nobility of the *ancien régime* (q. v.).

1816 the crouching repentance of the *ancienne noblesse*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 226.

Ancient, sb.: Eng. fr. It.: a rendering of It. *anziano*, = 'an elder', 'a magistrate'. See *Anziano*. The sb. *ancient* as a corruption of *ensign* is not admissible in this Dict.

1701 nine Ancients who bear the Title Excellentissimo's: *New Account of Italy*, p. 64.

ancile, pl. ancilia, sb.: Lat.: *Rom. Antig.*: one of twelve sacred shields borne in solemn processions by the *Salii*, or dancing priests of Mars in Ancient Rome. The original *ancile*, whence eleven copies were made, was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa Pompilius, and on its safety that of Rome was supposed to depend.

1579 They call these targets [of the *Salii*] *Ancylia*: NORTH, *Tr. Plut.*, p. 70 (1612). 1600 your Ancilia and Scutcheons: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 213. — the sacred shields *Ancilia*: *ib.*, Bk. LXVIII. (*Brev. Flor.*), p. 1246. 1674 The Trojans secured their palladium: the Romans their ancile: BREVINT, *Saul at Endor*, 385. [T.] 1738 ANCYLE: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

## ancilla, sb.: Lat.: maidservant, handmaid.

1871 Mrs. Winchester was attended by the flighty ancilla: *London Soc.*, Vol. XX. p. 312/1.

## ancona, sb.: It. See quotations.

1885 The Van Eyck's 'Adoration of the Lamb' at Ghent and Berlin [is] a true representative of the Italian *ancona* or group of pictures included in a single altarpiece: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 377/2. 1887 The lively figure of the Infant...is worthy of the fine master to whom we owe a noble ancona in the National Gallery: *ib.*, Jan. 22, p. 134/3.

ancora, adv.: It.: 'again'; also used as sb. meaning the call of *ancora* by an audience. Formerly used as the French *encore* (q. v.) is used now.

1712 the Noise of *Ancora's* was as loud as before, and she was again obliged to speak it twice: *Spectator*, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 497/2 (Morley).

ancyle: Lat. See *ancile*.andante, adj. and adv.: It.: *Mus.*: moderately slow and in exact time, each note being made distinct. Originally a direction written on music to this purport. Also used *metaph.*, and as a sb. meaning an andante movement; *andante* literally means 'going'.

1724 ANDANTE, this Word has Respect chiefly to the Thorough Bass, and signifies, that in playing, the Time must be kept very just and exact, and each Note made very equal and distinct the one from the other: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1758 A man that astonishes at first, soon makes people impatient if he does not continue in the same andante key [of the K. of Prussia's comparative inaction]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 126 (1857). 1784 [He] sells accent, tone...and gives to pray'r | Th' *adagio* and *andante* it demands: COWPER, *Task*, Bk. II. p. 44 (1817). 1885 With the exception of the third movement, *andante cantabile*, it is dry and uninteresting: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 14, p. 645/2.

andantino, adj. and adv.: It.: *Mus.*: rather slower than *andante*, afterwards taken to mean 'rather quicker than *andante*'. Also used as sb. meaning an *andantino* movement.

1819 *Andantino*, the diminutive of *andante*, is applied to movements somewhat quicker and bordering on *allegretto*, or *grazioso*: REES.

## \*anderun, sb.: Hind. fr. Pers.: interior, inner apartments.

1875 the Nuwab and the inmates of his *anderun*: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

## andouille, sb.: Fr.: a kind of large sausage made of pig's or calf's entrails.

1605 Table of necessarie provisions for the whole yeare...Andulees, potatoes, kidshead, colforry, etc.: In *Archeol.*, xiii. 371. [N. E. D.] 1670 your Champions, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andouilles, your Lange de porceau...and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71.

## andouillette, sb.: Fr.: forced-meat ball, rissole (q. v.).

1611 [The French] Whose *Papagauts*, *Andouillets*, and that traine | Should be such matter for a Pope to curse: J. DONES, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. f 5 v<sup>o</sup>.

androdamas, sb.: Gk. ἀνδροδάμας: a precious stone. Also Anglicised as *androdamant*.

1601 Androdamas is a stone of a bright colour like silver, and in manner of a Diamant, square, and alwaies growing in a table lozenge-wise. The Magicians suppose, that it took that name from repressing the anger and furious violence of men: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 624. bef. 1617 an Androdamant, a precious stone: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. 1625 Myrrhite, Corall, *Andromade* [sic], Iris: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 38. 1626 *Androdamas*, hard and heauie, bright like siluer, and in forme of diuers little squares, it putteth away fury, and anger, and rage of lecherie: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.).



**androgynē, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr.: a man-woman, a hermaphrodite (*q. v.*); an effeminate man; *Bot.*: a plant having both male and female organs on the same root or in the same flower. Also in Lat. form *androgynus, -nos, pl. androgyni.*

1552 *Androgynē*, whence bene people of both kyndes, both man and woman: HULOET. 1587 These vile and stinking androgynēs, that is to say, these men-women, with their curled locks: J. HARMAR, *Besa's Serm. Canticles*, 173. [L.] 1600 an infant borne of doubtfull sexe, betwene male and female, (which the common sort call *Androgynos*...): HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxvii. p. 635. 1601 Hermaphrodites, called Androgyni: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. 1. p. 154. bef. 1603 calling him Androgynē (as much as to say, as womanish man): NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin., &c.*, added to) *Plut.*, p. 1139 (1612). bef. 1617 Androgynē, he which is both man and woman: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**androidēs, sb.:** coined Lat. as if for *quasi*-Gk. *ἀνδρῶειδης*, = 'man-like': an automaton in the form of a human being. Also Anglicised as *android* in 19 c.

1736 BAILEY, *Dict. Angl.* (2nd Ed.). 1738 Albertus Magnus is recorded as having a famous *androides*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. 1819 REES.

**androsphinx, sb.:** Gk. *ἀνδρόσφιγξ*, = 'man-sphinx': a figure of a sphinx (*q. v.*) with a man's head. Egyptian sphinxes are male, Greek sphinxes female.

1607 Amasis the king of Egypt, built in the porch of Pallas, an admirable worke called *Sai*: where he placed such great colosses and *Andro-sphinges*, that it was afterward supposed he was buried therein, and was lively to be scene imputrable: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 18.

**anecdota, adj. pl. used as sb.:** Gk. *ἀνέκδοτα*, = 'matters (hitherto) unpublished': Anglicised as *anecdotes*, whence the sing. *anecdote*.

1. *anecdota, anecdotes*: secret history, revelations of matters hitherto unpublished. Derived fr. the Gk. title 'Ἀνέκδοτα of Procopius' memoirs of the private life of Justinian and Theodora.

1676 A man...might make a pleasant story of the *anecdota* of that meeting: MARVELL, *Mr. Smirke*, Wks., iv. 71 (1875). [N. E. D.] 1686 Anecdotes of Florence, or the secret History of the House of Medicis: F. SPENCE, Title. 1738 ANECDOTES, ANECDOTA, a term used by some authors, for the titles of Secret Histories; that is, of such as relate the secret affairs and transactions of princes: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, 1771 Anecdotes of a Convent: Title. 1820 some political and domestic anecdotes relating to its celebrated ruler: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 93.

2. *anecdote*: a short account of a biographical incident, or any single circumstance of interest. Also used collectively.

bef. 1721 Some modern anecdotes aver | He nodded in his elbow chair: PRIOR, [L.] 1761 Facts and anecdotes relating to persons who have rendered their names illustrious: T. WARTON, *Life of Bathurst*. [L.] 1781 We were told a curious anecdote of this rocky mount: JOHN HUTTON, *Tour to the Caves*, p. 48 (2nd Ed.). 1835 the bursts of laughter which followed these anecdotes: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxix. p. 427. 1897 These lives... abound in incident and anecdote suggestive of broad principles of life: H. MORLEY, *Intro. to Plutarch's Lives of Pericles, &c.* (Cassell's Nat. Lib., Vol. 58), p. 6.

3. unpublished literature. A modern use of the original Gk. sense.

1887 [He is] an industrious discoverer and publisher of *anecdota*, he shall not miss his due meed of praise for giving in convenient shape certain *Lettres inédites*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 19, p. 253/3.

**anemone, anemony** (= ἄνεμος), *sb.:* Eng. fr. Lat. *anemōnē*, fr. Gk. *ἄνεμος*, probably fr. Semitic *Na'amān* = 'Adonis', according to Lagarde; changed to a Gk. form so as to mean 'daughter of the wind' (*ἄνεμος*).

1. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Ranunculaceae*) with beautiful flowers, of which one species, the Wind-flower, grows wild in England.

1548 Anemone growth much about Bon in Germany...it may be called in english rose persey: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1551 there are .ij. kindes of Anemone: — *Herb.*, sig. C v<sup>o</sup>. 1578 Passflower or the first Anemone, hath leaues like Coriander: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 422. 1601 Passe-flower or Anemone: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 92. 1627 *Prime-Roses, Violets, Anemonies, Water-Daffadillies, Crocus Vernus*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 577. 1644 tulips and anemonies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1850). — anemonies, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: *ib.*, p. 65. 1664 About the middle of this Month, plant...your Anemony Roots: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 191 (1720). 1693 Flowers, Tulips, Anemonies: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. p. 124 (1713). 1721 ANEMONY, Emony, or Wind-flower: BAILEY. 1764 carnations, ranunculuses, anemonies, and daffodils: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). 1817 Anemonies and Seas of Gold: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 75 (1860). 1819 Over fields enamelled with the crimson anemone fluttered millions of azure butterflies: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 199 (1820). 1854 But when the wreath of March has blossom'd, | Crocus, anemone, violet: TENNYSON, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 75 (1886). 1858 the leaping stream, which throws | Eternal showers of spray on...fragrant hanging bells | Of hyacinths, and on late anemonies: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Merope, p. 133 (1885).

2. sea-anemone, popular name of several kinds of flower-like marine zoophytes of Actinoid genera, an *Actinia*.

1767 the *Actinia anemone* or Sea anemone: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LVII. p. 436.

**angarep, angereb, sb.:** in the Soudan: stretcher, bedstead.

1884 angareps (stretchers): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Heart of Africa*, ch. iii. p. 36. — my angarep (bedstead) was quickly inverted [for a raft]: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 55. 1885 Angerebs, to use the Soudanese term for bedsteads, constructed of wood and hide cut in strips: *Daily News*, July 3, p. 5/4. — camels...heavily laden with angerebs traversely placed and resting on the flank upon a huge box: *ib.*

\***angekok, sb.:** Esquimaux. See quotations.

1819 an "angekok", or conjuror: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 150 (and Ed.). 1835 a\*Otookin was an Angekok, or conjuror, and physician in one, they proposed to apply their charms towards the cure of our fast-wasting patient: — *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xvii. p. 264. 1856 The angekok of the tribe—the prophet as he is called among our Indians of the West—is the general counsellor: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 118. — the angekoks, who are looked up to as the hierophants or dispensers of good: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 127.

\***angelica, sb.:** Late Lat.: short for *herba angelica*, = 'angelic herb'.

1. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*). Orig. applied to an aromatic cultivated species of an allied genus, *Archangelica officinalis*, the root of which was thought to be an antidote to poison and plague.

1527 Water of Angelica: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xii. sig. A iv v<sup>o</sup>/a. — powder of the rote of Angelica: *ib.* 1548 Smyrnum is neither Angelica nor yet Louage: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1561 the rote of angelica: — *Herb.*, sig. B v<sup>o</sup>. 1578 ANGELICA is of two sortes, that is the garden and wilde Angelica: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 296. 1597 The routes of garden angelica: GERARD, *Herb.*, p. 147. [Nares] 1668 Garden herbs...Fennel, Angelica, Tansie: G. M[ARKHAM], *Way to get Wealth*, Tract VII. Bk. III. ch. 7, p. 68. 1696 Angelica, an Herb so called, the distilled water whereof, but especially the Roots, resist Poyson and all infectious vapors: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1767 Angelica and lovage...delight in moist situations: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 85 (1803).

2. in combinations, *angelica-root*, a drug of carminative property; *angelica-water*, an aromatic distilled water, of which angelica root was the main ingredient.

1527 of Angelick water: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xii. sig. A iv v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1665 Take of Angelica-root two ounces: *Advice of the Physicians*, p. 22.

2 a. short for angelica-root.

1584 Take...halfe an ounce of Angelica, Nutmiggess two drammes: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 234. 1593 By requiring good for bad, & converting the worme-wood of iust offence into the angelica of pure attonement: G. HARVEY, *New Letter*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 285 (Grosart). 1602 the Iesuits will haue such a figge in store for his Holinesse that shall do so, as no Ruebarbe, Angelica, Mithridate, or other medicine or antidote shall expell the venime, poison, and infection from his hart: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 245. 1627 As if you should set *Tansy* by *Angelica*, it may be, the *Angelica* would be the weaker, and fitter for Mixture in Perfume: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 489.

2 b. short for angelica-water.

1553 orange-flower-water and Angelica: URQUHART, *Rabelais*, I. iv. [N. E. D.]

2 c. the candied shoots or leaf-ribs of *Archangelica officinalis*, used as a sweetmeat and in cookery.

angelina: Anglo-Ind. See *angely-wood*.

**angelot, sb.:** Fr.: a French coin struck under Louis XI., an English coin worth half an angel, struck at Paris by the English under Henry VI. More commonly, a French cheese made in Normandy.

1611 *Angelot*: m. The cheese called, an Angelot: COTGR. 1617 [the French] haue only one good kinde of Cheeses called *Angelots*, pleasing more for a kind of sharpnesse in taste, then for the goodness: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 134. 1636 Your angelots of Brie: | Your Marsolini, and Parmasan of Lodi: DAVENANT, *Wits*, iv. 1, in Dodsley's *Old Plays*, Vol. VIII. p. 408 (1825). 1673 J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 51. 1676 To make angellets: *True Gentlewoman's Delights*, p. 21. 1696 *Angelot*, (French) a kind of small Cheese commonly made in France; also a sort of Musical Instrument somewhat like a Lute: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

\***angelus, sb.:** Lat.: the triple recitation of the 'Hail Mary' (see Smith's *Dict. of Christ. Antiq.*) or angelical salutation, practised in Roman Catholic countries three times a day at the ringing of the Angelus-bell. Also short for *Angelus-bell*.

1658 Before dinner I make some prayers for the souls in Purgatory; after that I say the *Angelus*: E. S., *Tr. St. Fure's Life of De Rents*, p. 27. 1847 Anon from the belfry | Softly the Angelus sounded: LONGFELLOW, *Evangeline*, Pt. I. i. 31. 1865 Ah! there's the Angelus. Will you not enter? BRET HARTE, *East & West Poems*, In the Mission Garden, 41.



**angely**[-wood], *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *anjili*- (*maram* = 'wood'): a durable timber of the Western coast of India, which also grows in Siam; *Artocarpus hirsuta*.

1598 there are trées by Cochiin, that are called Angelina, whereof certain scutes or Skiffes called Tones are made: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 56 (1885). 1663 many great Groves of Pine, and Angeline trees: H. COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voyages*, ch. xviii. p. 64. — thick Forests of Angelin wood, whereof thousands of ships might be made: *ib.*, ch. lxx. p. 285.

**angina**, *sb.*: Lat.: quinsy. In English use often wrongly pronounced *angina*.

1578 that sharpe disease called *Angina*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 39<sup>re</sup>. 1646 I was so afflicted with an angina...that it had almost cost me my life: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

**\*angina pectoris**, *angina*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *angina*, = 'quinsy'; *lit.* 'strangling', *pectoris* = 'of the breast': a painful and dangerous development of heart-disease, characterised by acute pain near the heart with a feeling of suffocation. Not *angina*.

1860 the *angina pectoris*, a disease: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 485/a. 1884 died...from an attack of *angina pectoris*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 256.

**\*Anglais**, *fem. Anglaise*, *adj.*: Fr.: English. See à l'Anglaise.

**Anglaise**, *sb.*: Fr.: *fem.* of *Anglais*, = 'English'. See quot.

1880 *Anglaise*...An English country-dance of lively character. It closely resembles the *Écossaise*: WEBSTER, *Suppl.*

**\*Anglicē**, *adv.*: Late Lat.: in English.

1665 I met with an old comrade that had lately *heav'd a Booth*, *Anglice* broken open a Shop: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, Pt. I. ch. xlv. p. 319 (1874). 1712 we may cry *Altro Volto*, *Anglicē*, again, again: *Spectator*, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 454/1 (Morley). 1741 here we lay at the Sign of the Moon and seven Stars (*anglicē* in the open Air): J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 48. 1760 Aurora now first opened her casement, *Anglicē* the day began to break: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IX. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 520 (1806). 1814 sent in their ADHESION (*Anglicē* adherence) to the new Government: *Gent. Mag.*, I. p. 531/1.

**\*Anglomania**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Anglomanie*, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: craze for the English people, customs, &c. See *mania*.

1764 She was here last year, being extremely infected with the *Anglo-manie*, though I believe pretty well cured by her journey: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 304 (1857). 1825 an *Anglomania* raged throughout the peninsula, especially at Milan: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 257. 1830 we have no word in our vocabulary that corresponds with *Anglomanie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 225.

**\*Anglophobia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. as if fr. *quasi*-Gk. ἄγγλοφοβία: dread of England's power, aggression, &c.

**Angola**. See *Angora*.

**angor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *angor*, *angour*, accommodated to Lat. *angor*: pain, anguish, torment.

1603 For man is loaden with ten thousand languors: [All other creatures only feeble the angors] Of few diseases: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, *Furies*, 607. [Davies]

[Anglicised as *angure* in *Prompt. Parv.*, 1440.]

**\*Angora**, *Angola*, a town and province of Anatolia or Asia Minor, famous for goats with silky hair, and for a fine breed of cats; the name is given to the goats' hair, and to fabrics made from it.

1819 Of the things themselves whose appellations he had learnt, he seemed to have no more idea than the huge Angora cat which sat purring by his side: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 5 (1820). 1839 Formerly there was a prohibition against the export from Turkey of Angora hair, except when wrought or in the form of homespun yarn: JOHN MILNER, in J. James' *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 463 (1857). 1852 the wool of the Angora goat...the soft Angora or Syrian white wool: SOUTHEY, *Colonial Sheep & Wool*, in Beck's *Draper's Dict.*

**\*Angostura**, *Angustura*, a port of Venezuela, whence a kind of bitters comes and is named. It is made from the bark of *Galipea* or *Cusparia febrifuga*.

1804 Angustura is a bark imported within these few years from the Spanish West Indies: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XI. p. 566.

**anguis in herba**: Lat. See *latet a. i. h.*

**angūria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ἀγγούριον, = 'a water melon': name of genus of plants of the gourd family (Nat. Order *Cucurbitaceae*), and of their fruit.

1558 After this manner is made y<sup>e</sup> water of *Anguria* of the blossomes of beanes, of mallows: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 70<sup>re</sup>. 1611 replenished with diversity of delicate fruites as Oranges Citrons, Lemmons, Apricocks, muske melons, angurians and what not: T. CORVAT, *Cruddities*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1776). 1617 diuers kinds of Pumpions, whereof one called *Angouria*, as bigge as our Pumpions, is exceeding full of a very cold iuyce, being most pleasant for the coolnesse in any great heat: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129.

**anicut**, **annicut**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *anai-kattu*, = 'dam-building': a dam or weir across a river, the construction of which is the cardinal work of the great systems of irrigation. The use of the word has recently spread from the Madras Presidency all over India. [Yule]

1776 If the Rajah pleases to go to the Anicut, to see the repair of the bank: *Letter fr. Council at Madras*, in *E. I. Papers*, Vol. I. p. 836 (1777). [Yule] 1784 depend altogether on a supply of water by the Cauvery, which can only be secured by keeping the Anicut and banks in repair: *Desp. of Court of Directors*, Oct. 27, in Burke, Vol. IV. p. 104. [ib.] 1862 The Upper Coleroon Anicut or weir is constructed at the west end of the Island of Seringham: MARKHAM, *Peru & India*, p. 426. [ib.]

**\*anil** (—), *sb.*: Eng. ultimately fr. Skt. *nīlā*, = 'blue color'.

1. the Indigo plant of the East, *Indigofera tinctoria*; also the W. Indian Indigo plant, *Indigofera anil*.

1598 Annell or Indigo groweth onely in Cambaia: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885).

2. the dark-blue dye obtained from the Indigo plant, indigo dye.

1558 of Nill a dragme: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 8<sup>re</sup>. 1577 Graine to die colours with all, Hides, Sugars, Copper, Brasil, the woode *Ebano*, *Anill*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1<sup>re</sup>. 1598 cotton, linnen, anil, Rice, and other wares: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 252 (1885). — Annil or Indigo by the Gsurates is called Gali, by others Nil: it is a costly colour, and much caryed and trafigued into Portingall...the hearbe is very like Rosemary: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 91. 1599 to put on it [the skin] a kinde of anile or blacking, which doth continue alwayes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 262. 1600 a kinde of merchandise called *Anille* and *Cochinilla*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 458. 1604 the *Anil*, although it comes not from a tree, but from an hearb, for that it serveth for the dying of cloth, and is a merchandise: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 248 (1880). 1614 great store of Indico and Anneele: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 54. 1625 I was sent to buy Nill or Indico at *Byana*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 428. 1684 Indigo, which they call *Nill* in their Language: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. p. 93.

Variants, 16 c. *anill*, *anile*, *anele*, *nill*, *annell*, 17 c. *annile*, *anneele*, *anneill*, *nill*.

[From Arab. *annil* (for *al-nīl*), perhaps through Port., fr. E. Indian *nīl*, cf. Skt. *nīlā*, = 'blue', *nīlī*, = 'indigo', 'indigo plant'. The forms *nīl*, *nill*, *neel* are directly from E. Indian *nīl*.]

**anima**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Old It.: a kind of defensive armour, quasi *difesa dell' anima*, = 'life (preserver)', i.e. protection for the vital parts. Hence Fr. *anime* (Cotgr.).

1579 armed with an anima of Steele, made with scallop shels: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 526 (1612). [1611 *Anime*: f. A fashion of easie (because large-plated, and large-jointed) armour: COTGR.]

**anima**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'life', 'soul': *Mus.*: same as *animato* (q. v.).

1724 ANIMA, or ANIMATO, is with Life and Spirit, and is of much the same Signification as the Word VIVACE, which is a Degree of Movement between *Largo* and *Allegro*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1816 *Encyc. Perth.*

**anima mundi**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'soul of the world', 'life of the world'; a Platonic conception.

1584 they [the old philosophers] gaue therevnto a due reuerence, in that they acknowledged and intituled it *Animam mundi*, The soule or life of the world: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 557. 1704 This is what the *adepti* understand by their *anima mundi*: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 79/2 (1869). 1834 The individual soul is an emanation from the *anima mundi*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 363. 1871 pray to Him not as to a mere *anima mundi* or cosmic life, not as to a mere transmutation of matter: F. W. FARRAR, *Huls. Lect., Witness of Hist. to Christ*, p. 23.

**animadversor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who criticises or finds fault, an animadverter.

1665 I must take the liberty to doubt, whether ever my *Animadversor* saw a long Glass, that was otherwise: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 4, p. 65.

[Lat. *animadversor*, noun of agent to *animadvertere*, = 'to turn the attention to', 'to censure'.]

**\*animal** (—), *sb.* and *adj.*

I. *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: living thing, breathing organism; see quot. fr. Owen.

1. generally, including Man.

1605 man...the paragon of Animals: SHAKS., *Ham.*, II. 2, 320. 1667 This Animal, call'd a Lover: DRYDEN, *Maiden Queen*, II. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 161 (1701). 1678 a Fourth Atheistick Form...which concluded the whole World, not to be an Animal...but only One Huge Plant or Vegetable: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. \*\* 1<sup>re</sup>. 1704 all Animals, both Man and Beast: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, Pref., p. 2. (1713). 1712 Every kind of Animal is diversified by different Magnitudes, each of which gives rise to a different Species: *Spectator*, No. 543, Nov. 22, p. 772/1 (Morley). 1712 methinks 'tis a shame to be concern'd at the removal of such a trivial animal as I am: POPE, *Letters*, p. 102 (1737). 1759 the whole of that animal, called Woman: STERNE,



*Trist. Shand*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 74 (1839). 1777 Amongst writing animals, as you define authors, the animal that writes well is as scarce, as the animal that makes use of his reason is amongst rational animals, as we are called: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 34 (1777). 1826 How convenient does it prove, to be a rational animal that knows how to find or invent a plausible pretext for whatever it has an inclination to do! *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 19. 1860 When an organism receives nutritive matter through a mouth, inhales oxygen and exhales carbonic acid, and develops tissues, the proximate principles of which are quaternary compounds of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, it is called an animal: R. OWEN, *Palaeont.*, p. 4. [N.E.D.]

I. 2. specially, excluding Man, except when a human being is referred to as an irrational creature. (Applied in common use chiefly to quadrupeds, esp. the domestic kinds.)

1588 he is only an animal, only sensible in the duller parts: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 28. 1599 there'll be diuers attempts made against the life of the poore animal [a dog]: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 110 (1616). *ib.*, iii. 4, p. 123. 1603 Thus doo'st thou print (O Parent of this All) In every brest of brutest Animall: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 142 (1608). 1644 the animals which dance after his [Orpheus] harp: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872). 1648 Yet forc't ere long for a small bait to light, | The hunger of his Animall to stay: R. FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 231, p. 262. 1658 But by the attendance of Aviaries, Fish-Ponds, and all variety of Animals, they made their gardens the Epitome of the earth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. 1665 Some Boobies perchant upon the Yard-Arm of our ship, and suffered our men to take them, an Animal so very simple as becomes a Proverb: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 11 (1677). 1675 Subjects are stiff-neck'd Animals: DRYDEN, *Aurence.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1701). bef. 1682 we have not the Cicada in England, and indeed no proper word for that Animal: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, iv. p. 35 (1686). 1713 animals whose circle of living is limited to three or four hours: POPE, *Letters*, p. 112 (1737). bef. 1733 may serve to prevent the like Animal [like Oates] biting harmless People again: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 82, p. 181 (1740).

I. 3. attrib. 'animal food', 'the animal kingdom, world'; and now generally confused with the *adj.*, as in 'animal passions'.

bef. 1461 Off whych I radde oonys among othir Stonys, | There was oon calyd Anymal: LYDGATE, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 399 (1652). 1658 Animal-musk seems to excel the Vegetable: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. p. 37 (1686). 1678 Sensitive Plants and Plant-animals, cannot well be supposed to have Animal Sense and Fancy, or Express Consciousness in them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. 1690 the Animal and Vegetable Kingdoms are so nearly join'd, that if you will take the lowest of one, and the highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any great difference between them: LOCKE, *Ess.*, Bk. III. ch. vi. § 12, quoted in *Spectator*, 1712, No. 519, Oct. 25, p. 740/1 (Morley). 1750 the several species of animal and vegetable food: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 18 (1806). 1771 observed exactly his diet, in eating no animal food: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. LXI. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 539 (1777). 1797 M. Buffon...appears to be desirous of confounding the animal and vegetable kingdoms: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. II. p. 22.

II. *adj.*: fr. Fr. or Lat.: relating to soul, life, intellect, sensation, or qualities common to man and beast.

I. *Obs.* applied to the functions, organs, or faculties of intelligence and sensation. (Opposed to *vital* and *natural* in the old triple division of the functions of Animals; whence is derived the phrase 'animal spirits', its meaning being changed in modern use from that of 'principle of sensation and volition' to 'healthy vivacity'.)

abt. 1386 The vertu expulsiif or Animal | firo thilke vertu cleped natural | Ne may the veynm voyden ne expelle: CHAUCER, *Knight's Tale*, 2749. 1477 Of which three Spirits one is called Vitall, | The second is called the Spirit Naturall. | The third Spirit is Spirit Animal: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 81 (1652). — The Spirit Animall dwelleth in the Braine: *ib.*, p. 82. 1541 Where is the vital spirite made anymall & how: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. E ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1542 the naturall and anymall, and spryrtual powers of man: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. viii. p. 245 (1870). 1643 the membres, animale, that is to say of the heade, and hys partes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i v<sup>o</sup> 1. — The parte conteynynge the brayne, and the interior partes of the same, and the Animal spirits: *ib.*, fol. iii r<sup>o</sup> 2. 1547 the animal senses: BOORDE, *Brev.*, p. 93. 1562 obstruction of the sinewes, of the places vitalle, animal, and nutrimentalle: BULLEIN, *Bulwarke*, fol. lxx. 1563 vertues, animal, vital, & natural: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 r<sup>o</sup>. 1578 the brayne...doth beget the Animall spirite: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 98 r<sup>o</sup>. 1619 the first, of *Naturall*; the second of *Vitall*; the third, of *Animall*, SPIRITS: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. v. p. 35. 1667 flowers and their fruit, | Man's nourishment, by gradual scale sublimed, | To vital spirits aspire, to animal, | To intellectuall: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 484. 1712 the Rays that produce in us the Idea of Green, fall upon the Eye in such a due proportion, that they give the animal Spirits their proper Play: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 563/2 (Morley). 1877 the animal spirits and the circulation of the blood: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

II. I a. used as sb. in pl. by ellipse.

1628 Diseases in all the regions of man's body; in the animals, vitalls, and naturalls: D. DENT, *Serm. agst. Drunk.*, 16. [N.E.D.]

II. 2. pertaining to an animal (I. 1) as opposed to a vegetable or anything lifeless.

1615 that good thing which is proposed to a man, is something spirituall, not corporall, nor animal: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, i. 8. 1691 Animal Parents of the same Species: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 308 (1701). 1797 All animals...are possessed of vegetable life...whether the animal life is perfect or imperfect: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. II. p. 22.

II. 2 a. used as sb. in pl.; scarcely to be distinguished from I. 1.

bef. 1490 In foure Elements is comprehended things Three, | Animals, Vegetabills, Mineralls must be: G. RIPLEY, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 380 (1652). 1610 your mineralls, vegetalls, and animalls: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). 1646 Mineral, Vegetables, and Animals: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 25 (1686).

II. 3. pertaining to lower animals opposed to Man or at least to his spiritual and intellectual being (cf. I. 2).

1619 This Animall Soule is the Sensitive Soule, Daughter of Earth, and Mother of Euills: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 568. 1646 Animal generation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xii. p. 106 (1686). 1678 We have all Experience, of our doing many Animal Actions Non-attendingly, which we reflect upon afterwards: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. 1877 poor Caliban is furious, with all the fury of uneducated animal impulse: *Times*, Jan. 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

[From Lat. *animal*, sb. fr. *animāle*, neut. of *animālis*, *adj.* to *anima*, = 'breath, life, vital principle'. The early *adj.* is fr. *animālis*; in some cases its position after the sb. suggests the adoption of the Fr. *animal*.]

animal bipēs, &c., *phr.*: Lat.: 'a two-footed animal'. See quot. fr. Chesterfield, who perhaps cites Martianus Capella, 4, § 398.

1625 confuting that definition of man to be *Animal bipēs implume*, which is nearer to a description of this creature: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 536. 1748 every member at the board deigned to smile, except Mr Snarler, who seemed to have very little of the animal risible in his constitution: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1817). 1749 That man is *animal bipēs, implume* [featherless], *risibile* [able to laugh], I agree, but for the *rationale*, I can only allow it here in *actu primo* (to talk Logic) and seldom in *actu secundo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 173, p. 514 (1774). 1883 *animal risibile*: *Daily News*, May 14, p. 4/8. 1888 Burns...will stand to all time as the best representative of all that is best in the species of the *animal bipēs implume* called Scot: J. S. BLACKIE, in *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 1, p. 2/8.

[In Plato, *Politicus*, 266 B and E, man is implicitly defined as *animal bipēs, implume*.]

animal rationāle, *phr.*: Lat.: rational animal, living being endowed with reason.

1681–1703 The philosophers defined a man to be *animal rationale*, a rational animal: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 488 (1864). *ib.*, Vol. X. p. 44 (1865). 1684 some have rather defined man by *animal religiosum* than *animal rationale*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1864).

animal risibile: Lat. See *animal bipēs*.

\**animalcule* (∠ = ∠ =), *sb.*, often with Lat. *pl. animalcula* (incorrectly *animalculae*): Eng. fr. Lat.

I. a small animal, an insect.

1599 Boyle the Liver of any animalc: A. M., Tr. *Cabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 131/1. 1705 We praise the pencil that well describes the external figure of such an *animalculum*, such a little creature: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 312 (1834). 1710 insects, reptiles, animalcules: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 155 (1854). 1837 Those wretches who, as Coleridge expresses it, are "animalcules, who live by feeding on the body of genius": J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 120. 1866 That animalcule there, in the pea-jacket, is Louis Philippe: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. vi. (Halifax).

2. an animal too small to be seen unmagnified, first discovered by the Dutch microscopist, A. Leeuwenhoek, 1675.

1677 when I was come home and did view the said water, I perceived several *animalcula*, that were very small: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XII. p. 825. 1691 the Animalcules observ'd in the Seed of Males: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 305 (1701). — those Minute Machines endued with life and motion, I mean the Bodies of those *Animalcula*, not long since discovered in *Pepper-water* by Mr. Lewenhock: *ib.*, Pt. I. p. 186. 1704 so far impregnated with, as to the naked Eye invisible, *animalcula*...as to produce these Marine Bodies: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 190 (1713). 1845 Some of the water placed in a glass was of a pale reddish tint; and, examined under a microscope, was seen to swarm with minute *animalcula* darting about: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 15. 1855 filling up the intervals by a perpetual desert of microscopic animalcules: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 90. 1883 to degrade their organisation or to reduce Radicalism from its present place in the scale of organised beings to a great number of highly interesting polypi, extremely curious and original-minded animalculae: J. MORLEY, in *Daily News*, Oct. 18, p. 5/8.

2 a. attrib.

1752 I have added some unknown species to the animalcule kingdom: JOHN HILL, *Hist. of Animals*, p. 2. [Jodrell]

[From Lat. *animalculum*, dim. of *animal*.]

animalillio, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp., or *quasi*-It.: little animal.

1639 the same proportion which those animalillios bore with me in point of bignes, the same I held with those glorious spirits which are near the Throne of the Almighty: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. l. p. 341 (1678). 1696 *Animalillio*, (Spanish) a little Animal: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

[Coined from *animal*, with Sp. dim. ending *-illo* (∠ = ∠ = *-ly-* or with It. *-iglo* (∠ = ∠ = *-ly-*).]



**animato**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: direction to a performer to sing or play with life and spirit.

1724 [See **anima**]. 1816 *Encyc. Perth.* 1848 **ANIMATO**. Spirited, bold, animated: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

**animator** (ˌ ɪ ˌ n ɪ ˌ m ɪ ˌ t ɔː), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: a giver of life, energy, animation.

1611 being also the principall animator of my whole band of soldiers: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. O 6<sup>vo</sup> (1776). 1646 and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their Animator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 44 (1686). 1826 Fame trumpets this resurrection-man of science with as loud a blast of rapture as if, instead of being merely the accidental animator of the corpse, he were the cunning artist himself who had devised and executed the miraculous machinery which the other had only wound up: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 397 (1882).

[Lat. *animātor*, noun of agent to *animāre*, = 'to give life to'.]

**animé, anime** (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: name of a W. Indian resin and of some African and E. Indian resins.

1577 The *Anime* is a gumme or Rosine of a greete Tree, it is white: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1604 New Spaine, which hath that advantage above other Provinces in goomes, liquors, and iuyce of trees, whereby they have such abundance of matter, for perfume and phisicke, as is the Animé, whereof there comes great store, copall, or suchicopal: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 260 (1880). 1646 Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract most vigorously, and most thereof without friction: as *Anime*, *Benjamin*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686).

**animi causā, a. grātiā, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'for inclination's (lit. mind's) sake', or 'because of animosity'.

1681 I will not do it *animi causa*, for pleasure's sake, because I delight in the thing: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 179 (1861). 1803 an evident imposition by some of the pundits...*animi gratia*, on the General: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 121.

**animula vagula, &c., phr.**: Lat.: 'little soul hastening-away', the opening of a poem on the soul ascribed to the Emperor Hadrian.

1619 wel might *Adrian*...quauer himselfe on the trembling Treble, *Animula Vagula, Blandula, Pallidula, Rigida, Nudula, &c.*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxii. p. 303. 1860 *Once a Week*, Jan. 7, p. 331.

**\*animus, sb.**: Lat.: mind, impulse; hence in mod. use, disposition of mind, intention, *esp.* malicious intention, animosity. Also used with the Lat. genitive gerund.

1816 those circumstances are allowed to be proved, as throwing light upon the *animus*, the malice, what is the main question for the Jury: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 114. 1827 With the *animus* and no doubt with the fendish looks of a murderer: DE QUINCEY, *On Murder*, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXI. p. 213. 1834 This may be collected both from the *animus* of St. Peter...and from the answer of our Lord himself: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 223. 1837 the leather had broken, and had not been cut, which materially altered the *animus* of the offence: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 166. 1853 his opinions are founded on what he hears Cobden has said, and on the *animus* of the peace party: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., i. iii. 71. 1882 The *animus* of the imputation implies baseness in him who makes it: J. G. HOLYOAKE, in *XIX Century*, July, p. 90.

1885 The sacred writers...use the form of personated authorship which obtains in classical compositions, where there is no *animus decipiendi* ['of deceiving']: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 14, p. 6321. 1823 if the *animus furandi* ['of stealing'] exists, the propensity will be gratified by poaching: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 50. 1816 but it throws light upon the *intention*, and tends to disprove that *animus injuriandi* ['of injuring']...without which the law holds no man guilty: *ib.*, Vol. 27, p. 115. abt. 1630 happily he had an *animam revertendi* ['of returning'], and to make a safe retreat: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 38 (1870). 1829 not always stationary on the premises, yet retain [i.e. the animals] the *animus revertendi*, or habit of returning home: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 77.

**\*anisette, sb.**: Fr.: short for *anisette de Bordeaux*, a liqueur made with aniseed.

1837 To drink with them a glass of anisette: *For. Q. Rev.*, XIX. 11. [N.E.D.]

**anker, sb.**: Du. and Ger.: a liquid measure equal to 8½ Imperial gallons, used for wine and spirits; a cask for wine or spirits of the above capacity.

1673 Recd one halfe Ankor of Drinke: *Pennsylv. Arch.*, i. 32. [N.E.D.] 1705 An Anchor of five Gallons is commonly sold for about two Shillings and three Pence *English Money*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 288. 1819 several were intoxicated with the rum from some ankors they had designedly broken: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

**\*anna, ana, sb.**: Anglo-Ind.: East Indian name of a species of money of account, namely, the sum of four pice (*q. v.*), which is one sixteenth of a rupee (*q. v.*). Half annas, and quarter annas or pice, are coined. As applied to a share, or to an element of a mixture, *anna* denotes the fraction one sixteenth.

1708 a debt due...of 80,407 Rupees and Eight Annas Money of Bengal: EARL OF GODOLPHIN, in *Charters, &c.*, of E. I. Company, p. 358. [Vule] 1727 The current money in Surat: Bitter Almonds go 32 to a Pice. 1 Annoe

is...4 Pice. 1 Rupee...16 Annoes: A. HAMILTON, *New Acc.*, Vol. II. App., p. 5. [ib.] 1776 The sum of rupees two lacks sixteen thousand six hundred and six, ten annas, and nine pice rupees: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, p. 9/a. 1803 Iron abunds in *Singrowla*, the value being from eight annas to a rupee the maund: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 67. 1804 The price of this labour may be computed...at two annas per diem: COLEBROOKE, *Husb. & Comm. Bengal*, 98 (1806). [N.E.D.] 1854 I will make an inventory of them to-morrow when you are gone and give them up, every rupee's worth, sir, every anna, by Jove, to the creditors: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 362 (1879).

[From Hind. *ānā*.]

**annals** (ˌ ɪ ˌ n ɪ ˌ z), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *annales*: records of events written year by year; legal Year-books. The sing. *annal*, meaning a record of a single year or an item of a chronicle, is a 17 c. adaptation.

1563 short notes in manner of Annales commonly called Abridgements: GRAFTON, *Epist. to Cecil*. [R.] 1595 he likewise would relye vpon the annales of *Fabius pictor*: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. D 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1601 we have found it recorded in yeerly Chronicles called Annales: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 158. 1603 considering that the state of Rome was then ruinate, and all their annales, records, registers and memorials either perished or confounded: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 639. 1607 If you have writ your annals true, 'tis there, | That, &c.: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 6, 114. 1609 you read over all the Annales: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Lib. 25, ch. 13, p. 280. 1621 Read all our histories...—Iliades, *Æneides*, Annales—and what is the subject? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 101 (1827). 1642 I reade it vpon record in the *Spanish Annales*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 36 (1869). bef. 1719 In British *Annals* can be found: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1730). 1787 The reign of Edward IV. is allowed to have been one of the politest and most cultivated periods in our annals: *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., p. 947/a. 1886 The general English reader...is easily satiated with the annals of the East: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

[First found in Lat. form *annales*, properly pl. of adj. *annalis*, = 'yearly', with *libri*, = 'books', understood.]

**annates** (ˌ ɪ ˌ n ɪ ˌ t ɪ ˌ z), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. or Fr.: first-fruits, or a year's or half year's revenue paid to the Pope by an ecclesiastic on appointment to a see or benefice. In England the *annates* were a year's revenue paid to the Pope by an archbishop or bishop on installation. They were annexed by Henry VIII. to the crown in 1534, but were given up by Queen Anne to form a fund for the augmentation of poor livings called *Queen Anne's Bounty*.

1532 An Acte concernyng restraynt of payment of Annates to the See of Rome: *Stat. 23 Hen. VIII.*, c. 20, Title. 1549 This bishop [Boniface IX.] ordeyned the Annates, that all spiritual promotions shoulde paie to the church of Rome, halfe a yeres value at every change: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 63<sup>vo</sup>. 1620 For Annates he said, that it is *de jure divino* that Tythes and firstfruits should be paid to the Clergy: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 674 (1676). — the payment of Annats: *ib.*, p. 714.

[The Fr. *annate*, fem. sing. sb. fr. Late Lat. pl. *annāta*, = 'year's produce', whence the Eng. plural form, if not the word itself. The sing. *annat(e)*, fr. Fr. *annate*, is found in Scotch, meaning half a year's stipend reckoned from his death due to the executors of a deceased minister.]

**\*an(n)atto, anatta, an(n)otto, arnotto, sb.**: ? S. Amer.

1. a red or orange colored dye, being the dried pulp of the seed-vessels of the *annatto-tree*, also called *roucou* and *achiote* (*qq. v.*).

1629 Anotto also groweth upon a shrub, with a cod like the other [cotton], and nine or ten on a bunch, full of Anotto, very good for Dyers, though wilde: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 905 (1884). 1660 Annotto, the pound j. s.: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4, Sched. 1769 They paint immoderately with Annotto, or Roucou: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 255. 1787 A little arnotto is added [to the chocolate] by way of giving it an agreeable flavour and taste as well as colour: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 998/a. 1789 The conditions...under which Annotto may be entered without payment of any duty whatever: *Stat. 27 Geo. III.*, c. 13, Sched. A. 1819 ANNOTTO, in *Commerce*, a kind of red dye...otherwise denominated *arnatto*, *anate*, *altote*, and *roucou*: REES.

2. the *Annatto-tree*, ? *bixwort* (*q. v.*), *Bixa Orellana*, Nat. Order *Flacourtiaceae*, a native of tropical America.

**annee, annell**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **anil**.

**\*annexe, sb.**: Fr.: an addition to a main building. The word was made familiar by the machinery annexes of the London Exhibition of 1862. Also Anglicised as *annex*.

1855 *A Walk through the Universal Exhibition of 1855*, p. 104 (Galignani). 1882 The National Assembly of 1789 sate in what was then a portion or annexe of the Tuileries: *Standard*, Dec. 6, p. 5. 1886 The University Galleries are to be enlarged by the addition of an annexe: *Athenaeum*, July 3, p. 17/a.

**annihilator** (ˌ ɪ ˌ n ɪ ˌ j ɪ ˌ l ɪ ˌ t ɔː), *sb.*: Eng.: one who, that which, brings to nothing or annihilates.

1698 Witwood, you are an annihilator of sense: CONGREVE, *Way of World*, iv. p. [Jodrell] 1814 If the Scriptures present difficulties to the advocate of limited...Punishment, they present them tenfold to the annihilators: S. T. COLE-



RIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. F. Estlin*, p. 109 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1850 The fire annihilator: *Household Words*, June 15, p. 277.

[From Eng. *annihilate*, for *annihilater*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *annihilare*, = 'to bring to nothing' (*nihil*).]

annil(e): Eng. fr. Arab. See *anil*.

**anno**, *part of phr.*: Lat.: 'in the year'; abl. of Lat. *annus*, short for **anno Domini** or **a. Christi** (*q. v.*).

1538 ye maye see in a plee Anno .31. E .3.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. xiii. fol. 150 v<sup>o</sup>. 1584 in his Almanacke anno 1580: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 219. — which was so profitable inuented by that worthie Prince GAMBRIUS anno 1786 years before the incarnation of our Lorde Jesus Christ: *ib.*, p. 224. 1598 In Anno 1588: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, p. 1. 1598 The 10. of May anno 1563. we departed: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 353. 1621 At Bologna in Italy, anno 1504, there was such a fearful earthquake about eleven a clock in the night: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 3, Vol. 1, p. 221 (1827). 1630 Since Anno fifteen hundred fifty five: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Mm 1 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1729 I received a letter for the burial of Mr. Robert Lithgow, minister of Ashkirk, in whose ordination, anno. 1711, I had been actor: T. BOSTON, *Memoirs*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 394 (1854).

**anno Christi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the year of Christ', another form of **anno Domini** (*q. v.*).

1642 *Anno Christi* 1550...the nobility of Scotland...sente for him [John Knox] home: TH. FULLER, *Abel Rediv.*, Vol. II. p. 2 (1867). 1657 so that pseudo-Moses...made many...Jews of Crete believe that he would do for them whom he cozened into the midst of the sea to their destruction, Anno Christi 434: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 434/2 (1868). 1662 as Bede noteth of the Britons, *anno Christi* 430: — *Com. 2 Sam.*, xxiv. 17, Wks., Vol. I. p. 537/1.

**\*anno Domini**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the year of (our) Lord', in the year of the Christian era, reckoned from the date assigned to the birth of Christ by Dionysius Exiguus, which is now thought to be six years too late (Ideler, *Chronol.*, II. pp. 399 ff.); usually abbreviated to A. D.

1538 At Whitbye, the vij day of Octobre anno Domini 1538: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1554 wherein the good man continued till his death, A. D. 1384: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 133 (1849). 1610 in the first year of William Rufus A. D. 1086: J. DENTON, *Acc. of Cumberland*, 106 (1887). 1642 Andronicus (anno Domini 1284) having now left him neither army to fight, nor legs to fly...betook himself to his tongue: TH. FULLER, *Holy & Prof. State*, p. 442 (1841). 1662 This [the destruction of the temple of Julian] was Anno Dom. 360: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. 140/1 (1867). 1665 whose coronation Anno Domini 1584 was celebrated with wonderful magnificence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 218 (1677). 1682 None of your ornaments are wanting; neither the landscape of the Tower, nor the rising Sun, nor the Anno Domini of your new sovereign's coronation: DRYDEN, *Medal*, Ep., Wks., p. 123 (1870). 1818 some old figure of fun, | With a coat you might date Anno Domini 1: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 26. 1830 the 4th day of March, Anno Domini 1829: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VI. Pt. I. p. 157. 1842 Signed...this 20th of May, | *Anno Domini*, blank (though I've mentioned the day): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 381 (1865). 1854 But in this present Anno Domini, we hail Charles Honeymann as a precept and an example: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 157 (1879).

**anno mundi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'in the year of the world', reckoned from the supposed date of the creation, which Ussher gives as 4004 years before the beginning of the Christian era. Sometimes abbreviated to A. M.

1665 Moses...lived Anno mundi 2430: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677).

**annotator** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who makes notes or comments on a text.

1646 as a good Annotator of ours delivereth, out of *Maimonides*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxi. p. 217 (1686). 18.. "Take at its just worth" (Subjoins an annotator) "What I give as hearsay": R. BROWNING, *Protus*, ad fin.

[Lat. *annotator*, noun of agent to *annotare*, = 'to make notes on'.]

**annulus**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a ring', applied technically to various ring-like surfaces or solids.

1660 I dined with that great...discoverer of the phenomenon of Saturn's annulus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1872). 1752 The body of the amphibia has a number of circular annuli surrounding it, from the head to the extremity of the tail: JOHN HILL, *Hist. of Animals*, p. 101. [Jodrell] 1834 certain descriptions of fruit are supplied exclusively from a narrow annulus of soil: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 100. 1878 thus making it a portion of an annulus instead of a cylinder: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 57. 1879 the main surrounding vault, if uncut by others, would assume the form of a portion of an annulus or ring: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 166. 1883 The eye [is] adorned with a reddish outer annulus: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 305.

**annunciator** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who, or that which, announces; an officer in the Greek Church who announces coming festivals; an American name for the indicator connected with an electric bell showing from whence the summons comes.

1753 *Annuntiator*, in the Greek church, an officer whose business is to give notice of the feasts and holy days: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1846 appeal to Moses and the prophets as annunciators of the death of Jesus: TR. *Strass Life of Jesus*, § 107. [C. E. D.] 1878 Relay with annunciator disk: PRESCOTT, *Speaking Telephone*, &c. (New York).

[Lat. *annuntiātor*, noun of agent to *annuntiāre*, = 'to announce'.]

**annus magnus**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a great year', the period of time in which ancient astronomers supposed the constellations to complete a great cycle and arrive at the same place as they occupied at the beginning of the cycle; according to some ancient writers, 15,000 ordinary years.

1690 That which they [astronomers] call *Annus Magnus*, or the Great Year: T. BURNET, *Theor. of Earth*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 27. 1693 all that Space of Time is called the Great Year, *Annus Magnus*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. p. 330 (1713). bef. 1719 So that the compliment on this medal to the Emperor Adrian, is in all respects the same that Virgil makes to Pollio's son, at whose birth he supposes the *annus magnus* or Platonical year run out and renewed again with the opening of the golden age: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 288 (Bohn, 1854). 1808 the idea of an *annus magnus*, one of the great astronomical periods by which so many days and years are circumscribed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 272. 1834 the duration assigned to each of them [races] by the Divinity was...measured by the revolution of an *annus magnus* or great year: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 347. — It is implied in this tradition that, after eight of these *anni magni*, or great years, each generation of mankind would have had its appointed turn of existence: *ib.*

**annus mirabilis**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a marvellous year'.

1660 ANNUS MIRABILIS, 1650—60: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 334 (1850). 1667 DRYDEN, Title. 1689 J. PARTRIDGE, *Annus Mirabilis*: or Strange and Wonderful Predictions gathered out of his Almanack, 1688. 1767 This has been every where an *annis* [sic] *mirabilis* for bad weather: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 188, p. 522 (1774). 1885 the years of evil fame which followed the *annus mirabilis* of 1815: T. HUGHES, in *Good Words*, p. 63.

**anomal(e)**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *anomal*, fem. *anomale*: irregular, anomalous; an anomaly, an instance of irregularity.

1530 what verbes be with them anomalies: PALSGR., sig. A vi r<sup>o</sup>. 1569 Whiche thinges because they haue neither measure, nor rule, are called Anomals: J. SANFORD, *Agrippa's Van. Artes*, 107. [N. E. D.] 1618 Fortune...hath likewise her *Anomola*: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 171 (1654).

[From Late Lat. *anōmalus*, fr. Gk. *ἀνόματος*, = 'uneven'.]

**ἀνομία**, *sb.*: Gk.: lawlessness.

1652 By all this you see that amongst all irrational beings there is no *ἀνομία*, and therefore no *ἀνομία*, and therefore no *ἀνομία*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. vi. p. 42. 1668 that [sin] is generally said to be *ἀνομία*, a transgression of the law: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 104/2 (1834). 1834 since it were a contradiction in terms to suppose the Pharisees could be inwardly full of *ἀνομία*, as these asserted: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 306. 1884 In the household of faith the pestilential influence of that lawlessness—that *ἀνομία*, — which is a chief spiritual disease of this era of the world's history, is not altogether unfelt: *Tablet*, p. 722/1.

**anona**, *sb.*: Sp. *an(n)ona*: name of the custard apple of tropical America, and in *Bot.* of plants of the same genus.

1604 As for the Blanc-mange, it is that Anona or Guanavana which grows in Tierra Firme, which is fashioned like vnto a pear... It is no whit meate, though they call it Blanc-mange: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 251 (1880).

**Anōnyma**, a false feminine formation fr. Gk. *ἀνώνυμος*, masc. and fem. *adj.*, = 'nameless', used to designate any well-dressed female of bad character who frequents fashionable resorts.

1864 Is that Anonyma driving twin ponies in a low phaeton, a parasol attached to her whip, and a groom with folded arms behind her? Bah! there are so many Anonymas now-a-days: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

**anonyme**, Fr., **anōnymus**, Lat.: *sb.*: a nameless person, one whose name is suppressed; a designation adopted to hide a person's own name, a pseudonym; an anonymous work. Anglicised recently as *anonym*, but no good authority is cited for the form in N. E. D.

1591 Remedies against Discontentment...by Anonymus: Title. 1652 This *Dialogue* is there placed among the *Anonymis* in regard I then knew not the Author: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 484. 1654 to read all Authors, as *Anonymo's*, looking on the *Sence*, not *Names of Books*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 208. 1814 I thought an *anonym* within my *fact* with the public: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 67 (1832). — There was a mental reservation in my pact with the public, in behalf of *anonymes*: *ib.*, p. 65.

**\*anorexia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀνορεξία*: want of appetite. The form *anorexie* may be through Fr.

1603 One while the Boulimie, then the Anorexie, | Then the Dog-hunger or the Bradypepsie: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, 450. 1626 *Anorexia*, A queasiness of stomacke: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).



**ansa**, *sb.*: Lat.: a handle, a hold. In *Astron.* *ansae* are the projections of Saturn's ring, which have a handle-like appearance; formerly Anglicised as *anses*.

1652 *Epictetus* confessing that he had not the right *ansa*, the true apprehension of things: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xii. p. 129. 1660 any one who deals freely...with this price of God's truth may from thence find a far better *ansa* of answering: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 108 (1673). 1666 the *Ansa* (or Checks of the Ballance): *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 235. 1696 That God is willing and able are two *ansas*, two handles, on which both the hands of faith may take hold: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 179 (1864).

**anta**. See **antae** or **dante**.

**antae**, Lat., **antes**, Eng. fr. Lat. perhaps through Fr. *antes*: *sb. pl.*: rarely **anta**, *sing.* (quasi-Lat.). The square pillars which form the front ends of the side walls of a Greek temple or similar building; hence, pilasters at the corners of buildings, or pilasters or pillars on opposite sides of a door.

1598 The first (according to *Vitruv.*) they call *Anta*, as you would say the *fronte* in the *pilasters*. Where the small *pilasters* are made in the corners, which are also from their own name called *Antae*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 106. 1707 *Antes*, in Architecture are square *Pilasters* which the *Antients* placed at the Corners of their Temples: *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*. 1721 BAILEY. 1820 its only external ornament being a pediment supported by two Doric columns between the *Antae*, or *pilasters*, at the angles: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25.

**Antaeus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀνταῖος *Gk. Mythol.*: a Libyan giant, son of Earth, who gained fresh strength whenever he touched his mother, but Hercules (Herakles) held him off the ground in a wrestling bout and squeezed him to death.

1600 much like a second *Antaeus*, gathering greater strength and more forces: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Pref., sig. A vi v<sup>o</sup>. 1721 *Antaeus* could, by magic charms, | Recover strength when'er he fell; | Alcides held him in his arms, | And sent him up in air to Hell | Directors, thrown into the sea, | Recover strength and vigour there; | But may be tam'd another way, | Suspended for a while in air: SWIFT, *South Sea Project*, *Wks.*, p. 593/1 (1869).

**antanaclasis**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀντανάκλασις, 'reflection', 'echo': *Rhet.*

1. a figure in which a word is repeated in a different or contrary sense from that which it bore before.

1589 *Antanaclasis*, or the Rebound: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 216 (1869). 1646 Nor would his resolutions have ever run into that mortal *Antanaclasis*, and desperate piece of Rhetorick, to be compriz'd in that he could not comprehend: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 298. 1657 *Antanaclasis*, A figure when the same word is repeated in a divers if not in a contrary signification...also a retreat to the matter at the end of a long parenthesis: J. SMITH, *Myst. Rhet.*, 107. [N.E.D.] 1681 And, in common speech...such *antanaclases*...are frequent: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 337/1 (1834). 1696 *Antanaclasis*, (Greek, a beating back) a Rhetorical figure, wherein the same word in likeness is repeated in a various signification: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punster] generally talked in the *Paranomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the *Ploc*, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the *Antanaclasis*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley).

2. the reiteration of words previously used, after a long parenthesis.

1657 [See 1].

**Antar**, the hero of a celebrated Arabian romance, based on the adventures of the warrior and poet more correctly named 'Antara ben Shaddād. Hence 'Antari' (pl. 'Anātira'), = 'a reciter of romances' (in Egypt), Lane, *Mod. Egypt.*, p. 23.

1819 Thus I amused myself with acting the knight-errant; and, in my own mind, became another *Antar*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 71 (1820). 1849 The brother of the Queen of the English is no less than an *Antar*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. p. 244 (1881). bef. 1863 listening to the story-teller reciting his marvels out of "Antar" or the "Arabian Nights": THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 5 (1879).

**antar**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **antre**.

**ante**<sup>1</sup>, *prep.*: Lat.: 'before', 'in front of'; generally used in composition as in *ante-chapel*, *antedate*, *ante-room*.

1584 I have added to my rules, ante rules, and post rules. Vale: W. BATHE, *Intro. to Skill of Song*, sig. A iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1888 A comparison of this with the other list (*ante*, p. 62) shows: *Westmoreland Note-Bk.*, p. 132.

**ante**<sup>2</sup>: Sp. See **dante**.

**ante Agamemnona**: Lat. See **vixere fortes a. A.**

**ante bellum**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'before the war': used in the United States as *adj.*, in reference to the Great Civil War.

1883 A return to the *ante bellum* state of Society was, of course, impossible: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/2. 1888 During the *ante bellum* period the slavery interest maintained this rule [two-thirds rule] as an easy device for preventing the choice of a candidate objectionable to the South: *New York Evening Post*.

**ante meridiem**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'before noon'; usually abbreviated to A. M.

1647 if your hour of the day be in the morning, or as we say *Ante Meridiem*, or before noon: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. iv. p. 41.

**anteambulo**, *pl. -ōnes*, *sb.*: Lat.: one who walks before, an usher.

1609 [A serving-man] is the anteambulo of a gentlewoman, the consequent of a gentleman: *Man in Moore*, 95 (1857). [N.E.D.] 1612—8 private gentlemen that were but *ante ambulores* [sic], and went only to accompany them: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1848). 1641 An anteambulo to usher in a thousand pains: MAISTERTON, *Serm.*, 18. [N.E.D.]

**antecedents**, *sb.*: Fr. *antécédents*: bygone incidents of a career or history (of persons or institutions), usually with reference to present character or future conduct. In other senses *antecedents* is the plural of the 14 c. *antecedent*, from Fr. *antécédent* borrowed again in the above special sense in the 19 c.

1841 They will...sift what the French call their antecedents, with the most scrupulous nicety: GEN. THOMPSON, *Exerc.*, VI. 237. [N.E.D.] 1845 but the *antécédents* of that house were not favourable to this speculation: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 13 (1857). 1852 To take office as a Protectionist, and then spontaneously abandon the principle of Protection, would involve a degree of baseness, from the imputation of which I should have hoped that my 'antecedents' (to borrow a French expression) might have relieved me: LORD DERBY, in Lord Malmesbury's *Memoirs of an Ex-Minister*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1884). 1854 she had been especially warned against Jack as a wicked young rogue, whose *antécédents* were woefully against him: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 321 (1879).

**antecēnium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a slight repast before supper (*cēna*).

1820 Before dinner a dessert, or antecēnium, was placed upon the table: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 51. 1820 I will retain nothing of the Grecian entertainments but the form of their supper which consisted as you know of the *πρόποια* or antecēnium: HANS BUSK, *Banquet*, Pref., p. vii.

**antecessor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who goes before.

1. a predecessor in office or work.

1494 He shulde folowe the stables of his antessours...and ponysshe mydoers: FABYAN, VI. clxi. 154.

2. an ancestor.

1474 Of his grauntsirs fader and of alle his antecessours: CAXTON, *Chesse*, 53.

3. a predecessor in ownership of property.

1538 the deth of his antecessour at the common lawe: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. ix. fol. 17 v<sup>o</sup>.

[From Lat. *antecessor* (whence *ancestor* through Fr. *ancestre*), noun of agent to *antecēdere*, = 'to go before'. The word may have come fr. 14, 15 cc. Fr. *antecessour*, a re-fashioning of *anceisseur* after Lat. *antecessor-em*, acc.]

\***antennae**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *antenna*, = 'sail-yard': a pair of sensory organs of insects and crustacea, also called *horns* or *feelers*; hence, *metaph.* organs of feeling; also, *Bot.* a pair of sensitive processes in the male flowers of certain orchids. The sing. *antenna* is sometimes used for one of the pair.

1646 Insects that have *antenna*, or long horns to feel out their way, as Butterflies and Locusts: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 121 (1686). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1811 nothing could overcome those instinctive feelings, the *antennae* of our duty: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 376 (2nd Ed.). 1843 as for the drawing of the beetle, there were no *antenna* visible: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 8 (1884). 1845 The wasp...making short semi-circular casts, and all the time rapidly vibrating its wings and antennae: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 36.

[*Antennae* was used in 15 c. to translate Aristotle's *κεφαλαί*, = 'horns of insects', Lat. *cornicula*, because *κεφαλαί* also = 'ends of sail-yards', Lat. *cornua antennarum*.]

**antep(a)enultima**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Prosody*: the syllable before the last but one of a word, the last syllable but two. Shortened to *antepenult*, *adj.* and *sb.* See **paenultima**.

1581 The French, in his whole language, hath not one word, that hath his accent in the last silable, saving two, called *Antepenultima*: SIDNEY, *Def. Poesie*, p. 71 (1868). 1589 *antipenultima*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. vi. p. 92 (1869). 1597 Your penult and antepenult notes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. 1830 It [metrical accent] makes the penultima long, if the last is long, in thesis,... the antepenult, if the following syllable is short, in arsis: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 20.

[Properly a fem. *adj.*, = 'antepenultimate', with *syllaba*, = 'syllable', understood.]

**antepast**: Eng. fr. It. See **antipasto**.



**anteport(a)**, *sb.*: It. *antiporta*.

1. a hanging before a door.

1625 The *Anteportae* were of cloth of Gold of *Bursia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1583.

2. an outer door or gate.

1644 Between the five large ante-ports are columns of enormous height: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872).

**anterior** (∟ ∟ = ∟), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *anterior*, comparative *adj.* fr. *ante*, = 'before', or fr. Fr. *antérieur*.

1. before, in front of, in reference to position or motion.

1541 From the anteryour parte commeth .vii. payre of sinewes sensytyfes: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydd's Quest.*, &c., sig. E ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1678 the *Anterior* corner admitting y<sup>e</sup> first *Proesse* of the *Cubille*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 3 r<sup>o</sup>. — the anterior part of the inferior iawe: *ib.*, Bk. IV. fol. 48 r<sup>o</sup>. 1627 So it is manifest; That where the Anterior Body giueth way, as fast as the Posterior commeth on, it maketh no Noise: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 115.

2. before, of time; prior, earlier; sometimes with the prep. *to*.

1728 And thus it doth appear, that the first Dunciad was the first Epic poem, written by Homer himself, and anterior even to the *Iliad* or *Odyssey*: M. SCRIBLERUS, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. xl. (1757). 1882 Melchizedek, the kingly Priest of Peace, anterior and superior to Aaron: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 348.

**Anteros**: Gk. Ἀντέρος: a deity supposed by ancient Greeks to avenge slighted love, or a deity that resisted the power of love; see *Eros*. In Plato, *ἀντέρος*, = 'returned love', 'love for love'.

1600 What! feather'd Cupid masqued, | And masked like Anteros? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 103a (1860). 1817 He [Iamblicus] who from out their fountain dwellings raised | Eros and Anteros, at Gadara: BYRON, *Manfred*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. xi. p. 33 (1832).

**antesignānus**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a chosen band of Roman soldiers who fought before the standard (*ante signum*) and defended it; hence in Eng. Lit. *metaph.* a champion, a precursor (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *antesignan(e)*.

1602 so as what to make of him for my part I know not, vnlesse an *Antesignane* or immediate forerunner of *Antichrist*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 325. — being like antesignanes of some horrible monster to be brought forth very shortly after: *ib.*, p. 17. 1611 *Nicolaus Serrarius* the Antesignanus of all the Jesuitical familie used me more kindly and familiarly: T. CORVAT, *Cruditels*, Vol. II. p. 438 (1776). 1657 the most wise *Hermes* and most pious Philosopher of reverend antiquity the Antesignan of Natural Philosophers: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 214.

**anthēlion**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. ἀνθήλιον, fr. Gk. ἀνθής, *adj.*, = 'opposite the sun': a halo surrounding the shadow of an observer cast by the sun on cloud or mist, generally seen in alpine or arctic regions.

1670 The Antheion, observed by M. Hevelius Sept. 6, 1661, in which there were two coloured Arches of a circle: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. v. p. 1072. [N. E. D.] 1760 Soon after a very distinguishable *Mock-Sun*, opposite to the true one, which I take to have been an *Antheion*, appeared: *ib.*, Vol. LII. p. 94. — Instances of *Anthelia* are extremely rare: *ib.*, p. 96. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1853 tangent circles, parhelia, anthelia, and paraselenae, came to us in rapidly-varying succession: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 312.

**anthēra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθηρά:—a compound medicine made from flowers, used for ulcers of the mouth.

1. the internal organs of sundry flowers, such as roses, crocuses, used as drugs.

1526 *Grete Herball*. 1543 *Anthera* is the yelowie in the myddest of a rose, and it is colde and drye in the fyrst degree wyth stipticitie: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvi v<sup>o</sup>/1.

2. (pl. *antheræ*) an apex of the stamen of a flower, one of the vessels containing pollen. Anglicised as *anther*.

1706 *Anthera*, the yellow seeds in the middle of a Rose...Among Herbalists *Anthera* are taken for those little knobs that grow on the top of the *Stamina* of Flowers, and are oftner call'd *Apices*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1738 *Anthera* in pharmacy, a term used by some authors for the yellow, or ruddy globules in the middle of certain flowers, as of lilies, saffron, etc. Some confine the *Anthera* to the yellowish globules in the middle of roses...Others apply the name *Anthera* to those little tufts or knobs which grow on the tops of the stamina of flowers; more usually called apices: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1819 I found the two anthera fastened to it, without filaments, and between them laid the style, the stigma having a small hook at the back to fasten it between the two anthera: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pl. II. ch. xiii. p. 444. 1830 The genuine anthera, which he [Jacquin] calls antheriferous sacs: LINDLEY, *Nat. Syst. Bot.*, p. 212.

**Anthony**. See *Saint Anthony*.

**anthos**, *sb.*: Gk. ἄνθος, = 'flower': old name of rosemary.

1543 of y<sup>e</sup> iuce of anthos: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxvii r<sup>o</sup>/2. — wormewoode, anthos, mugwoorte, calamynt .ana. m̄ i.: *ib.*, fol. cclxix r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**anthrax**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθραξ, = 'coal', 'carbuncle': carbuncle; also splenic fever in sheep and cattle and the carbuncular disease caught by mankind from animals so affected.

1398 enoynte therwyth the sore place/For yf the Tryacle be pressed, and it be a very Antrax, the Tryacle shall draw out the matere that is drye and venomous: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, vii. lix. sig. r vii v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1627 defendeth a body from Antrax/that be the great yll fauoured blaynes of the pestylence: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cccxvi. sig. P iv r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1643 whyche ye shall stampe together and incorporate them and laye them vpon the carbuncle or anthrax: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxii r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1663 What is *Anthrax*?...That same which we cal *Carbunculus* and is an vicerous tumor: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 23 r<sup>o</sup>.

**anthrōpomorphōsis**, *sb.*: badly coined fr. Late Gk. ἀνθρωπομορφόειν, = 'to represent in man's shape': description in terms applicable to mankind, personification in human shape or character. If such a word were wanted, it should be *anthropomorphosia*, -sy, but the earlier *anthropomorphism* suffices.

**anthrōpopath(e)ia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθρωποπάθεια, = 'humanity': ascription (to deity) of the feelings (πάθη) of man (ἄνθρωπος). Anglicised in 17 c. as *anthropopathie*.

1578 He bringeth in God speaking after the manner of men, by a figure called *Anthropopathia*: TIMMER, *Calvin on Gen.*, 176. [N. E. D.] 1680 But I rather think it is an *anthropopathia*, or usual figure in speech by which the Spirit of God stoops to the imbecility of our understandings: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 493 (1799). 1684 A smell is here attributed to God by an *Ανθρωποπαθεια*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 542 (1865).

**\*anthrōpophagi**, *sb. pl. (sing. anthrōpophagus)*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀνθρωποφάγοι: man-eaters, cannibals. Anglicised as *anthropophagy*, *anthropophague*.

1552 Histories make mention of a people called anthropophagi, men-eaters: B. GILPIN, *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.* [T.] 1555 In this Iland also are people called *Anthropophagi*, which are wont to eate mens fleshe: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 23 (Arber, 1885). 1644 Then are they kin to the *Anthropophagi* and *Cannibals*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 33. 1600 the inhabitants...being for the most part *Anthropophagi*, or men eaters: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 19. 1602 was a crueller death then to haue bene torne in peeces and eaten vp aliue amongst *Anthropophagies*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 339. — The very *Cannibals* and *Anthropophagies*: *ib.*, p. 83. 1604 And of the *Cannibals* that each others eate, | The *Anthropophague* [for *gie*], and men whose heads | Grew beneath their shoulders: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 144 (1623). 1621 to devour houses and towns, or as those anthropophagi, to eat one another: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 53 (1827). 1625 B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, III. i. p. 42 (1631). 1642 Nay further, we are what we all abhor, *Anthropophagi* and *Cannibals*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 379 (1852). 1665 *Ichthyophagi*...more properly [called] *Anthropophagi*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 17 (1677). 1665 an *Anthropophagus* or *Indian Man-eater*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ee 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1673 *Giants* and *Anthropophagi*: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, Ded., Wks., Vol. I. p. 515 (1701). 1674 the danger of associating with these *Anthropo-phagi* or *Man-Eaters* [*Bully-Rooks*]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 9. 1829 Would he not suppose that the General Government was some foreign myriad, of the family of the *Anthropophagi*, with a Napoleon at their head: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. v. p. 289/1.

**Antiano**: It. See *Anziano*.

**antibacchius**, *sb.*: Late Lat. for Gk. ὑποβάκχειος or παλιμ-βάκχειος: a reversed *bacchius* (*q. v.*), a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables followed or preceded by a short syllable, as *archdeacon*, *reform-league*.

1589 the *molossus* spends all three parts of his race slowly and egally. *Bacchius* his first swiftly, and two last parts slowly. The *tribrachus* all his three parts swiftly: the *antibacchius* his two first partes slowly, his last and third swiftly: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. iii. p. 83 (1869). 1855 The three Paonic feet are, the *Creticus* ∟ ∟ ∟, the *Bacchius* ∟ ∟ ∟, and the *Antibacchius* ∟ ∟ ∟: L. SCHMITZ, *Tr. Zumpt's Lat. Grammar*, p. 552 (4th Ed.).

[The prefix *anti-* is for Gk. ἀντι, = 'against', 'counter', 'opposite to', 'opposed to'. In Eng. compounds, *anti-* means 'opposed to', with the idea of 'opposing personator of', as in *antichrist* (*q. v.*), or 'pretending rival of', as in *antipope*, *anti-Cesar*; 'the opposite to' as in *anticlimax*, *anti-wit*; 'placed opposite to', as in *antichorus*; 'in contrast with', as in *antimasque*; more usually, 'opposed to', forming attributive compounds or compounds with various formative endings, as *anti-slavery*, *anti-Semitic*, *anti-tobacconist*, *anti-supernaturalism*. All compounds with *anti-* of English origin except *antipope* are later than 1600. The earlier *antibacchius*, -*Christ*, -*chthon(es)*, -*dote*, -*metabole*, -*nomy*, -*pape*, -*peristasis*, -*phon*, -*phony*, -*phrasis*, -*podes*, -*rrhinum*, -*spase*, -*strophe*, -*thesis*, -*theton*, are of Lat., Gk., or Fr. origin. In words borrowed fr. It., *anti-* may be fr. Lat. *ante* (*q. v.*).]



**antic** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *antico*, = 'antique', used in the sense of It. *grottesca*, = 'grotesque work'.

*I. adj.*: 1. (of works of art and architecture), in fantastic style, grotesque.

1548 At the nether ende were two broad arches upon thre antike pillars all of gold: HALL, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 18. [Trench] 1679 the antike and excellent workmanship of them [plate]: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 924 (1612). 1602 he could not then have any colour to set out bookes, or antike shewes...or to blaze it abroad in all nations: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 151. bef. 1658 As Temples use to have their Porches wrought | With *Sphinxes*, Creatures of an Antick draught: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 48 (1687). 1832 The antic and spiry pinnacles closed the strait: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXXII. p. 983.

*I. adj.*: 2. (generally), fantastic, absurd, grotesque, distorted.

1579 tumblers, antike dancers, iuglers: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 920 (1612). 1591 Thou antic death, which laughst us here to scorn: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 7. 18. 1610 They fell sodainly into an antike dance, full of gesture: B. JONSON, *Masque of Oberon*, Wks., p. 980 (1616). 1632 Pomp, and Feast, and Revelry, | With Mask and antique Pageantry: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 128. 1678 We make our selves fools to disport our selves, | And vary a thousand antick ugly shapes: SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 27. 1682 our antic sights and pageantry | Which English idiots run in crowds to see: DRYDEN, *Medal*, i.

*II. sb.*: 1. fantastic tracery or sculpture, a fantastic figure or face.

1537 An antick deaurate with letters argentine: W. HOLME, *Fall Rob.*, 40. 1567 Antiques or gargailles are devised by Painters: T. WILSON, *Art of Log.*, fol. 74<sup>ro</sup>. 1583 with birds, beastes, and Antiques purtraied all ouer in sumptuous sorte: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 29<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 devised to imbosse them outwards with mens heades much greater then the life; and other strange antiques: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 110. 1625 Satyres, Baboons, Wilde-Men, Antiques, Beasts, Sprites: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871).

*II. sb.*: 2. odd, ridiculous postures, gestures, tricks.

1629 In sothe it maketh me to laugh, to see y<sup>e</sup> merry Antiques of M. More: FOXE, in *Supplic.*, Introduct., 9 (1871). [N.E.D.] 1602 so readie a double diligent to send abroad his fibrooters and flying out censures and inhibitions against other words and writings, in discovering these Antikes in their right colours: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 100.

*II. sb.*: 3. a grotesque pageant, theatrical display, or dance.

1645 As it were menne that shoulde daunce antiques: R. ASCHAM, *Taxoph.*, p. 247 (1868). 1589 this Anticke of Grooms: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 163. 1602 then imagine that you see so many puppets dancing the antike, with sundry ptishes, face-makings: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 16. 1616—7 The queen's musicians...made her a kind of masque, or antic, at Somerset House: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 460 (1848).

*II. sb.*: 4. an actor of a grotesque part, a buffoon, a merry-andrew.

1564 Thou wearest me...sometime lyke a Royster, sometime like a Souldiour, sometime lyke an Antique: CAP, in Thynne's *Animadv.*, App., 130. [N.E.D.] 1608 *Cup.* Well done Antiques: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 938 (1616). 1671 Jugglers and dancers, antics, mummers, mimics: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1325.

[*Antic* became confused with *antique*, but in the above senses is a distinct word. The grotesque style in art was ascribed to the remains of antique art in Italy.]

anti-Cæsar. See **Caesar**.

**anticaglia**, *sb.*: It.: an antique, an object of antique art.

**anticamera**, *sb.*: It.: ante-chamber. See **camera**.

1625 Chambers, Bed-chamber, *Anticamera*, and *Recamera*, ioyning to it: BACON, *Ess.*, lv. p. 552 (1871). bef. 1670 the Great Seal, and the Keeper of it, waited two Hours in the Anti-Camera, and was sent Home without the Civility of Admission: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 211, p. 205 (1693).

**Antichrist**: Eng. fr. Eccl. Gk. Ἀντίχριστος: the title of the antagonist of Christ expected in the primitive times of the Church to appear as an incarnation of evil, and often alluded to in all subsequent ages, some having designated the Papacy as Antichrist. Also, an opponent of Christ.

bef. 1300 Nu sal yee her, i wil you rede, Hu þat antecrist [v. l. antecrist] sal brede: *Cursor Mundi*, 22006. bef. 1400 My litle sones, the laste our is; and as þe han herd, that antecrist cometh, now many antecristis ben maad: Wycliffite Bible, 1 John, ii. 18. — This is antecrist, that denyeth the fadir, and the sone: *ib.*, 22. — For many disseyuers wenten out in to the world, which knouelechen not that Jhesu Crist hath come in fleisch; this is a disseyuere and antecrist: — 2 John, 7. 1611 yee haue heard that Antichrist shall come, euen now are there many Antichrists: Bible, 1 John, ii. 18.

**Antichthon**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀντίχθων (*adj.*, sc. γῆ): a counter-Earth, supposed by the Pythagoreans to be situated on the opposite side of the sun.

1684 [See **antichthonos**, 1]. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1843 they asserted that there was an *antichthon* or counter-earth, on the other side of the sun, invisible to us: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1856).

**antichthonos**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. ἀντίχθονες.

1. the supposed inhabitants of the Pythagorean **Antichthon**.

1684 this Opposite Earth being call'd by them *Antichthon*, and its Inhabitants *Antichthonos*: T. BURNET, *Theor. Earth*, Bk. II. p. 255.

2. inhabitants of an opposite hemisphere; more strictly **antipodes** (*q. v.*).

1554 They haue lyke tymes of the yere, but yet not at one time our *Antichthonos* doth dwell in the one, and we in the other: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D iv<sup>ro</sup>. 1575 We are the lesse moued to wonder at the *Antipodes* or *Antichthonos*: J. TURLERUS, *Traveller*, p. 33. 1665 such as be to us *Perieci* be *Anteci* to our *Antichthonos*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). 1684 fixt their...*Antichthonos* beyond the Ocean: T. BURNET, *Theor. Earth*, Bk. II. p. 257.

**anticipator** (ˌ ɪ ɪ ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who anticipates; also written **anticipater**.

1598 *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator: FLORIO. 1837 His predecessors had been in his phrase, not interpreters, but anticipators of nature: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 411 (1877).

[From Eng. *anticipate*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *anticipare*, = 'to anticipate'.]

\***anticlimax** (ˌ ɪ ɪ ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀντι- (see **anti-bacchius**), and *climax* (*q. v.*): *Rhet.*: the reverse of a climax, an instance of  **bathos**, a descent from the fine or lofty in language to a mean or commonplace ending of a period, as in quot. fr. Pope; also *metaph.*, any descent contrasted with previous elevation.

1710 This is called by some an *anti-climax*, an instance of which we have in the tenth page: ADDISON, *Whig-Exam.*, No. 2, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 380 (1856). 1727 the ANTI-CLIMAX, where the second line drops quite short of the first... And thou Dalhousie the great God of War, | Lieutenant Colonel to the Earl of Mar: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 197 (1757).

**antico-moderno**, *phr.*: It.: modern-antique: signifying modern imitation of antique art or architecture.

1670 It is indeed a cheerful piece of Gothic building, or rather *antico moderno*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 54 (1872). 1748 the works of his [Pope Leo XI.] time, both in marble and bronze, are now called *Antico-Moderno*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 121, p. 272 (1774).

**Anticyra**: Gk. Ἀντικύρα: name of two coast towns in Ancient Greece, one in Phocis, the other in Thessaly, both celebrated for hellebore, which was supposed to benefit the insane. Hence Horace's *Naviget Anticyram*, Sat., II. 3, 166, 'let him take a voyage to Anticyra', i.e. 'he is mad'.

1621 Can all the hellebore in the Anticyra cure these men? No, sure, an acre of hellebore will not do it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 56 (1827). 1626 This foole shoulde have ben sent to *Anticyra* | (The Ile of Ellebore): B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 138 (1640). 1646 if, like *Zeno*, he shall walk about, and yet deny there is any motion in Nature, surely that man was constituted for *Anticyra*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 13 (1686). 1657 for whose rage also and *Cyclopean* fury there is no other reason why it should be sent to the Isle *Anticyra*, but...their ignorance: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 14.

\***antidote** (ˌ ɪ ɪ ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antidote*, or directly fr. Lat. *antidotum*, pl. *antidota*. The Lat. forms were frequent in 16, 17 cc. Often with *against*, *for*, *to*.

1. a counter-poison, a medicine given to counteract the effect of poison or disease.

1541 the summe of .xviij. Antydotes: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Si<sup>ro</sup>. 1563 the pryncipall of all Antidotes or counterpoisons is Mithridate and Triacle: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 27<sup>ro</sup>. 1563 giue the patient some antidotum or Alexipharmacum, agaynste venome bothe inwardly and outwardly: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 8<sup>ro</sup>. 1580 stronge poyson *Antidotum* being but chafed in the hand, pearceth at the last the hart, so love: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 271 (1866). 1580 It is the true Antidote against corsue venome: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 131<sup>ro</sup>. 1596 That where they bite it booteth not to weene | With salve, or antidote, or other mene: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. vi. 9. 1598 it [tobacco] makes an antidote: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). 1601 those Antidots which are given against poyson: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 56. 1619 the flesh of the biting Viper...can yeeld no Antidote: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiv. p. 320. 1627 But then againe, they may haue some *Antidotes* to saue themselves: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 916. 1646 the Work is to be embraced, as containing the first description of poysons and their antidotes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 24 (1686). bef. 1670 confected an Antidote for every Poyson: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 205, p. 199 (1693).

2. *metaph.* a preservative against the influence of anything evil, a remedy for evil.

1515 Some say...that to find the antidotum for this disease is impossible: In Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, II. viii. 241. [N.E.D.] 1580 Expecting my Letter... eyther as *Antidotum*, or as *Aconitum*: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 356 (1866). 1589 the eschewing of idleness an *Antidote* against fance: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 34 (1880). 1606 And with some sweet oblivious antidote |



Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff | Which weighs upon the heart : SHAKS., *Macb.*, v. 3, 43. 1623 requisite Antidotes against idleness to rouse vp industry: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 632 (1884). bef. 1658. I would not quote | The Name of *Scot* without an Antidote: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 37 (1687). 1676 There is no Antidote strong enough to repel the thought of future Judgment: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. I. § 2, p. 6. 1712 An Account of several Elixirs and Antidotes in your third Volume: *Spectator*, No. 548, Nov. 28, p. 779/1 (Morley). 1863 Antidote to the universal mania: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 229.

[French *antidote*, fr. Lat. *antidotum*, fr. Gk. *ἀντίδοτον*, = 'remedy', neut. of adj. *ἀντίδοτος*, = 'given against'.]

antigropelos (ㄟㄣㄟㄣ), sb. pl.: coined by or for a tradesman: water-proof leggings.

1848 The edge of a great fox-cover...some forty red coats and some four black...the surgeon of the Union in mackintosh and antigropelos: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. i. [Davies] 1876 Her brother had on his antigropelos, the utmost approach he possessed to a hunting equipment: G. ELIOT, *Dan Deronda*, ch. vii. [ib.]

anti-Kesar. See Caesar.

\*antimacassar, sb.: coined: a covering laid on chair-backs, sofas, &c.; named from the protection afforded against (*anti*-) Macassar (*q. v.*), a representative kind of hair-oil.

1854 Ethel makes for her uncle purses, guard-chains, anti-macassars, and the like beautiful and useful articles: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 222 (1879). 1864 laid her gently down in the state arm-chair, with its elaborately worked anti-macassar: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 99. 1879 a young maid is all the better for learning some robust virtues than maidenliness and not to move the antimacassars: J. H. EWING, *Tackanapes*, ch. iii. p. 19 (1884).

antimasque (ㄟㄣㄟ), sb.: Eng. fr. *anti*- (see *antibacchius*), and *masque* (*q. v.*): a foil or false masque directly opposed to the principal masque, a grotesque interlude in a masque.

1612 They meete and contend: then Mercurie, for his part brings forth an *anti-masque* all of spirits or divine natures: *Masque of the Inner Temple*. [Nares] 1615 The Antimasque, and their dance, two drummes, trumpets, and a confusion of martiall musique: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 1011 (1616). 1622 The first Antimasque for the SCENE: *ib.*, p. 81, Wks., Vol. II. (1640). — may be admitted, if not for a Masque, for an Antickmask: *ib.*, p. 84. 1623 They all dawnc but Fame, and make the first Antimasque: *ib.*, p. 96. 1625 Let Antimasques not be long: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871).

antimasquerade (ㄟㄣㄟㄣ), sb.: Eng. fr. *anti*- (see *antibacchius*), and *masquerade* (*q. v.*): antimasque.

1679 She order'd th' Antimasquerade, | (For his Reception) *aforesaid*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 178.

\*antimōnium, sb.: Late Lat. (? fr. Arab.): *Alch.* and *Med.*: gray antimony, trisulphide (sulphuret) of antimony, or black antimony (which is gray antimony calcined and powdered), the latter being sometimes called *burnt antimonium*, or *stibium* (*q. v.*), and is the same as *alcohol i.* The antimony of Mod. Chemistry, at first called *regulus of antimony*, is an elementary metallic substance classed with nitrogen, phosphorus, arsenic, &c. Anglicised in 15 c. as *antimony*.

1543 of Antymonium burned, of burned leade. ana.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxvi r<sup>o</sup>/2. — of antimony brought to poude: *ib.*, fol. cvii v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1558 gold foile...well fined with Antimonium: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 7 r<sup>o</sup>. 1569 of Antimonie: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 24. 1598 Antimonie a Mineral: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 442. 1601 Antimonie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 473. — antimonium: *ib.*, Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 366.

Antinous, a beautiful Bithynian youth of the Emperor Hadrian's court, the subject of many antique Roman portrait sculptures.

1816 this Antinous...has been likewise called Hercules imberbis: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 213. 1870 Am I an Antinous, to be loved as soon as seen? R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, i. 273.

antipape, sb.: Fr.: one called pope in opposition to the true pope, *esp.* a pope of Avignon during the great schism of the West. Anglicised as *antipope*, see last quot. fr. W. Watson, 1602.

1579 Interruption...by meanes of...Schismes and Antipapes: FULKE, *Conf. Sanders*, 570. [N. E. D.] 1602 sometimes with most infest warres, yea cruel deaths of the vanquished Antipapes, and perturbors of the Churches peace...set vp an Antipape, golden calfe, or Archpriest: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 200. — noted for an Antipope at least: *ib.*, p. 181.

antipasto, sb.: It.: a whet to the appetite before a meal, the *hors-d'œuvre* (*q. v.*) of modern menus; also *metaph.* a foretaste. Latinised and Anglicised as *antepast*, *metapast*.

1590 The first messe, or antepast as they call it...is some fine meate to urge them to have an appetite: Eng. Rom. Life, in *Harl. Misc.*, II. 182 (Malh.) [N. E. D.] 1621 An office is but an Antipast—it gets them an appetite to another office: DONNE, *Serm.*, lxx. 713. 1625 He vseth no salt at his Table, neither hath he any Antipasto; but immediately fals aboard the flesh: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1599.

antiperistasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντιπερίστασις*, = 'opposition or reaction of surrounding parts': the influence of circumstances in exciting opposition to or reaction against their effect, opposition to any surrounding force or influence, force of contrast. Sometimes in the phr. *per antiperistasin*, = 'by an antiperistasis'.

1597 That which is in the midst being furthest distant in place from these two Regions of heate are most distant in nature, that is, coldest, which is that they tearme colde or hot, *per antiperistasin*, that is inuironing you by contraries: BACON, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 148 (1871). 1598 the antiperistasis or repugnancie: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. IV. p. 160. 1600 CYNTHIAS presence...casteth such an antiperistasis about the place, that no heate of thine [Cupid's] will tarry with the patient: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 10, Wks., p. 261 (1616). 1601 which for being a persecuted Clergie should be the more unite as *per antiperistesis*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 14. 1602 you shall see...sufficient matter in confutation of things in the Antiperistasis to the first part of *Parsons Doleman*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 30. 1603 'Tis (doubt-less) this Antiperistasis | (Bear with the word: I hold it not amiss | 'T' adopt sometimes such strangers for our vse, | When Reason and necessity induce: | As namely, where our native Phrase doth want | A Word so force-full and significant) | Which makes the Fire seem to our sense and reason | Hotter in Winter than in Sommer season: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 38 (1608). 1603 EUDOXUS saith, that the priests of Aegypt assigne the cause hereof to the great raines and the Antiperistasis or contrarie course of seasons: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 833. 1619 like a little water sprinkled on a greater Fire, or a violent Winde on a vehement Flame (with I know not what Antiperistasis) rather vnite the forces, & make it burne more violently inward: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 605. 1628 the natural and genuine heate is by an Antiperistasis fortified: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § i. p. 3. 1640 In this chill plight...Yet by an Antiperistasis My inward heat more kindled is: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 315 (1647). 1642 per antiperistatin: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 17 (1869). 1657 Let your zeal (by a holy antiperistasis) then flame out and break out through all impediments: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, &c., Vol. IV. p. 553/1 (1868). 1673 the reason whereof they assigned to be an Antiperistasis, satisfying themselves with that, and seeking no further: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 367. 1684 water poured on lime sets it on fire by an antiperistasis: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1864). 1709 perhaps inflam'd by his Coldness, the Antiperistasis had really warm'd her: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 116 (2nd Ed.). 1837 he tells us, that in physics the energy with which a principle acts is often increased by the antiperistasis of its opposite: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 414 (1877).

antiphonal (ㄟㄣㄟ), sb. and adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *antiphonal*, adj.

1. sb.: an anthem-book, a book of antiphons.

1537 Item a wretyn masbooke and iij antiphonals: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 127 (1882). 16. to bring and deliver unto you all antiphonals, missals, grayles, processions: BURNET, *Hist. Reformed Records*, Pt. II. Bk. i. 47. [C. E. D.]

2. adj.: like antiphons, characterised by the alternate performance of two bodies of singers, responsive in sound; also *metaph.*

1719 Antiphonal singing was first brought into the Church of Milan, in imitation of the custom of the Eastern churches: BINGHAM, *Chr. Antiq.*, Vol. v. p. 13 (1855). [C. E. D.]

antiphrasis, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντιφρασις*, = 'the designation of evil things by words of good import', *lit.* 'expression by the contrary': *Rhet.*: the use of words in the opposite sense to that which they properly bear.

1533 The figure of irony or antiphrasis: MORE, *Debell. Salem*, v. Wks., 939/1 (1557). [N. E. D.] 1567 y<sup>e</sup> figure Antiphrasis, which is when a word hath a contrary signification: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 91 r<sup>o</sup>. 1584 the figure Antiphrasis, when a word importeth a contrarie meaning to that which it commonlie hath: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. vii. p. 371. 1596 For howsoever in their commonwealth, which they delineate according to the guiltines of their owne feeling & gouernment, or their *Philopater*, which name they giue themselves by a figure called Antiphrasis: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 80. 1628 Those little Birds, which by an Antiphrasis, are called Oxen: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § iv. p. 62. 1662 And, as it proved now to the defeated Israelites, by antiphrasis, as Mare Pacificum, which is out of measure troublesome and dangerous: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. i Sam.*, iv. I, Vol. I. p. 420/1 (1867). — And blessed God, for cursed, by an euphemismus or antiphrasis: — *Com. Job*, I. 5, Vol. II. p. 157/1. 1693 they are that in truth, which the world in Favour and Fashion (or rather by an Antiphrasis) is pleased to call them: SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 47.

\*antipodēs, sb. pl.: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντίποδες*, pl. of *ἀντίπους*, adj., = 'with the feet opposite'. The *sing.* antipod(e) (ㄟㄣㄟ) is Eng. fr. Lat. pl.; antipos is fr. *ἀντίπους* and should be antipus.

1. those who are on opposite sides of the earth; also with suppression of the reciprocity, those who are on the opposite side of the earth to ourselves. The Classical usage.

1398 And fables telle y<sup>e</sup> there be yonde ben the Antipodes. men y<sup>e</sup> haue theyr fete ayenst our fete as Ysidre sayth: TREvisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, xv. lii. 1555 Spayne hath deserved greate prayse in these owre daayes, in that it hath made known unto us soo many thousands of Antipodes, which leye hyd before and unknown to owre forefathers: R. EDEN, Tr. *Anglerius' Decades*, I. 10, fol. 49 r<sup>o</sup>. — the Spanyardes are Antipodes to the Indians, and the Indians in lyke maner to the Spanyardes: — *Newe India*, p. 10 (Arber, 1885). 1594 Yet with



his (i.e. the Sun's) light th' *Antipodes* be blest: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, and Decad., No. 3 (1818). 1596 We should hold day with the Antipodes, | If you would walke in absence of the sunne: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 1, 127. 1600 when the Sunne setteth to them vnder the Equinoctiall, it goeth very deepe and lowe vnder their Horizon, almost euen to their *Antipodes*, whereby their twilights are very short: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 50. 1601 It hath bene... thought... that Taprobane was a second world, in such sort as many have taken it to be the place of the Antipodes, and called it, The Antichthon world: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 129. 1602 amongst the Indians, Antipodies, and new found world: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1603 affirme not they that there be antipodes dwelling opposit one unto another; and those sticking as it were to the sides of the earth with their heeles upward & their heads downward all arse verse: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 164. 1621 extend his fame to our Antipodes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 14, Vol. 1. p. 181 (1827). 1630 When *Phæbus* messenger the Cocke did crow, | Each morne when from his Antipods he rose: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ccc 3<sup>vo</sup>/1. bef. 1658 The *Antipodes* wear their Shoes on their Heads: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, III. p. 70 (1687). 1658 To keep our eyes open longer, were but to act our *Antipodes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 52 (1686). 1665 The *Antipodes* are such as be feet to feet, a precise straight line passing thorow the Center from one side to another: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

1. *a. metaph.* opposite in some particular which suggests the geographical sense, such as 'treading opposite', 'turning night into day'.

1605 He will neuer be one of the Antipodes, to tread opposite to the present world: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, l. 9. [N.E.D.] 1642 Christians were forced to be Antipodes to other men, so that when it was night with others, it was day with them: FULLER, *Holy & Prof. State*, l. ii. 32. [ib.]

2. parts of the earth diametrically opposite to each other, a part of the earth diametrically opposite to another part.

1611 strike it through the center, to the *Antipodes*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, v. 6, *Wks.*, p. 762 (1616). 1640 That is th' *Antipodes* of England. | The people there are contrary to us: R. BROME, *Antip.*, l. 6, sig. C 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1642 from the remotest parts of the Earth...yea from the very *Antipods*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 33 (1869). 1883 We are starting for the Antipodes: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 249.

### 3. [sundry extensions of meaning.]

bef. 1658 Or had I *Cacus* trick to make my Rhimes | Their own *Antipodes*, and track the times: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 50 (1687). — There court the *Bittern* and the *Pelican*, | Those *Airy Antipodes* to the Tents of Men: *ib.*, p. 247. 1676 as soon as it has spid'd its Prey, as suppose upon a Table, it will crawl underneath till it arrive to the Antipodes of the Fly, which it discovers by sometimes peeping up: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, III. p. 43. 1681 the *Salmon-Fishers*...like *Antipodes* in Shoes, | Have shod their Heads in their Canoes: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 103.

### 4. *metaph.* the exact opposite.

[1593 Thou art as opposite to euery good, | As the *Antipodes* are vnto vs: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 135.] 1621 Antipodes to Christians, that scoffe at all religion: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 548 (1827). 1630 But from these Antipodes to goodness, by their Antithesis to nature, I appeal to my conscience, which is a witness to me that can neither accuse or condemne me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 1<sup>ro</sup>. 1631 A Zealous Brother...is an antipode to all church government: BRATHWAIT, *Whimzies*, 115. [N.E.D.] 1646 more differing in disposition, affections and interests, being herein right Antipodes one to the other: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 32. bef. 1658 How different be | The Pristine and the Modern Policy? | Have Ages their Antipodes? Yet still | Close in the Propagation of ill: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 247 (1687). bef. 1768 I am half afraid of trusting my Harriot in the hands of a man whose character I too well know to be the antipodes of Harriot's: STERNE, *Letters*, No. cxxix. *Wks.*, p. 788/1 (1839). 1817 as if we were myself coming out in a work of humour, which would, you know, be the antipodes of all my previous publications: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 350 (1832). 1819 I cannot better describe him than as the antipode to father Ambrogio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 185 (1820). 1822 In tale or history your Beggar is ever the just antipode to your King: C. LAMB, *Elia*, 1st Ser., p. 149 (1873). 1880 though but few years younger than her husband, she was the antipodes of him in this respect, that she was youth personified, the very type of girlhood: J. PAYN, *Confident Agent*, ch. i. p. 4.

Variants, *antipods*, *antipodies*.

**antiquarium**, *sb.*: Lat.: fr. *antiquarius*, *adj.*, = 'pertaining to antiquity'; a collection of antiquities, or a place where antiquities are kept.

1881 It is rather an antiquarium containing chiefly statuettes and coins: *Athenæum*, No. 2823, 747. [N.E.D.]

\***antique** ( *l. u.* ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antique*.

1. *adj.*: 1. ancient, belonging to old times, esp. to the Classical ages of Greece and Rome; dating from old times, venerable from age.

1546 and yet noe antique or grave writer once make rehearsal of them: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 107 (1846). 1590 The Antique ruins of the Romanes fall: SPENS., *F. Q.*, l. v. 49. — O! goodly usage of those antique tymes, | In which the sword was seruaut unto right: *ib.*, III. l. 13. 1600 An Antique picture, or some old counterfeit: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 212. bef. 1609 I see their antique pen would have express'd | Even such a beauty as you master now: SHAKS., *Son.*, cvl. 7. 1665 The Antick Romans, who...hated Digamy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1677).

1. *adj.*: 2. old-fashioned, archaic, antiquated, out of date, stale.

1549 dooeth it shew such an antike maiestee: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 24<sup>ro</sup>. 1600 O good old man, how well in thee appears | The constant service

of the antique world: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, II. 3, 57. bef. 1609 And your true rights be term'd a poet's rage | And stretched metre of an antique song: — *Son.*, xvii. 12.

1. *adj.*: 3. in the Classical style of Ancient Greece and Rome; hence, the antique = 'the Classical style'.

1644 The design is mixed, partly antique, partly modern: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 1. a person of ancient times: *Obs.*

II. *sb.*: 2. a work or relic of ancient art.

1530 If this antique were closed in golde, it were a goodly thynge: PALSGR., fol. cxc 2<sup>o</sup>/2. 1650 He led us into a stately chamber furnished...with... antiques in brass: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1872). 1829 The common antiques represent the most perfect forms and proportions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 245.

**antirrhinum**, -on, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντίρρινον*, = 'snap-dragon', *lit.* 'with a counterfeited snout' (*pis*, stem *ῥιν-*): name of a genus of plants including the Snap-dragons and Toad-flaxes, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*; the greater *a.* is popularly 'snap-dragon', the smaller *a.* (*A. Orlantium*) is a wild, creeping or trailing plant, popularly called *antirrhinum*.

1548 Antirrhinon is of two sortes, the one is described of Plinie with leaues lyke flax and the other of Dioscorides with the leaues of pimpinel. Plinies antirrhinon maye be called in English calfe snoute. The other maye be called brode calfe snoute: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1651 Antirrhinum is an herbe lyke vnto pympnel: — *Herb.*, sig. C vi 2<sup>o</sup>. 1678 The great Antirrhinum hath straight round stemmes...the great Antirrhinum...The small Antirrhinum: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 179. 1664 Sow Antirrhinum; or you may set it: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). 1767 double feverfew, antirrhinum, scarlet-lychnis: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 551 (1803). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**antiscii**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἀντίσκοι*, = 'casting shadows opposite ways': folk whose respective shadows fall at the same time in opposite directions. Such folk must be on opposite sides of the ecliptic (Dicts. say 'equator'), and on a Great Circle passing through the point in which the line joining the centres of the earth and the sun cuts the earth's surface. At noon the meridian is such a Great Circle, and so the term *antiscii* has been confined to folk who are on the same meridian.

**antiscion**, *pl. antiscia*, *sb.*: Late Gk. *ἀντίσκοιον*, *neut. of ἀντίσκιος*, *adj.*, = 'casting shadow the opposite way': *Astrol.*: title of signs of the Zodiac equidistant on opposite sides from Cancer and Capricorn.

1598 And whether they bee in signes beholding one another, or in signes commanding or obeying, or if one be in the *Antiscia* of the other, or in the *Neuena* or *Dodecatemoria* of the other: G. C., *Math. Phis.* (after F. Wither's *Tr. Dario's Astrolog.*), sig. B 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1647 the Antiscions of the Planets. The Antiscion Signes are those, which are of the same vertue and are equally distant from the first degree of the two Tropick Signes: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. xvi. p. 90.

**antistrophē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀντιστροφή*, = 'a counter-turning'.

1. [*orig.* the return movement of a Classical chorus (*q. v.*), from left to right, exactly answering in dance-rhythm to the previous turn (from the front across the orchestra) called *strophe* (*q. v.*).] A portion of a metrical composition exactly corresponding in rhythm to a former portion called the *strophē*.

1671 *Strophe*, *Antistrophe*, or *Epode*...were a kind of Stanza's fram'd only for the Musick then usd with the Chorus that sung: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, *Introd.* 1767 [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857). 1840 The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on the fine qualities of the departing Lady, like the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* of a Greek play: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 161 (1865). 1887 It is a pity to carry to such extremes a protest against the unsound presumption that strophe and antistrophe should correspond by syllables and quantities: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

2. a reversed position or relation.

1605 The latter branch...hath the same relation or antistrophe that the former hath: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, II. ix. § 3. [N.E.D.] 1611 *Antistrophe*, An Antistrophe; or alternall conversion of two things, which bee somewhat alike: COTGR.

3. *Rhet.* the figure of retort, **antistrophon**.

1625 The renewing of the Contract is a flat Antistrophe, and may truly be retorted upon the French: Tr. *Camden's Hist. Elis.*, 1. 99 (1688). [N.E.D.]

4. *Rhet.* and *Gram.* inversion of the relations of words.

1738 *Antistrophe* is a figure in grammar, whereby two terms or things, mutually dependent one on the other, are reciprocally converted. As if one should say, the master of the servant, and the servants of the master: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*



5. *Rhet.* the ending of several consecutive clauses with the same word.

1589 *Antistrophe*, or the Counter turne...two little ditties which our selues in our younger yeares played vpon the *Antistrophe*, for so is the figures name in Greeke: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 208 (1869). 1696 *Antistrophe*, *gr.* a Rhetorical Figure, namely, when several Members of a Sentence end all with the same word: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**antistrophon**, *sb.*: Gk. neut. of *adj.* ἀντίστροφος, = 'turned the opposite way': *Rhet.*: a retort, an argument of an opponent turned against him.

1611 But for the point wherein you touch vs...it is Antistrophon, and turneth a great deale better vpon you: SPEED, *Hist. Gl. Brit.*, IX. xxiv. 55. [N. E. D.] 1642 I turne his Antistrophon upon his owne head: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., 267 (1851). [*id.*]

\***antithesis**, *pl.* antithesēs, *sb.*: Gk. ἀντίθεσις.

1. *abstract.* the setting of one idea or expression against another so as to exhibit their opposition or dissimilarity.

1635 those antithesis and puttyng one contrary agenst another: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 17 (1883). 1603 The reversing of an objection by way of Antithesis may be placed, and carrieth with it a good grace: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 305. 1668 When he Writes the serious way, the highest flight of his fancy is some miserable Antithesis, or seeming Contradiction: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1701). 1755 his speech was set, and full of antithesis: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 484 (1857).

1 a. *metaph.* an opposition or contrariety, a contradistinction.

1603 in pursuing and prosecuting this Antithesis [= a statement of difference]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 83. 1603 Th' Antithesis of Blesed and Cursed States, | Subject to Good and Euill Magistrates: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 331 (1608). 1630 But from these Antipodes to goodness, by their Antithesis to nature, I appeale to my conscience, which is a witness to me that can neither accuse or condemne me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa i r°. 1654 the greatest Antithesis Nature, or Poetry ever found out: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 238. 1680 Here God is called the Father of Spirits, or of souls, and that in an emphatical antithesis, or contradistinction to our natural fathers who are called the fathers of our flesh, or bodies only: J. FLAVEL, *Soul of Man*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 515 (1799).

2. *concrete.* a clause or sentence set against another which precedes.

2 a. an instance of antithesis 1.

1635 Whence comes that elegant Antithesis in the Scripture, *Bee not drunke*, &c.: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 230. 1751 Tropes, figures, antitheses, epigrams: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 45, p. 193 (1774). 1755 but those antitheses [*sic*] were full of argument: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 484 (1857).

2 b. a counter-thesis (see *thesis*), a proposition stated in opposition to another proposition.

2 c. *metaph.* that which is opposite, contrary, contrasted; *catachrest.* a conjunction of contraries.

1678 Moreover Xenophanes looking upon the Deity, as the Cause of All things and above All things, placed it above Motion and Rest, and all those Antitheses of Inferiour Beings: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 380. 1709 the Antitheses of lonely dark and mournful Nights! MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 241 (2nd Ed.). bef. 1739 Now high, now low, now master up, now miss, | And he himself one vile Antithesis: POPE, *Prolog. to Satires*, 325, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 40 (1757). 1813 She is...a vile antithesis of a Methodist and a Tory: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 216 (1832). 1859 He was, as it were, the antithesis of my own nature: H. J. PRINCE, *Journal*, p. 273. 1886 The picture is...academicall, accomplished, artificial, and ornate. It is the antithesis of real and spontaneous art: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 10, p. 494/1.

**antitheton**, *pl.* antitheta, *sb.*: Gk. ἀντίθετον, neut. of *adj.* ἀντίθετος, = 'opposed'. Anglicised as *antithet*.

1. antithesis 1.

1579 a figure of Rhetoricke called Antitheton: which is, opposition: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 848 (1612). 1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 219 (1869).

2. an antithetic statement, an instance of antithesis 1; *less correctly*, an instance of antithesis 2 b.

1603 rhetoricall tropes and figures: to wit, his antitheta, consisting of contraries, his *parisa*, standing upon equall weight and measure of syllables, his *homooptata*, precisely observing the like termination: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 988. 1857 Equally true is the popular antithet, that misfortunes never come single: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi. p. 456 (1877).

**antoeci**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. ἀντοικοι, 'with opposed homes' (οἶκοι): folk who dwell at the same distance from the equator on opposite sides thereof; in Eng. use, limited to folk who dwell on the same meridian.

1646 the conditions of *Antaci*, *Paraci*, and *Antipodes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. II. p. 235 (1686). — therefore the trial hereof at a considerable interval, is best performed at the distance of the *Antaci*: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. III. p. 57. 1665 The *Antaci* are...opposite, but vary neither in Meridian nor æquidistance from the Horizon, respecting either Hemisphere: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

**antonomasia**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀντονομασία: the use of an epithet, appellative, patronymic or descriptive phrase instead of (*ἀντι*) a proper name (*ὄνομα*); or *vice versa* the use of a representative proper name instead of a title or descriptive phrase; also, loosely, the substitution of another designation for one which is more common and obvious.

1589 *Antonomasia*, or the Surnamer,...as he that would say: not king Philip of Spaine, but the Western king: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 192 (1869). 1612 were so great friends, as they were named for excellency & by *Antonomasia*, by al those that knew them, the two friends: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. vi. p. 343. 1672 *Smiting hammers are prepared for the bodies of fools*, for so the Scripture by *Antonomasia* calls the damned: Tr. J. E. Nieremberg's *Temp. & Etern.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 432. 1780 I shall borrow a few lines of this poem, which are mentioned in the Edda among the *Hringakeiti*, and that prove how far these poets went in their *Antonomasies*: Tr. Von Troil's *Lett. on Iceland*, p. 201 (2nd Ed.).

**antre**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *antre*, fr. Lat. *antrum*: a cave.

1604 Wherein of Antars vast, and Desarts idle, | Rough Quarries, Rocks, Hills, whose heads touch heauen, | It was my hint to speake: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3, 140 (1623).

**anus**, *sb.*: Lat.: the posterior orifice of the alimentary canal of animals.

1543 TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix v°/1. 1603 a Fistula in Ano [*abl.*]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 138. 1676 SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, III. p. 42. 1704 SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, Wks., p. 83/1 (1869). 1741 J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 229.

**Anziano**, *pl.* Anziani, *sb.*: It.: an elder, a magistrate. Anglicised as *Ancient* (*q. v.*).

1649 appointyng .xii. citizens...to gouerne the same [*citie* of Florence], namyng them *Antiani*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 142 r°. 1787 The Executive Power is composed of a Gonfaloniere, and nine Anziani, who together govern the Republic: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 428 (1805).

**Aonian**, belonging to Aonia (ἄων-) a district of Boeotia (*q. v.*) in which Mt. Helicon (*q. v.*) sacred to the Muses was situated. Hence *Aonian* = 'poetic', 'of poets', 'of poetry'.

1626 *Aonian band*, The Muses: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1667 That with no middle flight intends to soar | Above th' Aonian mount: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 15. 1742 above | Th' Aonian Mount: YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, IV. p. 61 (1773). 1743 And they are sure of bread who swink and moil; | But a fell tribe th' Aonian hive despoil: THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. ii.

\***aorta**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀορτή: since Aristotle's time ἀορτή (*aorta*) has been the name of the Great Artery, *i.e.* the undivided portion of the arterial duct which proceeds from the left ventricle of the human heart.

1578 the great Arterie, named Aorta: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 25 r°. 1621 that great artery called aorta: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 5, Vol. I. p. 26 (1827). 1667 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 25, p. 462. 1691 a large arterial Channel passing from the pulmonary Artery immediately into the Aorta, or great Artery: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 307 (1701). 1699 it's Diameter well near equalled that of the Aorta: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 65. 1787 A double set of aorta and vena cava would be as wonderful a deviation from the common course of nature: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 1070/1.

**aoull**, *sb.*: E. Turk. *aul*: a village, a collection of tents or huts.

1684 We entered each aoull [*village*] in the same style, sending goats and sheep flying: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv.*, ch. xxii. p. 231 (New York). — a place... where there is a very considerable aoull: *ib.*, ch. xxv. p. 282. 1884 one or two of the mounted young men are sent from the aul, or collection of tents: H. LANSDALL, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*.

**Ap**, common prefix forming Welsh surnames, meaning 'of', 'son of'. It often loses its vowel as in *Price*, *Pritchard*, *Pugh*.

1654 never troubling themselves to know, whether it were a younger Brothers, or Elders Building, leaving out the many *Aps* of its Pedigree: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 410. bef. 1668 It would tire a Welshman to reckon up how many *Aps* 'tis removed from an Anall: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 83 (1687). 1778 Rowland Lee, Bishop of Lichfield, and President of the Marches of Wales, in the reign of Henry VIII. sat at one of the Courts on a Welsh cause, and wearied with the quantity of *Aps* in the jury, directed that the panel should assume their last name, or that of their residence: and that Thomas ap Richard ap Howell ap Jevan Vychan should for the future be reduced to the poor dissyllable Mostyn, no doubt to the great mortification of many an antient line: PENNANT, *Tour in Wales*, Vol. I. p. 17 (80 Ed.).

**apage**, *interj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀπαγε: away! begone! avaunt! Used in reference to the rebuke to Satan, *Matt.*, iv. 10, ἀπαγε Σατανά, *Vulg.*, vade Satana.

1647 God's blessing be on that blessed heart...can entertain all wicked attempts and assaults with this *Apage* of our Saviour: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 34/2 (1868). 1866 There is no *apage* *Sathanas*! so potent as ridicule: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. III. (Halifax).

[Gk. ἀπαγε is strictly 2nd sing. imperat. of ἀπ-άγειν, = 'to lead away', 'carry off'.]



**apanage** (apanage), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apanage, appanage, appennage*.

1. provision for the maintenance of a younger son of a sovereign.

1605 Valois was but the Appanage...of Charles younger sonne to Philip the second: CAMDEN, *Rem.*, 97. [N. E. D.] bef. 1626 He became suitor for the earldom of Chester, a kind of appanage to Wales, and using to go to the king's son: BACON, [C. E. D.] 1818 The king's brother Charles...died suddenly in Guienne, which had finally been granted as his appanage: HALLAM, *Middle Ages*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1856). 1837 Molé has presented to the Chambers a *projet de loi* for an appanage for the Duc de Nemours, which is to consist of...certain forests in Normandy: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 112.

2. a dependency, a territory in a dependent relation to a state.

1807 Ireland...the most valuable appanage of our empire: SYD. SMITH, *Plymley's Lett.*, Wks., II. 166/2 (1859). [N. E. D.]

3. a specially appropriated possession, a natural or usual possession, advantage, accessory, attribute.

1663 One of the necessary Appanages of God's Omnipotency: SIR G. MACKENZIE, *Relig. Stoic*, v. 36 (1685). [N. E. D.] 1691—2 Public Employment and an active Life prefer'd to Solitude with all its Appanage: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. IV. p. 466 (Bliss, 1820). 1731 Had he thought it fit | That wealth should be the appanage of wit: SWIFT, [C. E. D.] 1828 more pleasure and less comfort seem the appanage of the French: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 282. 1836 The principal use of these imperial descendants seems to be the formation of a courtly appanage, to swell the Emperor's state: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 274. 1848 the legitimate appanage of novelist or poet: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Ded., p. iv. (3rd Ed.). 1852 And the famous Count de Lemos, the viceroy of Naples...kept, as an appanage to his viceroyalty, a poetical court: PRESCOTT, *Critic. Misc.*, p. 666 (1880).

Variants, 17 c.—19 c. *appanage*, 17 c. *appannage*, *appen-*  
*nage*, 19 c. sometimes pronounced as Fr.

**apathy** (apaty), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apathie*: insensibility to suffering, lack of emotion or passion, lack of interest in circumstances. With Stoics, absolute indifference to all vicissitudes of feeling or condition, perfect equanimity.

1603 the name of *Eupathies*, i. good affections and not of *Apathies*, that is to say, Impossibilities: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 74. 1709 Whence can come such an *Apathy*, such an Insipidity: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 138 (2nd Ed.).

[Ultimately fr. Gk. ἀπάθεια, = 'want of πάθος', see *pathos*.]

ἀπαξ εἰρημένον, *phr.*: Gk. Same sense as next *phr.*

ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, *pl. -μενα, phr.*: Gk.: *lit.* (anything) 'said once': a word or expression only found once in the extant records of a language.

1667 It is ἀπαξ λεγόμενον, read only here; and hence this variety of interpretations: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 472/1 (1868). 1801 [the book of Job's] very great antiquity, and uncommon sublimity of elevation, occasioning a greater number of ἀπαξ λεγόμενα, and expressions difficult to be understood: MAGGE, *Atonement & Sacrifice*, p. 154/1 (1845). 1845 In his lists he has omitted most of the ἀπαξ λεγόμενα: *Bibl. Sacra*, Vol. II. p. 388. 1882 The number of the ἀπαξ λεγόμενα is remarkable, and some of them are full of picturesqueness: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 236. 1887 One curious ἀπαξ λεγόμενον is σωαυτε (v. r. suate), which cannot well be, as explained in the glossary, the Old French *salveteit*, safety: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 3, p. 740/3.

**Apelles**, Ἀπελλῆς, a very celebrated Greek painter of the time of Alexander the Great; representative of consummate skill in pictorial art.

1590 In graving with Pygmalion to contend, | Or painting with Apelles, doubtless the end | Must be disgrace: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Ep. to the Stage, 1633, p. 143 (Dyce). 1599 O rare and excellent picture, though not altogether matching the skill of Apelles: HAKLUTT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. 659 (1809). 1603 Whom heer to paint doth little me behouee, | After so many rare Apelleses, | As in this Age our Albion nourishes: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 286 (1608). 1665 the roof imbosed with gold, and so exquisitely painted as if *Erseene* the *Apelles* of Persia had pencill'd it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1677). 1820 a celebrated painter of saints for Greek churches, the Apelles of his day: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 315.

**\*aperçu**, *sb.*: Fr.: sketch, rapid survey; estimate or discernment at first sight or on slight acquaintance; discovery.

1866 It is one of the most memorable of the striking *aperçus* which abound in Plato: MILL, *Dissert.*, Vol. III. p. 355 (1867). 1883 Elated with this brilliant *aperçu*, he immediately proceeds to argue: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 614. 1884 Lady Violet Greville again gives us one of her *aperçus* of present-day society, set as a novel: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Feb. 6, p. 6/1. 1887 It is simply commonplace whist strategy, such as no one having the least *aperçu* of the game could possibly avoid: R. A. PROCTOR, in *Longman's Mag.*, No. liv. Apr., p. 641.

**aperitive** (aperitive), *apertive* (aperitive), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aperitif*, Old Fr. *apertif*, fem. *-ive*: aperient, tending to open. Also as *sb.*: aperient medicine.

1540 the Oyle of Scorpions, *Petroleum*, or other apertiffic Oyle: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, p. 184 (1613). 1543 a bayne of thynges apertiuie or openyng ayde them: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv rō/2. — Some [tentes]

ben called apertiuie, bycause they kepe open the mouthe of the woundes, & sores: *ib.*, fol. cxliii vō/1.

**apersey**, *apersie*. See *a per se*.

**aperte**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *aperte*: military skill. *Obs.*

1470 Consyderyng well his knightly aperte: HARDING, *Chron.*, ccxviii. [N. E. D.]

**\*apex**, *pl. apicēs*, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a small rod at the top of a Roman *flamen's* cap. The *orig.* Lat. sense.

1603 Upon his head a hat of delicate wool, whose top ended in a cone, and was thence called *apex*: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 532/1 (1860).

2. the tip, top, point, peak, projection, sharp corner of anything; the vertex of a triangle, pyramid, or cone.

1601 They all have illumination from the holy ghost, as from a perpendicular Apex or Zenith over their heads: A. C., *Ans. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 79/2. 1672 curiously figur'd Planes, that terminated in a solid Angle or Apex: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 74. 1673 On his head he wears a Ducal Cap, called *il Corno*, because it hath an Apex or horn arising above the top of it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 187. 1826 the apex of the pyramid of his ambition was at length visible: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881). 1885 The domical head...may be seen at the eastern apex of the eyot: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 310/2.

2 a. *metaph.* the acme (*q. v.*), culminating point.

1641 Now...I am neere the Apex of this question: R. BROOKE, *Nat. Eng. Episc.*, 21. [N. E. D.]

3. *Bot.* an anthera (*q. v.*); any pointed portion of a plant.

1673 It hath a fine leaf, a small root...reddish stalks, an umbel of white flowers, to which succeed small round seeds with purple apices: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 136. 1691 the figure and number of the *stamina* and their apices, the figure of the *Stile* and Seed-vessel, and the number of Cells into which it is divided: — *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 113 (1701). 1693 Flowers serve to embrace and cherish the Fruit, while it is yet tender...for the Protection and Security of the Apices, which are no idle or useless Part: — *Three Discourses*, II. p. 124 (1713). 1741 and from their junctures or Bosoms (Arm-pits, the Author calls 'em) arise five *Stamina*...a Line high, with Apices: J. OZZEL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, p. 208. 1881 The clusters of roundish spore-cases, when ripened, give, by their light-brown hue, to the apex of the frond the appearance of a flower: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 83. — Opposite pairs of oblong blunt-pointed pinnules, and are terminated, at their apices, by single pinnules: *ib.*

4. *Philol.* a horn or projection on a Hebrew letter.

1652 Name but the time if you can, whenever right Reason did oppose one jot or apex of the word of God: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, ch. i. p. 6. 1657 there is not an apex whereon hangs not a mountain of sense, as the Rabbins use to say: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 151/2 (1868).

4 a. *metaph.* a tittle, minute point of anything written or spoken.

1635 The words...answer punctually and identically to every apex or tittle of St. Matthew's quotation: JACKSON, *Creed*, VIII. xxvii. Wks., VIII. 113. [N. E. D.]

**\*aphaeresis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀφαίρεσις, = 'a taking away': used by Lat. Grammarians for the removal of a letter or syllable from the beginning of a word as in Eng. *fence* for *defence*, *biliment* for *habiliment*, *censer* for *incenser* or *encenser*, *state* for *estate* (see *aphesis*).

1611 *Aphairese*, the figure Aphaeresis: COTGR. 1721 BAILEY.

**aphasia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. coinage fr. Gk. φάσις, = 'speech': used instead of *aphemia* or *alalia* to express 'loss of the faculty of speech' by M. Trousseau, 1864; properly, unintelligibility caused by unconscious omission or misuse of sounds or words, a state due to defective coordination of the nerves connected with the articulatory organs, distinguished from *aphemia*, physical inability to articulate, and *aphonia* (*q. v.*).

1868 I had at first adopted the name 'Aphemia' on M. Broca's authority, but I have now, on the authority of the *savants* I have named, substituted for it that of 'Aphasia': Tr. *Trousseau's Clin. Med.*, Vol. I. p. 218. [N. & Q.] 1886 This is the disease of aphasia, arising from a derangement in the organ of language: J. MCCOSH, *Psych.*, p. 104.

**aphelion**, **aphélium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. coinage by Kepler fr. Gk. ἀπο-, = 'away from', ἥλιος, = 'the sun': the point of a planet's orbit at which it is farthest from the sun, the opposite to *perihelion* (*q. v.*). Coined on the analogy of *apogee* (*q. v.*). Also used *metaph.*

1666 The apogœum of the sun or the aphelium of the earth ought to be about the 28th degree of Cancer: Tr. *Hobbes' Elem. Philos.*, 443 (1839). [N. E. D.] 1659 The Aphelia, and Nodes ought not to stand still (in rigour) but to move continually some small quantity: S. FOSTER, *De Instrumentis Plan.*, p. 43. 1666 not at present in the *Perihelium* of its Orbe, but nearer its *Aphelium*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 12, p. 240. 1721 BAILEY. 1812 Apogee, if the Sun be supposed to revolve, Aphelion, if the Earth: WOODHOUSE, *Astron.*, xix. 206.



apheemia. See aphasia.

**apheisis**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀφεσις, 'a letting go': recorded in N. E. D. as a term to express **aphaeresis** (*q. v.*), when an unaccented short vowel is lost at the beginning of a word.

1880 Suggested by DR. J. A. H. MURRAY in *Presid. Address Phil. Soc.*

**apheta**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. post-Classical Gk. ἀφῆτης, 'one who lets off' (an engine for throwing missiles), also applied to heavenly bodies: *Astrol.*: the giver of life in a nativity.

1603 [See **anareta**]. 1647 You may always import a danger of death, when you find the Apheta come to the hostill Beams of the killing Planet: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. clvi. p. 650. 1721 BAILEY. 1819 When...a number of planets are so situated that it seems doubtful which is the Apheta: J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.*

\***aphis**, *pl. aphides*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the name given by Linnaeus to the various species of plant-lice. They are extremely prolific, multiplying in winged and wingless generations alternately by **metagenesis** and **parthenogenesis**. They produce honey-dew.

1771 On the peach and nectarine indeed the Aphides are the same, nor do I find on these trees more than one sort: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXI. p. 183. 1883 eyes whose eagle glance not so much as an aphid could escape: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 32.

\***aphōnia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀφῳνία, 'speechlessness': loss of voice, voicelessness; *i.e.* inability to emit vocal sound through the larynx, generally due to disease or obstruction of the vocal chords; not to be confused with **apheemia** or failure of the articulatory organs. Sometimes in 19 c. Anglicised as **aphony**.

1779 A violent convulsive disease, somewhat similar to the above, though, if I recollect right, not attended with the **aphonia**, was successfully treated in the same way by DR. WATSON: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXIX. i. p. 5.

\***aphorism** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aphorisme*, *afforisme*.

1. a concise statement of a scientific principle; *orig.* one of the medical **Aphorisms** of Hippocrates.

1528 as is sayde in the foresayde *aphorisme*: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. T i v°. — as Hippocrates saith in y<sup>e</sup> above allegat *aphorisme*: *ib.*, sig. E i v°. 1541 as Ipcoras sayth in his *Aphorismes*: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. A ii v°. — of this vtylyte Arnoide of vylle maketh an *aphorisme*: *ib.*, sig. P i v°. 1543 Thus *Aphorisme* is trewe in holowe vicerres, and in vicerres caused of colde exitures: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxiii r<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup>. 1548 Galen, in the *aphorisme* of Ipcoces, saying: *Oportet seipsum non solum*: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 5 (1626). 1584 But in a sicknesse that will ende within three or four dayes, we should vse a dyet which GALEN calleth in his commentarie vpon the foresaide *Aphorisme*, *Summe tenuis victus*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 173. 1620 On the Medicine of the Mind, wherein applying the *Aphorisms* which are written for the health and cure of the Body: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc.* Trent, p. xl. (1676). 1621 their [astrologers'] *aphorismes* are to be read in Albubator, Pontanus, Skoner, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 429 (1827). 1628 his discourse is all *Aphorismes*, though his reading be onely Alexis of Piemont: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 25 (1868).

2. a pithy saying, a sententious utterance, a maxim.

1589 certaine *Aphorismes* that *Awarreon* had pend downe as principles of loues follies: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 24 (1880). 1601 that notable *Aphorisme*, worthe to bee kept and observed as a diuine Oracle: HOLLAND, *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 583. 1609 this *Aphorisme* was set downe, That if such a fire-light were seene in the skie, there ought no battaille be fought, nor any such matter attempted: — Tr. Marc., Bk. 25, p. 263. 1642 'tis an olde *Aphorisme*, Oderunt omnes, quem metuunt: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 37 (1869). 1646 though sometimes they are flattered with that *Aphorism*, will hardly believe, The voice of the People to be the voice of God: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 8 (1686). 1870 the law of the empire is concluded in the Roman *aphorism*, quod Principi placuit, legis habet vigorem: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xviii. p. 343.

[From Late Lat. *aphorismus*, *aforismus*, fr. Gk. ἀφορισμός, = 'a definition'.]

\***Aphroditē**: Gk. Ἀφροδίτη: the goddess of beauty of Gk. Mythol., the Lat. **Venus** (*q. v.*), mother of Love (**Eros**, Ἔρως, Lat. **Cupido**), said to have been born from the foam (ἀφρός) of the sea. Hence **aphrodisiac(al)**, = 'tending to cause venereal excitement'.

bef. 1658 A Medal where grim Mars turn right, | Proves a smiling Aphrodite [*sic*]: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687). 1819 He followed me to those temples where Aphrodite wears no veil, in order to preach to me decency: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 148 (1820). 1854 we would acknowledge the Sovereign Loveliness, and adjure the Divine Aphroditē: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 240 (1879).

[Probably corrupted from some form of the Semitic name *Ishtar* or *Ashtoreth*.]

**apices jūris non est jus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: law is not minute points of law.

1641 It was well said in the law that *apices juris non est jus*: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, &c., Vol. IV. p. 723/1 (1868).

**apices rerum**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'tops of things'; see **apex**.

1693 These are the *Apices Rerum* the tops and summs the very spirit and life of Things extracted and abridged: SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 173.

**Apicius**, a celebrated Roman gourmand of the time of Augustus and Tiberius. Hence **Apician**, *adj.*, expressing the idea of dainty and costly fare.

1621 what Fagos, Epicures, Apicios, Helioagabos our times afford: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 104 (1827). — those Apician tricks, and perfumed dishes: *ib.*, Subs. 1, p. 103.

\***aplomb**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. perpendicularity, equilibrium, steadiness.

1776 assured me that he equalled Slingsby in his à plomb, or neatness of keeping time: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 73 (4th Ed.). 1847 what an entrechat! Oh, what a bound! Then with what an *aplomb* he comes down to the ground! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 476 (1865). 1864 His house of cards... stood... with an *aplomb* that promises fairly: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 50.

2. assurance, self-possession, undisturbed mien.

1837 he wanted the ease and *aplomb* of one accustomed to live with his equals: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 45. 1854 She carried her little head with an *aplomb* and gravity which amused some of us: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879). 1856 He has that *aplomb*, which results from a good adjustment of the moral and physical nature, and the obedience of all the powers to the will; as if the axes of his eyes were united to his backbone: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1866). — Men of *aplomb* and reserves: *ib.*, viii. p. 60.

[From Fr. *à plomb*, = 'according to the plummet'.]

**apocatastasis**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀποκατάστασις, 'return to the same positions', of heavenly bodies; hence, in Late Gk., 'complete restoration': restitution, renovation, return to a prior state. In Theology the 'restoration' of the creature through the work of redemption, generally used in connection with the Origenistic doctrine of the final salvation and restitution of all creatures (*apocatastasis pantōn*).

1678 they supposing this Revolution or Apocatastasis of Souls, to be made in no less space than that of Three Thousand years: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 313. 1885 in the glorious apocatastasis, or restitution of all things: H. MACMILLAN, *Sabbath in the Fields*, p. 216 (5th Ed.).

**apocopē**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀποκοπή: *Gram.*: 'a cutting-off' of the last syllable or letter of a word; when it is dropped usually or before a consonant, not merely by elision; as in Eng. *eight* for Mid. Eng. *eighte* (Old Eng. *eahta*), *game* for *gamen*.

1591 Apocope...as for *vamos nos*, they say *vamonos*: PERCIVALL, *Sf. Dict.*, sig. B ij v°. [N. E. D.] 1721 BAILEY.

\***apocrypha**, *adj.* and *sb.* (properly *pl.* with sing. **apocryphon**, -um): Late Lat. neut. pl. of *apocryphus*, fr. Gk. ἀπόκρυφος, 'hidden away', 'obscure', in Eccl. Gk. 'spurious', 'uncanonical'.

1. *adj.*: of unknown authorship, not genuine, unauthorised, uncanonical.

abt. 1425 the iij. and liij<sup>th</sup>. book of Esdre than ben apocripha, that is, not of autorite of bileue: Wycliffite *Prol. to Old Test.*, p. 2 (1850). 1584 'The Penaus of Adam' be cleped Apocryphum, which is to say, whanne the mater is in doute, or ellis whan men knowe not who mad the book: CAPGRAVE, *Chron.*, 7. [N. E. D.] 1589 many other thinges more, the which I do leaue out for that I do take it *apocrypha*: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1854). 1625 Saint Augustine complaines of such *Apocrypha* Scriptures amongst the *Manichoes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 55. 1662 Time was when truth eclipsed in darkness lay, | As if all Scripture were Apocrypha: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. xi. (1867).

2. *sb.*: a writing or book of unknown authorship or doubtful genuineness, with *pl. apocryphas*, *apocryphaes*, also as *pl.* in the same sense; rarely, in sing. form *apocryphon*, -um. As collective sing., the uncanonical books of the Eng. Version of the Old Testament.

bef. 1400 first among the Apogrophase, that is among the thinges whos autor is not knowun of al holi church: Wycliffite *Bible*, *Prol.* 1 Kings (1850). 1584 he hath added the Apocrypha: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xi. ch. xi. p. 200. 1588 That no Byble should be bounde without the Apocripha: *Marprel. Epist.*, 34 (Arber). 1589 that I be excluded from your curtesie, like *Apocrypha* from your Bibles: T. NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 18 (1880). 1645 This is no Apocrypha, though the book of Maccabees doe only sample this story: *Merc. Acad.*, p. 32. 1646 the *Apocrypha* of Esdras: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. viii. p. 257 (1686). bef. 1658 a Nest | Of young *Apocryphas*, the fashion | Of a new mental Reservation: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 26 (1687). 1881 The presence of an apocryphon in a Christian MS.: W. R. SMITH, *Old Test. in Jew. Ch.*, v. 27. [N. E. D.]

2 a. *sb.* used attrib.

1641 The Apocrypha writers...are yet but cold, and even barbarous, in comparison: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 706/1 (1868).



2 *b.* secrets; in original sense of the Gk. adj.

1839 Every man's life has its apocrypha; Mine has, at least: BAILEY, *Festus*, viii. 80 (1848). [N. E. D.]

Variant, 15 c. *apographa*.

**apodiabolōsis**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk.: relegation to the rank of devil; the correlative of **apotheosis** (*q. v.*).

1827 The apotheosis of the Middle Ages, and the apodiabolosis of the Reformation and its effects: HARR, *Guesses*, 162 (1859). [N. E. D.]

[Coined fr. Gk. *διάβολος*, = 'devil'; on the analogy of *apotheosis*.]

**apodixis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀπόδειξις*: demonstration, clear proof.

bef. 1623 If he had not afterwards given an apodixis in the battle, upon what platform he had projected and raised that hope: BUCK, *Rich. III.*, 60. [T.]

**apodosis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀπόδοσις*, *lit.* 'a giving back': a consequent proposition answering to an antecedent proposition called **protasis** (*q. v.*); *esp.* the clause of a conditional sentence which conveys the result of the fulfilment of the condition proposed in the other clause, *vis.* the protasis. Also, used by divines for the application of a parable.

1657 Here beginneth the *apodosis* or application of the parable: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 597/1 (1868). 1671 and in his *apodosis* more openly intimating, man's sleep should be only till the heavens were no more: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 224 (1834). 1696 This is the sum of the parable; and the *apodosis*, the meaning of it, is this: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 385 (1865). 1721 BAILEY. 1888 In such cases the apodosis expresses a result of the fulfilment of the condition, which result is regarded not as certain, but as possible or probable: *Athenæum*, Jan. 21, p. 84/1.

**apodytērion**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀποδυτήριον*: an undressing-room in a Greek or Roman bathing-house or place of exercise; a room for unrobing or robing.

1600 They had other roumes also called Apodyteria, wherein they that were to goe into the bath, put off their cloths and laid them by: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. xxv.), p. 138a. 1695 going out of the Convocation house into the Apodyterium: WOOD, *Life*, Vol. I. p. cxii. (Bliss, 1813). 1886 It represents the interior of a Roman *apodytērion* or dressing-room attached to a great bath: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 334/2.

**apogee** (∠ ∠ ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apogée*, also Lat. *apogaeum*, **apogaeon**, *pl.* **apogaeae**, fr. Gk. *τὸ ἀπὸ γαίον* (*sc.* *διάστημα*), in Ptolemy = 'the greatest distance of a planet from the earth'.

1. the point of orbit at which there is the greatest distance of the moon, a planet, or the sun (when the earth is in **aphelion**, *q. v.*) from the earth.

1594 His [the moon's] slow motion is when he is in the point called Auge or Apogee: BLANDEVILL, III. i. viii. 287. 1603 What *Epicycle* meaneth, and *Con-centrik*, | With *Apogē*, *Perigē*, and *Eccentrik*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columns, p. 393 (1608). 1603 Doe not the planettes retainne their owne qualities still in *Apogee*, which they haue in *Perigio*? C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 504. — *apogaeum*: *ib.*, p. 380.

1 *a.* *metaph.* the uttermost point.

1640 When I was hid in my Apogee: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 6, p. 81 (1647).

2. the greatest apparent altitude of the sun, reached at noon on the longest day of the year.

1646 the *Apogeeum* or highest point (which happeneth in *Cancer*): SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. v. p. 242 (1686).

2 *a.* *metaph.* the highest point, summit, climax.

1640 she doth ascend | Unto her circles ancient *Apogee*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. ii. 12, p. 142 (1647). 1864 Cambridge's, in 1836, was at the apogee of its popularity and renown: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 204. 1865 Started for Paris to see the Great Exhibition. Paris is now at the apogee of its magnificence, and is the wonder of the world: LORD MALMESBURY, *Memoirs*, Vol. II. p. 338 (1884).

**apokatastasis**: Gk. See **apocatastasis**.

**Apollinaris** water: mineral water from the Apollinaris Brunnen near Remagen on the Rhine, advertised in England about 1879.

**Apollo**, the sun-god of Greek Mythology, hence, by *metonymy*, the sun; also the god of prophecy, music, and poetry. Representative of youthful manly beauty of the highest type.

1590 Apollo, Cynthia, and the ceaselesse lamps | That gently look'd upon this loathsome earth: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, II. iv. p. 51/2 (1858). — Nor are Apollo's oracles more true | Than thou shalt find my vaunts substantial: *ib.*, I. i. p. 12/1. 1612 the ruddy Apollo spread over the vast and spacious earth, the golden twists of his beautiful hayres: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 9. 1664 True as Apollo ever spoke, | Or Oracle from heart of Oak: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. I. p. 40. 1679 That Friend should be another Apollo, if a Man, and a tenth Muse to me, if a Woman: SNADWELL, *True Widow*, v. p. 66. 1728 Where's now this favourite of Apollo? | Departed:

and his works must follow: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 599/2 (1869). 1863 His countenance comely and manly, but no more; too square for Apollo: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 3.

**Apollyon**: Gk. *Ἀπολλών*, a pres. part., = 'destroying', used as the Gk. equivalent of Heb. **Abaddon** (*q. v.*). Used also as a part. or attributively, 'destroying', 'destructive'. Hence *Apollyonists* applied to the locusts of *Rev.* ix.

1382 The angel of depnesse, to whom the name bi Ebru Labadon, forsothe by Greke Apollon, and bi Latyn hauynge the name Destrier: WYCLIF, *Rev.*, ix. 11. 1485 the fayth that I owe to my god apollyn & to Termagaunt: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 57 (1881). 1627 The Locusts or Apollyonists: P. FLETCHER, *Poems*, II. 63—107 (Grosart). [C. E. D.] 1678 he went on, and *Apollyon* met him. Now the monster was hideous to behold; he was clothed with scales, like a fish: BUNYAN, *Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 59 (1887).

**apologia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀπολογία*, = 'defence', 'apology': a writing in defence of conduct or opinions; brought into modern use by the title of Cardinal Newman's autobiographic work *Apologia pro Vita Sua*, 1864.

1878 If we read the *Apologia* of Dr. Newman, we perceive the likeness: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. I. p. 16. 1883 The Duke [of Argyll] has put his own version of the story on record. This *apologia* is a pamphlet: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 613/1.

**\*apophthegm** (∠ ∠ ∠), **apothegm**(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *ἀποφθέγμα* (perhaps through Fr. *apophthegme*): a terse pithy saying, a brief and weighty maxim. Plutarch made a collection of apophthegms, *ἀποφθέγματα*. Perhaps Erasmus made the word familiar in England. Often spelt *apoth-* up to the latter half of 18 c.

1542 Apophthegmes, that is to saie, prompte, quicke, wittie, and sententious saynges...compiled in Latine by the right famous clerke Master Erasmus of Rotodam, translated into Englyshe by NICOLAS UDALL, 1542. [N. & Q.] 1553—87 Another Apophthegma of D. Taylor: FOXE, *A. & M.*, III. 145 *margin*. [N. E. D.] 1584 To these may be added that wortheie apothegme of Dionysius: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 163. 1591 The learned Plutarch in his Laconical Apophthegmes, tels of a Sophister that, &c.: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1815). 1600 this...was an apophthegm and common saying of his: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1223. bef. 1603 Prouerbes, Epigrams, Epitaphes, Apophthegms, & other ornaments of history: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1189 (1612). 1603 that notable Apophthegme of Diogenes, who being asked how a man might be reuenged best of his enemy, answered thus, If (quoth he) thou shew thy selfe a good and honest man: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 28. — the Apothegme of Xenocrates: *ib.*, p. 141. — those speeches and apophthegmes: *ib.*, p. 1269. 1609 this was an Apothegme of his: — *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. 25, ch. v. p. 268. 1628 when he is in conjunction with his Brethren he may bring forth a Citie Apothegme: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 5. bef. 1658 'tis as acute Apothegm: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 105 (1687). bef. 1670 A Message, equal to the best of the ancient Apophthegms: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 153, p. 145 (1693).

**apophygē** (∠ ∠ ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *ἀποφυγή*, *lit.* 'escape'. Also **apophygis**, *pl.* **apophyges** (Lat. fr. Gk.): the curving out of the top or bottom of a column with which it escapes or bows off into the capital or base.

1563 The second part [of the Capitall] deuide into 3 partes: 2 of those shalbe for Echinus...the rest is lefte for the 3 Ringes which be called Apophyges, or Anuli: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, C. iij a. 1598 The astragalus M under the hypotrachelion with the apophygis, is halfe the hypotrachelion and the apophygis is halfe the astragalus: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90. 1719 *Apophygis* in architecture is that part of a column where it seems to fly out of its base, like the process of a bone in a man's leg, and begins to shoot upwards: *Glossogr. Angl. Nova*.

**apophysis**, *pl.* **apophyses**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀπόφυσις*, *lit.* 'a growing off'; also in Fr. form **apophyse**: Hippocrates' term for the process of a bone, that part of a bone which stands out from the axis or from the main portion of the bone.

1578 *Απόφυσις* which the Latin interpreteurs call *Processus*, is thus when a bone in any part, stretcheth forth his substance in excreasing manner: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 2 *rs*. 1611 *Procs.*...the Processe, Apophyse, or out-standing part of a bone: COTGR. 1658 the *Apophyses* or processes of Animal bones: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. III. p. 42 (1686). 1701 This second Vertebra has an Apophysis call'd the Tooth: TAUVRY, *Anat.*, II. xvi. 268. 1721 BAILEY.

**apoplēxia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀποπληξία*, = 'disablement by a stroke', 'stupor', 'apoplexy': a stroke of cerebral apoplexy, a sudden attack of unconsciousness caused by effusion of blood into the substance of the brain. Anglicised in 14 c. (Chaucer) through Fr. *apoplexie*.

1542 immoderate slepe...is eyvill for the fallynge syckenes called Epilencia, Analencia & Cathalencia, Appoplezia, Soda with all other infirmymtes in the heade: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, p. 244 (1870). 1543 Whiche prickynge hath eyll accidentes folowynge as apoplezia, vertigo: TRAHEMOR, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxvii *vs*. 1553—87 the aforementioned Manroy...was struck with a disease called apoplezia, and thereupon suddenly died: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. VII. Vol. IV. p. 446 (1853). 1562 BULLEIN, *Bulwarke*, fol. lxx.



**ἀποπροηγμένα**, *apoproēgmena*, *neut. pl. perf. part. pass.*: Gk.: (things) 'rejected', *i.e.* not as absolutely bad, but as not preferred. This term and the correlative *προηγμένον* = (things) 'preferred' (fr. *προάγειν*, = 'to lead forward') were used by the Stoics (who denied the existence of physical evil and good) instead of 'bad', 'evil', 'painful', &c. and 'good', 'pleasant', &c.

**1837** He did not understand what wisdom there could be in changing names where it was impossible to change things; in denying that blindness, hunger, the gout, the rack, were evils, and calling them *ἀποπροηγμένα*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 404 (1877).

**aporia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀπορία*, = 'perplexity': *Rhet.*, the figure by which the speaker professes to doubt or be at a loss what to say or how to decide between alternative propositions; a doubt, a difficulty.

**1589** *Aporia*, or the Doubtfull. [So] called...because oftentimes we will seeme to cast perils, and make doubt of things when by a plaine manner of speech wee might affirme or deny him: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 234 (1869).

**1721** BAILEY. **1888** No quibble was too sophistical, no *ἀπορία* too transparent, for him [Aristotle] to think it worth examination: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 18, p. 219/3.

**ἀπορήματα**, *aporrhēta*, *neut. pl. adj.*: Gk.: (things) 'not to be spoken', secrets, esoteric doctrines.

**1816** but I'm here wandering into the *ἀπορήματα*, and so must change the subject for a far pleasanter one: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 203 (1832). **1823** the hierophants of the pagan world studiously concealed their *Απορήματα* from the unhallophed gaze of the profane vulgar: FABER, *Treat. on Patr., Levit., & Chr. Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 33. **1834** an obvious allusion to the *ἀπορήματα*, or secret truths, taught and concealed in the various mysteries of paganism: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 53.

**apostentador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a quarter-master.

bef. **1530** Again your Grace must have Alguaziles and Apostentadores while must bee sent [from] this Contre, to meet with your servants that goo afor to make prouisions, and herbeagers for their entree into Spayne: EDW. LEE, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clix. p. 105 (1846).

**aposiōpēsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀποσιώπησις*, = 'a becoming silent': *Gram.* and *Rhet.*: a breaking-off in the middle of a sentence; facetiously used by Pope as if the term included the profession of inability to say more.

**1578** A figure called Aposiopesis, after the which something not expressed is to be understood: TIMME, *Calvin on Gen.*, 146. [N.E.D.] **1654** we can stay no longer from crying out in that most Rhetorical *Aposiopesis*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 405. **1662** There is here an angry *aposiopesis*: for these words, "I deliver you," are not in the original: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. I. p. 375/2 (1867). **1671** there is an elegant *aposiopesis* in the Hebrew text: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 239/1 (1834). **1709** I have by me an elaborate treatise on the *aposiopesis* called an *Et cetera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 99 (1854). **1727** The *APOSIOPESIS*. An ignorant figure for the Ignorant, as, "What shall I say?" when one has nothing to say; or "I can no more," when one really can no more: POPP, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 192 (1757). **1759** one of the neatest examples of that ornamental figure in oratory which Rhetoricians style the *Aposiopesis*: STERNE, *Trist. Shandy*, II. p. 73 (1839).

**apostata**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀποστάτης*, Class. = 'runaway-slave', 'deserter', 'rebel', Eccl. = 'apostate', 'renegade': apostate, one who forsakes his religion; also a member of a religious order who forsakes the profession thereof. Anglicised as *apostate*, bef. 1350.

abt. **1380** that thes newe religious blasphemers not god in holdynge a prest of here ordre apostata & cursed jif he lyue among cristene peple: *How Relig. Men Shoud.*, &c., in F. D. Matthews's *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 225 (1880). **1477** This Monke had walked about in Fraunce, | Raunging Apostata in his plesance: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. ii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 24 (1652). **1479** but in this case the prest that troubleth my moder is but a simple felowe, and he is *apostata*: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 828, p. 243 (1874). bef. **1529** And to syngre from place to place, | Lyke apostataas: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 388, Wks., Vol. I. p. 325 (1843). bef. **1547** I do aske my dewty off them, and they callthe me *apostata* and all to nowght, and sayth they will trouble me: A. BOORDE, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxvii. p. 307 (1846). **1563** Cranmer, who forsake his profession as Apostata: J. PILKINGTON, *Paules Church*, sig. A iv v. **1582** he about al others may be called an *Apostata*, y<sup>t</sup> hath his body in the sel, & his hart in the market place: T. NORTH, Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, Frol., sig. a vi v. **1584** *Julianus* was an *Apostata*, and a betraier of christian religion: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 536. **1586** So did that Apostata Emperour *Julian*, *Dio clesian*, and other: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxx. p. 141. **1593** An hypocrite, an impostour, an *Apostata*, an heretique: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, Wks., II. 184 (Grosart). **1600** the *Apostata* will rather burne with unquenchable fire then forsake his beloved sinne: R. CAWDRA, *Treas. of Similit.*, p. 45. **1600** This castle was built euen in our time by a certaine apostata or renouncer of the Mahumetan religion: JOHN FORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 55. **1622** I have deferr'd it, | In hopes to draw back this apostata: MASSINGER, *Virg. Mar.*, III. i. Wks., p. 111/1 (1839). **1625** Fugitives, Apostataes, Theeues, Murderers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. sig. ¶ 6 v. **1632** that famous Apostata Colonell Sparr: *Contin. of our Forraigne Voyages*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 2. **1657** even those who now set up their crests, face the heavens, and say unto the king, *Apostata*, stouting it out with him: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 643/2 (1868).

**apostatrice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *apostatrice*: a female apostate; used as adj.

**1546** That chapel Apostatrice, as they than called it ful wisely: BALE, *Eng. Votaries*, II. 113 b (1550). [N.E.D.]

**apostemation**, **apostumation**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *apostemation*, *apostumation*: *Med.*

1. the process of forming an abscess or tumor, gathering of matter in any part of the body.

**1540** Of Apostumation and running of the eares: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, p. 171 (1613). **1543** yf ye fynde the Talpe...not vicerd, but bendynge to the waye of apostemation: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlviii v<sup>o</sup>/1. **1563** the first beginning of the wound vntil such time as there is no feare of apostumation: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 15 v.

2. an aposteme, a deep-seated abscess.

**1540** how to...clense such Apostumations: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, p. 128 (1613). **1580** Apostumations in the Lungs: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 157 v.

**apostolicon**, -um, *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. *ἀποστολικός*, = 'pertaining to apostles': as *adj.*, *apostles'* with *salve*, *plaster*, &c.; as *sb.*, *apostles'* ointment, a famous salve for purifying wounds.

? **1530** to make an Apostolicum salve: *Antidotharius*, sig. A iii v. **1541** The x. fourme is apostolicum, comune at the apotycaries: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. V iv v. **1599** the Playster Apostolicon: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 249/a. ?abt. **1600** For to make a white teate called apostolicon, Take oyle olive, litarge of lead, &c.: *Pathway to Health*, i. [Nares]

**\*apostrophē**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀποστροφή*, = 'a turning away' (see *strophe*): *Rhet.*: an exclamatory digression, properly addressed to one person, at whom the speaker looks, turning away from others.

**1573-80** in effecte conteyninge the argumente of his curragious and warly[k]e apostrophe to my lorde of Oxenforde: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 99 (1884). **1580** Of my *Stemmata Dudleiana*, and especially of the sundry Apostrophes therein, addressed you knowe to whome, must more aduise me had: SPENS., *Lett. Wks.*, App. II. p. 709/2 (1869). **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 244 (1869). **1602** ah here how can the sorrowfull sequels be remembered without Apostrophes of inconsolable griefes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 25. — to possess their seules with laments in Apostrophes of compassion: *sb.*, p. 233. bef. **1658** Your *Apostrophe* to *Tressilian* is a true *Apostrophe*, for 'tis from the Cause; for will ye introduce a Parity in Offences to: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 106 (1687). bef. **1670** How curious were his Apostrophes! J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 24, p. 18 (1693). **1744** It is impossible to describe the confusion into which this apostrophe threw me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 332 (1857). **1748** He took no notice of this apostrophe, but went on: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 327 (1817). **1759** Mr. Pitt...overheard this cruel apostrophe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 242 (1857). **1842** Teucer's apostrophe—*Nil desperandum!* BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 223 (1865).

**\*apostrophe** (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apostrophe* or Late Lat. *apostrophus* (-phos), = 'a mark indicating elision', fr. Late Gk. *ἡ ἀπόστροφος* (*προσφῶδια*), = 'the turning-away' (accent): the pronunciation with four syllables is due to confusion with *apostrophē*.

1. the omission of a sound in pronunciation or of a letter (or letters) in spelling, as of a vowel before the final *s* in the Mod. Eng. genitive singular, or of the *e* of the ending -*ed*, as in *skill'd*. In the quot. fr. Shakspeare 2 *apostrophe* occurs twice in "heaven's" which should be pronounced as a monosyllable.

**1530** to auoyde the concurrence of seperat vowels in distyncte wordes/they be more curious in the obseruyng of the figure called Apostrophe/than the Grekes be themselves: PALSGR., sig. B i v. **1611** *Apostrophe*...to apostrophise; to cut off (by an Apostrophe) the last vowel of a word: COTGR. bef. **1637** *Apostrophus* is the rejecting of a vowel from the beginning or ending of a word: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., p. 783/1 (1860). **1642** *Apostrophes*, which are the knots of a Language: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 39 (1869).

2. a mark (') indicating the omission of a letter or of letters. Also the sign of Mod. Eng. genitive case even when the case is not distinguished in pronunciation.

[**1588** That sings heaven's praise with such an earthly tongue. *Hol.* You find not the apostrophas {? for *apostrophos*}, and so miss the accent: SHAKS., *L.L.L.*, iv. 2, 123.] **1721** APOSTROPHE, [in *Grammar*] is an Accent, or Mark, shewing that there is a Vowel cut off: BAILEY.

**apotelesm(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *ἀποτελεσμα*: complete effect, result; *Astrol.*: the figure or casting of a horoscope.

**1570** Not onely (by *Apotelesmes*) το δὲ, but by Natural and Mathematicall demonstration το διότι: J. DES, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b iij v. **1636** In this succinct Recollection is contrived...the *Apotelesma* and effect of infinite Volumes: *Raleigh's Tubus Hist.*, Pref. B. [N.E.D.]



\***apotheōsis**, *sb.*: Eccl. Gk. ἀποθέωσις, = 'deification': a raising or being raised to the rank of a divine person, or (by extension) of an object of adoration (as a canonised saint, a deified ideal); also, *loosely*, an extravagant exaltation.

1573-80 whether any such creatures and apotheoses were ever in the world or not: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 71 (1884). 1619 Adde also (the vanities of Men hath added it) an Apotheosis; and that Men, when thou canst not longer be a Man, canonize thee for a Saint, adore thee for a God: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, ch. xlix. p. 465. 1623 E. these will deify him to despise you. F. I envie not the Apotheosis: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 96 (1640). 1654 will obey the Powers over Him, but not admire them into an Apotheosis, Deifying of them: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 11. 1655 the apotheosis of that excellent person: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 68 (1872). 1699 every Man that goes to Bed, when asleep, lies like a dead Roman upon a Funeral Pile, dreading some unexpected Apotheosis: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 137. 1755 this clumsy apotheosis of her concubinage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 133 (1837). 1821 Your apotheosis is now reduced to a level with his welcome: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 242 (1832). 1826 a rough admiral, or a rich merchant, are the only characters whose apotheosis you would look for in such a spot (the great square, or market-place): *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 9. 1877 his incredible apotheosis of the Queen of France: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

**appaltato**, *pl. appaltati*, *past part. pass.* of It. *appaltare*, = 'to farm', 'to let': a person who has a right to enter a place of entertainment, by virtue of a subscription, for a certain time at a cheaper rate, as if a part-lessee.

1787 Moderate as these expenses are, those who are *appaltati* pay considerably less: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. from Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1805). — he had *appaltated* himself at the theatre for the whole Carnival: *ib.*, p. 260.

**appalto**, *sb.*: It.: farm, monopoly.

1820 The revenue which arises from the duties upon commerce, the *appalto* of tobacco, and the direct taxes is estimated at 130,000 dollars: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 148. 1849 we might establish manufactures... extend commerce, get an *appalto* of the silk, buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 272 (1881).

**appan(n)age**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **apanage**.

\***apparātus**, *sb.*: Lat.

1. preparation, preliminary work.

1645 the famous anatomy lecture, celebrated here with extraordinary apparatus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1872). 1689 and after all this apparatus and grandeur, died an exile: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302.

2. substantial, material elements of preparation; a collection of necessities, implements.

1712 the Apparatus or equipage of human life, that costs so much the furnishing: POPE, *Letters*, p. 260 (1737). 1754 seeing such a martial apparatus produced against him, recoiled two or three steps: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 117 (1817). 1787 Count —, just arrived at Florence, meeting with an accident at Fiesole, the Misericordia were sent for to carry him home; but when he saw the apparatus and the dismal appearance it made, he fancied they thought him dead, and intended to bury him: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1805). 1792 There is something exceedingly solemn and affecting... in the circumstances and apparatus of our funerals: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 34.

2 a. *esp.* a collection of appliances for scientific experiments.

1666 M. Boyle soon gave order for an Apparatus, to put it to Experiment: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 129. — a fit Apparatus being made for the purpose: *ib.*, No. 17, p. 299. 1759 to provide a proper apparatus for the work they take in hand: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. iii. 1789 three professors, a philosophical apparatus, a library: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 549 (1796). 1877 they together carried out a series of experiments and devised a set of apparatus: *Times*, Dec. 6. [St.]

2 b. the parts which make up an organ of an animal.

1691 there being required to the preparation of the Sperm of Animals a great apparatus of Vessels: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 316 (1701).

2 c. *apparatus* (*criticus*), aids toward the critical study of a text, *e.g.* records of the collation of various MSS.

1738 Glossaries, comments, &c. are also frequently called *Apparatus*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

**apparition** ( = ㄥ ㄣ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apparition*, = 'appearance'.

I. 1. the process of appearing, the state of being visible.

bef. 1492 Wyth this our lorde cesyd of that aperycion: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. f i v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1591 he putteth on | What shape he list in apparition: SPENS, *Prosep.*, 1290.

I. 2. manifestation, Epiphany, demonstration.

1590 No vaineglorious shewes | Of royall apparition for the eye: GREENE, *Newer too late*, 11 (1600). [N. E. D.] 1652 Epiphania...the day of Apparition or manifestation of Christ from above: SPARKS, *Prim. Devot.*, 142 (1663). [*ib.*]

I. 3. *Astron.* the return to view of a heavenly body; the state of visibility.

1646 beside the usual or Calendary month, there are but four considerable: the month of Peragrator, of Apparition, of Consecution, and the Medical or Decretorial month: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 175 (1686).

S. D.

I. 4. appearance opposed to reality, appearance, aspect.

1618 [Great] distinction between the effects of the world, and the workings of God...permanency in the last, and no more but apparition in the other: SHERLEY, *Trav. Persia*, 27. [N. E. D.]

II. 1. that which appears to sight, a phenomenon, *esp.* a supernatural form, ghost, phantom shape or scene.

1593 Look, how the world's poor people are amazed | At apparitions, signs and prodigies: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 926. 1599 A thousand blushing apparitions | To start into her face: — *Much Ado*, iv. 1, 161. 1601 many fantastical apparitions: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 204. 1603 Lo, suddenly a sacred Apparition, | Som Daughter (think I) of supernall Iove: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Urania, viii. p. 153 (1608). 1645 A strange apparition happened in the West about a dying Gentleman: HOWELL, *Fam. Letters*, p. 6/1. 1665 that great army of Persians...by apparitions were put into that pannick of fear that they were shamefully put to flight: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677).

II. 2. something illusive, a counterfeit, a deceptive presentment.

1667 But still there's something | That checks my joys, | Nor can I yet distinguish | Which is an apparition, this, or that: DENHAM, *Sophy*, p. 10. [J.]

\***apparitor** ( = ㄥ ㄣ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *apparitor*, = 'a public servant of a magistrate'.

I. an officer of a civil court or magistrate, a sergeant.

1529 There be limited and appointed so many judges, scribes, apparitors, summoners, appraisers: *Petition*, in Froude's *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 194. 1586 they have continually a warning-peece ringing in their care, an Apparitor rapping at their door without ceasing: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, Vol. II. p. 575 (1605). bef. 1658 Unrip Et catera, and you shall find | Og the great Commissary, and (which his worse) | Th' Apparitor upon his skew bald Horse: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 27 (1687). 1828 an apparitor or summoner, come to attach him and his daughter: SCOTT, *Fair M. of Perth*, ch. xxv. p. 308 (1886).

I a. a public servant of a Roman magistrate.

1588 Sole imperator and great general | Of trotting paritors: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 188. 1600 neither the Dictator his voice, nor any of his apparitors & halbarbs about him, could be heard: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 305. — the Apparitor at the General of the horsemen's commandement, began to force him to go: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 149. 1603 a notarie, a sergeant, or apparitor, a pencioner, or one of the guard: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 650.

2. an officer of an ecclesiastical court, a bishop's attendant.

bef. 1526 I have nowe latelie sett up writings bothe at Knoll, Otford, and Shorham against suche as misintred a certaine apparitor of your Grace in thies parties: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxvii. p. 41 (1846). 1675 he hears the Apparitors voice, summoning him to appear before the divine Tribunal: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6.

3. an official of an University.

1620 they made the Apparitors demand, by Proclamations, at the Church door, whether any were there for the most Christian King: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 322 (1676). 1625 Apparitors and Harbengers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 64.

4. a herald, an usher.

5. in Scotland, a verger.

**appartement**, *sb.*: Fr.: a set of rooms in a house appropriated to an individual or family.

1837 *au seconde*, there was nothing but our own appartement: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 28. 1860 I might take an appartement, which is a suite of rooms with a kitchen, furnished and let by the week or month, or unfurnished and let by the term: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 99/2. 1885 Persons fluent of speech, and generous of subversive ideas, began to haunt her little appartement in Florence: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 76 (New Ed.). 1886 I step out of my Liverpool hotel and into my "White Star" appartement meuble ['furnished']: H. R. HAWES, in *Gent. Mag.*, p. 360.

\***appel au peuple**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'appeal to the people'; see **plébiscite**.

1843 The Girondists...now began to introduce their project of *appel au peuple*: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 236/1.

**appel nominal**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'call of names'; muster-roll; in reference to French Parliament, 'call of the house'.

1795 As soon as the report is printed, the denounced will be heard before the Convention, who will decide, by what is called the *appel nominal* for their acquittal or trial: J. MONROE, *Lett.*, in *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 697 (1832). 1842 Bailly ordered an *appel nominal*, or muster-roll, to be made: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 379/1. 1843 to-morrow at four o'clock, the *appel nominal* shall be commenced on the question of *sursis*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 245/2.

**appendance** ( = ㄥ ㄣ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *appendance*: a dependency; an addition, appendage. *Obs.*

1523 Townes, castels, landes...or theyr appurtenaunces and appendaunces, whatsoever they be: LORD BERNERS, *Front.*, I. ccxii. 258. [N. E. D.] 1661 The Masse taken in her most picked purenesse...without her appendances: T. NORTON, *Calvin's Inst.*, IV. xviii. 712 (1634). [*ib.*] 1678 this word *Appendance*, which the Greekes call ἐπιρροή, those bones that have no *Appendances*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 1 v<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1656 If, in this one point, wherein the distance is so narrow, we could condescend to each other: all other circumstances and appendances of varying practices or opinions might



without any difficulty, be accorded: HALL, *Peace-Maker*, ch. i. § 6. [R.] bef. 1667 although the gospel be built upon better promises than the law yet it hath the same too, not as its foundation, but as appendices and adjuncts of grace, and supplies of need: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 530 (1847).

\***appendix** ( = 1 - ), *pl.* **appendixes, appendices** (Lat.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *appendix*, = 'an addition', 'appendage', 'supplement'.

1. an addition to a document, book, or verbal statement, a supplement.

1549 The commentaries, containyng the solemnities of their religion wyth manye other appendixes: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. Edw. VI.*, 46 (Arber). [N.E.D.] 1599 What'll you say if this be the *appendix* or labell to both yond' indentures: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 128 (1616). 1619 Yea, Death hath sent me an Appendix to be added to this Historie of Mans Vanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xvii. p. 191. 1620 The Ambassadors added the usual *Appendix*, not to call it a protestation: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Councc. Trent*, Bk. vii. p. 607 (1676). 1667 and by an appendix to relate the first essay: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1872). bef. 1691 God's intention and design in the promulgation of it [the law]...was to add it as an appendix to the promise: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 503 (1799). 1704 Both these I had thoughts to publish, by way of appendix to the following treatise: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 55/2 (1869). 1788 In an Appendix Mr. K. takes up some conclusions, "not so fully and positively supported from Scripture" as his former: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 144/2. 1820 they will be found in the appendix: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270. \*1876 Besides the appendices of which we have spoken, Mr. Markham prefaces the whole by memoir: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

2. a subsidiary addition (to any person, or thing material or immaterial); a subordinate personage, a train of persons in attendance.

1596 My master hath appointed me to go to Saint Luke's, to bid the priest be ready to come against you come with your appendix: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 4, 104. 1619 These external things are but the *Appendices* and Appurtenances of Vanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. l. p. 472. 1620 he remaining as an appendix in the Picture: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Councc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 170 (1676). 1630 the Players and their Appendixes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Pp 4 *ro*/1. bef. 1662 may also look for particular deliveries out of particular troubles, as appendices of the main benefit of salvation: D. DICKSON, quoted in Spurgeon's *Treas. of David*, Vol. IV. p. 10. 1678 he representing the Opinion of those as very ridiculous, who would make the Nature of Evil, to be but *evanescens* an *Accidental Appendix* to the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 214. 1766 I am pretty indifferent when that may be, but not so patient under the appendixes of illness: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 12 (1857).

2 a. a dependency.

1619 This Province of Normandy, once an *Appendix* of the Crown of England: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xiv. p. 26. 1665 its [the isle Socotra] position seems nearer neighbouring to *Africke* than *Asia*, yet is challenged, and accordingly reputed an Appendix to *Ajama*, or *Arabia* the happy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1677). — inrolls his Countrey as a member or appendix of the *Moguls* great Seigniory: *ib.*, p. 66.

2 b. a natural growth upon an organ; *Bot.* a sucker.

1615 These bones of the Afterwrest above and below, haue *Appendices* crusted ouer with gristles: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, Bk. XIII. p. 1010 (1631). 1668 the *Appendices* or Beards in the calicular leaves [of the rose]: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. iii. p. 37 (1686). 1704 That some should form the polite Convex Side of a *Siliguastrum*, and others its Appendix: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 189 (1713).

**appetitive** ( = 1 - ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *appétitif*, fem. *-ive*: causing appetite, characterised by appetite or desire.

abt. 1533 *appetitive*: Du Wes, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1053 (Paris, 1852). 1603 there be in our soule three kinds of motions, Imaginative Appetitive and Assenting...The Appetitive being stirred up by the imaginative, moveth a man effectually to those things which are proper and convenient for him: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1124.

**applaudit(e), applaudity**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *applaudite*, 'give applause', 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of *applaudere* = 'to applaud'; see **plaudit**: expression of applause.

1608 and in fine receiues a general applauditie of the whole assemblée: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 3.

**application** ( = 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *application*: noun of action to Eng. vb. *apply*; sometimes *concrete*, that which is applied.

1. the action of placing or holding (one thing) upon, against, in contact with (another), applying in a literal (material) sense; *Geom.* the process of making to coincide; *Med.* administration or putting on of anything used medicinally, anything applied medicinally.

1543 vndiscrete application of sharpe medicines: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi *ro*/2. — And he feared the application of the oymnt, bycause of the payne: *ib.*, fol. xxxviii *ro*/2. 1601 The rest haue worne me out [With seuerall applications: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 2, 74. 1645 We tried the same [experiment] on another dog without the application of water: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 162 (1872).

1 a. *Astrol.* a drawing near.

1594 The quantitie of the Moone's separation and application to and from the Sunne: J. DAVIS, *Seamans Secr.*, 6 (1607). [N.E.D.] 1647 Application

of Planets is three severall wayes: First, when a Planet of more swift motion applies to one more slow and ponderous, they being both direct...Secondly, when both planets are retrograde...this is an ill Application: W. LILLY, *Chr. Astrol.*, ch. xix. p. 107.

2. adaptation (to any use or purpose), employment; *Theol.* a bringing into effective relation (with persons, of the merits of Christ's sacrifice); an exhibition of the bearing (of a general statement on a particular case or of a narrative on matters of practice); *concrete*, the practical lesson or 'moral' deduced from a general statement, parable, or fable.

1493 Make of this mater an application: *Petronylla*, 129 (Pynson). [N.E.D.] 1667 the design...useful also to a good life, which is indeed the right application of it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). — Strange was his apt and ingenious application of fables and morales: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342.

3. the applying of one's faculties (*generally* intellectual) to anything, sedulous attention, attentive study.

1685 but those wicked creatures took him from off all application becoming so great a King: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 217 (1872). 1696 unworthy the study and application of the noblest persons: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 361.

4. the applying of one's self (to persons), an approaching as a dependant or solicitor of favors.

1605 Not that I can tax or condemn the...application of learned men to men in fortune: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, i. iii. § 10.

5. the applying one's self (to persons) as a petitioner, candidate for an office, or merely as one who makes a request (even as a matter of course or as a right); *concrete*, the appeal or request made.

1648 As touching applications to his Majesty, be confident none will be: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 27 (1872). 1660 Came the most happy tidings of his Majesty's...applications to the Parliament: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 354. 1687 he added that this was not the application of one party only: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 278.

**applicator** ( = 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng.: applier, one who applies; *Med.* anything used for applying a medicament.

1659 'Tis ridiculous...to content themselves either with no idoneous physitions and fit medicines, or with such quacking applications and applicators as are no way apt for the work: GAUDEN, *Tears of the Church*, p. 494. [Davies]

[Formed fr. Eng. vb. *apply*, or fr. Eng. *application*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *applicare*, = 'to apply'.]

**appliqué**, *sb.*: Fr.: work in embroidery laid on another material; also inlaid metal work.

1801 What knowledge they [ladies] have gotten, stands out, as it were, above the very surface of their minds, like the *appliqué* of the embroiderer, instead of having been interwoven with the growth of the piece, so as to have become a part of the stuff: H. MORE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 61.

[Past part. of Fr. *appliquer*, = 'to apply'.]

**appoggiatura**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: *lit.* 'prop, stay, support', a comparatively short accented grace-note prefixed to a note of an air, written as if it were a note over and above the true rhythm of the bar, but rendered in a time deducted from the time allowed for the note to which it is prefixed.

1753 *Appoggiatura* is commonly marked by a smaller kind of note: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1776 For though I was at too great a distance to judge of your method of taking *Appoggiatura*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 70. 1830 A famous violin player having executed a concerto, during which, he produced some appoggiaturi and shakes, that astonished many of his hearers: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (and Ed.). 1838 Thelwall discovered in Milton an *appoggiatura* or syllable more than is wanted in the bar: GUEST, *Eng. Rhythms*, p. 175 (1882). 1848 The *Appoggiatura*...is a small note placed before a large one. There are two sorts of *Appoggiatura*, one called the *short*, and one called the *long*: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 59. 1886 I should say that one or more syllables have suffered elision or slurring, the appoggiatura of music: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, iv. p. 53.

**appoggio**, *sb.*: It.: prop, stay, support; see **appui**.

1612 because I am destitute of other *appoggio* [sic], I have resolved to take sanctuary in the church: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1848). 1616 I perceive he hath little *appoggio* to the main pillar that now stands upright: J. CHAMBERLAIN, *ib.*, p. 410.

**apprentissage** ( = 1 - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *apprentissage*: apprenticeship. The Eng. *apprenticeage* may have been suggested by *apprentissage*, but is fr. Eng. *apprentice*.

1692 to be utterly without apprenticeship of war: BACON, *Observ. Libel*. [T.] 1603 in some inferior arts there is required apprenticeship: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 8a. — and nothing at all esteeming that beggerly prudence which is gotten from other by way of apprenticeship: *ib.*, p. 569.

**approbative** ( = 1 - ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *approbatif*, fem. *-ive*: involving or comprising in itself approval, expressive of approval, approving.

1611 *Approbatif*, Approbative, approving: COTGR.



**approbator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *approbator*, noun of agent to *approbare*, = 'to approve': one who expresses approval.

1665 And so others may not think it dishonour to...accept them for judges and approbators: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 162 (1872).

**appropriator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who takes to himself, makes his own; *esp.* a corporation which, having, or having had, a religious character, enjoys the main emoluments of a benefice; also for **impropriator** (*q. v.*).

1765 a vicar has generally an appropriator over him, entitled to the best part of the profits, to whom he is in fact perpetual curate, with a standing salary: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 388. 1848 He knew very well he was the proprietor or appropriator of the money: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 94 (1879).

[For **appropriator**, fr. Eng. vb. *appropriate*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *appropriare*, = 'to make one's own'.]

**approximator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who comes near to.

1858 Canonico Bains, the closest approximator, in modern times, to Palestrina: C.D.L. WISEMAN, 4 *Last Popes*, 346. [N. E. D.]

[For **approximator**, fr. Eng. vb. *approximate*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *approximare*, = 'to come into proximity', 'to come close'.]

**appui**, *sb.*: Fr.: prop, support.

1. stay, support, prop.

1601 there would be staves and appuis set to it, whereupon it may take hold: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 23, Vol. I. p. 538. 1603 giving covertly thereby to understand that the Sunne hath need of an appuy or supporter to rest upon and to strengthen him: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1308.

2. *Mil.* defensive support; see **point d'appui**.

1816 C. JAMES, *Mil. Dict.* 1852 this column was stopped at the village of Hohenlinden, which was the *appui* of Ney's left: *Tr. Bourrienne's Mem.*, N. Bonaparte, ch. xvi. p. 212.

3. **Horsemanship**, the feeling of the tension of the reins between hand and bit, the stay of the horse upon the hand.

1738 *Appui*, in the manage...is the reciprocal effort between the horse's mouth and the bridle-hand; or the sense of the action of the bridle on the hand of the horseman: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1816 C. JAMES, *Mil. Dict.*

**après**, *adv.*: Fr.: afterwards, after; *après?*, = 'what then?', 'what next?'

1850 "Après?" asked Pen, in a great state of excitement: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 194 (1879). 1854 The accursed *après* has chased me like a remorse, and when black has come up I have wished myself converted to red: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

**après coup**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'after stroke', 'too late', 'as an afterthought'.

1887 Those who expect details...of the fashionable cure will be disappointed in 'The Massage Case.' The name has probably been affixed to the book *après coup*, so to speak, and to allure the unwary reader: *Athenæum*, June 18, p. 796/3.

**après moi le déluge**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'after me the deluge'. An expression attributed to Madame de Pompadour, meaning 'so long as my desires are satisfied, I care not if universal ruin befall when I am out of the way'. Prince Metternich used the phrase with the implication that when he ceased to influence affairs, confusion must ensue. The phrase has been compared to a fragment of Greek tragedy quoted by Suetonius, ἐποὶ θανόντος γαῖα μυχθήτω πυρί, 'when I am dead, let earth be mingled with fire'.

1851 *N. & O.*, 1st Ser., Vol. III. p. 299. 1887 Each man believes that the new house will last his time—*Après moi le déluge*, with a vengeance! J. BALL, *Notes of a Naturalist in S. Amer.*, ch. iii. p. 122.

\***apricot** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr.; **apricock**, **abrecok**, &c., Eng. fr. Port. or Sp.: *sb.*

1. a kind of plum of an orange color which ripens early, *Prunus Armeniacum*.

1551 Abrecokes...are less than the other peches: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. H vi v. 1558 Take Peche or Abrecot stones with their kernels: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 99 v. 1590 Feed him with apricocks, and dewberries: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, iii. 1, 169. 1600 Pomegranates, Apricocks, and Peaches: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 476. 1601 the Abrecots are ready to be eaten in summer: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 436. 1603 The dainty Apricot (of Plums the Prince): J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 77 (1608). 1605 apricotes: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 1, Wks., p. 465 (1616). 1634 Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, lacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. 1645 we had melons, cherries, apricots, and many other sorts of fruit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). 1659 Quince, peach, and preserv'd apricock: *Lady Alim.*, iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). 1665 my Master had reserved in

his Garden some choice Apricocks: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. C 1 v. 1741 Peaches, Apricocks, and Plumbs: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 265. 1820 grapes, figs, peaches, apricots, plums: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

2. the tree which bears the *Prunus Armeniacum*, namely the *Prunus Armeniaca*.

1548 Apple tree, Abrecok, Alexander, Alkakenge: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H v v. 1644 I saw huge citrons hanging on the trees, applied like our apricots to the walls: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 91 (1872). 1664 *Abrecots* and *Peaches* require rather a natural, rich, and mellow Soil, than much *Dung*: — *Kal. Hort.* (1729).

3. *attrib.*

1551 Of the Abrecok Tre: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. H vi v. bef. 1617 An Abrecot, or Apricot plum: MINSHU, *Guide into Tongues*, s.v. 1663 with the Apricot flavour: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 34 (1701).

Variants, 16 c.—17 c. *abrecoc(k)*, *apreco(c)k*, 16 c.—18 c. *aprico(c)k(e)*, 17 c. *abrico(c)t(e)*, 16 c.—19 c. *apricot(e)*.

[Fr. *abricot*, fr. Port. *albricoque*, or Sp. *albarcoque*, fr. Arab. *alburqūq*, *albirqūq*, fr. Gk. *πραϊκόκιον*, later *πρεκόκκιν*, pl. Derived by Minshu fr. (in) *aprico cactus* = 'ripened in sunshine', whence perhaps the change from *b* to *p*.]

*apropos*: Fr. See à **propos**.

**apsis**, *pl.* **apsides**, **absis**, *pl.* **absides**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀψις*, = 'felloe', hence, 'arch', 'vault', 'orbit' (of a heavenly body).

1. circumference, curved part, orbit (of a planet).

1601 eccentric circles or Epicycles in the stars, which the Greeks call *Absides*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 10. 1603 Now the said *Sistrum* being in the upper part round, the curvature and *Absis* thereof comprehendeth four things that are stirred and moved...the *Absis* or rundle of the *Sistrum*: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1312.

2. *Astron.* an extremity of the major axis of an elliptical orbit, as **aphelion** or **perihelion**, **apogee** or **perigee** (*qq. v.*).

1658 *Absis*, when the Planets moving to their highest or lowest places, are at a stay; the high *Absis*, being call'd the *Apogæum*, and the low *Absis*, the *Perigæum*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1681 When the Auges, (or Absides) of the Planets are changed from one Sign to another: WHARTON, *Mut. Empires*, Wks., p. 131 (1683). 1738 The *apogee* is a point in the heavens, at the extreme of the line of the apsides: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Apogee*. 1885 We must bring in the revolution of the apsides as well as of the nodes of the lunar orbit: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 212/2.

3. a vaulted or arched roof, an apse.

**aptōton**, *pl.* **aptōta**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀπτωτον*: *Gram.*: *lit.* (a word) 'without cases' (*πτῶσις*), an indeclinable word. Anglicised 16 c.—19 c. as *aptot(e)*.

1721 BAILEY.

**aqua caelestis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'heavenly water', a cordial, formerly supposed to be of sovereign virtue.

1543 This water is called, aqua celestis, but before ye styll the water, ye must quenche in it a hootte plate of golde: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxixi r v. — Aqua celestis is of two kyndes: *ib.*, fol. ccxx r v. 1594 Thers great vertue belongs (I can tell you) in a cup of syder, and verie good men haue solde it, and at sea, it is *Aqua celestis*: NASHE, *Unfort. Traveller*, Wks., v. 15 (Grosart). 1603 started out of their trance as though they had drunke of *Aqua Celestis* or Unicorns horne: *Wonderfull Year* 1603, p. 36. 1614 Malmesey, or *aqua celestis*: B. JONSON, *Barth. Fair*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1631—40). 1619 Dyet drinks, hot and cold Waters (one of them stiled *Aqua vite*, another *Aqua Celestis*): PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxv. p. 333. 1619 they were washed in *Aqua Celestis*, meaning Skie-water: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. vi. p. 14 (1645). 1641 *Aqua Celestis* is made thus: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 46 (1651).

**aqua composita**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'compound water', one of the cordial distilled waters of the old pharmacopœia.

1638 Itm geven to one of my lady of Suff's seruante bringing aqua compos. and other thinges vijs vjd: *Princess Mary's Privy Purse Expenses*, p. 68 (Pickering, 1831). 1584 these sundrie others are as it were compounded or made for our necessities, but yet rather vied as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vite*, *Aqua composita*, *Rosa Solis*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 226. 1604 Good Aqua composita, and viniger tart: TUSSEY, *Husband*, p. 136.

**aqua fontāna**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: spring water.

1759 'tis by this as 'tis by your *Aqua Fontana* in an apothecary's shop, scarce any thing can be done and finished well without it: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 5. 1853 He would never have washed with *aqua fontana* [but sponged in water, mixed with coffee and vinegar]: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxvi. p. 326.

\***aqua fortis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'strong water', a powerful solvent; *esp.* and exclusively in modern use, nitric acid, which dissolves many metals; also *metaph.*

1543 ye must haue of aqua fortis, wherwith golde is separete frome syluer: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvi v. 1658 Siluer, calcined or burned with Aqua fortis: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 93 v. 1600 shewing *Makmet* his name imprinted in his brest (being done with Aqua Fortis, as I suppose, or some such thing): JOHN FORY, *Tr. Led's Hist. Afr.*,



p. 382. 1605 which I in capital letters | Will eat into thy flesh, with *aqua fortis*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 489 (1616). 1627 Weigh Iron, and *Aqua Fortis*, severally; Then dissolve the Iron in the *Aqua Fortis*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 789. 1641 [the engravings] were but etched in *aqua fortis*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1872). 1643 pay is the poore Souldiers *Aqua vite*, but want is such an *Aqua fortis*, as it eates through the Iron doores of discipline: *Spec. Passages & Certain Informations from Severall Places*, 2 May—9 May, No. 39, p. 315. 1665 a long narrow Vessel of Glass, such as formerly were used for Receivers in distilling of *Aqua Fortis*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 34. 1672 Pardon is that *Aqua fortis* that eats it [the chain of guilt] asunder and makes the prisoner a free man: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1799). 1682 he alone can write over every man's sins, not with ink, but with wrath, which, like *aqua fortis*, every letter of it shall eat into the soul: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 520 (1865). 1693 Ev'n as an *Aqua-Fortis*...corrodes what it seizes upon: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 52 (1862). 1699 I take this past to be nothing else, but what the Etchers in Copper use at this day to cover their Plates with, to defend from the *Aqua-fortis*; which is a Composition of Bitumen and Bees Wax: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 119. 1866 I have never thought it good husbandry to water the tender plants of reform with *aqua fortis*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. III. (Halifax). 1882 if he has got it, we can rub it out with pumice-stone, and squeeze a little *aqua fortis* in: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. liii. p. 401.

**aqua mirabilis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'wonderful water', a distilled water of the old pharmacopœia, made from several stomachic drugs.

1608 Some *Rosacolis* or *Aqua mirabilis* ho: J. DAY, *Law-Triches*, sig. F 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1641 JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 48 (1651). 1676 gave thee *Aqua Mirabilis*, to fetch up the Water off thy Stomach: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, ii. p. 26.

**aqua regia**, *a. regis*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'royal water', a definite mixture of nitric acid and hydrochloric acid, named from its power of dissolving gold and platinum.

1610 What's cohabitation? 'Tis the pouring on Your *aqua regis*, and then drawing him off: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 5. 1641 *Aqua Regia*, or *Stygia*, or a strong Spirit that will dissolve Gold, is made thus...Another *Aqua regia* is made thus: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 69 (1651). 1646 Powder of Gold dissolved in *Aqua Regis*...the nitrous spirits of *Aqua Regis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 68 (1686). 1672 Encourag'd by which, I hop'd, that, without their being previously burnt, they would in *Aqua Regis* afford a Tincture, and accordingly I obtain'd from crude Granats...a rich Solution: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 88. 1787 I made fine red ink, by dropping a solution of tin in *aqua regia* into an infusion of the coccus, which Dr. Anderson was so polite as to send me: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CCXV. p. 99 (1821). 1843 Zaffre, digested in *aqua regia*, and diluted: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, p. 34 (1884).

**aqua tinta**: *quasi*-It. See *aquatinta*.

**aqua tofana**: Low Lat. See *acqua Tofania*.

**\*aqua vitae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'water of life', cf. *eau de vie*.

1. ardent spirit, alcoholic spirit; spirituous liquor, *esp.* brandy.

1471 First Calcine, and after that Putrefye, | Dyssolve, Dystill, Sublyme, Descende, and Fyxe, | With Aquavite oft times, both wash and drie: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 115 (1652). 1477 *Rupiscissa* said that cheefe Liquor | Was *Aqua-vite* Elxiv to succour: T. NORTON, ch. v., *ib.*, p. 77. 1527 fyrste staped in *aqua vite* a certayn whyle: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswicks Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. xxi. sig. b vi *vo*/x. ? 1540 styllt them in *Aqua-vite*: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyse*, sig. A ii *ro*. 1542 To speake of a ptyisan, or of oxymel, or of *aqua vite*, or of Ipcoras, I do passe over at this tyme: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 258 (1870). 1558 Take *Aqua Vite*, not to fine, nor of the first stylling, but stilled twice, or thrise at the most: W. WARDE, *Dr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 2 *vo*. 1591 Let hym accustomt to drye hy Powder if hee can in the Sunne, first sprinkled over with *Aqua vite*, or strong Claret Wine: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 6. 1600 which wine was as strong as any *aqua-vite*, and as cleare as any rock water: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 821. 1611 then stand, till he be three-quarters and a dram dead: then recovered again with *aqua-vite*, or some other hot infusion: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4. 816. 1619 Dyet drinks, hot and cold Waters (one of them stiled *Aqua vite*, another *Aqua Celestis*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxv. p. 333. bef. 1641 To make him strong and mighty, | He drank by the tale six pots of ale, | And a quart of *aqua-vite*: Percy's *Reliques*, p. 554 (1857). 1643 pay is the poore Souldiers *Aqua vite*, but want is such an *Aqua fortis*, as it eates through the Iron doores of discipline: *Spec. Passages & Certain Informations from Severall Places*, 2 May—9 May, No. 39, p. 315. 1665 *Arac* and *Aqua-vite* they also drink: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 311 (1677). 1679 Restor'd the fainting High and Mighty | With Brandy-Wine and *Aqua-vite*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 189. 1679 It [brandy] was in a proper sense, our *aqua vite*: J. FLAVEL, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 503 (1799).

I *a. metaph.* with reference to the literal meaning.

abt. 1600 Cover this *Aqua vite* with your wings From touch of infidels and Jewes: J. DAVIES, in Farr's *S. P.*, i. 254. [N. E. D.] bef. 1628 Repentance... is indeed the only *aqua-vite*, to fetch again to itself the fainting soul: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 270 (1806). 1657 The gospel is the true *aqua vite*, the true *aurum potabile*, the true physic for the soul: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 657/2 (1868).

2. spirituous liquor other than brandy.

1547—8 I [an Irysman] can make *aqua vite*: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. iii. p. 131 (1870). 1617 *Aqua vite* (which they call *Harack*, and drinke as largely as Wine) for ten meindes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 245. 1634 This Towne affords Dates, Oranges and *Aqua-vite*, or *Arack*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 53. 1764 When they choose to qualify it [whiskey] for punch, they sometimes mix it with water and honey...at other times the mixture is only the *aqua vite*, sugar and butter: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1818).

### 3. attrib.

1598 An Irishman with my *aqua-vite* bottle: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 2, 318. 1601 a crue of *Aqua-vite*-bellyed Fellowes: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1408 (1625). 1610 Sold the dole-beere to *aqua-vite*-men: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 607 (1616). 1622 a Gardiner, Ropemaker, or *Aqua-vite* seller: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 15. 1633 put himself into the habit of a mountebank or travelling *aqua vite* man: T. ADAMS, *2nd Pet.*, p. 847/1 (1865). 1634 the Prime [drink] is *Vsquebagh* which cannot be made any wher in that perfection, and whereas we drinke it here in *aqua-vite* measures, it goes down there by beer-glassfulls: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 347 (1678). 1672 There is a Bauds Silver *Aqua-Vite* Bottle: SHADWELL, *Miser*, i. p. 16.

**aquarelle**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *acquerello*, = 'water colors': painting in water colours; a water color drawing. In Eng. *aquarelle* means *esp.* painting in Chinese ink and thin water color; a picture in this style. Hence *aquarelliste*, Fr., a painter in aquarelle or water color.

1869 Aniline colours are utilised for the colouring of...aquarelles, photographs, etc.: *Eng. Mech.*, July 2, p. 340/3. [N. E. D.] 1885 Next year there will probably be an exhibition of foreign *aquarelles*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 152/3. 1887 The artists of the Continent have directed their attention to water colour... Already the French, Belgian, and Dutch *aquarellistes* have invaded our islands: *ib.*, May 14, p. 645/1. 1887 Many of the Dutch *aquarellistes* appear to like that softness...which perhaps originally came into landscape painting with Constable: *Daily News*, Oct. 22, p. 6/5.

**\*aquarium**, *sb.*: Lat. neut. of adj. *aquarius*, = 'pertaining to water': a vessel, or tank, or a collection of tanks, generally for the reception of live aquatic animals and plants, made entirely or partially of glass to facilitate observation of the contents; also a place of entertainment in which an aquarium is a prominent feature. The word replaced *marine vivarium*, *aquatic v.*, see *vivarium*.

1855 At home in the aquarium, he will make a very different figure: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 69. — One great object of interest in the book is the last chapter, which treats fully of the making and stocking of these salt-water "Aquaria": *ib.*, p. 142. 1856 Collections of objects that inhabit rivers and lakes are of course called Fresh-water aquaria; those that owe their origin to the sea are called Marine aquaria: S. HIBBERD, *Fresh-Water Aquarium*, ch. i. p. 6. bef. 1863 People...won't have their mouths stopped by cards, or ever so much microscopes and aquariums: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 118 (1879). 1878 a live whale for the Westminster aquarium: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.] 1881 The fish confined within circumscribed limits of pond or aquarium, are never 'at home': HEATH, *Garden Wild*, Pref., p. 9.

**Aquarius**: Lat.: *lit.* 'water-carrier': the eleventh of the twelve zodiacal constellations, now the eleventh division of the ecliptic, which the Sun enters Jan. 21, and which does not now coincide with the constellation *Aquarius*. Anglicised 15 c.—17 c. as *Aquary*.

1398 The avery [triplicyte] ben Libra Gemini Aquarius: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, viii. ix. — Aquarius that folowth the sygne whyche hyghte Capricornus: *ib.* 1590 When with Aquarius Phoebe's brother stays, | The blithe and wanton winds are whist and still: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 304/1, l. 25 (1861). 1594 The eleventh Signe called Aquarius, that is to say, the Water-bearer, containing two and forty starres, hath his head towards the North: BLUNDEVILLE, *Ezerc.*, Treat. 3, Pt. I. ch. xxiv. p. 330 (7th Ed.). bef. 1658 Thus fixt, they drink until their Noses shine, | A Constellation in this Watry Sign, | Which they Aquarius call: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 292 (1687). 1726 Now when... Aquarius stains the inverted year: THOMSON, *Seasons*, Winter, 43.

**\*aquatint(a)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *acqua tinta*: a kind of engraving or etching on copper which gives the appearance of drawing in Indian ink, sepia, or water colors. The design is worked on a resinous film, which is then carefully varnished, and the exposed metal is bitten by solutions of nitric acid. Also used *attrib.*

1782 I do not myself thoroughly understand the process of working in aquatinta; but the great inconvenience of it seems to arise from its not being sufficiently under the artist's command...the aqua-tinta method of multiplying drawings hath some inconveniences: W. GILPIN, *Observ. Wye*, p. viii. (1800). 1797 AQUA-TINTA, a method of etching on copper, lately invented, by which a soft and beautiful effect is produced, resembling a fine drawing in water colours or Indian ink: *Encyc. Brit.* 1807 Such as the prints are, we certainly do not admire them the more for their confused aquatinta execution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 111. 1862 Published in aqua-tinta, in imitation of bistre or India-ink drawings: THORNBURY, *Turner*, Vol. I. p. 79.

**aquila** non capit muscas, *phr.*: Lat.: an eagle does not catch flies.

1573—80 GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 50 (1884). 1589 R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 38 (1880).

**aquila** [wood]: Port. See *aguila-wood*.

**Aquilo**, Lat., **Aquilon**, Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Lat.: the north or north-north-west wind; often personified.

abt. 1325 [See *Eurus*]. abt. 1374 he wynde þat hy3t aquilon: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1868). 1606 Blow, villain, till thy sphered bias cheek | Outswell the colic of puff'd Aquilon: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 5, 9.



\***Arab**, a native of Arabia, one of a Semitic tribe which once inhabited Arabia; also used *attrib.* Many Arabs are nomads, hence the word *Arab* has been applied to wandering, homeless children in any great city. Also used for a horse of Arabian breed.

Hence *Arabism*, an Arabic idiom: *Arabist*, a student of the language or learning of the Arabians: *Arabite*, Arabian.

1634 the vulgar Arabs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 324. [T.] 1797 ARAB, or ARABIAN HORSE. See EQUUS: *Encyc. Brit.* 1817 Our Arab tents are rude for thee: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Lt. of the Haram. [C. E. D.] 1825 Arabs are excessively scarce and dear; and one which was sent for me to look at, at a price of 800 rupees, was a skittish, cat-legged thing: HEBER, *Narrative*, Vol. 1. p. 189 (1844). [Yule] 1860 a shoeless, shirtless, shrunk, ragged, wretched, keen-witted Arab of the streets and closes of the city: *Once a Week*, Mar. 17, p. 263/2. 1886 The street arab is just now a favourite character in fiction: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 13, p. 632/3.

1526 the Arabeyes call it [water] squighill: *Grete Herball*, ch. liv.

\***araba, aroba, sb.**: Arab. and Pers. *araba*: a wheeled carriage or cart.

1819 whipped into a close araba, and whirled no one knew whither: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820). — next came a heavy araba, loaded with as many trunks, portmanteaus, parcels, and packages, as it could well carry: *ib.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 151. 1839 driving amid the tall plane trees in *arabas*... drawn by cream-coloured oxen: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 6. 1845 Dragged about in little queer arabas, or painted carriages: THACKERAY, *Cornhill to Cairo*, 620 (1872). [N. E. D.]

\***Arabesque** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arabesque*: in Arabian style, Arabian. See *Rebesk*.

1. *adj.*: Arabian, Arabic; esp. of decorative designs, in Arabian or Moorish style; *metaph.* fantastic.

1656 *Arabesque*, *Rebesk* work; branched work in painting or in Tapestry: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1797 *Arabesque*, *Grotesque*, and *Moresque*, are terms applied to... paintings, ornaments of freezes, &c.: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1806 The Spaniard borrowed... from the Moors an excessive delicacy in minute decoration... whence the term *Arabesque* is derived: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 10. 1817 it [Moore's *Silver Veil*] will be very Arabesque and beautiful: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. IV. p. 48 (1832).

2. *sb.*: a design in Arabian or Moorish style, intricate and fanciful tracery. Properly an Arabesque does not admit any representation of animal life. Also, a corrupt form of the Arabic language.

1797 ARABESQUE, or ARABESK, something done after the manner of the Arabians: *Encyc. Brit.* 1817 All rich with Arabesques of gold and flow'rs: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1850). 1826 intermingled with the Italian arabesques: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881). 1854 Roses and Cupids quivered on the ceilings, up to which golden arabesques crawled from the walls: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). 1882 all the finest arabesques and foliations of the portals: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 906. 1887 [His] latest social and historical novel... bears the same relation to his principal work... that a charming arabesque does to a tragic historical painting: *ib.*, Jan. 1, p. 151. — On her petticoat an arabesque, straying 'mid the folds of the satin, follows the devious windings of a thread of Florentine gold: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, p. 11.

**Arabia, Araby**, -ie: (a) the country called in Lat. *Arabia*, in Fr. *Arabie*; esp. Arabia the Blest, *A. Felix*, famed for spices, and hence by *metonymy*, 'spices', 'fragrance': (b) *Arabie, Araby*, *adj.* fr. Fr. *adj. Arabi*, = 'Arabian'; and (c) used as *sb.* for the Mod. Eng. 'Arab', 12 c.—16 c.

Hence, *Arabian*, *Arabien* (14 c.—16 c.), sometimes = 'fragrant'; *Arabian bird*, the Phoenix; *Arabian Nights*, a collection of wonderful tales from the Persian.

a. 1525 a lytel of the powder made of gumme of arabie: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. I. iiii v<sup>o</sup> 1. 1676 Let me approach the honour of your lip, far sweeter than the Phoenix Nest, and all the spicy Treasures of Arabia: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 51. 1713 all Arabia breathes from yonder box: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, l. 134, Wks., Vol. I. p. 176 (1757).

b. 1502 Arabye language: ARNOLD, *Chron.*, 158. [N. E. D.] ? 1511 Item ther bynde they ther oxe son with Arabie gold about ther hornes: *Of the neue landes*, in *Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxviii/a (1885). 1547 some and mooste of all [the names] beyngre Greeke wordes, some and few beyngre Araby wordes: BOORDE, *Brev.*, v. p. 20 (1870).

c. 1393 But they that writen the Scripture: | Of Greke, Arabe [= Arabic], and Caldee, | Thei were of such Auctorite: GOWER, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 373 (1652). 1398 amonge the Arabeyes ther this birde Fenix is bredde: TREVISA, Tr. *Bartoli. De P. R.*, XII. xv. 1477 The third Chapter for the love of One, | Shall truly disclose the Matters of our Stone; | Which the Arabies doon Elixir call: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 10 (1652). 1563 the most approved authors Greekes, arabians [= Arabic scholars], and Latines: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 31 v<sup>o</sup>. 1595 with Arabian spicerie: with english honnie: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. R 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1654 told the living Idol it breath'd Arabian Spices: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 554. 1671 winds | Of gentlest gale Arabian odours fann'd: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 364.

**Arabic, adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *arabique*: (a) of, from, or pertaining to Arabs or Arabia; also (b) *absol.* the Arabic language, gum Arabic, and perhaps *Arabia* in quott. fr. Caxton and *Rel. Ant.*

Hence *Arabicall*, *Arabicann*, *Arabicism*.

a. 1526 gomme Arabyke: *Grete Herball*, ch. xlv. 1558 Gomme Arabike: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 52 v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 it is neyther latyne, Greke, nor arabike worde: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirur.*, fol. 23 v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 embalming (as it were) and burying a dead corps with Syriake spices and Arabike sauces: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 574. 1625 all the Conferences passed in the Arabike Tongue: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 155. 1738 The Arabie characters [o, i, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9] stand contradistinguished to the Roman [I, V, X, L, C, D, M]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

b. abt. 1391 To arabians in arabik: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, 2. [N. E. D.] 1485 a cyte called Salancady, in arabyque: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 206 (1881). bef. 1500 Put thereto iij ounces of gumme of Arabyke: In *Rel. Ant.*, I. 163. [N. E. D.] 1625 with whom I had good consersation in Arabike: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 194. 1665 a man were as good to have discoursed with them in Arabick: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. B 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1668 take Verdigrease, Arabick, Turpentine... and mix them together: G. MARKHAM, *Eng. Housewife*, ch. i. p. 39.

**Arabo-Tedesco, adj.**: It.: partaking of both Arabesque (or Moorish) and Gothic characteristics.

1806 a style called by Italian architects "il arabo-tedesco": J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 9.

**Arachnē**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀράχνη (ἀράχνη = 'spider'): *Myth.*: a Mysian maiden who challenged the goddess Athēnē (Minerva) to a contest in spinning and for her presumption was changed into a spider; hence, the name stands for a spider, and *Arachnean* = spider-like, like a spider's web.

1590 And over them Arachne high did life | Her cunning web, and spread her subtle nett: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 28. 1665 the threads thereof [of my cloke] being spun out by time as fine as those of *Arachnes* working: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Dd 7 v<sup>o</sup>.

1600 such cob-web stuffe, | As would enforce the common'st sense abhorre | Th' *Arachnean* workers: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, III. 4, Wks., p. 213 (1616).

**arack**: Anglo-Ind. See *arrack*.

**Aramæan, Aramaic, Aramite, adj.** and *sb.*: name of the division of the Semitic family of languages which comprises Syriac and Chaldean, derived from Aram, the Hebrew name of Syria.

1560 Then spake the Caldeans to the King in the Aramites language: *Bible* (Genev.), Dan. II. 5. 1839 The Hebrew language stands midway between the Aramaean and the Arabic: CONANT, Tr. *Gesenius' Heb. Gr.* 1864 MAX MÜLLER, *Sci. of Lang.*, Table (4th Ed.). 1886 A bas-relief of Assyrian style with an Aramaic text... has been found at Teima: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone Lorie*, ix. 325.

**araucária, sb.**: *Bot.*: name of a genus of tall conifers of the Southern Hemisphere, derived from Arauco, a province of Chili; esp. *A. imbricata* or Monkey-puzzle, having regular branches thickly covered with stiff, pointed leaves, cultivated in England since about 1830.

1809 NICHOLSON, *Brit. Encycl.* 1833 *Penny Cycl.*, Vol. II. p. 249.

\***arbiter** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *arbiter*: an arbitrator (*q. v.*), a judge, one who has authority to give decision in a suit or on any question; one who can exercise control according to his will (Lat. *arbitrium*).

1502 Abdalazys... most iust arbiter and juge of trouth: ARNOLD, *Chron.*, 160 (1811). [N. E. D.] 1530 arbitour: PALSGR., fol. xviii r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1546 Richard duke of Gloucestre, as though he had bene apointed abytter of all controversy... conferryd secretly with the duke: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1844). 1620 Arbiters of Faith: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 146 (1676). 1646 was Arbitrer of most of the Debates twixt the Emperour and Francis the first: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 184. bef. 1733 so, whilst he is Arbitrer, the Cause is clear on his Side: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740). 1742 O Thou great Arbitrer of Life and Death: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 56 (1773). 1826 he was often chosen arbiter between contending parties: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 9. 1849 genius always found in him an indulgent arbiter: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 35 (1881). 1870 as an arbiter is required between them to regulate and settle their differences, a judiciary is established: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 174.

**arbiter elegantiarum, phr.**: Lat.: a judge of points of taste, an authority on etiquette, a master of the ceremonies. For *arbiter elegantiae* see Tacitus, *Ann.*, xvi. 18.

1818 he looked up to Lord Frederick Eversham, as the *arbiter elegantiarum* of that system: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 175 (1819). 1841 Men who... slept on bulkheads with Derrick before he succeeded Nash as *arbiter elegantiarum* at Bath: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 651/1.

**arbitrator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr.: one chosen or appointed to decide a dispute, esp. one to whose fair judgment disputants refer matters for decision on equitable grounds, hence, one that can give effect to his decisions, an ordainer, a dispenser, a ruler.

1497—1503 we desier and also counsell you without delay upon the sight hereof now shortly to ride to the court to the said arbitrators: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 941, p. 392 (1874). 1561 as an arbitrator with myne awarde to determine: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 22 (1869). 1579 Aristides... was euer chosen Arbitrator to end all controuersies: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 330 (1612). 1600 he had bene taken to bee an arbitrator, or daiesman betwene the father and the sonne: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, p. 35. 1603 that you meane



to be an indifferent arbitrator or common umpire between these two young gentlemen: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 957. 1606 that old common arbitrator, Time: SHAKS., *Twil.*, iv. 1, 225. 1632 I beseech you | To be an arbitrator, and compound | The quarrel long continuing between | The duke and dutches: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 212/2 (1839). 1640 he ought to interpose himself for their agreement, either as *Judge or Arbitrator*: H. H., *Treat. of Int. of Princes*, p. 10. 1646 he might be a happy arbitrator in many Christian controversies: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. xvii. p. 310 (1686). 1660 *Europe's Great Arbitrator*: T. FULLER, *Paneg.*, 10. 1667 Though Heav'n be shut, | And Heav'n's high Arbitrator sit secure | In his own strength: MILTON, *P. L.*, ii. 359. 1707 Another Blenheim or Ramillies will make the confederates masters of their own terms, and arbitrators of a peace: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 348 (1856). bef. 1733 common Pannels...trusted by the Citizens, almost as arbitrators: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 118, p. 94 (1740). 1760 it appeared that the Arbitrators had an Authority before the Award made: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 12.

[From Anglo-Fr. *arbitratour*, assimilated to Lat. *arbitrator*, noun of agent to *arbitrari*, = 'to perceive', 'to think', 'to give judgment'.]

**arbitratrix**, *s.b.*: Lat. fem. of *arbitrator*: an arbitress, a female who acts as arbitrator.

1577 Arbitratrix betweene hir naturall love to the one, and matrimoniall dutie to the other: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, xiii. 122. [N. E. D.] 1645 arbitratix and compendresse of any quarrel: HOWELL, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 4. [Davies] 1648 No this is her prerogative alone | Who Arbitratix sits of Heav'n and Hell: J. BEAUMONT, *Psyche*, xix. 168 (Grosart). [ib.]

**arbitrium**, *s.b.*: Lat.: will, power of decision, absolute authority; Anglicised in 14 c. through Fr. *arbitre*, in 17 c. as *arbitry*. See *ad arbitrium*.

[abt. 1374 but certys pe futures pat bytyden by fredom of arbitre god seep hem alle to-gidre present: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. v. p. 176 (1868).] 1770 the *arbitrium* of the court: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. xli. p. 169 (1812). 1771 I say that his view is to change a court of common law into a court of equity, and to bring every thing within the *arbitrium* of a *praetorian* court: *ib.*, No. lxi. p. 379.

**arbolare**, *vb.*: Sp. *arbolar*, = 'to raise', 'to set upright'. See quotation. *Obs.*

1598 how to arbolare or aduance his pike, that is; to reare his pike vpright against his right shoulder...to arbolare their pikes: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. iii. p. 34.

**arbor**<sup>1</sup>, *arber*, *arbre*, *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arbre*, = 'tree', 'axle', 'main piece' (of a machine), fr. Lat. *arbor*, = 'tree': *Mechanics*: an upright main support of a machine; an axle of a wheel (cf. *axle-tree*).

**arbor**<sup>2</sup>, *s.b.*: Lat.: *Chem.*: *lit.* 'tree', a tree-like appearance produced in certain precipitations, as *a. Dianae*, *a. Saturni*.

**arbor Jūdae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Judas tree, *Cercis siliquastrum*, a low spreading tree with bluish leaves.

1578 but *Arbor Juda* (flowereth) in Marche: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodona's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 742. 1646 No more than *Arbor vite*, so commonly called, to obtain its name from the Tree of Life in Paradise, or *Arbor Juda* to be the same which supplied the Gibbet unto Judas: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. i. p. 279 (1686). 1664 *Almonds and Peach Blossoms, Rubus Odoratus, Arbor Juda*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 108 (1729). 1767 Guelder-rose, honey-suckles, arbor Judae, jasmines: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 179 (1803).

**\*arbor vitae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'tree of life': trivial name of several species of *Thuja* or *Thuja* (Nat. Order *Coniferae*).

1646 *Arbor vite*, so commonly called: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. i. p. 279 (1686). 1684 the Arborvite, Pine and Yew have escaped [the frost]: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 273 (1872). 1699 My Lady Hatton shew'd me some walking sticks your Lopp<sup>e</sup> sent up to be fitted up and varnish'd, as they were before I saw them; but y<sup>e</sup> lightness of y<sup>m</sup> made me suppose them to be arbor vitae: HATTON *Corresp.*, Vol. ii. p. 240 (1878). 1755 three Chinese arbor-vites: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 481 (1857).

**arborator**, *s.b.*: Lat. = 'a pruner of trees': one who cultivates trees, an arborist.

1664 Our ingenious Arborator [would] frequently incorporate...the Arms and Branches of some young and flexible Trees which grow in consort: EVELYN, *Sylva*, 78. [N. E. D.]

**\*arborētum**, *s.b.*: Lat.: a plantation of trees; Anglicised as *arboret*, 17 c., perhaps influenced by Spenser's *arboret*, Eng. dim. of Lat. *arbor*, = 'a small tree'.

**\*arbut**, *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Lat., often in Lat. form *arbutus*: a plant of the genus *Arbutus* (Nat. Order *Ericaceae*), esp. *A. unedo*, or Strawberry-tree.

1548 Arbutus groweth in Italy it hath leaues like Quickentree, a fruit lyke a strawberry, wherefore it may be called in English strawberry tree, or an arbut tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1551 the arbut tree: — *Herb.*, sig. D v r. 1578 the Arbut or Strawberry tree: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodona's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 728. 1603 The tender crops of Arbut tree | Which beares a frute like Strawberry: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 702. 1664 *Oleanders* red and white, *Agnus Castus*, Olive: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 212 (1729). 1691 and, had any of y<sup>e</sup> layers of his arbutus taken root, I had sent you some: HATTON

*Corresp.*, Vol. ii. p. 163 (1878). 1741 Broom, and Arbut-trees: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. ii. p. 118. 1755 The arbutus are scarce a crown apiece: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 481 (1857). 1767 the arbutus or strawberry-tree: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 55 (1803). 1820 the arbutus or wild strawberry-tree: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 305.

**\*arc de triomphe**, *phr.*: Fr.: triumphal arch.

**arcabucero**, *s.b.*: Sp.: a harquebusier.

1858 Fired point-blank at my heart by a Spanish arcabucero: LONGFELLOW, *Miles Stand.*, i. 28. [N. E. D.]

**\*arcade**, *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *arcada* and Fr. *arcade*: a vaulted space in a building, an arched cloister or piazza, an arched gallery or passage, a series of arches in a building, a walk overhung by foliage, a covered passage.

1644 In the arcade...stand 24 statues of great price: EVELYN, *Diary (in Italy)*, Nov. 8. [N. E. D.] 1699 The Tree most in use here, was the small leaved *Horne-Beam*; which serves for *Arcades*, *Berceaus*; and also *Standards* with Globular Heads: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 209. 1787 A hundred musicians...formed themselves into four orchestras along the arcade of the Gallery: *Genl. Mag.*, 928/2. 1806 towers ornamented with arcades in tiers: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 18. — a Dorick arcade...more convenient as an ambulatory than beautiful: *ib.*, p. 201. 1816 The principal green-house alone, raised above a sunk parterre below, has a good aspect, from its arcades and a range of marble vases along the front which impart elegance: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.). 1886 Their numberless storeys built upon cyclopean arcades: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 501.

**\*Arcades ambo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'both Arcadians', both poets or musicians; see *Virg.*, *Ecl.*, VII. 4; extended to two persons having tastes or characteristics in common.

1821 each pull'd different ways with many an oath, | "Arcades ambo", *id est*—blackguards both: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. xciii. 1882 Denison and Neate were *Arcades ambo*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.* Vol. ii. ch. 83, p. 92. 1886 I had the pleasure of passing a day here with these *Arcades ambo* [Serpa Pinto and Cardoso]: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 14, p. 210/1. 1887 Nor is it surprising that Weber should praise Hoffmann. They were *Arcades ambo*: *Literary Wild.*, Jan. 7, p. 9/3.

**\*Arcadia**, Lat. *Arcady*, Eng. fr. Lat., whence adj. *Arcadian*: the central district of Peloponnesus (the Morea), according to Virgil the home of pastoral poetry, and therefore associated with the ideas of pastoral simplicity, felicity, and song, esp. after the publication of Sidney's *Arcadia*, 1590.

1591 And shepherds leave their lambs unto mischaunce, | To runne thy shrill Arcadian Pipe to heare: SPENS., *Compl.*, Ruines of Time, 328. 1647 O Arcadia, known | By me thy son: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, Prol., p. 2. 1667 Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the past'ral reed | Of Hermes, or his opiate rod: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 132 (1770). 1776 A young gentleman in a fantastic Arcadian habit, playing upon a guitar: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 38. — the young Arcadian followed: *ib.*, p. 39. 1814 the perpetual warbling that prevails | In Arcady, beneath unalter'd skies: WORDSWORTH, *Excursion*, Bk. iii. p. 357 (Nimmo). 1850 To many a flute of Arcady: TENNYSON, *In Memoriam*, xliii. 1866 An humble cottage...forms the Arcadian background of the stage: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. ix. (Halifax). 1874 I always thought I should like Arcadia...These ingenuous ways appeal to my better nature. I wish I had a shepherd's crook with a blue ribbon on it: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xiv. p. 205 (1883).

**\*arcānum**, *pl. arcāna*, *s.b.*: neut. of Lat. adj. *arcānus*, = 'hidden', 'secret': a secret, a mystery; a supposed great secret of nature; a marvellous remedy. In the 17, 18 cc. the *s* of the Eng. plural was sometimes added to the Latin plural.

1495 Archa is a vessell and mesure onely in the whyche thynges ben put & kepte out of syghte that they ben not seen of alle men / of that name comyth this worde *Archanum* pryuetee that is waarly kept unknown to multytude of men: GLANVIL, *De Propr. Rerum*, Bk. xix. ch. cxxviii. p. 933. 1586 Nowe if you leaue him not there, but do purifie him more, then doth his tincture appeare; and if you can purge him thoroughly and perfectly then shall you haue his *Archanum*, & so of others: I. W., *Letter*, sig. B viii v. 1615 If Cornelius Agrippa were again to compile his book, *De Beneficiis*, I doubt not but he might have from her magicians such *arcana* to increase and recommend it, that the Bohemian ladies would more value him than to suffer him, as they did, to die like a poor beggarly knave: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 380 (1848). 1616 the *Arcana* | Of Ladies Cabinets: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ase*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 150 (1631-40). 1620 the greatest Politicians...are not able to penetrate the profundity of the Arcana of the Papacy: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Council Trent*, p. lxxvii. (1676). 1650 this blood is the balsome of balsomes, and is called the *Archanum* of blood, and it is so wonderful, and of such great vertue: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. iii. p. 21. 1652 the *Arcana* of Religion, and the great mysteries of Codlinesse: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat. Treat.*, p. 190. 1652 He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who had the great *arcānum*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 286 (1872). 1668 the revealing of Arcanums or secrets in Medicines: J. H., *Eliz. Prof.*, p. 2. 1678 this was one Grand *Archanum* of the Orphick Cabala, and the ancient Greekish Theology, That God is All things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 306. 1699 The very *Archanum* of pretending Religion in all Wars is, That something may be found out in which all men may have interest: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 105 (1868). 1702 Here is some gradual refection of the veiled *arcana* of the Divine Being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 93/2 (1834). 1710 Viper Powder Compound...is held for a great Arcanum, against the Jaundise: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 396. 1748 I will...let you into certain *Arcana*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. i.



No. cxxix. p. 303 (1774). 1768. There have you gone and told my *arcanum arcanorum* ['of secrets'] to that leaky mortal Palgrave [Gray]: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 425 (1853). 1788 Let us...like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. LETTISON, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/a. 1810 an habitual and excessive attention to those arcana of etymology: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 198. 1822—3 promising unbounded wealth to whomsoever might choose to furnish the small preliminary sum necessary to change egg-shells into the great *arcanum*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxvii. p. 324 (1886). 1840 Mrs. Simpkinson preferred a short *sejour* in the still-room with Mrs. Botherby, who had promised to initiate her in that grand *arcanum*, the transmutation of gooseberry jam into Guava jelly: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 7 (1865). 1856 translate and send to Bentley the *arcanum* bribed and bullied away from shuddering Brahmins: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

**arcānum** (pl. -na) **imperii**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a secret of empire.

abt. 1630 and I have been a little curious in the search thereof, though I have not to doe with the *Arcana Imperii*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 36 (1870). 1646 had imparted his desseins, and infus'd all his maxims into him, and open'd unto him all the *Arcana Imperii*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 135. 1649 The articles of confession and absolving sinners, being a greater *arcanum imperii* for governing the world than all the arts invented by statistes formerly were: LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, *Hen. VIII.*, p. 109 (1886). 1662 The kings of Israel had some one courtier...to whom they imparted *arcana imperii*, state-secrets: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. 1, p. 68/a (1867). 1675 our great Law-giver disdaining to vie the *Arcana* of his Empire, with any State-maxims, but the very best: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. § 1, p. 12. 1681 Those that search into mysteries of state, and would know *arcana imperii*, think they are wise men: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1, p. 139 (1861). 1701 these are *arcana imperii*—state secrets, indeed, which we are not to search into: ABP. LEIGHTON, *Exp. 10 Commandments*, Wks., p. 620/2 (1844). 1768 Force is the grand *arcanum imperii*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1887).

**arc-boutant**, *sb.*: Fr.: a flying buttress, an abutment arched (at least on the under side) springing from the vertical buttress of an aisle to an upper wall of the main portion of an edifice.

1731 BAILEY. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1816 ARCBOUTANT...in building, an arched buttress: *Encyc. Perth.*

**archa**: Port. See **areca**.

**archaeus**, **archēus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρχαῖος, 'original', 'ancient': a term applied by Paracelsus and others to the principle which was supposed to regulate and maintain animal and vegetable life; by a sort of personification, supposed to reside in individual organs; also see quot. from Bailey.

1641 Now in this center is the *Archaeus*, the servant of nature, which mixing those spermes together sends them abroad, and by distillation sublimates them by the heat of a continual motion unto the superficies of the earth: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. vi. p. 169 (1651). 1650 The first sort of them Man signs: the second, the *Archæus*: — Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. ix. p. 101. 1657 the main scope and principall intention being, first to rectifie the *Archæus* of the inner Man, that it may attract health from the heavenly Iliaster: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 3 v. 1678 Lastly, as the Latter Platonists and Peripateticks have unanimously followed their Masters herein, whose *Vegetative Soul* also is no other than a *Plastick Nature*; so the *Chymists* and *Paracelsians* insist much upon the same thing, and seem rather to have carried the Notion on further, in the Bodies of Animals, where they call it by a new name of their own, the *Archæus*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 153. 1721 ARCHEUS, [among *Chymists*] the highest and most exalted Spirit that can be separated from mixed Bodies: BAILEY. 1762 [See *alkahest*]. 1818 their '*Archæus*', or universal spirit: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 85 (1819).

**archididascalos**, -us, *sb.*: Late Gk. ἀρχιδιδάσκαλος: a chief teacher.

1820 we observed this Archididascalos seated in a large arm-chair...surrounded by a very large audience both of priests and laymen: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 301. 1821 it was a constant matter of triumph to us, the learned triumvirate of the first form, to see our 'Archididascalos' (as he loved to be called) conning our lesson before we went up: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. 1. p. 18 (1823). 1865 Two masters styled respectively Archididascalus and Hypodidascalus: STAUNTON, *Gl. Sch. Eng.*, Westm., ii. 133. [N.E.D.]

[The prefix *archi-*, 'chief', is generally Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρχι-, ἀρχε-, 'chief', 'original', cf. ἀρχή, 'beginning', 'rule', 'rule', 'chief'. From Lat. *archi*-, *arche*-, *arch*- (bef. a vowel) comes through Old French the Eng. *arch*. In Classical Gk. the form ἀρχε- only means 'ruling', 'leading', so that ἀρχέντιον ought to have been ἀρχίντιον and *archetype* to have been *architype*.]

**Archidoxa**, *sb. pl.*: neut. of *quasi*-Gk. adj. ἀρχιδόξος, 'of chief fame' (on analogy of εὐδόξος, 'of good fame'): (secrets) of chief fame. Paracelsus wrote *Archidoxorum libri X*, 'Ten Books of Archidoxa'. From the abl. in such phrases as 'in the Archidoxis' (1650, John French, Tr. *Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. v. p. 46; *ib.*, Bk. VIII. p. 80), and the Anglicised (or Gallicised) form *Archidoxes* (1642, Sir Th. Brown, *Relig. Med.*, 45, Ed. 1682), sprang a wrongly-formed

*quasi*-Lat. nom. sing. *Archidoxis*, found, e.g., on the running headings of the Geneva Ed. of Paracelsus' Wks., 1658, not in the 1570 Ed. of the *Archidoxa*.

**Archimago**, **Archimagus**, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Lat., perhaps a Lat. transliteration of Late Gk. ἀρχιμαγος, 'chief of the Magi': a chief magician; see **Magi**. The name of Spenser's personification of hypocrisy, "the Enchanter", *F. Q.*, Bk. II. Canto i.

1553—57 The archimagus espieing his time, compleineth unto the king: FOXE, *A. & M.*, 88/a (1596). [N.E.D.] bef. 1670 An Evil befell that Archimago, that Fiend of Mischief, that set variance between the Head and the Body: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 95, p. 81 (1693). 1678 and that this *Apollonius* was but an *Archimago* or grand Magician: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 267.

**\*archimandrite** (ㄨ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Gk. ἀρχιμανδρίτης, perhaps sometimes through Lat. *archimandrita*: the superior of a monastery (μάνδρα) pertaining to the Greek Church; also a superior over several monasteries, a superior abbot. In English the *ch* of *archi-* is pronounced as *k*.

1662 In their Monasteries they have *Archimandrites*, *Kilari's*, and *Igu-menit's*, who are their Abbots, Priors, and Guardians: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 104 (1669).

**Archimēdes**, a celebrated Greek philosopher and mathematician of Syracuse; see **eureka**. Hence *adj.* *Archimede-an*. *Archimede-an Screw*, an invention for raising water by the revolution of a spiral tube about a slanting axis.

**\*archipelago**, *sb.*: It. *arcipelago*, *archipelagus* (*quasi*-Lat.): a chief sea (Lat. *pelagus*). For *archi-*, 'chief', see **archididascalos**. The It. *arci-* was prob. for *Egeo-* in the name *Egeopelago*, and is wrongly sounded in Eng. as *arki-*.

1. name of the sea called after ancient style the *Ægean* Sea, It. *Egeopelago* (*Mare Aegaeum*, Αἰγαῖον πῆλαγος), between Greece and Asia Minor, in which are many islands.

1502 Many other iles within the archipelago, that is the gulf be-twix Grece and Turkye: ARNOLD, *Chron.*, 143 (1811). [N.E.D.] abt. 1506 Upon the see of Archipelagus—in the Cytie of Asdryis: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 13 (1851). 1549. iiiii. Venetian galleis, laden with merchandise were loste in the Archipelago: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 105 r. 1599 a little lland called *Bellapola*, and did likewise see both the *Milos*, being Islands in the *Archipelago*: W. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 168. 1612 lles in the sea *Ægeum*, called also by some *Sporades*, but vulgarly, the *Archos* or *Archipelago*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 9. 1665 the Thessalonic gulph which neighbours the Archipelago: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 252 (1677). 1815 the interesting white squalls and short seas of Archipelago memory: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 146 (1832).

2. a sea containing many islands; a group of several islands.

1555 And from the *Archipelagus* in the which is the lland of *Zamal* which our men named the lland of theeues: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885). — Ginger groweth here and there in all the llandes of this *Archipelagus*, or mayne sea: — *Neue India*, p. 35 (Arber, 1885). 1589 they straightwaies doo enter into the Archipelago (which is an infinite number of llands), almost all inhabited with their own naturall people: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1854). 1604 in the which [bay] there is an Archipelague of llands: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 138 (1880). 1625 They found also an Archipelagus of llands: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1696. 1845 the Low archipelago is elliptic-formed, 840 miles in its longer, and 420 in its shorter axis: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xx. p. 467. 1882 that still unexplored archipelago of islands: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

**architect** (ㄨ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *architecte*: a master-builder.

1. a master of works of construction, a professor of the art of building, also rarely, a builder.

1563 John Shute painter and Architecte: SHUTE, *Archit.*, sig. A ij v. 1591 Those parts which by the *Architectes* are named principall, be first the Flancks: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 328. 1603 a famous Architect, named *Stasicrates*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1275. — Sailers and Shipmasters, Architects, Husbandmen: *ib.*, p. 81. 1626 *Architect*, A chiefe workeman: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

2. a designer, deviser, constructor, creator (of anything involving skill).

1578 the which figure is rashely made no where of Nature the noble Architecte: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 98 r. 1588 Chief Architect and plotter of these woes: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 3, 122.

**architector** (ㄨ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *architecteur*: an architect; also, in 15 c., a superintendent.

1555 the diuise of Italian architecturs that are the masters of the kinges workes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 313 (1885). 1679 Homer...was an excellent Architector: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 686 (1612).

[Fr. *architecteur*, fr. Late Lat. *architector*, fr. Lat. *architectus*, *architecton*, fr. Gk. ἀρχιτέκτων, 'a chief builder'.]



**architecture** ( $\mu = \text{L} = \text{E}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *architecture*.

1. the science or art of building.

1555 a man of singular knowledge and experience in architecture: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 373 (1885). 1570 No more will I consent, to Diminish any whit, of the perfection and dignitie, (by iust cause) allowed to absolute *Architecture*: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d. iij. v. 1579 The necessarie vse of them in my other Treatise of *Artilerie, Archyitecture, Nautical, and Militaire*: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 70. 1591 But before I passe any further, I think it necessary to set downe, which are the most defensible and principall parts of thys warlike *Architecture*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 328. 1598 the reader may finde them in diuerse authors writing of this part of *architecture*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 87. 1664 my book of *architecture*... will come with my apology: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 148 (1872). 1787 It is to be erected under the direction of Lieut. Col. Belguini, already celebrated for his talents in architecture: *Gent. Mag.*, 1016/2. 1806 considered as street architecture, the whole wants solidity: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 216.

2. the action or process of artistic, or scientific building.

3. artistic style (of a building).

1603 Her round-front Palace in a Place secure, | Whose Plot may serue in rarest Architecture: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 138 (1608). 1646 a church of rare architecture, built by Bramanti: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1872). 1681 rich furniture... of a rare design and architecture: *ib.*, p. 278.

4. concrete building, structure.

1641 The choir is a glorious piece of architecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1872).

5. metaph. any construction or structure involving skill or wisdom.

**architrave** ( $\mu = \text{L}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *architrave*, perhaps before 1630 or thereabouts fr. Fr. *architrave*: *Archit.*

1. the lowest division of an entablature, the horizontal beam or slab that rests on the *abaci* of two or more columns or *antae*, an *epistyle*.

1598 these *Architraues, Freises*, and *Cornishes* doe adde a grace and beauty to the columnes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 84. 1603 This formes a Plynth; that fits an *Architraue*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 72 (1608). 1644 the work of the capitals (being Corinthian) and architrave is excellent: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1850). 1651 their upper Adjuncts, as *Architrave, Frise*, and *Cornice*, a fourth part of the said Pillar: Reliq. *Wotton*, p. 208 (1654). 1665 the architrave, Freez, and most part of the Arches were studded with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 137 (1677). 1673 Upon the Architrave of the Portico is inscribed in large letters: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346.

2. the whole entablature.

1667 Built like a temple, where pilasters round | Were set, and Doric pillars overlaid | With golden architrave: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 715. 1711 Crown'd with an architrave of antique mold: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 77, Wks. Vol. II. p. 50 (1757).

3. metaph.

1882 the gentle curve of the mouth, the grand smooth architrave of the brows: MARION CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 116.

\***archives** ( $\mu = \text{L}$ ), *sb. pl.* (sing. *archive*, *Rare*): Eng. fr. Fr. *archives*, *pl.* (sing. *archif*).

1. a repository for official documents and records, a muniment room.

1644 near which [the Twelve Tables] are the archives full of ancient records: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1872). 1820 Many historical documents however are said to have once existed in the archives of Ioannina: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 1.

2. records, property of a public character.

bef. 1687 The Christians were able to make good what they asserted by appealing to those records kept in the Roman archiva: H. MORE, *On Godliness*, Bk. VII. ch. xii. § 2. [Trench]

3. metaph.

[Fr. *archives* fr. post-Classical Lat. *archiva*, fr. post-Classical Gk. ἀρχεία, 'public records', fr. Gk. ἀρχεῖον, 'magistrate's office' or 'residence'.]

**archon**<sup>1</sup>, **arcon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *archon*, *arcon*: a bow, arch. Anglicised in 14 c. as *arsoun*, 'a saddle-bow', 'a saddle'.

1480 He [Phebus] held his archon in hys ryght hande And hys Lyre in hys lyfte hande: CAXTON, *Ovid's Met.*, x. iv. [N. E. D.] 1530 arcon of the sadell, *arcon*: PALSGR.

**archon**<sup>2</sup> ( $\mu = \text{L}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. ἀρχων (pl. ἀρχοντες): a ruler.

1. a chief magistrate of the republic of Athens. After 683 B.C. there were nine, of whom the chief was called ἐπόνομος (see *eponymus*) or the *archon*, the second *king archon*, the third *poemarch* (= 'war-ruler'), the rest *thesmothetae* (= 'legislators').

1579 he was one yeare Mayor or Prouost of Athens, whom they called *Archon Eponymos*, because the yeare tooke the name of him that had it yearly: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 326 (1612). 1603 like as at Athens their officers Thesmothetes, and Archontes are created by lotterie:—Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1281. 1810 Six archons are said to have followed Charops by appointment for ten years. But, on the expiration of the archonship of Eryxias, a farther and greater change was made: W. MITFORD, *Greece*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 389 (1818).

2. a chief magistrate generally, a ruler, a superior.

1735—8 We might establish a doge, a lord Archon, a Regent: BOLINGBROKE, *Parties*, viii. [T.] 1855 all the ceremonial of the imaginary government was fully set forth, Polemarchs and Phylarchs, Tribes and Galaxies, the Lord Archon and the Lord Strategus: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 407 (1861).

3. a denomination assumed by the principal Greeks of a town in modern times.

1819 how the Patriarch had quarrelled with the Archons, and how the Spatar had beaten his wife: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). — would sooner have seemed to take lesson or example from a Turkish beggar than from a Greek archon: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 144. 1820 quarrels between the vaivode and the archons: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. p. 307.

4. a power subordinate to the supreme being, a number of which, with a *Great Archon* at their head, were assumed by certain Gnostics.

1738 certain subordinate powers called *archontes*, or angels: CHAMBERS, *Cycl. s. v. Archontici*. 1868 there burst forth and was begotten from the cosimical seed and the conglomeration of all germs the great Archon and Head of the world: Tr. *Hippolytus' Refut. Heres.*, Bk. vii. ch. xi. [C. E. D.]

**Arctophylax**: Gk. Ἀρκτοφύλαξ, 'Bear-ward': name of one of the brightest northern stars, in the constellation *Bootes* (*q. v.*), behind the constellation of the Great Bear, more usually called *Arcturus*. Sometimes, like *Arcturus*, confused with the Great Bear; see first quotation.

1398 Arthurus is a signe made of vii sterres sette in the lyne that hyghte Axis...the same cerle hyghte Artophilax, for it folowyth a syne that hyghte Ursa: TREvisa, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, viii. xxiii. 1590 Arctophylax, the highest of the stars, | Was not so orient as her crystal eyes: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 296/1, l. 19 (1861). 1663 Arctophylax in Northern Sphere | Was his undoubted Ancestor: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 88.

**Arcturus**, **Arthurus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀρκτοῦρος, 'Bear-ward': see **Arctophylax**. The *Arcturus* of the Bible, however, is the constellation *Ursa Major*, the Great Bear. Formerly also (Anglicised in 14 c. as *Arctour*, *Arture*) the name of the constellation *Bootes* (*q. v.*).

abt. 1374 Who so pat ne knowe nat pe sterres of arctour ytournd neye to pe souereyne contre or point: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. iv. p. 132 (1868). abt. 1400 makynge Arture and Orion, and turnynge in to morewning derckness, and chaungynge day in to nyght: Wycliffite Bible, Amos, v. 8.—thou schalt mowe distrie the campas of Arturis: *ib.*, Job, xxviii. 31. 1611 canst thou guide Arcturus with his sonnes? Bible, Job, xxxviii. 32. 1646 Tunny is fat about the rising of the *Pleiades*, and departs upon *Arcturus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686). 1664 Gard'ners had need each Star as well to know | The Kid, the Dragon, and Arcturus too, | As sea-men: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 187 (1720). 1858 Stars now they sparkle | In the northern Heaven— | The guard Arcturus, | The guard-watch'd Bear: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, *Merope*, p. 100 (1885).

\***ardeb**, *sb.*: Arab. *irdebb*: a modern Egyptian dry measure of about 5 bushels English. See *artabe*.

1836 he had brought 130 ardeb'bs of corn from a village of the district: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 152. 1885 steamers brought in thirty boat loads of grain from the Blue Nile, the price falling at once to 30s. per ardeb: *Pail Mail Gas.*, Feb. 6, p. 5/2.

**ardelio**, *sb.*: Lat.: a busy-body, meddler. Sometimes *ardelion(e)* fr. Fr. form *ardelion*.

1621 Ardelion's busie bodies as wee are, it were much fitter for us to be quiet, sit still, and take our ease: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4. Subs. 7, p. 167 (1632). 1658 J. BRAMHALL, *Schism Guarded*, p. 253.

**ardor** ( $\mu = \text{L}$ ), **ardour**, **ardure**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *ardour*, often written as Lat. *ardor*, = 'heat'.

1. intense heat, fire, effulgence; Milton's use for 'angelic beings' is from 'he maketh...his ministers a flaming fire': *Heb.*, i. 7.

abt. 1645 That grand Universal-fire... may by its violent ardor vitrifie and turn to one lump of Crystal, the whole Body of the Earth: HOWELL, *Lett.*, l. xxix. 41. [N. E. D.] 1667 from among | Thousand celestial Ardors, where he stood [the winged Saint flew]: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 249.

2. metaph. strong emotion, violent passion; now usually in a good sense, enthusiasm.

abt. 1386 The wicked enchaufing or ardure [v. r. ordure, ordour] of this sinne: CHAUCER, *Pers. T.*, ¶ 84. 1485 the ardour of concupysence: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 219 (1881). 1602 proclaim no shame | When the compulsive ardour gives the charge: SHAKES., *Ham.*, iii. 4, 86. 1616 So may their ardors last: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 925. 1620 The Domestic Turbulencies endured many years with an implacable ardour on both sides: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. xxxiii. (1676). bef. 1733 since the Ardor of Zeal... is spent: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. iii. 92, p. 187 (1740).



are. See **a re**.

\***area** (" = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ārea* (pl. *āreae*), = 'a piece of vacant level ground'.

1. an open level space, a floor, a site, an arena, the pit of a theatre, an enclosed court.

1651 Let us conceive a *Floor* or *Area* of goodly length...with the breadth somewhat more than the half of the *Longitude*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 45 (1685). 1664 in the Inner Chapel of the College, about the middle of the *Area* on the South-side: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lxi. 1666 the place and area to build on was supposed a level: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 180 (1872). 1676 Jerusalem's best days are past, now that her sacred Temples *Area* is become a corn-field: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 6, p. 136. 1694 a Doric pillar placed in the middle of a circular area: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 344 (1872). 1704 But in none of their Places of Publick Devotion have they any *Seats*, but only the *Area* is a plain beaten Floor, like the Floor of a *Malt-House*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 37. 1711 the Lady of the Manor filled the whole *Area* of the Church: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 195/1 (Morley). 1819 The King received all the caboceros and captains in the large area: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274. 1820 This magnificent area, which is nearly square: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

1 a. the sunken court to the sunken basement of a town house.

1810 To go, like gentlemen, out of the hall door...and not out of the back door, or by the area: WELLINGTON, in *Gurw. Disp.*, VI. q. [N. E. D.]

2. extent of superficies (and formerly of volume) contained within definite limits. *Area of Motion* about a point is the space contained between a portion of the orbit and the intercepting radii.

1570 the area of a triangle, is that space, which is contained within the sides of a triangle: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 13 v. 1621 each star, with their diameters and circumference, apparent area, superficies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 9, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 429 (1827). 1627 *Sounds*, though they spread round, (so that there is an *Orbe*, or *Spherical Area* of the *Sound*;) yet they move strongest, and goe furthest in the *Fore-lines*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 204. 1672 observed a great want of Uniformity in the *Area's* of the Superficial Planes: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 75. 1853 dividing...two fields of at least twenty acres area: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 89. \*1876 the area of this diminutive dependency of Great Britain: *Echo*, June 13. [St.]

3. a space, tract.

1742 these unbounded and Elysian walks, | An area fit for gods and godlike men: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 980. \*1876 the two Polar areas: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

4. *metaph.* extent, scope, range.

1627 The minds of men are after such strange waies besieged, that for to admit the true beams of things, a sincere and polishd Area is wanting: G. WATTS, *Bacon's Adv. Learn.*, Pref., 29 (1640). [N. E. D.] 1852 The whole area of life: D. MITCHELL, *Dream Life*, 163. [ib.]

5. a plot or border in a garden; this being a special Lat. use of the word.

1658 the *Area* or decussated plot: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. i. p. 26 (1686). 1851 I required a particular spot or area, for the introduction of some wild windings: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vi. p. 48.

**areb**, *sb.*: Hind. *arb*, fr. Skt. *arbudā*, = 'a serpent', '1000,000,000' = a sum of ten crore (*g. v.*) or 100,000,000.

1662 Their ordinary way of accounting is by *Lacs*, each of which is worth a hundred thousand *Ropias*; and a hundred *Lacs* make a *Cron*, or *Carroa*, and ten *Carroas* make an *Areb*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelato*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). 1665 a hundred *Leck* make one *Cron*, ten *Cron* (or *Carrots*) one *Areb*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

**areca**, *sb.*: Port. fr. Malay. *adakka*: the dried seed of the palm *Areca catechu*, wrongly called betel-nut, chewed with betel (*g. v.*) by the natives of India and the Indo-Chinese countries; also the name of the tree itself, the type of the *Arecinae* section of *Palmaceae*.

1586 cocos, figges, arreceas, and other fruits: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 268 (1590). 1688 good quantity of *Arecha*, great store of *Cordage* of *Cayro*, made of the bark of the Tree of the great Nut: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 13 v. — great store of Nattes and *Archoes*: *ib.*, fol. 15 v. — Ships laden with greute Nattes, greute quantity of *Archa* which is a fruit of the biggnes of Nutmegges: *ib.*, fol. 11 v. 1598 These leaves [called *Bettele*] are not used to be eaten alone, but because of their bitterness they are eaten with a certaine kinde of fruit which the Malabares and Portugals call *Areca*... This fruit groweth on trees like the *Palme* trees that beare the Nut Cocus in India: Tr. *Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 63 (1885). — the whole day long they [doe nothing, but sit and] chawe leaves [or hearbes], called *Bettele*, with chakle and a [certain] fruit called *Arrequa*... This *Arrequa*, some of it is so strong that it maketh men almost drunke: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 213. 1625 a kernell of a Nut called *Aracca*, like an akorne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 537. — *Racka Nuts*: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 304. 1634 leaues of *Betele* not unlike the *Luy*, so laying vpon each piece of the dissected *Betele*, a little *Arecca*, chaw it into many and seuerall morsels: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 184 (1st Ed.). 1665 Sneezing-powder...is not more frequent with the Irish...than *Arec* (by Arabs and Indians called *Taufett* and *Suparre*) is with these Savages: *ib.*, p. 29 (1677). — *Arec* and *Betele* also are here much in use. The *Arecca* tree grows very high and resembles the *Palmeto*: *ib.*, p. 334. 1673 Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Arek* mingled with

a little Chalk is made the Indian *Bettele* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countries*, p. 37. 1684 The *Arager* grows upright and streight... The Fruit which it produces is like a Nutmeg: E. EVERARD, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, p. 7. 1885 It is a land of hill and valley, rich in teak woods and areca palms: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 470/3.

Variants, 16 c. *arrecas*, *arecha*, *archoes*, *archa*, 16, 17 cc. *arrecas*, *arrecua*, 17 c. *arracca*, *racka*, *arec*, *arek*, *areque*, *arequies* (pl.), *arager*, 18 c. *areek*, 19 c. *arak*.

**areitos**, *areytos*, *sb. pl.*: Amer. Ind. See quotations.

1555 These rhymes or ballettes, they caule *Areitos*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 166 (1885). 1589 let vs make vnto them *areytos*, the which are sports and dances: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 221 (1854). 1595 Among the most barbarous and simple Indians where no writing is, yet haue they their Poets, who make and sing songs which they call *Areytos*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 22 (1668).

\***arēna**, *sb.*: Lat. *lit.* 'sand', (a) the sanded floor or area of an amphitheatre on which various combats and contests were exhibited, the entire amphitheatre; hence (b) *metaph.* the scene or sphere of any more or less public contest, dispute, or display of skill and energy.

a. [1549] therefore in the Latin tongue some authours have called it *Arena*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 32 r. (1561). 1600 This Amphitheatrum they called also *Arena*, i. the Sand-floor, because the ground was spread over and laid with sand: HOLLAND, *Tr. Lity (Summ. Mar.*, Bk. v. ch. viii.), p. 1385. 1611 most remarkable of all is the Amphitheater commonly called the *arena*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1776). 1670 One of the bulls tossed a dog full into a lady's lap as she sat in one of the boxes at a considerable height from the arena: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1872). 1693 the *Arena* of a Publick Theatre: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 426 (1713). 1883 he would have been torn in pieces by apes and foxes in the arena: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 309.

b. 1803 Into this arena, however, we by no means propose to venture ourselves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 168. 1826 The house...the arena of sundry desperate conflicts: *Subaltern*, ch. xiv. p. 210 (1828). \*1877 The Royal Society is certainly not an arena in which this procedure is likely to succeed: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.] 1883 We are thinking just now of his latest appearance in the arena: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 399/1.

**arēna sine calce**, *phr.*: Lat. 'sand without lime', a congeries of elements without coherence.

1657 And all their policies...are but arena sine calce, sand without lime: J. TRAPP, *Comm. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 370/1 (1686). 1662 all their endeavours are but *Arena sine calce*, sand without lime, they will not hold together: — *Comm.*, Vol. I. p. 290/1 (1869). 1888 Even by commentators of first rate endowments, the style of St. John was long treated as a sort of *arena sine calce*: F. W. FARRAR, in *Expositor*, Jan., p. 16.

**Areopagite**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Areopagitēs*, fr. Gk. *Ἀρειοπαγίτης*: a member of the Athenian court called **Areopagus** (*g. v.*). Early used to distinguish Dionysius of Athens, one of S. Paul's converts (*Acts*, xvii. 34).

1554 there was elected and chosen good men, to whom the correction of all causes was commytted who do lyttle dyffer from those of *Areopagites* of Athens or to the senate of the *Lacedemonians*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i v. 1579 the Court or Senate of the AREOPAGITS: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 757 (1612). — the court of the Areopagites: *ib.*, p. 850. 1621 Like Solons Areopagites, or those Roman censors, some shall visit others, and be visited *inuicem* themselves: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 93 (1827). 1644 A little before Athens was overcom, the Oracle told one of the Areopagite, that *Athens* had seen her best dayes: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. l. p. 77. bef. 1658 What Dialect or Fashion [Shall I assume?] To pass the *Approbation* [of] their censorious *Synod*: which now sit | High *Areopagites* to destroy all Wit: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 241 (1687).

\***Areopagus**, (a) name of the highest and oldest judicial court of Athens, so called because it met on the Areopagus, Gk. *Ἀρειοπάγος*, or hill of Arēs (Lat. *Mars*), cf. *Acts*, xvii. 19: hence, (b) any solemn court or council.

a. 1586 *Sabellie* recyteth that in the graue Senate of *Areopage*, none was receiued, except he had made some notable proofs of his vertue, knowledge, & dexteritie: SIR EDW. HOBBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlvi. p. 208. 1590 The place of iudgment among y<sup>e</sup> Athenians is called *Areopagus*: A. GOLDING, *Tr. Solinus Polyhistor*, sig. I iii v. 1603 forbidding expresly, that no senator of the counsell *Areopagus*, might make a comedy: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 985. 1678 I've been before the *Areopagus*, and they refuse | All mercy: SHADWELL, *Timon*, iv. p. 56.

b. 1573—80 And nowe they have proclaymid in their *areio payos*: SPENSER, quoted by Gab. Harvey, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 101 (1884). bef. 1670 And therefore, my H. Lordships, here I have fixt my *Areopagus*, and demier Resort, being not like to make any further Appeal: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. II. 159, p. 169 (1693). 1831 In this great Areopagus, than which none is more distinguished: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 577. 1885 What has become of the "European Areopagus," or "Amphictyonic Council"? *Daily News*, Nov. 16, p. 5/1.

**arête**, *sb.*: Fr.: corner, edge, sharp ridge; *esp.* in French Switzerland, a narrow ascending ridge of a mountain.

1838 *Bill* [of the Bunting] short, strong, convex, straight, and completely conical: upper mandible swollen as it were, a little inclined towards the point, without any *arête*, and with the upper part depressed: *Penny Cycl.*, Vol. x. p. 482/2. 1858 I have heard an *arête* described as an infinitely narrow ridge of rock, with an everlasting vertical precipice on one side and one longer and steeper on the other: *Peaks and Passes*, 1st Ser., p. 298. 1883 A long and very difficult *arête* had to be traversed to attain the summit: *Sat. Rev.*, No. 1452, Vol. 56, p. 245/2.



argal: Eng. fr. Lat. See ergo.

**argala, argali, argeela(h), argill, hargill, sb.:** corrupted fr. Hind. *hargila, hargilla*: the adjutant-bird or gigantic crane of India, the scavenger of Bengal.

**1754** An extraordinary species of birds, called by the natives *Argill* or *Hargill*, a native of Bengal: IVES, *Voyage*, 183-4 (1773). [Yule, s. v. *Adjutant*]. **1798** the great Heron [cranes are classed under herons], the *Argali* or *Adjutant*, or Gigantic Crane of Latham.... It is found also in Guinea: PENNANT, *View of Hindostan*, II. 156. [ib.] **1810** Every bird saving the vulture, the adjutant (or *argeelah*), and kite, retires to some shady spot: WILLIAMSON, *E. I. Vade Mecum*, II. 3. [ib.]

**argali, sb.:** Mongol.: *Zool.*: name of several species of wild sheep of Asia.

Def. **1774** *The Bee*, Vol. XVI. quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Ovis* (1797). **1876** The bighorn is closely allied to the argali, or Asiatic wild sheep: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. ix, p. 364.

**argand, name of a lamp or burner adapted for the use of a cylindrical wick, air being admitted to the inside of the flame, invented by a Genevese, Aimé Argand, abt. 1782; also a ring-shaped gas-burner.**

**1794** The brilliancy of the ARGAND's lamp is not only unrivalled, but the invention is in the highest degree ingenious: *Phil. Trans.*, Pt. I. p. 98. — a common ARGAND's lamp: *ib.*, p. 100. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX, p. 517. **1834** The Argand lamp was adopted by all to whom a good and steady light was desirable: *Penny Mag.*, No. 127, p. 120/2.

**argent (u =), sb. and adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *argent*, fr. Lat. *argentum*, = 'silver'.

I. *sb.*: 1. the metal silver.

abt. **1530** It seemed well to be of argent; that is to say, syluer: LORD BERNERS, *Artik. Lvt. Brit.*, 252 (1814). [N. E. D.]

I. *sb.*: 2. silver coin, money.

abt. **1500** Euery day had ther money and argent: *Partenay*, 1119. [N. E. D.] **1599** And made Yarmouth for argent to put downe the city of *Argentine*: NASH, *Lenten Stuffe*, Wks., v. 23: (Grosart). **1633** some Bishops manumitted theirs [bondmen] partly for argent: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 262.

I. *sb.*: 3. *Her.* the silver or white color on armorial bearings.

**1562** Called Siluer, and blased by the name of Argent: LEIGH, *Armorie*, 4 (1597). [N. E. D.]

I. *sb.*: 4. silvery whiteness, silvery clearness; also in combinations.

**1842** half | The polish'd argent of her breast to sight | Laid bare: TENNYSON, *Dream F. Wom.*, 40. **1649** The Argent-horned moone: LOVELACE, *Luc.*, p. 151. [C. E. D.] **1830** Serene with argent-lidded eyes: TENNYSON, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, 13.

II. *adj.*: of silver, like silver, silvery white.

**1593** swear, | By the argent crosses in your burgonets: MARLOWE, *Mass. at Paris*, p. 230/2 (1858). **1600** the azure skie, | With argent beames of siluer morning spred: FAIRFAX, *Tasso*, xiv. [R.] **1667** Not in the neighbor'g moon, as some have dream'd: | Those argent fields more likely habitants: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 460. **1687** Some sons of mine, who bear upon their shield | Three steeples argent in a sable field: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 194.

**Argestes**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἀργεῖος*: the north-west or west-north-west wind.

**1667** Boreas, and Cæcias, and Argestes loud, | And Thrascias, rend the woods, and seas upturn: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 699.

**argilla, Lat., argil(le), u =, Eng. fr. Fr. argille**: *sb.*: clay, potter's clay.

**1630** Argile a kynde of erthe, *Argille*: PALSGR. **1543** Argilla or clay is cold in the fyrst, and drye in the seconde, and is repercussive: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurgie*, fol. cxxxvi v<sup>o</sup>/1. **1599** Hard baked Argille or loame: A. M., *Tr. Gabelkouer's Bh. Physique*, 318/a. [N. E. D.] **1667** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 422. **1673** the Spirits and Principles of Copper and Iron, a very little volatile Earth, *Argilla* and Sand: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countries*, p. 67. **1693** They dig in the Earth to the Depth of twenty or five and twenty Foot, till they come to an *Argilla* [clummy Earth] then they bore a Hole...well-wrought *Argilla*, or Clay: — *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 39 (1713). **1816** the first thoughts of many celebrated sculptors were executed in argilla or pipe-clay: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 56.

**argin(e), sb.:** Sp. *argine*: an embankment before a fort.

**1690** It must have high argins and cover'd ways | To keep the bulwark-fronts from battery: MARLOWE, *II Tamburi.*, III. 2 (1592), p. 55/1 (1858).

**Argō**: Gk. *Ἀργώ*: name of the ship in which Jason and his comrades sailed in quest of the Golden Fleece; see *Argonaut*. Also for *Argō nāvis*, = 'the ship Argo', a southern constellation. Hence, the adj. *Argoan*.

**1590** The wondred Argo, which in venturous peece | First through the Euxine seas bore all the flowr of Greece: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 44. **1664** Did not we here, the Argo rigg | Make *Berenice's* Periwig: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*,

Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 192. **1792** such an Argo, when freighted with such a fleece, will unquestionably be held in chace by many a pirate: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 240. **1831** I marvel that the gentleman himself does not mount his Argo, affront the perils of the Florida Strait, and sail up the Mississippi, to pluck the golden fleece: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 800. **1591** The brave Argoan ships brave ornament: SPENS., *Virg. Gnat.*, 210.

**Argolio.** See quotation.

**1674** the *Argolio* [in the games of Trucks], which is in the nature of a Port at Billiards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 40.

[Perhaps It. *argoglio*, = 'pride'.]

**Argonaut, sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Argonauta*, fr. Gk. *Ἀργοναύτης*, = 'a sailor in the Argo': Gk. *Mythol.*: one of the band of heroes who sailed from Greece to Colchis in quest of the Golden Fleece, their leader being Jason (Lat. *Jason*, Gk. *Ἰάσων*): they represent enterprising mariners. Also a name of the nautilus and its congeners.

**1555** the vyage of Iason and the *Argonautae* to the region of Colchos: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 51 (1885). **1596** And of the dreadful discord, which did drive | The noble Argonauts to outrage fell: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. I. 23. **1603** not as the Argonauts did, who after they had left *Hercules*, were constrained to have recourse unto the charmes, sorceries and enchantments of women for to save themselves: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 374. **1634** the place where Iason and his *Argonautae* obtained their Golden Fleece: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68. **1657** Wise they had need to be that sit at the stern of a state...let them be active *Argonauts*: J. TRAFF, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 622 (1868).

**\*argosy (u =), sb.:** Eng. fr. It.: a large carack or vessel of Ragusa, any large and richly freighted vessel; also *metaph.*

**1577** Ragusyes, Hulks, Caruailles, and other forrein rich laden ships: DEE, *Mem. Perf. Art Navig.*, 9. [N. E. D.] **1591** strengthened with the greatest Argosies, *Portugall* Caractes, Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). **1595** it behooueth Princes to crosse his *Argosies*, that goods lewdlie gotten, may not be worse spent: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. Ff 2 v<sup>o</sup>. **1595** Thus in one moment was our knight assailed | With one hugh *Argosie*, and eight great ships: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 67 (1871). **1596** my father hath no less | Than three great argosies; besides two galliases, | And twelve tight galleys: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, II. 380. **1600** the greatest shippes of France, yea, the *Argueses* of Venice may enter in there: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 309. **1629** Betwixt the two Capes [at the entrance of the Adriatic] they meet with an *Argosie* of Venice: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 826 (1884). **1632** More worth than twenty argosies | Of the world's richest treasure: W. ROWLEY, *Woman never Vexed*, I. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XII. p. 100 (1875).

Variants, *ragusye, arguze, argosea, argosee*.

[From It. *ragusea*, adj. of *Ragusa*, a port near Venice, called in 16 c. English *Aragouse, Arragosa*.]

**\*argot, sb.:** Fr.: slang, cant of thieves, jargon peculiar to any set of people.

**1860** Leaves an uninviting argot in the place of warm and glowing speech: FARRAR, *Orig. Lang.*, vi. 134. [N. E. D.] **1883** French of the less florid sort, perfectly pure of argot: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 526.

**argumentātor, sb.:** Lat.: arguer, disputer, reasoner.

**1635** Thus it standeth then with these Argumentators: PERSON, *Varieties*, I. 38. [N. E. D.] **1678** Our Atheistick Argumentator yet further urges: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, 836. [ib.]

[Noun of agent to Lat. *argumentāri*, = 'to argue'.]

**argūmenti causā, a. grātiā, phr.:** Lat.: for the sake of argument.

**1846** It is here presumed, *argūmenti causā*, that such a disposition of our troops would have been possible: *North Brit. Rev.*, May, p. 264 note. **1826** Give to our adversaries, *argūmenti grātiā*, the benefit of the suggestion: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 280. **1828** Admitting, *argūmenti grātiā*, the equal claim with these officers...is that an answer to the claim of the former? *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 211.

**argumentum a minori ad majus**: Lat. See a *minori*.

**argūmentum ab inconvenienti, phr.:** Lat.: 'argument from inconvenience', an argument from expediency which ignores higher considerations.

**1826** What, Sir, is this *argumentum ab inconvenienti* which induces us not to look at the charter of our powers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 97. **1888** The Court...were strongly impressed with the argument *ab inconvenienti*: *Law Times*, Mar. 17, p. 347/1.

**\*argūmentum ad absurdum, phr.:** Lat.: argument (leading) to an absurd conclusion, used to demonstrate the truth of a proposition by assuming it to be untrue and showing that this assumption leads to an absurdity. See *reductio ad absurdum*.

**1826** Even the sagest votaries of mathematics have legitimized the *argumentum ad absurdum*, as one of the means of arriving at truth: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 1135. **1834** It meets and exposes his plea on the proper principle of the *argumentum ad absurdum*: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 470.



\***argūmentum ad crumēnam, phr.**: Lat.: argument (addressed) to the purse.

1759 I do therefore, by these presents, strictly order and command, That it be known and distinguished by the name and title of the *Argumentum Pistulatorium*, and no other; — and that it rank hereafter with the *Argumentum Baculinum* and the *Argumentum ad Crumenam*, and for ever hereafter be treated of in the same chapter: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, i. xxi. Wks., p. 53 (1839).

**argūmentum ad hoc, phr.**: Lat.: an argument (applicable) to a particular case (*lit.* 'to this'). Also **ad hoc** means 'for this' (particular purpose).

\***argūmentum ad hominem, phr.**: Lat.: argument to the person; see **ad hominem**.

1690 To press a Man with Consequences drawn from his own Principles, or Concessions... is already known under the Name of *Argumentum ad Hominem*: LOCKE, *Hum. Und.*, iv. xvii. 391 (1693). 1754 The Frenchman, finding himself puzzled by the learning of his antagonist, had recourse to the *argumentum ad hominem*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 227 (1817). 1759 But it was the *Argumentum ad hominem*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, ii. x. Wks., p. 77 (1839). 1804 The refutation, by means of this *argumentum ad hominem*, wears the appearance of captiousness and ill-temper: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4. p. 349. 1808 Unhappily, such *argumenta* [pl.] *ad hominem* are too commonly introduced in discussing great state questions: *ib.*, Vol. 11. p. 486. 1820 We have a considerable contempt for the *argumentum ad hominem* in any case: *ib.*, Vol. 33. p. 426. 1826 I most successfully used the *argumentum ad hominem* in this instance: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 221. 1860 I closed the conversation with an *argumentum ad hominem*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 496/1.

**argūmentum ad populum, phr.**: Lat.: 'argument (addressed) to the people', the same as an **ad captandum** (*q.v.*) argument.

1803 who wanted an *argumentum ad populum*, to palliate existing abuses in the political establishments of Europe: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2. p. 391.

**argūmentum ad rem, phr.**: Lat.: 'argument to the purpose', a real, relevant argument.

1759 and the *Argumentum ad Rem*, which, contrariwise, is made use of by the man only against the woman: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, i. xxi. Wks., p. 53 (1839).

**argūmentum baculinum, a. bacilinum, phr.**: Late Lat.: *facetious*, 'argument with a stick', settlement of a dispute by beating the opponent.

1675 J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 676 (1677). 1711 When our Universities found that there was no End of Wrangling this Way, they invented a kind of Argument, which is not reducible to any Mood or Figure in *Aristotle*. It was called the *Argumentum Baculinum* (others write it *Bacilinum* or *Baculinum*) which is pretty well express'd in our *English Word Club-Law*: *Spectator*, No. 230, Dec. 4. p. 341/2 (Morley). 1756 The Mode of Reasoning I mean, is the *Argumentum Baculinum*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 270. 1759 [See **argumentum ad crumenam**]. 1815 The *argumentum baculinum* was manfully resorted to, and as vigorously repelled: *Scribbleomania*, *q.* 1884 There the *argumentum baculinum* was applied, of which pecuniary damages are but an inadequate refutation: *Sat. Rev.*, May 24, p. 673/2.

**Argus**: Gk. *Ἄργος*: (a) a mythical creature with a hundred eyes, of which only two closed at a time, set by Hēra (Jūno) to watch her rival Io whom Zeus (Jūpiter) had changed into a heifer; but Hermes (Mercury) having charmed Argus to sleep and slain him, Hēra turned him into a peacock with his eyes in the tail. Hence (b) an *Argus* is a watchful guardian or spy. In Combin. (c) *Argus-eyed*, *Argus-like*, = 'watchful', and in *Zool.* *Argus* = 'oculated', 'ocellated'.

a. 1567 these boyes, with Argues and Lyncees eyes: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. xi. in *Awdelay's Prat. Vag.*, p. 54 (1869). 1573—80 Eied like an Argus: GAB. HARVEY, *Let. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884). 1678 And least it be objected, that if he had Argues eyes, hee cannot see the wantes of all men: T[H.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. vi. fol. 11<sup>vo</sup>. 1684 To watch you and catch you, with Argus eyes: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 35 (1880). 1698 You shal need alwayes to haue Argos eyes, to spie their secret packing and conueyance: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 274. 1806 he is agouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 2. 31. 1816 Though many hundred (Argus hundred) eyes, | View, and review, each line, each word, as spies: In R. C.'s *Times' Whistle*, p. 2 (1871). 1846 And so may we receive the figment of Argus, who was an Hieroglyphick of heaven, in those centuries of eyes expressing the Stars: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 123 (1886). bef. 1870 Nay, if they had all the eyes of Argos, their chiefest Confidants are able to abuse them on the blind Side: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. 1. 147, p. 138 (1893). 1714 'Twas Night, and Heav'n, a Cyclops, all the Day, | An Argus now did countless Eyes display: *Spectator*, No. 617, Nov. 8, p. 864/2 (Morley). 1788 any planet... which future Herschels, with all the eyes of Argus or Lynceus, may find out for us in the present system: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 141/2.

b. 1646 he was elected *Primo Minister of State*, and *Director* in chief under the King of all matters concerning the public Government of the Kingdom, so he came to be call'd the *Argos* of France: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 157. 1792 There was a favoured domestic of his, a little old man, who had always kept a careful and inquisitive eye over every thing that was in or concerned our household. This Argus, &c.: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 32. 1830 The old Argus coming up, told him to stop: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 163 (2nd Ed.). 1883 those pale unlovely orbs were as the eyes of Argus himself: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 211.

c. 1625 be *Argus-eyed*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iii. 4. p. 47 (1631). 1750 The argusshell, the oblong oculated porcellana: SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, p. 152. [Jodrell] 1877 the Argus Star-fish, Basket-urchin, or Sea-basket: J. G. WOOD, *Nature's Teachings*, ch. iv. p. 89.

\***aria, sb.**: It.: *Mus.*: air, melody, song, tune.

1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, s.v. 1837 the prima donna sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187. 1864 Ivanhoff's last aria, and Malibran's last cadence: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42.

**Ariadne**: Gk. *Μυθολ.*: daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him back from the middle of the labyrinth of the Minotaur. Hence, *adj.* *Ariadnean*.

1820 I fear I shall soon want the aid of this Ariadne, who might offer me a clew through the recesses of yonder mountainous labyrinth: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 507/2 (1867). 1619 bring him by the *Ariadnean* Clew of Scripture, thorow this confused Labyrinth of Himself, to set the true *Quantum*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiii. p. 302.

**Arian, Arrian** (Λ - ρ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Arrianus*, *adj.* to *Arius* (Gk. *Ἀρειος*): a presbyter of Alexandria in 4 c., also perhaps called *Arian*, 14 c.

abt. 1384 he cursed heretik arrian & his secte: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. MATTHEW'S *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 68 (1880).

1. *sb.*: a follower of Arius, one of a sect which maintained that the Second Person of the Christian Trinity was not of the same substance (*ὁμοούσιος*) with the First, but only of like substance (*ὁμοιούσιος*).

1532 The counsailes against the Arrians of old: MORE, *Confut. Tindale*, Wks., 502a. [N. E. D.] 1549 dyuers sectes amongst the Christians, as the *Arrianes Photines*, *Sabellianes*, and others: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 43<sup>ro</sup>. — when the secte of Arrians began: *ib.*, fol. 189<sup>vo</sup>. 1602 an *Arrian*, *Sabellianist*... or other absurd heretike: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 15. 1705 but was really an Arrian: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 234 (1818). 1787 Sentiments which the more modest Arrians and Deists of former times would have blushed to palm upon him: *Gent. Mag.*, 1053/2.

2. *adj.*: pertaining to the sect or doctrine of Arius.

1549 the Arrian secte: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 43<sup>vo</sup>. 1602 *Arrian* Bishops: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 273. — So was it in the time of the Arrian heresie: *ib.*, p. 23.

**ariel, sb.**: Heb. *ari'el* through Gk. of LXX. *ἀριήλ*, *lit.* 'lion of God', used as a name of Jerusalem *Isaiah*, xxix. 1, 2, 7; and as a proper name *Ezra*, viii. 16; hence, perhaps, Shakspeare's *Ariel*, suggesting *airy spirit*: the upper part of the altar of the Jewish temple (*Ezek.*, xliiii. 15, cf. Revised Version).

abt. 1400 forsothe the ylk ariel, or auter, of foure cubitis, and fro ariel vn to aboute, foure corners: Wycliffite Bible, *Ezek.*, xliiii. 16.

**Aries, Lat. Ariete**, Eng. fr. Lat.: one of the signs of the zodiac, which the sun used to enter at the spring equinox, owing to which it still gives the name to the first portion of the ecliptic between 0° and 30° longitude. *The first point of Aries* is the spot in the heavens which the sun appears to occupy at the spring equinox.

1386 [the sonne] was nigh his exaltation | In Martes face, and in his mansion | In Aries, the colerike hote signe: CHAUCER, *Spr. Tale*, C. T. 10365 (1856). 1728 At last from Aries rolls the bounteous sun, | And the bright Bull receives him: THOMSON, *Seasons*, Spring, 26.

**arietta, sb.**: It. dim. of *aria* (*q.v.*).

1724 ARIETTA, is a little or short Air, Song or Tune: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1771 begged his wife to favour us with an *arietta* of her own composing: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 106/2 (1882).

**Arimanius, Arimanes**. See **Ahriman**.

1603 This *Zoroastres* (I say) named the good god *Oromases*, and the other *Arimanius*. Moreover, he gave out, that the one resembled light, more than any sensible thing else whatsoever: the other darknesse and ignorance: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1306.

**arioso, It., ariose**, Eng. fr. It.: *adv.* and *adj.*: *Mus.* See quotations.

1724 ARIOSE, or ARIOSO, signifies the Movement or Time of a common Air, Song or Tune: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1848 ARIOSO. In a singing, air-like manner: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

**Aristarch(us)**, name of a severe critic of Alexandria, died B.C. 157, celebrated for rejecting verses of the Homeric poems as spurious, and for his critical recension of the poems.

1540 Al bee it some *Aristarchus* may perhaps finde some lacke of faithfulness and diligence in this worke: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, sig. A ii<sup>ro</sup> (1613). 1580 the Catalogue of our very principall English Aristarchi [pl.]: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poes.*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815). 1582 As for any Aristarchus, Momus, or Zoilus, if they pinch me more then is



reasonable, thou shalt rebuke them: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, To Reader, p. 28 (1870). 1697 I will, so you will play the *Aristarchus* cunningly: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 149. 1600 the over-curious meddling of some busie *Aristarches* of late daies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Pref., sig. A v<sup>o</sup>. 1630 The only *Aristarch*-asse of this age: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 4<sup>o</sup>/1. 1664 having been an *Aristarchus*, physician (or rather mountebank), philosopher, critic, and politician: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1850). bef. 1670 At the Session which these *Aristarchuses* held near to the Court in the Strand: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693). 1729 Before them march'd that awful *Aristarch* [Rich. Bentley]; Plow'd was his front with many a deep Remark: POPP, *Dunciad*, iv. 203. 1771 he succeeded in a species of writing in which the *Aristarchus* had failed: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 40/2 (1882). 1815 our anxiety to keep the *Aristarch* in good humour during the early part of a computation: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 152 (1832). 1886 The most captious *Aristarchus* would fail to make any appreciable deduction from the general value of the work: *Athenæum*, May 22, p. 675/2.

**Aristides**: Gk. Ἀριστίδης: the Athenian general at the battle of Plataea: he had been banished previously by popular vote, his fellow-citizens, it has been said, being tired of hearing him called 'The Just'.

1813 the first man... the Washington, or the Aristides—the leader in talent and truth: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1832). 1880 Amy would not give Barlow up for any other man with the virtues of Aristides and the riches of Cressus: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iii. p. 17.

**Aristippus**, founder of the Cyrenaic sect of Gk. philosophy, who regarded pleasure as the highest good; representative of luxury, and self-indulgence. Also, a slang term for Canary wine.

1673—80 yourselfe ar not ignorant that schollars in ower age ar rather nowe Aristippus than Diogenes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 78 (1884). 1665 in the uppermost Classis of *Aristippus's* School: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aaa 1<sup>o</sup>.

\***aristocratia**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀριστοκρατία, 'rule of the best'. Anglicised in 16 c. as *aristocracy*, *aristocratie*.

1. *abstract.* rule of the state by the best citizens, government by a privileged order; also *metaph.*

1579 NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 988 (1612). 1591 a state of Commonwealth changed from *Oligarchia*, which was in *Abrahams* time, into *Aristocratia*, by the expresse commandements of God: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 29. 1594 *Aristocratia* which is the government of some certayne chosen number of the best: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. I. ch. i. p. 9. 1633 one of the best kindes of a commonwealth that is called *Aristocratia* where a few and the best doe governe: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 26.

2. *concrete.* a ruling body of the best citizens, a privileged order, the upper classes, a state governed by a privileged order.

1603 Thus also he seeth England, apt to be gouerned by a Monarchie, Venice to like an *Aristocratia*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 527.

**aristolochia**, **aristologia**, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀριστολογία, ἀριστολόχεια (poet.), = 'birthwort': name of a genus of plants, many species of which are medicinal, one of those used by the ancient Greeks being deemed useful in childbirth. The Anglicised forms *astrology*, *aristoloch(e)*, *aristolochie* come through Fr. *astrologe*, *aristolochie*, *-chie*.

1398 *Aristologia* is a full medycynall herbe though it be bytter, & therof is two manere of kyndes: longe and rounde, and eyther is hote and drye: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xiv. 1626 Agaynst the falling euylt take rounde *aristologia*/euforbium/castoreum: Grete Herball, ch. xxvi. 1643 *Aristologia* is hote and drye in the seconde degree, and it hath vertue to incarne viceris wyth mundification: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1600 All the sort of these *Aristolochies* yeeld an aromaticall odour: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 226. — verely *Aristolochia* worketh the same effect: *ib.*, p. 227.

\***ariston men** (h)ūdōr, ἀριστον μὲν ὕδωρ, *phr.*: Gk.: 'water indeed (is) best'; the opening words of Pindar's first Olympian ode.

1840 an ancient Welsh Poet, one PYNDAR AP TUDOR, | Was right in proclaiming 'ARISTON MEN UDOR!' | Which means 'The pure Element Is for Man's belly meant!' BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 35 (1865).

**aristos**, ἀριστος, *pl. aristoi*, ἀριστοι, *masc. adj.*: Gk.: 'best', used as a sb. as short for *aristocrat* for which *aristo* is also found.

1843 The Priest was always a noble *Aristos* to begin with: CARLYLE, *Past & Pres.*, 324. 1864 Carrier had once set up a guillotine in her back yard, and decapitated half a score of "arestos" [sic] there: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149. 1886 All the aristoi of the place were asked: MRS. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 150.

**Aristotelean**, -lian, -lic, -lical (-tél-), *adj.* to Aristotle, Lat. *Aristotelēs*, Gk. Ἀριστοτέλης, the founder of the Peripatetic philosophy and of logic, whose system prevailed in Modern Europe until the Baconian philosophy superseded

it. **Aristotelian**, sb.: a believer in the system of Aristotle, a student of Aristotle's works.

1607 What sense I should give to that Aristotelean Proverb: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 653. [N. E. D.] 1635 Our moderne astronomers, averting this Aristotelian opinion, have found: PERRON, *Varietier*, II. iv. 62. 1678 the name of *Peripatetic* or *Aristotelich Atheism*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 130. — Now I say the whole Aristotelical System of Philosophy is infinitely to be preferred: *ib.*, ch. i. p. 53. 1684 made no scruple to come and tell me to my Face... that I was... the *Aristotle*, the *Hippocrates*, and the *Avicenna* of the Time: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 85. 1849 I once knew a very excellent Greek scholar and Aristotelian, who perished miserably in his second year, a victim to that concoction [jam]: *Sketches of Cantabs*, p. 3.

\***armada**, -ado, Sp., **armade**, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: see *armata*. The final -o is the regular 16 c.—17 c. representation of Sp. unaccented a.

1. a naval armament, a fleet of ships of war.

1533 The Turks Armado was before Coron: M. KYNG, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, and Ser., Vol. II. No. cviii. p. 46 (1827). 1563 That the armada of learned ships belonging to this arte, | May waye the ances spread the sayles, and from rough seas depart: J. HALL, in T. Gale's *Enchirid.*, sig. A iij v<sup>o</sup>. 1591 this late encounter of Syr Richard Grinville... with the Armada of Spaine: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 15 (1871). — All which and more, is confirmed by a Spanish Captaine of the same Armada: *ib.*, p. 24. 1598 for when they first entered into the Fleete or Armado, they had their great sayle in readinesse: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten*, p. 92 (Arber, 1871). 1598 Armada, a Spanish word, is a Nauy of ships for warre, or one great ship of warre: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. — I demanded of him againe touching his kings *Armadas*, and preparation for warres: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 120. 1600 two armadas of enemies affronting one another: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXV. p. 569. 1603 exploits and prowesses, expeditions, victories, voiaiges, armados, legions, campees: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 632. 1620 the rumours of the *Turkish Armada*: BRENT, *Tr. Saxe's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 712 (1676). 1625 the Armada for India was made: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 23. bef. 1641 No Errant-knight ever went to fight | With half so gay a bravada, | Had you seen but his look, you'd have sworn on a book, | Hee'd have conquered a whole armada: Percy's *Reliques*, p. 341 (1857). 1655 all your armada at Brent will be quickly discharged those harbours: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 306 (1872). 1665 an Armado of Dolphins compassed us: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 25 (1677). 1667 He in himself did whole Armado's bring: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 14, v. 4.

I a. esp. the Great Spanish Armada of 1588.

1588 all those being for no service in the armada may be well presumed (say they) to have come to have possessed the rooms of all the noblemen in England and Scotland: *Copie of a Letter sent out of England to an Ambassadors in France for the King of Spaine*, p. 6 (Brit. Mus.). 1598 that huge and haughty Spanish Armada: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. \*v<sup>o</sup>. 1602 Of these bookes a great number were printed, but presently upon the ouerthrow of the great invincible Armado vnder their herioicall *Atlantado*, father *Parsons* for shame of the world, and to the end that it should not be knowne how the expectation of the false prophet was frustrate, procured the whole impression to be burnt: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 240. 1603 Woe, and alas, woe to the vain brauados | Of Typhon-like-invincible ARMADOS: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 264 (1608). 1608 the proud Armada, still'd by Spaine The Inuincible: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 972 (1610). bef. 1658 The eighty eight Armado | Newly presented in an *Ouenado*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 213 (1687). bef. 1670 The Mood was changed with the Man, and he spake as loftily from that Matter, as if the great Armada had been sailing again upon our British Ocean: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 160, p. 152 (1693).

2. a single ship of war.

1565 one of the Queens Armados of England: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voy.*, p. 30 (1878). 1588 these Ships be very well appointed, or else are guarded, with the Armados of the *Portingales*: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 v<sup>o</sup>. 1591 there had fiteene seuerall Armados assailed her: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 21 (1871). 1595 the Admirall of the Hualks, and two other great Armados: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 40 (1871). 1615 a barke Armado of *Simo*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 15 (1632).

Variants, 16 c.—17 c. *armado*, *armade*, 16 c. *armod*.

[From Lat. *armāta*, fem. pass. past part. of *armāre*, = 'to arm', whence It. *armata*, Eng. *army* through Fr. *armée*.]

**armadillo**, sb.: Sp. dim. of *armado*, fr. Lat. past part. pass. *armātus*, = 'armed': name of several species of S. American burrowing animals with the upper part of the head and body covered with a bony armour in scales or plates, and able to roll themselves up into a ball presenting only the hard case to attack. The largest species, found in Guiana, bears the native name *Tatou* or *Tattu*. The scientific name of the genus is *Dasypus*.

1577 he is called the Armadillo [*Armadillo*, Ed. 1580], that is to saie a beaste armed. He is of the greatnesse of a yonge Pigge: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73 v<sup>o</sup>. 1593—1622 The beasts that naturally breed in this country [Brazil] are...monkeyes...armadilloes, alagartoes and a store of venomous wormes and serpents, as scorpions, adders which they call *vinoras*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § 29, p. 182 (1878). 1600 a beast called by the Spaniards *Armadilla*, which they call *Cassacac*, which seemeth to be all barred ouer with smal plates somewhat like to a *Rinceros*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 650. 1604 And as the Dantas be defended by the hardnes of their hides, so those which they call Armadillos are by the multitude of their scales: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 283 (1880). 1626 Armadillo, a Beast in India like unto a young Pigge, couered ouer with small shels like unto Armour: it liues like a Moale in the Ground: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). 1673 A *Tatou* or *Armadillo*:



J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. 1691 one *Species of Taton* or *Armadillo*: — *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 343 (1701). 1721 ARMADILLO, a Creature in the *West-Indies*, whom Nature has fortified with a Skin like Armour: BAILEY. 1769 The Tattu, or Armadillo, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 145. 1790 The ARMADILLO is found only in South America: *Beauclerk's Hist. of Quadrupeds*, p. 442. 1845 a large animal, with an osseous coat in compartments, very like that of an armadillo: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82.

**armata**, *sb.*: It.: fleet, naval armament. See **armada**.

1562 walles sufficiently stronge to defend y<sup>e</sup> force of the Armata: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 16 v<sup>o</sup>. 1673 a Captain of the Armata: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 171.

**\*armatole**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk.: an armed man, a guerilla warrior of Greece, a militia-man.

1882 He told how Moreote armatoles for trampled Greece had striven: ARMSTRONG, *Garl. from Greece*, Suspense, p. 247, l. 5. — Then out like devils leaped amid the smoke | Albanian armatoli from their lair: *ib.*, Last Sortie, p. 266, l. 32.

**\*armes blanches**, *phr.*: Fr.: side-arms (sabre, sword, or bayonet); *lit.* 'white arms'.

1876 VOYLE, *Mil. Dict.*

**Armida**, a fair enchantress with a magic girdle, in Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered* (Eng. Tr. by Fairfax, 1600).

1663 As stout Armida, bold Thalestris, | And she that would have been the Mistriss | Of Gundibert: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 102. 1814 These did not, however, like the maidens of Armida, remain to greet with harmony the approaching guest: SCOTT, *Wav.*, p. 97.

**armiger**, *sb.*: Lat., 'an armour bearer', Mod. Lat., 'an esquire'; an esquire, *orig.* one who attended upon a knight to carry his shield, &c.; *later*, one entitled to bear a coat of arms.

1598 a gentleman born ... who writes himself 'Armigero,' in any bill, warrant, quittance, or obligation: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, i. 1, 10. 1762 Carew Reynell, armiger: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. v. p. 111 (1786). [N. E. D.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**armil** ( *u* *l* ), Eng. fr. Fr. *armille*, *armilla*, Lat.: *sb.*: a bracelet, an ornament worn by a king at coronation. The Lat. form *armilla* seems to be pedantic, taken from 18 c. dictionaries.

1480 The Armilles hanging on their lyfte sides: CAXTON, *Ovid's Met.*, xiv. [N. E. D.] 1483 The dyademe fro his heed and the armyle fro hys arme: — *Gold. Leg.*, 68/4. 1485 The king...shall take armyle of the Cardinall...and it is to wete that armyle is made in maner of a stole wovyn with gold and set with stones: *Coron. Hen. VII.*, in *Rutl. Papers*, 28. [N. E. D.]

**armoie**, *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.: a cupboard, chest.

1571 Ij owld chystes ijs. vjd...iij armoies j l.: *Wills & Inv. N. Count.*, 361 (1835). [N. E. D.] 1699 at the end of one of them is a large Closet of Manuscripts; also another *Armoir* in the great Library, where the most ancient Manuscripts are kept: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 117. 1885 An important tapestry...has been stolen from the church of L'Isle Adam. It was abstracted from an *armoie*: *Athenaeum*, July 25, p. 120/3.

**armoizeen**, **armozine** ( *l* *u* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *armesin*, *armoisin*(e): a stout silk, generally black.

1588 there are many makers of Armesine, and weauers of Gerdles of wooll: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 v<sup>o</sup>. 1763 Rich Brocades...Tabbies, Ducaps, black Armozeens...Mantuas: *Brit. Chron.*, Feb. (Adv.), in Beck's *Draper's Dict.*

**arnica**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: an antispasmodic drug prepared from an alpine plant, *Arnica montana*, best known in the form of a tincture for outward application to wounds, bruises, &c. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* The *Bot. Arnica*, name of a genus of plants of the order *Asteraceae*, is found 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**arnotto**. See **annatto**.

**arochoe**: Port. See **areca**.

**\*aroma**, *pl.* **aromata**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀρώμα: a scent, fragrance; an aromatic extract, spice; also *metaph.* Superseded in 18 c. the early *aromat*(e) (Fr. fr. Lat. *pl. aromata*) = 'spice'.

1721 AROMA...all sweet smelling Spices, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, or Roots: BAILEY. 1814 The more odorous plants...whose *aroma* we may wish to retain might be preserved in a similar manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 116. 1826 catch the aroma of a pound of green tea, and dash the whole with ginsleiv: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1881). 1830 I shall always retain a lively recollection of my agreeable interview with Ld. Byron...so long a time has elapsed that much of the aroma of the pleasure has evaporated: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 177. 1884 It [worship] is that part [of religion] which the aroma is to the rose: C. H. HALL, in *Homilet. Mthly.*, Aug., p. 615/1. 1885 They are pervaded by an aroma of intoxication: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 5, p. 729/1. 1886 It may, indeed, be that the mere mention of certain names has a kind of aroma for American readers: *ib.*, Apr. 17, p. 513/1.

**arpeggio**, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'a playing on the harp', a striking the notes of a chord in succession instead of together, after the manner of a player upon the harp; a chord or passage in this style.

1724 ARPEGGIO, see the Word HERPEGGIO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1859 Her little claw swept the chords with courage and precision, and struck out the notes of the arpeggio clear and distinct: *Once a Week*, July 16, p. 52/2. 1884 The rippling, surging arpeggios and crescendos sweep in upon the sense: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolmaster Mark*, ch. iv. p. 56. 1888 Each number is devoted to some technical difficulty—the *arpeggio*, the octave, the shake: *Academy*, Oct. 27, p. 280/1.

**arpen**(t), *l* *u*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *arpent*, Norm. Fr. *arpen*: an obsolete Fr. measure of land containing 100 square perches of various size. The standard arpent of Paris was equal to about five-sixths of an English acre. The word *arpen* is now treated as French.

1580 Demi arpent, halfe an arpent, that is, nine hundreth foote of ground: HOLLYBAND, *Treas. Fr. Tong.* [N. E. D.] 1600 five hundred arpens or acres of the citie lands: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. LVIII. (*Brev. Flor.*), p. 1242. 1601 An Acre or Arpen of ground: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 3, Vol. 1. p. 550.

Variants, 17 c. *arpen*, *arpin*(e).

arquebus, &c. See **harquebus**, &c. .

**arra**, **arraha**, *sb.*: Lat.: earnest-money; *metaph.* a pledge.

1573 By his spirite...we have...our arra and earnest penny of his assured covenant: ANDERSON, *Hymn Bened.*, p. 4 b. [T.]

**\*arrack**, **arack**, **rack**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of sundry common kinds of spirituous liquor, *esp.* that distilled from the fermented sap of palms, and that distilled from rice.

1598 The second distillation thereof is called Uraca, which is verie good wine, & is the wine of India, for they have no other [wine]: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 49 (1885). 1614 Java hath been fatal to many of the English, but much through their own distemper with Rack: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 693 (1627) [Yule]. 1617 Wine is forbidden [sic] by Mahomets law, which permits Aquauite vulgarly called Harech, which Aquauite they often drinke euen to drunckennes: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129. — *Harack*: *ib.*, Pt. I. p. 245. 1622 a jar of Liquea wyne (or rack): R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1883). 1625 Some small quantitie of Wine, but not common is made among them, they call it Raack, distilled from Sugar and a Spicie rinde of a Tree called Iagra: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1470. — hot and fiery drinks, as Aracke and Aracape: *ib.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 533. 1634 They haue Arack or Vquebagh, distilled from Dates or Rice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150. 1712 Fans, Muslins, Pictures, Arrack, and other Indian Goods: *Spectator*, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley). 1719 The clandestine importation of Brandy, Arrack, Rum, Spirits, and Strong Waters...from Parts beyond the Seas: *Stat. 6 Geo. I.*, c. 21, § 11. 1783 Arrack, imported by the East India company, the gallon o. o. 9: *Stat. 27 Geo. III.*, c. 13, Sched. A, s.v. Spirits. 1848 How little do you know the effect of rack punch! What is the rack in the punch, at night, to the rack in the head of a morning: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 59 (1879). 1880 Bimbo is made nearly in the same way as Arrack punch, except that Cognac brandy is substituted for arrack: *Barman's Man.*

[From Native Indian forms of Arab. 'araq, = 'sweat', 'juice', 'sap' (of the date-palm), 'fermented liquor'. See **raki**.]

Arrankayo: Malay. See **Orankay**.

**\*arras**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Arras*, name of a town in Artois.

1. a rich tapestry with figures and scenes interwoven, manufactured at the town of Arras; often called 'cloth of Arras'.

abt. 1400 Or was ther arras about hur hede bownd? *Epiph.*, 114 (Turnb., 1843). [N. E. D.] 1423 pece d'Aras: *Rolls of Parliament*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. 1. p. 216 (1886). 1500 the church was deuyded by riche clothes of arras into dyvers chambers: *Chron. of Calais*, p. 49 (1846). 1506 cloth of arras wrought with gold as thyk as coud be: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 405 (1874). 1523 The chambres hangid with clothes of arace: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 475, Wks. Vol. I. p. 381 (1843). bef. 1529 Hangynge aboute the walles | Clothes of golde and pailles, | Arras of ryche aray, | Fresshe as flours in May: — *Col. Cloute*, 944, *ib.*, p. 347. 1555 cloth of Aras or Verdure of marueylous workmanshype: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 108 (1885). 1580 Arachne hauing woven in cloth of Arras, a Raine-bow of sundry silkes: J. LYLIV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 219 (1868). 1590 The wals were round about apparellid | With costly clothes of Arras and of Toure: SPENS., *F. O.*, III. i. 24. 1601 Babylonian worke or cloth of Arras: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 48, Vol. 1. p. 228. 1620 the place for the Sessions should be beautified with hangings of Arras: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Council*, *Trent*, Bk. II. p. 112 (1676). 1644 we were conducted to the lodgings tapestried with incomparable arras: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1872). 1675 Best Judges will our Ornaments allow, | Though they the wrong side of the Arras show: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, Epil., p. 72. 1806 the walls of the state chambers were...hung with arras or tapestry: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 106.

1 a. *attrib.*

1485 Coopertorium lecti, de areswerke: *Inv.*, in *Ripon Ch. Acts*, 366. [N. E. D.] 1542 Aresse hanginges, and the other delices of riche men: UDALL, *Tr. Erasm. Apophth.*, 13 (1564). [*ib.*] 1555 wherein the paynters and arras workers are deceaued: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 383 (1885). 1596 In ivory coffers I have stuff'd my crowns; | In cypress chests my arras



counterpoints; SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, ii. 353. 1623 Your Excellence hath the best gift to dispatch | These arras pictures of nobility, I ever read of: MAS-SINGER, *Duke Milan*, ii. 1. Wks., p. 55/2 (1839). 1681 the great Arras-hangings: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 23.

## 2. hangings of tapestry fixed before the walls of rooms.

1598 She shall not see me: I will ensconce me behind the arras: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 3. 97. 1604 Be you and I behind an arras then:—*Ham.*, ii. 2. 164.

arrecá, arrequa, arracca: Port. See areca.

arrêt, sb.: Fr. fr. Old Fr. *arest*: a decree or sentence of a French court, a royal or parliamentary decree.

1644 The enclosed arret will lett yo<sup>r</sup> Lp see that I have ... finished the lone dependenge suite: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 343 (1872). 1646 pass'd an Arrest in favour of them accordingly: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 25. 1732 The dark Tricks of Brokers and Stock-jobbers... may have the same mischievous Effects on their Fortunes as a French Arret: *Gent. Mag.*, 561/1. 1777 As I had seen the arret, before I read the book, I expected to find it full of impiety and profligacy: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. i. No. xxix. *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 92 (1777). 1787 This was a false annunciation of an arret d'enregistrement which does not exist: *Gent. Mag.*, 1117/2. 1842 some of the propositions of the States General of the fourteenth century might be mistaken for arrets of the States General of the eighteenth century: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. II. p. 330/2.

\*arrêté, sb.: Fr.: agreement, resolution, order.

1835 Robespierre acted in the Committee and signed its arrêtés on the 15th and 28th June: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 403 (1857). 1860 At the end of every sitting, the votes so given were to be summed up by the French commissioner, and to be formed in the shape of an arrêt, under the assistance of the Imperial envoy: *Once a Week*, Apr. 28, p. 384/2.

arrière, Fr.: sb., 'rear', 'arrear'; adv., 'behind', 'back'. An occasional modern refashioning of the various Eng. adaptations of *arrière* (Old Fr. *arere, ariere*), which in its original character of adverb is already found in 14c. English.

\*arrière pensée, phr.: Fr.: lit. 'behind-thought', reservation, secret thought.

1823 Such drear and fearful aspects of nature, mingled with such views of society, concealed an *arrière pensée*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 120 (1855). 1835 these are the *arrière-pensées*: GREVILLE *Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxix. p. 291 (1874). 1862 Palmerston's [speech] at Tiverton... appears to me to conceal an *arrière-pensée*: *ib.*, 3rd Ser., i. 1. 28. 1879 bestowing it purely, freely, without doubt or *arrière pensée*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxvi. p. 267. 1883 the absence of any *arrière-pensée* of flirtation going on anywhere,—so confused the intelligence of this sharp-witted lady, that she had scarcely time to decide upon her own line of action: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 94 (1884).

arrière-mur, sb.: Fr. See quotation. Perhaps Holland coined the compound.

1600 he set out the Pomœrie further. *Pomœrium*, according to the Etymologie and littéral signification of the word is as much to say, as *Postmerium*, or the *Arriermure*, that is, a plat of ground behind, or without the wall: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. I. p. 31.

arriero, sb.: Sp.: a muleteer.

1826 a mulish-looking sort of man who used to terrify all the arrieros and peons who passed: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 165. 1832 The arrieros, or carriers, congregate in convoys, and set off in large and well armed trains: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 13. 1845 The arriero tells you to show your mule the best line, and then allow her to cross as she likes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv. p. 334.

\*arroba, sb.: Sp. and Port.

1. an old Spanish weight, a quarter (of a quintal), equal to 25 pounds English, also an old Portuguese weight of about 32 pounds English.

1555 which waye one Arrova and seven pounde, or .xxxii. pounde. after .xii. ounces to the pounde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 213 (1885). 1589 a roue of synnamum: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). 1598 an Arroba which is 32. pound: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 14 (1885). 1599 at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintals, 2 routes and 19 rotillos... Note that every quintal is 4 routes, and every route 32 rotillos, which is 128 rotillos the quintall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276. — some *arouas* of packthreed: *ib.*, Vol. II. ii. p. 3. 1600 every Arrova being one and thirtie Italian pound-weight: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 53. 1604 The burthen which one of these sheepe dooth commonly carry is of foure or sixe arrobas: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). 1625 threescore thousand Arrobes (euery Arrobe is fue and twentie pounds): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 5. 1811 equal to the burden of 4 arrobas (100 lbs.): W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 23.

2. name of two old Spanish measures superseded 1859. The a. of wine contained 3½ Imp. gallons; the a. of oil 2½.

1623 MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*.

• Variants, 16c., 17c. *arroua, aroba, roua*, 16c. *aroua, roue*, 17c. *arrobe*. The *u's*=*v's*.

[From Arab. *ar-rub'* for *al rub'*, = 'the quarter']

arrogator (1 = 1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat.: (a) one who makes pretensions; (b) a techn. term in Roman Law, one who adopts a child by the form *adrogatio*.

a. 1652 *Merlinicall* arrogators, prorogators, derogators: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 376.

[As if Lat. *adrogator*, *arr.*, noun of agent to *adrogare*, = 'to claim as one's own', 'to assume'. Only used *techn.* (see above, b) in Lat.]

arrondi, *pass. part.*: Fr.: rounded.

1839 mine [my pack of cards] were of the species called, technically, *arrondés* [sic]: the honours slightly convex at the ends, the lower cards slightly at the sides: E. A. FOR, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1884).

arrondissement, sb.: Fr.: a making round. A territorial division of France governed by a sub-prefect, the first subdivision of a *Département*, each *arrondissement* comprising many (now on the average about 100) *Communes*.

1808 her estate... broke in a little on the *arrondissement*: H. MORE, *Celebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 406 (1809). 1828 he became the largest proprietor in the *arrondissement*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 296.

arrova, arrova: Sp. and Port. See arroba.

arroyo, sb.: Sp.: 'rivulet', 'small river': in the Western States and S. America, a dry bed of a stream.

1846 The arroyo by which we descended to the river was cut from a bed of reddish pebbles 20 or 30 feet deep: *Reconnaissance fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 92 (1848).—a dry arid plain intersected by arroyos (dry beds of streams) in a south-westerly course: *ib.*, p. 36. 18.. Down the arroyo, out across the mead, | By heath and hollow, sped the flying maid: BRET HARTE, *Friar Pedro's Ride*. 1886 the ground is broken by rocky cañons and deep arroyos (dry beds of small creeks): *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, New Ser., p. 300.

ars: Anglo-Ind. See urz.

\*ars [or artis] est cēlare artem, phr.: Lat.: 'it is (true) art to conceal art', i.e. to produce a natural effect with no trace of study or effort.

1668 The hand of Art will be too visible in it against that maxime of all Professions; *Ars est celare artem*, That it is the greatest perfection of Art to keep it self undiscover'd: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 24 (1701). bef. 1745 But in oratory the greatest art is to hide art. *Artis est celare artem*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 507/1 (1869). 1787 They lay out their gardens as they paint their faces, and forget that *Artis est celare artem*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1805). 1805 *Artis est celare artem* is an indispensable rule of rhetoric: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 106.

ars longa, vita brevis, phr.: Lat.: art (is) long, life (is) short. Seneca, *De Brevit. Vit.*, I, *Vita brevis est, longa ars*.

1597 Let us know that, *vita brevis, ars longa*, life is short, and the art of salvation requireth a long time of learning: KING, on *Jonah*, p. 319/2 (1864). 1662 A. I. v. b., said Hippocrates, life is short, and art is long: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. II. p. 213/2 (1867). 1664 J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. iv. 1840 'A. I. v. b.' said Doctor BUTTS: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 159 (1865). 1854 *Ars longa. Vita brevis, et linea recta brevissima est* ['and a straight line is the shortest']: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 195 (1879).

\*arsenal, sb.: It. *arsenale*, *arsenale*.

1. a building-yard or dock for ships of war with accommodation for all kinds of stores and materials for a fleet. *Obs.* except in reference to old times.

abt. 1506 At the Archynale there be closed within, always in redynesse to set forth when they woll, an .c. galyes, grete bastardes and sotell, besydes all tho that be in voyage and in the haven [of Venice]: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 7 (1851). 1549 the *Arsenales*, where their shippes and galleys were made: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 36<sup>ro</sup>. 1562 gaue order to make redie his Nauie, and caused them to take out of the Arsenale, all his Galleys, fustes, and Palandres: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 68<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 the Arsenall where the GRECIANS nauie lay: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 126 (1612). — an arsenal or store house to build gallies in: *ib.*, p. 447. 1600 At this present the great Turke hath there an Arsenale, with certayne gallies, for feare of the Portugals: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 9. 1642 Shee hath Holland for Her Arsenall: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 46 (1869). 1650 the Arsenaths were only open: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 28. 1820 an excellent arsenal or dock, capable of containing sixty trimemes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 40.

2. a storehouse or dépôt for munitions of war generally.

1555 to bee kepte in the Arsenall of Siuile: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. v. p. 348 (1885). 1645 The Arsenal has sufficient to arm 70,000 men: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 196 (1872). 1691 the eldest [son] succeeded in his father's office of Storekeeper in the Naval Arsenal: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 321 (1872).

Variants, 16c. *archynale*, *arsenale*, *arsenall*.

[From Old It. *arsena*, ?for *darsena* (cf. It. and Sp. *darsena*, Port. *taracena*, = 'a dock', Sp. *atarazana*, = 'arsenal', 'factory'), fr. Arab. *dār aḥḥinā'ah* (lit. 'house of the art'), = 'workshop', 'factory']



**arshiné, arsheen, archino** ( $\pi\pi$ ), *sb.*: Russ. *arschin*: a Russian ell, a measure of about 2 ft. 4 in. Eng.; also in Turkey, a French metre. The Chinese *arschin* is not quite so long as the Russian.

1598 two sortes of measures: wherewith they measure cloth both linnen and wollen: they cal the one an Areshine, and the other a Locut: the Areshine I take to bee as much as the *Flanders* ell, and their Locut halfe an English yard: with their Areshine they may mete all such sorts of clothes as come into the land, and with the Locut all such cloth both linnen and wollen, as they make themselves: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 236. — 30. great trees to be two arshines and a halfe at the small end: *ib.*, p. 302. 1784 English Cloth ... two Copyings in Rixdollars for each Arshine: *Treaty, in Magens' Insurances*, II. 592. [N. E. D.] 1797 ARSCHIN, in commerce, a long measure used in China to measure stuffs. Four arschins made three yards of London: *Encyc. Brit.*

[From Turk. *arshim*, = 'ell'.]

**arsis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρσις*, = 'a lifting'.

In Greek orchestric rhythm the *arsis* answered to the raising of the foot, the *thesis* (*g. v.*) to the lowering of the foot and its stay on the ground. Some of the Greek metrists transferred the words from the human foot to the voice and so confused the *arsis* with the metrical accent or *ictus* (*g. v.*) of a verse foot which caused a raising of the voice; these have been followed by Latin metrists and most modern scholars, e.g. Bentley and Hermann. The metrical *ictus* or *arsis* is further confused with stress (see **accent** 2) in modern times.

1830 After the example of Bentley, we call that time in which the *ictus* is, the *arsis*, and those times, which are without the *ictus*, the *thesis*: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 4. 1833 [See **anacrusis**.]

2. **Music**. descent of voice from higher to lower pitch. See **per arsin**. In old Gk. music an *arsis* corresponded to the accented part of a bar.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**artabā**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀράβη*: a Persian measure of capacity of about 12½ gals. Also an Egyptian measure containing, in early use, nearly 9 gals.; later and more commonly 6½ gals.

bef. 1400 [See **amphora** 2]. 1884 When paid monthly, the workman received two *arabates* [sic] of corn; and the soldier three *arabates*: the *arbate* measure being calculated as equal to 30 loaves: *Times, Weekly Ed.*, Oct. 10, p. 13/3.

[The Pers. original of *ἀράβη* becomes in Arab. *irdebb*, see **ardeb**.]

**artemisia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρτεμισία*, *lit.* 'the plant of "Aprepus" (the goddess Diana): *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*), esp. Mugwort. See **ab-sinthium**.

1398 Artemisia is callyd moder of herbes: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xvi. 1525 sodden therein mowseere and camamel flowres and reed arthemisia: *Tr. Jerome of Brunswaick's Surgery*, sig. F. iii. v. 1. 1543 Artemisia or motherwort is of hote and drye complexion: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv. v. 1. 1662 Take a handfull of Artemisia: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alesio's Secre.*, Pt. III. fol. 18. v. 1603 neuer danger them | That wear about them th' *Artemisian* Stem: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 81 (1608).

**artes perditae**, *phr.*: Lat.: lost arts.

1704 there was a curious invention ... which I think we may justly reckon among the *artes perditae*: SWIFT, *Tale Tub*, § xi. Wks., p. 92/2 (1869).

**\*artesian**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artésien*, = 'of Artois': used to indicate wells or borings like those made in Artois in 18 c. Where one or more permeable strata lie between two impermeable beds and all these strata form a basin or trough, if a vertical boring be made towards the centre of the trough into the permeable strata, water will rise to the level of their outcrop and form an artesian well.

1830 Artesian borings at Calcutta: LVELL, *Princ. Geol.*, II. iii. 48, 578 (1875). [N. E. D.] 1883 Another resource of the Vestry has been a certain artesian well: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 267/1.

**arthritis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρθρίτις*, fem. adj. with *νόσος*, = 'disease', suppressed: disease of the joints, esp. gout.

1563 as touchynge *Arthritis* you shall note and consider that it is a tumour commynge of the fluxe of humors into the Joyntes: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 33. v. 1721 BAILEY. 1764 I have been very ill this last fortnight, of your old Carniolian complaint, the *arthritidis vaga* ['wandering']: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 83, p. 248 (1774). 1778 What though the keen ARTHRITIS racks: ANSTEY, *Envy*, Wks., p. 251 (1808).

**arthrodia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀρθρώδια*, *lit.* = 'a likeness to articulation': a particular kind of articulation; see quotation.

1578 *Arthrodia* is a coniunction of bones wherof the one hath a head depressed, the other a shallow or playne cavitie ... answering the head of the other so convectively as it is hard to know the head from the hollow: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. 1. fol. 3. v. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

Arthropoda: Late Lat. See **Articulata**.

**artichoke** ( $\pi\pi$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. North It. *arcicocco*, *articiocco*, *articioffo*.

1. a large kind of thistle, *Cynara Scolymus*, of which part of the flowerhead is edible, namely the bases of the involucral scales and the receptacle of the florets (which with their bristles and down make the 'choke' of Eng. popular etymology).

1530 Itm the same day to Iasper gardyn at Beaulie in rewarde for bringing Archicokks Cocombs and other herbes to the king to hartford: *Privy Expenses of Henry VIII.*, 1530—32, p. 72 (1827). 1540 the roote of Artichaughes (the pith picked out) sodden in white Wine: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 204 (1613). 1542 There is nothyng vied to be eaten of Artichockes but the hed of them: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xx. p. 280 (1870). 1548 Carduus should be wyld Archicchoke and Cinara should be the gardin Archicchoke: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1567 Artichoke the wilde, most commonly called the Thistle, is an Herbe wrought and fashioned on euerie side in maner of a sting, or Spere-like: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 32. v. 1593—1622 One other fruit we found, very pleasant in taste, in fashion of an artechoque, but lesse: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § xxiv. p. 269 (1878). 1601 Thistles and Artichoux ... Artichoke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 23, Vol. II. p. 78. 1616 the round large Artichoke, whose tops of leaues are red, being hard, firme, and as it were all of one piece, is of all other the best Artichoke: G. MARKHAM, *Counstreys Farme*, p. 170. 1664 Uncover also *Artichocks* cautiously and by degrees: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729).

1 a. **attrib.**

1607 instead of Hargebush pieces discharge Hartichock-pies: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, II. 1, sig. C. 4. v. 1816 put the artichoke bottoms in and fry them of a light brown: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 92.

1 b. **extended use.**

1619 *Ruffes*, in many Files or Sets, Tacked, Carelesse, Merchants, *Artichokes*, and other Bands and Linnen arrayes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxii. p. 265.

2. *Jerusalem artichoke*, i.e. It. *Girasole articiocco*, = 'sunflower artichoke': *Helianthus tuberosus*, a variety of sunflower with an edible root which tastes somewhat like the true artichoke. This native of Tropical America has been cultivated in Europe since 1617.

1665 a Root like that of an Artichock: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 324 (1677).

[From \**alcarcioffo* (whence Mod. It. *carcioffo*), ultimately fr. Arab. *al-kharshūf*.]

**\*Articulata**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: 'jointed (animals)': Cuvier's name for the third great division of animals, also called *Annulosa*, = 'ringed (animals)'. The most highly organised A. are called *Arthropoda*, = '(animals) with jointed feet'. The A. include Insects, Crustaceans, Spiders, Centipedes and Worms.

1865 With a million novel data | About the articulata, | And facts that strip off all husks | From the history of molluscs: O. W. HOLMES, *Farewell to Agassiz*, Poems, p. 295/1 (1882).

**articulation** ( $\pi\pi$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *articulation*.

1. the action, process, mode of jointing, the state of being jointed, movement about a joint, a joint, a segment of a jointed body contained between two joints.

1541 without them [the muscles that turn the head] it is nat possible to make articulation or mouyng: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydd's Quest.*, &c., sig. F. iv. v. bef. 1705 the motion of the bones in their articulations: J. RAY. [J.]

2. the utterance of distinct syllables, articulate speech, an articulate sound, a consonant.

bef. 1626 I conceive that an extreme small, or an extreme great sound, cannot be articulate, but that the articulation requireth a mediocrity of sound: BACON. [J.]

2 a. **distinctness.**

abt. 1785 The looks and gestures of their griefs and fears | Have all articulation in his ears: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, 68. abt. 1834 That definiteness and articulation of imagery: COLERIDGE. [W.]

**articulator** ( $\pi\pi$ ), *sb.*: Eng.

1. one who uses articulate speech, one who pronounces words.

1777 An elderly housekeeper, a most distinct articulator, showed us the house: BOSWELL, *Johnson*, IV. 8 (1831). [Jodrell]

2. one who articulates bones, and mounts skeletons.

1865 Articulator of human bones: DICKENS, *Mut. Fr.*, I. vii. [N. E. D.]

[From Eng. *articulate*, for *articulator*, as if Lat. noun of agent to *articulāre*, = 'to divide in joints', 'to utter distinctly'.]



\*articulo mortis: Lat. See in art. mort.

artculus, *pl.* articuli, *sb.*: Lat.: joint, article. For articulus clēri see clērum.

artifex, *sb.*: Lat.: artificer.

1657 The great artifex of nature: S. PURCHAS, *Pol. Flying-Ins.*, i. l. 2, [N. E. D.] 1678 The Artifex of all things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, i. iv. xxxii. p. 486. [*ib.*]

artifice (*u = i*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artifice*.

1. handicraft, operation of an artificer. *Obs.*

1534 ye see a thing made by artifice perishe: LORD BERNERS, *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.*, ch. xlii. [R.] 1640 they were set to some artifice or crafte: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 37<sup>vo</sup>. 1652 a long hand, and long fingers, betoken a man...apt for mechanical artifice: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 187.

2. a product of art or skilled work. *Obs.*

bef. 1652 the architect and mover of this divine artifice: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, iii. 52. [N. E. D.] 1677 two kinds of Artifices...both of which is compounded of Lime and Hogs-grease: MOXON, *Mech. Exerc.*, p. 243 (1703). [*ib.*]

3. constructive skill, artistic ingenuity, practical art. *Obs.*

1540 the great artifice vsed of the auctors, in the composition of their workis: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. b iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1658 with incredible Artifice hath Nature framed the Tail or Oar of the Bever: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686).

4. artfulness, shiftiness, cunning, trickery.

1620 The Grammarians did not cease to admire and scoff the Artifice of that proposition: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 213 (1676). 1649 a letter full of artifice: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 37 (1872). 1678 carrying on the same Design, with more seeming Artifice: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 143. 1701 How this was done by artifice none could imagine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 377 (1872).

5. an instance of artfulness, a piece of cunning, an artful device, a trick.

1620 such unworthy artifices: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 714 (1676). 1663 well acquainted with these kind of artifices to gain proselytes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 140 (1872). 1672 Be pleased suddenly to make use of that Artifice: SHADWELL, *Miser*, iv. p. 58. 1675 Puppets, who are beholding for their motion to some secret Artifice: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 38.

artis est c. a.: Lat. See *ars est c. a.*

\*artisan (*u = i*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artisan*.

1. an artist, one who practises an art. *Obs.*

abt. 1590 O, what a world of profit and delight... Is promised to the studious artisan: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 801 (Dyce). 1598 the Painter... is justly preferred before all other Artisans, which imitate [man's body]: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatias*, Bk. I. p. 26. 1601 the ingenious mind of this artizan [a famous painter]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. i. 1603 What honour then... may a cunning artisan, or so absolute a master in musicke hope for...? — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1274. 1614 that great Artisan of Humours: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 437 (1685). 1651 what are the most judicious artisans, but the *Mimiques of Nature?* *ib.*, p. 187 (1654).

2. a craftsman, mechanic, one engaged in manufacture, opposed to mere labor and to agricultural employments.

1538 Few artysans of good occupatyon: STARKEY, *England*, 159. [N. E. D.] 1649 the Artisanes with the rascall of the citee: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 183<sup>ro</sup>. 1679 *Bouyers, Fletchers, Masons*, and such other skillfull Artizans: DIGGES, *Stratfort*, p. 114. 1600 a multitude of Artisanes and handicraftsmen: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 146. 1602 any Cadger, Graser, Merchant, Farmer, Artizan, Broker or Vsurer: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 68. — artizans: *ib.*, p. 120. 1605 your shrieu'd salad-eating artizan: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). 1606 An Artizane of anie kinde | In every land will living finde: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 201. 1620 Inhabitants of Rome, for the most part, Artizans and strangers: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VII. p. 378 (1676).

\*artist (*u = i*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *artiste*, 'a proficient in art'.

I. 1. a craftsman, one who applies art to any kind of work. Also *attrib.*

1563 all Artistes and workmen haue their subiectes, and matter on whyche they doe exercise there arte: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 6<sup>ro</sup>.

I. 1 a. a mechanic, an artisan (2).

1641 partly to set the poore Artist here on worke, but principally to further the generall Commerce: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in McCulloch's *Collection*, p. 74 (1856). 1762 A poor cobler sat in his stall...By this time my shoe was mended; and satisfying the poor artist for his trouble, &c.: GOLDSMITH, *Cit. World*, lxx. [N. E. D.]

I. 2. a man of science, a physician, a surgeon, a chemist, an astrologer, a professor of magic arts.

1578 the good *Artiste*, who...either scaleth, cauterizeth, or seperateth Bones: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. i<sup>vo</sup>. — true, vertuous, and honest Artistes, and professors of Chirurgerie: *ib.*, sig. B i<sup>ro</sup>. — euery Godly Artist: *ib.*, sig. B i<sup>vo</sup>. abt. 1630 that poyson which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare Artist: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*,

p. 29 (1870). 1641 The *Medium* at last agreed upon was the promoting of Alchymie, and encouraging the Artists themselves: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup> (1651). 1652 What Artists therefore doe in point of *Character*, is only to pursue the Track, that is beaten out by Nature: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 464. 1652 the Arts, or the Artists, of Magick, or Astrologie: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 23. 1675 a number of expert black Artists: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iii. § 3, p. 10.

I. 3. a well-educated person, one trained in liberal arts, a scholar.

1603 For in some sort it belongeth to one and the same artist, both to moove doubtfull ambiguities, and also to assoile and cleere the same: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1355. 1606 The wise and fool, the artist and unread: SHAKS., *Tril.*, i. 3, 24.

I. 4. a proficient in any pursuit or study, a connoisseur.

1608 In framing an artist, art hath thus decreed, | To make some good, but others to exceed: SHAKS., *Pericles*, ii. 3, 15. 1674 the best Artist at this Game: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 41. 1689 these Artists in waggery: H. MORRIS, *Cont. Remark. Stories*, p. 408. 1828 Awkward whip will drive like the choicest artists of Cambridge: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. xxiii. p. 95.

II. one skilled in the Fine Arts, a musician, actor, professor of an art of design (*esp.* of painting); extended to less dignified ministers of entertainment such as acrobats, jugglers, cooks (see *artiste*).

1590 Argues a bad eare, & a bungling Artist: *Plain Perc.*, 21. [N. E. D.] 1609 makes the Artist...a Judge of those Songs which be composed: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 3. 1622 Bruno and Calandrino, rare Artists [painters]: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xii. p. 124. 1645 a virgin... imitates Guido so well that many skilful artists [painters] have been deceived: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 200 (1872). 1676 An Artist may live any where; which he said in reference to his Dexterity in Musick: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 2, p. 98. 1696 for 'tis not the talents of every artist...to trace the architect as he ought: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 362 (1872).

III. an artful person, an adept in artful wiles.

1649 The Devil is a most skillfull Artist: BR. HALL, *Cases Consc.*, III. ii. 181 (1654). [N. E. D.] bef. 1677 Those slippery, wily, artists, who can veer any whither with any wind: BARROW, *Serm. on Contentm.* [*ib.*]

\*artiste, *sb.*: Fr.: 'artist', *esp.* applied to public performers of all kinds, and to any one who is supposed to make a fine art of his or her occupation (as a milliner, hairdresser, confectioner, cook), originally applied to French 'professors' of such trivial arts.

1712 ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*, Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. VI. p. 546. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1826 some artiste is made to screech the part in an opera, or *pirotte* it in a ballet at Paris: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 138. 1841 Never did Art so strongly resemble Nature as in the acting of this admirable artiste: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 265. 1842 he's the *Artiste* whom we all want to see: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 347 (1865). 1845 Mahmoud is a first-rate artiste: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 141 (1848). 1854 Mrs. Sherrick is no other than the famous artiste who, after three years of brilliant triumphs at the Scala... forsook her profession: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xliii. p. 259 (1879). 1866 With the tribe of *artistes*, including the musical tribe, the patrician morgue keeps no terms, but excludes them: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 86 (Bohn, 1866). 1861 Italy and France, — countries celebrated for their artistes in printing sugars: *Our English Home*, p. 70. \*1877 *Echo*, Sept. 29. [St.] 1882 She is a very conscientious, hard-working artiste: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 265/1.

arum, aron, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀρον, = 'cuckoo-pint': name of a genus of plants of which the British native species is *A. maculatum*, 'Cuckoo-pint' or Wake-robin. The cultivated species or Arum Lily is named *Richardia aethiopica*. The so-called flower consists of a spathe protecting a spadix or spike on the lower part of which are the little flowers.

1548 our aron is hote in the thirde degree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1551 Coccowpynt called also in Englyshe rampe or Aron: — *Herb.*, sig. D vi<sup>vo</sup>. 1578 Of Aron/Calfes foote or Coccowpynt: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoe's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 322. 1607 The root of aram, and astrologie... is most effectual against the bitings of serpents: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 62a. 1611 *Farrus*; Wake-robin... Aaron, Calves-foot, Cuckoo-Pint: COTGR. 1668 *Aristotle* saith, That Boars feed upon the herb Aram, or Wake-robin, to keep them soluble: *Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 16. 1668 the purple Pestil of Aaron: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 33 (1686).

aruspex: Lat. See *haruspex*.

Arven, Arvelen, *sb.*: Ger.: cembra, a coniferous tree.

1867 The trees growing here are splendid larches and arven, a kind of dwarf tree—half pine, half juniper—which grows in the highest regions of the Alps, and supplies most of the soft wood used by the Swiss wood-carvers: PRINCESS ALICE, *Mem.*, p. 181 (1884).

Aryan, Arian, *adj.* used to denote the great family of languages to which Sanskrit, Persian, Greek, Latin, and the Celtic, Teutonic, and Slavonic languages belong. Also as *sb.* a member of the family to which Aryan language per-



tains. The term is by some confined to the Asiatic languages of the family.

[From Skt. *arya*, = 'noble', also an old national name.]

**aryballos**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀρύβαλλος: a large vase for drawing water, used in Greek baths.

1882 an aryballos, signed by Xenophantus, and magnificently ornamented by a wonderful crowd of figures in relief: J. F. MOLLOY, *It is no Wonder*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 296.

arz, arzee: Anglo-Ind. See *urz*.

**as**, *pl.* asses, Lat., **asse**, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: a Roman copper coin; the Roman unit of weight and money; also 'unity', 'the whole' of any sum. The copper coin orig. weighed 12 ounces, but was reduced by steps to half an ounce.

1540 the thyrdre parte of *As* called *Triens*...the vsury for the hole yere amounted in Romaine money to .xii. pence one *As* and .ii. *Trientes*: ELYOT, *Im. Governance*, fol. 71 v. 1579 fifteen thousand *Asses*...an *As* was a peece of money, whereof ten of them made a Romaine peny: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 140 (1612). 1601 brought downe the price...to an *Asse* the Modius: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 551. — The better Opononax costeth not above two *Asses* a pound: *ib.*, Bk. 12, ch. 26, p. 378. 1606 brought and offered unto him brassen Dodkins or mites called *Asses*: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 79. 1645 ten *asses* make the Roman *denarius*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). bef. 1719 It is the device that has raised the species, so that at present an *as*, or an *obolus* may carry a higher price than a *denarius* or a *drachma*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (Bohn, 1854).

**As in praesenti**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: the opening words of a memoria technica on the conjugation of Latin verbs, in doggrel hexameters, given in Lilly's Latin Grammar. Representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1617 None of the wisest, said I? yet content yee, | They are a great way past *As in praesenti*: G. WITHER, *Sat. Ess.*, Bk. I. p. 55. 1711 He afterward entered upon *As in praesenti*, which he converted in the same manner to the use of his parishioners: *Spectator*, No. 221, Nov. 13, Vol. III. p. 71 (1826). 1838-9 Our biographer...has satte down, with his *As in praesenti* and his *Propria quae maribus* at his side: MACAULAY, in *Travels in Life*, Vol. II. p. 5 (1878). 1844 Come listen to us once more, and we will sing to you the mystic numbers of *as in praesenti* under the arches of the Pons Asinorum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 72 (1885). 1848 if, I say, parents and masters would leave their children alone a little more,—small harm would accrue, although a less quantity of *as in praesenti* might be acquired: — *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 43 (1879). 1864 he has laid in a store of honesty and good-humour, which are not less likely to advance him in life than mere science and language, than the *as in praesenti*, or the *pons asinorum*: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879).

**asa, ase, äss** (correct), *pl.* **æsir**: *Icelandic Myth.*: god.

1818 The *Asas*, or gods, formed a man called *Quásir*: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 332. 1880 The *As* [Loki]...fluttered down close to the window: MACDOWALL-ANSON, *Asgard & the Gods*, p. 147.

**\*asafetida, assafetida**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'stinking *Asa*' (fr. Pers. *asā* = 'mastic'), a kind of gum, of very strong odor and medicinal properties, obtained from Umbelliferous plants (*Ferula asafetida* and *Ferula Persica*) of Central Asia; also a plant which yields this drug. Also *metaph.*

1398 some stynkinge thynges bea put in medycynes: as Aloe Calbanum: Brymston & Asafetida and other suche: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xix. xl. sig. II vii v. 2. 1540 *Asa fetida*, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1613). 1543 *assa fetida* taken wyth water of hony: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxxxiii v. 1. 1578 These two last recited kindes of *Laser*...are called...in Englishe also *Asa fetida*: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoe's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 304. 1590 fishes, fed by human carcasses, | Amaz'd, swim up and down upon the waves, | As when they swallow assafetida, | Which makes them fleet aloft and gape for air: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 1 (1592), p. 70/1 (1858). 1632 They burnt old shoes, Goose-feathers, *Assafetida*, And now she is well again: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, v. 1, p. 53 (1640). 1665 the smell of this room would have outdone *Assafetida* or burned Feathers: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aa 2 v. 1670 she must smell to *Asa fetida*, And have some Cold Water with a little Floure to drink: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 17. 1693 suspending a Lump of *Asafetida* five days and a half, I found it not to have sustained any discernible Loss of Weight: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. ch. iv. p. 52 (1713). 1712 she takes a mixture with assafetida, which I have now in my nose; and everything smells of it. I never smelt it before: 'tis abominable: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xl. Wks., p. 352/3 (1869). bef. 1733 anoints them [Acts of Government] over with his proper *Asa Fetida*, to take away the good Odour of them: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 26, p. 138 (1740). 1771 assafetida drops, musk, hartshorn, and sal volatile: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 2612 (1882). 1774 Apropos to *mauvaise honte*, pray does not the last page of your last letter smell terribly of its assafetida? MASON, in *Hor. Walpole's Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 79 (1857). 1842 Assafetida mixed with your bouquet and civet: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 257 (1865).

**asarabacca, ass**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. = 'asarum-berry' (fr. Lat. *asarum*, fr. Gk. ἄσαρον): a species of Aristolochia called *Asarum Europaeum*. The leaves are purgative, emetic, and diuretic, and used as cephalic snuff.

1526 asarabacara [sic]: Grete Herball. 1543 Assarum bacar is an herbe of hote and drye complexion, in the thyrdre degre: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's*

*Chirurg.*, fol. clxxiv v. 1. — of sticcados, of squinantum, of asrabacca [sic], of laurell. ana: *ib.*, fol. cxxkvi v. 1. 1548 Asarum is named...in englishe asarabacca or Foleote: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1558 powder of *Assarabac*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 20 v. 1607 Goats...loue Tameriske, Alderne, Elme-tree, assarabacke: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 240. 1621 These following purge upward. Asarum, or asrabacca, which, as Mesue saith, is hot in the second degree, and dry in the third: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 106 (1827).

Variants, 16 c. *asarum bacar*, *assarabac*, 17 c. *assarabacke*.

Asaria: Arab. See *Assora*.

**asbest** (= 1 or 2), **abbest**, **abest(os)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *abeste*, *abestos*, Mod. Fr. *asbeste*. See next article.

**\*asbestos**, **-ton**, **-tus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσβεστος, adj. = 'unquenchable', *sb. fem.* = 'unslaked lime'.

1. a fabulous stone, said to be unquenchable if once set on fire or heated.

1387 In this cuntre is a ston callede Asbeston: TREVISA, *Higden*, i. 187 (Rolls Ser.). 1567 *Albeston* is a stone of *Archadie*, in yron colour, hauing gotten his name of the fire, for that it being once set on fire, can neuer after be quenched or put out: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 2 v. — *Abistios* is black, maruellous weightie, bestroked and beset with red vaines: *ib.*, fol. 2 v. 1579 the stone *Abeston* beeing once made hot will neuer be made colde: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 42 (1868). 1594 Among stones *abestor* [sic], which being hot will never be cold for our constancies: — *Mother Bombe*. 1599 My mind is like to the asbeston-stone | Which if it once be heat in flames of fire, | Denieth to becomen cold again: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, ii. p. 231/2 (1861).

2. name of various minerals of fibrous texture, varieties of Hornblende and Pyroxene; esp. **amiantus** (*q. v.*), the finest Hornblende Asbestos; sometimes described as incombustible flax, so Pliny who however does not say it is vegetable.

1607 [See *amiantus* 1]. 1658 Incombustible sheets made with a texture of *Asbestos*, incremable flax, or Salamanders wool: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 43. 1665 The Carcass was folded in linnen called *Linum Vivum* made of the stone *Asbestos*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 309 (1677). 1777 He intends to make tiles from *asbestos*: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 147. 1789 in the parish of Byefield, in the county of Essex [Massachusetts], is found the *Asbestos*, or incombustible cotton, as it has been called: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1796).

Variants, 14 c.—18 c. *asbeston*, 14 c.—17 c. *albeston(e)*, suggested by Lat. *albus*, = 'white', 16 c. *abistios*, 17 c. *asphastos*; through Fr. 18 c. *abestos*, **-ton**, *abistos*, **-ton**, 17 c. *abbest*, *abest*.

**\*ascaridēs**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσκαρίδες, *pl.* of ἀσκαρίς, = 'an intestinal worm': thread worms.

1547 *Ascarides* be smal lytle white wormes as bygge as an here, and halfe an ynche of length: BOORDE, *Brev.*, p. 81 (1870).

**ascēsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσκησις: training, practice; *Ecll.* monastic life, asceticism.

1873 the charm of *ascēsis*, of the austere and serious girding of the loins in youth: W. H. PATER, *Stud. Renaiss.*, xii. 1874 the life of God in the soul is not an *ascēsis*, but a spirit; not a rule, but a life: REYNOLDS, *John the Baptist*, III. § 2, p. 181.

**Ascii**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσκιαι, *pl. adj.*, = 'shadowless': name for inhabitants of the Tropical Zone, who have the sun in their Zenith at noon twice a year, so that they then cast no shadow.

1665 The Inhabitants within this Zone (the torrid we are now in) are called... *Ascii* or shadowless, when *Sol* is Zenith: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). 1721 *ASCI*...are such Inhabitants of the Earth who have no Shadows at 12 a Clock: BAILEY.

**\*ascitēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσκήτης (sc. ὑδρωψ), fr. ἀσκός, = 'bag', 'belly': dropsy of the abdomen.

1398 this dropesye hyghte Aschytes For yf the wombes of theym ben smyten they sowne as a flackette: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, vii. lii. 1562 Remedyes against the Dropsy, called *ascites*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 12 v. 1603 That being desperately sicke of that kinde of dropie which the Physicians call *Ascites*, he forbore not to feast his friends still, and keepe good companie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 594. 1607 TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 286. 1771 you seem to be of a dropsical habit, and, probably, will soon have a confirmed *ascites*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 912 (1882).

**Asclepiad** (1 or 2 = 2): Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Asclepiadēus*, fr. Gk. Ἀσκληπιάδης: name of a kind of verse attributed to the Greek poet Asclepiades (Ἀσκληπιάδης), of which there are several varieties. The characteristic is one or more choriambics with a base before and an iambic after. Also *Asclepiadic(al)*.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1721 ASCLEPIAD, a sort of Verse, consisting of 4 Syllables: a Chorymbus, and a Dactyles: BAILEY. 1886 This [metre] serves to render alike alcaics, sapphics, asclepiads of several kinds: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 10, p. 487/1.

1546 Meters...hath their name, eyther...of the inuentour as *Asclepiadicall*:



LANGLEY, *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, l. viii. 17a. [N.E.D.] 1580 Singing these verses called Asclepiadikes: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, 229 (1632). *ib.*

**ascolta**, It., **ascolte**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: watch, sentinel; also used as a vb. (perhaps fr. It. *ascoltare*), = 'to listen', 'to attend'.

1591 These conuoyes, safgards & Ascoltes ought to be of horsemen, and guided by a Capitaine of great discretion & experience: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 241. — others: to entertain & skirmish with the enimie, & for the forlorne hope, others to guide and *Ascolt* or conuoy: *ib.*, p. 159.

**ascr-**, **astr-**. See **adscr-**.

**Asgard**, the abode of the gods of Scandinavian mythology.

**Asherah**, the sacred tree or pole set up beside Canaanite altars, wrongly translated in the *A. V.* 'grove' or 'groves', *Judges*, vi. 25; 2 *Kings*, xxiii. 4. The Rev. Version gives the word in the text.

1886 the 'hangings for the grove', or robe for the Asherah—the sacred tree erected even in the Jerusalem temple...in Josiah's time: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, v. 189.

**Ashtaroth** (*pl.*), **Ashtoreth**, **Astarte**, the chief goddess of the Phœnicians and Canaanites, the partner of Baal; corresponding to the Assyrian **Ishtar**. The *pl. Ashtaroth* is properly applied to the various local forms of the deity.

1611 Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians: *Bible*, 1 *Kings*, xi. 5. bef. 1667 *Honour's* their *Ashtaroth*, and *Pride* their *Baal*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1707). 1667 Ashtoreth, whom the Phœnicians call'd | Astarte, queen of heaven, with crescent horns: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 438. — general names | Of Baalim and Ashtaroth; those male, | These feminine: *ib.*, 422.

**Asiac**, **Asian**, **Asiatic**, *adj.* to Asia the Continent. **Asian** is also used as a *sb.* for an inhabitant of Asia. **Asiatic**, of style, implies overloaded with ornament.

1602 all the *Asiacke* monarchie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 201. 1578 The Asians are fairer, greater, more gentle, feareful: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iij *vo*. 1586 yet the selfe same Asians overcame the Romans: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 155 (1589). 1602 For although the now *Persian Sophie* haue recovered an *Asiaticke* imperiall state againe: yet, &c.: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 *vo*. bef. 1782 With Asiatic vices stor'd thy mind: COWPER, *Expost.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 87 (1808).

**asinego** (= = " =), **asinico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Sp. asnico*, affected by *Lat. asinus*, = 'ass'; a little ass; also *metaph.* a dolt.

1606 An *Asinico* may tutor thee. Thou scurvy valiant *Asse*: SHAKS., *Troil.*, ii. 1, 49. bef. 1616 all this would be forsworn, and I again an *Asinigo*, as your Sister left me: BEAU. and FL., *Scornful Lady*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 300 (1711). 1625 from your jaw-bone, | *Don Asinigo*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 2, p. 72 (1631). 1634 nor will they buy one [a sword] vnlesse they can cut an *Asinigo* asunder at one stroke: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 147. 1641 made a fool or an *asinigo* of me: *Antiquary*, iv. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 519 (1875). 1655 exercising their valour onely on Horses, *Asse* Necoes, and such like: I. S., *A brief & perfect Journ. of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 16. 1665 here we have abundance of Camels, Horses from Arabia and Persia of the best sort, and Mules and *Asinigos* in great numbers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

**asinus ad lyram**, *phr.*: *Lat.*: an ass at a harp. Tr. of ὄνος πρὸς λύραν, of a dunce who can make nothing of music, also ὄνος λύρας, Meineke, *Cratin.*, *Χερ.*, 6; *Menand.*, *Ψοφ.*, 1.

1589 they reuiue the olde saide Adage, *Sus Mineruam*, and cause the wiser to quippe them with *Asinus ad Lyram*: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). 1606 otherwise he shal prove *Asinus ad lyram*, An asse at a harpe, as the prover saith: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 312.

**askesis**: Gk. See **ascesis**.

**asma**, *asmy*. See **asthma**.

**Asmodeus**, **Asmoday**: *Semitic Mythol.*: an evil spirit, of Pers. origin corresponding to the *Aeshmā Daeuā* of Iranian Mythology, see *Tobit*, iii. 8; supposed to be able to give the power of prying into closed houses and rooms (after Le Sage's *Le Diable Boiteux*).

bef. 1529 J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 33 (1843). 1584 the chiefe [of the evil spirits] was *Bileth*, the second was *Beliall*, the third *Asmodeus*, and about a thousand thousand legions: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. ii. p. 383. 1646 by the fume of a Fishes liver, he put to flight *Asmodeus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). 1828 "True", rejoined my Cheltenham *Asmodeus*, with naïve simplicity: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). 1842 Abaddon and *Asmodeus* caught at me: TENNYSON, *St. Simon Styl.*, 169.

**asnillio**, *sb.*: *Sp. asnillo*: a little ass.

1625 a thousand Camels, besides Horses, and *Asnillios*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1415.

**aspalathus**, *sb.*: *Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσπάλθος*: name of a genus of thorny African shrubs, some species of which have fragrant wood.

1603 For there enter into it, hony, wine, raisins, cyperous, rosin, myrrh, aspalathus & seseli: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1319. 1611 I [Wisdom] gave a sweet smell like cinnamon and aspalathus: *Bible*, *Ecclus.*, xxiv. 15.

\***asparagus**, **sparagus**, *sb.*: *Lat. fr. Gk. ἀσπάργος*, for ἀσφάργος: a plant, of which the young shoots are eaten as a vegetable, *Asparagus Officinalis*, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*. Also, *Bot.* the whole genus to which this species belongs. Anglified in 16 c. as *asparage*, *asperage*, *sperage*, *sparage*, and by popular etymology, 17 c. *sparagras(s)*, *sparrow-grass*.

1543 the rootes of cappares, and asparage; of euery one sixe drammes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, &c., fol. cclxv *vo* 1. — Sparagus is hooted and drye: *ib.*, fol. cxxvi *vo* 1. — fenel, asperage, bruscus, and smallage: *ib.*, fol. cxxxv *vo* 1.

1548 Asparagus is of .ii. kyndes, the one is called...of the Poticaries Sparagus, in English Sperage: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1562 Take the rootes of asparagus, in English Sperage: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 41 *vo*. 1578 There be two sortes of *Asparagus*, the garden and wilde *Asparagus*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. v. p. 616. 1601 Sperages, not so civile and gentle as the Asparagi of the garden: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19. ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 27. 1603 the tender crops and heads of garden sperage: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 703. 1607 the water wherein Sperage hath bene sodde giuen to Dogges, killeth them: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 183. bef. 1617 asparagus: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. 1627 Parsley, Clary, Sage, Parsnips, Turnips, Asparagus, Artichokes: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 630. bef. 1637 I spake to him [an impertinent] of *Garlick*, hee answered *Asparagus*: B. JONSON, *Discoveries*, p. 90 (1640). 1664 the Dung of Pigeons and Poultry...is excellent for...*Asparagus*, *Strawberries*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 189 (1729). 1668 We have asparagus growing wild both in Lincolnshire and in other places: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 206 (1879). 1712 the Ducklins and Sparrow-grass were very good: *Spectator*, No. 371, May 6, p. 544/2 (Morley). 1767 Hot-beds for forcing asparagus may be made with success any time this month, which will furnish young asparagus for the table next month: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 11 (1803). 1815 There was a fricassee of sweetbread and asparagus: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. II. p. 293 (1833). 1841 a bottle of asparagus at Paris cost only three francs: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 404 (1885).

\***Aspasia**, name of one of the celebrated courtesans of Athens, called Hetaerae (ἑταῖραι), many of whom were highly accomplished and were faithful to one lover. She was the mistress of Pericles. A younger Aspasia was mistress of the Younger Cyrus. Representative of a fascinating courtesan, and more rarely, of an accomplished woman.

1594 Margaret, as mild and humble in her thoughts | As was Aspasia unto Cyrus self: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 166/2, l. 8 (1861). 1809 many an Aspasia capable of being classed in the same line with her immortal prototype: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 73. 1832 Miss Vernon is another Aspasia, I hear: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxi. p. 43/2 (New Ed.). 1864 He "ranged himself," as the French phrase is, shortly before his marriage, just like any other young bachelor: took leave of Phryne and Aspasia in the coulisses, and proposed to devote himself henceforth to his charming young wife: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 355 (1879). 1886 your really great women—the Sapphos, the Aspasias: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED, *Tr. Hom.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 47.

**aspector**, *sb.*: *Lat.*: beholder, spectator.

bef. 1618 Huge Lyons, Dragons, Panthers, and the like, | That in th' aspectors harts doe terror strike: J. DAVIES, *Extasie*. [Davies]

[Noun of agent to *aspicere*, = 'to behold'.]

**asper**, **aspre**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aspre*, fr. *Lat. asper*, 'rough', 'harsh': rough, harsh, severe, fierce.

abt. 1374 this aspre and horrible fortune: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 61. — And in hire aspre pleynte, thus she seyde: — *Troilus*, iv. 708. 1475 He fought none but...the most aspre: CAXTON, *Fason*, 6 b. [N.E.D.]. 1589 a countrey very aspre and vnfruitfull: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1854). 1627 All Base Notes, or very Treble Notes, give an Asper sound: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 173.

**asper**, **aspre**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aspre*, or It. *aspero*, *aspro* (which is used), fr. Mod. Gk. ἀσπρον, 'white' (coin): a small silver coin formerly current in Turkey, called also *atsche* fr. Turk. *agtschek*, = 'white', worth about a halfpenny, or a hundred-and-twentieth part of a piastre, but there is a heavy asper of double the value; now only money of account.

1547—8 an asper is worth an English peny: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xx. p. 173 (1870). 1562 for few thousands of Aspres ransomed himselfe: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, fol. 19 *vo*. 1599 *The Bassa*, Admirall of the Sea, one thousand aspers the day: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 297. 1600 These Iewes haue certaine minting-houses wherein they stampe silver coine, of which 170. Aspers (as they call them) doe weigh one ounce, this Asper is square: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 48. 1615 The *Sultanie* is equal in value to the *Venice Zecccone*, and six score Aspers amount to a *Sultanie*, called rather *Aspro*, of the whitenesse thereof, in that consisting of siluer: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 77 (1632). — two or three Aspers (whereof twenty are neere peny to a shilling): *ib.*, p. 27. 1665 Fluces (like the Turks Aspres) ten to a Cozbeq: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). 1704 he would not abate one Asper of his Demands: J. PITT, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 135. 1741 A Chaouri or Sain is worth ten Aspers of Copper or Carlequis, forty of which make an Abagi: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. — he is a Cadi of 500 Aspers a Day, that is, one of the first Rank: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 63. 1742 The merchant gave to each of them an asper (little less than a penny) a day: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 424 (1826). 1830 the other coine, are the *pataca gorda*, or current dollar; which is equal to three of ours in Italy: the *pataca chica*, an ideal money, equivalent to two hundred aspres: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr.



*Sig. Pananti*, p. 249 (2nd Ed.). 1882 He had their aspens handsomely reinforced by some silver coins: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. xxxii. p. 974.

**aspergillum**, *sb.*: Low Lat.: a brush for sprinkling holy water.

1649 Fitt for the Aspergillum of this Preist: G. DANIEL, *Trinarch.*, Rich. II., xcix. [N. E. D.] 1851 he held an aspergillum or brush for holy water in hand: M. H. SEYMOUR, *Pilgr. to Rome*, p. 483 (4th Ed.). 1869 the brush or aspergillum with which the sprinkling was performed: J. G. MURPHY, *Conn. on Levi.*, xiv. 4.

**aspergoir**, *sb.*: Old Fr. *aspergoir* = Mod. Fr. *aspersoir*: an aspergillum.

1772 a holy-water-stop and aspergoire of silver parcel-gilt: T. WARTON, *Sir T. Pope*, p. 129. [T.]

**aspersoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: an aspergillum.

1851 The Archbishop of Canterbury had presented his goddaughter with a beautiful gold aspersoir: MISS STRICKLAND, *Queens Scot.*, i. 4. [N. E. D.]

**aspersorium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a vessel for holding the holy water used for ceremonial sprinkling.

1861 Our holy water is Pagan... See here is a Pagan aspersorium: C. READE, *Cloister & H.*, iv. 46. [N. E. D.]

**asphaltum**, -tum, -tos, -tus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσφαλτον*, *ἀσφαλτος*: a bituminous substance, also called mineral pitch, or Jews' pitch, because in old times most of it came from the Dead Sea. It consists of a mixture of hydrocarbons: The word was Anglicised in the 14, 15 cc. as *asphalt(oun)*, through Old Fr. fr. It. *asfalto*, and in modern times, *asphalt* is now chiefly applied to a composition containing bitumen, used for paving.

1526 Some say that Asphaltum is made of the scomme of a lake hardened with chalk in the whiche lake Sodome and Gomour perished: *Grete Herball*, ch. xxxv. 1543 Asphaltum is hote and drye in the seconde, and therefore it hath vertue to drye: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvi r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1560 For every porcion of such things, [taking] five of asphalt: WHITEHORNE, *Ord. Souldiours*, 46 b (1573). [N. E. D.] 1563 you maye not applye Rosen, Piche, or Asphaltum: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 36 v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 The shadowes of carnation are the earth of Campania, and Vmber called *Falsalo*, burnt *verditer*, *asphaltum*, *mummiæ*, &c.: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. iii. p. 99. 1646 yet neither do we find *Asphaltus*, that is *Bitumen of Juda*... to attract: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). 1653 The infinite quantity of Asphaltum or Bitumen which grows there [Babylon]: H. COGAN, *Diod. Sic.*, 77. [N. E. D.] 1667 many a rowl Of stary lamps and blazing cressets, fed | With Naphtha and Asphaltus, yielded light | As from a sky: MILTON, *P. L.*, i. 799. 1672 having Hydrostatically weighed a piece of good *Asphaltum*, we found it to be to water of the same bulk, but as 1 and somewhat less than 7/8 to 1: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 162. 1841 the fair asphaltum terraces round about the obelisk: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 378 (1885). 1886 When a man employs asphaltum [in painting]... he must take special precautions: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 173/2.

**asphyxia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσφυξία*, 'stoppage of the pulse' (*σφύξις*), the incorrect form *asphyxis* is occasionally found: suffocation; the symptoms produced by lack of oxygen for the blood, in fact by the action of breathing being prevented or poisonous gas being inhaled.

1802 Asphyxia and apparent death: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. vii. p. 245. 1815 They [bees] fell into a state of asphyxia in the vacuum of an air-pump: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 369. 1866 the sentimental asphyxia of Parisian charcoal: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. i. ch. xi. p. 121. 1866 In the decomposition and asphyxia that followed all this materialism, Carlyle was driven by his disgust at the pettiness and the cant, into the preaching of Fate: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xiv. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 111 (Bohn, 1866). 1886 The fumes of the east-house, however, bring on asphyxia, and she dies: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 164/2.

**aspic** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *aspic*: asp, a small venomous hooded serpent found in Egypt and Libya, or a kind of viper (viper, aspis), or any venomous serpent.

1530 Aspycke sarpent, *aspicy*: PALSGR. 1579 she found none of them all she had proved so fit as the biting of an Aspicke: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 944 (1612). 1603 What. 'Gainst th' angry *Aspicke* could assure them safety: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 136 (1608). 1606 This is an aspic's trail: and these fig-leaves | Have slime upon them, such as the aspic leaves | Upon the caves of Nile: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, v. 2, 354. 1782 Perhaps the Monarch would not dislike to return the *super Aspidem et Basiliscum calcabis*, yet he may find an aspic under his feet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 166 (1858).

**aspirator** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng.: *lit.* 'a breather or blower upon'; a sucker, a kind of fanning machine.

1804 the aspirators, or suckers, invented by Salmon: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. xi. p. 101.

[As if noun of agent to Lat. *aspirare*, = 'to breathe upon']

**aspis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσπίς*: asp. See *aspic*.

1487 the serpent the whyche is named aspis the whyche stoppeth his eerys: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. c vii<sup>o</sup>. 1543 Of the styngynge of Aspis, and other serpentes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxvii r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1556 There are other serpentes which in quantite represent the serpent called *Aspis*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 19 (Arber, 1885). 1567 There is also in

the heade of the Serpent *Aspis* found a little stone... which some... have called *Aspis*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 10 v<sup>o</sup>. 1593 At thy breasts (as at *Cleopatras*) Aspisses shall be put out to nurse: NASHE, *Christes Teares*, Wks. iv. 212 (Grosart). 1596 her cursed tongue, full sharpe and short, | Appear'd like *Aspis* sting that closely kills, | Or cruelly does wound whom so she wils: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. xii. 36. 1601 The Aspidēs [Lat. pl.] swell about the necke when they purpose to sting: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 23, Vol. i. p. 208. 1603 The serpent *Aspis* also, the wezill and the fie called the bettill, they reverence: Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1316. 1688 the *Aspis* and the Dart-snake: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686).

áss: Icelandic. See *asa*.

assafetida, assafoetida: Late Lat. See *asafetida*.

assagai, assagay: Port. See *assegai*.

**assai**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'very', 'enough', added to musical directions to modify their signification like our 'tolerably', or 'pretty'.

1724 *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*, &c. 1848 ASSAL. Very; as *allegro assai*, very quick: RIMBAULT, *Pianoforte*, p. 90.

**assalto**, *sb.*: It.: assault, used as a term in fencing.

1598 come to the *assalto* with your right [leg]: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 9, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

**assassin** (= Δ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *assassin*.

1. (generally pl.) Mohammedan fanatics of the Ismā'li branch of the Shiah sect who settled in Mount Lebanon in the eleventh century and were sent forth by their sheikh known as 'The Old Man of the Mountain' to murder distinguished crusaders. From their use of the intoxicating drug *hashish* (*q. v.*) they were called in Arab. *hashshāshī* (sing.) and *hashishi* whence come the various European forms of the name.

1603 This messenger... was... one of the Assassines, a company of most desperat and dangerous men among the Mahometans: KNOLLES, *Hist. Turke*, 120 (1638). [N. E. D.] 1619 the Assassines at one word of their *Senex de Monte*, would kill themselves or any other Man: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxvi. p. 667. 1625 There are other miserable Easterner people, as *Essees* of Jewish descent, and *Assasines*, and *Saducees*, and *Samaritans*: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. viii. p. 1269. 1788 the extirpation of the Assassins [about 1280 A.D.], or Ismaelians of Persia, may be considered as a service to mankind: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. xi. p. 417 (1813).

2. one who murders or undertakes to commit a murder as the agent, representative, or hiring of others. Sometimes incorrectly used for a *murderer* who is not employed by another, or others, for the crime.

1620 the Father... was assaulted by five Assassins: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. lvi. (1676). — the Assassins: *ib.*, p. lviii. 1642 Yet herein are they in arms, that can allow a man to be his own Assassin: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlv. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 388 (1852). 1651 his groom... received two wounds, but gave the assassin nine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 274 (1872). 1673 *Bravo's*, Cut-throats, Assassins and such kind of malefactors: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 402. 1748 asked if I suspected any body to be the assassin: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. i. p. 120 (1817). 1853 a story that the assassin Libeny had a letter of Palmerston in his shoe: *Greville Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 50. 1872 It is... not the face of a vulgar hypocrite and assassin, any more than it is that of a man of noble and frank nature: J. L. SANFORD, *Estimates of Eng. Kings*, p. 224.

2 a. *metaph.*

bef. 1658 Sleep! The Souls *Wardship*, but the Bodies *Goal*, | Reason's *Assassine*, Fancies *Bail*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 296 (1687).

2 b. *attrib.*

1667 who, to surprise | One man, assassin-like, had levied war: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 219.

**assassinat(e)**, = Δ = Δ, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *assassinat*.

1. the crime of an assassin (2) or of assassins. Also *metaph.*

1597 The foule report | Of that assassinate: which utterly | He doth abjure: DANIEL, *Civ. War*, iv. xxix. 1609 if I had made an assassinate vpon your father: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 540 (1616). 1620 The executioner of this assassinate was one *Ridolfo Poma*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. lviii. (1676). bef. 1670 They, the Parliament, contributed much to that Assassinate, who cut off *Strafford* for an evil Counsellor: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 184, p. 197 (1693).

2. an assassin (2). The use of the abstract for the concrete agent is noteworthy. Also *metaph.*

1600 Nothing had saved him but the mistake of the Assassinate: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, ii. xiii. 40. 1611 Nor would they all make him the Assassinate of his Prince: G. AUSTIN, in *Paneg. Verses* on *Coryat's Crudities*, sig. i r<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1651 this Assassinate gave him with a back blow a deep wound into his left side, leaving the Knife in his body: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 233 (1685). bef. 1658 Scribbling Assassinate! Thy Lines attest | An ear-mark due, Cub of the Blatant Beast: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 48 (1687). — And *Death*, thou Worm! Thou pale Assassinate! *ib.*, p. 234. 1705 they had laid some assassinate here: BURNET, *Hist. Own Times*, Vol. iii. p. 239 (1818).



**assassinator** (=  $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng.: false form for *assassinater*, fr. Eng. vb. *assassinate*.

1676 the assassinator of kings: BATES, *Immort. Soul*, ch. xii. [R.]

\***assegai**, **assagai** ( $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *azagaia*, or Sp. *azagaya*; *archegaye* is a Fr. form of the word; orig. a light dart or spear used by Moors but applied by Portuguese to all similar S. African weapons.

1523 fought with speares, iauelyns, archegayes, and swerdes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, i. 237, p. 340 (1872). 1600 Their armour and weapons be Azagaie or short darts: JOHN PORV, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 21. 1625 well furnished with armes after their manner, as *Assagayes* or Clubs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 102. 1665 their weapon commonly is an Azaguay or Javelin headed with Iron, directed by some feathers they take off and on at pleasure: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 19 (1677). 1684 Their usual Diet is Elephants-flesh; which four *Cafres* will kill with their *Ageagayes*, or a sort of Half-pikes: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 157. 1699 three or four *Asagayas*: *Description of Isth. of Darien*, p. 12. 1705 Next follows the *Assagay* or *Hassagay*, as some call them, which are of two sorts; the smaller sorts are about a Flemish Ell, or perhaps half an Ell longer, and very slender; and these they cast as darts: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xi. p. 186.—Their Weapons are Cutlases or Hangers, small Poniards, *Assagayes*, together with Bows and Arrows: *ib.*, Let. xxi. p. 457. 1813 The same *Cafre* ...with his *hasagai* attacks the living elephant: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 69. 1883 A fatal *assegai* in Zululand changed his whole position: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 4.

Variants, 16 c. *archegaye*, 17 c. *azagaie*, -*aia*, -*aya*, *assagaye*, -*aie*, *azaguay*, *ageagaye*, 17, 18 cc. *sagaie*, -*aye* [N.E.D.], 18 c. *hassagay*, *assaguay*, 19 c. *hasagai*, *assagai*, -*ay*, *assegai*, -*ay*.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. *as-saghāya*, fr. *al*, = 'the', and *sa-ghāya*, Arab. form of the native Berber word.]

**assemblable**, **assemblance** (= 'assemblage'), **assemblance** (= 'semblance'), **assemblément** (= 'assemblage') are all Eng. fr. Fr. adopted according to N. E. D. about 1500.

**assemblée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a social gathering held by a fashionable person, also called a 'reception' or an 'at home'. The word was early Anglicised as *assembly*.

1710—3 SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1809 every town with four or five houses in it has its *assemblies*, and *redoutes*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 112.

**assentator** ( $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who assents to or connives at, one who gives assent; a rare equivalent to *assenter*.

1531 Other there be which, in a more honest term, may be called assentatours or followers: ELYOT, *Gouv.*, II. xiv. 139 (1557). [N. E. D.]

[Lat. *assentātor*, noun of agent to *assentāri*, = 'to assent'.]

**assentment** ( $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *assentement*: agreement, consent, assent.

1490 By one comyn assentment the goddis haue assembled theym selfe: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xl. 41. [N. E. D.] 1646 Whose argument is but precarious and subsists upon the charity of our assentments: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, i. vii. 26. [*ib.*]

\***assertor** ( $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: *asserter*.

1. *techn.* in Roman Law, one who liberates a slave (*qui asserit in libertatem*), one who claims a person as a slave (*qui asserit in servitutem*).

1566 That Claudius the assertor...shoulde haue the keping and placing the mayde: PAINTER, *Pal. Pleas.*, i. 22. [N. E. D.] 1678 Called *ἑλενθέριος*, Saviour and Assertour: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 482. [*ib.*]

2. one who supports a claim or principle, a champion, advocate, vindicator.

1647 The Greeks and Gauls were...famous Assertors of their Liberties: J. HARR, *St. Edu. Ghost*, in *Harl. Misc.*, viii. (1746). [N. E. D.] 1678 an Assertor of Three Principles: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 216. 1716 exhorting us to be "zealous assertors of the liberties of our country": ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 435 (1856). bef. 1733 Assertors of the People's Rights: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 35, p. 47 (1740). 1772 The great assertors of the privileges of the House of Commons: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. xlv. p. 152. 1827 to erect...the degenerate houses of Burke and Fitzgerald into patriot assertors of their country's welfare: HALLAM, *Const. Hist. Eng.*, xviii. 842 (Ward).

3. one who affirms, one who makes a positive statement.

1646 Of which assertion, if prescription of time, and numerosity of Assertors, were a sufficient demonstration: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37 (1686). 1710 The chief politician of the bench was a good assertor of paradoxes: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 126 (1854).

[Lat. *assertor*, noun of agent to *asserere*, = 'to assert'.]

\***assessor** ( $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., assimilated to Lat. *assessor*: one who sits by (another).

1. an assistant, *esp.* an assistant of a judge, one who assists in the forming of a judicial decision.

abt. 1380 newe religious assessours of thes vnkunnyng worldly prelates ben more suspect than any other: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 33 (1880). 1496 The Juge, the aduocate, the accourour: *Dives & Pasip.*, v. xviii. 220/2 (W. de W.). [N. E. D.] 1618 They...are decryed for their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men, both assessors and auditors: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 112 (1848). 1620 his Assessors did go about the country: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, p. 836 (1676). 1644 The town...has three consuls, and one assessor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 86 (1872). 1652 Magicians...have had their *Papadrials*, their Assessors, and obssors: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 179. 1787 Offering to attend as an Assessor in the Court of Appeal from the Dewanee Courts: *Gent. Mag.*, 181/2. 1820 the archbishop...is chief magistrate of the Greeks, and whose assessors are the four primates with the Logothetes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 314. 1856 The assessor shall deliver to the town clerk a copy of the said list of voters: *Stat. 19 & 20 Vic.*, c. 58, § 6.

2. one who is next to, or equal to, another in dignity.

1667 to his Son | Th' Assessor of his Throne he thus began: MILTON, *P. L.*, vi. 679.

[Lat. *assessor*, noun of agent to *assidere*, = 'to sit by'.]

**asestrix**, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a female assessor (*q. v.*).

1626 *Asestrix*, A woman assistant: COCKERAM, *Pt. I.* (2nd Ed.).

\***assets** ( $\text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *assets*; *asset* (= 'an item of assets') is modern: sufficient (estate or effects).

1. sufficient effects to discharge the obligations of an heir or executor in respect to the testator's or predecessor's estate, effects which can be applied to discharge such obligations whether sufficient or not.

1531 If this man have assets by descent from the ancestor: *Dial. Laws of Eng.*, II. xlix. 154 (1638). [N. E. D.] 1621 But a right of Cure or of action, or a use of Lands or Tenements, &c. descended unto the issue in tayle shall not be Assets, &c.: PERKINS, *Prof. Booke*, ch. iv. § 270, p. 120 (1642). — it shall be assets in a formedon *en le descend*, brought by the same heire: *ib.*, ch. v. § 348, p. 152. 1628—9 The meane profits till the sale shall be assets in their hands: COKE, *Littleton*, p. 113 (1832). 1691 If Judgment be given against such Heir by Confession of the Action, without confessing the Assets descended: *Stat. 3 Will. & Mary*, c. 14, § 6. 1768 Whatever is so recovered...and may be converted into ready money, is called *assets* in the hands of the executor: BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries*, Bk. II. ch. xxxii. p. 510 (1809).

2. effects of an insolvent debtor or bankrupt, all property which may be set against the debts of a person, or company.

1833 An Act to render Freehold and Copyhold Estates Assets for the Payment of Simple and Contract Debts: *Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV.*, c. 104, Title.

[Anglo-Fr. *assets*, fr. Old Fr. *asets* (= Mod. Fr. *asses*), fr. Late Lat. adv. *ad satis* for Lat. *satis*, = 'enough'.]

**assez bien**, *phr.*: Fr.: pretty well.

1792 both performed *assez bien*: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 193.

\***as(s)iento**, *sb.*: Sp. *asiento*, = 'seal', 'contract', 'lease': a contract between the king of Spain and other powers for furnishing the Spanish dominions in America with negro slaves [J.]; *esp.* that with Great Britain made in 1713 at the peace of Utrecht.

1705 we were also to have the asiento: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 308 (1818). 1715 The King of Spain sent to, About th' Asiento, | Atty Brogue the harden'd and brawny: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 101 (1860). 1748 [the Spaniards] give us a new asiento: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 108 (1857). 1830 England was ready to continue the greatest of her wars for the sake of the *asiento*—the contract for supplying Spanish America with slaves: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VI. Pt. I. p. 108/1.

**assiette**, *sb.*: Fr.: plate, course of meat, dish.

[1530 course of meete, *assiette*: PALSGR.] 1759 The story of his *assiette* of popes-eyes, the quintessence of a ham for sauce: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, Pref. p. xxxi. 1823 what the old maître d'hôtel valued himself upon...was an immense *assiette* of spinnage: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref. p. 30 (1886).

**assignat**, *sb.*: Fr.: paper-money issued by the French Revolutionary Government on a security of confiscated Church lands.

1790 Is there a debt which presses them—Issue *assignats*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 344 (3rd Ed.). 1822 such a measure would make the paper-money merely "assignats": In W. Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, Vol. 1. p. 143 (1885).

**assimilator** ( $\text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u} - \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. for *assimilator*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *assimilare*, = 'to make like': one who, or that which, makes or considers (one thing or person) like another; one who, or that which, resembles (another).



**assimile**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *assimiler*: to make like, to liken, compare, to resemble.

1647 By it he is assimiled to the immortal God: BOORDE, *Brev.*, 32. [N.E.D.] 1683 To be compared and assimiled to the husbandman: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, II. 49. (*ib.*)

**assinego**. See **asinego**.

**assiuolo**, *sb.*: It.: horned owl.

1821 Sad Aziola! from that moment I | Loved thee and thy sad cry: SHELLEY, *Asiola*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 273 (Rossetti, 1870).

**associator** (— “ — — —), *sb.*: Eng.: a member of an association or company, *esp.* one of the great association formed in 1696 by the English House of Commons to establish the title of William III, to the throne.

1682 Pennsylvania's air agrees with Quakers, | And Carolina's with Associators: DRYDEN, *Prod. to King & Queen*, 5. 1788 Hall...went into the shop of John Billerwell...one of the associators: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 75/2. 1886 In Westminster there were thirty seven thousand associators: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 686 (1861).

[From Eng. *associate*, *association*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *associare*, = ‘to associate’.]

**assogue**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **azogue**.

**assonancia**, Sp. *asonancia*, **assonancy**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: an imperfect rhyme of which only the vowels are similar.

1770 Their poets search studiously after such assonancies and scatter them often in the scenes of their dramas: BARRETTI, *Lond. to Genoa*, III. 272. [N.E.D.] 1813 Incomplete rhymes, or verses termed *assonancias*, supposed to be peculiar to the Castilian, have also been employed in Portuguese: SIMONDI, *Literature of Europe*, Vol. II. ch. xxxix. p. 548 (1846).

**Assora**, *sb.*: Arab. *al-sūra*, = ‘the chapter’: a chapter or section of the Koran. The forms *Azoara*, *Azzoara*, are Spanish Arab., and so is *Assora* as to *o* for *ū*.

1615 AZOARA, *Assora*, *Assora*, is as much as a Chapter or section: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* — Teach me...out of the law of our Prophet, out of every Assora of the same, some certain perfections: — *Moham. Impost.*, II. 45. — The booke is deuided into sundry sections or Chapters, which they call *Assurats*, or *Azoara's*, after Retinensis expression: *ib.*, sig. O iii. 1630 it standeth in a Country situate betwixt Heauen and Earth, called *Vtopia*, whereof there is mention in the third booke of thy *Alcaron* and in the seuen and thirty *Asaria*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Hh 4<sup>ro</sup>/2. 1665 The *Alcoran*...is diuided into a hundred and fourteen *Azoara's* or Chapters: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 322 (1677).

**assumentum**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: patch, stuff for a patch.

1647 JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Proph.*, p. 137. 1672 they are not contented with Christ's satisfaction alone, but there must be some *assumentia* [pl.], some of their own satisfaction to piece with it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, p. 318/2 (1868).

**assumpsit**, *vb.* used as *sb.*: Lat. = ‘he has taken upon himself’.

1. *Leg.* an unsealed or unwritten promise or contract, an action to recover damages for breach of such engagement.

1589 Braue Hercules...Accepts th' assumpsit, and prepares the fiend-like fish to tame: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 12. 1690 the lawyers say the *assumpsit* is neuer good where the partie giues not somewhat in consideration: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 10 (1861). 1610 Vpon no termes, but an *assumpsit*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 612 (1616). 1742 and, after appearance, the plaintiff may declare for debt, or *assumpsit*, &c.: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1826). 1760 Case upon an *Assumpsit* against an Executrix laid in London: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 1. 1881 commissions allowed as attorney's fees to the successful party, in *assumpsit*, of 10 per cent.: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xiv. 97.

2. an assumption. *Obs. Rare.*

bef. 1628 He saw the vast body of the Empire...under this false *assumpsit*, to have laid the bridle on the neck of the Emperor: F. GREVILLE, *Sidney*, 95 (1653). [N.E.D.]

**Assurat**: Arab. See **Assora**.

**asswarry**: Hind. See **sowarry**.

**Astarte**: Gk. See **Ashtarothe**.

**astatki**, *sb.*: E. Turk.: refuse petroleum, a thick treacly fluid left after the first distillation, used as fuel.

1882 A pan containing tow or wood saturated with *astatki* is first introduced to heat the water: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv Oasis*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 36. 1882 of the *astatki*, or residuum of the oil, now largely used for fuel on steamers, there is a graphic account: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54. p. 795.

**asteismus**, **asteism** (— “ — — —), *sb.*: Late Lat., or Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *Rhet.*: urbane irony, pleasantry. The Latin writers meant generally ‘refinement (of literary style)’.

1589 *Asteismus*, or the Merry scoffe, otherwise The ciuill iest: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xviii. p. 200 (1869). 1721 **ASTEISMUS**...Civility, Courtesy, Pleasantness: BAILEY.

**aster**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀστήρ*, = ‘a star’. The rare word *aster* = ‘star’ is probably from Fr. *astre*.

1. name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*) with radiated flowers; the British species is called Michaelmas Daisy or Sea Starwort (*Aster trifolium*).

1664 *Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting...Aster Atticus, Hellebore*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1729). 1767 Plant also...fox-glove, golden rods, perennial asters...sun-flowers: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 105 (1803).

2. *China Aster*. a species of plants allied to, and resembling Starworts.

1767 *Annuals...China asters, ten weeks stocks, Indian pink*: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 173 (1803).

**asterion**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀστέριον*, neut. of adj. *ἀστέριος*, = ‘starry’: name of sundry herbs.

14. Her ys an Erbe men call *Lunayrie*,...*Asterion* he ys, I callet alle so: In Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 348 (1654). 1625 This herbe *Asterion* groweth amonge stones and in hyghe places. This herbe sheweth by nyght: *Herball*, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. A iv<sup>ro</sup>. 1667 *Crowfoote* of some is called *Astrior*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 39<sup>vo</sup>.

**asthenia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσθένεια*, = ‘weakness’: *Med.*: lack of strength, deficiency of vital power.

1802 Nervous diseases from direct asthenia: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, VII. 246.

**\*asthma**, **asma**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἄσθμα*: difficulty of breathing, a distressing symptom attending several diseased conditions of the respiratory organs. Anglicised in 14 c. as *asmy*. In modern times technically applied to varieties of spasmodic or intermittent asthma produced by morbid contraction of the bronchial muscles.

1398 thenne is a manere Asma y<sup>e</sup> hyghte Sanguisugium...And soo ben there thre manere of Asmyes dyfficulte of brethyng: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, VII. xxix. 1528 hit auoydeth the matier causeth asma: PAYNELL, *Ref. Sal.*, sig. f v<sup>ro</sup>. 1541 the dyseases of asma, palsey, & spityng of blode: R. CORLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. N iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1578 the disease, called Asthma, which is a straightnesse in drawing of breath: H. LYTH, *Tr. Dodoens's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 415. 1582 He [Calvin] was greatlly tormented before his death with all these diseases together: the pilsick, the cholick, the Astma, the stone, the gowte, the hemoroids, &c.: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 85. 1603 Al-ready th' Asthma panting, breathing tough, | With humours gross the lifting Lungs doth stuff: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas, Furies*, p. 277 (1608). 1628 breedeth catarrhes, and Asthmaes: T. VENN, *Via Recta*, § I. p. 3. 1668 cureth the Astmah, the Falling Sicknes, Apoplexy, Falsey, Atrophia, Tabes or Consumption of the Lungs: J. H., *Eliz. Prop.*, p. 2. 1766 I fear...it is not totally an asthma: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1857). 1878 indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

**Astolfo**, **Astolpho**, one of Charlemagne's paladins. In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso* he has a magic horn, a blast of which strikes his foes with panic.

1621 we are stony-hearted, and savour too much of the stock, as if they had all heard that enchanted horn of Astolpho: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 108 (1827). 1657 and sounds somewhat like *Astolfos* Horn: J. D., *Tr. Letters of Voiture*, No. 51, Vol. I. p. 99.

**\*Astraea**: Gk. *Mythol.*: the goddess of justice, who lived on earth in the Golden Age, but fled from the impiety of mankind. She became the constellation *Virgo*, the name *Astraea* showing that she was a star goddess. The name was assumed by Mrs. Aphra Behn.

abt. 1509 *Astrea*, Justice hight. | That from the starry sky | Shall now com and do right: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 12. (1843). 1586 And we may say with the ancient Poets, that *Astrea* which maintained good lawes, & by the equity thereof gaue great quiet & contentment to euery one, is flowne her waies vp into heauen: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlv. p. 197. 1695 Eliza's court, *Astraea's* earthly heauen: PEELE, *Angl. Fer.*, p. 595/1, l. 8 (1861). 1616 When gold was made no weapon to cut throtes | Or put to flight *ASTREA*: B. JONSON, *Forest*, 12, Wks., p. 833 (1616). 1632 'tis not superstition to believe | *Astrea* once more liues upon the earth: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, I. 1, Wks., p. 241/2 (1830). 1665 Yet this [avarice] might be tolerated were *Astrea* here adored; but contrarily, corruption oft renders this brave Prince too much distemper'd: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 293 (1677). 1667 Hung forth in Heav'n his golden scales, yet seen | Betwixt *Astrea* [the constellation *Virgo*] and the Scorpion sign: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 998. 1688 If none of this happen, and that success do not quite alter the principles of men in power, we are to suspect *Astrea* upon earth again: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 390 (1880). 1748 For when hard-hearted Interest first began | To poison earth, *Astrea* left the plain: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. xi. p. 196 (1834). 1780 *Astrea* was in the right to leave earth, when other divinities tread in mortal paths, and in such dirty ones: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 340 (1858). 1866 It [a public-house] was not what *Astraea*, when come back, might be expected to approve as the scene of ecstatic enjoyment for the beings whose special prerogative it is to lift their sublime faces towards heaven: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. II. p. 193.

**\*astragalus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀστράγαλος*, = ‘the ball of the ankle-joint’, ‘knuckle bones’, ‘dice’; **astragal**, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*



**Anat.** name of several bones, as of the ball of the ankle joint.

**1541** Astragalus...is in maner as y<sup>e</sup> nut of a crosbow rounde on eche syde: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c. [N. E. D.] **1598** The necke is that part behind, betwene the roote of the haire & the beginning of the back bone, which on either side is ioyned with the throte, & at the lower end of the necke with the shoulders, whereof the bone in the middist, is called *astragalus*, or the bone of the knitting of the necke with the shoulders: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 30. **1721** ASTRAGALUS...the Huckle-Bone. Also the Principal Bone of the Foot: BAILEY.

**2. Archit.** a small moulding, plain or carved, round the top and bottom of columns or between the main portions of an architrave.

**1598** The *Doricke base* is halfe as high as the thickenesse of the *col.*, his *Plinthus A*, is a third part of his height: the rest is deuided into foure partes; whereof one maketh the vpper *astragalus B*, called *torus superior*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 89. **1712** Quarter Rounds of the Astragal: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley). **1741** There is a small Astragal below the Roulea: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 107. **1806** the fluting is continued over the astragal: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 162.

**3. Bot.** name of a genus of leguminous plants, in Eng. *Milk-Vetch*.

**1741** Can any thing be more charming than an *Astragalus*, two foot high, laden with Flowers quite from the bottom to the top of the Stalks? J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 89.

**Astrakan, Astrakhan, Astracan, sb.** (also used *attrib.*): the skin of unborn lambs from Astrakhan, an eastern province of Russia, North of the Caspian Sea. This skin is covered with short curls of fur-like wool.

**1766** My black silk coat lined with an Astrakan: EARL MARCH, in *Selwyn & Contemps.*, II. 116. [N. E. D.]

**astrigent** (=  $\angle$  -), *adj.* also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *astrigent*.

**1. adj.**: having the property of making soft animal tissue shrink, binding, styptic.

**1541** I cal austere...a lytell adstryngent: R. COPLAND, *Galyen's Teraf.*, 2 H j b. [N. E. D.] **1563** weate your stupes in astrigent wyne: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 11 v<sup>o</sup>. — then you must make it lesse w<sup>t</sup> medicines which doe digest & be astrigent: — *Enchirid.*, fol. 48 v<sup>o</sup>. **1627** And some *Astringent Plasters* crush out purulent Matter: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 40. **1645** also a paper of red astringent powder, I suppose of bole: EVERLYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 143 (1872). **1705** the most astringent things that could be proposed were used: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 381 (1818).

**2. sb.**: substances which have the property above-mentioned (1).

**1627** *Bloud* is stanch'd diuers waies. First by *Astringents*, and *Repercussive Medicines*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 66.

**astroites, Lat., astroite** ( $\angle$  -), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: star-stone.

**1. a gem mentioned by Pliny, perhaps the same as *asteria, asterites, astrion*.**

**1601** As touching astroites, manie make great account of it: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 9. [R.]

**2. any stone in the shape of a star or presenting an agglomeration of star-like forms.**

**1610** Stones called *Astroites*, which resemble little starres joyned with one another: HOLLAND, *Camden's Brit.*, I. 536. [N. E. D.] **1673** Besides these petrified Shells there are found in several places of England other congenerous Bodies, viz. *Star stones*, by some called *Astroites*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 115. **1675** *Astroites* or *Star-Stones*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. p. 200 (1800).

**1724** certain stones about the breadth of a silver peny and thickness of an half-crown, called *astroites*, or *star-stones*, being fine pointed like a star and flat: DEFOE, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, II. 326 (1748). [Davies]

**3. Zool.** a species of madrepora.

**1693** As for such that do not resemble any part of a Fish, they are either Rock Plants, as the *Astroites*, *Asteria trochites*, &c.: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. p. 139 (1713).

**astrum, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἄστρον*, = 'a star', 'constellation': *Astrol.* See quotation.

**1657** and whatever are in the Universall Nature of things, are indued with a syderiall spirit, which is called Heaven or the Astrum...And as that Hylech in a particular manner contains all the Astra's in the great World, so also the internall Heaven of Man, which is the Olimpick spirit, doth particularly comprehend all the Astra's: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 29.

**aswārī, asswarry**: Hind. See **sowarry**.

**\*asylum, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀσυλον*, neut. of adj. *ἀσυλος*, = 'safe from violence'. Anglicised in 15 c. as *asile*, through Fr. *asile*.

**1. a sanctuary, or place in which not even criminals or outlaws could be molested without sacrilege. The beginning**

of Rome was said to have been the institution of such an asylum by Romulus.

abt. **1430** A territory that called was Asile. This Asilum...Was a place of refuge and succours...For to receyue all foreyn trespassours: LVDGATE, *Bochas*, II. xxviii. 65 a. [N. E. D.] **1600** those franchised houses and sanctuaries which the Greekes call Asyla: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxxv. p. 917. — *Romulus*...set vp a sanctuare or lawlesse church, called *Asylum*: *ib.* Bk. 1. p. 7. **1678** a Sanctuary for Atheism...contrariwise, the *Latibulum* and *Asylum* of a Deity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 51. **1820** the barbarians being about to violate the sanctity of his asylum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 25.

**2. a safe retreat, a place of refuge.**

**1603** A sure *Asylum*, and a safe retreat, | If th' irefull storm of yet-more Floods should threat: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 334 (1608). **1634** some being slaine, the rest escaping to their *English Asylum*, whither they durst not pursue them: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 60. bef. **1719** Having been at first an *Asylum* for robbers: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 43 (1730). bef. **1733** an *Asylum*, where he might retire and be secure from the Justice of his own Country: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 7, p. 34 (1740). **1742** For as, in Italy, the murderer, running into the next territory, was safe; so here they stole on either side, and the other, under a different jurisdiction, was an asylum: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 285 (1826). **1788** such...proceedings by no means invited the new mistress to leave the asylum of St. James: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. cxxv. (1857). **1820** These mountains...seem'd to promise an asylum sure: BYRON, *Morg. Maggiore*, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 215 (1832). **1876** the deck of a man-of-war should be an asylum to slaves: *Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

**3. an institution (public, or supported by voluntary supplies) for the reception of the indigent or the afflicted, generally limited to a special class, as orphans, deaf and dumb, decayed clock-makers, &c.; esp. of lunatics and idiots; extended to private establishments in which the insane whose estates or friends can pay for them are confined.**

**1776** When the grievous distemper of the leprosy rag'd...our ancestors erected asyla for those poor wretches: PENNANT, *Tour Scot.*, II. 307. [N. E. D.] **1834** Any workhouse being also a county lunatic asylum: *Stat. 3 & 4 Will. IV.*, c. 76, § 43. **1886** Upon visiting an asylum for the insane in Philadelphia the author found his "ballad" placed in all the wards: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 6401.

**asyndeton, sb.**: Gk. *ἀσύνδετον*, neut. of adj. *ἀσύνδετος*, = 'unconnected': the rhetorical figure of omitting a conjunction, *esp.* the copulative conjunction.

**1589** If this loose language be vsed, not in single words, but in long clauses, it is called *Asyndeton*, and in both cases we vttter in that fashion, when either we be earnest, or would seeme to make hast: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xix. p. 222 (1869). **1603** This is the reason that they who write of rhetorical figures, so highly praise *Asyndeton*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1028. **1622** in quick and stirring *Asyndeta's* after his [Sallust's] manner: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. vi. p. 49.

**atabal** ( $\angle$  -), **attabaly, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *atabal*, or direct fr. Arab. *at ṭabl*, = *al ṭabl*, = 'the drum': a kind of kettle-drum used by Arabs and Moors.

**1582** with the sound of a trumpet, and the noise of their *Attabalies*, which are a kind of drummes, they did assemble the people: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 480 (1600). **1672** Th' Alarm-bell rings from our *Alhambra Walls*, | And from the Streets, sound Drums, and *Ataballes*: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. 1. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 386 (1701). **1848** We heard the clash of the atabals, | And the trumpet's wavering call: AYTOUN, *Heart of the Bruce*, xxi. Lays, 55 (1888).

**Atabek, a Turkish title of honor, properly 'father (i.e. 'guardian') of a prince', borne by high officials, and sometimes, in the Middle Ages, by princely dynasties in the East. See Quatremère, *Hist. des Sult. Maml.*, I. i. p. 2.**

**1788** their [the sultans'] slaves, the *Atabeks*, a Turkish name, which, like the Byzantine patricians, may be translated by Father of the Prince: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 121 (1813). — the crowd of sultans, emirs, and atabeks, whom he trampled into dust: *ib.*, p. 416.

**\*ataghan, sb.**: Turk.: less correct form for **yataghan** (*q. v.*).

**1813** Each arm'd, as best becomes a man, | With arquebuss and ataghan: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1832). **1820** some of the most savage amongst the Mahometans drew out their ataghans and rushing amidst the crowd cut and mained all that were opposed to their fury: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 176. **1830** When two chiefs meet, the bows are bent, and ataghans drawn: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 175 (2nd Ed.).

**Atalanta: Gk. Mythol.**: a fleet-footed maiden of Arcadia who used to race with her suitors on condition that he who lost was slain by her, he who won should be her husband. At last Hippomedon defeated her by letting fall three golden apples, one at a time, which she stopped to pick up.

**1600** You have a nimble wit: I think 'twas made of Atalanta's heels: SHAKS., *As Y. L. II*, III. 2, 294. **1669** If you do not, he'll be with you agen, like *Atalanta* in the Fable, and make you drop another of your golden apples: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, I. 1. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 286 (1701). **1833** light-footed as *Atalanta*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 188.

**Atalantis, probably an imitation of Bacon's *New Atlantis* (see *Atlantis*); the feigned scene and the title of Mrs.**



Manley's *chronique scandaleuse* (under feigned names) of the patriots of the Revolution of 1688; extended to other scandalous narratives.

1709 Secret Memoirs and Manners of several Persons of Quality of both Sexes from the New Atalantis, and Island in the Mediterranean: MRS. MANLEY, Title. 1784 The episode of the Princess of Stolberg is more proper for an Atalantis: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 517 (1858).

**atalaya**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Sp.-Arab. *al-ṭāli'a*, 'a watchtower'.

1829 Every peak has its atalaya or watchtower, ready to make its fire by night, or send up its column of smoke by day: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, p. 21 (1850). 1832 a Moorish atalaya, or watchtower, perched among the cliffs: — *Alhambra*, p. 163.

**atap**: Javanese. See **attap**.

**atar**, **atar-gul**: Pers. See **attar**, **attar-gul**.

**ataraxia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ἀραξία*, *lit.* 'un-disturbed-ness': the absolute indifference to circumstances which was the ideal state of the Stoic philosopher. Anglicised in 17 c. as **ataraxy**.

1660 able to confer upon it [the soul] that *arapaia* and Composedness of mind which they so much idolize: J. SMITH, *Sol. Disc.*, p. 407 (1673). 1883 this state of personal *arapaia* (undisturbedness): *XIX Century*, Aug., p. 283.

**atasykanha**: Pers. See **atishkhanah**.

\***ataxia**, *āraḡia*, *sb.*: Gk. Anglicised in 17 c. as **ataxy**.

1. disorder, confusion.

1621 we are egged on by our natural concupiscence, and there is *araḡia*, a confusion in our powers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Sub. 11, Vol. 1. p. 41 (1827). 1659 That our lordly carriage of husbands towards their wives, and that usage of them as drudges is condemned by the heathen philosophers...as a great *araḡia*, and disorder in the family: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 510/1 (1868).

2. *Med.* irregularity of functions or of symptoms; esp. *locomotor ataxia*, lack of coordination of the nerves concerned with voluntary movements.

**atchaar**: Anglo-Ind. See **achar**.

**Ātē**: Gk. Ἄτη: the goddess of mischief and destruction, who by infatuation (ἄνη) drives those with whom the gods are angry to ruinous deeds.

1586 And we may say with the ancient Poets, that *Astrea* which maintained good laws, & by the equity thereof gave quiet & contentment to everyone, is flowne her waies vp into heauen, not being able to endure such iniquities, and *Ate*, which is the goddess of al confusion damage, disorder, troubles & wickedness: SIR EDW. HOBBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xiv. p. 107. 1594 What messenger hath Ate sent abroad | With idle looks to listen my laments! GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 97/2, l. 9 (1861). 1599 you shall find her the infernal Ate in good apparel: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, ii. 1, 263. bef. 1670 *Ate*, and the Furies of Contention, came among us out of *Belgia* with these Names: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1, 2, p. 16 (1633). 1678 Into which Place, they who fall, wander up and down through the Field of Ate of Darkness: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. 1. p. 24. 1819 while Death and Ate range | O'er humbled heads and sever'd necks: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. XI. p. 274 (1832).

**atelet(te)**, **hatelet(te)**, **atlet**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hâtelet*, = 'a (silver) skewer': a *croustade* or *rissole* of savoury morsels cooked and served on a small silver skewer; also, a small silver skewer.

1816 *Atlets of Palates*...put them on the atlet skewer: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 266. 1845 *Atelets*,—Small silver skewers: BRIGGON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

\***atelier**, *sb.*: Fr.: orig. *astelier*, a shop for manufacture of little planks or splints, Old Fr. *astelles* (fr. Late Lat. *hastellae*), Fr. *attelles*: (a) a workshop, esp. (b) a painter's or sculptor's work-room or studio.

a. 1841 their respective *chapeaux* have come from the atelier of Herbault: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 271. 1842 the ateliers of Messrs. Linsey, Woolsey and Company: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 129. 1848 The workmen dismissed from the Government ateliers threw up barricades on Thursday and Friday: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 277. 1874 When first introduced into the European atelier, some ninety years ago, it [columbium] was known by the name of adamantite spar: WESTROFF, *Proc. Stones*, 59.

b. 1699 the *Ateliers* or Work-houses of Two of the famous Sculptures *Tuby*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 143. — But, indeed, that which most surprised me in the *Louvre* was the *Attellier* or *Work-house* of Monsieur Gerardon: *ib.*, p. 43. 1839 He has his atelier there, and he showed me the models of the great altar piece he is doing for the Church of the Madeleine: In H. GREVILLE's *Diary*, p. 138. 1845 I strayed away from the ateliers of all the artists: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 261 (1885). 1862 Bouchard, the painter, who has his atelier over the way: — *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 87 (1887). 1878 His first impression was one of pure pleasure at finding his sitting-room transformed into an atelier: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Der.*, Vol. 1. ch. xxvii. p. 343. 1878 sketches of many ateliers where perambulating bands like the gipsies of ancient and modern times seem to have carried on simple mining operations: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**Atellane**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Ātellanus*,

= 'belonging to *Atella*' (in *Campania*), or *Atellana* (*fabula*): name of a kind of popular farce in ancient Italy.

1600 the Actours in the Atellane Interludes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 251. 1621 All our feasts almost, masques...weddings, pleasing songs...comedies, atellans, jigs, fescenines, elegies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 341 (1827).

**atescanna**: Pers. See **atishkhanah**.

**athanasia**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἀθανασία*: deathlessness, immortality.

1834—47 that it [the feeling] was the main ingredient in the *athanasia* of his own incomparable effusions: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, p. 169/1 (1849).

**athanor**, **athenor** (ἄ-ἄ-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *al-tannūr*, Sp.-Arab. *attannūr*, = 'the furnace': an alchemist's furnace, which kept up an equable heat for some time, owing to the fire-place being supplied with fuel from a tower which communicated with the fire-place beneath, and was closed above so that its store of fuel did not burn until it fell down into the fire-place as the combustion made room for it.

1471 And se thy Furnace be apt therfore, | Whych wyse men do call *Athenor*: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 149 (1652). 1610 another worke...past the *Philosopher's wheele*, | In the lent heat of *Athanor*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 624 (1616). bef. 1652 The whole Mystery hereof duly to fulfill, | Set thy Glasse and Matter upon thine *Athenor*: BLOOMFIELD, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 321 (1652). 1721 BAILEY. 1741 Most of the Houses are Caverns dug in the same Stone, like Badgers Holes, or those sort of Chymical Furnaces called *Athanors*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 286. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**atheism** (ἄ-ἄ-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *athéisme*, fr. Gk. *ἄθεος* (*g. v.*): a disbelief in, or denial of the existence of any god; conduct incompatible with real belief in God, godlessness. The latter sense is properly limited to persons living in a Christian country. The earlier forms *atheonisme*, *athisme* are not satisfactorily explained.

1546 But Godd would not longe suffer this impietie, or rather atheonisme: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 165 (1846). 1598 if you marke the wits and dispositions which are inclyned to Atheisme, you shall finde them light, scoffing, impudent, and vayne: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Atheisme*, p. 123 (1871). 1602 yet spight of the diuel & al Iesuitical Atheisme, the secular Priests haue bin reuerenced ere euer *Ignatius Loyola*...was borne: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 42. 1619 Pride, Lust, Rapine, Atheisme, and a Hell of like damned Monsters: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxi. p. 228. 1646 Where he succeeds not thus high, he labours to introduce a secondary and deductive Atheism: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. 1. ch. 2. p. 28 (1686). 1691 Atheism began to spread amongst us: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 326 (1872).

\***atheist** (ἄ-ἄ-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *athéiste*, fr. Gk. *ἄθεος* (*g. v.*).

1. one who disbelieves or denies the existence of any god.

1579 a court more meete for an *Atheyst*: J. LYLIV, *Euphues*, p. 35 (1668). 1579 *Theodoros* the Atheist (to wit, that beleueed not there were any gods): NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 767 (1612). 1598 Therefore the Atheist hath rather saide and helde it in his heart, then thought or believed in his heart that there is no God: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Atheisme*, p. 123 (1871). 1600 The youth, borne in those dayes when there were no Atheists, nor lectures red of despising God and religion: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. x. p. 382. 1628 Hee would be wholly a Christian, but that he is something of an Atheist, & wholly an Atheist but that he is partly a Christian: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 48, sig. H. 5. 1646 For many there are, who cannot conceive there was ever any absolute *Atheist*; or such as could determine there was no God, without all check from himself, or contradiction from his other opinions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. 1. ch. x. p. 28 (1686). 1784 Such microscopic proof of skill and pow'r, | As...God now displays, | To combat atheists with in modern days: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 240 (1808).

1 a. one who does not believe in the unity of the God-head. An improper use.

1586 to confute the impietie of the Atheistes, and to shew euen by the verie ancient philosophers writings, that there is but one God: SIR EDW. HOBBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlix. p. 242.

2. one who, in a country where morality is upheld by the national religion, lives as if he believed not in God, a godless person.

1577 The opinion which they concease of you, to be Atheists, or godlesse men: HANMER, *Am. Eccl. Hist.*, 63. [N. E. D.] 1667 when the priest | Turns atheist, as did Eli's sons, who fill'd | With lust and violence the house of God: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 495.

3. *attrib.* impious, hostile to God, atheistic.

1603 Some Atheist dog, som Altar-spoiling thief: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 108 (1608). 1667 Nor stood unmindful Abdiel to annoy | The atheist crew: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 370.

**Athemadulat**, corrupted fr. Arab. *I'timād al-daulat*, 'stay of the empire': title of the chief minister of the Shah of Persia.

1684 the *Athemadoullet*, who is as the Grand Vizier in *Turkie*: J. Tavernier's *Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. II. p. 76. — the *Athemadoullet* persecuted so grievously: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 160. 1763 the *athemat doullet*, supp.



body of three thousand *hounds*...was to secure his majesty's person: HANWAY, *Trav.*, Vol. II. Pt. 5, ch. i. p. 131. 1797 ATHAMADULET: *Encyc. Brit.*

**Athēnaeum:** Lat. fr. Gk. Ἀθηναῖον, the temple of *Athēnē* at Athens used for lectures, readings and displays of rhetoric; hence, a similar institution, and in Modern times the name of many literary and scientific institutions, clubs, and periodicals.

1611 It [the University of Padua] seemeth to be a magnificent building, and is a second *Athēnaeum*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1776). 1673 In this City is an *Athēnaeum* or *Schola illustris*, in which are maintain'd six Professors: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 41. 1738 The *athēnae* were built in form of amphitheatres: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Athēnaeum*.

**Athēnē:** Gk. Ἀθήνη, in Gk. *Mythol.* the goddess of wisdom; Lat. *Minerva* (q. v.), *Athēna* (fr. Gk.).

**athēnor:** Eng. fr. Arab. See *athanor*.

**āthēos**, pl. **āthēoi**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Gk. fr. *ā-*, = 'not', 'without', and *thēos*, = 'god': atheist, godless person.

bef. 1568 Epicures in living, and *āthēoi* in doctrine: this last word, is no more unknown now to plain English men, than the Person was unknown somtime in England: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 138 (1884).

**athērōma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀθήρωμα, fr. ἀθήρη, for ἀθήρη, 'gruel', 'porridge': *Med.*: an encysted tumor containing gruel-like matter; also, 19 c. fatty degeneration of the coats of an artery.

1694 This stone was by judicious observers judged to be one of those tumors called *atheroma*: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 216 (1856). 1721 ATHEROMA...a sort of Swelling, consisting of a thick and tough Humour: BAILEY. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**athetēsis**, *sb.*: Gk. ἀθέτησις: *Gram.*: rejection (of words, sentences, verses, or whole works as spurious).

1887 He is judiciously conservative and takes no notice of such extravagant *atheteses* as those put forward by Lütjohann in a paper on the *Cato Maior*: J. S. REID, in *Classical Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 135/2.

**\*āthlēta**, pl. **āthlētai**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἀθλητής, 'one who contends for a prize' (ἀθλον). Anglicised as *athlete* (?) in 18 c.).

1. a competitor in the public games of Ancient Greece and Rome.

1528 Porke...nourisheth mooste: wherof those that be called athlete [= *ae*] haue beste experience: PAYNELL, *Reg. Sal.*, E. iij. b. [N. E. D.] 1638 Atletas: LORD CARY, *Rom. & Trav.*, p. 2. 1655-60 T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, Pt. I. p. III. 1741 Dioxippus, the Athenian athlete: DELANY, *David*, [T.] 1816 Horses...individually represented as led by an athlete in triumph: J. DALWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 95. 1820 the brawny shoulders and muscular power of this man reminded us of an ancient Athleta: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 406. 1830 as if Grecian athlete or Roman gladiators had been exhibiting: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 129 (2nd Ed.). 1866 Thy *Athletes* [Gk. ἀθλητής], that went Home! Through the sea of Martyrdom! J. M. NEALE, *Sequences & Hymns*, p. 62.

2. *athlete*, one who in modern times trains and practises so as to excel in physical exercises; hence, a person of active frame and muscular build.

1886 Delicate personages had to be borne by athletes not unwilling to lend their gallant arms on such an emergency: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art, Dec.*, p. 501.

3. *metaph.* a trained competitor.

1759 Having opposed to him a vigorous athlete, over whom...the victory was more glorious, and equally certain: ADAM SMITH, *Mor. Sent.*, Pt. VII. § 2. [R.]

**ātishkhānah**, *sb.*: Pers. and Hind., 'fire-temple' (fr. *ātish*, = 'fire', *khānah*, = 'house'): a kind of tent or booth in the shape of a fire temple used in durbars.

1625 a spacious court with Atescanna's round about like shops or open stalls: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. — the new Derbar, beyond it another small court with Atescanna: *ib.*, p. 433. — onely a Musket shot euery way no man approacheth the *Atasykanha* royall: *ib.*, p. 562.

**Atlantean**, fr. Lat. *Atlantēus*, or Gk. Ἀτλαντεῖος, *adj.* to *Atlas*<sup>1</sup> (q. v.): strong (to support) as *Atlas*, *Atlas*-like.

1667 sage he stood, | With Atlantean shoulders fit to bear | The weight of mightiest monarchies: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 306. 1742 What more than ATLANTIAN shoulder props | Th' incumbent load? E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 1137.

**Atlantes:** Gk. Ἀτλαντες, pl. of *Atlas*<sup>1</sup> (q. v.): *Archit.*: colossal figures or half-figures of men used as supporting columns. Also called 'Persians' (*Persae*), see *Encyc. Brit.* (1797), s. v. *Architecture*, 56.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. . . 1721 ATLANTES...Images of Men, bearing up Pillars, or supporting the Pile of Building: BAILEY.

**Atlantic** (= *Λ*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Atlanticus*, Gk. Ἀτλαντικός, properly *adj.* to *Atlas*<sup>1</sup> (q. v.).

I. *adj.*: 1. applied to the sea on the west coast of Africa

as taking its name from Mount Atlas in Libya; hence, applied to the ocean between the Eastern and Western Continents.

1579 the sea Atlanticum: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 596 (1612). 1601 From Ana, there lyeth against the Atlantick Ocean, the region of the Bastuli: HOL- LAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. I, Vol. I. p. 51.

I. *adj.*: 1 a. *metaph.* vast, distant, far-reaching.

1650 Which no man were able to smell out, unless his nose were as Atlantick as your rauning and reaching fancy: H. MORE, *Enthus. Tri.*, &c., 112 (1656). [N. E. D.]

I. *adj.*: 2. **Atlantean** (q. v.).

1602 Atlantike armes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 276. bef. 1704 Bearing an ensign in a mimic fight upon your atlantick shoulders: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, II. 180. [Davies]

I. *adj.*: 3. *adj.* to *Atlas*<sup>1</sup>, applied to the *Pleiades* (q. v.), seven daughters of the Titan *Atlas*.

1667 The Sun | Was bid turn Reins from th' Equinoctial Rod | ...to Taurus with the Seav'n | Atlantick Sisters: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 674, p. 393 (1705).

II. *sb.*: the ocean between Europe and Africa and America.

bef. 1711 Down on the Earth it in Atlanticks rain'd: KEN, *Hymnotheo*, *Wks.*, III. 331 (1721). [N. E. D.] 1774 And where th' Atlantic rolls wide continents have bloom'd: BEATTIE, *Minstrel*, Bk. II. l. 9.

\***Atlantis**, a fabulous island in the Atlantic Ocean described by Plato. Until comparatively recent times it was supposed by many that such an island once existed but had been submerged. From this Bacon borrowed his 'New Atlantis', a fictitious island in the Atlantic which he depicted as the seat of ideal enlightenment and progress in arts and sciences. See *Atalantis*.

\***Atlas**<sup>1</sup>: Lat. fr. Gk. ἄρλας (= 'bearer').

1. name of a Titan, one of the older race of gods in Gk. *Mythol.*, who bore the world on his shoulders; also of the mountain in Libya on which the sky was supposed to rest:

1590 Shaking the burden mighty Atlas bears: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 1 (1592), p. 62/1 (1858). 1597 A time for an *Atlas* or *Typhæus* to holde his breath, and not for mee or any other man now adayes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 20. 1603 he subtle makes them spend, | Draws dry their wealth, and busies them to build | A lofty Towr, or rather *Atlas* wilde: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 334 (1608). — God's the strong *Atlas*, whose vnshrinking shoulders | Haue been and are Heav'n's heauie Globes vpholders: *ib.*, p. 187. 1657 but we confess the true *Atlas*, viz. the Lord our God, who by his word alone beareth up heaven and earth: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 323/1 (1868). 1669 I am no *Atlas*, to bear all upon my back: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1701). 1818 I read these words... | O what a load of misery and pain | Each *Atlas*-line bore off! KEATS, *Endym.*, I. Poems, p. 74 (1861).

2. one who is the main prop or support (of anything).

1589 the chiefe supporter of pleassance nowe liuing, the *Atlas* of Poetrie: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 17 (1880). 1593 Thou art no *Atlas* for so great a weight: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 36. 1599 Elizabeth, great empress of the world, | Britannia's *Atlas*, star of England's globe: PEELE, *Polyh.*, p. 569/1 (1861). 1603 True *Atlases*: You Pillars of the Poles | Empyrial Palace; you fair learned soules: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 395 (1608). 1622 Upon the shoulders of this *Atlas* lies | The *Pope* and two mighty *Monarchies*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xi. p. 65. 1646 the *Atlas* or main *Axix* which supported this opinion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 73 (1686). 1675 This *Atlas* must our sinking State uphold: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 6 (1701). 1733 Observe with what majestic port | This *Atlas* stands to prop the court: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 605/1 (1869). bef. 1782 four handsome bays, | That whirl away from business and debate | The disencumber'd *Atlas* of the state: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 200 (1808).

3. the vertebra next to the skull, supporting the head.

4. *atlas*, a volume of maps, orig. the title of such a volume.

1636 *Atlas*: or a Geographic Description of the World, by Gerard Mercator and John Hondt: Title. 1641 to buy some maps, atlases, and other works of that kind: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1850). 1684 I was never without an *Atlas* and some other particular Maps: E. EVERARD, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan*, &c., p. 2. 1726 She carried a little [ironical] book in her pocket, not much larger than a Sanson's *Atlas*: SWIFT, *Gulliver's Trav.*, ch. ii. Wks., p. 144/2 (1869). 1828 Promising groups of young 'Strabos', with a pencil in one hand, and an open atlas in the other: HARROVIAN, p. 47. 1876 Turn in any atlas to the map of India: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

5. a volume of plates, of the size and shape of a large volume of maps.

1885 the "Introduction Générale" and its atlas (to use a French term) of "Planches Xylographiques": *Athenaeum*, July 18, p. 84/3.

**atlas**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Arab. *atlas*, = 'smooth silk': oriental satin.

1625 in *Turis* is a kind of silke Sattin, called *Atlas*, of nine or ten Gasse long euery piece, and it is sold for three Merchel and an halfe the piece, and the best for foure Croysch: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1417. 1673 They go Rich in Apparel, their Turbats of Gold, Damask'd Gold *Atlas* Coats to their Heels, Silk, *Alajah* or Cuttane breeches: FRYER, *New Acct.*, p. 106 (1698). [Yule] 1712 Dutch *Atlases*: *Spectator*, No. 288, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley). 1772 The most considerable (manufacture) is that of their atlases or satin flowered with gold and silver: GROSE, *Voyage*, Vol. I. p. 117 (New Ed.). [Yule]



atlet: Eng. fr. Fr. See *atelet*(te).

**atmaidan**, *sô.*: Turk.: *lit.* 'horse-place', a hippodrome.

1612 the *Hippodrome*, which the *Turks* do call *Atmaidan*, which is the place where in times past the Emperours made the horses to runne for the pleasure and delectation of the people: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 21. 1615 anciently called the *Hippodrome*... Hippodromon... as now *Atmaidan* by the *Turks*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1639). 1625 the *Bassars*, and the *At-Maidan*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1431. 1741 At the antient Hippodrome (or Running-place for Horses) now call'd *Atmeidan* Mosque, each Minaret has three stone Galleries: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 168. 1819 *At-Meidan* and *Hippodrome*: the first the place of arrows [Turk. *ag*], the latter, still called by the *Turks* *At-Meidan*, or the place of horses: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. p. 343, Notes (1820).

[From Turk. *ât*, = 'horse', and Arab. *maidan* (see *maidan*).]

**atole**, *sô.*: Sp. fr. Mexican *atolli*. See quotations.

1676 Mr. Gage in his Survey of the West-Indies commends a drink they there call *Atolle*: J. WORLIDGE, *Cider*, p. 184 (1691). 1847 These workers spend the greater part of their time under ground, living on "atole", a dilute kind of corn mush: *Reconnaissance fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 452 (1848). 1854 *Atole*, a composition of pounded parched corn, cocoa, and sugar, which mixed with water was almost his living: J. STEPHENS, *Centr. Amer.*, p. 367.

**atoll(on)**, *sô.*: Native Maldivian *atolu*: a ring-shaped reef or island of coral, such as the Maldivian islands, enclosing a lagoon which according to Darwin (*Structure... of Coral Reefs*, 1842) is the site of a submerged island (not of coral).

1625 each of these *Atollons* are incircled round with a huge ledge of Rocks. The *Atollons* are all after a sort circular or oval... Being in the midst of an *Atollon*, you shall see about you a great ledge of Rocks which impale and defend the Isles, against the impetuosity of the Sea: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1648. 1845 three great classes of coral-reefs: namely, *Atolls*, *Barrier*, and *Fringing-reefs*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xx. p. 465. 1883 The little shoal, since the chart was laid down, had become an atoll with its reef and its lagoon: W. BESANT, *Captain's Room*, &c., I. p. 250.

**atom** (ἄτομος), *sô.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *atome*, or direct fr. Lat. *atomus*, pl. *atomi*, acc. *atomos*, often found in 16 c. to 18 c.; hence, pl. *atomies*, whence sing. *atomy*. Lat. *atomus*, 'an atom', the twinkling of an eye', is fr. Gk. fem. *ἀτομος* (sc. οὐσία), fr. adj. *ἀτομος*, = 'indivisible'.

1. in ancient philosophy, one of the ultimate particles of matter by the concurrence of which, according to Democritus and Epicurus, the universe was formed. They were supposed to be absolutely indivisible.

1477 Resolving in *Atomes* [MSS. *atomis*, *atomes*, *attons*]: NORTON, *Ord. Alch.* (in Ashm., 1652), v. 79. [N. E. D.] 1546 Epicurus one of Democritus dyciples putteth two Causes *Atomos* or motes and *Vacuitie* or Emptiness; of these he saith the four Elements come: LANGLEY, *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. ii. 4b. [ib.] 1603 As for example, set case that one doe thinke that the little motes and indivisible bodies called *Atomi*, together with voidnesse and emptinesse be the first elements and principles whereof all things are made: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 260. — and is it probable that your *Atomes* doe glide, divide, and decline, neither before nor after: *ib.*, p. 1190. bef. 1658 *Democritus*... thought the World to be compos'd of *Atoms*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687). 1663 Deep sighted in Intelligences, Ideas, *Atomes*, Influences: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1691 they say the *Atomes* decline: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 36 (1701).

2. a mote, a particle of dust seen in a sunbeam.

1695 And thicker then in sunne are *Atomies* | Flew Bullets: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 70 (1671). 1600 It is as easy to count *atomies* as to resolve the propositions of a lover: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, III. 2, 245. 1603 I'd hurle his panting braine about the ayre | In mites, as small as *atomi*: B. JONSON, *Sef.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 366 (1616). 1609 those indivisible little bodies or motes flying up and downe in the ayre, such as we call *Atomi*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXVI. ch. I. p. 283. bef. 1670 No Scale is the heavier for *Atoms* that fly about it: J. HACKET, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. II. 40, p. 37 (1693).

2 a. the smallest imaginable quantity of anything.

1630 From this small *Atom* [hempseed], mighty matters springs: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 3<sup>rd</sup>/2. bef. 1631 must either mist, or nothing be | Who are at home but with mere *Atomi*: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 182 (1669). 1640 mist—whose muddy *atomies* 'fore the wind do fly: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. iii. 27, p. 120 (1647). 1663 She shall cut an *Atome* sooner than divide us: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 39 (1701). 1820 its tower was this same year struck by lightning, and falling down crushed fourteen persons to atoms under the ruins: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 18.

2 b. an extremely small object.

1591 Drawn with a team of little *atomies* | Athwart men's noses: SHAKS., *Rom.*, I. 4, 57.

3. the smallest division of time in the Middle Ages,  $\frac{1}{72}$  of a minute.

1398 an houre [contains] foure poyntes. And a poynt .x. momentes/And a moment twelue vnces/And an vnce seuen and forty *atomos* And *atomus* is noo ferdor departed for his shortnesse: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, IX. ix. abt. 1533 of *amos* [des *atomos*] ben made the momentes, of momentes ben made the mynutes, of mynutes made the degrees, of degrees the quarters of hours: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Ind.*, p. 1078 (Paris, 1852). — than *Atomos* is without diuision: *ib.*, p. 1079.

S. D.

4. in modern philosophy, an ultimate particle of matter, which is supposed to be always physically indivisible, but not absolutely indivisible by metaphysical analysis.

1640 So must sleight *Atoms* be sole parts of quantitie: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 56, p. 94 (1647). 1658 the piercing *Atomes* of Air: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hypnotaph.*, ch. III. p. 10 (1686). 1784 [Philosophy] now | Measures an atom, and now girds a world: COWPER, *Task*, I. Poems, Vol. II. p. 28 (1808). 1875 *Atom* is a body which cannot be cut in two. The atomic theory is a theory of the constitution of bodies which asserts that they are made up of atoms: J. C. MAXWELL, in *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 36 (9th Ed.).

5. in Modern Chemistry, one of the smallest particles in which the elements combine, i.e. the smallest known quantity of any element: the atom of chemical compounds is the smallest quantity in which a group of elementary atoms combines, that is, the smallest known quantity of a chemical compound.

1874 All bodies are composed of ultimate atoms, the weight of which is different in different kinds of matter: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, ix. 165.

6. extended uses; see quotation.

abt. 1533 Ye shall note, that *atmos* [Gk. *ἀτμος*] is a thyng so lytell that can nat be devyded, as a letter whiche is *atmos*, in grammer, out, is *atmos* in arismetrie, a pricke is *atmos* in geometry: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Ind.*, p. 1079 (Paris, 1852).

7. attrib.

1640 *Atom*-lives...forms *seminall*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. III. 28, p. 102 (1647).

**ātra cūra**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'black care'. From Horace, *Od.*, III. i. 40, *post equitem sedet ātra cūra*, = 'black care sits behind the (rich) horseman', i.e. the rich man cannot ride away from his cares.

1854 Jack sits alone with his sword dropped to the ground, or only *ātra cūra* on the crupper behind him: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 322 (1879). 1861 Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and *ātra cūra* up with the powdered footman behind him: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. II. p. 13.

**atrabile**, *sô.*, Fr.; **ātra bilis**, *phr.*, Lat.: black bile, a malignant humor supposed by old physicians to cause melancholy (μελαγχολία, fr. μελαν, = 'black', χολή, = 'bile').

1594 *Choler adust*, or *atrabile*, of which Aristotle said, That it made men exceeding wise: CAREW, *Huarte's Exam. Wits*, 85 (1616). [N. E. D.] 1621 the seat of this *ātra bilis*, or melancholy: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 6 (1827). 1731 *ATRA BILIS*, black *Choler*, Melancholy: BAILEY.

**atrape**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *atrap*.

**Atreus**: Gk. *Mythol.*: son of Pelops, who served up the flesh of the children of his brother Thyestes to their father.

1592 What cruell *Atreus*, might the like devise? W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 113. 1596 See...selfe deuouring crueltie in...*Atreus*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 34 (1688).

**ātrium**, pl. **ātria**, *sô.*: Lat.: the central courts or hall of a Roman house.

1765 the *atria*, where the women resided, and employed themselves in the woollen manufacture: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 484 (1817). 1776 bed-chamber, the *atrium*, the *basilica*: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 179. 1886 In 1708 the palace of Lucius Marius Maximus, consul A. D. 223, was found, in the atrium of which four or five marble pedestals...were still standing against the walls: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 17, p. 527/1.

**\*atrophy** (ἄτροφία), *sô.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *atrophie*, also Late Lat. *atrophia*: a wasting away through defective nutrition; also *metaph.*

1601 a necessary course to be taken in *Atrophie*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 23, Vol. II. p. 134. 1620 the body distempered and brought into an *Atrophy* or Consumption: T. VENNOR, *Via Recta*, § xi. 1668 cureth the Asthmah, the Falling Sickness, Apoplexy, Palsey, *Atrophie*, Tabes or Consumption of the Lungs: J. H., *Elix. Prop.*, p. 2. 1696 and divers of them of absolute necessity to its [the nation's] recovery from the *atrophy*...it labours under: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 357 (1872).

**\*Atropos**: Gk. *Mythol.*: one of the Fates, supposed to cut the thread of life when the fated time of death arrived.

bef. 1529 O *Atropos*, of the fatal systers iii | Goddess most cruel vnto the lyfe of man: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1843). 1594 For this my breath by fatal death, shal weaue *Atropos* threed: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 32 (1880). 1597 Why, then, let grievous, ghastly, gaping wounds | Untwine the Sisters Three! Come *Atropos*, I say! SHAKS., *11 Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 213. 1604 But leave it we must (howsoever we leuee,) when *Atrop* shall pluck vs from thence by the sleuee: TH. TUSSER, *Husb.*, p. 52. 1622 to have *Atropos*, the tailor to the Destinies, to take her sheers: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, III. 3, Wks., p. 15/1 (1839). 1642 For I perceive every man is his own *Atropos*, and lends a hand to cut the Thred of his own days: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § iv. Vol. II. p. 427 (1852). bef. 1733 how came that Choice to be fatal...as if Mrs. *Atropos* waited to cut all their Threads: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 39, p. 612 (1740).

**atsche**, *sô.*: Turk.: a small silver coin; see *asper*, *sô.*

1625 A Hen is worth here eight *Autschas*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 147.

**attabaly**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *atabal*.



\***attaché**, *sb.*: Fr., past part. of *attacher*, = 'to attach': one attached to a person or office, *esp.* a member of the suite of an ambassador.

1829 his list of *attachés* at the Foreign Office: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 255 (1875). 1842 I met a young fellow whom I had known *attaché* to an embassy abroad: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 96 (1857). 1848 Messieurs de Truffigny (of the Périgord family) and Champignac, both *attachés* of the Embassy: — *Paris, Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879). 1864 one or two *attachés* of foreign legations, and hardened Guardsmen, kindled their cigars: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 43. 1879 spoiled all his chances: when only an unpaid *attaché*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. iv. p. 40.

**attack** (=  $\angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attaquer*: to assail, fall upon violently; of a task, to set about with resolution, to bring one's powers to bear upon (an object of research).

1600 Being attack with war from the Sabines: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, I. 3. [N. E. D.] 1643 Under colour of a pretended party...the Parliament is attacked: MILTON, *Serv. Salvæ*, 32. [ib.] 1660 When the Enemy...attacks the Towne, it cannot beat them off: R. STAPFYLTON, *Tr. Strada's Low C. Warren*, VII. 41. bef. 1765 Those that attack generally get the victory, though with disadvantage of ground: CANE, *Campaigns*. [J.] 1787 General Gaudi, with his division, attacked and took Nieuweensluys: *Gent. Mag.*, 921/1. 1861 On the fourth of March he was attacked by fever: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. V. ch. xxv. p. 307. 1876 we have never been able to attack those parts of the sun's surroundings: *Times*, Apr. 20. [C. E. D.]

**attap, atap**, *sb.*: Javanese *atép*, = 'thatch': palm fronds used for thatching, *esp.* those of the *nipa* palm (*q. v.*).

1864 the *Attap* or Bujuk trees...The leaf...is extensively used for thatching the roofs of houses: W. B. D'ALMEIDA, *Life in Java*, Vol. II. p. 99. 1865 It is a simple building in itself, constructed of wood, and covered with *attaps*, the leaves of a species of palm: CAMERON, *Malayan India*, p. 87. 1876 The universal roofing of a Perak house is *Attap* stretched over bamboo rafters and ridge-poles: MCNAIR, *Perak, &c.*, 164. [Yule]

\***attar**, *sb.*: Arab.: 'perfume', 'essence': a fragrant essential oil obtained from the petals of roses, a favorite oriental luxury; frequently corrupted to *ottar*, *otter*, *otto* (*q. v.*).

1798 That luxury of India, the Attar of Roses: PENNANT, *Hindustan*, II. 238. [N. E. D.] 1824 The attar is obtained after the rose-water is made, by setting it out during the night and till sunrise in the morning in large open vessels exposed to the air, and then skimming off the essential oil which floats at the top: BP. HEBBER, *Narrative*, Vol. I. p. 154 (1844). [Yule, s. v. Otto] abt. 1860 And attar of rose from the Levant: LONGFELLOW, *Wayside Inn*, Prel. [C. E. D.]

[Arab. *'iṭr* (vulgarly *'ofr*), European ears often mistake *'i* for *a*.]

**attar-gul**, *sb.*: Arab. *'iṭr*, Pers. *gul* (= 'rose'): essence of roses; see *attar*.

1813 the urn wherein was mix'd | The Persian Attar-gul's perfume: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, I. x. 1817 festooned with only those rarest roses from which the Attar Gul, more precious than gold, is distilled: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Lt. of Haram. [C. E. D.]

**attelage**, *sb.*: Fr.: team.

1853 But I was interrupted by his deadly frown at my audacity in thus linking myself on, as a seventh, to this *attelage* of kings: DE QUINCEY, *Autobiog. Sk.* Wks., I. ii. 75. 1861 The Vermont Regiment was provided with splendid *attelage*, and on Saturday we had a splendid battalion from Pennsylvania: W. H. RUSSELL, in *Times*, Sept. 24.

**Attelan(e)**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *Atellane*.

**attempato**, *fem. attempata*, *adj.*: It.: stricken in years.

1622 a gentlewoman well esteemed, but somewhat *attempata*, as being above thirty years old, and never had but one child: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1848).

**attperator** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., for *attemperater*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *attemperare*, 'to adjust': in *Brewing*, an arrangement for adjusting temperature.

**attempt** (=  $\angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *attemplier*.

1. to try, to venture upon, make trial of.

1513 The foresayd wyldye gees attempten by no way To hurte theyr fruytes: BRADSHAW, *St. Werburge*, 100. [N. E. D.] 1546 The battayle was soe fearefully attempted as whoso shulde say eche mann thrested other's life: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, I. 81 (1846). [ib.] 1563 one attempted with small praise of late to defende D. Coles parte: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. E v v. 1595 That to attempt his dangers evident | Without constraint or neede, is infamie: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 59 (1871). 1596 attempt to choose: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, II. i. 39. 1603 Our doubts are traitors | And make us lose the good we oft might win | By fearing to attempt: — *Meas. for Meas.*, I. 4, 79. 1604 If thou attempt it, it will cost thee dear: — *Oth.*, v. 2, 255. bef. 1658 And if perhaps their French or Spanish Wine, | Had fill'd them full of Beads and Bellarmine, | That they durst sally, or attempt a Guard, | O! How the busie Brain would beat and ward: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 217 (1687). bef. 1719 But besides that he has attempted it formerly: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1730). 1732 *Bavius* has attempted a Translation of it in the following Lines: *Gent. Mag.*, 564/1. 1787 He had several times attempted suicide: *ib.*, 935/1.

2. to make trial (of persons), to tempt, to try to win, to try to influence.

1513 Sore attempted by his gostly enemy: BRADSHAW, *St. Werburge*, 191. [N. E. D.] 1523 Sir Olyuer of Clyssone, whom I caa nat loue nor neuer dyde, nor he me (who shall attempte me with rygorous wordes): LORD BERNERS, *Froiss.*, II. CXXX. [CXXVI.] 369. [ib.] bef. 1547 kessull it is for the | For to attempt his fiasie by request: EARL SURREY, *Eneid*, Bk. IV. [R.] 1596 Dear sir, of force I must attempt you further: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, IV. 1, 421.

3. to attack, assault (sometimes with *on* or *upon*), to try as a foe (with *on* or *upon*), to try to ravish, to try to take (the life).

1607 men that haue low and flat Nostrils are Libidinous as Apes that attempt women: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 4. 1613 If you cannot | Bar his access to the king, never attempt | Any thing on him: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2, 17.

**attentat**, *sb.*: Fr.: attempt.

1845 He was close to Louis-Philippe at the Fieschi *attentat*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 25 (1857). 1882 The feeble and futile *attentat* at Strasbourg: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vii. p. 155.

**attentive** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attentif*, *fem. -ive*: giving good heed.

1543 The forsayde autour sayth, that we must be attentye, that the incision folowe the figure of the place of the exiture: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vign's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiv *reft.* 1579 he was more attentive to giue eare to the ill reports: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 652 (1612). 1593 And be you silent and attentive too: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, I. 1, 122. 1599 attentive auditors: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 86 (1676). bef. 1603 giue very attentive eare vnto him: NORTH, (*Lines of Epamin.*, &c. added to) *Plut.*, p. 1115 (1612). 1620 all the world would be attentive at such a process: BRENT, *Tr. Spaw's Hist. Comu. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 118 (1676).

**attenuant** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *atténuant*: making thin, making humors or secretions thinner.

1603 They put into the stomach those things that be attenuant: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, 642. [R.]

**aterrate**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *aterrare*, 'to fill up with earth' (*terra*): to fill up or increase by alluvial deposit.

1673 filling up and atterrating (to borrow that word of the *Italians*) the Skirts and Borders of the Sea: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 7. — Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atterrates or add part of the Sea to the firm Land: *ib.*, p. 8. 1693 all China, or a great Part of it, was originally thus raised up and atterrated, having been anciently covered with the Sea: — *Three Discourses*, II. p. 218 (1713).

**aterration** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: noun of action to preceding *vb.*

1693 Which Equality is still constantly maintained, notwithstanding all Inundations of Land, and Atterrations of Sea: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. p. 25 (1713). — the like Atterrations appear to have been made about the Mouths of *Indus* and *Ganges*: *ib.*, II. p. 218.

**attest** (=  $\angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attester*.

1. to bear witness to.

1596 Live thou; and to thy mother dead attest | That cleare she dide from blemish criminal: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 37. 1599 since a crooked figure may | Attest in little place a million: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, Prol., 16. 1667 thy constancy...who can know, | Not seeing thee attempted, who attest? MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 369. 1667 There were delivered to me two letters...with the Decree of the Convocation attested by the Public Notary: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 33 (1872).

2. to call to witness.

1606 But I attest the gods, your full consent | Gave wings to my propension: SHAKS., *Troil.*, II. 2, 132. 1680 attesting God so solemnly that he was entirely theirs: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1872).

3. to put (a man) on his oath.

1685 It was against their methods to take an Oath, but if he pleased to be attested according to y<sup>e</sup> Laws of the Province, they would attest him: *Col. Records Penn.*, I. 148. [N. E. D.]

**Attic** (=  $\angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Atticus* (Gk. Ἀττικός): adj. to the territory of Attica or to its capital Athens, in the style of Athenian literature or art, characterised by natural ease and simple dignity; in short, by purity of taste.

*Attic salt* is delicate wit.

The *Attic bee* should be Sophocles but is applied to Plato.

*Attic base*, an Athenian modification of the base of a column of any order (rarely of the Doric).

*Attic order*, an order of small square pillars, generally at the uppermost part of a building. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1836 *Gloss. Archit.*, "an arrangement of low pilasters, generally the fore-court, or vestibule".

[1603 a stile consisting of Articles that were homely and base, or otherwise elegant and Attic: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1027.] 1633 Written in a stile so attick...that it may well be called the French Tacitus: *Batt. Lutzen*, in *Harl. Misc.*, IV. 185 (Malh.). [N. E. D.] 1676 The Honey which that Attick Bee made (of Plato): J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vi. § 1, p. 37. 1738 How can I PULT'NEY, CHESTERFIELD forget, | While Roman Spirit charms, and Attic Wit: POPE, *Epil. to Satires*, Dial. II. 85. bef. 1782



with music sweet | Of Attic phrase and senatorial tone: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. 1. p. 220 (1808). 1788 To this imperial seat to lend | Its pride supreme, and nobly blend | British Magnificence with Attic Art: WARTON, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 61/2.

**Attic, attic** (ἄττις), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Attique*, adj. used as *sb.*, *Attic*, *adj.* A small storey, generally with pilasters instead of pillars, "above an entablature or above a cornice which limits the main part of an elevation", *Gloss. Archit.* (1845); hence, the top storey of a building is called an *Attic storey*, and the top storey of a high house or a room in that storey is called an *attic*. "*Attic*, a perpendicular upper story, as distinguished from a sloping garret", *Gloss. Archit.* (1836).

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1797 Attic Story: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Attic*. 1855 betaking himself with his books to a small lodging in an attic: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 464 (1861).

**attirail, sb.**: Fr.: apparatus, gear, equipment. Anglified by Cotgrave as *attirail*.

1790 The whole attirail was transported from place to place, in a four-wheeled spring carriage: ROY, in *Phil. Trans.*, LXXX. 160. [N.E.D.] 1844 the light troops of the allies and the keen Cossacks captured prisoners, guns, stores, and other attirail: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 595/1.

**attjar**: Anglo-Ind. See *achar*.

**attractive** (ἄττις), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *attractif*, fem. -ive.

I. *adj.*: 1. having the faculty of drawing in or absorbing, causing absorption or drawing in.

abt. 1533 sensityues, attractyue, appetityue, retentyue, expulsiue: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Ind.*, p. 103 (Paris, 1852). 1640 whereby the attractive and attentive power of the Matrix is debilitate and weakened: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 165 (1613). 1678 the attractive power in the body: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, Bk. IV. fol. 55 v<sup>o</sup>.

I. *adj.*: 2. having the property of drawing humors to the surface of the body, or of bringing boils, &c. to a head, drawing.

1526 that an impostume [*sic*] come not /& must be done with euacuacyon / & attractyffe to the contrary syde with lettynge & with sharpe glystres: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G iiiij v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1543 we affyrme the same of medicines to muche attractyue, and maturatyue: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxx v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1563 Al kinds of sulphur...hath a power attractive, & is of hot temperament: T. GALE, *Treat. Conneshot*, fol. 3 v<sup>o</sup>. — you must loke to thys thing, applying hote attractue medicines to y<sup>e</sup> part: — *Enchirid.*, fol. 49 v<sup>o</sup>.

I. *adj.*: 3. drawing by physical force independently of contact, e.g. by force of gravitation, magnetic attraction.

1582 Their beames drawe forth by great attractive power | My moistned hart: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 57 (1870). 1594 So by th' attractive excellence, and might | Borne to the power of thy transparent eyes: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Decad., No. 8 (1818). 1600 the vertue attractive to draw Iron, is not in the Iron: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 736. 1646 A Magnetical body, we term not only that which hath a power attractive: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 43 (1686).

I. *adj.*: 3 a. *metaph.* use of sense 3.

1604 here's metal more attractive: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 117.

I. *adj.*: 4. drawing by metaphysical force, by influence on the human mind and will, alluring, engaging.

1590 she hath blessed and attractive eyes: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, ii. 2, 91. 1596 *Virgo*, whose attractive face, | Had newly made him [the sun] leave the Lyons chase: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 47 (1871).

II. *sb.*: 1. anything which draws (see I. 2).

1543 we vse attractyues, and resolutiues: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lix v<sup>o</sup>/a.

II. *sb.*: 2. that which draws by physical force (see I. 3), also *metaph.* of things, persons, and personal characteristics.

1581 The newe Attractive, containyng a short discourse of the Magnes or Lodestone: ROBERT NORMAN, Title. 1598 the dressing | Is a most mayne attractive: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 35 (1616). bef. 1670 And it [Beauty] is a great Attractive of common Favour, when Virtue takes up a fair Lodging: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 6, p. 7 (1693). 1670 the attractive upon all accounts is so much more powerful: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 22 (1872). bef. 1716 The condition of a servant staves him off to a distance: but the gospel speaks nothing but attractives and invitation: SOUTH. [C.E.D.]

**attractor** (ἄττις), *sb.*: Eng.: that which draws to itself.

1646 the Needle ascends and adheres unto the Attractor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55 (1686).

[For *attracter*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *attrahere*, = 'to attract'.]

**attrap, vb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *attraper*, Old Fr. *atraper*: to entrap. *Obs.*

1523 to atrape the lorde Clysson: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 305, p. 438 (1872). — deuyed to attrappe and to take by crafte: *ib.*, II. 167, p. 460.

**au, part of phr.**: Fr.: the form which the prep. *à* (*g.v.*) combined with the sing. masc. article (*le*, uncombined) takes before consonants except *h* mute (not fr. *à le*, but directly fr. Lat. *ad illum*): 'to the', 'on the', 'at the', 'for the', 'according to the', 'with the', and as part of adverbial phrases. English writers sometimes wrongly put *an* for *à*.

1775 I husband my pleasures and my person, and do not expose my wrinkles *au grand jour* (to the full day (light)): HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 245 (1857). 1781 La Mothe Piquet, who had lain in ambush...at the mouth of the Channel, had fallen in *au beau milieu* (in the very middle) of our fleet from Eustatia: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 40 (1858). 1803 I know Clarence Hervey's character *au fin fond* (to the very bottom): M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 85 (1832). 1828 On Saturday, then, Mr. Thornton—*au plaisir* (if you please): LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 65 (1859). 1843 the members of the executive were dispersed *au hasard* (at random): CRAIK & MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 345/2. 1845 *Gras (au)*.—This signifies that the article specified is dressed with meat gravy: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. 1860 eggs *au plat* (in the dish): W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 8. 1860 *soupe au maigre* (thin, without meat (contrasted with *au gras*)): *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/2. 1883 spinach or peas *au sucre* (with sugar): MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. xlii. p. 117. 1885 O Art of the Household! Men may prate | Of their ways "intense" and Italianate,— | They may soar on their wings of sense, and float | To the *au delà* [beyond] and the dim remote: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 77.

**au cinquième, phr.**: Fr.: 'on the fifth' (storey), in the attics or garrets.

1841 next day I dined *au cinquième* with a family: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 382 (1885). 1860 *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/2.

**au contraire, phr.**: Fr.: on the contrary.

1761 I cannot pity you; *au contraire*, I wish I had been at Aston when I was foolish enough to go through the six volumes of the Nouvelle Heloise (Gray): GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 248 (1853). 1826 I remounted him, expecting that he would kick again—*au contraire*, he was perfectly satisfied with what he had done, and he proceeded as quietly as a lamb: CAPT. HEAD, *Pamper*, p. 209. 1841 The "Lafayette aux cheveux blancs," as the popular song describes him to be, is, *au contraire*, a plain old man: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Teller in France*, Vol. II. p. 236. 1860 My hand shook so visibly as I buttoned my waistcoat, that I thought it advisable to remark that it was very cold; to which he objected, *au contraire*, it was extremely sultry: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 483.

**\*au courant, phr.**: Fr.: 'with the current', thoroughly conversant with current topics.

1809 *au courant des affaires* (of affairs): WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. IV. p. 326 (1838). 1826 They were always *au courant du jour* (of the day), and knew and saw the first of every thing: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 397. 1850 kept him *au courant* (of the outbreak of scandal): THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 151 (1879). 1885 To keep themselves fairly *au courant* with what was being decided in the various courts: SIR N. LANDLEY, *Law Qu. Rev.*, Apr., 138.

**au désespoir, phr.**: Fr.: in despair.

1766 My spirits flag, my life and fire | Is mortify'd *au Désespoir*: ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. I. 1832 I am really *au désespoir* to hear of your melancholy state: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. i. p. 71a (New Ed.). 1878 Mr. Clintock was *au désespoir*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 87.

**\*au fait, phr.**: Fr.: *lit.* 'to the fact'; well acquainted (with), competent, up to the mark.

1748 Lord C. had the curiosity to inquire a little into the character of his new friend...and being *au fait*, he went up to him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1857). 1752 put him *au fait* of the affairs of the *barrière* and the *tarif*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). — Pray put him *au fait* of the Hague, which nobody can do better than you: *ib.*, No. lxxv. p. 390. 1803 who is perfectly *au fait* to the means of carrying it into execution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 486. 1811 none are so *au fait* in the nursery, as those who have had but one child: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 269 (2nd Ed.). 1813 I have been *au fait* of this matter: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. X. p. 283 (1838). 1843 The young clerks and shopmen seemed as much *au fait* as their employers: THACKERAY, *Irish Sk. Bk.*, p. 82 (1887). 1847 commissioners quite of such matters *au fait*: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 449 (1865). 1857 Both have scars on their faces, so they will be *au fait* at the thing: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 494 (1877). 1881 This amiable lady and her husband not only entertain constantly, but are thoroughly *au fait* at this self-imposed task: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, ch. xi. p. 77.

**\*au fond, phr.**: Fr.: 'in the main', at bottom.

1842 *Au fond*, as I was given to understand, the methods of the two artists were pretty similar: THACKERAY, *Miscellaneous*, Vol. IV. p. 156 (1879). 1866 I don't think she's bad-meaning *au fond*: MRS. H. WOOD, *Elster's Folly*, ch. xiii. p. 156. 1882 How thoroughly he is *au fond* out of harmony with his followers: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vii. p. 152.

**\*au grand sérieux, phr.**: Fr.: quite seriously.

1850 took the matter *au grand sérieux*, with the happy conceit and gravity of youth: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 156 (1879). 1884 Our friends of the Psychological Research...expect to be taken *au grand sérieux*: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Century*, No. 85, p. 497.

**au gratin, phr.**: Fr.: perhaps *lit.* 'after the style of gratin'; i.e. brown, like meat which adheres to the bottom of a saucepan. Fish cooked *au gratin* is covered with



bread crumbs and browned either in an oven or with a salamander.

1816 Legs of fowl au gratin: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 139. 1844 eels, salmon, lobsters, either *au gratin* or in cutlets: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 428 (1885).

**au jour la journée, phr.:** Fr.: from hand to mouth.

1750 act systematically and consequentially from them; not *au jour la journée*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 5, p. 17 (1774).

**au jour le jour, phr.:** Fr.: from day to day, from hand to mouth.

1883 *Au jour le jour* is his [Mr. Gladstone's] motto: *Standard*, Sept. 18, p. 416. 1880 He took the day as it came, *au jour le jour*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, 74. 1885 Twenty volumes of confidential revelations "au jour le jour," and revelations of such a man! *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

**au mieux, phr.:** Fr.: on very intimate terms.

1850 I thought you used to be *au mieux* in that quarter: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 416 (1879). 1885 And Charley—changing Charley,—think, | Is now *au mieux* with Carry! A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 180.

**\*au naturel, phr.:** Fr.: cooked plainly, *lit.* 'according to the natural' (style); also, 'in the natural' (state).

1845 *Au naturel*—Plain done: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40. 1845 Wady Sebon, or Valley of Lions, raised our expectations of seeing some of these animals, *au naturel*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 238 (1848). 1862 [See *à la Romaine*]. 1886 How it will have him, *au naturel* or otherwise, no one can predict: *Sat. Rev.*, Mar. 27, p. 430.

**\*au pied de la lettre, phr.:** Fr.: *lit.* 'at the foot of the letter', close to the letter, quite literally.

1782 The Romans...loved to be obeyed *au pied de la lettre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 305 (1858). 1830 persons...so frequently agree, *au pied de la lettre*, both in their language, and in the order...of their narratives: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 529. 1837 but many a fiery Calabrian merited not the name at the commencement of the struggle, and at no time indeed must the wholesale executions of the French be taken *au pied de la lettre* as including only banditti: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 49. 1840 Continues to run at the rate it begun, | And, *au pied de la lettre*, next brings in a tun! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 128 (1865). 1850 a wild enthusiastic young fellow, whose opinions on...must not take *au pied de la lettre*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 108 (1879).

**au poids de l'or, phr.:** Fr.: extremely dear; *lit.* 'at the weight in gold'.

1826 The public must pay for everything *à pois d'or*: W. COBBETT, *Rur. Rides*, Vol. II. p. 246.

**au premier, phr.:** Fr.: on the first (floor).

1837 believing *au premier*, or up one pair of stairs, more genteel than the *rez de chausée*, or the ground floor: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 193. 1862 A capital bedroom, *au premier*, for a franc a day: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 340 (1887).

**\*au quatrième, phr.:** Fr.: on the fourth (floor).

1860 She had a little grandchild in attendance upon a sick lodger *au quatrième*: *Once a Week*, Nov. 3, p. 502/2.

**au ravir. See à ravir.**

**\*au reste, phr.:** Fr.: 'for the rest', besides.

1619 *Au reste*, he is fallen to his old diet: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 176 (1848). 1752 *Au reste*, it [your picture] is gloriously coloured: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1857). 1757 *Au reste*, I do not see that his affairs are much mended by this victory: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 102, p. 403 (1774). 1818 *Au reste*, (as we say) the young lad's well enough: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 9. 1841 *Au reste*, the French will not generally pay the money for the wine: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 401 (1885). 1854 I have lost my treasure...everything but my honour, which, *au reste*, Mons. Bénazet will not accept as a stake: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 307 (1879).

**\*au revoir, phr.:** Fr.: good-bye for the present, *lit.* 'to the seeing again'.

1694 and so parting, says a *Revoir*, Madam, till I see you again: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 151. 1761 *Au revoir*, as Sir Fopling says, and God bless you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 138, p. 464 (1774). 1774 in a different sense from the common *au revoir*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 156 (1857). 1803 Instead of *adieu*, I shall only say *au revoir*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 296 (1832). 1818 she signs herself mine *au revoir*, M—M: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. McCarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 71 (1819). 1883 *Au revoir*, auntie darling: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 81.

**au second, phr.:** Fr.: on the second (floor).

1837 *au seconde* [sic], there was nothing but our own *appartement*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 28. 1841 We had a private room *au second*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 396 (1885).

**au secret, phr.:** Fr.: 'in secrecy', close, closely.

1820 condemned for the present to be confined *au secret* in the Luxembourg: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 332. 1844 Sir Arthur obtained the original orders for their seizure and confinement *au secret*: CRAIK and MACPARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. p. 374/2. 1886 One friend...had been arrested and placed *au secret* in a cell: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, xvi. p. 333.

**\*au sérieux, phr.:** Fr.: in earnest.

1883 an uncomfortable sensation haunted him that, if he took it *au sérieux*, he might find himself in that much-dreaded position: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiv. p. 295 (1884). 1887 *Πύψ* (a vulture) is given as the original of *gyp*. This is not to be taken *au sérieux*, but what is the actual derivation? *N. & Q.*, 7th S., III. 69.

**au troisième, phr.:** Fr.: on the third (floor).

1750 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774). 1860 As the apartments *au troisième* were vacant, I concluded the disturbance arose from the arrival of the *locataire*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 482/2.

**\*aubade, sb.:** Fr.: a serenade or salute at dawn (*aube*).

1678 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1873 the crowing cock...Sang his aubade with lusty voice and clear: LONGFELLOW, *Emma and Eg.*, III. [N. E. D.]

**aubaine:** Fr. See *droit d'aubaine*.

**\*auberge, Mod. Fr.;** *alberge*, Fr.: *sb.*: orig. military lodgings, inn, house of entertainment for travellers. See *albergo*. Also name of a peach.

1599 made their musters before the Commissioners ordered by the sayd lord in places deputed to each of them called *Auberge*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 76. 1763 the execrable auberges of this country: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, I. Wks., Vol. v. p. 255 (1817). 1840 the party at the *auberge*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 177 (1865). 1864 The in-coming tenant of the *auberge* had paid a handsome price for it: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149.

1664 *Peaches and Nectarines*...*Alberge*, Sir H. Capel's, *Alberge*, small yellow: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729).

**aubergine, sb.:** Fr.: the fruit of the egg-plant or brinjal (*g. v.*).

1794 The aubergines are a species of fruit which grows in the shape of a cucumber: STEDMAN, *Surinam*, I. xii. 320 (1813). [N. E. D.]

**aubergiste, sb.:** Fr.: inn-keeper.

**audace, adj. (used as sb.):** Fr.: daring. See *l'audace, &c.*

1883 I used to laugh at her, and call it impudence, but she said you might as well call the *audace* of the first Napoleon impudence: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xvi. p. 209 (1884).

**\*audi alteram partem, phr.:** Lat.: hear the other side.

1481 CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, xxv. p. 57 (1880). bef. 1733 The Sacred Rule of Law, *audi alteram partem* is not in his *Practice of Piety*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. I. 7, p. 18 (1740). 1795 T. PICKERING, *Let.*, in *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 667. 1828 *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1823.

**audiencia, sb.:** Sp.: court of justice, *lit.* 'audience'.

1593—1622 It hath its governour, and *audiencia*, with two bishopps: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage into South Sea*, § 45, p. 242 (1878). 1604 a Secretarie of the Audiencia of Guatimala: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 175 (1880). 1793—6 The civil government of Mexico is administered by tribunals called audiencias [elsewhere 'audiencia']: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 729.

**audienza, sb.:** It.: audience.

1652 the Audiencia was very weak: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 53.

**audita querela, phr.:** Lat.: *lit.* 'the suit having been heard'; name of a writ pleading that the matter at issue has been already decided by a court.

1535 The wrytte of Audita querela...Note that it behoueth all tymes that the Audita querela make mencyon of the release acquittance or defesance: Tr. *Lit. tleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 101 *ro.* — where a man is in execution vpon a statute marchant & sueth Audita querela: *ib.*, fol. 237 *ro.* 1665 suing out an *Audita querela*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Kk 2 *ro.* 1762 besides we were not committed for an assault and battery, *audita querela*, nor as wandering lunatics by the statute: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 96 (1817).

**auditive (— —), adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *auditif*, fem. *-ive*: concerned with hearing, pertaining to the faculty of hearing.

1611 *Auditif*, auditiue: COTGR.

**\*auditor (— —), sb.:** Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *auditour*, = Fr. *auditeur*, fr. Lat. *auditor*, to which the Eng. spelling is assimilated.

1. a hearer, a member of an audience, an orally instructed pupil, a disciple.

1386 Workers of Goddes word, not auditours: CHAUCER, *Sompn. Tale*, C. T., 7519 (1856). 1506 And depaynt my tonge, w<sup>th</sup> thy royall flowers | Of delicate odours, that I may ensue | In my purpose, to glad my auditours: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iiiii *ro.* 1549 But as preachers must be ware and circumspect yat they geue not any iust occasion to be sclaudered and yll spoken of by the hearers, so must not the auditours be offended without cause: LATIMER, 4 *Serm.*, p. 19 (1868). 1573—80 an auditur rather than a lecturer: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 172 (1884). 1589 the best Auditors finde at home their worst Auditor: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. 4 *ro.* 1603 envie...is the worst counsellor and assistant that he can have who would be an auditor, making all those things that be profitable...to seeme odious: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 53. 1609 The Bishop of Ely preached at court on Christmas-day, with great applause, being not only *sui similitis*, but more than himself, by the report of the king and all his auditours: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1848). 1644 we found a grave Doctor in his chair, with



a multitude of auditors: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 51 (1872). 1652 Disciples and Auditors in Astrology: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 91. 1678 an Auditor of *Democritus*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. 1, p. 11. 1702 *Quadratus*, a learned Auditor and Disciple of the Apostles: EACHARD, *Eccles. Hist.*, Vol. II, ch. 1, p. 453. 1792 The stories told by nurses and gossips about a winter's fire, when the young auditors crouch closer and closer together: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Quail*, Vol. 1, p. 84. 1886 An indignant ghost [is] compelled to be the auditor and spectator of a "nagging" encounter between his relict and her second husband: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

2. an officer appointed to examine and verify accounts of money (a business formerly transacted orally).

1320 auditor: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 96 (Percy Soc.). [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. 1382 summe prestis here auditours, & summe prestis tresoreris, & summe aumeneris: WYCLIF (?) *Servants & Lords*, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 242 (1880). 1484 Of the which some of lxxij s. iij d. so by you contented and paid, we wole and also strely charge our auditours for the tyme being...to make you dew and pleyne allowance at your next account: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 879, p. 310 (1874). 1488 by the unlawful demenynges of stuardes, auditours, surveours and baylifs of his honours lordshypps maners: CAXTON, *Statutes 3 Henry VII.*, ch. xv, sig. c iii<sup>ro</sup> (1869). 1530 Audytour, *clerc de comptes*: PALSGR. 1540 bothe the purveyours and auditours lette their offices: ELVOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 35<sup>vo</sup>. 1596 a franklin...hath brought three hundred marks with him in gold...a kind of auditor; one that hath abundance of charge too: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, II, 1, 63. 1603 Deputies, Governours, Receivers, Auditors, and Procurators: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 132. 1625 The Auditor or Steward of the House: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. VII, p. 1036. 1871 The accounts...shall be audited...by the auditor of accounts relating to the relief of the poor: *Stat. 34 & 35 Vic.*, c. 109, § 11.

3. a judge, one who sits in a court of audience. Sometimes tr. of *It. auditore* (g. v.).

1535 these auditours whiche are to hym assygned hath power to comytte hym or deluyver hym to the nexte gaole: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 88<sup>ro</sup>. 1549 This duke ordained the office of the three Auditours, for the better expedition of matters, because the Audogedori had to muche charge vpon them to dispatch well: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 102<sup>ro</sup>. 1578 and from them to all godly, true and zealous professors of Medicine...John Banister wisheth the testimonie of a cleare conscience, before the highest Auditor: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iij<sup>ro</sup>. 1618 They...are decied for their impertinent boldness and impudence by all men, both assessors and auditors: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 112 (1848). 1620 Auditor of the Rota: BRENT, *Tr. Savan's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. VIII, p. 769 (1676). 1787 A Podesta, and four Auditors, try all causes, civil and criminal: F. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 431 (1805).

[Lat. *auditor*, noun of agent to *audire*, = 'to hear'.]

auditor, *pl. -tori*, *sb.*: *It.*: an auditor, a judge for civil cases.

1549 Twyse a yere...the *Auditori* dooe visite all the prisonis in Venice, and there giue audience vnto all creditours that haue any dettoure in prison: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 83<sup>ro</sup>. 1644 Then followed auditori di rota: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 136 (1872).

\*auditorium, *sb.*: *Lat.* = 'a lecture-room', 'a hall of justice': the part of a building occupied by an audience. A recent needless substitute for 16 c. *auditory*. *Eccles.* a technical term for the nave of a church in which the *audientes* or catechumens stood to receive oral instruction (1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*).

1887 an auditorium filled with distinguished people [of the Savoy Theatre]: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 3/2.

auf wiedersehen, *phr.*: *Ger.*: 'till (we) see (each other) again', a formula of leave-taking, cf. *au revoir*, *a rivederci*.

1885 As it is, we will say more cheerfully, *Auf wiedersehen*: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 25, p. 3/3. 1888 He said a friendly *Auf wiedersehen* to them, and took his departure, leaving them alone: *Temple Bar*, July, p. 305.

auge, *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr. auge*, *fr. Arab. awj*, 'height', 'summit' (*Astron.*), 'higher apsis'.

1. the point in the orbit of a heavenly body at which it is most distant from the earth, apogee 1.

1594 Her Slowe Motion is in the point of Auge or apogee: J. DAVIS, *Seamans Secr.* bef. 1626 Auge, the same planet in Auge in the top of his epicycle: Bp. ANDREWES, *Serm.*, 629 note.

2. the greatest apparent altitude of a heavenly body.

2 a. *metaph.* acme, climax.

1617 They were in the Auge, or in the Zenith, in their first loue: COLLINS, *Def. Bp. Ely*, II, ix, 405. [N. E. D.] 1681-1703 yet in the Old Testament they [promises] were in their prime, in their *auge*, in their dominion: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII, p. 445 (1864). 1682 His debasement was at its *auge* here: *ib.*, Vol. X, p. 333 (1865).

3. extended to other astronomical senses of *apsis* 1, 2.

1601 their *Absides* also or Auges [=orbits]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 17, Vol. I, p. 12.

\*Augean, unspeakably filthy, as the stables of Augeas, a mythical king of Elis in the Peloponnese, whose stables or stalls containing 3000 oxen and many goats had never been cleansed until the task was assigned to and accomplished by

Hērakles (Hercules) in a single day, he turning the waters of the river Alpheus through the filth.

1620 purged our Church, as it were Augeus his Stable: BRENT, *Tr. Savan's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. 802 (1676). 1635 but yet I know the profane dissoluteness of the times requires a three-stringed whip of severity to purge our Augean stable of the foul abuses: S. WARD, *Serm. & Treat.*, p. 90 (Nichol's Ed.). 1647 to cleanse it would be as hard a task, as it was for Hercules to cleanse the Augean Stable: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. III, xix, p. 480 (1678). 1660 will she [Religion] clear | Th' Augean Stables of her Churches here? A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 3. 1689 how shall such a heart as mine, such an Augean stable, be cleansed? J. FLAVEL, *England's Duty*, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 124 (1799). 1820 the Augean stable was cleansed by our attendants, to the perfect astonishment of the host, who appeared to glory in the antiquity of his dirt: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. x, p. 256. 1886 This Augean stable [Paris of 1789] would be cleansed not with water but with blood: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., 52/1.

augmentative (↑ ↑ ↑), *adj.*: *Eng. fr. Fr. augmentatif*, *fem. -ive*: able to increase, add, give greater force to. In *Gram.* the opposite to *diminutive*, sometimes used as *sb.*

1502 conservatyf of strength and of helthe and augmentatyf of grace and of benedyccyon: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. I, ch. vii, sig. h iii<sup>ro</sup>.

\*augur (u -), *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Lat. augur*, *lit.* = 'bird-teller'. The obsolete form *augure* is *fr. Fr.*

1. a member of the college of soothsayers in Ancient Rome, who professed to foretell the future from observation of birds, entrails of sacrificial victims and from omens generally.

1540 when the byrdes dyd appere on the ryght hande of the Romyne augurs: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. I ii<sup>vo</sup>. 1579 the southsayers called *Augures*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 66 (1612). 1601 he continued Augure 63 yeeres: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 48, Vol. I, p. 181. 1610 as familiar | With entrailles as our *Augures*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, I, 1, Wks., Vol. I, p. 688 (1616). 1622 The Roman augurs would have taken this for an ominous sign of the success of the business: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 344 (1848). 1712 busying himself in the College of Augurs: *Spectator*, No. 505, Oct. 9, p. 790/1 (Morley).

2. a soothsayer, a foreteller of the future, an omen personified.

1595 he fixed Comet-blazing eyes | The damned Augurs of untimely death: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 55 (1871). 1652 a conjecturing, and experimenting *Augur*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 24.

augur (u -), *vb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr. augurer*.

1. to foretell, portend, give promise.

1601 I did augure all this to him afore-hand: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, I, 2, Wks., p. 279 (1616). bef. 1631 Augure me better chance: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 257 (1669). 1757 I do not augur very well of the ensuing summer: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 62 (1857). 1820 their total destruction however was augured at no very distant period of time: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. xiii, p. 393. 1878 precocious children with immense heads, from which sanguine persons augur intelligence: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 8.

2. to inaugurate, to bring in (to office) with auguries. *Obs. Rare.*

1549 Numa Pompilius...was augured and created king [of] the Romaynes next after Romulus: LATIMER, 7 *Serm.* bef. K. Edu. VI., II, p. 46 (1869).

augure, augur, *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr. augure*, *fr. Lat. augurium*, whence also Old Fr. *augurie*: augury, divination, presage.

1475 To lerne and know by augures, and divinacions of briddis: *Bk. Noblesse*, 59. [N. E. D.] 1666 With which happy augure permit me...to subscribe myself, etc.: EVELYN, *Mem.*, III, 178 (1857). [ib.] 1701 which was looked upon as a good Augur: COLLIER, *Dict.*, s.v. *Ancile*.

\*Augustan, *adj.* to Augustus (g. v.), during whose reign Latin poetry was at its best, hence, (a) applied to other periods of literary excellence in any nation, and *gen.* to correct style.

1788 authors of some note indeed, but by no means to be ranked with those of the Julian and Augustan ages: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII, I, 16/1. 1874 The Roman of the Augustan age, might well boast that, &c.: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I, 8.

a. 1813 The reign of queen Anne is often called the Augustan age of England: *Pantologia*, s.v.

Augustus, the second of the Roman Emperors or Caesars, but the first to finally establish the imperial power. Representative of imperial majesty. The name signifies 'venerated'.

1648 A Tytirus, that shall not cease | Th' Augustus of our world to praise: FANSHAWE, *Ode on H. M.'s Procl.*, p. 227. 1676 the Northern Augustus the great Gustavus [an anagram]: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III, ch. x, § 2, p. 122.

aul. See *oull*.



**Aula Regis, phr.:** Lat.: *lit.* 'the king's hall', a court instituted in England by William I., consisting of the great officers of state. Its powers have been transferred to other courts.

1760 But amongst these Alterations the Court of Exchequer retained the greatest Similitude of the *Aula Regis*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 467. 1818 For Mr. Crawley, Sen. may be justly styled the grand conservator of the peace of Ballydab; and with his worthy sons, I must say, forms an *aula regis*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). 1843 the *Aula Regis* contained within itself all the powers which are now distributed among the various courts: CRAIK and MACFARLANE, *Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 600/2.

**Aulic council**, the personal council of the Emperor in the old German Empire, named from his hall (*aula*), see **Aula Regis**. **Aulic councillor** is Eng. rendering of **Hofrath** (q. v.).

1721 AULICK...belonging to the Emperor of Germany's Court: BAILEY. 1826 Vivian soon asked for his bed, which, though not exactly fitted for an Aulic Councillor...nevertheless afforded decent accommodation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. ii. p. 457 (1881).

**aum(e):** Du. See **ohm** 1.

**aumeen, ameen, amin, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *amin*, 'trustworthy person', 'inspector': native officials employed by civil courts in various capacities implying trust, such as getting information, acting as bailiff of a court, &c.; a native serving on the land-survey.

1776 I will give you the business of Aumeen of the Khalsa: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B. 19/2. 1817 Native officers called aumeens, were sent to collect accounts: MILL, *Brit. India*, IV. 43 (1840). [Vule] 1878 The Ameen employed in making the partition of an estate: *Life in the Mofussil*, I. 206. [ib.]

**aumil, sb.:** Hind. fr. Arab. '*amil*, 'agent': a collector of revenue under a native Indian government, a farmer of the revenue.

1797 Meir Cossim appointed *Aumils* to the collection of the revenues rather than *Zemindars*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 537/1. 1804 the *aumil* (or fiscal officer) of the district immediately repaired to the spot where the body was said to have fallen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 397. 1809 Of the *aumil* I saw nothing: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 412. [Vule] 1841 words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and *aumils*, sunnuds and perwannahs: MACAULAY, *Warren Hastings*, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886). 1883 *zemindars*, *amils*, *chowdrys*, and *canoongoes*: *XIX Century*, Sept., p. 424.

**aumildar, sb.:** Hind. '*amaldar*, 'one holding office', fr. Arab. '*amal*, = 'work', with Pers. suffix of noun of agent: a factor or manager, (among the Mahrattas) a collector of revenue, the latter sense limited to Mysore and a few other districts.

abt. 1780 having detected various frauds in the management of the *Amuldar* or *reuter*: R. ORME, *Hist. Milit. Trans.*, III. 496 (1803). [Vule] 1804 I know the character of the Peshwah, and his ministers, and of every Mahratta *amildar* sufficiently well: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, III. 38. [ib.]

**aumônière, sb.:** Fr.: an alms-purse, a purse carried at the girdle. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as *awmener*, *awmer*, and *almer*.

1834 Berengaria...is represented with a small pouch called an *aumonièrre*: PLANCHÉ, *Brit. Costume*, 89. [N.E.D.] 1883 The little plush *aumônière*: D. GOODALE, in *Harper's Mag.*, July, 241/1. [ib.]

**aura, sb.:** Lat.: 'breath', 'breeze'.

1. a subtle emanation, a volatile effluvia.

1732 that volatile essence of the soul, that ætherial aura: BERKELEY, *Alciph.*, II. 35. [N.E.D.]

2. a so-called 'electric atmosphere', a current of air due to discharge of electricity from a point.

3. a sensation as of cold air rushing from some part of the body to the head felt before epileptic and hysteric seizures.

**\*aurea mediocritas, phr.:** Lat.: the golden mean. See **Hor., Od.**, II. x. 5.

**aurelia, sb.:** Mod. Lat. fr. It.: 'a silk-worm in its cocoon': a chrysalis or pupa, *esp.* of a butterfly.

1607 All Caterpillars are not converted into *Aureliae*: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 660. [N.E.D.] 1665 a *Worm*, whence 'tis changed into an *Aurelia*...whence it becomes a *Papilio* or *Butterfly*, in the *Theca* or *Case*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 89. 1691 I see no reason but their *Aureliae* also may pretend to a specifick Difference from the *Caterpillars* and *Butterflies*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 23 (1701). — changing into *Aurelia*'s: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 327.

**\*aureola, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Lat. adj. *aureolus*, dim. of *aureus*, 'golden': a little crown, the celestial crown of a martyr, virgin, or doctor, the 'glory' round the head or figure in early pictures, a halo. Anglicised as *aureole*.

1483 The vyrgyns shall haue the crowne that is callyd Aureola: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 348/1. [N.E.D.] 1626 certain aureolas, certain lesser crowns of their own...And these aureolas they ascribe only to three sorts of persons—to Virgins, to Martyrs, to Doctors: DONNE, *Serm.*, 73. [C.E.D.] 1691 that great Day, when the Almighty shall dispense *Aureola* to those Champions who have signalized their Valour and Fidelity by Heroick Actions: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 412 (1701). 1738 *Aureola*, the crown of glory, given by painters and statuarys, to saints, martyrs, and confessors: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1859 My aunt was the aureola of good report: *Once a Week*, Oct. 1, p. 266/2. 1883 Her locks were combed out in a sort of "aureola" round her well-shaped head: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/5.

**aureus (nummus, = 'coin', suppressed), sb.:** Lat.: *lit.* 'golden': the standard gold coin of Rome, equal to 100 sesterces, and worth about £1. 1s. 1d.; also a weight of a drachm and a half.

1609 he...promised unto them all throughout five *aurei* apiece, and every one a pound of silver besides: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XX. ch. iv. p. 149. 1645 ten *denarii* [make] an *aureus*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). 1839 But if Constantius lays on Athanasius a fine of a single *aureus*: GLADSTONE, cited in Macaulay's *Essays*, p. 481 (1877).

**\*auri sacra fames, phr.:** Lat.: 'accursed hunger for gold'; Virg., *Aen.*, III. 57, *Quid non mortalia pectora cōgis, auri sacra fames?* 'To what dost thou not drive human hearts, accursed hunger for gold?'

1583 STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 71<sup>ro</sup>. 1657 JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 3/2 (1868). 1824 The love of gain—the *auri sacra fames*—is a no less...constantly operating principle: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 20. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 81.

**aurichalcum:** Lat. See **orichalcum**.

**\*auricula, sb.:** Lat.: *lit.* 'the external ear', dim. of *auris*, = 'ear': a species of Primula, called Bear's ear from the shape of its leaves, a popular garden flower.

1664 earth-up, with fresh and light Mould, the Roots of those *Auricula*'s which the *Frosts* may have uncover'd: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 191 (1729). — Sow *Auricula*-seeds in Pots: *ib.*, p. 196. 1696 beds of tulips, carnations, auricula, tuberose: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1850). 1728 auriculas, enrich'd | With shining meal o'er all their velvet leaves: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 533 (1834). 1767 The best auriculas in pots should be well protected from excessive rains, snow, or sharp frosts: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 43 (1803). 1826 my favourite stands of auriculas: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 349 (1881).

**auriflamme:** Fr. See **oriflamme**.

**\*auriga, sb.:** Lat.: charioteer.

1877 a personage standing in a *biga* driven by an *auriga* and followed by two swordsmen: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

**aurochs (u l), sb.:** Eng. fr. Ger. *aurochs*, old form of *aurochs*, = the *Ur-ox*, or *Ox Urus*, *Bos Urus*: a sort of bison or *Bonassus* (qq. v.), which formerly inhabited most of Europe, now extinct; also applied to another species *Bos Bison* or *Bos Bonassus*, still extant in the forests of Lithuania, mentioned by Pennant, *Brit. Zool.*, 1766.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 407/2.

**\*Aurōra, sb.:** Lat.: 'dawn', 'goddess of dawn'.

1. dawn, glow of dawn: often personified after the Roman goddess; also *metaph.* rise, beginning.

1483 On the thyrd nyght after, nygh the rysyng of aurora: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 430/4. [N.E.D.] 1506 When that aurora, did well appare | In the depured ayre, and cruddy firmament: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i<sup>ro</sup>. abt. 1582 These stars are darckned, glittering Aurora reshined: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 87 (1880). 1589 When first hir faire delicious cheekes were wrought, | *Aurora* brought hir blush, the Moone hir white: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 79 (1880). 1616 faire AURORAS streames; B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 998 (1616). 1667 which th' only sound | Of leaves and fuming rills, Aurora's fan, | Lightly dispersed: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 6. 1673 the reflection thereof [the light of a town at night] from the clouds and atmosphere appeared to us like the *Aurora* or *Crepusculum*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 317. 1748 You cannot shut the windows of the sky, | Through which Aurora shews her brightening face: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. III. p. 220 (1834). 1880 might be termed the tints of Aurora: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. vi. p. 33.

1 a. the East.

bef. 1885 Thence curves the coast to face the Cynosure, | And lastly trends Aurorward its lay: BURTON, quoted in note, in Linschoten's *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1885).

2. a rich orange hue, the color of the sky at dawn.

1662 The fruit at first is green, but being ripe turns Orange, or Aurora coloured: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 119 (1666).

3. for *Aurora australis*, *Aurora borealis* (qq. v.).

1788 Last, she sublims th' Aurora of the poles, The flashing elements of female souls: BURNS, *Wks.*, II. 183. [N.E.D.] 1835 A very faint aurora was seen in the south-eastern horizon...There was a brilliant aurora to the south-west, extending its red radiance as far as the zenith: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiv. p. 223. 1853 the southern sky presented the appearance of a day aurora attending on the sun: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 298.



\***Aurora australis**: Late Lat.: 'southern lights', a luminous glow radiating over the sky from the southern magnetic pole, perhaps an electric phenomenon.

1741 An account of the *Aurora Australis* observed at Rome, January 27, 1740: *Phil. Trans.*, xli. 744, Title, [N. E. D.] 1885 The coronal light seemed to quiver in a way that reminded Mr. Marten of the unsteadiness of the *aurora australis*: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 21, p. 672/2.

\***Aurora borealis**: Late Lat.: 'northern lights', a luminous glow radiating over the sky from the northern magnetic pole, perhaps an electric phenomenon; visible at night, and rare, except in the Arctic regions. See **Boreas**.

1717 On February the 5th, 1716-7, at Eight at Night, an *Aurora Borealis* appeared: *Phil. Trans.*, xxx. 584, [N. E. D.] 1738 *Aurora Borealis*, or *Aurora Septentrionalis*, the northern dawn, or light; is an extraordinary meteor, or luminous appearance, shewing it self in the night-time, in the northern part of the heavens: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1758 the *aurora borealis*, or north light: *Tr. Horribow*, ch. lxxvi. p. 95. 1787 A most remarkable *aurora borealis* overspread the hemisphere: *Gent. Mag.*, 93/1. 1821 a new *Aurora borealis* spread its fringes O'er the North Pole: BYRON, *Vision of Juds.*, xxvii. 1835 An *aurora borealis* was observed at one o'clock, and the barometer rose to 30° 73: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xii. p. 188.

**aurum fulminans**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'thundering gold', an explosive precipitate of chloride of gold obtained by adding ammonia.

1641 An easie and cheap powder like unto *aurum fulminans*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 165 (1651). 1673 It will explode with a very smart crack like to *aurum fulminans*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 202. 1684 If chymists can make their *aurum fulminans*, what strange things may this infernal chymist affect? I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 88 (1856). bef. 1719 Some *aurum fulminans* the fabrick shook: GARTH, [C. E. D.]

**aurum musicum**, *a. müsivum*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: bronze powder, bisulphuret of tin.

abt. 1520 With *aurum musicum* every other lyne | Was wrytin: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Lawr.*, 1167, Wks., Vol. i. p. 408 (1843). 1672 That common Sal Armoniac, Sulphur, Mercury and Tin will be sublimed into a Gold-like substance, that participates of most, if not of all the Ingredients, may appear by the account I have elsewhere given of the way, I us'd in making *Aurum Musicum*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 168. 1721 **AURUM MOSAICUM**, or *Musivum*, a Composition made use of by Statuaries and Painters, to lay on a Colour like Brass or Copper: BAILEY.

\***aurum potabile**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'drinkable gold', a cordial containing gold dissolved in some volatile oil. *Obs.*

1471 Thus shall ye have both great *Elixir*, and *Aurum Potabile*, | By the grace and will of God, to whom be lawd eternally: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 116 (1652). 1593 Why tippe they theyr tongues with *Aurum potabile*? NASHE, *Christ's Teares*, Wks., iv. 206 (Grosart). 1610 *Aurum potabile* being | The onely medicine for the ciuill Magistrate: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 636 (1616). 1646 this is that the Chymists mainly drive at in the attempt of their *Aurum Potabile*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iii. ch. xxii. p. 130 (1686). 1653 Monsieur Roupel sent me a small phial of his *aurum potabile*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 298 (1872). 1662 Only the king had *aurum potabile*, a golden water prepared, which he and his eldest son alone might drink: JOHN TRAPP, *Com.*, Vol. ii. p. 117/1 (1867). 1721 **AURUM POTABILE**...Gold made liquid, so as to be drinkable: BAILEY.

**aurum vitæ**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'gold of life', a kind of cordial, supposed to contain gold.

1641 their sophisticated oils, and salts, their dangerous and ill prepared *Turbithes*, and *Aurum vitæ*'s: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2<sup>o</sup> (1651).

**auspex**, *pl. auspices*, *sb.*: Lat.: one who observed the flight of birds, a kind of augur in Ancient Rome.

1598 Shee should heare the words of the Auspices or hand-fasters: GREENWEY, *Tacitus' Ann.*, 151 (1604). [N. E. D.] abt. 1609 In the midst went the Auspices; after them, two that sung: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 553/1 (1860). 1652 It makes the *Auspex* watch the birds in their several postures: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 135.

**auspicator**, *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *auspicari*, 'to take omens': an *auspex* or *augur*.

1652 the Pullarian Auspicator would needs be presaging clean contrary to his tokens: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 330.

**auspice** ( $\cup \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *auspice*, fr. Lat. *auspicium* (*q. v.*).

1. an observation of the flight of birds by an *auspex* or *augur* for purposes of divination; hence, an omen, a presage, *esp.* of a happy import.

1600 Whiles the Generall was occupied hereabout, there arose some warbling amongst the chicken-masters touching the auspice or presage of that day: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. x. ch. xi. p. 382. 1601 (martins) are of great account in Auspices, and presage good: — *Tr. Phil. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 18, Vol. i. p. 298. 1796 This auspice (the publication of a pamphlet) was instantly followed by a speech from the throne, in the very spirit of that pamphlet: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, iii. Wks., viii. 327. [N. E. D.]

2. since magistrates began their office with *auspice* in Ancient Rome, the Lat. word came to mean 'chief command'; hence, *auspice* has come to mean 'beneficial influence', 'successful direction', 'patronage'.

bef. 1637 It [the armada] was so great, | Yet by the auspice of Eliza beat: B. JONSON, *Masques at Court*, [C. E. D.] 1667 that Town... Which by his Auspice they will nobler make: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 289, p. 73. 1855 the home of marine zoology and botany in England, as the Firth of Forth, under the auspices of Sir John Dalzell, has been for Scotland: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucus*, p. 54.

**auspicium**, *pl. auspicia*, *sb.*: Lat.: an observation made by an *auspex* or *augur* for purposes of divination, without which no important public business was begun in Ancient Rome.

1600 the Dictator...went back to Rome to take the Auspicium: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. viii. p. 302. 1609 the *Auspicia* either distracted them or prohibited them to encounter: — *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. xiv. ch. ix. p. 22.

**Auster**: Lat.: name of the south wind.

abt. 1374 Yif pe cloudy wynde auster blow felliche: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. ii. p. 39 (1868). 1506 The radiant bryghtnes, of golden Phebus | Auster gan couer, wyth cloudes tenebrus: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. B ii<sup>o</sup>. 1590 Auster and Aquilon with winged steeds, | All sweating, tilt about the watery heavens: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iii. 2 (1592), p. 21/1 (1858). 1603 *Auster* and *Boreas* iousting furiously | Under bot *Cancer*, make two Clouds to clash: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 15 (1608). 1640 *Auster* arose | With blustering rage: H. MORRIS, *Phil. Po.*, l. 52, p. 14 (1647). 1748 Where nought but putrid steams and noisome fogs | For ever hung on drizzly *Auster*'s beard: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, ii. lxxviii. r. 245 (1834).

**aut Caesar aut nullus** (or *nihil*), *phr.*: Lat.: 'either a Caesar or a nobody' (or 'nothing'), either extreme success or utter failure. The phrase is said to have been used by Julius Caesar, the great Roman Dictator, when young, just before a critical election. He meant "(I shall be) successful to an extent worthy of me, Caesar, or a corpse". The significance subsequently attached to his family name, *Caesar*, has modified the meaning of the phrase.

[1649 he would saie to hym, eyther a *Cæsar* or nothing: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 69<sup>vo</sup>.] 1614 But the worst is, things are come to that point, that we must now be *Cæsar aut nihil*; and yet, if the best come that can be expected, I doubt we shall find that we are not so much risen as the place fallen: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 301 (1848). 1633 *Aut Cæsar, aut nihil*, the king he must be, or nothing: T. ADAMS, *Com.*, p. 833/2 (1865). 1647 *Aut Cæsar aut nullus* as he said to his mother: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 141/2 (1868). 1660 Now or never. If you let slip your hold you are undone—*aut Cæsar aut Nullus*: J. TATHAM, *Rump*, Wks., p. 208 (1879). 1811 There is in the boy a character of '*aut Cæsar aut nullus*': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. i. p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1813 BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. ii. p. 272 (1832). 1886 Those who insist that for a public school boy it [classical education] must be *aut Cæsar aut nihil* must be held responsible for that intellectual vacuity which has too often survived... a public school training: *Athenaeum*, July 17, p. 79/3.

**autarky** ( $\cup \cup$ ), -chie, -chy, *αὐτάρκεια*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk., or Gk.; self-sufficiency. The *h* is wrong, but perhaps intended to keep *c* hard.

abt. 1643 Autarchie or self sufficiency: *Maximes Unfolded*, 4. [N. E. D.] 1657 these have an autarky, a self sufficiency, such as godliness is never without: JOHN TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. ii. p. 507/2 (1868). 1660 now the most Quintessential *Stoicks* find an *autarkeia*...within their own souls: J. SMITH, *Sel. Disc.*, p. 130 (1673). 1677 every good and virtuous man hath or may attain a sort of *autarkeia* or self-fulness: J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 31/1 (1834). 1701 much of the observance of this precept lies in that *autarkeia*, that contentedness and satisfaction of mind with our own estate, which will surely keep us from this disordered coveting: ASP. LEIGHTON, *Ten Commandments*, Prec. x. Wks., p. 642.

**auto**, *sb.*: Sp. or Port.: *lit.* 'act'.

1. a drama (by a Spanish or Portuguese author).

1779 Autos and misterios are prohibited on the theatres of Madrid: H. SWINBURNE, *Trav. Spain*, iii. q. [N. E. D.]

2. for Sp. *auto de fé*, Port. *auto da fé* (*q. v.*).

1563 they brought the said Nicholas Burton, with...other prisoners...into the city of Seville, to a place where the said inquisitors sat in judgment, which they called the Auto, with a canvas coat; whereupon...was painted the huge figure of a devil, tormenting a soul in a flame of fire: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xii. viii. 514 (1853). bef. 1600 there were that came one hundred mile off, to see the saide *Auto* (as they call it): R. TOMSON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 451.

\***auto da fé**, Port.; **auto de fé**, Sp.: *phr.*: act of faith.

1. a public judicial 'act' or sentence of the Inquisition. See *auto* 2, quot. fr. Foxe. *Rare*.

1723 There will be an Auto da Fé in the Church of the Monastery of St. Dominick [in Lisbon]: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 62071. [N. E. D.]

2. a day of public execution of a sentence of the Inquisition.

1763 Wilkes has been shot...instead of being burnt at an *auto da fé*, as the Bishop of Gloucester intended: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 134 (1857).



**1804** who seemed piously to deplore their own inability to refute his heresies in the flames of an *auto da fe*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 383. **1817** My case was supposed to comprise all the crimes which could, and several which could not, be committed; and little less than *auto da fe* was anticipated as the result: *Byron, Wks.*, Vol. xv. p. 126 note (1833). **1818** Familiars and inquisitors for ministers of state, and *auto da fe*s for national festivals: *LADY MORGAN, Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 87 (1819). **1828** Then comes the bigotry—the stake—the *auto da fe* of scandal: *LORD LYTTON, Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 61 (1859). **1829** Some...were again received into the Christian fold...condemned to heavy penance; others were burnt at *auto da fe*: *W. IRVING, Cong. of Granada*, ch. lxvii. p. 373. **1837** those romances on which the curate and barber of Don Quixote's village performed so cruel an *auto da fe*: *MACAULAY, Essays*, p. 414 (1877). **1850** Shall we take him to the publisher's, or make an *auto da fe* of him? *THACKERAY, Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 28 (1879). **1888** Nor can it be questioned that *autos da fe* were spectacles highly popular in Spain: *Athenæum*, Aug. 4, p. 1543.

\***autochthōn**, *pl. autochthones*, -ons, *sb.*: Gk. *αὐτόχθων*, *pl. αὐτόχθονες*, = 'sprung from the land (*χθών*) itself' (*αὐτο*), 'of original native stock'.

1. *lit.* born or made from the soil itself. *Rare*.

**1579** the first inhabitants which occupied the country of ATTICA, the which were called AUTOCHTHONES: *NORTH, Tr. Plutarch*, p. 2 (1612). **1625** Of which Nations the first, for their Antiquity, vaunted of themselves that they were *αὐτόχθονες*, and the second, *εσποῖκνοι*, as if they had been bred immediately of the Earth, or borne before the Moone: *PURCHAS, Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 107. **1630** And as the Arcadian, and Attiques in Greece for their immemorial antiquity, are said to vaunt of themselves, that the one are *Προσέλκνοι* [*sic*] before the Moon; the other *αὐτόχθονες* issued of the earth: *HOWELL, Epist. Hor. El.*, Vol. II. bk. p. 364 (1678). **1648** So did the Athenians term themselves *αὐτόχθονες* or *Aborigines*, and in testimony thereof did wear a golden Insect on their Heads...There was therefore never any *Autochthon*, or Man arising from the Earth, but Adam: *SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 228 (1686).

2. (mostly *pl.*) aborigines, original or earliest known inhabitants.

**1590** for there is no mention made that they came out of any other country, but they were called *Autochthones*, borne of themselves in the lande of Attica: *L. LLOYD, Consent of Time*, p. 325. **1667** Mizraim, the founder of the Egyptians...who vainly boasted that they were *αὐτόχθονες*, as ancient as their land: *JOHN TRAPP, Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 596/2 (1668).

**autocrator**, *αὐτοκράτωρ*, *sb.*: Gk.: *lit.* 'self-master', an absolute ruler, *esp.* the Emperor of Russia.

**1662** he was *Αὐτοκράτωρ* a mighty monarch, an absolute emperor: *JOHN TRAPP, Com.*, Vol. II. p. 2/2 (1867). **1793—6** The emperor, or autocrator of Russia, (the present empress styles herself autocratrix) is absolute: *J. MORSE, Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 88. **1810** The general-autocrator, Chares, was allied with the fleet and mercenary army: *W. MITFORD, Greece*, Vol. VIII. ch. xxxix. p. 200 (1818).

**autocratrice**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. *autocratrix*, fem. of *autocrator*.

**1767** I do not think that the Autocratrice of all the Russias will be trifled with by the Sarmatians: *LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters*, Vol. II. No. 187, p. 522 (1774).

**autocratrix**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fem. fr. Gk. *αὐτοκράτωρ*: female absolute ruler, title adopted by Catherine II. Empress (in her own right) of Russia.

**1762** Autocratrix of all the Russias: *Gent. Mag.*, 382. [N. E. D.] **1793—6** [See *autocrator*]. **1819** This project the Autocratrix of all the Russias failed not to resume: *T. HOPE, Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 232 (1820). **1841** Catherine II., by the grace of God, Empress and Autocratrix of all the Russias: *CRAIK and MACFARLANE, Pict. Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 21 note.

**αὐτοδίδακτος**, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Gk.: self-taught. Anglicised in 18 c. as *autodidact*.

**1622** Others...are *αὐτοδίδακτοι*, and haue no other helpe saue God: *PEACHAM, Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 37.

\***autographon**, -phum, *pl.* -pha, Gk. *αὐτογράφων*, *neut. adj.* used as *sb.*: 'self-written', *i.e.* something written by an author's own hand. Anglicised as *autograph* with modification of meaning (19 c.) to a specimen of a person's own handwriting or signature.

**1659** The autographa of the sacred Penmen: *BP. WALTON, Consid. Considered*, 61. [N. E. D.] bef. **1733** Memoirs...one particularly, of which he bath the *Autographon* by him: *R. NORTH, Examen*, p. xiv. (1740).

\***Autolyceus**: Gk. *Mythol.*: son of Hermes (Mercury), celebrated for his skill as a thief; also, a character in *Shakespeare's Wint. Tale*, described in the *dram. pers.* as 'a rogue'.

[**1611** My father named me Autolyceus; who being, as I am, littered under Mercury, was likewise a snapper-up of unconsidered trifles: *SHAKS., Wint. Tale*, iv. 3, 24.] **1882** He was a kind of reputable Autolyceus, picking up the unconsidered trifles which gradually make a career: *H. MERIVALE, Fauscit of Balliol*, II. p. 15.

\***automaton**, *pl. automata*, -atons, *sb.*: Gk. *αὐτόματον*, *neut. of adj. αὐτόματος*, 'acting spontaneously'.

1. a piece of mechanism designed and manufactured by man, by which spontaneous movement is imitated. Perhaps *Jonson* wrote *Automat*.

**1611** But I beleeeve it was done by a vice which the Grecians call *αὐτόματον*: *T. CORVAT, Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1776). **1625** It is an *Automa*, runnes under water: *B. JONSON, Stap. of News*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 40 (1631). **1645** At the top of this turret, another automaton strikes the quarters: *EVELYN, Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 205 (1872). **1673** Several automata and clocks of divers fashions: *J. RAY, Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. **1684** our Senses are not only struck by Bodies so, as the Eyes of a Statue or an Automaton, but that we feel their impression: *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 150. bef. **1733** Demonstrations of curious Automata...showing their small Wheels, Arbors, and Pinions: *R. NORTH, Examen*, III. vii. 32, p. 525 (1740). **1822** The celebrated Jaques Droz, whose automats were admired all over Europe: *L. SIMOND, Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 381.

2. something which is self-moving or self-acting, a natural organism or a living being regarded as acting mechanically or involuntarily.

**1652** like so many automata, they were the principles of their own being and motion: *N. CULVERWEL, Light of Nature*, ch. iii. p. 16. **1691** But if it be material, and consequently the whole Animal but a meer Machine or Automaton, as I can hardly admit, then must we have recourse to a *Plastick Nature*: *J. RAY, Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 58 (1701). **1705** those little automata, or self-moving things: *J. HOWE, Wks.*, p. 312/1 (1834). **1741** we took a huge liking to this Automaton (a dog), when we were told of his useful Qualifications: *J. OZELL, Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 102. **1777** so false and pitiful a system of philosophy as the automata of Descartes: *LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1777). **1780** make every particle of matter a machine or automaton: *T. REID, Corresp.*, Wks., p. 59/2 (1846).

2 a. a human being whose conduct suggests the idea of a machine, rather than of a being possessed of will and reason.

**1785** An agreeable reverie...never fails to animate these automats: *Engl. Rev.*, Vol. VI. p. 96. **1818** it was in the bosoms of these American automata: *LADY MORGAN, Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). **1844** Have these automata, indeed, souls? *LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 228 (1881).

\***autrefois** *acquit*, *phr.*: Legal Anglo-Fr.: 'formerly acquitted', name of a plea.

**1760** The Acquittal thereupon is not such a legal and perfect Acquittal of the Crime charged, as will intitle the Party to plead *autrefois acquit*, in Case he be afterwards regularly prosecuted for the same Crime: *GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 200. **1833** No plea of *autrefois acquit* is received: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 145. **1861** In any plea of *autrefois* convict or *autrefois* acquit it shall be sufficient for any defendant to state that he has been lawfully convicted or acquitted: *Stat. 14 & 15 Vic.*, c. 100, § 28.

**aux**, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. *à* (*q. v.*) combined with the *pl. article* (*les*, uncombined) takes: 'to the', 'on the', 'at the', 'for the', 'according to the', 'with the'.

**1860** a brace of partridges *aux truffes* [with truffles] and a magnificent mayonnaise: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/1.

**auxèsis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *αὔξησης*, 'increase': amplification; *Rhet.*: exaggeration, a gradual addition to the impressiveness of a statement.

**1577** By this figure, auxesis, the orator doth make a low dwarf a tall fellow...of pebble stones, pearls; and of thistles, mighty oaks: *H. PEACHAM, Gard. Eloq.*, N. iiii. [T.] **1589** *Auxesis*, or the Avancer...we go still mounting by degrees and encreasing our speech with wordes or with sentences of more weight one then another: *PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 226 (1866). **1681** And so he makes an *auxesis* of it, a further lightening of his love, that he not only chose us to be holy, but also predestinated us unto adoption and glory: *TH. GOODWIN, Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1. p. 87 (1861). **1721** BAILEY.

**ava**, *sb.*: name of a tree, native in the Sandwich Islands, the leaves of which yield a rank, intoxicating spirit; also, the liquor itself, and *gen.* ardent spirits.

**1797** *AVA*, a plant so called by the inhabitants of Otaheite, in the South-Sea, from the leaves of which they express an intoxicating juice: *Encyc. Brit.* **1813** In Captain Dixon's Voyage...frequent mention is made of the intoxicating and injurious effect of a root called *Ava*...in some of the South Sea Islands: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XXIX. p. 108. **1845** the stream was shaded by the dark green knotted stem of the *Ava*,—so famous in former days for its powerful intoxicating effects: *C. DARWIN, Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 410.

**avadavat**: Anglo-Ind. See **amadavat**.

\***avalanche**, *sb.*: Swiss-Fr. for *avalance*, 'descent'. See also **valanche**.

1. a loosened mass of snow (and ice) descending swiftly down a mountain side, and often carrying with it stones, branches, &c.

**1788** The Avalanches stun the thunder: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 146/2. **1813** But they are exposed to great danger from the descent of *avalanches*, or the sudden sliding down of whole fields of snow: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 166. **1816** Till white and thundering down they go, | Like the avalanche's snow | On the Alpine fives below: *BYRON, Siege of Cor.*, xxiv. Wks., Vol. x. p. 136 (1832). **1822** the cup of smoking *café au lait* stood still in their hand, while waiting in



breathless suspense for the next avalanche: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 237. 1853 the creation of an iceberg by debacle or avalanche: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. viii. p. 57.

2. *metaph.* and in extended sense, any mass that makes a disastrous descent, a moving mass of white color.

? 1796 I would overwhelm you with an Avalanche of Puns and Conundrums loosened...from the Alps of my Imagination: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 18 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1822 A dust avalanche destroyed one of these cottages last winter: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 291. 1886 The bulwarks were lined with the bales, so that she looked like a white avalanche gliding down the river: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 13, p. 628/2.

**avania, avar(r)ia** (18 c.), **avenia** (17 c.), *sb.*: It. or Port.: an impost levied by a Turkish official, an extortionate (Turkish) exaction. Hence the adj. **avanious** = 'extortionate', in reference to Turks.

1599 For *Avania* of the *Cady at Birrha*, med[lines] 200: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 276. 1612 They also oftentimes make *Avenias* of them, that is false accusations: In *Purchas Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1344. 1616 presently exclaiming as if beaten by the other, complained to the *Sansacke*: for which *Avania* they were compelled to part with eight hundred dollars: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 159 (1632). 1703 Their perpetual extortion and *Avaria's*: MAUNDRELL, *Journ. Jerus.*, 93 (1721). [N. E. D.] 1738 *Avaria*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*. 1742 Upon the making up of the great *avania*, I think it was that for recovery of the capitulations, a vast sum was to be raised, as his Relation shews: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 422 (1826). 1819 Such was their dread of Marco's hostility and power, that, whenever he made a trip to Constantinople, the whole nobility took to their beds, in expectation of some new *avania*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 249 (1820). 1839 Here the Turkish government...exacts no *avania*, levies no tax: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 82. 1687 Their extravagant Exactions, and *Avanious Practices*: RYCAUT, *Hist. Turks*, II. 251. [N. E. D.]

[Properly *avania* and *avaria* are quite distinct, the latter (=Fr. *averie*) meaning 'damage to ship or cargo at sea' (Eng. *average*): Dozy thinks *avaria* is from Arab., but Devic and Prof. Robertson Smith doubt this. *Avania*, on the contrary, is undoubtedly Eastern, fr. Late Gk. ἀβανία, = 'delation', which Langlès thinks is fr. Pers. āwān, = 'a decree of a tribunal' (Langlès, Tr. *Sir J. Chardin's Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 18).]

**avant propos, phr.**: Fr.: preliminary matter, the discourse which comes first.

1742 But I am not at all concerned lest frequent eulogies (which, by way of *avant propos*, I must here declare will advance themselves) should make me appear as partial to my subject: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xiv. (1826).

**avant-courier, sb.**: Eng., often supposed to be Fr. It should, if Fr., be *avant-coureur*, which was Anglicised as *vantcurrer* (1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plut.*, p. 111, Ed. 1612), *vant-courriers*, *avantcourriours* (1600—1603 HOLLAND), *avaunt-courier* (1605 SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iii. 2, 5), *Avant Currors* (bef. 1658 CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 494, Ed. 1687). Instances of the erroneous treatment as French are not given, as it is uncertain if the authors are responsible in the instances at hand.

1670 The *Avant Coureurs* of the Duke of Mayenne's Army: COTTON, *Espenon*, I. iii. 110. [N. E. D.]

**\*avant-garde, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr.: the advanced guard of a military force, the front part or van of an army. Anglicised 15 c.—19 c. The lopped modern form *vanguard* appears as *vauntgarde* (bef. 1579 T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of France*, Bk. x. p. 255), *vanigard* (1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plut.*, p. 411, Ed. 1612).

1485 I shall not passe thys *avauntgarde* tyl I haue conquered hym: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 58 (1881). 1691 The *avantgard* to observe with what pace the middle battell marcheth: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 251. 1600 hee marched before the *avauntgard* to discover the coasts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1009. 1644 divers of the *avant guard* of horse carrying lances: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1872). 1813 The grand *avant-guard* to that most delicate and useful organ the eye: PETTIGREW, *Mem. of Dr. Lettson*, Vol. III. p. 351 (1877). 1855 Mohammed, who was still acting as *avant-guard*, had been for some time out of sight: J. L. PORTER, *Five Years in Damascus*, p. 60 (1879).

**avant-goût, sb.**: Fr.: fore-taste, whet to the appetite before a repast.

1829 A slight *avant-gout* might only have heightened the relish of the public for the feast: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 149.

**avantmur(o), sb.**: Fr. *avantmur*: outer wall (in Fortification).

1530 *Auantmur* of a towne, *avantmure*: PALSGR.

**avast (±), interj.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *abasto*, = 'enough' (Oudin): hold!, stop!, enough!.

1762 Captain Crowe called out, 'Avast, avast!': SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 7 (1877).

S. D.

**\*avatar** (= ±), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *ava-tāra*=(lit.) 'down-passing', 'descent (of a deity)', 'incarnation': (a) *Brahminical Mythol.*, an appearance on earth of a divine being, the character or phase in which the appearance is made; hence, (b) *metaph.* a manifestation in bodily form of an idea or principle, an emanation, an appearance (of a person) in a new character. Poets give the pron. ± = 2.

a. 1784 The ten *Avatars* or descents of the deity, in his capacity of Preserver: SIR W. JONES, in *Asiat. Res.*, I. 234. [Yule] 1809 In other countries missionaries have had to create terms for these mysteries; but here they have the *Trimourtee* and the *Avatar* ready: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 215. 1812 The *Avatars* of Vishnu, by which are meant his descents upon earth, are usually counted ten: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 49. [Yule] 1883 That gem-ringed battle discus which he whirled | Cometh again to Krishna in his hand | For *avatars* to be: EDW. ARNOLD, *Indian Idylls*, 250.

b. 1821 The Irish *Avatar* [= the visit of George IV. to Ireland]: BYRON, *Title*. 1827 and considering their pitch of extravagant ferocity, there was little chance of their losing it, unless an *Avatar* of their Evil Spirit had brought Satan himself to dispute the point in person: SCOTT, *Napoleon*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 107. 1873 all which cannot blind us to the fact that the Master is merely another *avatar* of Dr. Holmes himself: *Sat. Rev.*, Dec. 14, p. 768. [Yule] 1888 There are things in history as important as the rare *avatars* of heroism: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 6, p. 443/1.

**\*avè, interj. and sb.**: Lat.: 2nd pers. sing. imperat. = 'be well', 'fare well'.

I. *interj.*: hail!, welcome!; farewell!.

1377 Aue raby, quod pat ribaude...And kiste hym: LANGLE, *P. Pl.*, B. XVI. 151. [N. E. D.] 1594 the king...Sits sadly dumping, aiming Caesar's death, | Yet crying "Ave" to his majesty: GREENE, *Orl. Fur.*, p. 94/2 (1861).

II. *sb.*: 1. an exclamation of welcome.

1603 Their loud applause and Aves vehement: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, I. 1. 71. 1634 And for her Ave her sacrifice is bettered with...Jewels her kindred throw upon her: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, 191. [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 2. short for *Ave Maria* (q.v.).

abt. 1230 Wendeſ ou to vre Leafdi onlicnesse, & cneoleſ mid fif aues: *Ancr. R.*, 18. [N. E. D.] abt. 1375 and pat hit so may be | eke to pater and aue: *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* (Brit. Mus. *Royal MS.* 17 B. 27/11), 60, Simmons' Text B. p. 6 (1879). 1405 a Pater-noster and a aue: *York Bidding Prayer*, ib., p. 69. bef. 1529 And woteth neuer what they rede, | Paternoster, Ave, nor Crede: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 237, Wks., Vol. I. p. 220 (1843). 1684 shall saie vye *Pater noster*, fuee *Aues*, and one *Crede*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 234. 1619 and what Papist doth not...really more addict himself to the blessed Virgin, then our blessed Lord...more *Aues* then *Pater-nosters*, more *Fasts*, *Feasts*...to that name, then the Name of Christ: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 700. 1828 not failing to cross himself and say an *ave*, as he trode the consecrated ground: SCOTT, *Fair M.d. of Perth*, ch. iv. p. 53 (1886). 1840 I will order...thirty *Paters* and thirty *Aves*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 46 (1879).

II. *sb.*: 2 a. in combination, *Ave-bell*, the bell that rang at the hours for saying the *Ave Maria*.

1635 Dayly after three toulings of the Ave Bell: PAGITT, *Christianogr.*, III. 88 (1636). [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 2 b. the time of ringing of the *Ave-bell*.

1463 The seid chymes to goo also at the aues: *Bury Wills*, 29 (1850). [N. E. D.]

II. *sb.*: 2 c. a bead on a rosary answering to the recitation of an *Ave Maria*.

1463 A peyre bedys of sylvir w<sup>4</sup> x. aueses and ij. patern[osters] of sylvir and gilt: *Bury Wills*, 42 (1850). [N. E. D.]

**Avè Caesar, phr.**: Lat.: 'hail Caesar!'

1580 a Crow may cry *Aue Caesar* without any rebuke: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 256 (1868).

**\*Avè Caesar, moritūri te salūtāmus, phr.**: Lat.: 'Hail, Caesar, we (who are) about to die salute thee!', the salutation of Roman gladiators to the Emperor before their deadly combats.

**\*Avè Maria, phr.**: Lat., also pronounced as if Italian, with the *è* shortened. Anglicised as *Ave Mary*.

1. an invocation of the Virgin Mary, 'Hail Mary!'

1827 Ave Maria! blessed Maid! | Lily of Eden's fragrant shade: KEBLE, *Christ. Year, Hymn for Annunc.*

2. the salutation of the angel to the Virgin, *Luke*, I. 28, with part of verse 42 added, used as a form of devotion, to which a prayer to the Virgin was appended in the 16 c.

abt. 1230 Siggeſ Pater Noster & Ave Maria bo biuoren & efter: *Ancr. R.*, 22. abt. 1380 Dis is pe aue maria: WYCLIF, *Ave Maria*, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 204 (1880). abt. 1386 As hym was taught to knele adoun and seye | His Aue Marie as he goth by the weye: CHAUCER, *Prioresse's Tale*, C. T., 13438. abt. 1400 And in maner as wee seyn oure Pater Noster and oure Ave Maria, cownting the Pater Nosters, right so this Kyng seythe the every day devoutly 300 Preyeres to his God: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xviii. p. 197 (1839). 1430—40 pye Aue maria and pi crede: *Boke of Curtyase*, II. 147, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868). 1493 in the ende of the Aue maria saye these wordes: CAXTON, *Festynall*, fol. 139. bef. 1492 worshyppe

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our lady with an Ave maria: — *St. Katherin*, sig. a. liij <sup>ro</sup>/2. abt. 1500 A pater noster & Ave mary | Sey for pe saulys pat in peyne ly: *Ashmol. MS.* 61, 29, in *Bibles Bk.*, p. 19 (Furnivall, 1868). 1599 The Lords Prayer, the Ave Maria, and the Ten Commandments: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 95 (1854). 1593 But all his mind is bent to holiness, | To number Ave-Maries on his beads: SHAKS., *11 Hen. VI.*, i. 3, 59. 1616 Your holy reliques, beads, & crucifixes, | Your masses, Ave Marias, images, | Dirges, & such like idle fantasies: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, i. 335, p. 13 (1871). 1629 Upon them [the holy Stayres] none dare goe but in that manner, saying so many Ave-Maries and Paternosters...and to kissee the nailes of steele: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 828 (1884). 1688 If your beads you can tell, and say Ave Mary well: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I, p. 264 (1860). 1880 He goes off into Ave Marias just when his friends are waiting for him: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, 99.

2 a. used as a measure of time, and to denote the hour at which the Ave Maria was said.

1558 lette it reate the space of an Ave Maria: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I, fol. 112 <sup>ro</sup>. 1604 the space of an Ave Maria: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 155 (1880). 1625 they began to giue the Communion in all three Porches of the Church, and it continued untill the Ave Maria: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. II, Bk. VII, p. 1060. 1837 The bell of the village church was tolling the Ave Maria: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 181.

2 b. name of a small bead on a rosary, and hence, of a kind of pearl.

1604 Some [pearls] they call Ave Marias, being like the small graines of beads: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, p. 226 (1880).

2 c. attrib.

1617 in the euenng about Ave Marie time: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, p. 159. 1623 the Ave Mary bel rings: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, xxxi, p. 110 (1645). 1642 I could never hear the Ave-Mary Bell without an elevation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § III, Wks., Vol. II, p. 321 (1852).

avenage, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *avénage*: payment in oats of the claims of a feudal superior.

1594 Barstable...yeeldeth greate store of ottes...whence her Mat<sup>tie</sup> hath greate store of prouision of auenage: NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Essex, 9 (1840). [N. E. D.]

avengement, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *avengement*: act of retribution, execution of vengeance.

1494 in auengement of his sayd lordes deth: FAYAN, ch. cl. [R.] 1590 For of his hands he had no government, | Ne car'd for blood in his avengement: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I, iv, 34. 1649 to impute the death of Hotham to God's avengement of his repulse at Hull: MILTON, *Iconoclastes*. [C. E. D.]

avenir, sb.: Fr.: future, hopes, prospects.

1849 Your queen is young; she has an avenir: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV, ch. III, p. 263 (1880).

\*aventurier, fem. -ière, sb.: Fr.: adventurer, fem. adventuress.

1750 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of fine-dressed and fine-spoken chevaliers d'industrie and aventuriers, which swarm at Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 2, p. 4 (1774). 1758 she must be a kind of aventuriere, to engage so easily in such an adventure, with a man whom she had not known above a week: *ib.*, No. 108, p. 417.

\*avenue (∟ = ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *avenue*. The form *ad-venue* is refashioned after the Lat. *advenire*, = 'to approach', whence Fr. *avenue* comes.

1. an approach, passage, pass; also *metaph.*

1600 the avenues of the Alps which were closed with the winter snow: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII, p. 665. — strengthening their wards and quarters, with a good Corps de guard against all Advenues: *ib.*, Bk. v, p. 207. 1632 he hath blockt vp all the Avenues or passages to this Citie: *Contin. of our Forraigne Avisaes*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 1. 1693 His nose and mouth, the avenues of breath: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 19 (Bohn, 1854). 1712 the unguarded Avenues of the Mind: *Spectator*, No. 399, June 7, p. 580/1 (Morley). — bef. 1733 Ignoramus had dammed up the Avenues to it [Law] for diverse Years: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III, viii, 81, p. 646 (1740).

2. the act of approaching. *Obs.*

1639 The first heate you raise by your avenues and addresses will coole: SALTmarsh, *Pract. Police*, 23. [N. E. D.]

3. the main approach to a residence standing in grounds, esp. when bordered by trees; hence, any roadway between rows of trees; a double row of trees.

1645 It is a lofty edifice, with a beautiful avenue of trees: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 175 (1872). 1684 The avenues to it are very pleasant, being as it were Alleys of great Trees, which are called *Tchinar*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I, Bk. I, p. 24. 1724—9 a vast number of Rows of Trees, planted in curious Order for Avenues and Vista, all leading up to the Spot of Ground where the old House stood: DE FOE, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, Vol. I, p. 118 (1753). 1784 COWPER, *Task*, I, Poems, Vol. II, p. 14 (1808). 1814 half-hidden by the trees of the avenue: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 93. 1815 They followed each other to a broad avenue of limes: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III, ch. vi, p. 321 (1833). 1840 If, on the contrary, they can manage to descry it, and proceeding some five or six furlongs through the avenue, will ring at the Lodge-gate...they will be received with a hearty old English welcome: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, Pref. to 1st Ed., p. v. (1865).

4. a wide handsome street; a grandiose term for a street, such as 'Shaftesbury Avenue', London.

Averni, facilis descensus: Lat. See *facilis d. A.*

\*Avernus: Lat.: Lake Avernus (Lago Averno) in Campania, lake in a deep valley whose pestiferous exhalations killed the birds that flew over it; hence, *metaph.* of anything regarded as an abyss, into which objects are drawn. Lat. Mythology placed the entrance to the infernal regions near it; hence, it signifies the infernal regions, and the adj. Avernus = 'infernal', 'hellish'.

1590 Ye Furies, that can mask invisible, | Dive to the bottom of Avernus pool: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iv, 4 (1592), p. 29/1 (1858). 1819 And noxious vapours from Avernus risen, | Such as all they must breathe who are debased | By servitude: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. XI, p. 287 (1832). 1849 Their stomachs resemble Avernus, so easily and rapidly does everything descend into them: *Sketches of Cantabs*, p. 146. 1855 filling up the intervals by a perpetual descent of microscopic animalcules, whirled into that lovely avernus, its mouth, by the currents of the delicate cilia which clothe every tentacle: C. KINGSLEY, *Glaucois*, p. 90. — because he dared to make a collection (at this moment, we believe, in some unknown abyss of that great Avernus, the British Museum) of fossil shells: *ib.*, p. 7.

aveugle, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *aveugler*: to blind, to hood-wink. Refashioned as *inveigle*.

1543 Whom they aveugled so with fayre words and sayings: In *Calend. St. Papers*, ix, 287. [N. E. D.]

avigato: Sp. See *avocado*.

\*aviso, sb.: Sp. See *aviso*.

1. information, advice, notification.

1622 for forren avisos, they write that Mansfelt bath bin beaten out of Germany: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, v, p. 55 (1645). 1632 some other particular passages as they are come to our hand, you shall partake of in the next Aviso: *Contin. of our Forraigne Avisaes*, No. 46, Sept. 22, p. 81. 1634 But hither, and this vault shall furnish thee | With more avisos's then thy costly spyas: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II, p. 102 (1870).

2. an advice-boat, dispatch-boat.

1600 a barke of Auiso...another pinnesse of Auiso: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 868. 1714 An Aviso or Pacquet-Boat: *Lett.*, in C. King's *Brit. Merch.*, III, 225 (1721). [N. E. D.]

\*avizandum, avisandum, *gerund.* used as *sb.* of Mod. Lat. *avizare*, = 'to consider': 'consideration' of a case when a judge takes time to consider before delivering judgment. A common term of Scotch Law, generally in the phrase "take it ad avizandum".

1860 "To hear is to obey", said Hawkesley; "that is to say, we'll take it ad [into] avizandum": *Once a Week*, Dec. 22, p. 702/1.

avocado, sb.: Sp. *avocado*: *lit.* 'advocate', substituted for *aguacate*, fr. Aztec *ahuacatl*, also called in Eng. *avigato*-pear and *alligator*-pear. A large pear-shaped fruit, the fruit of an American and W. Indian tree (*Persea gratissima*, Nat. Order *Lauraceae*). The form *alvacata* may be fr. an earlier Sp. rendering of the native name, and perhaps accounts for the English corruption *alligator*.

1600 There are many kinde of fruits of the countrey...as plantans, sapotes...alvacatas, tunas, mamios, limons: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 464. 1697 The Avogato Pear-tree is as big as most Pear-trees...the Fruit as big as a large Lemon: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, I, 203 (1729). [N. E. D.] 1769 The avigato pear tree is between 30 and 40 feet in height: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 38.

\*avocat, sb.: Fr.: barrister, advocate, pleader, counsel.

1644 both our avocats pleaded before the Lieutenant Civil: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 78 (1872). 1763 He recommended an *avocat* of his acquaintance to draw up the *memoire*, and introduced him accordingly: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II, Wks., Vol. v, p. 258 (1817). 1882 M. Lachaud, unlike most successful *avocats*, never played any part in politics, even under the Empire, with which he warmly sympathised: *Standard*, Dec. 11, p. 5.

avogadore: It. See *avvogadore*.

avoira, awara, sb.: S. Amer.: name of a species of palm which grows in S. America, *Desmoncus macranthus*; also the fruit of this palm.

1796 I was particularly struck with the shaddock and awara...The awara, or avoira...grows upon a species of palm-tree: STEDMAN, *Surinam*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 22. 1820 The *avoira* is common in Surinam. It is a fruit about the size of an Orleans plum, and of a deep orange colour, nearly approaching to red. This fruit grows upon a species of palm-tree: REV. W. BINGLEY, *Trav. S. Amer.*, p. 88.

\*avoirdupois, sometimes supposed to be Fr., is a corrupt 17 c. refashioning of the Eng. *averdepois* from the Old Fr. *avoirdupois*, introduced and Anglicised in the 14 c. or before, at first meaning 'merchandise of weight', i.e. sold by weight.



\***avoué**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'attorney', 'solicitor'; a doublet of **avocat** (*q.v.*).

1828 I should suppose him some retired *avoué*, or a judge perhaps: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 68.

**avoyer**, *sb.*: Fr. perhaps fr. It. *avvogadore*: formerly the title of the chief magistrate of some Swiss Cantons.

1586 as if the chiefs men in Bern should chuse an Avoyer: T. B., *Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 725. — In some places they have Aduoyers, or Bourg-masters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germany: *ib.*, p. 624. 1704 The chief of the state are the two avoyers...the reigning avoyer, or the avoyer of the commonwealth: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 521 (Bohn, 1854).

\***avviso**: It. See **aviso**.

\***avvocato**, -*ado*, *sb.*: It.: advocate, counsel, barrister.

1887 You are an *avvocato*, I understand...You've mistaken your profession: E. LYALL, *Knight-Errant*, Vol. I. p. 64.

**avvocato del diavolo**, *phr.*: It.: 'devil's advocate'. See **advocatus diaboli**.

1887 He is throughout too ready to put the worst construction on Darwin's acts, and carries his function of *avvocato del diavolo* a little too far: *Athenæum*, Jan. 22, p. 132/1.

**avvogadore**, *sb.*: It.: in Venice, one of the three State conductors of criminal prosecutions; a procurator fiscal.

1549 Two...*Casi*, or one of them with one of the *Avogadori*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77 v<sup>o</sup> (1561). 1673 none can afterwards be admitted to enter, except he be a Counsellor, an *Avvogador*, one of the heads or chiefs of the Council of ten: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 159. 1820 as the *Avogadori* did, | Who sent up my appeal unto the Forty | To try him by his peers, his own tribunal: BYRON, *Doge of Ven.*, l. 2, *Wks.*, Vol. XII. p. 69 (1832).

**awali(m)**: Arab. See **almah**.

**awm**: Du. See **ohm**<sup>1</sup>.

**axilla**, *sb.*: Lat., dim. of *āla* (*q.v.*): (a) armpit; (b) *Bot.*, *axil*, *ala*.

a. 1803 In an aneurism of the axilla, the surgeon, &c.: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. X. p. 157. 1831 The axilla is the angle or cavity that lies beneath the junction of the arm with the shoulder: R. KNOX, *Tr. Cloquet's Anat.*, 309. b. 1830 LINDLEY, *Introduct. to Bot.*, p. 112 (1839).

**axiom** (ἄξιωμα), **axiome**, Eng. fr. Fr. *axiome*; **axiōma**, Lat. fr. Gk. ἀξιωμα, 'that which seems obviously right or true': *sb.*: that which is assumed as the basis of demonstration, that which is generally agreed to be evident without proof. Sometimes it is assumed that Logical and Mathematical axioms are necessary truths.

I. a general principle, a maxim, a fundamental law of any science (as an axiom of Euclid in Geometry).

1579 The *Axiomata* of Aristotle: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 100 (1868). 1595 And sober Axioms of Philosophy: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 61 (1871). 1599 an *Axiome* in natural philosophy: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 5, *Wks.*, p. 165 (1616). bef. 1600 Axioms, or principles more general, are such as this, that the greater good is to be chosen before the lesser: HOOKER, [J.] 1604 the verie chiefe grounds and principall *Axiomes* of the Art Martiall: T. DIGGES, *Fourse Paradv.*, II. p. 43. 1652 principles, axioms, maxims, theorems: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 109. 1675 I will...glance at their *Dogmata*, the Divine Axioms they delivered: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 24. 1678 that famous *Axiom*, so much talked of amongst the Ancients, De Nihilō Nihil, in Nihilum Nil posse reverti: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 30.

2. an *axioma medium*, in the Baconian philosophy, a generalisation from experience.

1625 a Number of subtile and intricate *Axiomes*, and *Theorems*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxviii. p. 345 (1871). bef. 1627 Wee haue Three that *Drawe* the *Experiments* of the *Former Fourse* into *Titles*, and *Tables*, to giue the better light, for the drawing of *Observations* and *Axiomes* out of them: — *New Atlantis*, p. 44. 1843 The principles of Ethology are properly the middle principles, the *axiomata media* (as Bacon would have said) of the science of mind...Bacon has judiciously observed that the *axiomata media* of every science principally constitute its value: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 447 (1856).

3. a proposition (which the propounder deems fit to be stated).

1603 he hath written nothing of Syllogismes, of Axiomes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1265. 1666 In doing this, he advances certain *Axioms*, and Conclusions: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 308.

\***axis**, *pl.* **axes**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *axis*, *pl.* *axēs*, = 'axle', 'axle-tree', 'axis of the earth', 'the north pole', 'pin of a hinge': also **axe**, fr. Fr. *axe*.

I. axis of revolution, central line about which revolution or rotation is made, or is supposed to be made.

I. 1. axle of a wheel.

bef. 1619 The weightines of the wheele doth settle it vpon his Axis: FOTHERBY, *Athens.*, II. xi. § 1. [N. E. D.] 1725 the Axis of a Cutlers Grind-Stone: BRADLEY, *Fam. Dict.*, s.v. Windmill.

I. 1 a. the axle of a wheel and axle (*axis in peritrochio*), one of the mechanical powers.

1673 This Chain is...put over a large *Axis* deeply furrowed, from which it hangs down into a Well of Water: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 5.

I. 1 b. *metaph.* the pivot or hinge on which a matter turns; also, the main prop or support of anything.

1646 the *Atlas* or main *Axis* which supported this opinion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 73. 1660 The axis of the revolt was the religious question: MOTLEY, *Netherl.*, I. v. 169 (1868). [N. E. D.]

I. 1 c. a process of the second cervical vertebra, upon which the head turns.

I. 2. the imaginary straight line about which a body revolves or rotates, the imaginary straight line between the poles of a heavenly body; also the earth's axis produced, about which the heavens seem to revolve.

1398 poo sterres wyndep and turnep rounde aboute pat lyne, pat is calde Axis: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, VIII. xxxv. 1640 Th' Diameter of that nocturnal Roll | was the right Axis of this opaque sphere: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 325 (1647). 1646 the North and Southern Pole, are the invariable terms of that Axis whereon the Heavens do move: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 252 (1686). 1646 *Jupiter* might then be said to turn upon his *Axe*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 3. 1712 a *Sun* moving on its own Axis: *Spectator*, No. 472, Sept. 4, p. 675 (Mortley). 1856 as if the axis of his eyes were united to his backbone, and only moved with the trunk: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vi. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 46 (Bohn, 1866).

I. 2 a. the imaginary straight line by the revolution of a plane figure about which solids are generated (hypothetically), whose sections at right angles to this line are circles through the centre of which the line passes, as a cone, a cylinder, a sphere.

1570 The axe of a Sphere is that right line which abideth fixed, about which the semicircle was moued: BILLINGSLEY, *Eucl.*, Bk. XI. Def. 13, fol. 316 v<sup>o</sup>. 1571 the Axis or Altitude of the Cone: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, III. iii. Q ij b. [N. E. D.] 1579 the Axis of the Peece: — *Strat.*, p. 186. 1646 when the axis of the visive cones, diffused from the object, fall not upon the same plane: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 123 (1686). 1672 an imaginary Line, lying almost like the Axis of a Cylinder between the opposite ends: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 70.

II. axis of symmetry.

II. 1. an imaginary line about which the parts of a regular figure or a regular solid (not being a solid of revolution, see I. 2 a) lie symmetrically. In a conic section the *major axis* is the diameter which passes through the foci or focus, the *minor axis* is the diameter at right angles to the major axis, but sometimes any diameter of a curve, i.e. any straight line which bisects a system of parallel chords, is called an *axis*.

1671 The Plane of the *Axis* is a Section wherein is the *Axe* of the Chrysal, which is composed of the *Axes* of the Pyramids, and the *Axe* of the Columne: H. O., *Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 53. 1776 HUTTON, *Math. Dict.*, I. 177.

II. 2. an imaginary line marking a more or less symmetrical division of anything.

1845 The lofty mountains on the north side compose the granitic axis, or backbone of the country: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. x. p. 324. 1888 the longer axis of the city: *Academy*, Jan. 31, p. 491/2.

II. 3. *Bot.* (a) the axis of inflorescence, the central line about which the organs of inflorescence are symmetrically arranged; (b) the line of the main stem and root.

a. 1741 It opens from the point to the basis into seven or eight parts, hollow'd gutterwise, which joining with the Axis that runs through the middle of it, form so many Apartments full of Seeds: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 63.

III. *Techn.* In many sciences *axis* denotes a medial or central line, or a main line of direction: e.g. *Geol.*, *anticlinal axis*, an imaginary line on opposite sides of which strata curve or slope downward; *synclinal axis*, an imaginary line on opposite sides of which strata curve or slope upward; *Optics*, the straight line from the eye to the object of vision, a ray passing through the centre of a lens or system of lenses; *Magnetism*, an imaginary line joining a pair of magnetic poles: *Physiol.*, a main line of growth or development; *axis-cylinder*, a central substance of nervous matter in a nerve.



**axunge**, Eng. fr. Fr. *axunge*; **axungia**, Lat.: *sb.*: goose-grease, lard, fat of the kidneys.

1563 Brancursine, Axungia, Butter, Calves tallow...Ammomum: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1611 S. Nicolas knights...Had dropt their fat *axungia* to the lee: G. VADIAN, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. 15<sup>ro</sup> (1776). 1630 the pinguidity or fecundious fat of the Gooses axungia (vulgarly called grease): JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. K 4<sup>ro</sup>.

\***ayah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. ultimately fr. Port. *aia* = 'nurse', 'governess': a native (E. Indian) nurse, or lady's-maid.

1779 the iya came down and told me that her mistress wanted a candle: *Extract, in Echoes of Old Calcutta*, 225. [Yule, *Suppl.*] 1782 Eyah: *India Gazette*, Oct. 12. [Yule] 1810 The female who attends a lady while she is dressing, &c., is called an Ayah: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 337. [ib.] 1829 Her *Ayah* she chided, scolded, beat, abused: *The Bengalee*, p. 181. 1863 Her Hindoo Ayah and the English maid: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 336. 1882 bidding us all a cheery "good-night" as she retired with her *ayah* into the carriage: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 182.

**ayant**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *aidant*.

\***ayuntamiento**, *sb.*: Sp.: corporation, municipal council.

bef. 1869 Disjointed memoranda, the proceedings of *ayuntamientos* and early departmental *juntas*: BRET HARTE, *Complete Tales*, Pt. II. p. 177 (18..). 1885 Here on the platform, waiting to meet the Governor, was the whole Ayuntamiento—excepting one member, who was ill—the doctors, the old priest, and as many of the people as could be present: *Daily News*, Aug. 21, p. 5/7.

**azabra, zabra**, *sb.*: Sp.: a light coasting vessel. The form *zabra* seems to be Biscayan.

1598 Zabreas, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleet: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 607. 1600 it is needfull for this armie, that so pataches be brought from Biscay, and 20 Azabras from Castro: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 533. — Sir John Hawkins fleet was chased by fue of the king of Spaines frigats or Zabras: *ib.*, p. 584.

**azagay**: Port. See *assegai*.

\***azalea** (= *z* = *z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *azalea*, fr. Gk. *ἀζαλέα*, fem. of adj. *ἀζαλέος*, = 'dry': name of a genus of woody plants and shrubs (Nat. Order *Ericaceae*, 'heaths'), which grow in sand, and bear a profusion of large delicate flowers.

1763 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1767 hardy kinds of flowering shrubs and trees...such as...laburnums, hypericums, euonymus, dog-woods, azaleas, mezecons: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 606 (1803). 1812 There was formerly a very fine shrub of this Azalea in the garden of M. Jerome van Bevernink: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XXVIII. p. 341. 1857 a thicket of azaleas, rhododendrons, and clambering roses: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Intro., p. xl (1877).

**Azamoglan(d)s**: Turk. See *Zamoglans*.

**azimene**, *adj.*: *Astrol.* See first quotation.

1598 Of the degrees Masculine and Feminine, bright, smokie...and diminishing fortune, and of those which bring imbecillie or weaknesse to the bodye, which are called Azimenes: F. WITHER, *Tr. Dario's Astrolog.*, sig. F 4<sup>ro</sup>. — azemene: *ib.*, sig. M 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1721 AZIMEN DEGREES...are certain Degrees in the Zodiack: BAILEY. 1819 J. WILSON, *Dict. Astrol.*

[From Arab. *samāna*, = 'a chronic disease or languor'. Alchabitius in the version of Jo. Hispalensis (Venice, 1482, fol. d6) says "Sexta domus est pars infirmitatis azemena id est debilitatis alicuius membrorum" (Prof. Robertson Smith).]

**aziola**: ?dialectic It. See *assiuolo*.

**Azoara**: Arab. See *Assora*.

**azogue**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Sp.-Arab. *az-zauga*, fr. Arab. *al-zāuq*, = 'the quicksilver', whence also ultimately **azoth** (*q. v.*), and *assogue* (= *z*), through Fr. *assogue*, = 'a Spanish vessel freighted with quicksilver': quicksilver; but see quot.

1847 He told me that there are, in the mountains, mines of silver, copper, iron, and "azogue"; by this last word, I understood him to mean quicksilver; but in strict mining language, "azogue" is used to mean silver ore adapted for amalgamation; for the ores that I brought to the United States, and which he called "azogue", do not contain any mercury: *Reconnaiss. fr. Fort Leavenworth*, p. 486 (1848).

**azoth**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azoth* (see *azogue*): *Alch.*: cant name for mercury or quicksilver which alchemists thought to be the essential base of all metals; also Paracelsus' panacea.

1477 As Water of Litharge which would not misse, | With Water of Azot to make *lac virginis*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. vii in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 77 (1652). 1610 your adrop, | Your late, azoch, zernich, chibrit, heauritar: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 3. bef. 1852 Our greate *Elixir* most high of price, | Our *Azot*, our *Basaliske*, our *Adrop*, and our *Cocatrice*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 312 (1652). 1721 AZOTH, (among Chymists) the Mercury of any Metallick Body: Also an Universal Medicine: BAILEY. 1738 Paracelsus's azoth...a [professed] preparation of gold, silver, and mercury: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v.

**Azrael**: Arab. *'Azrāil*: Semitic Mythol.: name of the angel of death.

1800 And Azrael comes in answer to thy prayer: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, i. 46. 1813 Ev'n Azrael...shall not doom for ever | Our hearts to undivided dust: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, I. xi. 1819 I therefore let the funeral proceed without further interruption, lest Azrail and his host should render me accountable for the delay: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). 1825 Adonbec el Hakim, before whose face the angel Azrael spreads his wings and departs from the sick chamber: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. viii. p. 381 (1868).

**azulejo**, *sb.*: Sp.: glazed tile, Dutch tile, fr. adj. *azulea*, = 'bluishness', fr. Sp. *azul*, = 'azure'.

1854 [See *Alhambra*].

**azurine** (*z* = *z*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azurin*, fem. -ine: *lit.* 'azure-ish', of a pale, grayish blue color.

1555 the sayde Azurine stone: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 363 (1885). 1600 the wrists of their hands, whereupon they lay a colour which continueth darke azurine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 37.

**azygos**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Gk. *ἄζυγος*, = 'without a yoke' (*ζυγόν*), 'not having a fellow': *Physiol.* technical term applied to organs or parts of organs which are not found in pairs. Anglicised as *azygous*.

**azyme, azime** (= *z*), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azyme*, fr. Gk. *ἄζυμος*: unleavened; a Jewish Passover cake of unleavened bread.

1582 Purge the old leaven, that you may be a new paste, as ye are azymes: N. T. (Rhem.), 1 Cor., v. 7. [N. E. D.] 1651 Peculiar ceremonies, to wit... the use of their Azymes and the obligation of their first born: *Rauleigh's Apparition*, 206. [ib.] 1788 A question concerning the *Azymes* was fiercely debated in the eleventh century, and the essence of the Eucharist was supposed in the East and West to depend on the use of leavened or unleavened bread: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 172 (1813).

**Azymes** (= *z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *azymes* (pl. adj. used as *sb.*), fr. Gk. *ἄζυμα* (Lat. *azyma*), neut. pl. adj.: name of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread.

1582 And as for *Azymes*, when they English it *the feast of sweete bread*, it is a false interpretation of the word: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3<sup>ro</sup>. — And the first day of the Azymes the Disciples came to JESUS: *ib.*, Mat., xxvi. 17. 1721 AZYMA, AZYMES...the Feast of Unleavened Bread among the Jews: BAILEY.

## B.

**B, b, be**: *Mus.*: name of the third and tenth notes of Guido Aretno's Great Scale, the seventeenth being formerly indicated by *bb*. It appears that our *Bb*, which answers to the old B fa mi the tenth note, and B fa mi in *alt* the seventeenth note of the Great Scale, when they fell in the third and sixth hexachords (causing them to be called *soft*), was anciently regarded as the normal sound of B called B *molle*; while our B answers to the third note of the Great Scale and to the tenth and seventeenth notes when they fell in the fourth and seventh, or hard hexachords; so that the third note of the Great Scale, B mi, was distinguished as *♯*, B *quarre* ('squared'), written H in German. Eventually *♯*

became the sign for 'natural', and *♮*, which is 'round B', the sign for 'flat'. In modern English music, B, also called *Si*, stands for the seventh note in the scale of C major. B *molle* was early Anglicised, through Fr. *Bemol*, as *bemol(e)*, *beemoll* (= 'semitone' in Bacon's *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 104). See *bemi*.

1596 Note that the Song is called sharpe vvchich hath *mi* in B. *fa mi*, Natrall vvchich hath *mi* in E. *la mi*, and *fa* in F. *fa vl*, Flat vvchich hath *fa* in B. *fa mi*: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A iiiii<sup>ro</sup>. 1597 b quarre, b molle, b fa *♯* mi: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 4. 1609 b fa *♯* mi: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microf.*, p. 8. — B fa: *ib.*, p. 22. — of *Voyces*, Some are called b *mois* viz. *Vt Fa* because they make a Flat sound: *ib.*, p. 6.



\***B.A.** may sometimes stand instead of A.B. for Mod. Lat. *baccalaureus artium*, or it may stand for 'bachelor of arts'. What B.A. stands for, when applied to a woman, is uncertain; perhaps for coined Lat. *baccalaura artium*.

\*1877 Degree of B.A.: *Echo*, June 4. [St.]

**B. V.**, abbrev. for *Beata Virgo*, = 'the Blessed Virgin (Mary)'. **B. V. M.**, abbrev. for *Beata Virgo Maria*.

\***Baal** (𐤁𐤏): Heb. *Ba'al* (pl. *Ba'alim*), = 'lord': the chief male deity of the Phœnicians and Canaanites, the partner of Ashtoreth. The plural properly signifies local varieties of the deity. Sometimes *Baal* represents any false god or false religion.

abt. 1630 but the Queen had the greater advantage, for she likewise took tale of her apostate Subjects, their strength, and how many they were that had given up their names unto *Baal*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 32 (1870). bef. 1667 *Honour's* their *Ashtaroeth*, and *Pride* their *Baal*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1707).

\***baas(e)**, *sb.*: Du. *baas*, orig. = 'uncle': master; see **boss**.

1625 our *Baase*, (for so a Dutch Captaine is called) chose a Master of Mis-rule: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 117. — our *Baase*, to saue himselfe, stayed aboard: *ib.*, p. 118.

\***Babel**: Heb. *bābel*, = 'Babylon', name of the city, on the site of which Babylon was supposed to stand, and of the tower which are mentioned in *Genesis* xi., which name is said, *v.* 9, to have been given because of the confusion of tongues.

1. a lofty tower, a monument of power, a visionary scheme of ambition.

1603 To raigh in Heav'n rais'd not with bold defiance | (Like brauing *Nimrod*...) | Another *Babel*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Barias*, p. 177 (1608). 1647 the building up a Presbyterian *Babell*: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 11, p. 66. 1711 the fond Builder of *Babells*: *Spectator*, No. 167, Sept. 11, p. 244/2 (Morley). 1730 Some perhaps may think him able | In the state to build a *Babel*: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. x. p. 522 (1814).

I a. any city or empire, city of confusion.

? 1586 And second *Babell*, tyrant of the West, | Her ayry Towers upraised much more high: SPENS., *Wks.*, p. 608/2 (1883). 1603 O cancell it, that they may euey where, | In stead of *Babel*, build *Ierusalem*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Barias*, Babylon, p. 332 (1608). 1619 the spiritual *Babel* is an earthly Citie, built of Bricks, hardened by Fire from the Hellish Furnace: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxviii. p. 362. — farre unlike the Philosophicall *Babel*, bable, babble-Tower, built with earthen *Bricks* (humane Conceit and Arrogance): *ib.*, ch. i. p. 7. 1675 Turk and Pope, (those Sovereigns of Eastern and Western *Babel*): J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 1, p. 51.

2. confusion of tongues.

1607 confused *BABELS* tongues are againe reduced to their significant Dialects: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 3<sup>re</sup>. bef. 1658 a Speaker, who (tho young) | Carries an ord'ed *Babel* in his Tongue: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 351 (1687). 1665 a mixture of several Nations...who albeit they made a *Babel* of several Languages, yet live harmoniously: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 100 (1677). bef. 1682 without the miracle of Confusion at first, in so long a tract of time, there had probably been a *Babel*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VIII. p. 43 (1686). bef. 1733 almost all Estates and Degrees of People were budded together in a Confusion of Language like *Babel*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. vii. 51, p. 540 (1740).

3. a confused noise.

1663 Which made some think, when he did gabble, | Th' had heard three Labourers of *Babel*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 9. \*1875 an absolute *Babel* of sound: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] 1882 the increasing *babel* above made us fear that more of the enemy had arrived: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 194/1 (1883).

4. a scene of confusion.

1623 A *Babel* of wild humours: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 97 (1640). 1625 all the chambers | Are a mere *babel*, or another bedlam: BEAU. & FL., *Little Thief*. [T.] 1630 And they would thinke that England in confusion, | Were a mere *bable Babel* of confusion: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. a Aaa 3<sup>re</sup>/2. 1665 to produce Order out of a *Babel* of rage: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. c 3<sup>re</sup>. bef. 1667 Thou *Babel* which confoundst the Eye | With unintelligible Variety! COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 131 (1707). 1675 hence proceeds the *Babel* or confusion of Habits: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentleman's Companion*, p. 78. 1728 To turn religion to a fable, | And make the government a *Babel*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 603/1 (1869). 1883 this *Babel* of confusion: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 207.

5. in combinations.

1616 Some shew their pride in raysing stately bowers, | Which seem to threaten heaven like *Babell* towers: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, III. 938, p. 33 (1871). 1678 otherwise their whole Disputation would be but a kind of *Babel*-Language and Confusion: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 194.

**babirous(s)a**, -**rus(s)a**, *sb.*: Malay *bābi-rūsa*, = 'hog-deer': a kind of wild hog; see quotations.

1673 The head of a *Babirousa*; it hath two long Tushes on the lower jaw, and on the upper two Horns [the canine teeth] that come out a little above the

Teeth and turn up towards the Eyes: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 29. 1790 The *BABIROUSSA*, though classed by naturalists with the Hog kind, differs from animals of that species in a variety of particulars: *Bewick's Hist. of Quadrupeds*, p. 116. 1883 The *Babirousa* is a species of wild hog, peculiar to the islands of Eastern Asia, and remarkable, in the male animal, for the extraordinary growth and direction of the canine teeth: *Illustr. Lond. News*, Sept. 8, p. 243.

\***baboo**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bābū*: properly a title of respect attached to a name, applied to designate educated Bengalees and even native clerks who write English.

1776 I went one day to Baboo Rada Churn: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, p. 11/1. 1782 "*Canloo Baboo*" appears as a subscriber to a famine fund at Madras: *India Gazette*, Oct. 12. [Yule] 1824 some of the more wealthy Baboos: B. P. HEBER, *Journ.*, I. 31 (1844). [*ib.*] 1859 the *corps de ballet*...form part of the regular establishment of our friend the Baboo: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/2. 1871 The Bengali baboos make the pretty little males of the amadavat...fight together: C. DARWIN, *Desc. of Man*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 49.

**baboosh**, **babouche**, **baboushe**. See **papoosh**.

\***Babylon** (𐤁𐤁𐤎): Gk. *Βαβυλὼν*, = 'Babel' (*q. v.*): the capital of the Chaldaean empire, famed for its size and magnificence; also, the mystic city of the book of *Revelation*; applied invidiously to Rome and the Papal power, and to any great, rich and wicked city, *e.g.* London.

*Babylonish*, in reference to *Babel*, signifies 'confused', 'unintelligible'; also, 'Romish'.

1634 The great Babilons which thou hast built: RAINBOW, *Labour*, 41 (1635). [N. E. D.] 1850 We weren't in a hurry to get to town. Neither one of us was particularly eager about rushing into that smoking Babylon: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 175 (1879). 1852 grumbled out something about Babylon and the scarlet lady: — *Esmond*, I. 62 (3rd Ed.). 1663 A *Babylonish* dialect, | Which learned Pedants much affect: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 8.

**bacallao**, *sb.*: Sp.: cod-fish, ling; *esp.* salted, in which state it is largely used in Lent.

1555 As he traueyled by the coastes of this greate lande (which he named *Baccallao*)... Sebastian Cabot him selfe, named those landes *Baccallao*, by cause that in the seas therabout he founde so great multitudes of certeyne bigge fyshes much lyke vnto tunies (which the inhabitantes caule *Baccallao*) that they sumtymes stayed his shippes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 161 (1885). 1600 there is great abundance of that kinde of fish which the Sauages call *baccallao*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 6. 1612 It chanced by hap to be on Friday, and therefore there was no other meat in the Inne, then a few pieces of a fish called in Castile *Abadexo*, in Andalusia *Bacallao*, and in some places *Curadillo*...and is but poore-lohn: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 14.

**baccah**, *sb.*: Ir.: a cripple, a lame or deformed beggar.

1818 The *baccah* was occupied in preparing such a table equipage...as the house afforded: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 184 (1819).

**baccar(is)**, **bacchar(is)**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βάκχαρις*: a plant, the root of which yielded a fragrant oil, perhaps Celtic *Vale-rian*.

1584 Of berrie bearing *baccar* bowze a wreath or garland knit: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witche*, Bk. XII. ch. xviii. p. 268. 1603 As for the flower of Privet, Saffron and *Baccaris*, that is to say, Our Ladies gloves, or Nard Rusticke: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 684.

\***baccara(t)**, *sb.*: Fr. *baccara*: a mode of gambling with cards, in which one player, as banker, plays against the rest.

1865 playing *baccarat*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 86. 1884 *Baccarat* was the game throughout the night, and at it thousands were nightly won and lost: SIR J. HAWKINS, in *Law Reports*, 13 Q. B. D., 512.

**bacchanal** (𐤁𐤁𐤎), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *bacchānālis*, *adj.* to *Bacchus*, Gk. *Βάκχος*, god of wine.

I. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to *Bacchus* or his worship, inspired by *Bacchus*; (of songs, &c.) dithyrambic (see **dithyramb**); hence, wild, extravagant; riotous; ecstatic, phrensied.

1550 Unto whom was yearly celebrated the feast *bacchanal*: NICOLLS, *Thursd.*, p. 50. [R.] 1593 His wanton disciples...in their fantastical Letters, and *Bacchanal* Sonnets, extoll him monstrously: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, Wks., II. 271 (Grosart). 1603 the *Bacchanal* songs, called *Dithyrambs*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. — but also for that he taught those who were surprised and ravished with *Bacchanal* furie: *ib.*, p. 683. 1626 for then after evening Prayer they ate any food (except Wine) with *Bacchanal* cheere and tumults: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1504.

I. *adj.*: 2. given over to drunken excitement, habitually drunken, tipsy, riotous, caused by drunken excitement.

1587 Your solemne and *bacchanal* feasts, that you observe yearly: CROWLEY, *Deliberate Answer*, fol. 26. [C. E. D.] 1711 A *bacchanal* nymph: SHAFTESB., *Charac.*, III. 364 (1737). [N. E. D.] 1762 Exulting with *bacchanal* rage: FALCONER, *To Dk. York*, 144. [*ib.*]

I. *adj.*: 3. intoxicating, characterised by the presence or the consumption of intoxicating drink.



**II. sb. : 1.** a priest or priestess or votary of Bacchus, one inspired by Bacchus, a **bacchant** or **bacchante** (*qq. v.*).

**1590** The riot of the tipsy Bacchanals, | Tearing the Thracian sifger in their rage: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, v. 48. **1704** the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs, bacchanals, and shepherds: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1834). **1820** throwing about their arms and heads like infuriated Bacchanals: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 48.

**II. sb. : 2.** a drunken man, a tipsy reveller.

**1821** shed the blood of Scio's vine! | Hark! rising to the ignoble call— | How answers each bold Bacchanal! BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. (9).

**II. sb. : 3.** *pl.* a festival in honor of Bacchus, an artistic representation of this festival, a drunken revel, an orgy; see **Bacchanalia**.

**II. sb. : 4.** a dance or song in honor of Bacchus, a drinking-song.

**1608** Shall we dance now the Egyptian Bacchanals, | And celebrate our drink? SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 7, 110. **1780** Then Genius danc'd a bacchanal: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 22 (1808).

**Bacchānālīa**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. : *pl.* of *Bacchānal*, fr. *bacchānālīs*, adj. = 'bacchanal' (*q. v.*).

**1.** the triennial feast or orgies of Bacchus celebrated at night in Rome with much riot and license (also *pl.* of the same). Anglicised as *Bacchanals*, *-alles*, *-ales*, wrongly and rarely as sing. *Bacchanal*.

**1591** But in Athens their Bacchanalia is solemnized in November: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphs*, sig. D 2<sup>vo</sup>. **1603** Whiles the feast of Bacchus called Bacchanalia was celebrated at Rome there was one Aruntius who never in all his life had drunk wine but water only: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 912. — The procession and solemnity of the Bacchanals which was exhibited in our country: *ib.*, p. 214. — the Bacchanalles and such stinking ordures of idolaters: *ib.*, p. 258. **1611** The Romans had their several feasts, wherof some were called *Bacchanalia* or *Dionysia*: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. o 7<sup>vo</sup> (1776). **1665** at the Mountain *Mæros* he celebrated the *Bacchanalia*, and for fifteen days glutted the Army with those mystic fopperies: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 251 (1677). **1696** more resembling a pagan bacchanalia than an assembly of Christians: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 357 (1872). bef. **1744** Carthusian fasts, and fulsome bacchanals: POPE, [J.]

**2.** an artistic representation of the feast of Bacchus.

**1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v.

**3.** drinking-songs. *Rare. Scarcely correct.*

**1651** In taverns, chanting their dithrambicks and bestial bacchanalias: EVELYN, *Char. Eng.*, Wks., 158 (1805). [N. E. D.]

**bacchanalian**, *-ianism*, derivatives fr. **bacchanal** (*q. v.*).

**1665** shamelesse drunken bacchanalian women: STOW, *Chron.* [R.] **1626** *Bacchanalenn frowes*, Women-Bacchus-Priests: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1826** an old fellow...was tottering home under the same Bacchanalian auspices as ourselves: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlix. p. 143 (1859). **1886** It has a capital subject...not adequately carried out by the representation of a sort of bacchanalian procession of dancers: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 720½. **1832** The never-sufficiently-to-be-extolled bacchanalianism of Billy Pitt and Harry Dundas: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXXII. p. 395.

**bacchant** (1 =), *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. (*masc.* and *fem.*) fr. Fr. *bacchante*, *fem.*, or else (at first *pl.* only) fr. Lat. *fem. pl. bacchantēs*.

**1.** *sb.*: a priest, priestess, or votary of Bacchus, a phren-sied person, a drunken reveller.

**1774** Bacchantes reeling to the tipsy song: *Westm. Mag.*, II. 428. [N. E. D.]

**2.** *attrib.*

**1800** Many a rose-lipped bacchant maid | Is culling clusters in their shade: MOORE, *Anacreon*, iv. 15. [N. E. D.] **1821** turning his facetious head, | Over his shoulder, with a Bacchant air: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. xliii.

**bacchante**, *sb. fem.*: It. *baccante*, with *h* inserted after Fr. *bacchante* or Lat. *pl. bacchantēs* and perhaps also after *bacchanal*, &c. Sometimes pronounced as if Fr.: a priestess of Bacchus, a female votary of Bacchus, a phren-sied female, a drunken female. Also *attrib.*

**1579** as those that are taken and posset with the furie of the Bacchantes [Lat.]: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 997 (1612). **1797** She capered with the intoxication of a Bacchante: HOLCROFT, *Tr. Stolberg's Trav.*, III. lxxvii. 170 (2nd Ed.). [N. E. D.] **1819** One night, after drudging to amuse a set of brutes I met with such ill-treatment from the Bacchantes their companions, as to make me expect, with my poor lyre, the end of Orpheus: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137 (1820). **1821** the male | Was Juan, who, — an awkward thing at his age, | Pair'd off with a Bacchante blooming visage: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. xcii. **1864** She was a Bacchante in cold blood: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 184.

**bacchar(is)**: Lat. See **baccar(is)**.

**bacchie** (1 =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bacchique*, or Lat. *bacchicus*, fr. Gk. *βακχικός*; adj. to **Bacchus** (*q. v.*). The form *bacchical* occurs 1663 (N. E. D.).

**1.** *adj.* to the deity Bacchus or his cult.

**1669** The Bacchic Music was famous throughout Asia: GALE, *Crt. Gentiles*, I. ii. 3, 30. [N. E. D.] **1736** The bacchick orgia were celebrated on the tops of hills: STUKELEY, *Palæogr. Sacra*, 39. [T.]

**2.** phren-sied as if inspired by Bacchus, ecstatic, drunken, revelling, characterised by revelry.

**1699** Women Priests...filled with a Bacchick Fury: BURNET, 39 *Art.*, xxiii. 255 (1700). [N. E. D.]

**3.** pertaining to wine, consisting of wine.

**1886** Xeres...to which, as golden centre of Bacchic commerce, all the vineyards of that great valley of Andalusia...saw down their sunbrowned juice: RUSKIN, *Præterita*, II. ix. 322.

**4.** (as *sb.* with 'soug' suppressed) a drinking-song. *Rare. Obs.*

**1676** Let us have the new Bacchique. O. Bell. That's a hard word! What does it mean, Sir? *Mad. A Catch*, or drinking Song: ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, iv. I. p. 57 (1684). [N. E. D.]

**bacchism** (1 =), *sb.*: Eng. der. of *Bacchus*, as if fr. a vb. *bacchise* (not recorded): devotion to Bacchus, indulgence in intoxicating drink. *Rare.*

**1665** no matter of moment past currant save what relished of Bacchism: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 303 (1677).

**Bacchius**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Βάκχιος*, = 'bacchic': a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables preceded or followed by a short syllable, as *reform-league*, *archdeacon*; see **anti-bacchius**.

**1586** 3. Bacchius, of one short, and two long, as --- remembers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1589** For your foote *bacchius* of a short and two long ye have these and the like words *trissillables* [i.e. *trissyllables*] (*trissyllables*): PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 134 (1869). **1603** some there be, who make *Olympus* the author also of the measure *Bacchius*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. **1830** The legitimate measure of a Bacchius in the middle of verses: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxiii. p. 64.

**Bacchus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Βάκχος*: god of wine; also called *Dionysus*, *Διόνυσος*, and in Italy, *Liber*.

**1.** *Gk. and It. Mythol.* the god of wine.

abt. **1374** pei ne coupe nat medle pe gift of bacus to pe clere hony: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 50 (1868). **1588** The frolic youngsters Bacchus' liquor mads: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 291/1 (1861). **1593** Sans Ceres wheat and Bacchus' vine: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 381/2 (1861). **1619** the fair Continent of France... one of *Bacchus* prime Wine-Cellars: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xiv. p. 25 (1645). **1644** the statues of Augustus Caesar, a Bacchus, and the so renowned Colonna Rostrata of Duillius: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850).

**2.** wine, intoxicating drink.

**1603** but not when *Bacchus* steams | And glutton vapours ouer-flowe the braine: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 236 (1608). — fuming bowls of *Bacchus*: *ib.*, p. 81. **1616** sundry sortes of wine | From foren nations, whose more fruitful vine | Yields plenty of god Bacchus: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 2193, p. 70 (1871). **1640** vaster cups of Bacchus: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. i. 8, p. 75 (1647).

**3.** *attrib.*

**1591** Your Dythirambion songs and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphs*, sig. B 3<sup>vo</sup>. **1603** Spews out a purple stream, the ground doth stain, | With *Bacchus* colour, where the cask hath layn: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 450 (1608).

**Bacharach**, *sb.*: a kind of Rhine-wine, formerly in high repute, named from a town on the Rhine.

**1634** a hard green Wine...which the cunning *Hollender* sometime used to fetch...passeth for good *Bachrag*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 351 (1678). **1639** Give a fine relish to my bachrag: *City Match*, I. 3. **1679** And made them stoutly overcome, | With Bachrac, Hocomore and Mum: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 189. **1797** It is remarkable for excellent wine, from thence called *Bacharach*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1820** Bacharach, of the first vintage: SCOTT, *Abbot*, xv. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 17 c. *Bac(h)rack*, *Baccharach*, *Bachrag*, *Bach-rach*, *Backrac(k)*, *Backrag*, 18 c. *Bacherach*.

**bacheese**: Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh**.

**bachoven**, *backomen*, *-oven*. See **bakoven**.

**\*bacillus**, *pl. bacilli*, *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of Lat. *baculus*, = 'stick': name given to a genus of *Schizomycetæ*, minute vegetable organisms of a very low grade, in the shape of rods, which used to be regarded as animalcula, some species of which are the germs of consumption and other diseases; distinct in several particulars from the bacterium genus of *Schizomycetæ*.



\*1877 such definite organisms as hay-bacillus: *Times*, June 18, p. 61. [St.] 1884 the experiments on the tubercular bacillus and the consumptive epidemic in the German army: *Daily News*, June 10, p. 57. 1888 their announcement of the discovery of a bacillus which they regarded as the cause of malaria: *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 262.

backschish, backsheesh, backshish, baccish: Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh**.

\*bactërium, *pl.* bactëria, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Baktëriov*, dim. of *Baktëron*, 'a stick': a genus of *Schizomyetæ*, minute rod-shaped vegetable organisms found in liquids containing organic matter in a state of decomposition. See **bacillus**.

1847-9 In Bacterium, the contraction is weaker: Todd, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, iv. 61. [N. E. D.] \*1877 the particles described in *The Times* as rising in clouds from shaken hay are the seeds of Bacteria: *Times*, June 18, p. 61. [St.] 1882 An 'attenuated' or modified bacteria: *Manchester Guardian*, Sept. 22, p. 5. 1887 Dr. Katz gives two valuable articles on the bacteriological examination of the Sydney water and on a bacterium obtained from wheat-ensilage: *Academy*, Apr. 9, p. 261.

\*badaud, *sb.*: Fr.: simpleton, idler, gaper.

\*1823 old Louis of Valois, as simple and plain as any of his Parisian badauds: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. x. p. 152 (1886). 1828 Steam-boats were set upon the Seine to convey the badauds on their journey: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II, p. 261. 1856 Never did a Parisian badaud rattle the R with greater birt: STRONG, *Glasgow & Clubs*, 207. 1862 The town badauds, who had read the placard at the "Ram": THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II, ch. xxiii. p. 322 (1887). 1883 *XIX Century*, Feb., p. 343.

\*badinage, *sb.*: Fr.: light, pleasant raillery, playfulness of talk.

1747 For gay and amusing letters, for *enjouement* and *badinage*, there are none that equal Comte Bussy's and Madame Sevigne's: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. 91, p. 109 (1774). 1768 The Italian tongue, whose character and graces are of a higher sort, and never adapt themselves easily to the elegant *badinage* and *légèreté* of conversation that sit so well on the French: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 481 (1814). 1825 the tone of mingled *badinage* and feeling: *English in Italy*, Vol. I, p. 165. 1828 French is the language of mirth and merriment, no dialect under the sun equals it in *badinage*: HARVEY, p. 133. 1837 the interchange of some lively *badinage* with any passing stranger: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlix. p. 533. 1856 But his *badinage*, by being pursued too far, has led him out of his subject: Bp. R. HURD, in Addison's *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 284 (1856). 1878 She longed to believe this commonplace *badinage*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV, ch. xxix. p. 243. 1886 Haggard...has chosen this method of conveying a species of mild chaff or gentle *badinage* directed against travellers' tales in general: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 171.

badiner, *vb.*: Fr.: to rally pleasantly, to talk playfully. See **badinage**.

1697 I don't know how...to pass my time; would Loveless were here to badiner a little: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. 2. [N. E. D.]

badmash, budmash, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers. *bad*, 'evil', and Arab. *ma'ash*, 'means of livelihood': a rascal, a good-for-nothing.

1864 Those budmashes who were carrying our palkies have run away into the tope: TREVELLAN, *Dawk Bungalow* (1888). 1866 Only the 'Badmashes' are flogged: SIR T. SEATON, *Cadet to Col.*, II, 65. [N. E. D.] 1882 Ha! you budmash. You lazy dog of a Hindoo: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 123.

bael, bel, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bēl*, Mahr. *bail*, fr. Skt. *vilva*: name of the tree 'Bengal Quince', 'Wood-apple', *Ægle Marmelos* and its fruit.

1871 The fruit of the bael tree is a specific in cases of obstinate diarrhoea and dysentery: MATEER, *Travancore*, p. 98. 1879 On this plain you will see a large bel-tree, and on it one big bel-fruit: STOKES, *Ind. Fairy Tales*, 140. [Yule]

baello, *pl.* baelli, *sb.*: ? Port.: a small coin.

1617 a pound of Reasons...two baelli: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, p. 154. — one baello: *ib.*, p. 155.

bafta(h), *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers. *bāfta*, 'woven': a kind of calico, made esp. at Baroch. Some varieties were formerly fine, but now the name is applied to coarse fabrics. *Baftas* are now made in England for export, as well as in India, and Anglicised as *bafts*.

1593 Cotton Linnen of divers sorts, which are called Cannequins, Boffetas, Ioriens, Chautares and Cotonias: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I, Vol. I, p. 60 (1885). 1622 10 pec. whit baftas, at so Ra. corge: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 56 (1883). 1625 six fine Baftas: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, p. 526. — Taftines, Gumbuck, coloured Baftates, Drugges: *ib.*, p. 483. — Here are made rich Baftatas, in fineness surpassing *Holland Cloth*: *ib.*, p. 436. — eight pieces of white Bastas: *ib.*, p. 405. 1662 Bastas, Nqumas, Madasons, Cannequins: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelito*, Bk. I, p. 21 (1669). 1684 The *Bastis* or *Calicuts* painted red, blue, and black, are carried white to Agra... 1727 The *Baroch* Baftas are famous throughout all India, the country producing the best Cotton in the World: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I, 144. [Yule] 1886 In mixed fabrics Bhalgaur sends specimens of a cloth called *bafta*, which is made of *lassar* silk in the warp, and cotton in the weft: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 42.

Variants, 16 c. *boffeta*, 17 c. *baftata*, *basta* (misprint), 18 c. *bafta* (misprint), 19 c. *bufta*, *baft*.

bafthowa: Hind. See **abrawan**.

bagasse, bagass (= *ε*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bagasse*, 'refuse' of olives, grapes, &c. after pressing: cane-trash, refuse products in sugar manufacture, used as fuel in parts of America.

1854 URB, *Dict.* 1885 The bagass or crushed [sugar] cane is used for fuel: J. Y. JOHNSON, *Madeira*, p. 98.

\*bagatelle (= *ε*), *sb.*: Eng. (partly naturalised) fr. Fr. *bagatelle*, fr. It. *bagatella*, from which the Eng. form *bagatello* comes direct.

1. a trifle, anything of little or no value or importance.

1633 your trifles and bagatels are ill bestowed on me: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II, xxi. p. 317 (1678). 1641 I rummag'd my stores, and searched my cells | Where nought appear'd, God wot, but Bagatells: *ib.*, sig. a 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1642 Some small bagatels, as *English Gloves or Knifs or Ribands*: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, II, p. 21 (1869). 1659 It doth not become the children of God...so to please themselves with toys and bagatelles as to neglect their meat: GAUDEN, *Tears Ch.*, p. 102. [Davies] bef. 1733 He makes a meer Bagatel of it [the Rye House Plot]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, v. 100, p. 378 (1740). 1778 having crossed over into a fourth page, I will fill up the remainder with two bagatelles; one was a story related in the House of Commons: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 32 (1858). 1849 two millions of piastres can scarcely be called a bagatelle: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV, ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

2. a fugitive piece, a composition in a light style.

1767 his *Bagatelles* are much better than other people's: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II, App., p. 14 (1777). 1790 shall dignity give to my lay, | Although but a mere bagatelle: COWPER, *To Mrs. Throckmorton*.

3. a modification of the game of billiards, played on a comparatively small, narrow board, at one end of which the striker stands, there being nine numbered holes at the other end which has a semicircular boundary. The game dates from 1819 at latest [N. E. D.].

1837 such amusements as the Peacock afforded, which were limited to a bagatelle-board in the first floor, and a sequestered skittle-ground in the back yard: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xiv. p. 134.

bagatine (= *ε*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bagattino*: an Italian farthing.

1605 I will not bate a *bagatine*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II, 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616). 1617 two betsi or three quatrines, make a soldo or marketta, and four bagatines make a quatrino: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, p. 291. 1625 I soberly answered, I had no more than he saw, which was eightie Bagatines: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. x. p. 1838.

\*bagne, *sb.*: Fr.: bagnio 2, 3 (*q. v.*).

1742 He told me he was at a *Bagne*. I will find out his bagnio: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. 177 (1837). 1863 They may be in the...bagnes of Rochefort: KINGLAKE, *Crimea*, I, xiv. 314. [N. E. D.]

\*bagnio, bagno, ban(n)io, bannia, *sb.*: It. *bagno*, fr. Lat. *balneum*, 'bath'.

1. a bath, bathing establishment, esp. hot baths, stews. Obs. as applied to English establishments.

1612 to the Bannio, or hot bath: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 47. 1615 To every one of these principall Mosques belong publicke Bagnios: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). — their customary lotions and daily frequenting of the Bannias: *ib.*, p. 64. 1625 Dining-rooms, Withdrawing-rooms, Bagnoes, and all other kinds of building: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. ix. p. 1581. 1634 Hummums or Banneas: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 134. 1724-7 The Green-house...is furnished with Stoves, and an artificial place for Heat, from an Apartment which has a Bagnio, and other Conveniences, which render it both useful and pleasant: DR. FOL, *Tour Gt. Brit.*, Vol. I, p. 119 (1753). 1793 The city [Aleppo] abounds in neat...mosques, public bagnios, which are very refreshing: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II, p. 470 (1796). 1820 In this bagnio the Emperor Constans is said to have been murdered by a private soldier: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 60.

2. a brothel; bathing establishments having been formerly used for immoral purposes.

1624 a brothel or a common bagnio: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, II, 2. [N. E. D.] 1764 a certain bagnio near Covent garden: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fathom*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. IV, p. 200 (1817).

3. an Oriental place of detention for slaves, a prison.

1599 I came to the *Banio*, and sawe our Marchants and all the rest of our company in chaines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, I, p. 187. 1645 I might have bin made, either food for Haddocks or turn'd to Cinders, or have bin by this time a slave in the Bannier at Algier or tugging at an Oar: HOWELL, *Let.*, I, xxv. p. 49. 1741 The chief Sea-officers are lodg'd here; and but few Christians are seen, unless it be the Slaves who are in the *Bagno*, that is, in one of the saddest Prisons in the world: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 187. 1748 Billy Chatter, being unable to speak or stand, was sent to a bagnio: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I, p. 319 (1817). 1819 the vast enclosure near the Arsenal, which serves as a prison to the Christian captives, and the Turk and Rayah criminals: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I, ch. v. p. 108 (1820).



**1330** It was the great *Bagno*, or house of reception for Christian slaves: E. BLAQUIERRE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 68 (2nd Ed.). **1883** But still the "camorra" exists here as in all other bagnios: *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 7/3.

**bague**, *sb.*: Fr.: ring, brooch, trinket.

**1475** Medea toke alle the most richest Jewels and bagues portatif: CAXTON, *Jason*, 106. [N. E. D.]

**baguette** (= *l.*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *baguette*, 'a small wand': *Archit.* See quotation.

**1738** *Baguette*, in architecture, a little round moulding less than an astragal ...According to M. le Clerc, when the baguette is enriched with ornaments, it changes its name, and is called *chaplet*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1830** R. STUART, *Archit.*, s. v.

**bahar, bar(ro), bhar**, *sb.*: Commercial Eng. fr. Arab. *bahār*, ultimately fr. Skt. *bhāra*-s, 'a load': a measure of heavy weight used in the East, *esp.* in India and farther East, varying from about 2 cwt. to 625 lbs.

**1555** they had one Bahar of cloues, which amounteth to foure Cantari and syxe pounce weight: And one Cantar is a hundredth pounce weight: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 259. (1885). **1588** a Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 21 v<sup>o</sup>. **1593** The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. Pagodes the Bhar, (everie Bhar is three Quintales and a halfe Portingall waight): Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1599** yet both is called a barre, which barre, as well great as litle, is 20 frasoli, and euery frasoli is 10 manas, and euery mana 23 chiansi, and euery chiansio 10 meticals and a halfe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1625** the Bahar, which is three hundred Rottalas, making betwixt three hundred thirty two pound, and three hundred forty foure pound *English*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 347. — three Pecucills is a small Bahar, and foure Pecucills and an halfe a great Bahar: *ib.*, p. 390.

**bahaudur, bahadur, bahawder**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *Bahādūr*, lit. = 'hero', 'champion', a Mongol term which in various forms spread over Asia and Russia, supposed to be ultimately Skt.: a title of ceremony and honor in India, the official title of the first and second classes of the Order of British India; hence, a grandee, big-wig. See *Sahib*.

**1776** Maha Rajah Nundocomar, Bahader, late of the same place inhabitant: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, B. 1/1. **1787** A certain suit...between Bahader Beg Khan, nephew and adopted son of Shabbar Beg Khan, &c.: *Gent. Mag.*, 1181/1. **1801** Could any one have stopped Sahib Bahadour at this gate but one month ago: J. SKINNER, *Milit. Mem.*, I. 236 (1851). [Yule] **1854** that young Bahawder of a Clive Newcome: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 206 (1879). **1878** There is nothing of the great bahawder about him: *Athenaeum*, No. 2670, p. 851. [Yule]

**bahi**, *sb.*: Romany: fortune, destiny.

**1841** I told her...it was her bahi to die Queen of France and Spain: BORROW, *Zincali*, I. 317.

**bahisti**: Hind. See *bheesty*.

**bahut**, *sb.*: Fr.: a trunk, chest: also for Fr. *bahutte* (cf. *It. bautta*), = 'a masquerading dress', 'a domino' (*q. v.*).

**1784** Put on our bahuts and went...to...the Florentine Theatre: MISS BERRY, *Jrnl. & Corr.*, I. 76. [N. E. D.] **1840** a chest of drawers, secrétaire, cabinet, or *bahut*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 180 (1885).

**baiadère**: Fr. See *bayadère*.

**baidar(e)**, *sb.* See quotations. The Aleutian Islands lie between Asia and America, and between the Sea of Kamtschatka and the North Pacific.

**1772-84** during the summer, they sail in one day to the land in baidares, a kind of vessel, formed of whale-bone, and covered with the skins of seals: CAPT. COOK, *Voyages*, Vol. VI. p. 2143 (1790). **1830** The *baidars*, or canoes of the Aleutians, are generally 12 feet long and 20 inches deep, the same breadth in the middle, and pointed at each end. The smaller are suited only for 1 man, the larger for 2 or 3: O. VON KOTZEBUE, *New Voyage*, II. 39. **1883** Here...will be various fishing vessels, from...the Aleutian baidar to the Peruvian balsilla and the Fuegian dug-out: *Standard*, Apr. 6, p. 5/2.

**baignoire**, *sb.*: Fr.: lit. 'bathing-tub': (theatr.) stage-box.

**1864** He had his baignoires at the little theatres: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 185.

**bailli**, *sb.*: Fr.: bailiff, inferior judge.

**1822** the title and functions of Bailli of the Empire: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 447.

**bailliage**, *sb.*: Fr.: a French or Swiss bailiwick, a district under the jurisdiction of a *bailli* (*q. v.*). Formerly Anglicised and applied to English as well as to foreign bailiwicks.

**1651** Commissioners have been issued out, and sent to the various *Boulliaiges* [ou. clerical error for -ai-] and Seneschausses of the Election of Deputies for the General Estates: *Let. fr. France, in Proceedings in Parl.*, No. 82, p. 1252. **1845** nor is any mention made of the celebrated *cahiers* of the Orleans *bailliages*, attributed to Sicyes: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 40 (1857).

**bailo**, *sb.*: It.: 'bailiff', 'administrator', title of the Venetian resident at the Ottoman Porte.

**1549** the Venetians had geuen theyr *Bailo* or ambassadour commission: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 112 r<sup>o</sup>. **1662** by means of their *Baiolo*, or mar-

chantes which dwelled in Constantinople and Pera: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 46 v<sup>o</sup>. **1625** So that the *Sultanas*, and all great Personages eate none but *Parmesan*, of which the *Bailo* of Venice doth alwayes furnish them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1600. **1775** three Turkish gallies waiting to convey the Venetian bailow or resident: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 17.

**bain(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bain*, fr. Lat. *balneum*, = 'bath'.

1. liquid in a vessel or bath, prepared for bathing.

**1475** His lady...had made redy a right fayr baygne: CAXTON, *Jason*, 105 b. [N. E. D.] **1543** it is good before dynner to go into a bayne, in whyche there is a greate quantitie of oyle: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcv r<sup>o</sup>/1. — bathe the patient in a bayne made of gootes mylke: *ib.*, fol. cix v<sup>o</sup>/2. — a bayne of thynges aperitiue or openynge aydeth them: *ib.*, fol. xxv r<sup>o</sup>/2. **1562** a very good hote bath or baine: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 24 r<sup>o</sup>.

2. a vessel for holding liquid for bathing, a bath.

**1491** He axed of hym yf he had ony bayne wherin he myghte wasshe hym: CAXTON, *Vitas Patr.*, II. 273 a/1 (W. de W.). [N. E. D.]

3. (the act of) bathing, a bath.

**1483** Charyng hym to kepe them tyl he...retourned fro his bayne: CAXTON, *Esope*, 2 b. [N. E. D.]

4. a bath-room, bathing establishment, *esp.* for hot baths.

**1540** he brought into somme partes of the baynes colde water from the moste pure and delectable sprynges: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 38 v<sup>o</sup>. **1549** stew hym in the baines: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 11 v<sup>o</sup>. **1589** the baines in Italy: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 305 (1869). **1600** This [street], howsoever it be called New, was well known to be most auncient, and is different from that, which *Caracalla* repaired under his baines: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy* (*Summ. Mar.*, Bk. II. ch. xiv.), p. 1361. **1609** *Marcus* the Emperour built his Baine, a sumptuous and stately piece of worke: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. xv. ch. vi. p. 41.

5. a brothel, see *bagnio* 2.

**1540** common baynes and bordell houses: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 4 v<sup>o</sup>.

6. a hot spring, a medicinal spring, a *spa* (*q. v.*).

**1538** The Colour of the Water of the Baynes is as it were a depe Blew Se Water: LELAND, *Itin.*, II. 66. [N. E. D.]

7. *Chem.* a vessel placed in another vessel so that it is surrounded by water or some other medium, and so the contents of the inner vessel are heated gradually and evenly; see *bain-marie*.

**1477** Baines maie helpe and cause also destruction: NORTON, *Ord. Alch.*, v. in Ashm., 62 (1652). [N. E. D.]

8. in combination.

**1603** the Baine-keepers poore asse...carying billots and faggots...to kindle fire and to heat the stoupes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 212.

\***bain-marie**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Late Lat. *balneum Mariae* (*q. v.*). See quotations.

**1822** 'Bain-Marie' is a flat vessel containing boiling water; you put all your stewpans into the water, and keep that water always very hot, but it must not boil: KITCHENER, *Cook's Oracle*, 398. [N. E. D.] **1845** *Bain Marie*. — A warm-water bath; to be purchased at the ironmonger's: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

\***Bairam, Beiram**: Turk. *bairām*, = 'feast': name of two great Mohammedan feasts, one on the new moon of the month *Shawwāl*, held immediately after the fast of *Ramadan* (*q. v.*), lasting three days, called *Lesser Bairam*; the other held seventy days after on the 10th of *Dhul Hijja*, called the *Greater Bairam*, lasting four days. Also used *attrib.*

**1599** The 14. of September was the Turkes *Beiram*, that is, one of their chiefest feastes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 196. **1615** the feast of the Great *Byram* did begin; which doth continue three daies together: observed by them as Easter is with vs: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 56 (1632). **1625** the *Biram*, which is their *Carnueal*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ix. p. 1603. **1634** Two more Feasts they haue, the *Byram* and *Nourrows*: the former as our Easter, is celebrated by the *Abdals, Hodgees, Deruisses*, and Friars: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. **1654** The Turks...in their *Ramirams* and *Beirams*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). **1662** the great *Bairam*, or the Festival which they call *Kurban*, that is, *Sacrifice*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 171 (1666). **1665** So soon as the nine and twentieth day is past...they begin the *Byram* (as we do *Easter*) and continue their merriment till the third day be ended: the two daies after the *Byram* are commonly called *Chutsi-bakram* (or *Byram*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 325 (1677). **1684** the Turkes *Beiram*, or *Easter*: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 39. **1704** spend the time of *Curban Byram*, viz. three Days: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 97. — These three Days of *Byram* they spend Festivally: *ib.*, p. 99. **1742** The great feast, or *Bairam*, of the Turks, approaching, at which it is customary for all ambassadors to send presents to the vizier: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 436 (1826). **1768** I also see the magnificent festival of the little *Bairam*: *Gent. Mag.*, 154/1. **1612** their *Byram* time: W. BUDDLEPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 80.

**bairam(i), beram, byram**, *sb.*: Pers. *bairam*: name of a kind of cotton stuff, in earlier times a very fine quality.

**1622** 10 pec. blew byrams of 15 Rs. *cor.*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). **1662** black *Chelas*, blew *Assamanis*, *Berams*, and *Tircandias*:



J. DAVIES, *Tr. Maudeislo*, Bk. 1. p. 21 (1669). 1727 Some Surat *Baistes* dyed blue, and some *Berrams* dyed red, which are both coarse Cotton Cloth: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 125. [Yule] 1813 Byrams of sorts [among Surat piece-goods]: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, I. 124. [ib.]

**baïsemain, sb.:** Fr.: 'a kiss of the hands' (in token of vassalage); hence (with the vb. *do*, = 'make'), respects, compliments.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1707 Do my basemains to the gentleman, and tell him I will do myself the honour to wait on him immediately: FARQUHAR, *Beau. Strat.*, III. 2. [Davies] 1748 pray do the doctor's basemains to the lady: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 314 (1817).

\***baize, baies, bay(e)s, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *baies*, fem. pl. of adj. *bai*, = 'chestnut-colored': a coarse woollen stuff, said to have been introduced in 1561. The sing. form *bay* and perhaps the pl. *bays* may be fr. Du. *baai*, see quot. dated 1660. The spellings ending in *-e* are owing to the early pl. having been mistaken for the sing., and we even find the double pl. *bayeses*.

1578 blewé and blacke bayse: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 17 (1882). 1698 Spanish blankets, Baies of al colours: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 440. 1605 all new-made drapery, made wholly of wool, as frizades, bays, northern cottons: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.* (1882). 1622 three yards of scarlet bayse: *ib.*, p. 17. 1630 Our cottons, penistones, frizades, baze: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ff. 4<sup>vo</sup> t. 1634 Spanish cloths, baizes, kerseys, perpetuanes, stockings: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 17 (1882). 1641 woollen-cloth, Sayes, Sarges, Perpetuanas, Bayes, and sundry other sorts: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in McCulloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). 1660 None shall weave in Colchester any bay...but...shall carry it to the Dutch Bay Hall: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 17 (1882). 1769 Bays, of which this Village has a peculiar Sort, called Bockings: B. MARTIN, *Nat. Hist. Eng.*, II. Essex, 23.

**bajarigar, badgerigar:** corrupted fr. native Australian. See *budgerigar*.

**bajocco, pl. bajocchi, sb.:** It.: a small copper coin, worth about a half-penny.

1547-8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). 1582 he had never helpt the House of Austria with one Bajocco: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 666 (1685). 1592 Bread at one Baiocco the pound: *ib.*, p. 657. 1617 A souldier came out of the Tower of Torracina, and demanded of euery man fue baiocci, which we paid, though it were onely due from them, who had portmanteaus with locks: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 105. 1645 *quatrini, baiocci, julios, and scudi*, each exceeding the other in the proportion of ten: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 182 (1850). 1650 a Baiocco for a measure of Oyle: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 11. 1765 there is a copper coin at Rome, called bajocco, and mezzo bajocco. Ten bajocchi make a scudo, which is an imaginary piece; two scudi make a sequin; and a French louis-d'or is worth about two sequins: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 487 (1817). 1854 We get very good cigars for a bajocco and a half: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

**bājra, bājri, sb.:** Hind.: name of several kinds of millet grown as grain crops in India, the small kinds being called *bājri*.

1813 bahjeree: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, Vol. II. p. 406. [Yule] 1886 In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the *juar* and *bajra* are the staple foods: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

\***bakal, bakhal, sb.:** Arab. *baqqāl*: store-keeper, general dealer.

1800 a buccal of this place told me he would let me have 500 bags to-morrow: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, I. 106 (1837). [Yule] 1884 the *bakkals*, or grocers: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merr.*, ch. vi. p. 62 (New York). 1884 there are at least a dozen Greek *bakkals* shops, where you may buy and drink on the premises almost any poison you like: J. COLBORNE, *With Hicks Pasha in the Soudan*, p. 82. — The Greek *bakal* flourishes from the Danube to the equator...There are five or six *bakkals* in Khartoum: *ib.*, p. 83.

Variants, *buccal, buckaul*, fr. Hind. *baqqāl*, fr. Arab.

**bakoven, sb.** See quotations.

1625 Limons, Bannanas, Backomen, Potatoes, Indianias, Millia, Mais, Rice, Manigette, Hens, Egges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 940. — The Bachouens (by vs so called) are very like the Bannanas: *ib.*, p. 957. 1705 So much hath already been written concerning the Pisang-tree, which is divided into *Bakovens* and *Banantes* or *Bananas*: Tr. *Rosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 291. — Its Fruit, especially the Bakovens, are very good: *ib.* — Citrons, Limons, Oranges, Bakovens or Paquovens, Bananas: *ib.*, Let. xx. p. 393.

\***baksheesh, bakhshish, sb.:** Pers., Turk., and Arab. *bakhshish*, = 'present', 'gift'; also *bakhshish* (and other forms in *bu-*), generally fr. Hind. *bakhshish*, fr. Pers. *bakhshish*: a gratuity, largesse, *pourboire* (q.v.). The slang 'tip' is the nearest equivalent.

1612 who was (as they say) a whore of charity, and would prostitute her selfe to any man *Bachese* (1625 PURCHAS, *Bachese*), (as they say in the Arabick tongue) that is *gratis* freely: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. abt. 1760 Buxie money: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 31. [Yule] 1775 we dismissed his messenger with a bac-sish or present: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 16. 1810 each mile will cost full one rupee, besides various little disbursements by way of buxees, or presents, to every set of bearers:

WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 235. [Yule] 1820 they always insist upon receiving a bucksheesh, or present: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 134. 1823 These Christmas-boxes are said to be an ancient custom here, and I could almost fancy that our name of *box* for this particular kind of present...is a corruption of bucksheesh, a gift or gratuity, in Turkish, Persian, and Hindostanee: BR. HEWER, *Journ.*, I. 45. [Yule] 1839 and consequently receive the parting *bakhshish* of the stranger with a grim satisfaction wondrously amusing: MISS PARKER, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 141. 1844 I was to give the men, too, a "baksheesh", that is a present of money, which is usually made upon the conclusion of any sort of treaty: KINGLAKE, *Rothens*, p. 206 (1845). 1849 I shall lose the piastres, and your father the bucksheesh which I meant to have given him: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 279 (1881). 1853 The relieved bearers opened the shutters, thrust in their torch, and their black heads, and most unceremoniously demanded buxees: W. ARNOLD, *Oakhfield*, I. 239. [Yule] 1854 one beggar who was bawling out for bucksheesh: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 353 (1879). 1882 The young fellow was courageous, and ignorant of the immediate danger, and, above all, he was on the look out for bucksheesh: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 223. 1884 His friends naturally inquired of him what progress he had made in Arabic, and in reply he told them he had only acquired two words, *bakhshish* for a present, and *Yallah!* for go-ahead: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. v. p. 98.

Variants, 17 c. *bacsheesh*, 18, 19 cc. *bac(k)shish*, *bakhshish*, *bacshish*, *backsish*: fr. Hind. 18 c. *buxi(e)*, 18, 19 cc. *buxee*, 19 c. *buckshish*, *bucksheesh*.

**bal paré, phr.:** Fr.: dress ball.

1809 There are balls *paré* and balls *masqué* (masqued): MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112. 1818 We who through Fashion's glass the stars survey | Know when Olympus gives a *bal paré*: *Tim Bobbin*, p. 7.

\***Balaam**, name of the prophet who was bribed to curse the Israelites, but was compelled to bless, and whose ass spoke to him in reproach of his ingratitude to so faithful a servant and of his blind perversity; see *Numb.*, xxii—xxiv.

1. one who professes a false religion, one who seeks to make gain of religion; also a *Balaamite*: one who benefits a cause when intending to damage it: one who resembles Balaam in some salient point of the account of him in *Numbers*.

1563 Such as he [Bp. Hooper] was, these Balaamites [Roman Catholic divines] accounted for no bishop: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xi. Vol. VI. p. 692 (1853). — my Balaamite kinsman came in with the bishop as a witness against me: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 656. 1569 Thus bleate the Popish Balamites: E. HAKE, *Newes Pwells Churchy*, sig. F vi. 1648 God...hath so dispos'd the mouth of these Balaams, that coming to Curse, they have stumbled into a kind of Blessing: MILTON, *Obserr. Art. Peace*, Wks., 571 (1851). [N. E. D.] 1692 Your very speech bewrays you to be a right Balaam: WASHINGTON, *Tr. Milton's Def. Pop.*, x. 1784 He hates the hardness of a Balaam's heart: COWPER, *Tash*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 186 (1808).

2. *Journalistic* (apparently in allusion to the occasion when the ass proved wiser than his master), matter of inferior merit, reserved for use when nothing better is available. Perhaps the use originated with the *Balaam-box* of 'Blackwood's Magazine', celebrated by Prof. Wilson in *Noctes Ambrosianae*, and may have been suggested by *Spectator*, No. 560, June 28, 1714.

1826 How much Balaam (speaking technically) I have edged out of your valuable paper: SCOTT, *Mal. Malagr.*, III. 3. [N. E. D.] 1827 Several dozen letters on the same subject now in our *Balaam-box*: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XXI. p. 340. 1829 Escape from the *Balaam-box* is as impossible as from the grave: *ib.*, Vol. XXVI. p. 716. [N. & Q.]

**balāchong, blachong, sb.:** Malay *balāchān*: a favorite condiment of Malays and Indo-Chinese, consisting of prawns, shrimps or small fish fermented and mashed with salt and spices.

1688 Balachaun: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, II. 28. [Yule] 1727 *Bankasay* is famous for making Balichang, a Sauce made of dried Shrimps, Cod-pepper, Salt, and a Seaweed or Grass, all well mixed and beaten up to the Consistency of thick Mustard: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 194. [ib.] 1784 Blachang...is esteemed a great delicacy among the Malays, and is by them exported to the west of India: W. MARSDEN, *Hist. Sumatra*, 57 (2nd Ed.). [ib.] 1883 blachang—a Malay preparation much relished by European lovers of decomposed cheese: I. BIRD, *Gold. Chersonese*, 96. [ib.]

**baladière, sb.:** ?Fr.: ballad-singer; singing-girl, *almah* (q.v.). Anglicised 17 c. as *balladier*. But see *bayadère*.

1830 public singers and dancers...only to be equalled by the *baladières* of the East: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.).

**baladin(e), balladin(e), sb.:** Fr. *baladin*, fem. *-ine*: a public dancer; a ballad-maker or -singer; also *baladine*, a female public dancer.

1599 comedians or balladines: *Basilikon Doron*, 127 (1603). [N. E. D.] 1604 a Rimer or Balladine: HIERON, *Wks.*, I. 551, Ddd iij. [ib.] 1605 Tricles of Tumblers, Funambuloes, Baladynes: BACON, *Adv. Learn.*, II. xv. § 1. [ib.] 1676 Their best Balladins, who are Now practising a famous Ballat: ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, II. 1, 19 (1684). [ib.] 1863 The first breathing woman's cheek, First dancer's, gipsy's or street baladine's: BROWNING, *In Balcony*, II. [ib.]



**balafo(e), bulafo, sb.** See quotations.

1797 *Bulafo* [pr. *Bufalo*]: *Encyc. Brit.* 1849 The Egyptians played upon their African *balafoes* and tambourines: F. SHORER, *Tr. Hugo's Hunchback*, p. 60. 1864 *balafoes* of the negroes of Senegambia...on the *balafo*, which is a species of harmonicon, we meet with our diatonic scale: ENGEL, *Music Ancient Nations*, p. 16. 1876 *S. Kens. Mus. Catalog.*, No. 751.

**balagan, sb.** Tartar: a booth of branches placed slanting and covered with birch bark.

1772-84 The ostrog of Karachin is pleasantly situated on the side of the river, and composed of three log-houses, nineteen balagans, or summer habitations, and three jouts, which are houses under ground: CAPT. COOK, *Voyages*, Vol. VI. p. 2085 (1790). 1803 the Kamschadale would have blushed to have turned us from his Balagan or his Jourt: J. BRISTED, *Ped. Tour*, I. 110. 1863 We were able to have a *balagan* (a sort of tent) erected for this night, so we slept more comfortably. Moreover by hanging a sheet up at the open side of the *balagan* I was able to undress: MRS. ATKINSON, *Tartar Steppes*, p. 55.

**balā-khanah, sb.** Pers. *balā-khānah*, = 'upper room'. See quotations.

1840 "Where did you say he lodged?"—"In such a *balakhaneh*," replied the Nāzir: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. II. p. 31. 1884 obliged to take up my quarters on the flat roof of the *balā hané*, or traveller's room: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. ix. p. 92 (New York).

**balalaika, sb.** Russ. See quotations.

1788 In his youth he had never heard any [music] but that of...*balalaikas* and *Bagecs*: STÖHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gr.*, p. 319. 1864 the Russian *balalaika*, an instrument said to be of high antiquity, and to have been originally derived from the East: ENGEL, *Music Ancient Nations*, p. 55. 1885 the peasants used to dance the Barana (like the Tarantella), accompanied by the *Balalaika*: *Literary World*, p. 439.

**balandra: Sp.** See *bilander*.

**\*balcone (∠ = ∞, formerly ∞ = ∞), sb.** Eng. fr. It. *balcone*, = 'a projecting floor or slab attached to the wall of a building, surrounded by a railing or balustrade, generally on a level with the lower part of an upper window or windows'.

1. It. *balcone* (explained above).

1618 It was properly a *balcone* and so the building it self did jetty out: HOLYDAY, *Juvenal*, p. 223. 1623 my Lord Denbigh...taking a pipe of Tobacco in a *Balcone* which hung over the Kings garden: HOWELL, *Let.*, III. 22. p. 82 (1645). 1650 the Viceroy came out into the *Balcone*: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 16. 1665 fled fastening a Rope to the *Balcone* and so slid down into the street: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 5 v. 1665 the buildings...are low built, and most with small Courts and *Balconies*, tarred or flat at top: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 112 (1677). 1671 it may be 'twas the corner of the *Balcony* I set my Ladder against: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iv. p. 47. 1673 This Lady *Laura* I have seen from your *Balcone*: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 520 (1701). 1715 two or three *Balconies*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 405 (1856). 1743-7 Their Majesties...went first to a *balcony* prepared for them in Cheapside to see the procession: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 104/2 (1751). 1817 I pressed my forehead more closely against the bars of the *balcony*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. I. p. 1 (1832). 1838 An old Palace of the Cappelletti with its uncouth *balcony* and irregular windows is still standing: S. ROGERS, *Italy*, Notes, p. 233.

2. (theatrical): formerly, a stage-box; now, an open upper portion of a theatre or any public hall.

1718 Fairly in public he plays out his Game, Betimes bespeaks *Balconies*: Rem. *Rochester*, 106. [N. E. D.] 1742 I shone forth in the *Balconies* at the playhouses: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. III. Wks., Vol. V. p. 241 (1806).

Variants, 17 c. *balcone*, *belcone*, *bel(l)con(e)y*.

**\*balda(c)chino, baldaquino, sb.** It. fr. *Baldacco*, = 'Bagdad'. See *baldachin*, *baudekin*.

1. rich brocade; orig. a fabric of silk and gold thread, manufactured in Bagdad.

2. a canopy of state, *baldachin* 2; a movable canopy of rich brocade or silk borne in procession over the host.

1644 crimson damask, embroidered with gold, having a state or *baldquino* (— a cler. error) of crimson velvet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1872). — four wreathed columns...sustaining a *baldacchino* of the same metal: *ib.*, p. 127. 1645 At the upper end, is an elevated throne, and a *baldacchino*, or canopy of state, for his Holiness, over it: *ib.*, p. 145. 1677 Three of these Chambers were more richly furnish than the rest...but no *Baldacchino*, no cloth of State was there, the King being absent: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185. 1784 a *baldacchino* or dais, over her boxes in each theatre: SIR HOR. MANN, in *Hor. Walpole's Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 518 note (1858). 1886 Later on was added a superb *baldacchino* or canopy of hammered iron: *Cornhill Mag.*, Dec., p. 650.

**\*baldachin, baldaquin, -kin(e), sb.** Fr. *baldaquin*; see *baldacchino*, *baudekin*: fabric of Bagdad.

1. a rich embroidered fabric, orig. of silk and gold thread.

1598 Jackets...buckram, skarlet, or *Baldakines*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 54. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. a kind of canopy (orig. of rich woven fabric, later of wood, stone, or metal) over an altar, throne, shrine, or doorway; a canopy of state.

1848 The *baldaquin* of St. Peter's: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. xlviii.

**balductum, balducketome, sb.** Late Lat. *balductum*, *balducta*, = 'posset'.

1. balderdash, trash, a trashy composition.

1593 The stalest dudgeon or absurdest *balductum* that they or their mates can invent: G. HARVEY, *Pierces Supererog.*, 139. [N. E. D.] 1595 And because every *Balductum* makes diuine poetrie to be but base rime, I leaue thee (sacred eloquence) to be defended by the Muses ornaments: W. C., *Polimanteia*, Pref., sig. ( ) 3 v.

2. attrib. trashy, silly.

1580 as to helpe forwarde our new famous enterprise for the Exchange of Barbarous and *Balductum* Rymes with Artificiall Verses: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1815). 1582 Their rude ryming and *balducketome* ballads: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Ded., p. 10 (1880).

**balin, sb.** Graeco-Lat. (in Pliny, *N. H.*, 25, 5), acc. of *balis* = Gk. *βάλλεις*: a herb, which, according to Xanthus the historian, had the power to restore the dead to life, and other miraculous properties.

1546 slain by the virtue of an herbe called *Balin*: LANGLEY, *Tr. Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. xvii. 30 a. [N. E. D.] 1609 Hauing the herbe *Balin* in his wounds infused, Restores his life: HEYWOOD, *Bryt. Troy*, IV. xi. [ib.]

**balis, sb.** perhaps Sp. and Port. *balisa*, Sp. *balija*, = 'bundle', 'valise'.

1599 euery sixe payeth one *Balis* in regard of tribute: and a *Balis* is fife papers or pieces of silke, which are worth one floren and an halfe of our coine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 60.

\**balista*: Lat. See *ballista*.

**ball, bal, sb.** Eng. fr. Fr. *bal*.

1. a dance. *Obs.*

1663 all of them together...danced a *Ball* to the tune of two Harps and a Viol: H. COGAN, *Tr. Pinto's Voy.*, ch. lxxix. p. 321.

2. an assembly for dancing (in Johnson's time given "by some particular person", not 'subscription' or public). Also in combination, *ball-dress*, *ball-night*, *ball-room*, &c.

1611 your proudest Tuscan Carniuals, and yee French *Bals* their brother: L. WHITAKER, in *Coryat's Crudities*, sig. b 2 v. 1714 upon a *ball-night*: *Spectator*, No. 596, Vol. VI. p. 254 (1826). 1808 Too many religious people fancy that the infectious air of the world is confined to the *ball-room* or the playhouse: H. MORE, *Calebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. p. 421 (1809). 1837 not Assembly, Sir. *Ball* for the benefit of a charity, Sir: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. II. p. 12. — ascended the staircase leading to the *ball room*: *ib.*, p. 14.

**ballast (∠ = ∞), sb.** Eng. fr. Du. *ballast*: connected with Eng. *last*, = 'load'; the etym. of *bal-* not yet settled.

1. heavy material placed at the bottom of a ship's hold, or at the bottom of a boat, to sink it low enough, and give it stability; also, *metaph.* that which causes to sink, that which gives stability.

1530 *Balast* of a shyppe, *lestage*: PALSGR. 1535-6 If...Sir Thomas Sperte...do take any *balast* for shippes nere to the said Ryver of Thamys: *Stat. 27 Hen. VIII.*, c. 18, § 2 (Record Ed.). 1582 an hudge and weightye *balas* surcharged a vessel: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 144 (1880). 1595 Low on the *ballast* did he couch his sick: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 64 (1871). 1612 Solid and sober natures, have more of the *ballast*, then of the saile: BACON, *Ess.*, *Vain-glory*, 464 (1871). [N. E. D.] 1642 to serve as a *buoy* to the one [the Dutch], and a *ballast* to the other [the French]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 68 (1869). 1733 120 men to dig and raise *Ballast* from the Shelves and Sand Banks of the said River, and to carry and convey such *Ballast* to Ships and Vessels: *Stat. 6 Geo. II.*, c. 29, Preamble. 1775 We took in more *ballast*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 55. 1787 She had been 52 days at sea, and put into that harbour for a supply of water and *ballast*: *Gent. Mag.*, 1115/2. 1814 To prevent such *ballast* or any part thereof from falling into the sea: *Stat. 54 Geo. III.*, c. 159, § 15.

2. a load, burden, freight. *Obs.*

1620 Go to Niniveh...behold the *Ballace* And burthen of her bulk, is nought but sin: QUARLES, *Jonah*, Poems, 54 (1717). [N. E. D.]

3. gravel, stones, burnt clay, &c. used to make the bed of a railroad on which the sleepers lie; also similar material used for the foundation of a road.

1847 CRAIG.

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. *balast*, 16 c. *balest*, *balist*, *balas*, 16, 17 cc. *ballesse*, *ballace*, 17 c. *balas(s)e*, *ballais(e)*, *ballass(e)*, *ballace*.

[The forms without -t may be fr. Flem. *ballas*, or from the 16, 17 cc. vb. ending in -se, -ce got by taking *ballast* for a participle, as if *ballassed*.]

**balle en bouche, phr.** Fr.: 'ball in mouth'; it appears that a musketeer ready for action held a ball in his mouth. See N. E. D., *Ball*, I. 5; "1692 *Diary siege Limerick* 28



March out with their arms, Baggage, Drums beating, Ball in Mouth...Colours flying".

1591 If the enemy cause sodaine Arme, let his *Bale en Bouche*, and his match in the Cocke shew his readie good will either to receive repulse or give charge: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 11. — the valiant repulse of a sodaine invading enimie by *Bawll en bouche*: *ib.*, p. 76.

**ballerina**, *pl.* ballerine, *sb.*: It., fem. of *ballerino*, = 'dancer'.

1815 We have had a devil of a row among our ballerinas: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 189 (1832). 1852 His unwieldy gait...seemed doubly absurd beside the flippant lightness of the "Ballarina": C. LEVER, *Dailtons*, p. 177 (1878). 1882 a grand ballet of children...revealing considerable aptitude on the part of the midget ballerinas [the *s* is wrong unless there be a Fr. word *ballerine*]: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 2.

\***ballet**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *balletto*, a theatrical term distinct from the Fr. *ballade*, though in Eng. in 17 c. forms of Eng. *ballad* were used to render Fr. *ballet*, or It. *balletto*; the word *ballet* has been also incorrectly used for 'dance-song', It. *ballata*, whence Fr. *ballade*: a dramatic dance, an interlude of dancing and pantomime (*orig.* part of an Italian opera).

1773 One of the ballets of the opera at Palermo, is a representation of Vauxhall Gardens: *Gent. Mag.*, XLIII. 479. [N. E. D.] 1826 were the Baiadere of Goethe made the subject of a ballet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 426 (1881). 1830 he had composed a *ballet*, which he followed up by a *pas surt*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sic. Pananti*, p. 47 (2nd Ed.). 1878 a Grimaldian pantomime, by Paul Martinetti's ballet troupe: *Lloyd's Wkly. News*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

**ballet d'action**, *phr.*: Fr.: a ballet in which acting is combined with dancing; 'a ballet of action'.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 664/2. 1849 the new ballet d' action: S. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 29. 1887 a *ballet d' action*, founded on Shakspeare's "Tempest": *Academy*, Apr. 9, p. 264/3.

\***ballet divertissement**, *phr.*: Fr.: a ballet entertainment.

1883 A *ballet-divertissement* was simply a scene without a plot: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 22, p. 2.

**balliadera, balliadere**, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Port. *bailadeira*, = 'dancing-girl'. See *bayadère*.

1598 The heathenish whore called Balliadera, who is a dancer: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, 74. [Yule] 1794 The name of Balliadere, we never heard applied to the dancing girls; or saw but in Raynal, and 'War in Asia, by an Officer of Colonel Baillie's Detachment': it is a corrupt Portuguese word: E. MOOR, *Narrat. Little's Detach.*, 356. [ib.]

**balliards**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *billiards*.

\***ballista, balista**, *pl.* -tae, *sb.*: Lat.: an ancient military engine which discharged stones and other missiles by the release of a very strong spring, previously drawn tight by machinery; also, in Late Lat. an *arbalest*, or cross-bow; also, some surgical apparatus.

1525 than put into the wounde this instrument balista y<sup>4</sup> is here fygured / wherw<sup>4</sup> ye shall enlarge it: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D ii<sup>r</sup> fol. 1. 1646 Here first I saw huge ballistes, or cross-bows: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 250 (1872). 1703 Amongst the Artillery was an old Roman Balista: MAUNDRELL, *Journ. Jerus.*, 126 (1721). 1769 My fist is a *Balista*, | My arm a *Catapulta*: B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plantus*, Vol. I. p. 323. 1833 *balista* (*springals*) slings to throw small stones or arrows against the besiegers: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 279. 1885 The balistas used in some battle or siege are still scattered about the plain: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 21, p. 675/3.

**ballium, balium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: the outer wall of a feudal castle, any wall outside the keep; the base court of a feudal castle, the space between two walls of fortification.

1806 the second *ballium* was protected by smaller towers: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 92. 1818 The ballium, the barican, the parapets, the embrasures and crenelles, described by O'Leary: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 299 (1819). 1833 Ballium, is the space between the outer and middle ditches: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 282. 1855 The lofty walls of the old ballium still stood, with their machicolated turrets: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. vii.

**balloon, balloon**. See *baloon*.

\***ballon d'essai**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'balloon of trial', a balloon sent up to test the direction of the wind; hence, *metaph.* (see quotations).

1883 The contents would make it [the letter] appear a sort of *ballon d'essai*, designed to throw light on the prospects of an Orleanist Restoration in France: *Standard*, Jan. 24, p. 5. 1884 they have been deliberate *ballons d'essai*, thrown up more or less in collusion with the persons concerned to see how much the public would stand: *Sat. Rev.*, June 18, p. 844/1. 1887 The report was suffered to ooze out as a sort of *ballon d'essai* to test public feeling on the matter: *Manchester Exam.*, Apr. 16, p. 5/5.

\***balloon, ballone**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ballone*, 'great ball' (*balla*), Mod. It. *ballone*.

1. a large ball, something like a modern foot-ball, which was struck to and fro by the arm defended by a wooden bracer.

1598 *Ballone*, a great ball, a ballone to play at with braces, a football: FLORIO. 1603 one ship, that skips from stars to ground, | From wauie to wauie (like *Balloons* wyndie bound): J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Schism, p. 107 (1608). 1611 *Pallone*, a ballon, or foot-ball. Also any great bullet, ball, or round packe: FLORIO. 1801 STRUTT, *Sports & Pastimes*.

2. the game played with the balloon ball.

1591 ryding of horses, playing at ballone: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1847). — playing at tennys in the forenoon, and...ballon in the afternoon: *ib.*, p. 30. 1593 Balown, Tennis: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 133 (1669). 1605 we had a match at baloone too, with my Lord Whachum, for foure Crownes: MARSTON, *Eastward Hoe*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 11. 1607 While others have been at the ballon, I have been at my books: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, il. 2. 1611 For ballone-balls...to all that play, | Who must in time quite volley them away: DAVIES, *Scourge of Folly*. 1621 foiles, foot-ball, balown, quintans, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. I. p. 406 (1827). 1629 Where's...your set at tennis | Your balloon ball...? FORD, *Dram. Wks.*, p. 6/2 (1851). 1826 a party of young men here near the ramparts playing at the ballone, and all the slope above them was covered with spectators: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germahy*, p. 180.

3. See quotation.

1626 *Ballon*, The round globe or top of a pillar: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

4. a balloon-shaped glass vessel, used in chemistry.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v.

5. a receptacle made of light, air-tight material, which is of a spherical or pear-like shape when inflated, either by heated air (the bottom being open), or by a light gas (the bottom being closed). In 1783 the brothers Mongolfier first ascended by a balloon filled with rarified air and in the same year a balloon, without a car, ascended in England, and the gas balloon was invented.

1783 *Balloons* occupy senators, philosophers, ladies, everybody: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 438 (1858). 1826 Mr Graham, another aerial navigator, let off another balloon: W. HONE, *Every-Day Book*, Vol. I. col. 442.

6. anything light and inflated, e.g. a bubble.

1784 Champagne wine, bottled porter, &c. are full of air bubbles or balloons: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, July 10, Wks., Vol. III. p. 388 (1851).

**balloonomania**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat., coined by Walpole: mania for balloons.

1785 The Balloonomania is, I think, a little chilled, not extinguished, by Rozier's catastrophe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 576 (1858).

**ballot** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ballotta*: a little ball (*balla*) used for secret voting.

1. a little ball used for secret voting; hence, any counter, ticket, or paper so used.

1549 he that in the election hath most ballottes (so that they passe the halfe noubre) is admitted officer...ii. or .iii. boxes, into whiche [if] he will, he maie let fall his ballot: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 79<sup>ro</sup>. — in geuying his voice he hath but one ballot as all others haue: *ib.*, fol. 77<sup>ro</sup>. 1673 he puts his ballot into the red box: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 176.

2. secret voting, a decision or election determined by secret voting.

1549 a triall of theyr sentences by *Ballot*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77<sup>ro</sup>. 1673 they are put to the ballot: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 171.

3. lot, selection by lot; so-called from the method of drawing little balls from a box.

bef. 1680 put it to the Chance and try, | I' th' Ballot of a Box and Dye: S. BUTLER, *Rem.*, I. 81 (1759). [N. E. D.]

4. in combination, e.g. ballot-box, ballot-paper.

bef. 1680 Some held no way so orthodox | To try it, as the Ballot-Box: S. BUTLER, *Rem.*, I. 23 (1759). [N. E. D.]

**ballot** (L -), *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ballotare*, = 'to choose by *ballotta*', see *ballot*, *sb.*

1. to choose or decide by secret vote, to give a secret vote.

1549 this privilege, to haue his onely opinion ballotted, no man hath but he [the Doge]: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1603 they all rose from their seates...and would neuer take their bals to ballot against him: NORTH, (*Letters of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1121 (1612). 1645 To this there joins a spacious hall for solemmn days to ballot in: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1872). 1673 and so without more ado those thirty whose lot it is to haue the golden balls go into the Council and ballot: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 158. — who is ballotted among the nine: *ib.*, p. 163.

2. to choose by lot, to try to obtain by casting or drawing lots.



**ballotino**, It.; **ballotine**, Eng. fr. It.: *sб*. See quotation.

**1673** the junior Counsellor...takes a little boy...and brings him along with him into the Council; who is to draw the ballots out of the urn for the Gentlemen when they come up to the *Capello*, they not being permitted to draw them out themselves, to avoid fraud. This boy is called the *Ballotino*, and is he that in processions goes before the Duke...The *Ballotino* being brought in before the Signoria: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 180.

**balneo**, *sб*: quasi-Lat. spelling of *bagnio* (*q. v.*).

**1659** the Balneos and Theatres of free Cities: GAUDEN, *Tears Ch.*, p. 351. [Davies] **1702** The Balneo of the Slaves belonging to the Grand Signior: W. J., Tr. *Brugn's Voy. Levant*, x. 36. [*ib.*]

**balneum**, *abl.* **balneo** (after prep. 'in'), *sб*: Lat., 'bath': *Alch.*: short for **balneum Mariae** (*q. v.*).

**1471** Then in *Balneo* of Mary together let them be Circulat: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 116 (1652). **1580** boyle them in *Balneo* untill the herbes become drye: J. HESTER, Tr. *Phloravanti's Chirurg.*, p. 54. **1603** for gold-smiths melt and worke their gold with the flame of light straw and chaffe: physicians doe gently warme (as it were) in *Balneo* those drougues: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plat. Mor.*, p. 697. **1626** *Balneo*, A Bath: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1641** When you put water into a seething *Balneo* wherein there are glasses, let it be hot: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 13 (1651).

**balneum Mariae**, *phr.*: Late Lat., = '(Saint) Mary's bath'. See *bain Marie*.

[**1471** (See *balneum*).] **1525** ye shall sethe them in *balneum marie*. iij. hours longe without takynge of the lydde of the pot: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswicks Surgery*, sig. T. iij. *v*o/2. **1527** to dystille in *balneo Marie*: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswicks Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. a. ii. *v*o/2. — a fornayse or stillatorye named *Balneo Marie*: *ib.*, ch. vi. sig. o. vi. *v*o/2. **1530** seth this all together in *Balneo marie*: *Antiditharivus*, sig. D. iii. *v*o. **1543** Laste of all, put the glasse in *balneo marie* with sande, settyng on a heed with a receyver well stopped: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxx. *v*o/2. **1558** a bath called *Balneo Marie*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alexis's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 3. *v*o. **1584** a stillatorye of glasse, set over a pot of boyling water which they call *Balneo Mariae*: T. COGHAN, *Heaven of Health*, p. 81. **1608** the distilled water (in *Balneo Mariae*) of the hearb and root: TH. HILL, *Art of Gard.*, p. 111. [1610 in S. MARIES bath: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 625 (1616).] **1658** set it to boile in *Balneo Mariae* a quarter of a day: Tr. *F. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. VIII. ch. ix. p. 226. **1704** These you distill in *balneo Mariae*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 731<sup>z</sup> (1869).

**balookbashi**, **baloukbashee**: Turk. See **balukbashi**.

**baloon**, **balloon**, **ballong**, **balloon**, *sб*: in E. Indies: a large rowing canoe; a Siamese State barge.

**1663** With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures, 20 Balons and 300 men: H. COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voy.*, ch. xi. p. 35. **1673** The President commanded his own Baloon (a Barge of State, of Two and Twenty Oars) to attend me: FRVET, *E. Ind.*, 70 (1698). [Yule] **1755** The Burmas has now Eighty Ballongs, none of which as [*sic*] great Guns: CAPT. R. JACKSON, *Let.*, in Dalrymple's *Or. Repert.*, i. 195 (1808). [*ib.*] **1797** BALLOON, or BALLOEN...The balloons are said to be made of a single piece of timber, of uncommon length; they are raised high, and much decorated with carving at head and stern: some are gilt over, and carry 120 or even 150 rowers on each side: *Encyc. Brit.*

**balsa**, **balza**, *sб*: Sp.: boat, raft.

**1593**—**1622** balsas, (which is a certaine raffe made of mastes or trees fastened together): R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xliii. p. 236 (1878). **1600** a *balsa* or *canoa*...four or five great balsas, which were laden with plantans: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 812. — it was so well peopled with Indians, which had so many *Canoes* made of wood, as we might discern, and not rafts or Balsas, for so they call those floats which are made all flat with canes: *ib.*, p. 416. **1625** there came a *Balsy* or *Canoa*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 75.

**balsamine**, *sб*: Eng. fr. Fr. *balsamine*: (a) balsam apple, *Momordica balsamina*; also, (b) balsam plant, Gk. *βαλσαμίν*, *Impatiens balsamina*.

a. **1578** By the name of Balsamine, you must now understand two sorts of apples...The one is called the Male Balsam, or Balme apple: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, p. 441.

b. **1664** sow on the Hot-bed such Plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate, as *Balsamine*, and *Balsamum mas*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729).

\***balsamum**, *sб*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βάλσαμον*, = 'balsam-tree', 'resin of balsam-tree': balsam, balm, healing or preservative principle. The Lat. form survived long after it had given rise to Eng. *balsam*.

**1579** *Balsamum* [will] onely [growe] in Syria: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 113 (1868). **1589** Balsamum, Amomum, with Myrrhe and Frankencense: T. NASHE, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). **1590** An ointment which a cunning alchymist | Distilled from the purest balsamum: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 2 (1592), p. 641 (1898).

**1598** for your Greene wound, your *Balsamum*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1616). **1615** *Balsamum*. A plant then onely thought particular vnto *Jury*, which grew most plentifully in this valley: GEO. SANDVS, *Trav.*, p. 197 (1632). bef. **1631** In every thing there naturally grows | A *Balsamum* to keep it fresh and new: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 155 (1669). **1633** But like a Lampe of Balsamum, desir'd | Rather t' adorne, then last, shee soone expir'd: *ib.*, p. 254.

**balsilla**, *sб*: Sp., dim. of *balsa* (*q. v.*): small float, small raft.

**1883** Here...will be the various fishing vessels, from...the Aleutian baidar to the Peruvian balsilla: *Standard*, Apr. 6, p. 5/2.

**balükbashi**, *sб*: Turk. *bölük-bāshī*, lit. 'troop-captain': colonel.

**1820** Having procured two men from the baloukbashee's guard, we stationed them at the door: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 307. **1830** the bouloou bashas and oldaks: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 308 (and Ed.).

\***balustrade** (└┐), *sб*: Eng. fr. Fr. *balustrade*: a range of balusters or short pillars, supporting a cornice, coping, or rail, and forming a parapet on a building, or a fence to a terrace, balcony, or staircase.

**1644** On the top of all, runs a balustrade which edges it quite round: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). — with a terrace at each side having rustic uncut balustrades: *ib.*, p. 96. **1806** the balls...enclose the heaviness of the *balustrade*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 128. **1830** Broad-based flights of marble stairs | Ran up with golden balustrade: TENNYSON, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1875).

**balzarine**, **balzerine**, *sб*: ?Fr.: a light fabric of wool and cotton.

**1860** Of all the hideous, nasty, worstedy things that I ever saw, commend me to a striped *balzerine*: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 446/2. **1864** WEBSTER.

\***bambino**, *pl.* **bambini**, *sб*: It.: infant, picture or image of an infant, *esp.* a representation of the infant Jesus. Anglicised by Thackeray, as *bambin*. Also, *metaph.* a bantling.

**1761** when a state-orator has hit the precise age to a minute—hid his *BAMBINO* in his mantle so cunningly that no mortal could smell it: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xiv. Wks., p. 121 (1830). **1864** grim portentous old hags, such as Michael Angelo painted, draped in majestic raggedy; mothers and swarming bambins: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 403 (1879). **1867** There was a twich of strange pity and misery that shot through me at the thought of man's lot on earth, and the comparison of our dumb Eternities and Immensities with this poor joss-house and bambino: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1884). **1883** One of the little ones is a baby, a bambino swaddled round with wrappings which had probably helped to choke the infant life out of it: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 355.

**bambocciade**, *sб*: fr. Fr. *bambochade*, or It. *bambocciata*, or Sp. *bambochada*, or the Fr. form Italianised: a **bamboche** (*q. v.*).

**bamboche**, **bambochada**, *sб*: Sp.: picture with a scene of grotesque revelry; a grotesque figure.

bef. **1733** the Bamboches were, with redoubled Noise committed to the Flames: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 89, p. 574 (1740).

\***bamboo** (└┐), *sб*: Eng., ultimately fr. some Malay dialect, perhaps at first through Du. *bamboes*, then through Sp. and Port. *bambu*: name of a genus of giant grasses, *Bambusae*, commonly called canes; also a stick or pole furnished by one of these plants. Also (a) *attrib.* e.g. *bamboo-cane*, *bamboo-work*, *bamboo-hut*.

**1598** a thicke réede, as big as a mans legge, which is called *Bambus*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 195 (1885). — the leaves of those reedes or *Bambus* growe wide one from another: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 58. **1599** the houses are made of Canes which they call *Bambos*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 258. **1622** 5 bamboos black paynting and 5 small pec. wax: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 68 (1883). **1665** a few poor Mosques...no better than Straw and Bambo's [Bamboas, Ed. 1665] without, but matted neatly within: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1677). **1676** 'twas well you flung away my Cane...in sadness I'd ha' made Bamboo fly about your Jackets else: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 14. **1684** A sort of Cane, call'd *Bambouc*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 29. **1705** These Branches call'd here and elsewhere *Bamboes*, are used for covering of Houses, for Hedges and on several occasions: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 288. **1742** The mast, yard, boom, and outriggers, are all made of bamboo: ANSON, *Voy.*, III. v. 342. **1803** A forest, consisting of *Saul* trees, *Seetsal*, and *Bamboos*: J. T. BLUNT, *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61. **1873** little baskets swung from a long bamboo: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 19.

a. **1727** The City [Ava] tho' great and populous, is only built of *Bambou* Canes: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 47. [Yule] **1817** artificial sceneries of bamboo-work were erected: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 19 (1860). **1865** it might almost be said that among the Indo-Chinese nations the staff of life is a Bamboo: YULE, *Mission to Ava*, p. 153.

Variants, 17c. (through Fr.) *pambou*, *bambouc*. The earliest European form of the word was the Port. *mambu*.

\***ban**, *sб*: Pers. *bān*, = 'lord', 'master': a title brought by the Avars to Hungary whence it spread to Croatia and other Slavonic countries: a governor or warden of a military district, *esp.* of Croatia, the district being called a **ban(n)at(e)**. From this *ban* a rare adj. *banal* is formed.

**1614** The *Hungarian Bans*...are Presidents or Gouvernors of some Kingdomes belonging to that Kingdom, as Dalmatia, Croatia, Serulia and others: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 381. **1797** BANN: *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** The Bannat of Temeswar was the theatre chosen for this farce—or rather, tragedy: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 307 (1820). **1883** The *Posor*, of Agram...the most advanced organ of the Jugoslav, or Southern Slav, movement, had an article on the unfortunate late Ban (of Croatia, Graf Pejačević): *Times*, Oct. 2, p. 4/2.



**banal**, *fem. banale*, *adj.*: Fr.: commonplace, common, unmeaning, trivial. Needless Anglicised in 19 c., perhaps as if a revival of the older *bannal*, in *bannal-mill* (see CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.), *bannal-oven*, = 'pertaining to feudal service'; cf. the Law term *droit de banalité*, 1825, *Stat. 6 Geo. IV.*, c. 59, § 5. Used as a vb. peculiarly.

1862 a *banale* conversation with her: THACKERAY, *Philis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 257 (1887). 1883 This modern instance is simple and *banal* enough: *Spectator*, June 16, p. 775. 1883 Upon his answer would probably depend her opinion of him as being either intelligent or *banal*: M. CRAWFORD, *Dr. Claudius*, ch. iv. p. 51. 1885 Oh, they simply *banal* those questions: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 218.

**banalité**, *sb.*: Fr.: a commonplace, a trivial or unmeaning speech or sentiment; triviality, commonplace character. Needless Anglicised by R. Browning, 1871, *Balaustion*, 723, p. 92.

1870 they had favoured me with a few *banalités*, and passed on: L. OLIPHANT, *Piccadilly*, IV. p. 156. 1884 the depth of national banality revealed by the fact that the agricultural labourer should have no higher idea of rational amusement than that of listening to...commonplaces on the most hackneyed political topic: *Pall Mall Gazette*, June 3, p. 1/1.

\***banana** (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. *banana* (the fruit), *banano* (the tree), formerly said to be from the native name in African Guinea, but Prof. Robertson Smith, with great probability, connects it with Arab. *banān*, = 'fingers', or 'toes', *banāna*, = 'a single finger', or 'toe'.

1. the fruit growing in clusters of berries like fingers, with a hard rind, containing a sweet and nourishing pulp.

1598 Other fruits there are termed Banana which we think to be the *Musa* of Egypt and Soria: Tr. *Pigafetta's Congo*, in *Hart. Col.*, II. 533. [Yule] 1626 They call this fruit *Bannanas*, and have reasonable plenty: BUCHAN, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 156. — *Bannanas*: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 75. — *Bannanas*: *ib.*, p. 104. — *Bannanas*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. I. p. 157. 1634 Bananas or Plantains (the supposed fruit that Eve was tempted with...): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 183. 1655 Sugar Canes, Oranges, Lemmons, Bonanoes, ... divers other Roots and Fruits: I. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of 3<sup>rd</sup> late Proceed. of 3<sup>rd</sup> Eng. Army in 3<sup>rd</sup> W. Indies*, p. 19. 1673 Bonanoes, which are a sort of Plantain: FRYER, *E. India*, 40. [Yule]

2. the tree (*Musa sapientum*) which produces the above fruit, cultivated in hot climates, very like a plantain.

1686 The Bonano tree is exactly like the Plantain for shape and bigness: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, I. 316 (1720). [Yule] 1705 These Beasts prove very prejudicial to the Fruit-Trees, especially Orange-Trees, *Banano's*, and another sort of Figs: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 242. 1769 The Banana tree differs but little from the Plantain: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guinea*, p. 32. 1819 richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 15. 1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, cocconut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugarcane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

Variants, 17 c. *bannana*, *bon(n)ana*, *ban(n)ano*, 18 c. *banano*.

\***banco**, *sb.*: It. *banca* or *banco*, = 'bank' (*q. v.*): a bank; also bank money of account opposed to *currency*.

abt. 1590 Great sums of money lying in the banco: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 166/2 (Dyce). 1601 Such In-comes, besides their *Bancoes* and stocks richlie going both here and beyond sea: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 85. 1759 [See *agio* 1].

**banco**: Late Lat. See in **banco**.

**band, bande, bende**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a number of associated individuals marked off in some way from all others.

1. a company associated together and distinguished from others, (*a*) by common service, (*b*) by common interests, common opinions, common characteristics, &c.; (more loosely, of armed men) a host.

a. 1475 Upon them that they founde not of their bende: CAXTON, *Jason*, 78. [N. E. D.] 1489 a gode band of men: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 913, p. 358 (1874). 1522 the said Cardinal de Medicis bande: J. CLERK, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 309 (1846). 1532 the grete Turke passed by the town of Grades unto the ryght with al his power, one bende after another: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 116 (1816). — having three bendes in good order: *ib.*, p. 117. 1546 The Kentisse menne...ranne upon their enemies with suche a bande as thei coulde gather: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 136 (Camd. Soc., 1846). — receavinge a new bende owte of Germanie: *ib.*, p. 116. — choosinge forthe a stowte bende of lustie youthe...tooke their race into the Ilonde: *ib.*, p. 111. 1564 many bandes of his souldiours: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. E iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1562 to supplie the fyghte with freshe regiments and bandes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, fol. 33 v<sup>o</sup>. 1579 the holy band [of Thebans]: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 295 (1612). — a band of young gentlemen...that attended alwaies upon his person: *ib.*, p. 469. 1589 Are these same Bands, those selfe same Bands, that neuer faught in vain? W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 70. 1590 Captain of our fayry band: SHAKS., *Mids. Nts. Dr.*, III. 2, 110. 1591 Your troops of horsemen with his bands of foot: — I. Hen. VI., iv. 1, 165. 1598 The Sergeant of a Band, his election and office: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 18.

1611 the bands of Syria came no more into the land of Israel: *Bible*, 2 Kings, vi. 23. b. 1540 hym, whom ye accused and al his bende: T. ELVOT, *Pasquill*, sig. B v r<sup>o</sup>. 1554 diuers bende of the Phyllosophers: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. B viii r<sup>o</sup>.

2. *spec.* a company of musicians.

1660—8 George Hudson and Davies Mell to giue orders for the band of Musick: *Warrant Bk.*, IV. 316. [N. E. D.]

3. a division of an assemblage, an assemblage.

1611 I passed over this Jordan; and now I am become two bands: *Bible*, Gen., xxxii. 10. 1845 vast numbers of butterflies, in bands or flocks of countless myriads: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii.

[A distinct word in history and usage from the ultimately identical *bend*, *band*, = 'that which binds'. It is uncertain whether It. *benda*, *banda*, = 'scarf' (cf. Late Lat. *bandus*, = 'scarf', 'band'), or Late Lat. *bandum*, = 'banner', gave rise to It. *banda*, = 'band of men', whence Eng. *bend*, *band*, through Fr. *bende*, *bande*. The forms *bend* were ultimately from a Teutonic fem. \**bandya*; but in the fourth quot. perhaps Arab. *band* (fr. Lat. *bandum*) = 'standard', then 'legion'.]

\***bandabust**: Anglo-Ind. See **bundobust**.

**bandaleer, bandalier**: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **bandoleer**.

**bandalero**, *sb.*: Sp.: robber, highwayman.

1620 these parts of the *Pyreneys* that border upon the *Mediterranean*, are never without Theeves by Land (call'd *Bandoleros*) and Pyrats on the Sea side: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxii. p. 43 (1645). 1832 the solitary bandalero, armed to the teeth...bovers about them...without daring to assault: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 16.

**bandan(n)a**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bandhnū*, = '(1) a mode of dyeing in which the cloth is tied in different places, to prevent the parts tied from receiving the dye... (3) a kind of silk cloth' [Shakespear's *Dict.*]: (properly) a yellow or red silk handkerchief with undyed spots.

1752 The Cosseimbazar merchants having fallen short in gurrals, plain taffaties, ordinary bandannoes, and chappas: In J. Long's *Selections*, 31 (1850). [Yule] 1840 A new silk *Bandana* she'd worn as a shawl: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 167 (1855). 1850 Foker, for his part, taking out a large yellow bandanna, wept piteously: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 42 (1879). 1854 puffing his cigar fiercely anon, and then waving his yellow bandanna: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 46 (1879). 1857 the remainder were weavers of bandanas, fillovers, gauzes, silk shawls, &c.: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483. 1860 a bandana silk handkerchief: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 359/2.

**bandeau, pl. bandeaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a narrow band or fillet to confine the hair, or decorate the head; a tress of hair arranged in a narrow band.

abt. 1790 that bandeau...was worn by every woman at court: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1842). [Davies] 1820 Round the edge of this cap was a stiff bandeau of leather: SCOTT, *Ivanhoe*, I. xi. [ib.] 1826 Her brown light hair was braided from her high forehead, and hung in long full curls over her neck; the mass gathered up into a Grecian knot, and confined by a bandeau of hair: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 187 (1881). 1854 her bandeaux of hair are disarranged upon her forehead: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxviii. p. 402 (1879). 1870 the profuse curls and *bandeaux* of Miss De Grey's intricate *coiffure*: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, I. 265.

**bandeleer, bandelier**: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **bandoleer**.

\***banderilla**, *sb.*: Sp. See quotation.

1797 The...*banderilleros*, go before the animal...a kind of darts called *banderillas*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Bull-Fighting*. 1861 CHAMBERS, *Encycl.*, s. v. *Bull-fight*.

**banderillero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull-fighter who plies the bull with *banderillas*.

**bandicoot**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *pandi-kokku*, = 'pig-rat': name of the great rat of India and Australia; applied by Munro to the musk-rat.

1789 The Bandicoot, or musk-rat, is another troublesome animal, more indeed from its offensive smell than anything else: CAPT. I. MUNRO, *Narrative*, 32. [Yule]

**bandileer, bandilier**: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See **bandoleer**.

\***bandit, bandito, pl. bandits, bandit(t)i**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It., or It. *bandito*, pl. *banditi*, lit. 'proclaimed'. The form *bandido* is Sp.

1. an outlaw, brigand, a member of a gang of robbers.

1591 the Complot written in ten sheets of Paper, which a *Bandito*...sent...to the Chappel-Master: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 649 (1685). 1593 A Romane Swordsman and Bandetto slaue: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 135. 1596 the Banditti of Italy, men fled out of their Countrey for theft, debt, robbery: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 42. 1611 Continually to stand in feare of the Alpine cutthroates



called the *Bandits*: CORVAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1612 The inhabitants are Renegades and Bandicoes of sundrie nations: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 3. 1617 In this Church I did see fiftie banished men, vulgarly called *Banditti*, who were banished for murders, and such like crimes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 100. 1624 this *Bandito* [a fugitive Indian king]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 596 (1884). 1625 three *Greeke* Renegades, and an *Italian Bandido*, who laying hands on me, beat me most cruelly: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 188. 1629 where were some *Turks*, some *Tartars*, but most *Banditoes*, *Renegades* and such like: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 827 (1884). 1645 a tower... kept by a small garrison against the banditti who infest these parts: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1879). 1650 a Sorrentine and Bandito Captain was chief of that Tumult: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 9. 1661 a crew of *Banditti* and *Bravi*: RELIG. WOTTON, p. 479 (1685). 1673 the Robbers and *Banditti* wherewith it is infested... These *Banditti* will not be content with your money: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 315. 1676 The Master is a brave Rogue of my acquaintance; he has been a *Bandit*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, II. p. 27. 1710 one cannot but observe in them the temper of the banditti whom he mentions in the same paper, who always murder where they rob: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 375 (1850). 1744 Superior Honour, when *assum'd*, is lost; | Ev'n Good Men turn *Banditti*, and rejoice: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 200 (1773). 1745 they subsist merely by levying contributions. But, sure, banditti can never conquer a kingdom: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 390 (1877). 1775 we were told this had been lately a lurking-place of banditti: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 27. 1819 his own body-guard of Koordish horse, who, under the denomination of *Dellis*, still exercised their old trade of banditti, and plundered every friend on their march to the enemy: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 238 (1820).

2. *banditti* (pl. used as collective sing.), a robber company, an outlaw company.

1706 He formed the first *Banditty* of the Age: DE FOE, *Jure Div.*, II. 15. [N. E. D.] 1754 'Tis not with either of these views | That I presume to address the Muse: | But to divert a fierce banditti; | (Sworn foes to every thing that's witty): COWPER, *Ep. to R. Lloyd*. 1789 The Rhingrave's troops had committed excesses, and were metamorphosed into a banditti: *Gent. Mag.*, 92/1. 1792 A banditti of assassins: BURKE, quoted in *Academy*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 97/1.

Variants, 16 c. *bandetto*, 17 c. *bandido*: pl. *bandittoes*, 18 c. *banditty* (2).

*bando*, sb.: It. and Sp.: a public proclamation.

1592 In the fourth *bando*, the *Julios* of Bologna are disvalued two *quatrini*: RELIG. WOTTON, p. 657 (1685). 1598 *Bando*, a Spanish word, and signifieth, an act, or law made by the General and Counsell of war, in the Campe, and published by sound of the drumme or trumpet unto the souldiers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. — and on those that shall commit any thing against the *bandos*, orders, and commands of the Lord high General, and other superiour officers: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 145. 1620 The Emperour... published a *Bando* against the Saxon and Landgrave: BRENT, *Tr. Saxon's Hist. Councl. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 188 (1696). 1652 there was a *Bando* published... that every soldier, &c.: HOWELL, *Pl. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 136. 1673 and published by public *bando* or Proclamation: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 171.

*bandoleer* (L = U), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *bandolera*, or It. *bandoliera*, sometimes fr. Du. *bandelier*.

1. a broad belt worn over one shoulder and across breast and back to support a burden hanging at the side; esp. such a belt for a soldier to support his musket and ammunition; a shoulder-belt for holding cartridges.

1590 All arm'd in sables, with rich *bandalier*, | That baldrick-wise he ware: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, p. 561/1 (1861). 1603 What shall I say of that bright *Bandeleer*, | Which twice-six *Signs* so richly garnish heert | J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columns, p. 390 (1608). 1625 one piece Mallayro Pintado, one *Bandaleere*, one roll of Match: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 388. 1806 He lighted the match of his *bandelier*: SCOTT, *Last Minstrel*, iii. 21. 1822 Churchmen, Presbyterians, and all, are in buff and *bandoleer* for king Charles: — PEV. PEAK, ch. I. p. 31 (1886).

2. a case containing a charge for a musket; hence pl. = *bandoleer* 1.

1598 Then how to charge his peece, either with his flask or *bandelier*, & then to let slip the bullet down into the barrell after the powder: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 32. 1600 their flasks and *bandeliers*: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 713. 1611 *Bandovilleres*, a musketeers *bandoleers*; or charges like little boxes, hanging at a belt about his necke: COTGR. 1624 put his *bandileir* of powder in his hat: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 603 (1884). bef. 1670 1658 Linnen *Bandaliers*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 30 (1687). bef. 1670 Sword and *Bandaliers* about him: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 195, p. 209 (1693). bef. 1733 the *Bandeliers* filled with Powder: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 118, p. 388 (1740). 1762 A large string of *bandaliers* garnished a broad belt that graced his shoulders: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. II. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 11 (1817).

Variants, 16 c. *bandalier*, *bandelier*, *bandileare*, 17, 18 cc. *bandele(e)r*, *bandaleer(e)*, *bandalier(o)*, *bandileir*, *bandileer*, *bandoleer*, *bandilier(e)*.

*bandore*<sup>1</sup>, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *bandurria* or *bandola*, or It. *bandora*, *bandura*: a stringed musical instrument like a lute or guitar, said to have been invented about 1562, but probably the assumed invention was an improvement on an older instrument.

abt. 1570 the Lute, the *Bandora*, and *Cyterne*: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Eliz. Achn.*, p. 7 (1869). 1591 *Vihuela*, a *bandore*, [Lat.] *Barbiton*: PERCIVAL, *Sp. Dict.* 1596 I haue... caused sundrie lessons to be collected together for the Lute, Orpharion, *Bandora*: W. BARLEY, *New Bk. of Tabliture*, sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1627 It maketh a more Resounding Sound, than a *Bandora*, *Orpharion*, or *Citterne*, which haue likewise *Wire-strings*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 146.

— Again, a *Wreathed String*, such as are in the Base Strings of *Bandornes*, giueh also a *Purling Sound*: *ib.*, § 170. 1630 When *Nimrod* rudely plaid on his *Bandora*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3<sup>ro</sup>/1. — the Lutes, Viols, *Bandornes*, Organs, Recorders, Sagbuts: *ib.*, sig. 2 Bhh 3<sup>ro</sup>/a. 1762 Their raw, red fingers... being adorned with diamonds, were taught to thrum the *bandola*, and even to touch the keys of the harpsichord: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. III. [Davies] 1833 The *bandurrias* so skilfully used by the 'Spanish Students': *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 802.

[The various forms (to which may be added It. *mandola*, Fr. *mandole*, *mandore*) all come fr. Late Lat. *bandūra*, *bandurium*, fr. Gk. *πανδούρα*. Through a form *banjore* comes the Amer. Negro *banjo* (q. v.).]

*bandore*<sup>2</sup>, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *bandeau* (q. v.): widow's head-dress. Obs.

1678 die when you please... I'll wear the rufhful *Bandore* like a Bill upon my forehead, t' inform Mankind that here's a Woman to be let: T. WELLS, 33. 1719 The buxom Widow, with *Bandore* and Peak: D'URFREV, *Pills*, II. II. (1872). [N. E. D.] bef. 1721 PRIOR, *Turtle & Sparrow*, p. 398.

\**bandoulière*, sb.: Fr.: a kind of scarf, employed in trimming a dress; see *bandoleer*.

\*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

\**bandy*, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *bandi*, = 'cart', 'vehicle': a carriage, bullock-carriage, buggy, or cart (South and West Indian Presidencies).

1791 To be sold, an elegant new and fashionable *Bandy*, with copper panels, lined with Morocco leather: *Madras Courier*, Sept. 29. [Yule] 1800 No wheel-carriages can be used in Canara, not even a buffalo-bandy: SIR T. MUNRO, in Gleig's *Life*, I. 243. [ib.] 1826 the horses of their... 'bandies' or gigs: BP. HEBBER, *Journ.*, II. 152 (1844). [ib.] 1860 Bullock-bands covered with cajans met us: J. E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 146. [ib.] 1884 At the Elephant Statue, the missionaries in carriages and *bandies* stood waiting to see us: W. S. HOWLAND, in *Missionary Herald*, June, p. 252.

\**bang*, *bhang*, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bhāṅg*, Pers. *bang*: dried leaves and small stalks of hemp (*Cannabis indica*), which, when smoked, or eaten in a sweetmeat, or drunk, produces intoxication; much the same as *hashish* (q. v.). Some of the Eng. instances may be due to Port. *bango*.

1577 there is an *Hearbe*, which is called *Bague*, the which beeyng mingled with thynges of sweete smell, thei make of it a confection... and when the Indians... will deprive them selues of iudgement, and see visions that doeth giue them pleasure, then thei take a certaine quantitie of this confection: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 39<sup>ro</sup>. 1598 *Bangue* is also a common meate in India, serving to the same effect that *Amfon* doth. It is a seed like *Hempseeds*, but somewhat smaller and not so white: Tr. *Van Linchoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 115 (1885). 1625 In all *Cafaria* there grows a certaine herbe which they sowe, called *Bangue*, the straw and leaues whereof they cut, and being well dried, stampe them to powder: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1541. 1634 in the Oriental Countries; as *Cambaja*, *Calicut*, *Narsingha*, ther is a drink call'd *Bangue*, which is rare and precious, and 'tis the height of entertainment they give their guests before they go to sleep: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. IV. p. 348 (1678). 1662 *Bengt*, a certain Drug, or Powder, made of the leaues and seed of *Hemp*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelstol*, Bk. I. p. 29 (1666). 1763 Most of the troops, as is customary during the agitations of this festival, had eaten plentifully of *bang*: R. ORME, *Hist. Milt. Trans.*, I. 104. [Yule] 1776 Does he smoke *bang*? Not that I know: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, B. 26/2. 1826 I saw he had been eating *bang*, and this readily accounted for his insensibility and heavy sleep: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 57 (1884). 1854 now frightening her with sermons, now drugging her with *bang*, so as to push her on his funeral pile at last: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1872). 1884 the muddy wine of Shiraz and the *bang* of southern infidels: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 203.

*bangā*, sb.: Pers. *bangāh*: a magazine.

1776 There were great deficiencies in the quantity of salt made; and the Salt *Bangas* were not opened at the proper season: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, 18/1.

*bangl*, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bangrī*, *bangrī*, orig. = 'a ring of colored glass worn on the wrist by women': a ring of any kind worn as a bracelet or anklet by native Indians. Indian bangles are now common as bracelets in England.

1803 To the *cutwahl* he gave a heavy pair of gold bangles, of which he considerably enhanced the value by putting them on his wrists with his own hands: SIR J. NICHOLLS, in Wellington's *Dispatches*, II. 273 note (1837). [Yule] 1826 I am paid with the silver bangles of my enemy, and his cash to boot: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. II. p. 27. 1848 He claps his hands and Mesour the Nubian appears, with bare arms, bangles, yataghans, and every eastern ornament: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). 1854 her bracelets (she used to say, "I am given to understand that they are called bangles, my dear, by the natives") decorated the sleeves round her lean old hands: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 176 (1879).

\**bangy*, *banghy*, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bahāṅgī*, Mahr. *bangrī*: a shoulder-yoke for carrying loads; the yoke with its pair of suspended baskets or boxes (see *pitarrāh*). Hence, parcel-post, esp. in combination with *dāk* (q. v.), *darwk*, or 'parcel'.

1789 But I'll give them 2000, with *Bhanges* and *Coolies*, | With elephants, camels, with hackeries and *doolies*: *Letters of Simplin the Second*, p. 57. [Yule] 1803 We take with us indeed, in six *banghy*s, sufficient changes



of linen: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, 1. 67. [*ib.*] 1810 The bangy-wollah, that is, the bearer who carries the bangy, supports the bamboo on his shoulder: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, 1. 323. [*ib.*] abt. 1844 I will forward with this by bhangy dāk, a copy of Capt. Moresby's Survey of the Red Sea: SIR G. ARTHUR, in *Ind. Adm. of Lord Ellenborough*, p. 221. [*ib.*] 1854 how many bangy-bearers for his pettarahs: STOCQUER, *Brit. India*, p. 93.

bania(n): Anglo-Ind. See **banyan**.

\***banjo** (ˌ ɪ ɹ), *sb.*: Amer. Negro corruption of **bandore**<sup>1</sup> (*q. v.*): a stringed instrument of music, a kind of guitar with a body like a tambourine. The forms **banshaw** and **banjore** show the course of the corruption.

1764 Permit thy slaves to lead the choral dance | To the wild banshaw's melancholy sound: J. GRAINGER, *Sugar-Cane*, Bk. iv. [Yule] 1803 it is called a banjore; it is an African instrument, of which the negroes are particularly fond: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, ch. xviii. [Davies] 1861 Now, the Ethiopians...play old banjos and bones: *Household Words*, III. 245. 1860 an experienced banjo-man: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 68/2.

**bank** (of money), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *banque*, fr. It. *banca*, = 'bench', 'counter', 'money-changer's table'; distinct fr. Eng. *bank*, = 'bench' (without reference to money): a money-dealer's table or shop; an amount of money; a joint-stock; a loan-bank, an establishment for receiving deposits of money and paying orders, cheques, or bills drawn by depositors (some such banks also issuing their own notes or promises to pay).

abt. 1506 we laye at Venysse...to purvey us at our bankes, of money for our retourne: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pygmyage*, p. 78 (1851). 1549 the bankie, when it stode, was neuer so commune: LATIMER, *7 Serms. bcf. K. Edu.* VI., vi. p. 160 (1869). 1645 there is a continual bank of money to assist the poorer sort or any person: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872).

**bankrupt** (ˌ ɪ ɹ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *banca rotta*, = 'bank broken', 'insolvency', Fr. *banqueroute*, affected by the Lat. participle *ruptus*.

I. *sb.*: 1. the breaking-up of a trade or business through the insolvency of the trader; the shutting-up or desertion of his place of business by an insolvent person.

1539 With danger to make bankie rota: *State Papers Hen. VIII.*, 1. 609. [N. E. D.] bef. 1658 for that ignoble Crew | Gains when made Bankrupt in the Scales with you: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, li. p. 52 (1687).

I. *sb.*: 2. an insolvent debtor; one who is utterly without resources.

1533 Suche bankie rouptes...which whan they haue wasted and misspent their own, woulde than be very faine...robbe spirituall and temporall to: MORSE, *Apol.*, xli. Wks., 881/2. [N. E. D.] 1589 Many a bankrowte scarce worth a crowne: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, III. xix. p. 208 (1869).

II. *adj.*: insolvent, destitute of resources, destitute of credit; with *of*, bereft, deprived, destitute.

1570 Bankerout, *fidifragus*, *are alieno oppressus*: LEVINS, *Manip.*, 1/28. [N. E. D.] 1591 I shall make your wit bankrupt: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 4, 42. 1599 Bigge Mars seemes bankrount in their beggar'd Hoast: — *Hen. V.*, iv. 2, 43.

**banksall, bankshall, sb.**: Anglo-Ind.: (a) warehouse, storehouse; (b) office of the Authority of a port.

a. 1734–5 Paid the Bankshall Merchants for the house poles, country reapers, &c., necessary for house-building: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 148. [Yule] 1783 on their arrival immediately build, by contract with the natives, houses of bamboo, like what in China at Wampo is called bankshall: T. FORREST, *Voy. Mergui*, 41 (1792). [*ib.*] 1813 The East India Company for seventy years had a large banksaul, or warehouse, at Mirzee: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, IV. 109. [*ib.*]

b. 1673 Their Bank Solls, or Custom House Keys, where they land, are Two; but mean, and shut only with ordinary Gates at Night: FRYER, *E. India*, 27 (1698). [*ib.*] 1683 I came ashore in Capt. Goyer's Pinnace to ye Bankshall, about 7 miles from Ballasore: HEDGES, *Diary*, Feb. 2, [*ib.*] 1727 Above it is the Dutch Bankshall, a Place where their Ships ride when they cannot get further up for the too swift Currents: A. HAMILTON, *E. Indies*, II. 6. [*ib.*]

**bannana, bannano**: Port. and Sp. See **banana**.

**bannettee, sb.**: Ir. See quotation.

1665 The Bannettee or good wife of the house, could speak a little broken English: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ee 4 v<sup>o</sup>.

**banou, sb.**: Pers. *bānū*: princess, lady.

1824 Am not I the Banou of this harem? I will have it: *Hajji Baba*, Vol. I. p. 34 (2nd Ed.).

**banquay, sb.** See quotation.

1598 an other sort of course Carpets that are called *Banquays*, which are much like the striped coverlets which are made in Scotland: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 191.

\***banquette, sb.**: Fr.: the covered bench at the front of a diligence (*q. v.*).

1883 An occasional drive into Dieppe on the *banquette* of the diligence: M. E. BRADON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 315. 1887 My companion and

I seated ourselves in the *banquette* of an old-fashioned diligence: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, i. 3.

\***banshee, banshie** (ˌ ɪ ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *bean sídhe*, = 'female of the fairies': a being supposed by many Irish and many Scotch Highlanders to wail outside a house where a death is imminent. Some old families are supposed to have a family banshee.

1820 Such instances of mysterious union are recognized in Ireland, in the real Milesian families, who are possessed of a Banshie; and they are known among the traditions of the Highlands, which, in many cases, attached an immortal being or spirit to the service of particular families or tribes: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 389/2 (1867). 1856 They are a family to which a destiny attaches, and the Banshee has sworn that a male heir shall never be wanting: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 41 (Bohn, 1866). 1885 An authenticated story of the Banshee is connected with the name of Mactavish: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 302/2.

**bānsuli, sb.**: Hind. *bānsli*, *bānsurī*, fr. Skt. *vaṃṣī*, = 'a flute', fr. Skt. *vaṃṣa*, = 'bamboo': a flute.

1879 one that blew | The piping bānsuli: EDW. ARNOLD, *Light of Asia*, Bk. VI. p. 144 (1881).

\***bantam, sb.**: fr. the proper name *Bantan* (*Bāntan*), the west part of Java: name of a dwarf kind of poultry, not natives of the district from which they have got their English name [Yule].

1763 one's bantams: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 134 (1857). 1858 A man is not a Chatham nor a Wallenstein; but a man has work too which the Powers would not quite wish to have suppressed by two-and-sixpence worth of bantams: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1884).

**Bantam [-work]**. See quotation.

1753 *Bantam-work*, a kind of Indian painting, and carving on wood, resembling Japan-work, only more gay: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***banyan, ban(n)ian(e), bannyan, sb.**: Port. *banian*, fr. Gujarātī *vaniyo*, = 'one of the trading caste'.

I. a Hindoo of Western India: a Hindoo trader, *esp.* of the province of Guzerat.

1598 These Indians, as also those of Cambaia which are called Benianen, and Gusarates: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 64 (1885). — The Gusarates and Banianes are of the country of Cambaia: *ib.*, p. 252. 1599 a Baniane at Ormus, being one of the Indians inhabiting the country of Cambaia. This Baniane being a Gentile had skill in Astronomie, as many of that nation haue: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 310. 1614 a City of the Bannions called *Daytaotole*: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 28. 1625 The Gouverneur of this Towne of Gaudeneis is a Bannyan: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 231. — His Jeweller, a Bannian: *ib.*, p. 222. — I haue added a piece of a Letter in the Banian hand and Language (common in great part of the Indies): *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 343. 1634 the Bannyanes, haue Tents and straw houses pitcht neere the water side in abundance, they they sell Callicoes, Cheney Sattin, Cheney ware, Aggats: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1st Ed.). 1665 the River...if good neither for Drink nor Navigation, what serves it for save to mundeify the idolatrous Bannyan, who we could observe in great numbers to the West in Water, and with lifted up hands and eyes to attend the Sun-rising: *ib.*, p. 43 (1677). bef. 1682 Some handsome Engraveries and Medals, of *Justinus* and *Justinianus*, found in the custody of a Bannyan in the remote parts of India: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 102 (1685). 1684 He would not suffer any Indian or Banian to live as a Trader in his Dominions: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 202. 1793 The third is the tribe of Beise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and banias or shopkeepers: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 543 (1796).

2. (in Bengal) a native broker employed by a person or a firm, a *sircar* (*q. v.*).

1764 That no Moonshie, Linguist, Banian, or Writer, be allowed to any officer, excepting the Commander-in-Chief: In J. Long's *Selections*, 254. [Yule]

1776 Rada Churn...conducts Mr. Fowke's business, and is supposed to be his Banian: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 4/1. 1810 The same person frequently was banian to several European gentlemen; all of whose concerns were of course accurately known to him: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 189. [Yule]

3. *orig.* a loose coat or dressing-gown, resembling the native garment of a Hindoo (**banyan** 1); 'an undershirt, originally of muslin...now commonly applied to under body-clothing of elastic cotton, woollen, or silk web' [Yule].

1725 I have lost nothing by it but a banyan, shirt, a corner of my quilt, and my bible singed: *Sufferings of a Dutch Sailor, in Harl. Misc.*, VIII. 297. [Davies] 1731 The Ensign...being undressed and in his banyon coat: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 109. [Yule] 1773 His banyan with silver clasp wrapt round | His shrinking paunch: GRAVES, *Spiritual Quix.*, Bk. XI. ch. iv. [Davies] 1818 Mr. Pottinger was habited in a yellow silk banyan, presented him by an ex-lady-lieutenant: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819).

4. **banyan, banyan-tree**, the Indian Fig tree; the name was originally given to a particular tree near Gombroon, under which was a pagoda of the Hindoo traders of that port. The branches of this species of Fig tree send shoots down to the ground which take root, and thus one tree can spread over a large space.

1634 a tree, which we call the *Bannyan* tree: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1st Ed.). 1665 These idols are in Chappels commonly built under the Bannyan Trees (or that which Linschot call'd *Arbor de Rays*, or Tree of Roots; Sir Walter Raleigh *Ficus Indicus*): *ib.*, p. 50 (1677). 1684 The Franks call it



the *Bannians*-Tree, because in those places where those Trees grow, the Idolaters always take up their quarters, and dress their virtuels under them. They have those Trees in great reverence, and oft-times build their Pagods either under them or very near them: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 168. — near to the City of *Ormus* was a *Bannians* tree: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 255. **1817** under the sacred shade of a Banyan tree: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 9 (1860). **1819** We halted here under the ganian tree, used, generally speaking, for recreation only: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 25. **1826** a majestic banyan-tree spread itself over a rising-ground: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 25 (1884).

5. in combination, *banyan-day* (in allusion to the Hindoos' abstinence from flesh), a day on which no meat was served out on board ship; hence, (generally) a day of abstinence.

**1748** my messmates eat heartily, and advising me to follow their example, as it was banyan-day, and we could have no meat till next noon: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 171 (1817). **1841** After two such banyan days, I allowed myself a little feasting: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 390 (1885).

\**baobab, bahobab, sb.*: the Ethiopian Sour Gourd, *Adansonia digitata*, a tree of Abyssinia and Central Africa, naturalised in Ceylon and parts of India, distinguished for its very thick stem and its fibrous bark.

**1640** This [Ethiopian Sowre Gourd] is very like to be...the Bahobab of Alpinus: PARKINSON, *Theat. Bot.*, 1632. [N.E.D.] **1681** There was also a baobab tree growing just by the fort: R. KNOX, *Ceylon*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, i. 441. [*ib.*] **1797** The baobab is very distinct from the calabash tree of America: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Adansonia*. **1852** The Adansonia or baobab of Senegal, [is] one of the oldest inhabitants of our globe: T. ROSS, *Tr. Humboldt's Trav.*, i. ii. 62.

*baragouin, sb.*: Fr.: jargon, outlandish or unintelligible speech.

bef. **1613** He thinks no language worth knowing but his Baragouin: OVERBURY, *Char. Lawyer*, Wks., p. 84 (1856). [N.E.D.] **1860** Some horrible patois and baragouin of his own: *All Y. Round*, No. 46, p. 461. [*ib.*]

*baralipton, sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the first indirect mood of the first figure of syllogisms, indicating by the first three vowels that the premisses are universal affirmatives, and the conclusion a particular affirmative.

**1653** After they had well argued pro and con, they concluded in Baralipton, that they should send the oldest: UROUHAUT, *Rabelais*, i. xvii. [N.E.D.] **1837** Thomas Aquinas would never have thought that his *barbara* and *baralipton* would enable him to ascertain the proportion which charcoal ought to bear to saltpetre in a pound of gunpowder: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 410 (1877).

*baramud, sb.*: Pers. *barāmad*: an accusation or information.

**1776** Mr. Fowke...and Roy Radachurn have caused me to write out a false baramud paper against gentlemen: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B. 8/2. — A Baramud is a paper delivered in either before or after an aumeen is displaced; when it is delivered...after, [it is meant] to accuse him of money received in his office: *ib.*, 21/2.

*baranca, baranco*: Sp. See *barranca*.

*Barataria*, (coined by Cervantes fr. Sp. *barato*, = 'cheap') name of the fabulous island-city in *Don Quixote* of which Sancho Panza became governor.

bef. **1822** Sancho Panza, in his island of Barataria, neither administered justice, nor was interrupted more provokingly in his personal indulgences: SHELLEY, [Webster, 1880] bef. **1863** I don't eat side-dishes; and as for the roast beef of Old England, why, the meat was put on the table and whisked away like Sancho's inauguration feast at Barataria: THACKERAY, [*ib.*] **1866** Whether, for the moment, we may not be considered as actually lordling it over those Baratarias with the vice-royalty of which Hope invests us...would afford matter of argument: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. viii. (Halifax).

*barathrum, sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βάραθρον*, = 'abyss, chasm, deep pit, infernal regions': (a) *lit.*; (b) *metaph.* an insatiable extortioner or glutton.

a. **1520** Trysed to barathrum, tossed in fere: In Furnivall's *Ballads*, i. 449. [N.E.D.] **1601** his belly is like *Barathrum*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4. Wks., p. 307 (1616). **1611** he is precipitated into a very Stygian *Barathrum* or Tartarean lake six times deeper than Pauls tower is high: CORVAT, *Cranbe*, sig. D 4<sup>ro</sup>. **1630** Thus all blacke *Barathrum* is fill'd with games, | With lasting bone-fires, casting sulphur-flames: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ff 5<sup>ro</sup>/1. **1645** This horrid barathrum engaged our attention for some hours: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 160 (1872). **1684** *Curtius*, who threw himself and his Horse into the *Barathrum*, when the Earth gap'd, near *Rome*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Pt. 2. Bk. i. p. 59. bef. **1733** to the utmost extent of *Barathrum*, *Gehenna*, or what else Men call it: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. ix. 7, p. 652 (1740). **1820** The vast hollow, or barathron of the crater, strongly arrested our attention: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 115.

b. **1609** A bottomless Barathrum, a mercilesse money-monger: *Man in Moore*, 27 (1840). [N.E.D.] **1630** For what into the Corn'rants throat doth goe, | Or *Jesuits* Barathrum doth once retaine, | It ne're returns fit for good vse againe: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 1<sup>ro</sup>/2. **1633** you barathrum of the shambles! MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iii. 2. Wks., p. 303/1 (1839).

*barbara, sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the first mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the premisses and conclusion are universal affirmatives.

**1552** Honest { *Bar*- All honest thynges are to be embraced.  
                  *ba*- All christian lawes made by a christian magistrate are honest.  
                  *ra* Therefore al christian lawes made by a christian magistrate are to be embraced:

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 57<sup>vo</sup>.  
**1646** Thus unto them a piece of Rhetorick is a sufficient argument of Logic; an Apologue of *Æsop*, beyond a Syllogism in *Barbara*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 7 (1686). **1837** [See *baralipton*].

*barbarino, sb.*: It. See quotation.

**1617** in the Dukedome of Mantua...Four trantis make a soldo, two soldi make a parpayollo, six soldi make a Barbarino: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 292.

*barbarism (u = -), sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *barbarisme*, = 'outlandishness of speech'.

1. deviation from the classical standard of a language, esp. by the intermixture of foreign elements; uncivilised condition of speech.

**1579** affected with their barbarisme: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 131 (1868). **1589** perusing of our Gothamists barbarisme: T. NASH, in R. Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880). **1595** Wee are fallen into the barren age of the worlde...wherein though some fewe trauaile to expell Barbarisme, (which fortunately they have done in our English tongue): W. C., *Polimantia*, Pref., sig. (C) 3<sup>ro</sup>. **1602** Meane while we leaue them to chop logicke in barbarisme (perhaps a reference to *barbara*), and feede their chimerical conceits with Relatiues of *Ens rationis*, or rather *Ens insensibile insensatum irreale, infatuatum, fictum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 47.

1 a. *concrete*. an instance of outlandish or uncivilised diction.

**1589** I would not haue you claime all the skill, in Barbarismes and Solecismes vnto your self: *Maryrel. Epit.*, G j b. [N.E.D.] **1597** and though one should speak of fortie he should not say much amisse, which is a grosse barbarisme, & yet might be easilie amended: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 178.

2. savage condition, absence of civilisation; ignorance, contempt of learning; barbarous cruelty; a savage practice.

**1584** Withdraw any people from ciuility to Barbarisme: POWELL, *Lloyd's Cambria*, 388. [N.E.D.] **1588** though I haue for barbarism spoke more | Than for that angel knowledge you can say: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 112. **1593** That had not God, for some strong purpose, steeld | The hearts of men, they must perforce haue melted | And barbarism itself haue pitied him: — *Rich. II.*, v. 2, 36. **1698** to bring them from that delight of licentious barbarisme into the love of goodness and civility: SPENS., *State Irrel.*, Wks., p. 613/2 (1883). **1651** Where is there yet any barbarism in our priests: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 59 (1872).

2 a. *concrete*. a savage or cruel act, an instance of barbarous wantonness or cruelty.

**1646** they unplank'd his roomes, grub'd up his trees, and committed diuers barbarismes besides: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 35.

\**barbecu(e), barbicu(e), borbecu (= - t), sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barbacoa*.

1. a wooden framework used in America as a bedstead, or for supporting flesh over a fire.

**1697** And lay there all night, upon our Borbecu's, or frames of Sticks, raised about 3 foot from the Ground: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, i. 20 (1699). — *Barbecu*: *ib.*, 86. [N.E.D.] **1837** slept on his couch or *barbecu* of sticks raised about two feet from the ground, and spread with goats'-skins: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 360.

2. a large gridiron.

3. an animal broiled or roasted whole.

**1764** I am invited to dinner on a barbicu: FOOTE, *Patron*, i. i. 6 (1774). [N.E.D.]

4. in United States, an entertainment at which animals were roasted whole.

**1809** Engaged in a great 'barbecue,' a kind of festivity of carouse much practised in Merryland: W. IRVING, *Knickerb.*, iv. ix. 240 (1849). [N.E.D.]

5. a drying-floor for coffee-beans, &c.

**1855** on the barbecue, or terrace of white plaster, which ran all round the front, lay sleeping full twenty black figures: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xix. [Davies]

*barbette*: Fr. See *en barbette*.

*barbiton, barbitos, sb.*: Gk. *βάβιτρον*, also *βάβιτρος*: a kind of lyre with many strings, Anglicised as *barbit*. Rare.

**1545** pypes, barbitons, sambukes: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 39 (1868). **1624** No Barbit number suits this tragicke season: HEYWOOD, *Gunaik.*, 389. [N.E.D.] **1753** *Barbitos*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

*barca, sb.*: It.: boat, skiff, barge.

**1866** Drift along in the scarcely moving barcas: HOWELLS, *Venet. Life*, iv. 54. [N.E.D.] **1883** A barca with serenaders was slowly approaching: F. M. FEARD, *Contradictions*, Vol. 1. p. 29.



**barca-longa**, *sb.*: Sp.: 'long barge': a large Spanish fishing-boat, common in the Mediterranean. Altered to *barco-longo*, in English, 17, 18 cc., which may however be the Spanish *barcolongo*.

1681 a Sloop and a Barqua-Longa: *Lond. Gaz.*, 1608/1: [N. E. D.] 1748 had the good fortune to take a Spanish barcolongo, with her prize: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 230 (1817).

\***barcarol(l)ø** ( $\bar{u}$  -  $\bar{e}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *barcaruolo*, = 'boatman', and Fr. *barcarolle*, fr. It. *barcaruola*, = 'boatman's song'.

1. an Italian boatman.

1611 The Barcaruolo appetite | His Gondola directed right: *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. d6<sup>ro</sup> (1776). 1864 We...ordered our barcaroles to pull for the tonnaro: BADIAM, *Halient.*, 200. [N. E. D.]

2. a song of a Venetian gondolier, or *barcaruolo*; a song composed in the style of a genuine *barcaruola*. *Barcarolle* 1 is properly a distinct word from *barcarolle* 2.

1779 WARING, *Dict. Mus.* 1865 mingling Kiken's Slumber Song with some reckless Venetian barcarolle: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 70.

**barcelona**, *sb.*: Sp. *Barcelona*, a town in Spain where there is a manufacture of silk: a neckcloth of bright colored stuff.

1795 Now on this handkerchief, so starch and white, | Was pinn'd a Barcelona, black and tight: WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), *Dinah*, Wks., IV. 187 (1812). [N. E. D.] 1816 A neat barcelona tied round his neat neck: OWENSON, *Sprig of Skilletak*, in *Pocket Encycl. Eng., Sc., & Fr. Songs*. [N. & Q.] 1822-3 The Author of Waverley entered...a double barcelona protected his neck: SCOTT, *Peck Peak*, Pref. Let. [ib.]

**barcone**, *sb.*: It., 'a large barca': a merchant vessel used in the Mediterranean.

1847 CRAIG. 1864 *Barcon*: WEBSTER.

\***bard**<sup>1</sup>, Eng. fr. Gael. *bàrd*; *barth*, *bardh*, Eng. fr. Welsh *bardd*: *sb.*: 'a Celtic poet who sang of the noble deeds of chiefs and warriors; a Scotch strolling minstrel; any early minstrel or poet; generally, a poet.

abt. 1450 Sa come the Ruke with a red, and a rane roch, A bard out of Irland, with Banachadee! HOLLAND, *Houlate*. [N. E. D.] 1586 certaine philosophers, that were french men, called *Bardes*, which song the praises of valiant men: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc.* of *Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 72. 1590 And many bards, that to the trembling chord | Can tune their timely voices cunningly: SPENS., *F. Q.* [J.] 1594 a bard of Ireland told me once, | I should not live long after I saw Richmond: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iv. 2, 109. 1596 There is amongst the Irish a kind of people called bards, which are to them instead of poets: whose profession is to set forth the praises or dispraises of men in their poems or rhyme: SPENS., *State Irel.* [J.] 1622 *T'atnessin* a learned Bard...singing the life and actes of King Arthur: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 81. 1623 *Bardes*, ancient Poets: COCKERAM. 1627 You bards [tr. Lat. *bardi*] securely sung your elegies: MAY, *Lucan*, I. (R.). 1652 the Druids among the French, the Bard among the Britains: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 14. 1687 that wild rout that tore the Thracian bard | In Rhodope: MILTON, *P. L.*, vii. 34. 1729 Hence Bards, like Proteus long in vain ty'd down, | Escape in Monsters, and amaze the town: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 37. 1809 English Bards and Scotch Reviewers: BYRON, *Title*.

\***bard**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *barde*, = 'horse-armour'. Corrupted to *barb*.

1. defensive armour, or ornamental covering, for the breast and flanks of a war-horse.

1480 Stedes...trapped with yron bardes: CAXTON, *Chron. Eng.*, vii. 82/2 (1520). [N. E. D.] 1555 their horses also with their trappars, bardes, and other fumentes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 164 (1885). 1596 his loftie steed with golden sell | And goodly gorgeous bardes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 11. 1798 The barde is an armour of iron or leather, wherewith the neck, breast, and shoulders of the horse are covered: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

2. armour of metal plates, formerly worn by men-at-arms.

1551 Men of armes...some with sleeves and hauf cotes, some with bardes and staves: EDWARD VI., *Lit. Rem.*, II. 375 (1858). [N. E. D.] 1603 A compleat French man at armes, with all his bardes: FLORIO, *Montaigne*, II. ix. 225 (1632). [ib.]

**barca**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small cask, a keg. Said to be the origin of the nautical *breaker*, = 'keg', or 'small cask'.

1773 Barcas, or small casks which are filled at the head: In Hawkesworth's *Voy.*, x. 439. [N. E. D.]

**barège**, *sb.*: Fr. *Barège(s)*, a village in the Hautes Pyrénées, France: a light woollen fabric for women's dress, resembling gauze or silk, originally made at Barèges.

**barghest**, **barghest** ( $\bar{u}$  -  $\bar{e}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *geist*, = 'spirit', 'ghost', the first part of the word being of doubtful origin: a frightful demon supposed to haunt parts of Yorkshire and other places in Britain.

S. D.

1732 The demon of Tidworth, the black dog of Winchester, and the barguest of York: *Gent. Mag.*, Oct. [N. E. D.] 1818 Thou art not, I presume, ignorant of the qualities of what the Saxons of this land call a *bahrgist*: SCOTT, *Tales of Crusaders*, I. 294. [C. E. D.]

\***barilla**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *barilla*.

1. an impure alkali produced by burning dried *Salsola Soda*, formerly imported from Spain for the manufacture of soda, soap, and glass.

1622 The Commodities of Spaine and Portugal, are...Anchoues, Bayberries, Bariglia: MALYNES, *Anc. Law-Merch.*, 81. [N. E. D.] 1673 They take of the ashes of Kali, made in Spain, and in England known by the name of Beriglia: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 202. 1690 For every hundred Weight of Barilla or Saphora...imported: *Stat. 2 Will. & Mary*. Sess. II. c. 4. § 46 (Ruffhead). 1691 the mixture of Beriglia or Kelp, [serves] to make Glass, as that the Venetians call *Cuogolo*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 103 (1701).

2. Spanish name of the plant *Salsola Soda*, which yields alkali.

1621 This *Barillia* is a strange kind of Vegetable...it is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile-Soap...its a round thick Earthy Shrub that bears Berries like Barbaries, but twist blew and green, it lies close to the ground...find this *Barillia*-Juyce turn'd to a Blew stone, so hard, that it is scarce Malleable: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxiv. pp. 46, 47. 1797 BARILLA, or BARILLA: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***baritone**: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See *barytone*.

\***bark**, **barque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *barque*: a small ship, a small sailing vessel, a barge, large rowing boat, a *barcalonga* (q. v.); *Naut.* a sailing vessel of any size with fore- and main-masts square-rigged, and mizzen-mast carrying only a spanker.

1475 Some sayd that Iason was rentred in to the barque: CAXTON, *Jason*, 104. [N. E. D.] 1543 Nowe we wyll brevelye speake of those, that chirurgiens must carye with them in barks, and lytle shypes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurge*, fol. colxx <sup>ro</sup>/1. 1546 taking a little barcke...with sodaine blaste of winde was driven into the maine sea: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 142 (1846). 1555 In so much that the *Cacicque*, (that is) the kyng of that land at such tyme as I dwelt there, was bounde dayly...to bryngyn ordinarily three canoas or barks full of the sayde sardynes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 223 (1885). 1591 they did not in all their sailing rounde about England, so much as sinke or take one...Barke...of ours: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). 1620 with a Barque prepared for the purpose to carry him into another's jurisdiction: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conne. Trent*, p. lxx. (1676). 1641 animated by the master of a stout barque...we arrived by four that evening at Steinbergen: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 33 (1872). 1665 A heart of Brass that man had sure, | Who in a Barque durst first endure | The raging waves: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 1 (1677).

\***Barmecide**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Barmecida*, = 'descendant of Barmac', patronymic of the Persian family to which Yahya, Fadi, and Ja'far, the famous ministers of Harun al-Rashid, belonged. In an Arabian Nights' tale, one of the Barmecides regales a beggar with an imaginary feast which the beggar pretends to enjoy. Hence a *Barmecide feast* means either no food at all, or very poor fare.

1713 a noble Barmecide in Persia...the Barmecide desired him to keep a corner of his stomach for a roasted lamb: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 162, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 314 (1856). 1800 Jahia's and the blameless Barmecide's Genius hath wrought salvation: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, v. 266. 1841 Ho, you rascals! bring round the sherbet there, and never spare the jars of wine—'tis true Persian, on the honour of a Barmecide! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, I. p. 377 (1885). 1887 Some obviously empty cans are clinked, but it is, indeed, a Barmecide feast: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 5, p. 613/3.

**baroco**, **baroko**, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: name of the fourth mood of the second figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the premisses are an universal affirmative and a particular negative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 {Ba- Al true christians refuse to get goods vngodly.  
ro- Some Marchaunts refuse not to get goods vngodly.  
co Therefore some Marchaunts are no true Christians:

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28 <sup>ro</sup> (1567).

1827 This kind of Reduction is seldom employed but for *Baroko* and *Boharo*, which are thus reduced by those who confine themselves to simple Conversion, and Conversion by limitation, (*per accidens*): ABP. WHATELY, *Elem. of Log.*, ch. II. Pt. III. § 7, p. 105 (1827).

**barometz**, *sb.*: Eng. perhaps fr. Russ. *baranets*, = 'little ram': a curious woolly fern, which in a certain stage looks something like an animal turned upside down; formerly supposed to be half animal, and called the *Scythian Lamb*.

1603 But with true beasts, fast in the ground still sticking, | Feeding on grass, and th' airy moisture licking: | Such as those *Bonarrets* in *Scythia* bred | Of slender seeds, and with green fodder fed: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 241 (1608). 1646 the Ambassador shall procure from some Garden in *Tartary* the Plant *Boraneth*, which is like a sheep, and eats round about him all the hearbs and grasse: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 175. 1662 there is a kind of Melons, or rather Gourds, that are form'd like a Lamb...They call this fruit *Boranes*, that is to say, the *Lamb*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III.



p. 48 (1669). **1791** Waves, gentle Barometz, thy golden hair: E. DARWIN, *Bot. Gard.*, i. 279. [N. E. D.]

\***baroque**, *adj.*: Fr.: rough, uncouth, odd. Anglicised in 19 c. as a jeweller's term, = 'irregularly shaped', 'in whimsical style', also extended to architecture.

**1773** a native of France... would deem the style very *baroque*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 482 (1857). **1816** It is a pity... that these Americans are so *baroque*, for they are, politically speaking, a great people: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 82 (1819). bef. **1849** To me they have presented little but Horror—to many they will seem less terrible than *baroques*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 238 (1884).

\***barouche** (pronounced as if Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *barutsche*, *birutsche*, fr. It. *baroccio*: a four-wheeled carriage with a driver's seat in front, the body containing two seats, each for two persons, and having side-doors between the seats, and a movable hood to raise over the back or principal seat.

**1806** my eye was caught by some of the most elegant women of my acquaintance smiling by in a barouche: BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. i. p. 188 (5th Ed.). **1808** it is as dignified an amusement to run a tilt in favour of Virgil or Tasso against their assailants, as to run a barouche against a score of rival barouches: H. MORE, *Catech in search of a Wife*, Vol. ii. p. 40 (1809). **1813** visit her in a barouche and four, with half a dozen servants: M. EXCEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. i. p. 235 (1833). **1814** 'Tis a new barouche: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 250 (1832). **1815** They were talking... of the use to be made of their barouche-landau: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. iii. ch. v. p. 305 (1833). **1819** 'Among the vehicles, too, which were many and various, [From natty barouche down to buggy precarious: Tom Crib's Mem., p. 10 (3rd Ed.).] **1830** They were all drunk... they sang, they shouted, and their barouche was driven like a whirlwind through the desert: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 258. **1840** The Royal barouches received the illustrious party: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 157 (1885). **1861** Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13. **1862** From the roof of the larger vehicle he would salute his friends with perfect affability, and stare down on his aunt as she passed in her barouche: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. ii. ch. xii. p. 170 (1887).

\***barque**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *bark*.

**barracan**, **baracan**, *sb.*: Fr. ultimately fr. Arab. *barrakān*, = 'camel': a fabric of coarse wool or goat's hair; also, a mantle of such stuff, and then a mantle of the same kind whatever the stuff.

**1638** My petticoate of barracan: *Lanc. Wills*, iii. 206. [N. E. D.] **1714** Barracans fine, and other stuffs of Hair and Wool: *French Book of Rates*, p. 378. **1816** The barracan she wore over her dress was of the finest crimson transparent gauzes: TULLY, *Tripoli*, p. 31. **1821** the striped white gauze barracan that bound her, [Like fleecy clouds about the moon, flow'd round her: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iii. lxx. **1821** A wrapper of woollen (from about twenty to twenty-five feet in length and five or six in breadth) woven rather more compactly than flannel, is thrown round the body in folds. This article has several names, according to its texture. The most coarse and heavy is called *Aba*. That between this and the finest (called *Jereed*) is named *Kholi*, but in Tripoli all three are known under the appellation of Barracan: LYON, *Trav. N. Africa*, p. 39.

**barracoon** (L = U), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barraca*, 'a tent' or 'booth': a set of sheds or any enclosed place used for the detention of Negro slaves, and, later, of convicts. The term seems originally to have been used on the coast of Africa, thence transferred to America.

**1848** The defendant fired the barracoons of the plaintiff, and carried away his slaves to Sierra Leone, where they were liberated: *Exchequer Reports*, ii. 167. **1883** the palmy days when De Souza's barracoons were always filled with slaves: *Standard*, Jan. 6, p. 2.

**barracoota**, **barracout(h)a**, **barracuda**, *sb.*: a large species of perch from six to ten feet in length, found near the West Indian Islands.

**1678** *Barracouttha*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1772** Breams, barracootas, gurnard: COOK, *Voy.*, i. 155 (1790). [N. E. D.] **1830** With the... rapidity of a barracouta: MARRVAT, *King's Own*, xiii. [ib.] **1886** The Barracuda is... sometimes... good to eat and of excellent flavour, and at others malignantly poisonous: LADY BRASSEY, *In Trades*, 331. [ib.]

**barragan**, **barragon** (L = U), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *barragan*, = *bar-racan* (q. v.).

**barramud**: Pers. See *baramud*.

**barranca**, **barranco**, *sb.*: Sp. *barranca*, = 'ravine'; 'water-course formed by a flood or temporary torrent', *barranco*, = 'fissure': ravine with steep sides, bed of a torrent.

**1829** in a deep barranca, or dry channel of a torrent: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. lxxvii. p. 466 (1830). — along the bottom of a barranco, or deep rocky valley, with a scanty stream dashing along it: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 88. **1832** through rugged barrancos, or ravines, worn by winter torrents: — *Alhambra*, p. 18. **1852** The road by which we ascended to Laguna is on the right of a torrent, or *barranco*, which in the rainy season forms fine cascades: ROSS, *Tr. Humboldt's Trav.*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 50.

**barretta**: It. or Sp. See *biretta*.

\***barricado** (L = U), *barricade* (L = U), *barrocado*, *barrocade*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barricada*, fr. *barrica*, 'a barrel'. The form *barricade* seems to be half a century later than *barricado*.

1. a hastily formed rampart of casks, logs, stones, wag-gons, or any available material, made to protect the defenders of a passage and check an enemy's advance.

**1591** sente a volley into the barrocado and retired: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. i. p. 27 (1847). — The same night there came some 30 harque-laters unto one of our barrocados: *ib.* **1692** For the Duke of Guise at the *Barricados* thought to have taken the king for another: E. A., *Tr. Present Estate of France*, fol. 4<sup>vo</sup>. **1600** he gave order to set on fire that Barricado which stood in his way: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. vi. p. 217. **1607** my hinde I made my barricado: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 15 (1884). **1642** They had cast upp a travers or barricade: S. HARCOURT, in *Macm. Mag.*, xlv. 290. [N. E. D.] **1646** trenches and barricados erected in the Sea: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 85. **1665** the *Portugals* though they let them land... from their barricados defended with shot and pike, slaying above three hundred: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 109 (1677). bef. **1670** Barricados of empty Barrels: J. HACKETT, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 43, p. 41 (1693). **1676** to make a kind of barricado about their towns, by setting up palisades, or cleft wood about eight feet long: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 46. **1682** pull! His Corps from Barricado Stool: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto ii. p. 135. **1716** formed many barricades, and prepared for a vigorous resistance: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 407 (1856). **1832** "If the good father, too," added the soldier... "would consecrate the bar-cados with his blessing": W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 340.

2. any kind of obstruction or barrier.

**1611** No barricado for a belly: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, i. 2, 204. **1620** the Duke of Bavaria, a *Baracadore* of the Apostolic See in that Country: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. vi. p. 494 (1676). bef. **1735** There must be such a barricade, as would greatly annoy or absolutely stop the currents of the atmosphere: DERHAM. [J.]

3. a strong wooden rail which extended across the fore part of the quarter-deck in wooden ships of war, to support material used as a screen against small shot.

**barrico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *barrica*; perhaps *barica* is for Sp. *bareca* (q. v.): a keg, a small cask.

**1600** we deliuered them certaine *barricos* to fetch vs them full of fresh water: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 767. **1607** two barricos of liquor: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. liv. (1884). **1622** ij *barricos* of Spanish wine: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 190 (1883). — a *baricas* of Spanish wine: *ib.*, Vol. i. p. 39. **1625** went on shore with my Pinnasse, carrying *Barricos* to seeke fresh water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 279. **1665** some are armed with Lance and Shield, and some have short clubs with thick round bunches at the end... and other some carry *Borrico's*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677).

**barut**: Turk. See *berat*.

\***barytone** (L = U), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *baritone*, affected by the earlier *barytone* fr. Fr. or Lat. *barytonus* (Gk. *βαρύτονος*) a term in Grammar = 'not oxytone'.

1. *adj.*: having a compass midway between that of a bass and that of a tenor voice (of a voice or singer); suited to such a voice (of music). Formerly the term seems to have been equivalent to bass.

**1729** I recommend one Mr. Mason... a barytone voice, for the vacancy: SWIFT, *Corresp.*, ii. 628 (1841). [N. E. D.] **1797** In Italian music, *barytono* answers to our common pitch of bass: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Barytonum*.

2. *sb.*: the voice of which the compass is midway between that of tenor and that of bass; a singer whose voice is of such a compass; a musical instrument of low compass.

**1821** Our baritone... A pretty lad, but bursting with conceit: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. lxxxix. **1859** The strong barytone... which was heard above the sound of plane and hammer, singing—Awake, my soul: GEO. ELIOT, *A. Bede*, i. [N. E. D.]

\***bas bleu**, *phr.*: Fr.: a blue-stocking, learned woman, literary woman; said to be a Fr. version of Eng. 'blue-stocking'. See *N. & Q.*, 7th S., vii. 1889, pp. 206, 274.

**1786** The following Trifle owes its birth and name to the mistake of a Foreigner of Distinction, who gave the literal appellation of the *Bas-bleu*, to a small party of friends, who had been sometimes called, by way of pleasantry, the Blue Stockings: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, Advt. — Or how ASPASIA's parties shone, [The first *Bas-bleu* at Athens known: *ib.*, 8. **1825** Many persons presented to me of notoriety, Washington Irving, author of *The Sketch Book*; the Magnus Apollo of the *bas bleus*—Hallam, author of *The Middle Ages*: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. ii. p. 216 (1842). **1841** One is deemed a pedant—a terrible charge at Paris!—or a *bas bleu*, which is still worse: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. i. p. 158.

\***bas chevalier**, *phr.*: founded on a false derivation of *bachelor*, in the combination *knight bachelor* (= a simple knight of no special order), from Fr. *bas*, = 'low', *chevalier*, = 'knight'.

**1706** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.



**bas officier**, *phr.*: Fr.: non-commissioned officer, *lit.* 'low officer'.

1749 how many *Bas Officiers*, or non-commissioned Officers, as *Sergeants, Corporals, Auspessades, Frey Corporals, &c.*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 143, p. 363 (1774).

\***basaltes**, Lat., **basalt** (*z*), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: hard Trap rock with a tendency to become columnar as in the Giant's Causeway in the North of Ireland, and in the island of Staffa off Scotland. Apparently not Anglicised before the middle of the 18 c. See Lyell, *Man. of Geol.*, ch. xxviii. According to Pliny the word is Egyptian and connotes the resemblance to iron of the blackish hard gray Egyptian variety which he describes, which was most used for statues in the Ptolemaic period and for sarcophagi and other ornamental work from the earliest times.

1601 The Egyptians also found in Aethyopia another kind of marble, which they call Basaltes, resembling yron as well in colour as hardness; and thereupon it took the name: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 572. 1694 Our Irish Basaltes is composed of Columns: MOLYNEUX, *Giant's Causeway*, in *Phil. Trans.*, xviii. 181. [N.E.D.] 1765 the statues of Rome...are generally of basaltes, porphyry, or oriental granite: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 570 (1817). 1797 Iceland abounds with pillars of basaltes, which the lower sort of people imagine have been piled upon each other by the giants, who made use of supernatural power to effect it: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. ix. p. 891. 1857 the eucalyptus boles stood out, like basalt pillars: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. 1. p. 37 (1877).

**basaruchi**, **basarucque**: Port. See **bazaruco**.

**Bascuence**, the Basque language, the Basques being a non-Aryan race found in the North of Spain and the South of France, chiefly in the Pyrenees.

1629 I have bin shewn for *Irish and Bascuence* | Imperfect rules couched in an *Accidence*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxvii. p. 32 (1645). 1896 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**bashalik(k)**, **bashalique**, *sb.*: Turk. *pāshāliq*: earlier form of **pashalik** (*q. v.*): a district under the jurisdiction of a **bashaw** (*q. v.*).

1682 It...remaineth yet a Bashalique, although of late governed by a Deputy: WHEELER, *Journ. Greece*, III. 238. [N.E.D.] 1742 It is to be premised, that Aleppo is a very great bashalic; the basha of it, in the wars, commonly commanding the front of the army: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 449 (1826).

\***bashaw** (*z*), *sb.*: Turk. variant of *pāshā* (see **pasha**), at first through It. *bassa*, *bascia*, sometimes through Fr. *bachat*, *bacha*, to which the stress on the last syllable is perhaps partly due, partly to the spelling with *-aw*, *-au*. Europeans have confused with *pāshā* the distinct word *bāshā*, a title among the Janissaries, corrupted by Arab. pronunciation fr. *pāshā*.

1. a **pasha**, a chief, general, leader, governor, among Turks. The higher grade of bashaws was distinguished by three horse-tails attached to his standard, the lower grade only having two tails.

1534 His Bassawes...surmount verry farre above any christen estate: MORSE, *Cont. agst. Trib.*, III. Wks., 1218/2. [N.E.D.] 1562 hys Bascias and...chyeif gouernours and counsellors: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 127<sup>vo</sup>. — as one as the Bassa was arrived: *ib.*, fol. 31<sup>ro</sup>. 1586 Two Cadelisquers haue the administration of all iustice, who sit with the Bassas in the *Dinan*: T. B., *Tr. La Prinaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 680. — the Seignour, king of the Ianitaries, the *Bascha*, and king of the men of Armes: *ib.*, p. 631. — In Turkie the counsell is kept foure daies in a week by the Bassas wheresoeuer the prince sojourne: *ib.*, p. 679. 1590 if you sent the Bassos of your guard: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, III. 1, sig. C 1<sup>ro</sup> (1592). 1593—1622 after the manner of the Turkish direction to the Bashawes, who are their generals: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § viii. p. 113 (1878). 1598 requiring to talke with our Captaine in their tongue, the *Caravan Basha*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 331. 1599 the bashas and captaines: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 81. 1600 The Bassa of Abassia: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 17. 1600 The Turke sent a very principall *Basha* to the great *Sophia* upon an imbasage: A. SHERLEY, *True Report*, &c., sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1603 But the parasitical bassau of king *Lysimachus*, contrariwise rejoined in this sort as rudely and uncivilly: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 666. 1614 he sent the Marchants vp into the Countrey some 8. daies journey, to a place called *Siang* where the *Bashaw* then lay: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 21. 1615 on the left hand the *Dinans* is kept, where the *Bassas* of the Port do administer iustice: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). 1617 a Turkish Basha: F. MONYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 245. 1626 The *Bashaw* here hath taken away of their Feathers 84000: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1643. 1633 the gran *Pasha*, and all other great *Bashawes*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. xiv. p. 24 (1645). 1665 next year (by bribery) the *Turks* re entered; and so soon as *Perib* the *Basha* had planted a Colony there, he returned: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 102 (1677). — The conditions were indeed dishonourable, as, that the Prince of *Persia* should assume to himself no other Title than *Bashaw* of *Tauris*: *ib.*, p. 42. — he invaded the *Turk's* Dominion, and engaged at several times the two great *Bassas*, *Mustapha* and *Amurath*: *ib.*, p. 272. 1742 divers of the *bashas*, *bays*, and *Turks* in authority: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 403 (1826). 1753 He was appointed *basha* of three tails: HANWAY, *Trav.*, II. xiii. s. 295. [N.E.D.] 1793 The provinces of the

empire are ruled by governors, called *Bashaws*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1796).

2. (generally) a great man, a grandee, a consequential person.

1593 The diuels chiefe Basso, Ambition: NASHE, *Christes Teares*, 85 (1613). [N.E.D.] bef. 1670 Indeed in every Society of Men, there will be some *Bashawes*, who presume that there are many Rules of Law, from which they should be exempted: J. HACKER, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 95, p. 82 (1693). 1679 their Sultan *Populaces* | Still strangle all their routed *Bassas*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 189.

Variants, 16 c. *bassate*, *basso*, *bascha*, *bassha*, 16 c.—18 c. *bascia*, *bassau*, *bassa(w)*, *basha*, 17 c. *bacha*.

\***bashi-bazouk**, *sb.*: Turk.: an irregular soldier of a Turkish force. Brought into notice during the Crimean War, in which some fought well under British officers. In 1876 they became notorious for cruel and disorderly conduct in Bulgaria.

1857 I must eastward ho...At worst I can turn my hand to doctoring *Bashi-bazouks*: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xv. p. 285 (1877). 1876 I could see by the moonlight some 300 *Bashi-Bazouks* on the stones: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

[Turk. *bashi-bōzuk*, a soldier not in uniform, *lit.* 'wrong-headed', 'madcap'.]

\***bashlik**. See **beshlik**.

\***basilica**, **basilike**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βασιλική*, fem. adj. with *oikía* or *σποά* suppressed, *lit.* 'royal dwelling', or 'royal colonnade'.

1. a large hall, used as a court of justice and place of assembly, of which the common type was oblong with double rows of pillars round the interior, and a semicircular apse at the end opposite the main entrance.

1540 He made also a basilike or place, where ciuile controuersies were herde and iuged: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 40<sup>ro</sup>. 1600 the Basilica of *Paulus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.*, Bk. III. ch. xxv.), p. 1372. 1765 The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their...triumphal arches, porticos, basilicæ: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 497 (1817). 1776 the baths, bed-chamber, the atrium, the basilica: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 179 (1813). 1833 was certainly copied from the Roman basilicæ: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 76. 1885 Mr. Butler supports Mr. G. Gilbert Scott in his contention against the usual view of this basilican type being adopted from the secular basilica of Rome: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 214/2.

2. a church of a shape supposed to be copied from the Roman *basilica*.

1563 Called Basilicæ, eyther for that the Greeks used to call all great and goodly places Basilicas, or for that the high and everlasting King...was served in them: *Homilies*, II. II. 256 (1859). [N.E.D.]

3. a large canopied tomb.

**basilicon**, *sb.*: Gk. *βασιλικόν*, neut. of adj. *βασιλικός*, = 'royal', with *φάρμακον* (= 'drug') suppressed; also in Lat. translit. **basilicum**: title of several ointments supposed in former times to possess wonderful virtues.

1540 the great basilicon that is prayed over all/and is called tetrafarmacum/ and is of Galen: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. T 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1663 you maye...aplye...wyne, vnguentum nigrum, or fuscum, or Basilicon: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 36<sup>vo</sup>.

**basilisco**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *basilisco*, = 'a cockatrice', 'a kind of large cannon'; often used in the 17 c. for the earlier Eng. *basilisk(e)* in the sense of a piece of heavy ordnance: a large brass cannon of great length; a smaller cannon used on board ship.

[abt. 1506 This pece is xxviii fote of length, and is called a *Basylyske*: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 8 (1851). 1626 A *Basilisco*, double Cannon, Cannon Pedrea, demy Cannon: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 799 (1884). 1641 There is planted the *basilisco*, or great gun, so much talked of: EVRLYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1872). 1642 I had rather stand in the shock of a *Basilisco*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § III. Wks., Vol. II. (1852). 1685 The town is by situation strong and by twelve pieces of great Brass Ordnance better strengthened; one of which our men call a *Basilisco* being twenty six foot long and well proportioned both in bore and squaring: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 357 (1677).

**Basilisco** [-like], in SHAKS., *K. John*, I. 1, 244 (1595). "This is an allusion to an old play, entitled *Soliman and Perseda*, in which a foolish knight, called *Basilisco*, speaking of his own name, adds, 'Knight, good fellow, knight, knight'. And is answered immediately, 'Knaue, good fellow, knave, knave'". [Nares]

\***basis** (*z*), *pl.* **basēs**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *basis*, fr. Gk. *βάσις*, = 'step', 'stepping', 'base', 'pedestal': often used for the earlier Eng. *base* (fr. *basis*, through Fr. *base*).



I. 1. the lower part, bottom, base, foot, pedestal of anything material.

**1871** The distance of the ship from the basis or foote of the cliffe: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, l. xxx. l. iij. [N. E. D.] **1599** Though we upon this mountain s basis by | Took stand for idle speculation: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2, 30. **1601** how many times shall Caesar bleed in sport, | That now on Pompey's basis lies along | No worther than the dust: — *Jul. Cæs.*, iii. 1, 115. **1603** the basis or foundation of it: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 834. — as for example... that same foot heere and basis so much renowned, of the standing cup, among other ornaments and oblations of this temple: *ib.*, p. 1347. **1615** whose basis do yet retain this inscription: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1632). **1618—9** a fire upon a false hearth...the force thereof pierced...the single brick, and... fastened upon the basis, which was of dry deal board: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1848). bef. **1719** Observing an English inscription upon the basis, we read it over several times: ADDISON. [J.] **1741** one would rather imagine the Pillar had been set upon the Basis, to serve as a Guide to such Vessels as pass this way: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 377. **1780** several cliffs and rocks...which have formed the basis of the whole island: *Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.). **1820** its perpendicular precipices formed the basis for walls: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

I. 2. *Bot. and Physiol.* the attachment of an organ to its receptacle or support.

**1615** A Pine-apple, broad and round in the Basis: CROOKE, *Body of Man*, 467. [N. E. D.] **1741** These Stalks are adorn'd with a Leaf at each Knot, about three Inches long, and two and a half at the Basis: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 69.

I. 3. *Geom.* a side opposite to the vertex of a geometrical figure, linear or solid.

**1571** That subtendente side, or basis: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, l. vi. Cij.b. [N. E. D.] **1600** an *Isosceles* Triangle, whose *Vertex* is the Center of the Sunne, the *Basis* a line extended from *Saint Thomas* Iland under the Equinoctiall, vnto *Paris* in *France* neere the same Meridian: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 50. **1640** The *Cusps* and the *Basis* of the *Cone*: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wlds.*, 66, p. 207 (1647).

I. 4. a place or region which serves as a starting-point, ground of security, and source of supply for systematic operations, esp. military; frequent in the phr. *basis of operations*.

I. 5. the main or fundamental element of a mixture, the base of a compound.

**1601** The ointment...where the flower of the Daffodill was the Basis: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 381.

II. 1. support, foundation (in a metaphorical, metaphysical sense).

**1599** I decline me low, as the *basis* of your altitude: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616). **1605** Great tyranny! lay thou thy basis sure: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iv. 3, 32. **1642** Religion, the beginning and basis of all Wisdom: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 16 (1869). **1675** it affords a most substantial Basis to that universally receiv'd Opinion: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. vi. § 5, p. 47. **1681—1703** And indeed you find the belief of these things, in Heb. xi., to be the *basis*, *fulcrum*, *substantia*, the foundation and support that bears up all: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864). **1711** Society is upon a wrong Basis: *Spectator*, No. 6, March 7, p. 141 (Morley). **1822** Tobacco, wine, and cheese...forms the basis of our social intercourse: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 401.

II. 2. that which underlies as the origin of development or groundwork of constitution or principle of action, discussion, or agreement.

**1601** build me thy fortunes upon the basis of valour: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 36. **1648** On this fraile Basis the great worke begun: R. FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 51, p. 257. **1665** raised his credit...upon the Basis of good intelligence: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rague*, sig. C4<sup>re</sup>. **1678** had the same Original and stood upon the same Basis with the Atomical Pphysiology: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 43. **1691** Now the Earth, which is the Basis of all Animals, and as some think of the whole Creation: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 105 (1701). **1711** the Basis of all Wit is Truth: *Spectator*, No. 62, May 11, p. 102<sup>1/2</sup> (Morley). bef. **1733** the Treasons which were most manifestly founded upon the Basis of the Conventicles: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 5, p. 318 (1740). **1789** This patent is the great civil basis of all the grants and patents by which New England was afterwards divided: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 345 (1796). **1878** Thus the law can have nothing to say to them on the basis of trespass: *Echo*, May 22, p. 1. [St.] **1878** the basis of an agreement: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 74. [St.]

**basistân(ə), bazestan, besestan, bezesteen, sb.**: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. *bazistân*, 'clothes-market', 'market'.

**1599** a publicke *basistane* or market place for the Turkes to sell commodities in: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 309. **1615** the *Bazestans* (where finer sorts of commodities are sold): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1615** *BAZESTAN*, is an hortyard, or garden, as Bellonius testifieth: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. **1617** They are called the great and the lesse *Bazestan*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 262. **1625** There is...in *Constantinople* a *Bazestan*, that is, a common publicke Market: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1666. **1682** The Mosques (or Churches) and *Bazestans* (or places of Traffick) have their high Cupules covered with Lead...The *Bazestan* is the only thing worth seeing here: WHEELER, *Journ. Greece*, Bk. I. p. 75. — *Bazestan*: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 193. **1741** The *Bazar*, or the *Bazestan*, the place where the Merchandizes are sold: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 149. **1775** We landed and passed through the *Bezesten* or *Market*:

R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 57. **1819** I proceeded, either to spend the money already earned in the Tchartchees and Bezesteens: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 72 (1820). **1830** the *Basistan*, or auction mart: E. BLAQUIERRE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

**Variants**, 16, 19 cc. *basistane*, 17 c. *besestan(o)*, *bazestan*, *bezestan*, *besestein*, 17, 18 cc. *bezisten*, 18, 19 cc. *bezestein*, 19 c. *bezesteen*.

**Basoche, sb.**: Fr. fr. Lat. *basilica*: orig. a legal tribunal for settling disputes between the Clerks of the French Parliament; hence, applied to such Clerks, and to a body of French lawyers. Hence, the adj. *basochian* (Fr. *basochien*).

**1834** Procureurs, *Basoche-clerks*, who are idle in these days: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Bk. III. ch. iv. Vol. I. p. 103. — Thou seest the whole fluent population of Paris...inundating these outer courts...the very *Basoche* of Lawyer's Clerks talks sedition: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 104. **1880** the *basochians*, to keep up their dignity, gathered round a mock one [king] of their own making: *Lib. Unto. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 328.

**\*basque, sb.**: Fr.: skirt.

**\*1874** The *basque* is always long: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

**basquifia, Sp.; basquine, Fr.**: sb.: an outer petticoat, orig. in Basque or Spanish style.

**1819** while wave | Around them...the *basquina* and *mantilla*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. CXX. **1832** And now steals forth on fairy foot, the gentle Señora, in trim *basquifia*: W. IRVING, *Ahambra*, p. 122. **1887** Her *basquine* is of point lace from Genoa: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 11.

**bassa, Eng. fr. Turk.** See *bashaw*.

**bassesse, sb.**: Fr.: baseness, base action.

**1834** and if they could make him commit such a *bassesse* so much the better: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 113 (1874).

**basset, sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *bassetta* (perhaps partly through Fr. *bassette*): a kind of gambling with cards like *faro*, originated in Italy.

**1645** The great banks are set up for those who will play at *basset*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1872). **1694** when she is on the Losing side, at *Basset*, or *Commet*: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 122. **1704** Ev'n Sense is brought into Disgrace, | Where Company is met: | Or silent stands, or leaves the Place | While all the Talk's *Basset*: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Wks.*, p. 288. **1709** divide their Hours between the *Toyset* and *Basset*-Table: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 55 (2nd Ed.). **1713** I have known a woman carried off half dead from *bassette*: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 120, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 233 (1856). **1716** But who the Bowl or rattling Dice compares | To *Basset's* heavenly Joys, and pleasing Cares? POPE, *Basset-Table*, 102. **1749** Your new-fashioned game of brag was the genteel amusement when I was a girl: *basset* and hazard employed the town: LADY MONTAGU, quoted in *Southey's Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 575/1 (1849).

[It. *bassetta* is fem. of *bassetto*, dim. of *basso* (q. v.).]

**bassetto, It.; bassette, Eng. fr. It. or Fr.**: sb. See quot.

**1724** BASSETTO, is a Bass Viol, or Bass Violin of the smallest Size, and is so called to distinguish them from those Bass Viols or Violins of a larger Size: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

[It. *bassetto*, dim. of *basso* (q. v.), used as sb. for *viola basso*, = 'bass viol'.]

**bassia, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. *Bassi*, name of an Italian Botanist: name of a genus of trees found in hot countries, the seeds of which yield a fatty oil.

**1791** The *madhuca* is, beyond a doubt, the *bassia*; but I can safely assert, that not one of fifty blossoms which I had examined, had 16 filaments: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 156 (1821).

**\*bassinette, sb.**: quasi-Fr. spelling of Eng. *bassin*, which it is difficult to separate from Mid. Eng. *basin*: a kind of cradle for a child furnished with a hood. It is possible that this modern sense of *bassin* and the form *bassinette* are due to some confusion with Fr. *barcelonnette*; see *berceauunette*.

**\*basso, adj.**, also used as sb.: It. fr. Late Lat. *bassus* = 'low': *Mus.*

I. **bass**, low in pitch, the lowest part in harmonised music, the lowest male voice, a bass part, one who has a bass voice.

**1724** BASSO, is the Bass in general; tho' sometimes in Pieces of Musick for several Voices, the Singing Bass is more particularly so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1817** Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxii. **1862** The sons, piping in a very minor key indeed; the father's manly basso, accompanied by deep wind instruments: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 270 (1887). **1885** A tremendous basso was to appear, a kind of surpliced Mammoth, or human double ophecleide: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. xxv. 285.

2. *attrib.*

**1724** BASSO VIOLA, is the Bass for the Bass Viol. BASSO VIOLINO, is the Bass for the Bass Violin. BASSO CONTINUO, is the Thorough Bass, or Continual Bass. BASSO CONCERTANTE, the Bass of the little Chorus, or the Bass that plays throughout the whole Piece. BASSO RECITANTE, the



same as Basso Concertante. BASSO RIPIENO, is the Bass of the Grand Chorus, or the Bass that plays now and then in some particular Places: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**basso profundo, phr.:** It.: a deep bass voice, one who has a deep bass voice.

bef. 1863 why not a singing artist? Why not a basso-profondo? Why not a primo tenore? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879). 1883 A real basso profundo [was] heard to particular advantage in the air: *Standard*, Aug. 27, p. 2/a.

\***basso rilievo, b. rilievo, phr.:** It.: 'low relief'.

1. a style of sculpture projecting from a (comparatively) level ground, less than half the true proportion of the figures or objects represented.

1664 [See **alto rilievo**]. 1673 a brass statue of the virgin Mary in basso rilievo upon it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 37a. 1741 The Arms of France in Basso-Relievo of Marble was another piece of Work: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 11. 1765 ancient Roman stone coffins, representing on the sides and covers some excellent pieces in basso-relievo: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 457 (1817). 1775 In the head...are many Sculptures well executed in basso rilievo: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 233. 1816 Polycletus...taught the Toreute, or art of basso-relievo in metals: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 97. 1851 I began this energetic and grand subject in basso-relievo: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 55 (1857).

2. a piece of sculpture or specimen of plastic art in low relief.

1644 in it [the fountain] is a basso-relievo of white marble: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 116 (1872). — Near this stand...four copper basso-relievos by John di Bologna: *ib.*, p. 99. — within are...the excellent bassi relievi: *ib.*, p. 110. 1673 little palaces furnished and adorned with excellent statues, bassi relievi, pictures and other curiosities: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 365. 1704 One meets with many other figures of Meleager in the ancient basso relievos: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 462 (Bohn, 1854). 1741 adorn'd with Basso-relievo's: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 163. 1820 covered with a basso rilievo representing Pluto carrying off Proserpine: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 141. 1841 a cinery [sic] monument, enriched with bassi-relievi, representing a human sacrifice: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 8. 1851 It is full of passion, he said, and you must make a basso-relievo from it: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life* p. 57 (1857).

2 a. **metaph.**

1681 This Basso Relievo of a Man: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 56.

**bassoon** (= $\text{u}$ ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. It. **bassone**: a reed instrument with a double reed used as a bass to other wooden instruments. It has a compass of about three octaves from B flat below the bass staff. Its long pipe is as it were folded so that it looks like a bundle of pieces of wood, whence its other Italian name *fagotto*. Also, a player on such an instrument.

1724 BOMBARDINO, is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1754 his voice resembled the sound of a bassoon: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 217 (1817). 1754 any strapping fiddler, bassoon, or bass viol, who does not even pretend to sing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1777). 1776 The Jew's-harp next engaged my attention: and afterwards the bag-pipe, barrel-organ and bassoon: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 4. 1826 trumpets, oboes, and bassoons: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

\***bass-relief**, incorrectly **bas-relief**, **sb.:** Eng. fr. It. **basso rilievo** (q.v.): low relief, a work of art in low relief. The form *bas-relief* ought to be pronounced as Fr., but it probably got confused with *bass-relief* in the 18 c. The form *base-relief* has the first part translated, the second part adapted. The first step towards *bass-relief* seems to have been the pl. *basse-relieves* for *bassi-rilievi*.

1667 Excellent Pictures and Basse Relieves: OLDENBURG, in *Phil. Trans.*, II. 490. [N. E. D.] 1699 In this Cabinet I also saw some Basse-Relieves: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 49. 1704 On the face of this monument...is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the Satyrs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 426 (Bohn, 1854). 1755 bass-relief: JOHNSON. 1763 some work in bas relief: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 331 (1817).

**bassus, adj.** used as **sb.:** Late Lat.: *Mus.*: bass, basso (q.v.).

1603 lift mee about Parnassus; | With your loud Trebbles help my lowly Bassus: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, p. 96 (1608). 1609 Bassus and his Position: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microi.*, p. 56. bef. 1658 [See **altus**].

**basta, interj.:** It.: enough!, no more!.

1596 Basta; content thee, for I have it full: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, I. 1, 203. 1627 What Questions...passed...I omit. *Baste*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 326 (1685). 1883 "Basta!" said the Baron, "let us have no more of this": L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 58 (1884).

**bastage, sb.** See quotation.

1612 The *Creeches* in *Aleppo* are very poore, for they are there (for the most part) but Brokers or Bastages, that is, Porters: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 68.

**bastide** (= $\text{u}$ ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr.

1. Eng. fr. Fr.: a small fort; a building erected by besiegers.

1523 the kyng of England...layd his siege and ordayne bastides bytwene the towne and the river: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 160 (1812). — *bastyd*: *ib.*, p. 176. 1577 He came before the strong towne of Calis...and erected bastides betweene the towne and the river: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, II. 640. [N. E. D.]

2. Fr.: a country house in the south of France.

1764 a vast number of white *bastides*, or country-houses: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 361 (1817). 1845 The doors of their country *bastides*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 259. 1852 and all the volunteers of the Côte d'Or and the soldiers of the regiment of Burgundy occupied with heating the balls at all the *bastides*: Tr. *Bourrienne's Memo. N. Bonaparte*, ch. I. p. 13. 1886 The 'Provence' (184) of Mr. J. R. Herbert, a *bastide* standing near a pool, has the rudiments of sentiment and some colour: *Athenaeum*, June 26, p. 851/1.

\***bastille, sb.:** Fr.: a prison; *orig.* the fortress prison of Paris, destroyed 1789. The word means 'a building' and was Anglicised in 14 c.

1741 'Tis a kind of Bastile or Prison for Persons of Distinction: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 200. 1762 People may inveigh against the Bastile in France, and the Inquisition in Portugal: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Graves*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 222 (1817). 1850 Why are there no such things as *lettres-de-cachet*—and a Bastille for young fellows of family? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879).

**bastillion, sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *bastillion*, *bastillon*: a small fortress; a fortified tower.

1549 a diche with a walle full of toures and bastillions from one sea to the other: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 12 v°. 1591 the duke de Mayne suspected him that governed the bastillon at Paris to be too much Spanysh: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1847). 1591 bulwarks, Bastillions, Casemates, halfc Moones: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 319. 1600 raising bastillions & platformes against the towne: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 222.

\***bastiment, bastimento, sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *bastimento*, or Sp.

1. military supplies, provisions.

1598 To provide all Bastiments, prouision, and other necessarie things: BARRETT, *Theor. Warres*, v. iii. 133. [N. E. D.]

2. a ship, vessel.

1740 Then the bastimentos never | Had our foul dishonour seen, | Nor the sea the sad receiver | Of this gallant train had been: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1860).

\***bastinado** (= $\text{u}$  =  $\text{u}$ ), **bastan(n)ado, baston(n)ado, bastinado** (= $\text{u}$  =  $\text{u}$ ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *bastonada*.

1. a blow with a stick or cudgel; a beating with a stick; also *metaph.*

1572 being made villaines and slaues, and almost alwayes carrying away the *Bastonados*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1599). 1586 If he went out of his ranke whilst the armie marched, he had the bastonnado: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 769. 1595 He gives the bastinado with his tongue: SHAKS., *K. John*, II. 463. 1598 He brags he will gi' me the *bastinado*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 5. Wks., p. 17 (1616). 1600 He deserveth the bastinado, to be drie beaten and well cudgelled, that forsaketh his colours: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 183. 1664 But he that fears a *Bastinado*, | Will run away from his own shadow: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. I. p. 19. 1684 caus'd a hundred Bastinado's to be giv'n him upon the spot: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 46. 1817 Became a slave of course, and for his pay | Had bread and bastinados: BYRON, *Beppo*, xciv. 1830 four or five dozen bastinados were laid on the whole party: A. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 321 (2d Ed.).

1 a. an Oriental punishment, namely, beating the soles of the feet with a stick or cane.

1704 caused Mr. John Milton of Lymson, our Mate...to be called forth to the *Bastinados*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 6. 1787 they were corrected, according to the laws of Zingis, with the bastonado: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. p. 44 (1813). 1820 an Albanian soldier undergoing the punishment of the bastinado: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 331.

2. a stick or cudgel.

1596 go with their rapiers or good picked bastinados vnder theyr cloakes, out into the towne to seeke Spaniards: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 125. 1600 2 bastonados much thicker then the wrist of a mans hand: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 419. 1615 blowes recieued on the soles of the feet with a bastinado: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). 1634 hee takes a good bastinado in his hand brought for the same purpose: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 82. 1836 Then come two fellows with the usual bamboo, or bastinado: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 317.

\***bastion** (= $\text{u}$  =  $\text{u}$ ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *bastione*, and later fr. Fr. *bastion*.

1. (in Fortification) an earth-work or mass of masonry which projects beyond the main lines of a fortification.

1562 he fortified it with walles, trenches, and bastiones: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, II. fol. 12 v°. 1591 having euer great care y<sup>e</sup> no stones be mixed in any of these *Bastiones*, Bulwarks, or Fortifications: GARRARD, *Art*



Warre, p. 320. 1598 baskets to carry earth to the bastion, & gabions: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 135. 1601 he raised certain piles or bastions, like turrets or sconces: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 9, Vol. II, p. 575. 1619 so well girt with Bastions and Ramparts: HOWELL, *Let.*, I. xi. p. 22 (1645). 1643 the walls about the bastions and citadels are a noble piece of masonry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 45 (1872). 1673 At three of the corners are mounts or bastions, and at the fourth a Castle: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 142. 1743-7 they advanced and took a redoubt or small bastion half way between the Mole and the town: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I, p. 664/2 (1751). 1793 the castle...consisting of curtains and bastions...with two mortars in each bastion: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II, p. 471 (1796).

## 2. *metaph.* defence, projecting mass.

1781 They build each other up with dreadful skill, | As bastions set point blank against God's will: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I, p. 177 (1808). 1880 yonder cloud...tipples round the dreary west, | A looming bastion fringed with fire: TENNYSON, *In Memoriam*, xv. 5.

**basto**, *sb.*: Sp.: the ace of clubs in quadrille and ombre, all clubs being *bastos* in Sp. and the ace pre-eminently the club or *basto*.

1674 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Manillo* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. 1710 Would any but a mad lady go out twice upon Manillo, Basto, and two small diamonds? SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. v. Wks., p. 235/1 (1869). 1713 Him Basto follow'd, but his fate more hard | Gain'd but one trump and one Plebeian card: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, 54, Wks., Vol. I, p. 187 (1757).

**bastone**, **bastoon**(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. or aft. It. *bastone*, or Sp. *baston*; see *baton*.

1590 punished with bastones so grievously: MARLOWE, *Tamburl.*, iii. 3, 52. 1603 endure to see his lines torne pittifully on the rack; suffer his Muse to take the *Bastone*, yea the very stab: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 28.

**bât**, **bat**, *sb.*: Fr. *bât*, 'pack-saddle': *Mil.* Only used in combinations; *bât-horse*, *bât-mule*, a horse or mule for carrying officers' baggage; *bât-man*, man in charge of a beast which carries baggage; *bât-money*, allowance to officers for carriage of baggage. The earlier *bat-needle* is obsolete.

1787 Putting my baggage into portable form for my bat-mule: T. JEFFERSON, *Writ.*, II, 137 (1859). [N. E. D.] 1793 He shall have directions about the *bât* and forage money: PITT, in G. Rose's *Diaries*, I, 127 (1860). [*ib.*] 1808 an issue of *bât* and forage money to the officers: WELLINGTON, *Dispatches*, Vol. IV, p. 67 (1838). 1826 servants and bat-men: *Subaltern*, ch. 23, p. 341 (1838). 1886 They came into the town with their heavily laden *bât* mules: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 108/1.

**bataille rangée**, *phr.*: Fr.: pitched battle.

bef. 1733 a *Bataille rangée* between the King...on one side, and the...rebellious Party on the other: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III, viii. 43, p. 616 (1740).

**batallia**, **batallion**. See *batt*.

**\*batata**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: the Sp. or Sweet Potato, *Batatas edulis*, Nat. Order *Convolvulaceae*, native of the W. Indies. Not related to our *potato* (*g. v.*) to which it has given the name. It is cultivated in the hotter parts of both hemispheres. The eatable part is the large tuberous root.

1555 They dygge also owte of the ground...*Batatas*, much lyke unto the maie rootes of Mylayne, or the greete puffes or musherons of the earth: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I, p. 131 (1885). — they mooste especially esteeme the best kynde of *Battatas*, which in pleasant tast and tendernes farre exceedeth owre musheromes: *ib.*, p. 159. 1577 The *Batatas*, which is a common fruite in those countries, I dooe take them for a victail of muche substance, and that they are in the middest between fleshe and fruite: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 104 *vo*. 1598 The *Batatas* are somewhat red of colour, and of fashion almost like the *Iniamos*, but sweeter, of taste like an earth Nut: Tr. 7. *Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I, Vol. II, p. 42 (1885). 1600 They haue good sustenance also by means of a root, called there *Igname*, but in the west Indies *Batata*: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 52. 1611 they gave our folke Wine, with *Batatas* to eate, and other fruits: W. ADAMS, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 126 (1625).

**bateau**, *pl.* **bateaux**, less correctly **batteau**(x), *sb.*: Fr.: a boat, *esp.* a taper flat-bottomed Canadian boat.

**Batteau-bridge**, a floating bridge supported on *batteaux*.

1759 Dangerous to venture his troops...upon the water in open *batteaux*: *Hist. Eur.*, in *Ann. Reg.*, 44/2. [N. E. D.] 1765 Eighty *batteaux* hauled up on the beach: R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 8. 1789 Roanoke [River], so far as it lies within this state, is no where navigable, but for canoes, or light *batteaux*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I, p. 605 (1796). 1822 he should proceed up the St. Lawrence in a *batteaux*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 253.

**\*bath**, **bat**, *sb.*: Heb. *bath*: a liquid measure, the tenth part of a *homer* (*g. v.*), the same as an *ephah* (*g. v.*).

1535 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat...Ten Battes make one Homer: COVERDALE, *Exek.*, xlv. 14. 1611 Then made he ten lavers of brass: one laver contained forty baths: *Bible*, 1 Kings, vii. 38.

**Bath col.** See quotation.

1693 At last also by their own Confession, the Spirit of Prophecy was quite taken away, and nothing left them but a Vocal Oracle, which they called *Bath col.*, i.e. the Daughter of a Voice, or the Daughter of Thunder...What the Jews report concerning *Bath Kol*, I beg their Pardon, if I esteem them no other than either

Jewish Fables, or Diabolical Illusions: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 298 (1713).

**\*bathos**, *sb.*: Gk. *Báthos*, = 'depth'. Obviously introduced by Arbuthnot and Pope.

1. *Rhet.* descent from the fine or lofty in language to a mean or commonplace ending of a period; an instance of such descent, an *anticlimax* (*g. v.*).

1727 The Taste of the Bathos is implanted by Nature itself in the soul of man: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. II, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 168 (1757). 1811 a stronger instance of *bathos*...than he often exhibits: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 108.

1 a. *metaph.* any descent contrasted with previous elevation.

1814 How meanly has he closed his inflated career! What a sample of the *bathos* will his history present! T. JEFFERSON, *Writ.*, IV, 240 (1830). [N. E. D.]

2. depth, lowest point, bottom.

1727 to lead them as it were by the hand, and step by step, the gentle downhill way to the Bathos; the bottom, the end, the central point, the *non plus ultra*, of true modern Poesy: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. I, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 165 (1757).

**\*bathybius**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *Báthys*, = 'deep', and *Bíos*, = 'life', by Prof. Huxley, in 1868, to denote a slimy matter brought up from the bottom of the North Atlantic, and at first supposed to be a protoplasmic substance, but afterwards thought to be a form of gypsum. Named after Haeckel, *Bathybius Haeckelii*.

**\*batiste**, **baptiste**, *sb.*: Fr., 'cambric': a light fabric of cotton or linen like cambric, also a cloth of mixed silk and wool.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1850 The mourner with the batiste mask: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II, ch. xvi. p. 173 (1879).

**batizia**. See *botija*.

**batman**, **bateman**, *sb.*: Turk. *bâtman*, *baṭmān*: an Oriental weight equivalent to six okes, of various values in different places. See *oke*.

1598 The great batman is 12 li. English: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 358. — 500. Batmans of raw silke: *ib.*, p. 425. — solde there for two bistes the *Teueris* bateman, which as your Agent here saith, maketh sixe pound English weight: *ib.*, p. 390. 1625 The *Battman* is fifty five pound weight, which maketh eightie two pounds  $\frac{1}{2}$  weight English: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 217. 1662 a hundred *Batmans* of Wine: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 200 (1669). 1665 the *Batman* is eighty two Pounds English: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

**batto(a)g**, *sb.*: Russ. *batōg*: a rod.

1716 after their being beat with the *battoags* or knout: CAPT. J. PERRY, quoted in *Retrospect. Rev.*, Feb., 1854, p. 159. 1788 He ordered...to be chastised with the batogs: STOEHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gt.*, p. 129.

**\*baton**, **batton** (—), **batoon**, **battoon** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Fr. *bâton*. The first two forms are rare after abt. 1625 except in technical senses in which *baton* is still in use by the side of Fr. *bâton* borrowed again in 19 c. The above Eng. forms gradually replaced the 13 or 14 cc. *baston* (fr. Old Fr. *baston*) during the 16 and 17 cc. The 16 and 17 cc. forms *bastone*, *bastoon*(e) seem to follow It. *bastone*, or Sp. *baston*.

1. a stick, staff, club, cudgel, used as a weapon.

1596 With his yron baton which he bore | Let drive at him so dreadfully amaine: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI, vii. 46. bef. 1616 Get me a Battoon, 'Tis twenty times more Court-like: BEAU. and FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. I, Wks., Vol. I, p. 452 (1711). 1650 little battoons and sticks: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffe's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 59. 1664 Although his shoulders, with *battoon*, | Beclaw'd and cudgled to some tune: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II, Cant. II, p. 118. 1665 our weapon, which was a battoon: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. D3 *vo*. 1682 With tough Battoon and tougher Fist: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I, p. 70. 1711 I will go to the toymans here just in Pall-Mall, and he sells great huge battoons: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xiii, Wks., p. 264/2 (1869). 1727 the Earl of *Essex* deliver'd up his Battoon: OLDMIXON, *Clarendon*, &c., p. 195. 1741 they very gravely apply...an Instrument call'd a Battoon to the Soles of a Man's Feet: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I, p. 93. 1778 the roses were not interlaced among the battons, but seemed tacked against them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 137 (1858). 1787 What...is termed a *batte-ax*...is nothing more than the club or battoon used in single combats: *Genl. Mag.*, 1070/2.

2. *techn.* a staff or truncheon carried by an official, *esp.* a French Marshal, and a musical conductor; also, *Heraldic*, a *baton sinister*, the badge of illegitimacy.

1840 a sort of *baton* or short military staff: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 111 (1865). 1883 But no accumulation of these honours would ever entitle him to the Marshal's *bâton*: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Dec., p. 89/2. 1885 The Bach Choir's rehearsals...will commence on Tuesday next...under the *bâton* of the new conductor: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 31, p. 579/2.



**bâton ferré**, *phr.*: Fr.: staff shod with iron, alpenstock (*q.v.*); hence, an alpenstock has been incorrectly called a *baton*.

1822 Early in the morning...pedestrians with their knapsacks and *bâtons ferrés*, and picturesque ladies in *châra-à-bans*, were seen on the road: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 310.

**baton**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *baton*.

**batrachomyomachia**, *sb.*: Gk. *βατραχομυομαχία*, = 'frog-mouse-battle': the battle of the frogs and mice, title of an old Greek mock-heroic poem.

1686 a *βατραχομυομαχία* and hot skirmish: *Annotat. on Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. p. 77 (1686). 1704 About the poet's feet are creeping a couple of mice, as an emblem of the Batrachomyomachia: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 473 (Bohn, 1854).

\***batta**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. perhaps fr. Indo-Port. *bata*, fr. Canarese *bhatta*, = 'rice' [Yule]: *Mil.*: extra allowance to officers, &c., in India, when in the field, or on special service; also, generally, allowance for maintenance. Sometimes confused with *bât*-money, and extended to extra pay in any part of the world. See *paddy*.

1707 that they would allow Batta or subsistence money to all that should desert us: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 63 (1861). [Yule] 1799 He would rather live on *half-pay*, in a garrison that could boast of a fives court, than vegetate on *full batta*, where there was none: GLEIG, *Sir T. Munro*, I. 227. [*ib.*] 1857 They have made me a K.C.B. I may confess to you that I would much rather have got a year's batta, because the latter would enable me to leave this country a year sooner: SIR HOPE GRANT, in *Incidents of the Sepoy War*. [*ib.*] 1883 It is understood that "Sir Garnet's" Ashantee batta of £25,000 was snatched at one fell swoop to meet a squatting indebtedness of the co-partners: *Globe*, Sept. 5, p. 2/3.

\***batta**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *batta*, *bāṭṭa*: difference in exchange, agio; discount on coins not current, or of short weight. [Yule]

1680 The payment or receipt of Batta or Vatum upon the exchange of Pollicat for Madras Pagodas prohibited, both coins being of one and the same Matt and weight: *Fl. St. Geo. Consu.*, Feb. 10, in *Notes & Exts.*, No. III. p. 17. [Yule] 1760 all siccas of a lower plate being esteemed, like the coin of foreign provinces, only a merchandise, are bought and sold at a certain discount called *batta*, which rises and falls like the price of other goods in the market: *Fl. Wm. Consu.*, June 30, in J. Long's *Selections*, 216. [*ib.*] 1776 *Batta*. Difference of exchange upon coin: *Trial of Joseph Powke*, Gloss. 1810 He immediately tells master that the *batta*, *i.e.*, the exchange, is altered: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 203. [Yule]

**battalia**, **battaglia**, **batalia**, -lio, *sb.*: It. *battaglia*, = 'battle'.

1. order of battle, battle array.

1622 manner of fortification, forme of Battaglia, Situation of Town, Castle, Fort, &c.: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xii. p. 105. 1629 the Christians in Battalia: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 838 (1884). 1643 put himself in Battalia to fight with the Kings Forces: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 5, p. 37. 1675 both Armies were set in Battalia, and facing one another: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. ii. § 2, p. 9. 1678 His Majesty and a world of company were in the field, and the whole army in battalia: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872). 1743-7 [He] had drawn his forces in battalia: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 201/1 (1751). 1754 marching along shore to attack his forces before they could be drawn up in battalia: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. C.*, *Fathom*, ch. xxxix. *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1817). 1795 It is not well known in what manner...they ranged their troops...only that the King's were drawn up in battalia by a Bishop: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 253.

1 a. *metaph.*

1569 and other mathematical Figures, drawn up in Battalia: Tr. Erasmus' *Praise of Folly*, p. 99 (1722).

2. a large body of troops in battle array, a battalion, the main body of an army (as distinct from the wings), *esp.* in the *phr.* *the main battalia*, an army.

1625 The Drum doth beat...a call, a march, a troupe, a battalia, a charge, a retreat, a batterie, a reliefe: MARKHAM, *Souldiers Accid.* 1632 By this the main battalias are join'd: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, *Wks.*, p. 197/2 (1839). 1658 The Roman Battalia was ordered after this manner: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1686). 1674 having grappled already with so many Battalions: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Seto*, p. 103. 1743-7 the French were thrice repulsed with great loss by the Confederates main battalia: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 249/1 (1751).

2 a. *metaph.*

1659 the perdures or forelorn hope of Popery, which by lighter skirmishes open advantages to the Pope's main Battaglio: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 366. [Davies]

**battalia**[-*pie*]: Eng. fr. Fr. See *beatilles*.

\***battalion**, (= *Λ* *Λ*) **bat(t)ail(l)on**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bat-tailon*, or Sp. *batallion*.

1. a large body of soldiers in order of battle; the main body of an army.

1679 It is demanded how manye in euerye ranke of the *Battallions*, and in what sort the *Serient Maior* shal shift his weapons: DIGGES, *Stratoti.*, p. 53.

1591 a *battailon* of Argolateares on horsebacke: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 214. — cause them to be ranged in forme of *battaille*, making of his footmen sundry *Battillions*, & of these *Battillions*, sundry *Fronts*: *ib.*, p. 352. 1598 the whole summe of all these 3 Battillions do amount to 10000 pikes: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. VI. p. 224. — *battels* or *battailions*: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 32. 1600 their battillions seemed to *flote* & *wave* up & down to and fro, in suspense whether to fight or flee: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 225. 1603 Else should we see in set Battalions! A hundred thousand furious Partizans: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 78 (1608). 1609 brake within the battailions in the vanguard of our men: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XVI. ch. xii. p. 75. 1652 The Barons having timely intelligence hereof, join'd all in a battailion: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 149.

2. *Mil. techn.* a division of a regiment of infantry consisting of several companies and constituting the tactical unit of infantry.

1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 8, p. 127 (1828). 1852 It was during my absence from France, that Bonaparte in the rank of *chief of battalion* performed his first campaign: Tr. Bourrienne's *Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. i. p. 10.

**battant**, *pl.* **battans**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'beating', leaf (of a table or door).

1850 The two *battans* of the sculptured door flew open: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 236 (1879).

**batteau**: Fr. See *bateau*.

**battee**: Anglo-Ind. See *paddy*.

\***batterie de cuisine**, *phr.*: Fr.: set of cooking utensils.

1773 unless he carries his *batterie de cuisine*, cook and camp equipage, I doubt he must eat the game raw: HOS. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 1 (1857). 1818 Poor Dunore, I believe, only sent over a table service for a petit couvert, and the *batterie de cuisine*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 153 (1819).

**battologia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βαττολογία* (*lit.* 'stammering'): vain repetition in speech or writing.

1611 and that with as much Laconical breuitie as may be, auoiding that *Battologia* that he hath vsed in his tedious Bill: CORVAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 3<sup>rd</sup>.

**battoon**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *baton*.

\***battue**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'a beating', an unsportsmanlike butchery of game which is driven in large numbers by beaters towards a shooting party; hence (generally), massacre, butchery, wholesale slaughter.

1816 The keen Sportsman...and a favoured few, on a set day, have the Grand Battu: *Gent. Mag.*, LXXXVI. I. 414. [N. E. D.] 1836 the Persians...made their grand *battue* of the Sciotes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 64, p. 137. 1860 He turns from the *battue* to enjoy nature and not the mere act of slaughter, which the butcher himself would not undertake, except as the business of his life: *Once a Week*, Sept. 8, p. 290/2. 1880 Their Majesties also commanded his attendance at a royal battue: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 205. 1882 I preferred a small party, say a dozen elephants and three howdahs, to this tremendous and expensive *battue*: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 201.

**battuta**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: beating (time); *esp.* in the *phr.* *a battuta*, which means the same as a *tempo*, indicating that a performer should return to the strict time.

1724 BATTUTA, is the Beating or Motion of the Hand or Foot, in keeping or beating of Time: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1797 Beating time is denoted, in the Italian music, by the term *a battuta*, which is usually put after what they call *recitativo*, where little or no time is observed, to denote, that here they are to begin again to mark or beat the time exactly: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 98/2. 1813 A *battuta*: *Pantologia*.

**batty**: Anglo-Ind. See *paddy*.

**batz**, *pl.* **batzen**, **batz**, **batzes**, *sb.*: dialectic Ger. (Ger. *batzen*): a small Swiss (and South German) coin worth four kreutzers (see *kreutzer*).

1617 The Batz is worth three English pence, and foure Creitzers make a Batz: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 227. — Those of Bern did first coine Batzen, so called of a Beare, the Armes of the City, (for the words *Barna*, and also batzen, signifie Beares in the Sweitzers tongue): *ib.*, p. 288. 1673 Those of the lesser Council have five *Batz* [about *rod.* or *1s. English*] and those of the great Council two *Batz per diem* for every day they sit in Council: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 429. 1822 earned about five batz (seven-pence sterling) a day: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 107.

**baudekin(e)**, **baudkin(e)**, **bawd-**, -**kyn(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *baudekin* (see *baldachin*): rich brocade. *Obs.*

abt. 1300 He dude his temple al by-honge With bawdekyn, brod and longe: K. ALIS, 759. [N. E. D.] 1440 Baudekyn cloth of sylk. *Oloericum*, or -*ica*: *Prompt. Parv.*, s. v. 1623 clothe of Baudkyn: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 157, p. 427 (1812). 1577 Baudkin (= silk): G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 71 (1868). 18.. STRUTT, *Dress & Habits*, Pt. v. ch. i.

**bauleah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *baulia*: a large rowing boat with a cabin, used on the Bengal rivers.

1757 To get two *bolias*, a *Coordore*, and 87 dandies from the Nazir: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 157 (1773). [Yule] 1810 the *bolios* and pleasure-boats of the English: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 142 (1812). [*ib.*] 1824 We found two *Bholiars*, or large row-boats, with convenient cabins: BR. HESER, *Narrative*, I. 26. [*ib.*] 1834 Rivers's attention had been attracted by seeing a large



beauliah in the act of swinging to the tide: *Baboo*, i. 14. [*ib.*] 1854 For trips up and down the river, within a day or two's journey of Calcutta, *bauleaks* and *budgerows* are to be had at all times: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 185.

**baurach**: Late Lat. See **borax**.

**bautastein**, *sb.*: Icelandic: memorial stone.

1780 northern antiquities, such as castles, strongholds, burying-places, and monuments, (*Bautasteinar*) &c.: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 24 (2nd Ed.). 1848 a pale phosphoric light broke from the mound with the *bautastein*, that rose by the Teuton altar: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 60/1 (3rd Ed.). — the bautastein, or gravestone, of some early Saxon chief: *ib.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1.

**bautta**, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *batt*, = 'woollen hood' or 'wrapper': a small cloak of wool, &c. with a little black hood, used in masquerades (see Dozy-Engelmann, s. v. *mascara*).

1797 it is curious to see them disguised in their bauttes: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 256 (1805). — A bautta is the best dress upon all these occasions...The bautta, with its white mask, is frightful: *ib.*, p. 261.

**bavardage**, *sb.*: Fr.: prattle, chatter.

1822 To prevent *bavardage*, I prefer going in person to sending my servant with a letter: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 297 (1832).

**bavaroise**, *fem. adj.* used as *sb.*: Fr. fem. of *bavarois*, = 'Bavarian': Bavarian beer, *Baierisches*.

1823 smoked our cigar, and took our *bavaroise* together, for more than six weeks: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 19 (1886).

**bawn(e)**, **baun(e)**, **baon**, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Ir. *bábhun*: (a) a fortified enclosure, court of a castle; (b) a fold for cattle (in the south of Ireland).

a. 1598 these rounde hills and square bawnes, which ye see strongly trenched and thrown up: SPENS., *State Irrel.*, Wks., p. 64/2 (1883). 1818 the fair water, running under the castle bawn: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 140 (1819). b. 1850 *N. & Q.*, 1st Ser., Vol. II. p. 60/2.

**bawt**: Anglo-Ind. See **bhat**.

**bay**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **baize**.

**\*bayadère**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Port. *bailadeira*, = 'dancing-girl' (see *balliadera*): a Hindoo dancing-girl.

1825 This was the first specimen I had seen of the southern Bayadère, who differ considerably from the nách girls of northern India, being all in the service of different temples, for which they are purchased young: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 180. [Yule] 1854 I have read in...books of Indian travels of Bayaderes, dancing girls brought up by troops around the temples: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 249 (1879). 1885 We might quote...a capital description of the performance of some *bayadères* before one of the Javanese sultans: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 7, p. 601/2.

**\*Bayard**<sup>1</sup>, name of the magic war-horse given by Charlemagne to Renaud (Rinaldo) one of the four sons of Aimon; hence, representative name for a horse and for blindness and recklessness. The Fr. word *baiard*, *bayard*, = 'bay-colored', was in early use in Eng., meaning 'bay-colored', 'bay horse'; see Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1886).

bef. 1529 Bold bayarde, ye are to bynde, | And grow all oute of kynde, | To occupy so your mynde: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 123 (1843). 1563 Wilt thou presume, lyke Bayarde bynd to presse, | Into the throng of all the lookers on: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 28 (1871). 1573-80 I imagin...they would make bredd fitter for your blinde mill horse, that same soverayne illfavorid Bayarde then for me: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 93 (1884). ? 1582 lyke bynd bayards rush on forward: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Ep. Ded., p. 10 (1880). 1602 and had nothing in him but a blind Bayardlike boldnesse: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 124. 1616 His traull is the walke of the woful, and his horse Bayard of ten toes: BRETON, *Good & Badde*, p. 14. [Davies] 1675 who is so bold as blind Bayard: J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 874 (1677).

**Bayard**<sup>2</sup>, the Chevalier Bayard, of France, the knight *sans peur et sans reproche*, killed in the Milanese 1524. See Robertson, *Chas. V.*, Bk. iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 130 (1824).

**\*bayonet** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bayonnette*, fr. *Bayonne*, a city of France. A short flat dagger; a dagger-blade furnished with an attachment for fastening it to the muzzle of a gun or rifle so that the two weapons form a pike; also, (a number of) 'bayonets' stands for (a number of) soldiers armed with bayonets.

1694 y<sup>e</sup> wound w<sup>ch</sup> was in his breast had so large an orifice y<sup>t</sup> many thinke it was made w<sup>th</sup> a bayonett: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 202 (1878). 1705 That all the fencible men in the Nation betwixt sixty and sixteen, be armed with bayonets and firelocks: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 694/1 (1751). 1743-7 the French fell upon the Confederates left wing...having their bayonets at the ends of their fuzes: *ib.*, p. 241/2. 1788 the use of the bayonet, the most fatal instrument of war...created so extreme a terror in the enemy: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/2. 1809 he gave the other a punch in the ribs with the bayonet: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 63. 1826 the glancing of bayonets through the wood in front: *Subaltern*, ch. 8, p. 132 (1828).

**Bayonne**, a city of Gascony in France; see quotations.

1750 In reality, true nature is as difficult to be met with in authors, as the Bayonne ham, or Bologna sausage, is to be found in the shops: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 19 (1806). 1759 a new Westphalia or Bayonne ham: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 46.

**bayou**, *sb.*: in the United States, a by-channel of a river forming an island or eyot; secondary outlets connecting a river with a lake or the sea; a natural canal connecting two rivers or two branches of a river; a clear stream rising in the highlands and then meandering through a plain; in the south-west of U.S., a sluggish stream. The word is perhaps Native American adapted by the French; see bracketed quotation.

[1763 *Bayou* in savage language (of Louisiana) signifies a rivulet: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 332.] 1803 the creek or bayou of the Fourche...flows from the Mississippi, and communicates with the sea, to the west of the Balise: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 345 (1834). 1805 About six miles from the mouth of the river, left side, there is a bayou, as it is called, comes in, that communicates with a lake called lake Long, which by another bayou communicates again with the river: *ib.*, p. 726. — This island is subdivided by a bayou, that communicates from one river to the other: *ib.*, p. 727. — Bayou Robert and Bayou Beuf, two handsome streams of clear water that rise in the high lands...meandering through this immense mass of low grounds: *ib.*, p. 726. Penetrated in all directions either by bayous formed by nature, or canals which cost little more trouble in making than ditches: T. FLINT, *Valley of Mississippi*, p. 307. [Davies] 1863 A great bayou which runs down into an arm of the Mississippi in this region, particularly if they have sluggish courses, are known as bayous: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XV. p. 20 (9th ed.). 1883 the wallowing creature who potters about the Mississippi slime and the Florida bayous: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24, p. 5.

**\*bazaar**, **bazar** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: ultimately fr. Pers. *bāzār*, through It. *bazarro*, or Arab. *bazār*, or Hind. *bazār*.

I. market-place, double row of shops, market.

1588 a faire *Bazarro* for Merchants: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 2<sup>o</sup>. — presently they made a place of Bazar or a market: *ib.*, fol. 35<sup>vo</sup>. 1612 which towne [*Tarsus*] is arched about (as many of their Cities are) to keepe away the heat of the Sunne, which Arches they call *Bazars*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 33. 1614 It hath a great Bussart, or Market every day in the weeke: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 22. — *Busar* or Market: *ib.*, p. 29. — *Basars* or Markets: *ib.*, p. 39. — the *Bassart* or market: *ib.*, p. 61. 1625 wee shoulde finde to make Bazar for any kinde of Spices...and [we] hope within these few dayes to make Bazar with them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1644. 1634 the buildings faire and spacious, with some Monasteries, and a large *Bazarsar*, or Market: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1st Ed.). 1662 we went into a great house near the Market-place, which they call *Basar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 159 (1669). 1665 the great Buzzar, or Market, being in center of the Town is gallantly and regularly built: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 40 (1677). 1793 bazars, or market-places, which are formed into long, narrow, arched or covered streets, with little shops: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 470 (1796). 1803 No Bazar was to be met with, nor even supplies of grain, in any way, until we should arrive at *Shawpoor*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiat. Res.*, VII. 59. 1817 In lone bazars with their bright clothes of gold: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 32 (1860). 1839 Every avenue of the *bazār* is appropriated to a particular branch of commerce: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 30.

2. a fancy-fair, named after an Oriental market; esp. an amateur sale of various articles got up to raise money for some more or less popular object.

Variants, 16 c. *bazar(r)o*, 16 c. — 19 c. *bazar*, 17 c. *basar*, *buzzar(r)*, *bus(s)ar(t)*, *bassart*, 18 c. *bazaard*, 19 c. *bazaar*.

**bazara**: ? Indo-Port. See **budgerow**.

**bazaruco**, *pl.* **bazaruchi**, *sb.*: Indo-Port.: "a kind of money of small value in India near a farthing" [Vieyra]; see **budgroom**.

1598 The lowest and smallest money is called Bazaruco, these are fiftéene badde and eightéene good to a Vintin, and three Bazarucos are as much as two Reits Portugal money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 242 (1885). 1599 this kind of money is called *Basaruchi*, and 15 of these make a vinton of naughty mony, and 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base money is 60 basaruchies, and the tanga of good money 75 basaruchies: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. — lime & such like, at so many braganines, accounting 24 basaruchies for one braganine: *ib.*, p. 275. 1662 They have also a certain small brass Coin, which they call *Basarucques*, nine whereof make a *Pette*, and eighteen *Peyses* a *Loris*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelo*, Bk. II. p. 75 (1669). — eight of these *Basarucques* make a *Ventin*, whereof five make a *Tanghe*: *ib.*, p. 86.

**bazestan**: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See **basistan**.

**\*bdellium**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βδέλλιον*, used<sup>1</sup> in post-LXX. Gk. to translate Heb. *bēdōlah*, rendered in LXX. *ἀνθαρά*, = 'carbuncle' (*Gen.*, II. 12), and *κρύσταλλος*, = 'crystal' (*Numb.*, xi. 7), but supposed by Rabbins to be 'pearl'.

bef. 1400 *bdelyum*: Wycliffite Bible, *Gen.*, II. 12. — *bdelli* [*v. l.* *bdellyum*]: *ib.*, Numb., xi. 7. 1535 *Bedellion*: COVERDALE, *ib.* 1560 *bdellium*: Bible (Genev.), *ib.* 1611 *Bdelium*: Bible (A. V.), *ib.*

Variants, 14 c. *bdelyum*, 16 c. *bdellium*, *bedellion*.



\***bdellium**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βδέλλον*, = a tree yielding a fragrant gum, the gum of the same.

1. name of a fragrant gum resin resembling, but inferior to, myrrh.

1543 of armoniakæ, of bdellium, of galban, of serapine, of opoponax: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vago's Chirurg.*, fol. cvii r<sup>o</sup>/l. 1563 other make it w<sup>t</sup> *Bdellium*, tempered with a little water: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 59 r<sup>o</sup>. 1599 *Bdellium*, from *Arabia felix*, and Mecca: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

2. name of several trees and plants which yield fragrant gum resin, *esp.* some species of *Balsamodendron* (Nat. Order *Myricaceae*).

**beantoolih**, *sb.*: Ir. *beantoolhe*: a wandering woman, a courtesan, *lit.* 'a woman (*bean*) of pleasure (*toil*)'.

1598 these Jestera, Kearroghs, Beantoolhs, and all such stragglers: SPENS., *State Ircl.*, Wks., p. 642/1 (1883).

**beātae memoriae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of blessed memory.

**beāti pācifici**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: blessed are the peace-makers.

1858 THACKERAY, *Esmond*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. p. 159 (1878).

**beatille(s)**, **beatilia**, **battalia** (*pie*), *sb.*: corrupted fr. Fr. *beatilles*, = 'tit-bits': cocks' combs and giblets put into a pie.

1664 We here use Chesnuts in stewed meats and Beattile pies: EVELYN, *Sylvia*, 169 (1776). — *Beattila*-pies: *ib.*, 272. [N. E. D.] 1837 That masterpiece of the culinary art, a grand battalia pie: DISRAELI, *Venetia*, I. iv. 15 (1871). [*ib.*]

**beatillia**: Port. See *betteela*.

**Beātus ille qui procul negōtiis...paterna rūra bōbus exercet suis**: Lat.: 'happy he, who far-removed from city-cares...tills with his own oxen a farm that-was-his-sire's', Hor., *Epod.*, 2, 1—3. Often quoted or alluded to in reference to a simple life free from cares.

1809 MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 220. 1864 *Beati illi* [pl.]: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 164 (1879).

\***beau**, *pl.* **beaux** (*beaus*), Fr., properly an adj., = 'fine', 'fair', 'beautiful' (as which it was Anglicised in 14 c. and is obsolete), fr. Old Fr. *bel* (also Anglicised in 14 c.). See *bel*.

1. a 'fine gentleman', a man who attracts attention by studied dress and deportment, a man of fashion, a fop, a dandy.

1684 And Barley-water Whey-fac'd Beau's write Satyrs: OTWAY, *Atheist*, Prol. 1690 fops and beaux: DRYDEN, *Don Sebast.*, Prol., 35. 1695 and yet one of these is a celebrated Beauty, and t'other a profest Beau: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, I. 13. Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1710). 1711 I would not defend a haggard Beau, for passing away much time at a glass: *Spectator*, No. 17, Mar. 20, p. 301 (Morley). 1742 he was at the same time smarter and genteeler than any of the beaux in town: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrus*, I. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 29 (1806). 1792 I am told that your green monkey is absolutely the greatest beau, and the greatest wit, within the purlieus of St James's! H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 186. 1819 at Boyookderé in the midst of all the diplomatic beaux and belles: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820). 1819 He returned in a short time, leading his sister by the hand, in a manner that would shame many beaux in Europe: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iv. p. 98. 1885 He had not taste enough to do justice to a beau: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 24, p. 535/2.

I a. *metaph.*

1704 how curious journeyman Nature has been to trim up the vegetable beau: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II. Wks., p. 61/2 (1865). 1784 the spangled beau, | Ficoides, glitters bright the winter long: COWPER, *Task*, III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808).

2. an admirer, suitor, escort of a woman (*generally*, belonging to the upper classes).

? 1720 No Lady henceforth can be safe with her Beau: MOUNTFORD'S *Elegy*, in *Collect. Poems*, 43. [N. E. D.] bef. 1777 Her country beaux and city cousins, Lovers no more, flew off by dozens: GOLDSMITH, *Doubl. Transform.*, 87. [*ib.*]

**beau garçon**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'fine fellow', dandy, man of fashion.

abt. 1665 Povey the Wit, and R— the Beau-garçon: VILLIERS (Dk. Buckhm.), *Adv. Painter*, Wks., II. 81 (1705). [N. E. D.] 1766 Taste and Spirit.—Mr. B...N...R...D commences Beau Garçon: ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. x.

\***beau idéal**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the ideal Beautiful'. The adj. *idéal* is often Anglicised as *ideal*. The mistake of taking *beau* for the adj., and *idéal* for the *sb.*, has given rise to the second (less correct) use in English.

S. D.

1. the ideal Beautiful, the abstract idea of beauty, universal or particular.

1801 the image which they have in their own minds of the *beau idéal* is cast upon the first objects they afterwards behold: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, ch. xix. [Davies] 1813 a huge, long-limbed, fantastic, allegorical piece of his own design, which he assured Dr. Percy was the finest example of the *beau idéal*... that human genius had ever produced upon canvas: — *Faust*, Vol. I. p. 250 (1813). 1818 There is no *beau idéal* in human life: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 144 (1819). 1820 a fine example of that beau ideal in which the Greeks excelled every other nation: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48. 1878 Habituated to the Grecian model...deluding with a *beau-idéal*...he is brought here to the admission of the realities of human existence: RUSKIN, quoted in G. G. SCOTT'S *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 13.

2. the ideal type or model of anything in the highest perfection; thus, one may speak of the *beau idéal* of hideousness or of a rogue.

1809 his *beau-idéal* of human nature...is a knowledge of the Greek language: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 46. 1822 the *beau idéal* of danger, although not the reality: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 91. 1823 an admirable *beau idéal* of a British seaman: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 69. bef. 1824 she was the beau idéal of all that my youthful fancy could paint: BYRON, in J. GALT'S *Life*, p. 36. 1830 The Borghese is the *beau idéal* of a villa: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 309 (1875). 1832 Forming in his mind a *beau idéal* of friendship and of love: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxvii. p. 55/2 (New Ed.). 1841 the perfect *beau idéal* of a nobleman: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 62. 1879 as far as may be from the *beau idéal* of an unworlly ecclesiastic: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 127. 1883 the *beau idéal* of young English manhood: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 192. 1885 The present contribution...is...the very *beau idéal* of a 'crib': *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 366/3.

**beau jour**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'beautiful day', fine day, happy day, good times.

1828 I entered Paris with the ability and the resolution to make the best of those *beaux jours* which so rapidly glide from our possession: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. ix. p. 21 (1859). 1860 But alas, for Prague! its *beaux jours* are over: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 664/1.

\***beau monde**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'fine world', the fashionable world, fashionable society.

1659—71 WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Master*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1711 the *beau monde*, at present, is only grown more childish, not more innocent: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 24/2 (Morley). 1713 Thus the *Beau monde* shall from the Mall survey, | And hail with music its propitious ray: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 133, Wks., Vol. I. p. 209 (1757). 1743 Have a little patience with me, ye illustrious rulers of the *beau monde*, ye tremendous judges, whose decisions are the final decrees of fashion and taste: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 117 (1777). 1747 the *beau monde*...consists of those people who have the lead in Courts, and in the gay part of life: — *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 96, p. 208 (1774). 1765 These improvements the *beau monde* have borrowed from the natives of the Cape of Good Hope: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 484 (1817). 1792 to throw away so many thousands of pounds, with an immensity of time and pains, on delicacy and taste, and virtue and the *beau-monde*, and all that: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 189. 1812 we make no doubt that the *beau monde*...will be extremely scandalized at the supposition: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 461. 1854 How has the *beau monde* of London treated the Indian Adonis? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 97 (1879).

**beau rôle**, *phr.*: Fr.: fine part, fine character.

1897 Each assumed the moral government of the world without appealing to any revelation. This assumption, of course, gives the *beau rôle* to a prophet: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 29, p. 561/3.

\***beau sabreur**, *phr.*: Fr.: fine sabreur, dashing cavalryman.

1865 The Beau Sabreur, as he had been nicknamed, à la Murat, was soft as silk in the hands of a beauty: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 9. 1888 [His] long fair hair, bound in braids about his head, after the fashion of his [Frankish] people (a fashion revived by the *beaux sabreurs* of Napoleon's time), completely distinguishes him from the swarthy close-cropped Romans: *Athenaeum*, May 5, p. 573/1.

**beauliah**: Anglo-Ind. See *bauleah*.

**Beaune**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a kind of Burgundy, produced near the town of that name.

1818 some glasses of *Beaune*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 25. 1841 Always drink red wine with beefsteaks; port, if possible; if not, Burgundy, of not too high a flavour,—good *Beaune*, say: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 386 (1885). 1860 I found my napkin properly tied about the unfathomed bottle of *Beaune* of yesterday: *Once a Week*, May 26, p. 508/2.

**beauté du diable**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'demon's beauty', beauty which indicates an unsound constitution, prettiness which fascinates without appealing to the intellect.

1870 hers is essentially *beauté du diable*...one of those little faces that have been at the bottom of half the mischiefs the world has seen: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 157.

\***beaux esprits**: Fr. See *bel esprit*.

**beaux yeux**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'fine eyes', lovely eyes, attractive beauty, admiring glances, favor.

1828 he will scratch out the lady's *beaux yeux*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 59 (1859). 1841 the gentleman turned out to be her husband, for whose



*beaux yeux* she contracted what is considered a *mésalliance*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 75. 1842 the *Beaux yeux* of a Saracen maid: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 382 (1865). 1860 The poor fellow is mad for your *beaux yeux*, I believe: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 286 (1879).

**bécasse**, *sb.*: Fr.: woodcock; idiot.

1828 the exceeding number of times in which that *bécasse* had been re-roasted: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 28 (1859). 1865 Those people are *bécasces*, who work, and toil, and wear away all their good looks: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 60.

**bécassine**, *sb.*: Fr.: snipe.

**beccaccia**, *sb.*: It.: woodcock.

1855 Fine as the beak of a young beccaccia: BROWNING, *Pict. Flor.*, in *Men & Wom.*, II. 47. [N.E.D.]

**beccafico**, *beca-*, *-fica*, *-figo*, *-figue*, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'peck-fig', fig-pecker, fig-eater; sundry species of small birds of the genus *Sylvia*, which are eaten as delicacies in Italy in the Autumn, when they have fattened upon figs and grapes.

1625 Pigeons, Turtles, and of these small Birds, called *Becca-fichi*, an infinite number: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1003. 1690 Wheat-Ear, which far excels the Roman *Beca-fica*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 4. bef. 1739 Till *Becca-ficos* sold so devilish dear | To one that was, or would have been, a Peer: POPE, *Hor. Sat.*, II. il. 39. 1764 wild pigeons, woodcocks, snipes, thrushes, beccaficos, and ortolans: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 392 (1817). 1787 We have also *Becca Fichi*, so called from their feeding on figs; they are a lump of fat, and much esteemed by those who like small birds: F. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 232 (1805). 1817 I also like to dine on beccaficos: BYRON, *Beppo*, xliii. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 121 (1832). 1820 turtle-doves are also plentiful and much esteemed, as also beccaficos at the proper season of the year: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 26. 1826 Although we may not breakfast on bridecake and beccaficos, yet is a neat's tongue better than a fox's tail: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. p. 479 (1881).

**becco**, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'goat', cuckold.

1604 Duke, thou art a becco, a cornuto...Thou art a cuckold: MARSTON, *Malcontent*, IV. 20. 1624 they'll all make | Sufficient beccos, and, with their brow-antlers, | Bear up the cap of maintenance: MASSINGER, *Bondman*, II. 3. Wks., p. 83/2 (1839).

**Béchamel**, *bechamel*, *beshemell*, *sb.*: Fr.: a smooth white sauce of which cream is an ingredient, invented by and named after the Marquis de Béchamel, steward of Louis XIV.

1796 Have ready a bishemel: MRS. GLASSE, *Cookery*, v. 44. [N.E.D.] 1816 Boiled fowls and Beshemell: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 54. 1818 he drew his chin within his impregnable citadel of starched muslin, and again gave up his attention to his Béchamel: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 207 (1819). 1828 a visionary *béchamel*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lviii. p. 175 (1859). 1842 the sauce *Béchamel*: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 356 (1865). 1845 add three or four spoonfuls of good *béchamel*: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 165. 1845 how the boiled cod of Thursday becomes the *béchamel* of Friday: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 100 (1885).

**\*bêche-de-mer**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'spade of the sea', the sea-slug or trepang, *Holothuria edulis*, eaten as a luxury by the Chinese.

1783 I have been told by several Buggesses that they sail in their Paduakans to the northern parts of New Holland...to gather Swallow (Biche de Mer), which they sell to the annual China junk at Macassar: T. FORREST, *Voy. Mergui*, 83 (1792). [Yule, s.v. *Swallow*] 1876 LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 236.

Variants, 19 c. *beech-de-mer*, 18 c. *biche de mer*.

[Fr. *bêche de mer* is a corruption by popular etymology of Port. *bicho de mar*,='vermin of the sea', whence come the Eng. variants.]

**becunia**: Sp. See *vicuña*.

**\*Bedaween**: Arab. See *Bedouin*.

**bedeguar**, *bedegar* (△ = △), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bédégua*, *bédegar*, fr. Pers. *bādāwar(d)*, *lit.*='wind-brought': (a) a thistle-like bush with a white flower; also, (b) the gall of the rose and eglantine which is covered with long reddish filaments, produced by the puncture of a small insect, *Cynips rosae*.

a. 1578 This Thistell is called...of the Arabian Physitiones, Bedeguar: in *Englishe*, Our Ladies Thistell: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 525. 1601 Our Chaplet-makers use the flowers also of Bedeguar or white Thistle in their Guirlands: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 92. b. 1578 The spongiouse bawle or that rounde rough excrecence whiche is founde...vpon the wilde Rose...is called of som Apothecaries Bedegar; but wrongfully: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 655.

**bedinjana**: Anglo-Ind. See *brinjaul*.

**\*bedlam** (△ = △), *sb.*: Eng. corruption of *Bethlehem*.

1. the Hospital of S. Mary of Bethlehem, which appears to have been used as an asylum for lunatics in the 14 c.; hence, a lunatic asylum, madhouse; a scene of mad disorder.

1528 For they...do things which they of Bedlam may see that they are but madness: TINDALE, *Obed. Chr. Man*, 184 (1848). [N.E.D.] 1567 haue bene kept cyther in Bethlem or in some other pryson a good tyme: HARMAN, in *Awdeley's Frat. Vag.*, p. 47 (1869). 1693 To Bedlam with him! is the man grown mad? SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 131. 1619 I must needs confine to *Bridevell* for their Idleness, or *Bethlem* the Hospital of mad-Men, at least to the Lazaretto of *Vanitie*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 547. 1625 [See *Babel*.] 1633 Take a mittimus, | And carry him to Bedlam: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, v. 1, Wks., p. 314/1 (1839). 1702 A Bethlem seems to have been fitter for them than a gallows: C. MATHER, *Magn. Christi*, VII. iv. 525 (1852). [N.E.D.]

2. a madman, a lunatic. Also called *bedlamer*, *bedlamite*.

abt. 1522 He grynnes and he gapis, | As it were iack napis. | Suche a madde bedleme | For to rewle this reame: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1842). 1575 raging lyke mad bedlams: AWDELEY, *Frat. Vag.*, p. 9 (1869). 1583 every Drunkarde is...a verie Bedlem: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 65 r. 1595 Bedlam, have done! SHAKS., *K. John*, II. 183. 1602 in the congregation of *Bedlems* or Dutch Peeres, or what you will call them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 142. abt. 1675 A gentleman who passed as a Bedlamer: W. BLUNDELL, *Croagby Rec.*, 137. [N.E.D.] 1675 *Harpaste*, who complained that the room was dark, when the poor *Bedlam* wanted her sight: J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 864 (1677).

3. attrib.

bef. 1535 The raung of bethlem people: MORRIS, *Wks.*, 16 (1557). [N.E.D.] 1579 *Vatinius* (a bedlem fellow...): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 862 (1612). 1603 Not like the Bedlam *Bacchanalian* froes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, *Handy-Crafts*, p. 306 (1608). 1605 Bedlam boggars: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, II. 3, 14. 1621 'twas spoken like a bedlam fool: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 47 (1827). 1654 O Shame! & Bedlam *Folly* of our *Aimes*! R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 317. bef. 1670 bewitch'd with the new Spirit of that *Bedlam-rage*: J. HACKER, *Atty. Williams*, Pt. II. 147, p. 148 (1693). 1782 *Anacreon*, Horace play'd in Greece and Rome | This bedlam part; and others nearer home: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 23 (1808).

Variants, *Bethlehem*, 15, 16 cc. *beth(e)lem*, *bed(e)lem(e)*.

**\*Bedouin**, Eng. fr. Fr. *Bedouin*, Old Fr. *Beduin*; *Bedaween*(n), -win, Eng. fr. Arab. *badāwī*, *badawī* (whence Fr. *Bedouin*),='a dweller in the desert'.

1. an Arab of the desert.

abt. 1400 I duelled with him as Soudyur in his Werres a gret while, azen the Bedouynes: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 35 (1839). 1600 the Tartars and *Baduin*-Arabians: JOHN POWY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro. p. 31. 1684 to defend the Merchants from the *Bedouins*, which would else disturb and rob them: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 67. 1788 a crowd of *Bedouens* increased the strength or numbers of the army: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. p. 310 (1813). 1836 the *Bedawees*, or Arabs of the Desert: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 30. 1878 the *Bedouins*: *Times*, May 10. [St.] 1882 We had the usual experience of sandstorms and of *Bedaween* tongues: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 187/1 (1883).

2. a poor wanderer, a homeless person, a gipsy. Cf. the use of *Arab* (g. v.). Perhaps only journalistic slang.

1860 the little *Bedouins* gather round to see Limping Bob perform the feat of disposing of the tart: *Once a Week*, June 16, p. 587/1.

[Arab. *badāwī* is singular. The European -n was perhaps due to the false idea that there was an Arab. pl. in -n.]

**beech-de-mer**: Eng. fr. Port. See *bêche-de-mer*.

**beegah**, *begah*, *beegha*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bighā*: the commonest Hindoo square measure of land: it is of various values in different districts, and generally divided into *cutchā beegah* and *puckā beegah*, the latter being a fraction of the former [Yule].

1797 Paddy or rice lands let on a medium at three rupees a beegah: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 534/2. 1823 A Beegah has been computed at one-third of an acre, but its size differs in almost every province. The smallest *Begah* may perhaps be computed at one-third, and the largest at two-thirds of an acre: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, II. 15. [Yule] 1877 the low rate of assessment, which was on the general average eleven annas or 1s. 4½d. per beegah: M. TAYLOR, *Story of My Life*, II. 5. [ib.] 1884 Large sheets of indigo land adjoining the factories aggregating from one to four hundred *beeghas*: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., p. 222/1.

**beegum**: E. Turk. See *begum*.

**\*Beelzebub**, *Belzebub*, *Baalzebub*: Lat. of the Vulgate, *Beelzebub*, fr. post-LXX Gk. *Βεελζεβοῦβ*, fr. Heb. *ba'al-zēbūb*, 'fly-Baal': name of the god of Ekron, one of the numerous varieties of *Baal* (g. v.), called in the New Test. prince or chief of the devils (*Matt.*, xii. 24, *Mark*, iii. 22, *Luke*, xi. 15), hence a common name for the Devil.

abt. 1378 þey seiden he was not on goddis half but wiþ belesub a prince of deuils: WYCLIF, *De Offic. Past.*, ch. xxxii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 456 (1880). 1584 sathan and also *Belzebub* had assisted them: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Wit.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xvii. p. 312. 1599 Though he be as good a gentleman as the devil is, as Lucifer and *Belzebub* himself: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, IV. 7, 145. 1611 ye go to Enquire of *Baal-zebub* the god of Ekron: *Bible*, 2 Kings, I. 3. bef. 1658 Which when subscrib'd writes *Legion*, names on truss, | *Abaddon*, *Beelzebub*, and *Incubus*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 201 (1687). 1667 So Satan spake; and him *Beelzebub* | Thus answer'd: MILTON,



P. L., i. 271. 1679 thou Seed of Beelzebub! SHADWELL, *True Widow*, v. p. 74. 1816 as Beelzebub hates holy-water! T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 82.

[In the Gk. New Test. some MSS. read *Beelzeboul*, = 'dung-Baal'.]

beemoll: Eng. fr. Fr. See B.

\**beg*, *sb.*: E. Turk. (see *bey*, *begum*): chief, governor. In modern times pronounced *bey*, except when part of a proper name.

1599 The Admirall giueth his voyce in the election of all *Begs*: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 293. 1614 [See *beglerbeg*]. 1685 The peasants here as elsewhere in *Asia* are slaves; they dare call nothing their own: such is the rapine of the *Begs* of that Country: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). 1797 *BEGS*, or *BEGHS*, of Egypt, denote twelve generals, who have the command of the militia or standing forces of the kingdom: *Encyc. Brit.* 1828 my friend and companion Selim Beg: *Kussibash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

*beghard*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *beghardus*, derived fr. the Flem. proper name *Bègue*: name of certain religious orders of lay brethren founded in the Low Countries early in the 13 c., the masc. of *beguine* (*q. v.*). From the habits of many of the brethren the word perhaps gave rise, through the Old Fr. forms *bégard*, *bégart*, to the Eng. vb. *beg*, and the sb. *beggar*. They were Franciscan Tertiaries. The name was applied opprobriously to early reformers.

1764 MACLAINE, Tr. Mosheim's *Ecl. Hist.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

*beglerbeg*, *beglerbey*, *sb.*: Turk. *beglerbegi*: 'beg of begs', or 'bey of beys'; governor of a Turkish province, with three horse-tails and two great flags.

Hence, *beglerbeglic* (fr. Turk. *beglerbegliq*), *beglerbegship*, the jurisdiction of a *beglerbeg*.

1562 The Lieutenant of Greta, which in y<sup>e</sup> Turkeische speche is called Beglarbei: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 8 r<sup>o</sup>. 1586 neither doth any other sit there but the twelve Bellerbeis, the Prince his children beying Presidents in their fathers absence: T. B., Tr. La Primaud. *Fr. Acad.*, p. 680. 1599 the *Beglarbei* of Greece: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 129. — *Acmech Basha* was in the trenches of *Auvergne* and *Spain* with the *Aga* of the *Tanissaires* and the *Beglarby* of *Romany* with him: *ib.*, p. 81. 1600 in Africa the grand Signor hath five viceroies, called by the names of *Beglerbegs* or *Bassas*: JOHN FORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 376. 1614 *Beglar-Beg* is Lord of Lords, that is, one which hath vnder his government diuers *Begs* of lesser Provinces. And *Beglic* is the Dignitie of the one, *Beglarbeglic* of the other: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 377. 1615 the *Beglerbeg* of *Gracia*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1632).

1623 a stout gallant man who had bin one of the chief *Beglerbegs* in the East: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 84 (1645). 1630 There's your *beglerbeg*: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, III. 4, Wks., p. 112/1 (1839). 1634 next him sate the Dukes eldest sonne, or *Beglerbeggee*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. 1684 the *Beglerbeys*: Tr. Tavernier's *Grd. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 4. 1741 the other Visiers assisted in it with their *Beglerbeys* and the *Sangiacs*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 207. 1793 *Curdistan*... is the residence of a viceroy, or *beglerbeg*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 471 (1796). 1819 A *Beglier-bey* of Roumili: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 105 (1820). 1840 I went straight to the house of the *Beglerbeggee*, or governor: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. III. p. 51.

1816 a Turkish *Beglerbegship*, hauing vnder it nine *Saniaks*: JOHNSON, *Trav.*, p. 356.

Variants, 16 c. *beglarbei*, *bellerbei*, *begliarbei*, *beglarby*, 17 c.—19 c. *beglerbeg*, *beglierbey*, *beglerbeggee*, 18, 19 cc. *beglerbey*.

*beglic*, *sb.*: Turk. *begliq*: the jurisdiction of a *beg* (*q. v.*); also the treasury of the Sultan. See *beylic*.

1614 [See *beglerbeg*]. 1625 Their Houses are furnished, both with household stuffe and other necessarie provision from the Kings *Hastineh* and *Begglic*, that they may liue *Alla grande*, like *Sultanaes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1588. — they sell part of it into the *Citie*, as they doe likewise the Oyle, Honey &c. which is *Beggleek* (that is, for the *Grand Signiors* Account): *ib.*, p. 1601.

*begônia*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of herbaceous plants, several species of which have richly-colored leaves, and are cultivated as ornamental plants.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1870 great bigonias in silver pots: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 156. 1882 he had been weaned on palms, begonias, and *entrees*: MRS. J. H. RIDDELL, *Daisies & Buttercups*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 182.

[Named after Michel Begon, a Frenchman who lived 1638—1710.]

*beguine*, *sb.*: a member of an order of lay sisters not bound by vows, founded in the 12 c. in the Low Countries by Lambert le Bègue (= 'the stammerer'), a priest of Liège. A few such sisterhoods still exist in the Netherlands. They are now a kind of Sisters of Mercy, but were originally Franciscan Tertiaries.

1483 Almshouses to y<sup>e</sup> blynde begynes, daughters of god: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 431/1. [N. E. D.] 1530 Biggayne/a woman that lyueth chaste, *beguine*:

PALSGR. 1595 Young wanton wenches, and beguins, nuns, and naughty packs: *Wid. of Wonders*, p. 184 (1608). [C. E. D.] 1762 the fair *Beguine* came in to see me: STERNE, *Trist. Skand.*, VIII. xxi. Wks., p. 349 (1839). 1797 they have a long square of houses for their *beguines* (a kind of nuns) to live in; who are not shut up in cloysters as other nuns...but have liberty to walk abroad, and may even marry when they are tired of this kind of life: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 635/1. 1842 this kind of nurses...Some call 'Sisters of Charity,' others 'Beguines': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

\**begum*, *beegum*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *begam*, fr. E. Turk. *bigam*, fem. of *beg* (*q. v.*): a great lady, a princess; a Mohammedan queen regnant.

1685 Queen or Empress, *Begome*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 315 (1677). 1684 This spoil was done by the order of the *Begum*: J. P., Tr. Tavernier's *Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 43. 1850 the *Begum* Clavering...Under the title of the *Begum*, Lady Clavering's fame began to spread in London: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 410 (1879). 1864 He spoke less in anger than in the languid tone of an Indian *Begum* telling her slave-girl that really, if she gave her any more trouble she would be compelled to have her buried alive: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 49.

*beholder*, *behauder*, *behawder*: Hind. See *bahaudur*.

\**behēmōth*, *sb.*: Heb.: (probably) hippopotamus; monster, huge and powerful beast. In Milton (after the Rabbins), the largest land animal created, while *leviathan* is the largest marine animal.

bef. 1400 bemoth (v. l. behemot): Wyclifite Bible, Job, xl. 10. 1611 behemoth: Bible (A. V.), *ib.*, 15. 1665 in bringing forth they [whales] have but one at a time, therein like that *Behemoth* the Elephant: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677). 1667 scarce from his mould | *Behemoth* biggest born of Earth upheav'd | His vastness: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 471, p. 270 (1705).

[Heb. *bēhēmōth*, pl. of *bēhēmāh*, = 'beast'. The pl. may have augmentative force and mean 'great beast', or *bēhēmōth* may be a corruption of Coptic *p-eh-man*, = 'water-ox'.]

*behen*: Eng. fr. Arab. See *ben*.

*Beiram*: Turk. See *Bairam*.

*bel-*, *adj.*: Old Fr.: early Anglicised (see *bean*). The combinations *bel-accoil*, *bel-ami* (-amy), *bel-sire*, are found in Mid. Eng.

*bel air*, *phr.*: Fr.: fine appearance, fine deportment, air acquired by mixing on terms of equality in high society.

1693 Some distinguishing Quality, as for Example, the *bel air* or *Brilliant* of Mr. Brisk: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 180 (1710). 1749 the newest bon ton...the last *bel air*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1857). 1858 She is pretty, and well conserved; but she has not the *bel air*: THACKERAY, *Esmond*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 176 (1878).

\**bel esprit*, *pl. beaux esprits*, *phr.*: Fr.: fine mind.

1. a brilliant wit, a fine genius.

1659 Your character...is translated into a language in which it is likely to be read by very many *beaux esprits*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 128 (1872). 1689 the *Beaux Esprits* in France, set up by the late great Cardinal de Richelieu for the polishing and enriching of the language: *ib.*, p. 310. 1694 the *Beaux Esprits* or Club of Wits: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 13/2. 1747 as a *bel esprit* and a Poet: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 211 (1774). 1756 The *Beaux Esprits* continue to rendezvous at the Palais Royal every Morning: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 288. 1763 dresses like a dissenting minister, which I suppose is the livery of a *bel esprit*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 82 (1857). 1785 I am pleased to find, that by her husband she is so nearly allied to my first favourite of all the *beaux esprits*, Dr. Arbuthnot: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 125, p. 130 (1820). 1803 The world thought me a beauty and a *bel esprit*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44 (1832). 1811 She had...long been established as a *bel-esprit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 292. 1813 get her forward in the *bel-esprit* line: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 228 (1833). 1828 See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a *bel esprit*, and a *Mecenas*, immediately: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlv. p. 133 (1859). 1832 Mrs. Trollope...had the good fortune to fall in with a female *bel esprit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 479. 1848 She was a *bel esprit*, and a dreadful Radical for those days: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 96 (1879).

2. wit, fine literary taste.

1821 the romances of Calprenede...pourtrayed the...*bel esprit* then prevalent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 177.

*bel étage*, *phr.*: Fr.: best storey, first floor. N.B. *belle étage* is wrong.

1857 In the *bel étage* Count Schaumburg lived: BARONESS TAUTPHEUS, *Quits*, Vol. II. p. 28.

*bel sangue*, *phr.*: It.: gentle blood.

1817 the wives of the merchants, and proprietors, and untitled gentry are mostly *bel sangue*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 333 (1832).

*bel-amour*, *bellamoure*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bel amour*, 'fair love'.

1. a woman loved by a man, or a man loved by a woman.

1590 she decks her bounteous boure, | With silkin curtens and gold coverlets, | Therein to shrowd her sumptuous Belamoure: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 16.



## 3. a loving look.

1610 Those eyes from whence are shed Infinite belamours: G. FLETCHER, *Christ's Vict.*, xlvii. [N. E. D.]

## 3. name of some flower which has white buds.

1595 Her snowy browes, like budded Belamoures: SPENS., *Sonn.*, lxiv.

**beleaguer** (= 22), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du.: to invest, to besiege; also, *metaph.*

1589 A whole hoast of Pasquils... will so beleaguer your paper walles: NASHE, *Almond for P.*, 5a. [N. E. D.] 1590 They... will not afford to say that such a Towne... is besieged, but that it is beleagard: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1603 besieging and beleaguering of cities: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 319.

[From Du. *belegeren*, = 'to camp by', fr. Du. *leger*, = 'a camp'. The form *beleague* is less correct, a closer approximation to *league*, with which the word seems to have been connected by popular etymology.]

**belemnite** (L = 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *belemnitis*, fr. Gk. *βελωνίτης*, fr. *βέλενα* (pl.), = 'darts': name of a genus of fossil shells, shaped like the head of a dart, now classified as the internal shells of a genus of *Cephalopods*; the name is extended to the extinct animal to which such a shell belonged.

1646 *Echinometrites* and *Belemnites*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1686). 1673 J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 114.

**belette**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a jewel, ornament. *Obs.*

1522 I beqwethe to my doughter the steynyd clothes... and a goldē corse with belettes harnes lesse: In *Bury Wills*, 116 (1850). [N. E. D.]

**belgard**(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bel guardo*, 'fair look': a loving or amorous look.

1590 Upon her eyelids many Graces sate, | Under the shadow of her even browes, | Working belgardes and amorous retrate: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iii. 25.

**Belial**: Heb. *bēli-ya'al*, 'without use': worthlessness, treated as a proper name for the Devil in the New Testament. In Milton (and in R. Scott), Belial is one of the inferior devils.

abt. 1380 Pe fourpe whel of belialis carte is pis: WYCLIF (?), *Antichrist & his Clerks*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 260 (1880). 1584 the chiefe was Bileth, the second was Beliall, the third Asmoday, and about a thousand thousand legions: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. ii. p. 383. 1611 he is such a son of Belial, that a man cannot speak to him: *Bible*, 1 Sam., xxv. 17. — there happened to be there a man of Belial: *ib.*, 2 Sam., xx. 1. — And what concord hath Christ with Belial? *ib.*, 2 Cor., vi. 15. 1626 *Belial*, An Hebrew word signifying a wicked naughty person: an Apostate, one without yoke, & is many times taken for the Devil: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1667 *Belial* came last, than whom a Spirit more lewd | Fell not from Heaven, or more gross to love | Vice for it self: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 490 p. 24 (1705). 1679 And made us serve as Ministerial, | Like younger Sons of Father Belial: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 123.

\***bella donna**, *phr.*: It.: fair lady.

1621 When thou seest a faire and beautifull person, a brave Bonaroba, a bella Donna: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 375 (1827).

**bella, horrida bella**, *phr.*: Lat.: wars, horrid wars! Virg., *Aen.*, vi. 86.

\***belladonna**, *sb.*: It. and Mod. Lat.: Bot.: lit. 'fair lady', name of the Deadly Nightshade, or Common Dwale, *Atropa belladonna*, said to have received this name because Italian women used the juice as a cosmetic, but it is probably because they use the juice to enlarge the pupil of the eye. Also, the drug prepared from this plant, consisting mainly of the alkaloid *Atropine*, largely used by homœopaths.

1658 the Herb commonly called Bella Donna, whose qualities are wonderfully dormitive: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 218.

**bellarmine** (L = 1), *sb.*: a large glazed jug with a big body and a narrow neck, designed in the Netherlands as a caricature of Cardinal Bellarmine, the great Jesuit controversialist and opponent to the Reformation. [N. E. D.]

1719 With Jugs, Mugs, and Pitchers, and Bellarmine of State: D'URPEY, *Pills*, vi. 201 (1872). [N. E. D.] 1861 The capacious bellarmine was filled to the brim with foaming ale: *Our Eng. Home*, 170. (*ib.*)

\***belle**, *sb.*: Fr., properly fem. of beau, Old Fr. *bel*: a beautiful woman, a fair woman, a woman who aims at dressing attractively; also, *par excellence*, the most beautiful or attractive woman in a company or place.

1622 Vandunke's daughter, The dainty black-ey'd belle: FLETCHER, *Beggar's B.*, iv. 4. [N. E. D.] 1709 Had Nature had but the Assistance of a little fine Conversation, and a few better Examples, she had made a perfect Belle: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 220 (2nd Ed.). 1712 The

Beaus and Belles about Town, who dress purely to catch one another: *Spectator*, No. 506, Oct. 10, p. 721/1 (Morley). 1713 O say what stranger cause, yet unexplor'd, | Could make a gentle Belle reject a Lord! POPE, *Rape of Lock*, l. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 168 (1757). bef. 1782 Your prudent grand-mammas, ye modern belles, | Content with Bristol, Bath, and Tunbridge wells: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 204 (1808). 1811 The Norfolk lass was the belle of the school: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 231 (2nd Ed.). 1830 The African belles: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 233 (2nd Ed.). 1883 It was by the intellectual part of her beauty that she... reigned by right divine, despite her shabby gowns and her cheap ready-made boots, the belle of the school: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 24.

**belle amie**, *phr.*: Fr.: fair female, female friend, mistress.

1825 I will have the Pope send him an ample remission, and I would not less willingly be intercessor had his *belle amie* been an abbess: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xviii. p. 76/1 (1868). 1828 beheld the pettifoggish countenance of the Chancellor, instead of the radiant one of his *belle amie*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 346. 1865 to hear one's belle amie welcome one with 'All serene': OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 11.

**belle assemblée**, *phr.*: Fr.: a fashionable gathering. See *assemblée*.

1698 Whole belles assemblées of coquettes and beaus: CONGREVE, *Way of World*, Epil. (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

**belle passion**, *phr.*: Fr.: tender passion.

1716 LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 56 (1827). 1854 Ethel, for whom his *belle passion*, conceived at first sight, never diminished: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 218 (1879).

**bellemente**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *abiliment*.

**belle-mère**, *sb.*: Fr.: lit. 'fair mother', mother-in-law.

1840 Madame Dosne being Thiers' belle-mère: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 141.

\***belles-lettres**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: lit. 'fine letters', including *grammar, rhetoric, and poetry* (Littré).

1. (in English use) the study of languages and literature, the pursuit of literature with special regard to the cultivation of style and critical taste, or to refined entertainment of the mind. In the *concrete*, belles-lettres include poetry and all standard literature which is not scientific and technical, but is often synonymous with 'light-literature'.

1665 DR. SPRAT, *Rev. Sorbier's Trav.* (1708). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1742 And, in order to gather this part of the *belles lettres*, he got a Dutch Bible, and used to carry it to church: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1826). 1748 above all things, I valued myself on my taste in the *belles lettres*, and a talent for poetry: SMOLLETT, *Rad. Rand.*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 23 (1817). 1769 In my younger days I read chiefly for the sake of amusement, and I found myself best amused with the classics, and what we call the *belles lettres*: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 60 (1820). 1774 The Belles Lettres were in fashion once, and so were fardageals: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 120 (1857). 1787 Arithmetic is more studied than the Graces; and the Belles Lettres the Livornese are most conversant in, are Letters of Exchange: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 424 (1805). 1803 The want of refinement in the arts and in *belles lettres*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 352. 1811 where music and the various branches of *belles lettres* gave a zest to conversation: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 247 (2nd Ed.). 1830 the *belles lettres* cut a more distinguished figure, if accompanied by good letters of exchange: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 78 (2nd Ed.). 1864 He also gave instructions in the Belles Lettres: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 65.

2. *attrib.*

1808 I would not have a religious man ever look into a work of your *belles lettres* nonsense: H. MORE, *Calebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 29 (1809).

**bellevue**: Fr.: 'fine prospect'; name often given to residences which are or profess to be well situated as to prospect.

**Bellona**: Lat.: the goddess of war (*bellum*); personification of war or martial spirit.

1589 Scarce did this braue Bellona end, when as the Battailes ioyne: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 74. 1591 that he neither be to seeke, nor grow amased in the fuyrours rage of Bellonas fiery skymyshes: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 7. 1602 when bloudy Bellona shall once hang forth her flag of defiance: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. 1616 Thou vainly bragging foole, | Ne're trained up in brave Bellonas schoole: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 708, p. 25 (1871). abt. 1630 And thus I conclude this Noble Lord, as a mixture between prosperity and adversity; once the Child of his great Mistress favour, but the son of Bellona: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 55 (1870). 1646 Such was her fate, I will not say her fault, that Bellona follow'd her wheresoever she went: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 134. 1665 his delight being to dance in Armour to Bellona's Trump: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 60 (1677). 1667 when Bellona storms, | With all her battering Engines bent to rase | Some Capital City: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 922, p. 79 (1705).

**bel(l)ote, belloot**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *bellota*, = 'acorn': the edible acorn of a kind of oak, *Quercus Ballota*, found in the Peninsula and N. West Africa.

1797 On the coast of Saltee and Mamora there are forests of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taste like chestnuts, and are eat raw and roasted. This fruit is called *Bellote*, and is sent to Cadiz, where the Spanish ladies hold it in great estimation: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 341/2.



**bellua**: Lat. See **belua**.

**bellum internecinum**, *phr.*: Lat.: war of extermination, a thoroughly destructive war.

1808 Such a *bellum internecinum* can never be waged to advantage upon the stage: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. 1. p. 224. 1821 I would have joined Dr. Johnson in a *bellum internecinum* against Jonas Hanway: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 140 (1823).

**belua multorum capitum**, *phr.*: Lat.: monster with many heads, *hydra* (*q. v.*); applied by Horace (*Epp.*, i. 1, 76) to the Roman people with reference to its diversity of pursuits: an irrational multitude. Burton applies the phrase quite differently to Horace.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 66 (1827). — For the common people are as a flock of sheep, a rude illiterate rout, void many times of common sense, a meer beast, *belua multorum capitum*, will go whithersoever they are led: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 506. 1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 78 (1869).

**belue**, *sb.*: Old Fr. *belue*, fr. Lat. *belua*: a great beast, a sea-monster, whale.

1474 to be lyke vnto belues of the see: CAXTON, *Chesse*, III. vi. fol. 52<sup>vo</sup>. 1572 A Belue...Thys is a great fische in the Sea, and is called Belua: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, II. 65. [N. E. D.]

**beluga**, *sb.*: Russ. *belūga*, = (a) 'the great sturgeon', or *belūkha*, = (b) 'the white whale'. Fletcher confused the Russ. derivative adj. with *beluga*. See *bieluga*.

a. 1591 *Ickary*...is made...out of the fish called *Bellougina*: FLETCHER, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, p. 478 (1598).

b. 1797 The beluga, a species called by the Germans *wit-fisch*, and by the Russians *beluga*; both signifying "white fish:" but to this the last add *morshaka*, or "of the sea," by way of distinguishing it from a species of sturgeon so named: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Delphinus*.

\***belvedere**, **belvidere**, *sb.*: It.: 'a fair view'. Sometimes Anglicised so that *-dere* might rhyme with *cheer*. The form *belveder* is Fr.

1. a turret on a house or a summer-house built for the purpose of enjoying a fine prospect.

1549 the bishops bankettyng house, called *Belvedere*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 40<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 which worke is to be seen this day in *Belveder* at Rome: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 69. 1684 It is a *Belvedere*, or spacious Room, having a delightful Prospect of all sides: Tr. Tavernier's *Gril. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 74. 1741 the Balconies, the Galleries, the Cabinets, the *Belvederes*, are the most agreeable Places of these Apartments: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 182. 1763 We walked to the *Belvedere* on the summit of the hill: HOR. WALFOL, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). 1823 unencumbered by those fantastic *belvideres* and grotesque pavilions, which in modern times rather deform than beautify a site: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. II. p. 12 (1855). 1832 A narrow staircase...led up to a delightful *belvidere*: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 97. 1864 As a climax to his strange proceedings, he added a tower, or *belvedere*, to his grandfather's old brick house: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 64. 1883 the circular open space at the stern was a veritable *Belvedere*, from which...they could gaze abroad: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 209.

2. the Summer cypress, an ornamental garden plant, *Kochia scoparia*, Nat. Order *Chenopodiaceae*.

1597 This *Belvidere*, or *Scoparia* is the *Osyris* described by Dioscorides: GERARD, *Herbal*, III. clxv. 556 (1633). [N. E. D.] 1664 *Holylocks*, *Columbines*, *Belvideres*...renew every five or six years, else they will degenerate: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 200 (1720). 1767 leave only one plant of the sunflower, *persicaria*, and *belvidere*, in each patch: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 229 (1803).

**bēma**, *sb.*: Gk. *βῆμα*: a raised platform from which to speak.

1. the sanctuary or chancel in churches.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

2. the tribune for speakers in an Ancient Greek assembly or court.

1820 had actually recited the first Philippic oration upon the very *Bema* of Demosthenes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. IX. p. 250.

**bemi**, **b mi** (*mi* It. pronunc.), the lowest note but two in Guido Aretino's great scale, namely *B<sub>2</sub>* on the second line of our bass stave.

abt. 1450 [See a *rol*]. 1596 'B mi', Bianca: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, III. 1, 74. 1670 I am so naturally a Musician, that *Gamus*, *A re*, *Bemi*, were the first words I could learn to speak: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, I. p. 9.

**bemol**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *B*.

**ben**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *ban*, = 'the Horse-radish tree'.

1. the winged seed of the Horse-radish tree, *Moringa pterygosperma*, or ben-nut, also called *myrobalan* (*q. v.*). Sometimes spelt *behen*, by confusion with that name for sundry plants, esp. *Bladder Campion* (*White Behen*), and

*Sea Lavender* (*Red Behen*). Reciprocally *behen* is spelt *ben*, e.g. 1569 R. ANDROSE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 54.

1558 That which our moderne and late parfumeurs call *Ben*, are little nuttes. *Myrobalanos* [called by] the Arabians *Ben*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 45<sup>ro</sup>. 1577 The Phisicians dooeth call them commonly *Ben*, of whiche there are two sortes, one thei call *Greate*, and the other *Little*: The *Greate Ben* bee these purgative Nuttes, the *little Ben* bee as *greate* as our *Peason*, of the whiche in *Italie* thei make that oyle of sweete smell, which thei call oyle of *Ben*, with the whiche thei do annoynt their Heare: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 22<sup>ro</sup>. 1601 *Myrobalanon*, [*behen*]...the *Aethiopian Ben*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 374. 1797 *Ben-nuts* yield, by expression, much oil: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Ben*.

2. oil of *ben*, oil obtained from the ben-nut, much used by watchmakers.

1563 a droppe of oyle of sweete Almonds, or of Gelsemines, or the Oyle of *Ben*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 38<sup>ro</sup>. 1577 [See 1]. 1601 The oyle of *Ben* doth mundifie freckles: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 161. 1646 Of the large quantity of oyl, what first came forth by expression from the *Sperma Ceti*, grew very white and clear, like that of Almonds of *Ben*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Parad. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686). 1659 the impostors multiply their essence of roses with *ol. lig. Rhodii*, others with that [oil] of *Ben*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 111 (1850).

**ben ficcato**, *phr.*: It.: well established (fixed).

1750 If you are once *ben ficcato* at the Palazzo Borghese, you will soon be in fashion at Rome: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 186, p. 568 (1774).

\***ben trovato**, *phr.*: It.: well invented. See *si non è vero, &c.*

1894 It must be admitted that all this has a *ben trovato* character about it: *N. & Q.*, 6th S., IX. Mar. 29, p. 244/2.

**ben venuto**, *phr.*: It.: welcome.

1588 SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 2, 164. 1596 — *Tam. Shr.*, I. 2, 282.

**bend(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *band*.

**benda**, **bendo**. See quotations.

1625 five or sixe *Bendas* of Gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 953. 1705 Here are also *Peso's* and *Bendo's*: the former of which contain four Angels, and the latter two Ounces; as four *Bendo's* make one Mark, and two Marks one Pound of Gold, computed according to the common value, exactly six hundred and sixty Gilders: Tr. Bosman's *Guinea*, Let. VI. p. 85. 1819 an offer of 400 *Bendas*, (£300): BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. II. p. 245. — A *Benda*. Two ounces four ackies, or £9. currency: *ib.*, Glossary.

**bēnē**, *adv.*: Lat.: well, good. Used as a mark of commendation.

1883 The first two sentences...deserve from the literary critic at least the mark *bene*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 400.

**bene decessit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'he has left well' (*i.e.* not in consequence of misconduct); a testimonial given on leaving an institution, such as a college or school, or an employment, such as a curacy.

1837 and as Bishops have always a great deal of clever machinery at work of testimonials and *bene-decessits*, and always a lawyer at their elbow, under the name of a secretary, a Curate excluded from one diocese is excluded from all: SVD. SMITH, *Let. to Archd. Singleton*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 272/1 (1859).

**bene esse**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'well-being', as opposed to *esse* (*q. v.*), = 'being'.

1621 How many poor scholars have lost their wits...neglecting all worldly affairs, and their own health, wealth, *esse* and *bene esse*, to gain knowledge! R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 188 (1827). 1647 spiritual comforts tend not simply *ad esse*, but *bene esse*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 292 (1861). — joy and spiritual ravishment tend to the *bene esse*, the comfort of a Christian: *ib.*, p. 466. 1681—1703 such accessory rules...concern the *bene esse*, the well-being of them only: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 478 (1863). — all our divines do acknowledge that general councils are but *ad bene esse*, not absolutely necessary: *ib.*, Vol. XI. p. 180 (1865).

**bene merentibus** (*pl.*), *phr.*: Lat., to the well-deserving: **bene meriti** (*pl.*, acc. -tos), *phr.*: Lat., = having well deserved.

bef. 1863 a token awarded by the country to all its *bene-merentibus*: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879). 1625 The Vice-roy of India in the providing of publicke Offices of Justice in those parts, shall have a great care to provide in my servants or any other persons, *bene meritos*, and apt for the said Offices: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1513.

**bene placito**: It. See a *bene placito*.

**bene vobis**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'well to you' (*pl.*), a formula of blessing. In Classical Lat. used in drinking health, = 'health to you'.

1835 Even the monks, still continuing their solemn and sad processions, passed with a *bene vobis* to the other side: LORD LYTTON, *Riensi*, Bk. VI. ch. IV. p. 105/1 (1848).



**benecarlo, benicarolo, sb.:** Sp.: a coarse-flavored red Spanish wine.

1734 You drink benecarlo wine, I drink right French margose: T. SHERIDAN, in *Swift's Wks.*, II. 704 (1841). [N. E. D.] 1785 *Black strap*, bene carlo wine, also port: GROSE, *Dict. Vulg. Tongue*.

\***benedicite**, 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of *benedicere*, = 'to bless': Lat.: lit. 'bless ye' (*Deum*, = 'God', or *Dominum*, = 'the Lord'). The opening of a formula of blessing of which several varieties survive in old 'Graces', the general effect being 'bless ye God; may he being blessed bless you (or 'us')'. Hence the single word *benedicite* is used as if it meant 'be ye blessed', 'bless you'. A contracted pronunciation as a dissyllable is found in CHAUCER, *Freres T.*, C. T., 7038, which is written *benste*, abt. 1460 Towneley *Myst.*, 85 [N. E. D.]; also as a trisyllable, as if written *ben-distie*; CHAUCER, *Wif of Bathes Prol.*, C. T., 5823, and as a quadrisyllable, *benedicite*, *Sompnours T.*, C. T., 7752.

I. interj.: 'bless you'; also, an expression of astonishment, 'bless me', 'bless us'.

abt. 1386 The god of loue A benedicite | How myghty and how greet a lord is he: CHAUCER, *Knts. T.*, C. T., 1785. abt. 1616 Nowe, *benedicite*, ye wene I were some hafter, | Or ellys some iangelynge Jacke of the vale: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 259, Wks., Vol. I. p. 233 (1843). 1573-80 Till she fries and dries, and cries benedicite: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). 1603 Grace go with you, Benedicite! SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, II. 3, 39. 1840 'Benedicite!' said the Chaplain: BARNAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 43 (1879).

II. sb.: 1. the act or formula of blessing; esp. the Grace before or after meat.

1563 where is one so madde except Priestes, to saye that consecration standes in crosseing, or that *Benedicite* is to make a crosse? JAMES PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, &c., sig. R iii r. 1602 do recommend their and our vnitie, peace and quiet together...to euerie penitent that comes vnto me vnder *benedicite*, as duely and truly as for mine owne needie (because sinfull) soule: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 35. 1604 A man who never came under *Benedicite*, nor ever heard masse or diuine service: R. PARSONS, *Three Conu. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xx. p. 457. 1818 the priest departed, with a cordial benedicite and a bow: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 248 (1819). 1823 The wandering pilgrim, or the begging friar, answered his reverent greeting with a paternal benedicite: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. II. p. 45 (1886). 1882 The benedicities of his followers: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 787.

II. sb.: 2. a blessing carried into effect.

abt. 1314 Gaf him swiche benedicite That he brak his nek ato: *Guy Warw.*, 206. [N. E. D.]

III. the canticle called 'the Song of the Three Children' (*Apocrypha*, Song of Three Holy Child., 35-68), an occasional substitute for the *Te Deum* in the Service of the English Established Church.

**Benedictine**, adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Benedictinus*, or Fr. *bénédictin*, fem. -ine, fr. *Benedictus* or *Benedict* (*Benet, Bennet*), an Italian monk and saint who in 6c. instituted a very strict monastic rule.

1. adj.: pertaining to S. Benedict or to his rule and order of monks.

1630 a Benedictine Monke: WADSWORTH, *Sp. Pilgr.*, vi. 49. [N. E. D.] 1808 Black was her garb, her rigid rule | Reformed on Benedictine school: SCOTT, *Marmion*, II. iv.

2. sb.: a monk (or nun) of the rule of S. Benedict, a Black Monk.

1602 W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 77.

2 a. sb.: kind of liqueur. [N. E. D.]

**benedictor** (= = =), sb.: Eng. as if Lat. noun of agent to Lat. *benedicere*, = 'to bless': one who blesses or speaks well of, a well-wisher.

bef. 1633 Ministers have multos laudatores, paucos datores, many praisers, few raisers; many benedictors, few benefactors: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 179 (1861).

\***Benedictus**, sb.: properly = 'blessed', past part. of Lat. *benedicere*, = 'to bless'.

1. prophecy of Zacharias (*Luke*, i. 68-79), used as a canticle after the second morning lesson in the Service of the English Established Church.

2. part of the service of the Mass in the Church of Rome, beginning *Benedictus qui venit*, which follows the *Sanctus* (q. v.).

\***benefactor** (= = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *benefactor*, noun of agent to Lat. *benefacere*, = 'to benefit': one who confers benefits on others, one who shows kindness in a substantial

manner, a well-doer; esp. one who contributes to the endowment of an institution by gift or bequest.

bef. 1492 soo greate a benefactour: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. q ij r. 1528 Benefactors and friendly doers: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 84 (1871). 1573-80 my benefactors and frendes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 62 (1884). 1579 a benefactor to his countrie: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1029 (1612). 1600 or to talke of some hospitall, whose walls record his father a Benefactor: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 194 (1616). 1603 I do lean upon justice, sir, and do bring in here before your good honour two notorious benefactors: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, II. 1, 50. 1607 You great benefactors, sprinkle our society with thankfulness: — *Timon*, III. 6, 79. 1620 his most bountiful Benefactor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxix. (1676). 1681 their Repository...every day increases through the favour and benevolence of sundry benefactors: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 259 (1872). 1863 bitter opposition to the national benefactors and the good of man: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 226. \*1876 the death of his benefactor: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 26. [St.]

**benefactrix**, sb.: quasi-Lat., fem. of Lat. *benefactor*, an unnecessary variation of *benefactress*.

\***beneficiario**, sb.: Fr.: the recipient of a benefit (theatrical or ordinary).

1850 Hornbull led the *beneficiario* forward, amidst bursts of enthusiasm: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 67 (1879).

**Bengal**, name of a province of Hindustan, including the Delta of the Ganges, applied in 17, 18 cc. to piece-goods exported from Bengal; hence striped gingham is still called 'Bengal stripes'.

1678 And sometimes is used a Bangale that is brought from India, both for Lynings to Coats, and for Petticoats too: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. 1696 Tis granted that Bengals and stain'd Callicoes, and other East India Goods, do hinder the Consumption of Norwich stuffs: DAVENANT, *Ess. E. India Trade*, 31. [Yule]

Bengal Quince. See *bael*.

benioin: Eng. fr. Fr. See *benzoin*.

benj, sb.: Arab.: bang (q. v.).

1839 she contriveth to defraud him by means of the cup of wine...putting benj into it: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 107. 1850 Mesmerism and magic-lanterns, benj and opium winna explain all facts: C. KINGSLEY, *Alton Locke*, ch. xxi. [Davies]

**benjamin**, sb.: corruption of *benjoin* (= *benzoin*, q. v.) by assimilation to the proper name *Benjamin*: gum benzoin; hence *benjamin tree*, a name given to *Styrax Benzoin*, the tree which yields this gum, and other trees which yield oil of similar properties.

1555 had his bodie annoynted with oyle of storax and Benjamin: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 255 (1885). 1588 In his kingdom growth great store of Pepper, Ginger, Benjamin: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 18 r. 1598 white and black Benjamin, and Camphora, are solde by the Bhar: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). 1600 Taste, smell...pure benjamin, the onely spirited sent: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). 1646 Resinous or unctuous bodies, and such as will flame, attract most vigorously, and most thereof without friction; as *Anime*, Benjamin: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686).

**benzoin, belzoin, benjoin, benioin, sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *benjoin* or Fr. *benjoin*: an aromatic resin obtained from the *Styrax benzoin* (Nat. Order *Ebenaceae*), a tree of Sumatra, Java, and the neighbouring islands, used in medicine, perfumery, and chemistry; also called *benjamin* (q. v.).

1540 the leaues of *Benioim*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 150 (1613). 1558 Oyle of Bengewyne very excellent: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alexio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 48 r. — Bengewin a dragme: *ib.*, fol. 10 r. 1562 Belzoin or Benjoin is the rosin of a tree: TURNER, *Herb.*, Pt. II. fol. 30 r. 1573 Take Bengewyn & bray it well betwixt two papers: *Arte of Limming*, fol. ix r. 1598 Benion is a [kinde of] stuffe, like Frankensence and Mir: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 96 (1885). — The Countrey of Sian hath very much Benioin, which from thence is carryed to Malacca: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 103. 1601 Laserpitium (which beareth the gum Benioin): HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 33, Vol. I. p. 480. 1621 rose-water, rose-vinegar, belzoin, styrax, and such like gums: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Vol. I. p. 398 (1827). 1625 Ambar, Bengoein, Lignum Aloes, &c.: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1500. 1662 they make a fire of the Wood of Sandale, Benioin, Storax, and other sweet-scented Woods and Drugs: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 97 (1669).

beram: Pers. See *bairam* (i).

berât, sb.: Turk., lit. 'immunity'. See quotations.

1635 The Patriarch is now elected by his Metropolitans and Archbishops, according to the Ecclesiastical Canons. Being elected, he is confirmed by the Grand Signiors Patent or Barut: E. PAGITT, *Christianographie*, p. 21. 1819 I began to think of purchasing a berath:—I mean one of those patents of exemption from the rigour of Turkish despotism, which the Sultan originally granted to foreign ministers: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 167 (1820). 1883 the berat or exequatur: *Daily News*, June 29, p. 272.



**berceau, sb.:** Fr.: cradle, arbor, bower, covered walk.

1699 [See *arcade*]. 1787 I took several turns in a *berceau*, or covered walk of acacias: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. I. p. xxx. (1813). 1826 Green retreats succeeded to winding walks; from the shady *berceau* you vaulted on the noble terrace: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 38 (1881). 1841 In the library, that opens on a terrace, which is to be covered with a *berceau*, and converted into a garden, are two mirrors: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 78.

**berceauvette, sb.:** quasi-Fr., perhaps *bercelonnette* affected by *berceau* (q. v.): cradle, bassinette.

1865 OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 216. 1870 the little helpless baby in its *berceauvette*: J. GRANT, *Lady Wedderburn's Wish*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 68.

**bercundass:** Anglo-Ind. See *berkundaue*.

**Berenice's hair**, name of a small dim constellation near the tail of Leo, into which Aphrodite (Venus) is supposed to have converted the hair of Berenice, the wife of Ptolemy Euergetes, King of Egypt, 3 c. B.C.

1801 neither hath Italie a sight of Canopus, or that which they name *Berenice's hair*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 70, Vol. I. p. 34. 1664 [See *Argo*]. 1712 Not Berenice's Locks first rose so bright, | The heav'n's bespangling with dishevel'd light: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 129, Wks., Vol. I. p. 209 (1757).

**berenjal, berenjau:** Anglo-Ind. See *brinjal*.

**berg, sb.:** Ger.: 'mountain'; short for *iceberg* (q. v.).

1823 There was no landing on that precipice, | Steep, harsh, and slippery as a berg of ice: BYRON, *Island*, IV. iv. 1859 a berg sticking up like a sharp horn: *Once a Week*, Dec. 17, p. 5171. 1885 Of sea-cow basking upon berg and floe, | And Polar light, and stunted Eskimo: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 139.

**bergamasco(e), bergomasco, adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. It., or It. *bergamasco*, adj. to *Bergamo*, a town in the Venetian territory, capital of the old province of *Bergamasco*, whose inhabitants used to be ridiculed as clownish: name of a clownish dance; a native of *Bergamasco* or *Bergamo*.

1590 Will it please you to see the epilogue, or to hear a *Bergomask* dance between two of our company: SHAKS, *Mide. Nis. Dr.*, v. 360. — But, come, your *Bergomask*: *ib.* 368. 1602 I play Balurdo, a wealthy mountebanking *bergomasco's* heir of Venice: MARSTON, *Antonio & Mellida*, Induct. [N. & Q.]

**bergamot<sup>1</sup>, sb., also attrib.:** fr. It. *bergamotta*, through Fr. *bergamotte*, or fr. It. *Bergamo*: a fine variety of pear.

1616 The best and most excellent *Perrie* is made of little yellow waxe *Pearces*, such as...the fine gold *Pearce*: BERGAMOT: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm*, p. 477. 1621 here you have your *bon Cristien Pear* and *Bergamott* in perfection: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. viii. p. 9 (1645). 1664 *Pears*. Winter-Musk, (bakes well) Winter *Norwich* (excellently baked) Winter-Bergamot: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 191 (1729). 1767 *Pears*...Orange bergamot, Hamden's bergamot...Swiss bergamot: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 6721 (1803).

[The proper name *Bergamo* determined the form of the It. *bergamotta*, if it be fr. Turk. *beg-armudi*, = 'prince's pear'.]

**bergamot<sup>2</sup>, sb., also attrib.:** fr. It. *bergamotta*, *bergamotto* (= 'bergamot-tree').

1. a kind of orange tree (*Citrus Bergamia*) yielding from its blossoms and fruit a very fragrant essential oil; also the fruit of this tree.

1696 A parcel of Orange and Burgamot Trees: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 31064. [N. E. D.] 1797 BERGAMOT, a species of citron, produced at first casually by an Italian's grafting a citron on the stock of a bergamot pear-tree: *Encyc. Brit.*

2. the perfume prepared from the flowers and fruit of the *Citrus Bergamia*.

1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot: ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

3. snuff scented with bergamot.

1716 A wig that's full, An empty skull, A box of burgamot: *Songs Costume*, 201 (1849). [N. E. D.] 1785 The better hand more busy gives the nose | It's bergamot: COWPER, *Task*, II. Poems, Vol. II. p. 50 (1808).

**bergantine:** Eng. fr. Sp. See *brigantine*.

**bergère, sb.:** Fr.: lit. 'shepherdess', an easy-chair.

1813 miss Hauton seated herself...upon a *bergère*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1833). 1828 Chairs and sofas, *bergères* and *chaises longues*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 28. 1841 gilt sofas, *bergères*, and *fautouils*, covered with blue satin: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 116.

**beriberi, sb.:** name of an acute Oriental disease, endemic in Ceylon, the coast of India, the Malay Islands, and Japan. Also epidemic. The symptoms are paralysis of the nether limbs, dropsy, difficulty of breathing. The word may be Singalese, in which language *beri* = 'debility'. Perhaps formerly Anglicised as *barbiers*, a disease which used to

attack Europeans and is thought to have been a form of *beriberi*.

1809 A complaint, as far as I have learnt, peculiar to the island [Ceylon], the *berri-berri*; it is in fact a dropsy that frequently destroys in a few days: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 318. [Yule] 1835 the *Beri-beri* which attacked the Indians only, and generally proved fatal: YOUNG & CHRISTOPHER, in *Tr. Bo. Geog. Soc.*, Vol. I. [ib.] 1880 A malady much dreaded by the Japanese, called *Kakht*...considered to be the same disease as that which, under the name of *Beriberi*, makes such havoc at times on crowded jails and barracks: MISS BIRD, *Japan*, I. 288. [ib.]

**berkundaue, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Arabo-Pers. *barqandāz*, = 'lightning-darter': an armed retainer, an armed private policeman.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswary only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 95. 1793 Capt. Welsh has succeeded in driving the Bengal Berkendosses out of Assam: CORNWALLIS, *Corresp.*, II. 207 (1859). [Yule] 1794 Notice is hereby given that all persons desirous of sending escorts of *berkundaues* or other armed men, with merchandise, are to apply for passports: W. S. SETON-KARR, *Selections*, II. 139 (Calcutta). [ib.]

**berlin, berlino, sb.:** fr. the proper name Berlin, capital of Prussia: a kind of four-wheeled carriage with a closed body, and a seat with a hood behind, invented 17 c. The form *berline* is Fr.

1717 my *berlin*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 200 (1827). 1746 Your dresses in your journey from Heideberg to Schaffhausen...your black bread, and your broken *Berline*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). 1851 a large and strong *berline* or travelling-coach: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 116 (1857). 1860 exchanged the heavy draught of the wheel carriage for the scarce perceptible weight of the skate-borne *berline* or *cutter*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 3581.

**berlina, berlino, sb.:** It.: pillory.

1605 to mount to the *berlino*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 12, Wks., p. 523 (1616).

**Bermuda, Bermudas**, name of a group of coral islands in the Atlantic, more than 600 miles from the nearest of the West Indian islands; hence, a kind of tobacco.

abt. 1640 Will you take Tobacco in the Roll? here is a whole shiplading of Bermudas: SHIRLEY, *Capt. Underwit*, IV. 2, in *O. Pz.*, II. 381 (1883). [N. E. D.]

**bernous, bernoo:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *burnous*.

**ber(r)etta:** It. See *biretta*.

\***Bersaglieri, sb. pl.:** It.: marksmen, riflemen. Regiments were enrolled in the Sardinian army 1848 under this name which is now given to regiments of the Italian infantry.

1883 the same war cry would resound from a battalion of dark-plumed Bersaglieri as they dashed up a bank at their peculiar pace: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 31.

[It. *bersagliero* = 'archer', 'sharpshooter', then 'rifleman', fr. *bersaglio*, = 'archers' butt'.]

**Berserk, Berserker, Bersark, Baresark, sb., also attrib.:** Icelandic *berserkr*, pl. *berserkir*: a warrior possessed with the fury of battle and of uncommon strength, a phrensiad Scandinavian champion.

1818 "Though unaccustomed to such servile toil," replied the Berserk: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 62. — the cairn beneath which the Berserkir lie interred: *ib.* 1857 "the Boys," that terrible Berserk-tribe, self-organized, self-dependent: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. II. p. 42 (1877). 1886 He...was filled with a Berserk rage and thirst for retribution: DAWSON, *Bp. Hannington*, ch. v. p. 57 (1887).

[Formerly supposed to be an etymological equivalent of Eng. *bare-sark*, i.e. *bare-shirt*, meaning 'without armour', now thought to mean 'bear-sark', i.e. 'bear-coat'.]

**Berserkarwuth:** Ger.: Berserk rage.

1880 MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 218.

**besestan(o), besestein:** Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See *basistane*.

**beshlik<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** E. Turk. *bashligh*: covering for the head.

1884 the gold braid of forage caps,—the sombre hoods of *beshliks*: ARCH. FORBES, *Xinas in Khyber Pass*. 1884 Hanging between the shoulders is the *bashlik*, or hood, worn during bad weather [by the Daghestans]: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. II. p. 27 (New York).

\***beshlik<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** Turk.: a coin worth five (*besh*) piastres.

1888 The *beshlik* [worth about a franc] is far from being worth a hundred paras: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 51.

\***beso las manos, phr.:** Sp.: 'I kiss your (*lit.* 'the') hands', a respectful salutation.

1873—80 I like not those same congyes by Bezo las Manos: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bh.*, p. 136 (1884). 1889 With vs the women...in stead of an offer to the hand, to say these words *Beso los manos*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xxiv. p. 292 (1866). 1898 When they mète in the strêtes a good space before they come together, they beginne with a great Besolas manos, to sloop [with]



their bodies, and to thrust forth their foot to salute each other: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 194 (1885). 1623 So with my *besa manos* to Sir Francisco Imperial! I rest... J. H.: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxiv. p. 115 (1645). 1630 after a Leash of Congress, and a brace of *Basa las manos*, the Mercer told him: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H. 1 v 1/2. 1636 Vouchsafe a *beso las manos*, and a cringe! Of the last edition: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, III. 1, Wks., p. 179 1/2 (1839). 1642 Nor can I relate the history of my life... with a *Beso las manos* to Fortune, or a bare grammarcy to my good Stars: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1852). 1666 One period more, my Lord, and *beso los manos*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 177 (1872). 1677 having ordered us a convoy and received from us the complements of a *Beso las manos*, he returned with his troop of Cozuel-bashes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677).

**besogne, sb.**: Fr. fr. It. *bisogno*, or Sp. *bisoño* (see *besogno*): a raw soldier, a low, needy rascal.

1604 vnskillful and vnexpert new *Besognes*: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, II. p. 63. 1615 Against this host, and this invincible commander, shall we have every *besogne* and fool a leader? CHAPMAN, *Odys.*, Ep. Ded., 50. [N. E. D.] 1658 Beat the *Besognes* that lie hid in the carriages: BROME, *Covent Gard.*, v. iii. [ib.]

**besogno, bisogno, biso(g)no, sb.**: It. *bisogno*, fr. Sp. *bisoño*, 'a novice', 'raw soldier': a raw soldier, a low, needy rascal. Hence, *bezonian*, *besognier*.

1591 old and perfect soldiers, that know these lawes and their dutie by heart, and at their fingers endes, and the rest *Bisonians* and fresh-water soldiers, that are ignorant: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 49. — merites the name of a raw soldier and *Bisognia*: *ib.*, p. 170. 1593 Great men oft die by vile *bezonian*: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, IV. 1, 134. 1593—1622 the soldiers... who after the common custome of their profession (except when they be *besonied*), sought to pleasure him: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxi. p. 160 (1878). 1597 Under which king, *Besonian*? speak, or die: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 118. 1598 he himselfe ensigning and teaching the *Bisognios* and rawe men: R. BARRETT, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16. — *Bisognio* or *Bisonnio*, a Spanish or Italian word, and is, as vve terme it, a raw souldier, vnexpert in his weapon, and other Military points: *ib.*, Table. 1600 your *Criticke*, or your *Besogno*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 243 (1616). 1601 Briefe, that Jesuits who in their institution are but Confessors... but Graduates, *Besohos* and Proficients towards perfection, shoulde dare so basely to blemish the Seminaries whose institution is far more haucie: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 14. 1604 our best soldiers shall be raw *Bisognios*: D. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, IV. p. 110. 1632 a poor *bisognion*: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 203 1/2 (1839). 1820 to couch my knightly spear against base and pliffing *besognios* and marauders: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 457 1/2.

**besoigne, sb.**: Fr.: business, affair.

1474 thynges that apperteyne to the counceyll/and to the besoyngne of the royaume: CAXTON, *Chesse*, IV. II. fol. 65 *re*.

[Old Fr. *besoigne*, fem., is fr. It. *bisogna*, = 'business'; Fr. *besoin*, masc., fr. It. *bisogno*, = 'need', 'want'. Prof. Skeat quotes an Old Fr. form *busoignes*.]

**besoin, sb.**: Fr.: want, desire.

1808 I had observed... a sort of mechanical *besoin* to be charitably busy: H. MORE, *Catech in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 325 (1809). 1810 and her letters are divided... between her *besoin de mourir* [to die] for M. Mora, and her delight in living for M. Guibert: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 480. 1814 a monotony... poorly relieved... by the *besoin du spectacle* [for 'sight-seeing'] which prevails so conspicuously through all its orders: *ib.*, Vol. 23, p. 298. 1824 There are some characters in which the *besoin d'être aimé* [of being loved] is the strongest motive power of their activities, intellectual and moral: *Tablet*, May 31, p. 849/1.

**bêta, sb.**: name of the second letter of the Greek alphabet, Β, β. Used in various scientific nomenclatures to indicate 'second' in classification.

bef. 1400 [See *alpha*]. 1782 [See *alpha*].

[Gk. *βῆτα*, fr. Phenician *beth*, = 'house'.]

\***bête, adj.**: Fr.: silly, stupid, dull.

1823 The days of Comedy are gone, alas! | When Congreve's fool could vie with Molière's *bête*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. xciv. 1865 I should die of a mistress who was *bête*, and their wit's rarely worth much till they've come to their first touch of rouge: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 88.

\***bête noire, phr.**: Fr.: lit. 'black beast', object of especial aversion.

1850 your or anyone else's *bête noire* is apt to get polished off with a few extra touches of blacking: *Household Words*, July 6, p. 359/1. 1860 Jung Bahadour, who is evidently the present *bête noir* of our General's life: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209. 1866 It was the *bête noire* of Clerk Gum's life, Mrs Jones: MRS. H. WOOD, *Elster's Folly*, ch. xiv. p. 164 (1871). 1881 Nearest to me on the long bench, I again detected my *bête noire* Ulric: G. PHILLIMORE, *Uncle Z.*, ch. vi. p. 89.

\***betel** (≡), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Port. *betel*, *betele*, *bette*, *betre*, *vitele*.

1. a climbing plant of the pepper genus, *Piper betle*; the heart-shaped leaf of this plant, chewed in India and the neighbouring countries with lime and areca; the compound chewed.

1555 she eateth much of the herbe called *Betola*, wherby she is driuen into a madnes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). 1588 which fruit [*Archa*] they eat... with the leafe of an hearbe which they call *Bettell*, the which

is like unto our Iuye leafe: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 12 *re*. 1598 the whole day long they [doe nothing, but sit and] chawe leaves [or hearbes], called *Bettele*, with chake and a [certaine] fruit called *Arrequa*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 213 (1885). — The leaves called *Bettele* or *Bette*, which is very common in India, and daily eaten by the Indians, doe grow in all places of India: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 62. 1625 leaues of a Tree called *Bettre* (or *Vetele*) like Bay leaues: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. II. p. 38. 1627 *The Root, and Leafe Betel*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 738. 1665 they eat it [*Areca*] not alone, but wrap it in a leaf of *Betele* or *Betree* which hath neither flower nor moisture: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 354 (1677). 1673 Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Arek* mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian *Betele* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 37. 1682 perpetually chewing betel to preserve them [the teeth] from the tooth-ache: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1872). 1684 he presently presented me with some of his *Betle*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 93. — Tobacco and *Betele*: *ib.*, p. 100. — He therefore presented to him, as 'twere to do him honour, a *Betele*, which he could not refuse to chew... *Betele* is a little knot made up of very delicate leaves and some other things: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 4. 1776 Comaul ul Deen... gave me beetle, and a hooka to smoke: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 61. 1826 sat smoking, confidently chewing his betel: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. III. p. 32 (1884). 1864 his Excellency consumed betel out of a silver box: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879). 1888 Until lately the leaves had been used merely as a nervous stimulant, like opium in China and betel in the East Indies: *Athenæum*, Dec. 29, p. 886/1.

2. *betel-nut*, *betel-tree*, mistaken names for the *areca* nut, *areca* palm.

1673 FRYER, *E. India*, p. 40 (1698). [Yule] 1705 If I had been obliged to bestow a Name on this wretched Fruit, I should rather have called it the *African Betel* or *Anca* [*Areca*], which would have been much proper [sic] than Cabbage; since whatever I have heard concerning the *Indian Betel* or *Anca*, exactly agrees with the Taste and Virtue of this Fruit: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 307.

Variants, 16 c. *betola*, 16, 17 cc. *bet(t)ele*, *bet(t)le*, *bet(t)re*, 17 c.—19 c. *beetle*.

[Port. *betel*, *vitele*, &c. fr. Malay. *vettila*, Tamil *vettilei*, cf. Skt. *vitis*, = 'betel'.]

\***Bethel**: Heb. *bēth-ēl*, = 'house of God', proper name of a holy place in Palestine; see *Gen.*, xxviii. 17, xxxv. 15.

1. a holy place, a place for worship.

2. a building for worship, *esp.* a nonconformist chapel, some of which are inscribed with the name 'Bethel'. Also a place of worship for seamen.

\***Bethesda**, name of a pool at Jerusalem, the waters of which at certain times had healing virtue. See *John*, v. 2—7. The name may be Heb. *bēth-hesdāh*, = house of mercy. Often used as the title of nonconformist chapels.

1664 pious *Julia* (Angel-wise) | Moves the *Bethesda* of her trickling eyes | To cure the pittle-worlds of maladies: J. CLEVELAND, *Poems*, p. 8 (1654).

**bêtise, sb.**: Fr.: silliness, stupidity.

1845 such *bêtises* [of flimsy excuses]: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 359. 1862 And I repent me, see you, of having had the *bêtise* to pity you! THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 147 (1887).

*betola*: Eng. fr. Port. See *betel*.

*betsti*, *betso*: It. See *bezzo*.

**bet(t)ela, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *beatilha*: a kind of muslin, which used to be produced in India.

1598 this linnen is of divers sorts, and is called *Sarampuras*, *Cassas*, *Comsas*, *Beatillias*, *Satopassas*, and a thousande [such like names]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 95 (1885). 1687 [See *adati*]. 1727 Before *Aurungzeb* conquered *Visiapore*, this country (*Sundah*) produced the finest *Betteelas* or *Muslins* in India: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 264. [Yule]

Variants, 16 c. *beatillia*, 17 c. *beteela*, 17, 18 cc. *bettily*, *bet-tillee*, *bet(t)ellee*, 18 c. *betteela*.

**Beulah**. See first quotation.

1611 thou shalt be called *Hephzi-bah*, and thy land *Beulah*: for the LORD delighteth in thee, and thy land shall be married: *Bible*, Isaiah, lxii. 4. 1678 by this time the Pilgrims were got over the *Enchanted Ground*, and entering into the country of *Beulah*, whose air was very sweet and pleasant: BUNYAN, *Pilgrim's Progress*, Pt. I. p. 179 (1887). 1830 Bunyan journeyed to that bright and fruitful land of *Beulah*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 190 (1877).

\***beurré, beury**: Fr. *beurré*, = 'buttered': name of a kind of pear. Anglicised in 18 c., now treated as French.

1866 She had eaten some brown *beurré* pears: MRS. GASKELL, *Wives & Daughters*, I. 197. [N. E. D.] 1883 Ribston Pippin and Cornish Gilliflower apples, and Flemish Beauty and Brown *Beurré* pears: *Birmingham Wkly. Post*, Sept. 25, p. 1/6.

**bévue, sb.**: Fr.: blunder, oversight, *lit.* 'double view'.

1883 The *bévue* of the English lady who opined that it was an act of the grossest impertinence: *Illustr. Lond. News*, Dec. 8, p. 547/2.



\***bey**, *sb.*: Mod. Turk. pronunciation of *beg* (*q.v.*): a governor of a district, a person of rank among the Turks.

1599 A commandement to the *Byes*, and *Cadies* of *Metelin* and *Rhodes*: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 183. 1704 Each of these Divisions hath a *Bay*, or General, who gives so many Thousand *Pieces* of Eight Monthly for his Place to the *Dey*, or Governor of *Algier*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 19. 1742 [See *bashaw* 1]. 1793 the *bashaw* is very careful how he provokes the little princes, or *beys*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 609 (1796). 1820 It was governed by *beys*, and *pashas* of two tails, sent by the Porte: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. 1830 The *Beys* are recalled to the seat of government: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 310 (and Ed.). 1886 No one can read without a smile the description of the two-year-old *Bey*, buttoned up in the full uniform of a superior officer: *Athenaeum*, July 10, p. 40/a.

**beylic**, *sb.*: Turk. *beglik*, in mod. pronunciation *beylik* (see *beglic*): the jurisdiction of a *bey*.

1742 To Morat he left the *beylic*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, III. 84. [N. E. D.] 1888 In former days...the *Beylik* was...without roads or accommodation of any sort outside of Tunis: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 28, p. 111/3.

**Beyram**: Turk. See **Bairam**.

**bezant**, *bezaunte*, *bezaunde*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **byzant**.

**bezestan**, *bezesteen*, *bezestein*, *bezisten*: Eng. fr. Pers. and Turk. See **basistane**.

**bezique** (♂ ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bésigue*, *bésy*, fr. Pers. *bāzichi*, = 'sport', 'game', *bāzi*, = 'play', 'sport': a game at cards, introduced about 1860.

Variants, *bazique*, *bésique* [N. E. D.].

[It appears that the Italian name for the game is *baszica*, which means 'company', 'intimacy'. Perhaps the name refers to the appearance of a black queen and red knave together. It is therefore doubtful whether the name is originally Italian, or an Oriental form assimilated to an Italian word.]

**bezo las manos**: Sp. See **beso las manos**.

\***bezoar** (♂ ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. or Fr.

1. a concretion sometimes found in the Persian Wild-goat, or a similar concretion found in the intestines of American Llamas (also called Western bezoar stone or *egagropile*), both formerly valued as antidotes, especially the Oriental variety. Hence, any antidote or counter-poison. Also, any stone resembling the intestinal calculus *bezoar* which was sometimes supposed to be a true mineral.

1477 Whom my Master with great Engine, | Cured with *Bezoars* of the Mine: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 79 (1652). 1577 three *Bezaar* stones: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 64 *ro*. — You dooe write in your booke, giuing knowledge of the *Bezar* stone, and doe giue the signes of the beastes whiche hath them: *ib.*, fol. 65 *ro*. 1598 the stone called *Bezars* stone, which is very costly and proved to be good against poyson: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 120 (1885). 1599 have you no unicorne horn, nor *bezoars* stone about you? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 5. Wks., p. 166 (1616). 1602 any *bezar*, pearle, golde, or vnicorne horn: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 245. 1607 a stone (called *Belsahard*, or *Bezahar*): TOPSELL, *Fowr. Beasts*, p. 132. 1621 I have read of a Duke of Milan, and others, who were poyson'd by reading of a Letter, but yours produc'd contrary effects in me, it became an antidot, or rather a most Sovereign Cordiall to me, more operative then *Bezar*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi. p. 61 (1645). 1625 *Diamonds*, and *Bezoar* stones: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 87. 1627 there is a vertuous *Bezoar*, and another without vertue...the Vertuous is taken from the Beast: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 499. 1630 *Fears* and *opinion* makes it relish well, | Whilst *Beazar* stone, and mighty *Mithridate*, | To all degrees are great in estimate: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 6 *vo*/1. 1646 many *Simplex*...as *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, *Bezoar*, *Ambregris*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 80 (1686). 1665 many minerals and stones of lustre, as *Jacynths*, *Jasper*, *Chrysolite*, *Onyx*, *Turquoise*, *Serpentine*, and *Granats*: *Pezars* and *Pearls* also (than which no part of the World has better) are no less valuable: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). — Nuts...in colour and shape not unlike the *Beazar*: the kernell tasted like an Acorn: *ib.*, p. 382. — *Bezar*, or as the *Persians* call it *Pezar* and *Pa-zahar* is of two sorts; found both in *Asia* and *America*...It is oft found in the stomach or maw of a Goat in *Pegu*, and upon the *Indian Mountains*: *ib.*, p. 371. 1675 Oriental *Bezoar*, Unicorne-horn, and *Ambergreece*: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 182.

2. the Persian Wild-goat (*Capra Aegagrus*), also called *bezoar-goat*.

1614 the King hath Deare, Rammes, Veruathoes or *Bezors*, Lyons, Leopards, and wolues: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 38.

Variants, 15 c.—19 c. *bezoar*, 16 c. *bezaar*, 16, 17 cc. *bezar*, *bezahar*, 17 c. *beazer*, *besar*, *beazor*, *beso(h)ard*, *bezoart*, 18 c. *besaar*.

[Mod. Lat. and Fr. *bezahar*, *bezaar*, *bezoar*, fr. Arab. *bā-zahr*, *bādīzahr*, fr. Pers. *pād-zahr*, = 'counter-poison'.]

S. D.

**bezonian**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **besogno**.

**bezzo**, *pl. bezzi*, *sb.*: It.: a small coin worth about a farthing.

1617 Touching the *brasse* moneys, twentie soldi make a lire, two soldi or three *suines* make a *gagetta*, two *betai* or three *quatrines*, make a *soldo* or *marketta*, and four *bagatines* make a *quatrino*: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. 1641 At a word, thirty lives: I'll not bate you a *betso*: *Antiquary*, III. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 460 (1875).

\***bhang**: Anglo-Ind. See **bang**.

**bhat**, **bhaut**, **bawt**, *sb.*: Hind. *bhāt*: a professional bard in India. Many *bhats* act as sureties, and in N. W. India used to secure travellers from *Rajpoots* (see **Rajpoot**).

1775 The Hindoo *rajahs* and *Mahratta* chieftains have generally a *Bhaut* in the family, who attends them on public occasions...sounds their praise, and proclaims their titles in hyperbolic and figurative language: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II. 89 (1813). [Yule] 1810 *Siva*, wiping the drops of sweat from his brow, shook them to earth, upon which the *Bawts*, or *Bards*, immediately sprang up: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 169 (1812). [*ib.*] 1828 A 'Bhat' or Bard came to ask a gratuity: BR. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 53 (1844). [*ib.*]

**bheesty**, **bhisti**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *bihishtī*, = 'a person of paradise (*bihisht*)': a servant who supplies water for a family, carrying it in a goat-skin slung on his back.

1781 I have the happiness to inform you of the fall of *Bijah Gurh* on the 9th inst. with the loss of only 1 *sepo*, 1 *beasty* and a *comy* killed: *Lett.*, in *Ind. Gaz.*, Nov. 24. [Yule] 1810 If he carries the water himself in the skin of a goat, prepared for that purpose, he then receives the designation of *bheesty*: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 229. [*ib.*] 1861 Calcutta is supplied with excellent water, brought from the numerous tanks throughout the city by water-bearers or *bahisties* (familiarily called *beesties* by the English), who carry it in large leathern bags: CHAMBERS, *Encycl.*, s.v. *Calcutta*. 1882 a *bhisti*, a water-carrier: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xi. p. 231. 1884 Before General M— reached the tents his *bheesty* overtook him: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 158.

**bholiah**: Anglo-Ind. See **bauleah**.

\***biais**, *sb.*: Fr.: slope, slant.

\*1876 sleeves of medium size with broad *biais*: *Echo*, Aug. 30, Article on *Fashions*. [St.]

**bianco**, *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'white', name of an old kind of coin.

1617 ten *bolignei* make one *bianco*, and two *brasse* *quatrines* make a *suine*: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 291. — two lires of *Genoa* make about three lires of *Milan*, four *brasse* *quatrines* make a *soldo*, nine *soldi* make a *bianco*: *ib.*, p. 292.

**bibelot**, *sb.*: Fr.: trinket, small object of vertu.

1882 OUIDA, in *Belgravia*, Vol. XLVI. p. 453. 1886 In her own eyes she was indeed living in a state approaching to penury, but the spectacle of her pictures, her furniture and her *bibelots* had impressed John with a very different idea: M. CRAWFORD, *Tale Lone. Par.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 137.

\***bibliomania**, *sb.*: quasi-Gk. coined from *βιβλίον*, = 'book', and *μανία*, = 'madness' (see *mania*): extravagant passion for books, *esp.* for rare or exquisite books.

1809 *Bibliomania*, or Book-madness: DIBDIN, Title.

**biblioteca**, *sb.*: It.: library.

1645 The *biblioteca* is painted by P. Perrugino and Raphael: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 191 (1872).

**bibliothèque**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *βιβλιοθήκη*, = 'book-case', 'library', in Late Gk. = 'Bible': a library, a bibliographer's catalogue, a series of books. [N. E. D.]

\***bibliothèque**, *sb.*: Fr.: library. Anglicised in 16 c. as *bibliothèque*.

1549 He [Alcuinus] muche commendeth a *biblyotheke* or library in Yorke: BAILE, *Concl. Leland's Journ.* [T.] 1601 dedicating his *Bibliothèque*, containing all the bookes that ever were written: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 523.

Variants, 17 c. *bibliothèque*, *bibliothec*, *bibliothek*, *bibliothek*. [N. E. D.]

**biceps**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat. *adj. biceps*, = 'two-headed': name of the muscle on the front of the upper arm, often used as representative of muscular strength.

\***biche-de-mer**: Eng. fr. Port. See **bêche-de-mer**.

**biddikil**: Eng. fr. Port. See **binnacle**.

\***bidet**, *sb.*: Fr.: pony. Perhaps Anglicised by Jonson (1630 *Chloridia*, Wks., p. 656/2, Ed. 1860).

1762 sometimes I shall take a *bidet*—(a little post-horse) and scamper before: STERNE, *Letters*, No. xxvi. Wks., p. 749/2 (1839).



**bidri, bidree, biddry, sb.**: Hind. *Bidri*: name of a city in the Deccan, applied to a kind of damascening in metals upon a ground of pewter alloyed with copper.

1794 You may have heard of Bidry Work: *Europ. Mag.*, 300. [N.E.D.] 1886 Bidri Ware...one of the most interesting forms of metal work met with in India...flat pieces of silver, cut into various patterns are inlaid upon a metal surface, consisting of an alloy of copper and zinc: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 15/1.

**bieluga**: Russ. See *beluga*.

a. 1662 we saw a Fisher-man, who coming close by our Ship-side, took a *Bieluga*, or white-fish, which was above eight foot long, and above four foot broad. It was somewhat like a Sturgeon, but much whiter: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 123 (1669).

\***bien aimé, phr.**: Fr.: well beloved, darling. Louis XV. was called *le bien aimé*.

1848 William, *bien aimé*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 9/2 (3rd Ed.).

**bien chaussé, fem. -sée, phr.**: Fr.: well shod, with neat boots or shoes.

1819 I, who could worship the cloven foot itself, *bien chaussée*, was fascinated with the one I beheld: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). 1841 nimbly moving their little feet *bien chaussés*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 272.

\***bien entendu, phr.**: Fr.: 'well understood', of course, to be sure.

1863 And I was not penniless, *bien entendu*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 100. 1864 When such hopes were hinted in her presence by the charitable-minded among her own sex—the married ladies, *bien entendu*—Barbara shrugged her pretty shoulders: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 68.

**bien ganté, fem. -tée, phr.**: Fr.: well gloved, with neat gloves.

1883 Her first object should be to preserve their delicacy of form and colour; her second to be always *bien gantée*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 8.

\***bien-séance, sb.**: Fr. fr. *bienséant*, = 'well-befitting': decorum, propriety, good breeding, convenience; in *pl.*, the demands of good breeding and propriety, the proprieties.

1681 *y<sup>o</sup> bienséance* of that place to France will prove an irresistible temptation: *Saville Corresp.*, p. 258 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1711 The Rule of observing what the French call the *bienséance* in an Allusion: *Spectator*, No. 160, Sept. 3, p. 234/2 (Morley). 1764 he is a personage of a very portly appearance, and is quite master of the *bienséance*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817). 1778 let us simple individuals keep our honesty, and bless our stars that we have not armies at our command, lest we should divide kingdoms that are at our *bienséance*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 92 (1858). 1790 But setting apart the consideration of *bienséance*, I doubt of the truth of your conclusion: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 82/2 (1846). 1812 Without reflection or concern for any thing but her own accommodation and the *bienséances* of her situation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 100. 1816 every thing flattened down to a smooth surface of *bienséance*: *ib.*, Vol. 24, p. 399. 1818 Mr. Daly, shocked at the want of all *bienséance* in his niece towards her high judicial guests: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 107 (1819). 1841 and out of this sum the *bienséances* compelled me to sacrifice five-sixths: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 398 (1885). bef. 1849 I could not immediately reconcile myself to the *bienséance* of so singular a welcome: E. A. FORBES, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1884). 1887 Man's physique as well as his mental power had increased during his evolution from a barbaric state into a condition of *bienséance*: *Athenaeum*, June 4, p. 741/2.

\***bien-venu(e), sb.**: Fr. *bien-venue*: welcome. Anglicised as *ben-venue*.

1393 To ben upon his *bienvenue* The first, which shall him salve: GOWER, *Conf.*, I. [N.E.D.] 1593 Thus Longshanks bids his soldiers *Bien venu*: PEELE, *Edu. I.*, p. 379/2, l. 17 (1861). 1599 I having no great pieces to discharge for his *ben-venue* or welcoming in, with this volley of rhapsodies or small-shotte he must rest pacified: NASHE, *Lent. Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI. 158. (Davies) 1600 the Armada had leave to depart thence with more thanks of the cite, than they had for their first *bien-venu* thither: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXVI. p. 599.

\***biga, sb.**: Lat., earlier *bigae*, *pl.*: a pair of horses, a chariot and pair.

1851 the repetition in the circular room of the Biga is the best that remains: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 185 (1857). \*1877 a personage standing in a *biga* driven by an *auriga* and followed by two swordsmen: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

**bigama**: Late Lat., fem. of *bigamus* (*q. v.*): (a woman) living in bigamy, living as the wife of two husbands.

1597 Greater is the wonder of your strict chastitie, than it would be a nouell to see you a bigama: WARNER, *Addit. to Albion's England*, Bk. II. [R.]

**bigamus, pl. bigami, adj.** used as *sb.*: Late Lat.: living in bigamy, living as the husband of two wives.

abt. 1375 Crist was not bigamus ne brake not his matrimonye: WYCLIF, *Sel. Wks.*, I. 87 (1869). [N.E.D.] 1535 for by the takyng of the seconde wife he is made bigamus: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 147 v<sup>o</sup>. 1604 So as yf he came not to be *trigamus* with Bucer, yet was he *bigamus* at least: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 353.

**bigarrean** (*pl. -eaux*), **bigarroon** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr.: name of the large white-heart cherry which is variegated (Fr. *bigarrré*) light yellow and red.

1664 CHERRIES...Morocco Cherry, the Egriot, Bigarreux, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 210 (1729).

**biggin, biggen** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *béguin*, fr. *beguine* (*q. v.*): a child's cap, a night-cap, coif.

1530 Byggen for a chyldees heed, *beguynne*: PALSGR. 1597 he whose brow with homely biggen bound | Snores out the watch of night: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 5, 27. 1609 a courtier from the biggen to the night-cap, as we may say: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 222/1 (1860). 1639 ha' made him barrister, | And rais'd him to his satin cap and biggon: *City-Match*, iv. 7, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 288 (1875).

**bigotera, sb.**: Sp.: a leather case for the whiskers.

1642 the other [Spaniard] hath a leather *bigotero* to laye upon them [his mustachos] all night: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 31 (1869).

\***bijou, pl. bijoux, sb.**: Fr.: jewel, trinket; also, *metaph.* any small work of art or architecture, distinguished by exquisite taste or artistic excellence. Also, *attrib.*

1699 The other Room had in it a vast quantity of *Bijou*, and many of very great Price; but the *Siam Pagods*, and other things from thence, were very odd: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 201. — Amongst the *Bloux* made at Paris, a great quantity of *Artificial Pearl* is to be had, of divers sorts: *ib.*, p. 142. 1747 This little rural *bijou* was Mrs. Chenevix's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1857). 1749 both my picture-rooms being completely filled, the great one with capital pictures, the cabinet with *bijoux*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 355 (1777). 1818 "...a cask of Waterford sprats, or some sort of a pretty *bougie* for my friends." "Bijou," interrupted Miss Crawley: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 46 (1819). 1836 regarded...as mere *bijoux* of architectural taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 221. 1843 the prettiest little *bijou* of a ruined abbey ever seen: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 129 (1887). 1866 Her *bijou* theatre: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 311. 1880 They say his house is a perfect little *bijou*: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 161. 1888 Turquoise blue the Egyptians used abundantly for statuettas, vases, and *bijoux* many centuries before Darius was born: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 13, p. 438/2.

**bijouterie, sb.**: Fr.: jewellery, small articles of vertu. Webster gives the partially Anglicised form *bijoutry*, citing Simmonds.

1815 they have improved every article of *bijouterie* to the highest pitch of excellence: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 215 (2nd Ed.). 1826 a correct taste for poodles, parrots, and bijouterie: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 32 (1881). 1847 All covered with glittering *bijouterie* and hair: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 416 (1865). 1886 There are not even...specimens of old European *bijouterie*, though the Sultans must for hundreds of years have been receiving presents from European Courts: *Spectator*, Dec. 12, p. 1646/2.

**bilander, sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *bijlander*: a two-masted vessel used (orig. in Holland) for coasting and canal traffic. The word is adopted in Sp. in the form *balandra*, meaning a small vessel of burden.

1687 Why choose we then like *bilanders* to creep | Along the coast, and land in view to keep: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, I. 128. 1762 crooked, d'y see, like the knees of a *bilander*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Graves*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 5 (1817). 1845 A *balandra*, or one-masted vessel of about a hundred tons' burden: DARWIN, *Voy. Nat.*, vii. 134 (1873). [N.E.D.]

\***bilbo** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), **bilboa, bilbow(e), sb.**, also *attrib.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *Bilbao*, a town famous for swords and hardware generally.

I. a sword of especially good steel.

1584 trust not too much to bilbow blade, nor yet to fortunes fickle trade: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 58 (1880). 1591 Not Bilbo steele, nor brasse from Corinth fet, | Nor costly Oricalcne from strange Phœnicie: SPENS., *Muicopot.*, 77. 1595 You may thank God the long staff and the bilbo-blade crossed not your coxcomb: PEELE, *Old Wives Tales*, p. 452/1, l. 26 (1861). 1598 to be compassed, like a good bilbo, in the circumference of a peck, hilt to point, heel to head: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 5, 112. 1630 Thy *Bilboe* oft bath'd in the blood of Poemans: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 4 r<sup>o</sup>/x. bef. 1658 Whom neither *Bilbo*, nor Invention pierces, | Proof, even 'gainst th' Artillery of Verses: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 50 (1687). 1676 Stand, you Dog! offer once more to run, and I'll put Bilbow in your guts: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, I. p. 14. 1682 Upon brown *Bilbo* hand he laid: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 15. 1693 Tell him, I say, he must refund—or Bilbo's the Word, and Slaughter will ensue: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iii. 7, Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1710).

2. a swordsman.

1598 I combat challenge of this latten bilbo: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, I. i. 165.

**bilboes** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb. pl.*, in combin. *bilbo(o)-*: Eng. perhaps fr. Sp. *Bilbao*, see *bilbo*: an iron bar furnished with sliding shackles to be fastened on prisoners' ankles, the bar being generally secured to the deck of a ship.

1557 I was also conveyed to their lodgings...where I saw a paire of bilboes: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 295 (1598). 1600 I laid him in the bilboes, threatening to cut off his head: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 262. 1604 methought I lay | Worse than the mutines in the bilboes: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 6. 1622 I put hym in the bilboes to cowl his feete till morning: R. COCKS, *Diary*,



Vol. 1. p. 95 (1883). 1625 the Flemmings put into the *Bilbous* three *Blacks*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 525. 1634 no whippings, no Prisons, Stockes, Bilbouses, or the like: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospect*, p. 81. 1684 the captain of the place...took him and told him he should go to the bilbous, and then be hanged: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in Lib. of Old Authors, p. 38 (1856). 1696 Now a Man that is marry'd, has as it were, d'ye see, his Feet in the Bilbous: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 395 (1710).

**bilboquet** (L = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., partly naturalised, but *-qu- = k*: two or more pointed sticks or pins connected by a line for measuring out garden beds; also, a cup-and-ball.

1616 For round workes, you must haue an instrument, commonly called the Gardners Bilboquet: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm.*, 256. [N. E. D.] 1801 *Bilboquets*, battledores and shuttlecocks, she acknowledged were no bad things: M. EDGEWORTH, *Good French Governess*, p. 109 (1832).

**biliment**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **abiliment**.

**billā vera**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a true bill. A Grand Jury finds a true bill, or ignores the bill, namely the indictment, according as they decide that a criminal case should or should not go before the jury at assizes.

1615 The bill of his indictment was found by the grand inquest to be *billā vera* on Thursday last: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 380 (1848). bef. 1658 Who ever knew an Enemy routed by a Grand Jury and a *Billā vera*? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). bef. 1733 Then the *Ignoramus* Friends had let the Indictment go *Billā vera*; and his Lordship had stood his Trial *per Pares*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 159, p. 120 (1740).

\***billet-doux**, *pl. billets-doux*, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'sweet note', love-letter.

1659—71 WYCHERLEY, *Plain Dealer*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1676 You are he that have pester'd me with your *Billets Doux*: your fine little fashionable Notes t' d' with silk: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 19. 1682 Kind *Billet Doux* perfum'd with Kisses: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto 1. p. 12. 1691 I've had to-day a dozen *billet-doux* [From fops, and wits, and cits, and Bow-street beaux: DRYDEN, *King Arthur*, Epil. 1. 1693 by and by clap a *Billet doux* into her hand: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iii. 5, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 215 (1710). 1711 a Lover chanting out a *Billet-doux*: *Spectator*, No. 29, Apr. 3, p. 49/1 (Morley). 1713 'Twas then, Belinda, if report say true, | Thy eyes first open'd on a *Billet-doux*: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, i. 118, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 175 (1757). 1736 I with...a bill [may] appear half as agreeable as a *billet-doux*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 5 (1857). 1763 reinforcing these with *billet-doux*, songs, and verses: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 307 (1817). 1803 This *billet-doux* was received on the very day appointed for lady Delacour's last interview with the quack surgeon: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 88 (1832). 1819 the bulletins from the army were the *billet-doux* in which her lovers might read their chance of success: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 337 (1820). 1840 the occasional presentation of a sippet-shaped *billet doux*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 69 (1865). 1880 Yes, indeed...it is the saddest of *billet-doux*: J. PAYN, *Confidant. Agent*, ch. xlviii. p. 315.

**billiards** (L = L), *sb. pl.*, in combin. **billiard**: Eng. fr. Fr. *billard*, = 'a cue', hence, 'the game of billiards': a name of several games played on a billiard-table with ivory balls which are driven by a stick called a 'cue', according to the rules of the particular game played. The table is smooth and level, covered with a tightly stretched green cloth, and surrounded by a raised elastic cushion.

1591 With dice, with cards, with balliards: SPENS., *Prosepop.*, 803. 1606 Let it alone; let's to billiards: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 5, 3. 1748 he having lost the greatest part of his allowance the night before at billiards: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 28 (1817). 1785 a dice-box, and a billiard mace: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 109 (1808). 1809 There is a magnificent pavilion, in which is a billiard-table and refreshments of all kinds: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 96.

[The Fr. *billard* seems to mean 'ball-stick', fr. Fr. *bille*, = 'ball' (which is translated in the form *balliards*), 'small bowl', 'log of wood'.]

**biltong**, *sb.*: S. African Du.: strips of lean meat, mostly cut from the rump, dried in the sun, the African charqui.

Variants, *beltong*, *bell-tongue*. [N. E. D.]

[The name *biltong*, = 'rump-tongue', is due to the dried strips of meat looking like smoked neat's-tongue.]

\***bimbashee**, *sb.*: Turk. *bing-bash*, = 'captain of a thousand': colonel.

1819 So far from heeding a Bimbashee, with about eighteen hundred men, whom Mavroyeni sent about the middle of October: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 329 (1820). 1876 I was conducted to the Bimbashee, an old man, who, finding me not much impressed by his attempts to alarm, became pleasant, and provided me with coffee and cigarettes: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**binchua**, *benchua*, *sb.* See quotations.

1826 In the summer this abode is so filled with fleas and binchucas, (which are bugs as large as black beetles,) that the whole family sleep on the ground in front of their dwelling: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 17. 1845 an attack...of the *Benchuca*, a species of Reduvius, the great black bug of the Pampas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv. p. 330.

binjarree: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjarry**.

**binnacle**, **bittacle** (L = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *bitacola*, Sp. *bitacula*, *bitacora*: the box or case in which a ship's compass is placed, which stands on a pedestal in front of the steering apparatus.

1622 So the pieces being usually made fast thwart the ship, we brought two of them, with their mouths right before the bitticle: *Famous Recovery of Ship of Bristol*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 602. — We washed the ship, put everything in good order as we could, repaired the broken quarter, set up the bitticle, and bore up the helm for England: *ib.*, p. 605. 1625 the report of the peece did teare and breake downe all the Bittickell, and compasses: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 895. 1626 In the stearge roome, the whip, the bittakell, the trauas boord, the Compasse: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 793 (1884). 1684 As for the compass in the biddikil, the north point was turned clear south: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 65 (1856). 1773 Bittacle [not Binnacle]: JOHNSON (Author's last Ed.). 1797 The binnacle is furnished with three apartments, with sliding shutters: the two side ones have always a compass in each to direct the ship's way; while the middle division has a lamp or candle with a pane of glass on either side to throw a light upon the compass in the night, whereby the man who steers may observe it in the darkest weather, as it stands immediately before the helm on the quarter deck: *Encyc. Brit.*

Variants, 17 c. *biticle*, *bittickell*, *bittakell*, *biddikil*, 17 c. — 19 c. *bittacle*; 18, 19 cc. *binacle*, *binnacle*.

[The early form *bittacle* is ultimately fr. Lat. *habítaculum*, = 'habitation', 'lodge' (cf. It. *abitacolo*, Fr. *habitable*). The word orig. meant a shelter for the steersman. The change to *binnacle* in the last quarter of 18 c. may be due to the case containing two compasses, which would suggest *binocle*; Prof. Skeat however supposes a confusion with Eng. *bin*.]

**biogenesis**, *sb.*: badly coined fr. Gk.: generation of living organisms from living matter.

[Coined by Prof. Huxley in 1870, fr. *bíos*, = 'life', and *génévōs*, = 'generation'. It ought to be *biogenesisia*; see **abiogenesis**.]

**biondo**, *fem. bionda*, *adj.*: It.: blond, blonde.

1817 in walked a well-looking and (for an Italian) *bionda* girl of about nineteen: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 340 (1832).

**biovac**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bivouac**.

\***biretta**, **birretta**, **ber(r)etta**, **barretta**, *sb.*: It. *berretta*, Sp. *bireta*, Fr. *barette*: a cloth cap with a square top worn by priests and superior ecclesiastics. Now almost confined to the Roman Catholic clergy. Anglicised in 19 c. as *barret* (Scott), 'a soldier's cap'; *beret*, = 'a clerical cap', 'a Basque peasant's cap' [N. E. D.].

1598 Or his berretta or his tow'ed felt: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, iv. vii. 32 (1839).

**biringal**: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul**.

\***bis**: Fr. See **encore**.

\***bis dat qui cito dat**, *phr.*: Lat.: he gives twice who gives quickly.

**bis peccāre in bello non licet**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'to make a mistake twice is not permitted in war', i.e. one mistake is fatal. The Latin for a maxim attributed to the Athenian general Lamachus (see North's *Tr. Plut.*, sig. A 6 r<sup>o</sup>, Ed. 1612).

1603 in bello, bis peccare non licet: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 353.

**bisbiglio**, *sb.*: It.: whisper, rumor, murmur.

1592 we are put into a *Bisbiglio*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 706 (1685).

**biscacha**, **viscacha**, *sb.*: Sp. *biscacha* (English writers also give *biscacho*, *viscacho*): a rodent of S. America, belonging to the *Chinchillidae*, which lives in burrows.

1811 The French must naturally smile at such mistakes, as they did at Freziers calling the Guanaco a Viscacho, which is in reality, nothing more than a rabbit: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 125. — they afford furs and ornamental skins, equal to the Chinchilla, particularly the *viscacha*, which is a species of rabbit: *ib.*, p. 175. 1826 The greatest danger in riding alone across the Pampas, is the constant falls which the horses get in the holes of the *biscachos*: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 53. 1845 the necessity of a theory being felt, they came to a conclusion that, like the *biscacha*, the mastodon was formerly a burrowing animal! C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vii. p. 127.

**biscachero**, *sb.*: Sp.: the burrow of a *biscacha*.

1826 and as I knew there were many holes and *biscacheros*, we then slackened to an ambling canter: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 244.

**biscia**, *sb.*: It.: snake, adder, destructive worm. *Mil.* formation of a body of troops in the shape of a snake arranged in folds.

1555 his shypes were daily more and more putrified and eaten through with certeyne wormes whiche are engendred of the warmenes of the water in all those tractes nere vnto the Equinoctial line. The Venetians caule these wormes



*Bissas*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 153 (1885). 1591 If therefore you would make a single *Bissa*, observe the order set downe in this proportion: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 135.

**biscione**, *sb.*: It.: a great snake; *Mil.* a large *biscia* (*g.v.*).

1608 which reare led forth amongst the trees in a bishion: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 16. 1624 the souldiers first all in fyle performed the forme of a *Bissone* so well as could be: *ib.*, p. 397.

**bise**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *bise*; **bisa**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: name of a cold north or northerly wind in Switzerland and the adjacent regions.

bef. 1300 That it ne began a winde to rise | Out of the north, men calleth bise: *Havelok*, 724. 1594 Our sails were split by Bisa's bitter blast: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, p. 134/2, l. 14 (1861). 1787 Geneva is very cold in winter, and the Bize, of all winds, is the most intolerable: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1805).

**bishion**: Eng. fr. It. See **biscione**.

**bisk**. See **bisque**.

\***bismillah**, *phr.*: Arab. *bismi'llah*, 'in the name of Allah': a Mohammedan exclamation, often used as a Grace, or as an invitation to eat, and therefore found as a *sb.*

1704 every one says his Grace...and that is, *Be, isme olloh*; i.e. In the Name of God: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 16. 1786 they instantly set about their ablutions, and began to repeat the Bismillah: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 77 (1883). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1813 They reach the grove of pine at last: | "Bismillah! now the peril's past..." : BYRON, *Glaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 171 (1832). 1836 he recites...very commonly the 112th chapter; but without repeating the bismillah (in the name of God, &c.) before the second recitation: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 88. 1860 taking up his spoon with a "Bismillah" (in the name of God), our host gave the sign to begin: *Once a Week* (Druses of Lebanon), July 28, p. 122/1.

**bismuth** ( $\Delta$ ), **wismut**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *bismuth*, *wissmuth*, *wismut*: one of the metals, which used to be called a semi-metal and Tin-glass. It is crystalline, hard, brittle, diamagnetic, reddish white in color, used for alloys.

1641 The especiall mineralls and metalls that give colours are these, viz. Copper, iron, silver, gold, Wismut, Magnesia, and granats: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 163 (1651). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1835 It is more likely that if it does not contract, like silver and bismuth, and many other metals, it does not at least vary its dimensions considerably: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xix. p. 294.

\***bison** ( $\Delta$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bison*, or directly fr. Lat. *bison*, pl. *bisontes*.

1. a kind of wild ox, called the **auerochs** (*g.v.*).

1555 This tract is ful of wods in the whiche they hunt the beastes cauled Vros or Bisontes, which in theyr toounge they caule Elg. (that is) wilde asses: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 305 (1885). 1601 goodly great wild beoües: to wit, the Bisontes, mained with a collar, like Lions: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin.* N. H., Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol. 1. p. 199.

2. the N. American buffalo (*Bos Americanus*).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bos* III.

\***bisque**<sup>1</sup>, **bisk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bisque*: a term of Tennis, meaning odds of one point or stroke in a set, allowed by the one player to the other.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1679 you beat *Sharper* at a Bisk, and he beats me...we'll play with you at a Bisk, and a fault, for twenty pound: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, l. p. 8. 1797 The lowest odds that can be given, excepting the choice of the sides, is what they call a *bisque*, that is, a stroke to be taken or scored whenever the player, who receives the advantage, thinks proper: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Tennis*.

\***bisque**<sup>2</sup>, **bisk**, *sb.*: Fr., and Eng. fr. Fr. *bisque*: rich soup made by boiling down various birds or fish; esp. crayfish soup. Anglicised as *bisk* in 17, 18 cc., often regarded as Fr.

1662 They fill the crust with Fish or minc'd meat, with Chibols and a little Pepper...Tis no ill dish, and may be called the *Bisque* of those parts: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669). 1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragouts, your Champignons, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andouilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. 1675 [a savoury dish of all sorts of small dainties]: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentleman's Companion*, p. 119. 1818 Of an eel *matelote* and a *bisque d'ecrevisses* [of crayfish]: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 128. 1864 I see that you like this *bisque* of lobster: J. C. GOLDSMITH, *Himself Again*, ch. viii. p. 105.

**bisque**, applied to porcelain, is Eng., short for *biscuit*.

**bissa**: It. See **biscia**.

**bisse**: ? Port. See **biza**.

**bissone**: Eng. fr. It. See **biscione**.

**bisti**, *sb.*: Pers. (fr. *bist*, = 'twenty'): money of account, consisting of twenty dinars (see *dinar*).

1598 every Bist is two pence halfe peny English, and in *Russe* money three pence: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 357. 1625 the Maun of Rice, [its worth] seuen Beste: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1415. 1634 *Larves* fashioned like point-anglets, and are worth ten pence, *Shawkees* four

pence, and *Bistees* two pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151 (1st Ed.). 1662 The *Abas*, the *Garem-Abas*, or half-*Abas*, which they commonly call *Chodabende*, the *Sachi* and *Bisti*, are of Silver: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669). 1665 Coins at this day used, are the *Abbassee*, in our Money sixteen pence: *Larree*, ten pence; *Manoodes*, eight pence; *Shahes* four pence; *Saddee*, two pence; *Bistee*, two pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677).

**bistouri**, **bisto(u)ry** ( $\Delta$  =  $\Delta$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bistouri*, fr. Old Fr. *historie*, whence Caxton's *bystorye*.

1. a large dagger or knife. *Obs.*

1490 Eneas had a bystorye or wepen crysolite, as it were a lityl swerde crosseles: CAXTON, *Encydos*, xvi. 65. [N.E.D.]

2. a surgical knife, of various forms, one of which is curved and pointed with the edge on the concave side. Anglicised in 18 c., but now often spelt as Modern Fr.

1748 An Incision made with a Bistory: *Phil. Trans.*, xlv. 133. [N.E.D.] 1797 Bistoury: *Encyc. Brit.* 1886 The scalpel and the bistouri are not instruments of Mr. Payn's: *Daily News*, Aug. 26, p. 3/1.

**biticle**, **bittacle**: Eng. fr. Port. See **binnacle**.

\***bitumen**, **betumen**, **bittamen**, *sb.*: Lat. *bitumen*. The form *bitume* is through Fr.

1. a kind of mineral pitch, **asphalton** (*g.v.*).

1460 A vessel of wykryis, filled the joynits with tow erde, cleped bithumen: CAPGRAVE, *Chron.*, 30. [N.E.D.] 1480 bethyn and sulphur brennyng: CAXTON, *Ovid's Met.*, xv. iv. [*ib.*] 1555 In this, they shewed them as it were a great and highe autler buylded foure square of marble compacte together partly with the toughes cleye of Babilon cauled *Bitumen*, and partly with smaule stonoes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 187 (1885). 1677 Of the *Bitumen* vvhich is a kind of Pitch: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 6 *re*. 1580 Also there groweth ye finest Alum yat is, Vermilion, Bittament, Chrysocola, Coporus, the mineral stone whereof Petroleum is made: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 439 (1868). 1601 Asphalites (a lake in Iurie which engendeth *Bitumen*): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 103, Vol. 1. p. 45. 1603 *Bitumen*, Allom, and Nitre veins: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Barlas*, p. 71 (1608). 1609 baskets and panniers burning, besmeared over with pitch, and *Bitumen*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. xx. ch. viii. p. 154. 1615 *Bitumen*... fetcht from the lake of *Asphalites* in Iury: GEO. SANDVS, *Trav.*, p. 134 (1632). 1627 *Wilde-Fires*, (Whereof the principall Ingredient is *Bitumen*.) doe not quench with *Water*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 783. 1629 a spring neere the middist of the Ile [Barbados], of *Bitume*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 906 (1884). 1646 That there is any power in *Bitumen*, Pitch, or Brimstone, to purifie the air from his uncleanness: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31. 1789 Of amber and asphaltum, or bitumen of Judea, there was and still is great abundance: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. 1. p. 727 (1796). 1820 indeed at this day the finest bitumen is picked up on the shore in hard lumps, and this, when mixed with that of the wells, forms the best composition for pitching the sides of vessels: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 159. 1842 many founts of Asphaltic bitumen: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 376 (1865).

2. in Modern Chemistry, a general name of sundry inflammable substances, including naphtha, petroleum, asphalt, and elaterite (or *elastic bitumen*).

1635 Naphtha is a liquid bitume: SWAN, *Spec. M.*, vi. 297 (1643). [N.E.D.] 1672 a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marchasites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd-glass, *Fluores*, Talks of various Kinds...Sulphurs. Salts, Bitumens, &c.: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96. 1797 BITUMENS, in natural history, are oily matters, of a strong smell, and of different consistencies, which are found in many places within the earth: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***bivouac** ( $\Delta$  =  $\Delta$  or  $\Delta$  =  $\Delta$ ), **biovac**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bivouac*.

1. *Mil.* orig. a night-watch by a whole force (see first quotation); an improvised rest for the night without the apparatus for a regular encampment; also, a situation chosen for such a rest.

1702 *Biovac*. A Guard at Night performed by the whole Army; which... continues all Night under Arms before its Lines or Camp, to prevent any surprise. The Word *Biovac* is a Corruption of the German *Weinack*, which signifies Double-Guard. To raise the *Biovac*, is to return the Army to their Tents or Huts: *Mil. Dict.* 1753 *Biovac*, *biovac*, or *biovac*...is formed, by corruption, from the German *weywach*, a double watch or guard. *Trev. Dict. Univ.*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1826 *bivouack*: *Subaltern*, ch. 2, p. 40 (1828).

2. a rest for the night in the open air taken by travellers or others; also, the situation and scene of such a rest.

1819 we pressed forward, passing by our former bivouacs in the woods: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 155. 1854 I do not object to an occasional *bivouac*: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. viii. p. 117 (1872).

[The orig. meaning of the word is clearly 'extra-watch', but the Ger. *Beiwache* is probably an etymological refashioning of the Fr. The forms *biovac*, *biovac*, *biovac*, represent the Fr. *bivac*, or its Teut. original, which is said to have been borrowed during the Thirty Years War, and of which the last part seems to have been -*wacht*.]



**bix** [-wort], *sb.*: perhaps the annatto-tree (see **annatto**), *Bixa Orellana*; or, as *wort* is hardly applicable to a tree, some plant from which a dye was got, as a substitute for true annatto, such as the turmeric plant. The Sp. *bija* probably represents an earlier *bixa*, whence comes the Bot. Lat. *Bixa*; so that the first part of *bix-wort* is probably Sp.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1884 *Achiote*, *Achote*, heart-leaved bixwort: MEADOWS, *Sp. & Eng. Dict.*

**biza, byza, bizza, bisse**, *sb.*: ? Port. (? fr. Malay): a weight used as money of account in Pegu; see **ganza**. A biza probably weighed from 4 to 4½ pounds of ganzu, which metal seems to have been current in pieces weighing about ⅓ of an ounce, called ganzas.

1688 This *Ganza* goeth by weight of Byze, and this name of *Bysa* goeth for the account of the waight, and commonly a *Bysa* of a *Ganza* is worth (after our account) halfe a duckett, little more or lesse: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 32<sup>vo</sup>. — a great fat henne for a Bize a peece, which is at the most a pennie: *ib.*, fol. 35<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 great store of Dates, and sold for a bisse the batman: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 391. 1599 euery *Byzan* maketh a hundreth *Ganza* of weight... That money is very weightie, for fourtie *Byzas* is a strong Porters burden: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 238. — the charges of two *Byzes* a moneth: *ib.*, p. 239. — was sold for fiftie *Bisse*: *ib.*, p. 242. 1797 BISA, or BIZA: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***bizarre**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: odd, fantastic.

1. whimsical, capricious, fantastic, eccentric, extravagant; in Art, unusual, irregular, aiming at peculiar effect rather than beauty.

1602 And doth not our minister shew himself more then *Bizarro* [marg. Bizarro in Italian a light and phantastical head] (I speak of him as understanding the Italian tongue) for bringing in Bizarius [an authority quoted by Sutcliffe] to so fond a purpose? R. PARSONS, *Warn-Word to Host. West-Word*, Pref., p. 12. bef. 1648 Her attire seemed as bizarre as her person: LORD HERBERT, *Life*. [N. E. D.] 1724 The novelty pleased, truly, but yet there was something wild and *bizarre* in it: DE FOE, *Roxana*, p. 157 (1875). 1742 he was so *bizar* in his dispositions, that he almost suppressed his collections and writings of the law: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 122 (1826). 1767 his [Ariosto's] *bizarre* mixture of the serious and comic styles: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 226 (1825). 1804 Among other *bizarre* reflections that suggest themselves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4. p. 90. 1821 he must not substitute what is merely *bizarre*...for what is naturally...interesting: *ib.*, Vol. 35. p. 285. 1832 it was worn in a fashion—then uncommon, without being *bizarre*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xvii. p. 292 (New Ed.). bef. 1849 the Duke's love of the *bizarre*: E. A. FOR, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 160 (1884). 1883 the reading desk rests upon an eagle of *bizarre* aspect: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xlv. 1885 The former vessels exhibit some excess of that taste for the *bizarre*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 25, p. 215/2.

2. **Hortic.** esp. applied to tulips and carnations, irregularly variegated with more than two colors, often used as *sb.*

1753 *Bizarre*, a term used among the florists for a particular kind of carnation, which has its flowers striped or variegated with three or four colours: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

Variants, 17 c. *bizarr*, 18 c. *bizarr*.

[The word originally meant 'brave', 'smart', but like the It. *bizzarro*, has been degraded in meaning. Ultimately fr. Sp. and Port. *bizarro*, = 'courageous', 'generous', 'magnificent', of uncertain derivation.]

**bizzarrie**, *sb.*: Fr.: bizarre quality, bizarre character, an instance of bizarre character, style or conduct.

1747 an example of English *bizzarrie*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1857). 1887 If, indeed, we can designate as guilt the *bizzarrie* of slandering an artist who has been humbled by his proud relative: *Athenaeum*, July 2, p. 13/2.

**bizcacha**: Sp. See **biscacha**.

**bize**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bise**.

**bizza**: ? Port. See **biza**.

**blachong**: Malay. See **balachong**.

**blague**, *sb.*: Fr.: humbug, hoax, pretence, bounce.

1837 The largest, most inspiring piece of blague manufactured for some centuries: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 313. 1838 Delaroché...is a very intelligent and agreeable man, with good manners, and without the blague and pedantry so often found in persons of this class: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 128. 1887 He laughed at the blague of O'Connell: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 19, p. 680/1.

**blagueur**, *sb.*: Fr.: hoaxer, bouncer.

1883 [It is] not the laughter of the true humourist, but that of the professional *blagueur*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 467.

**blanc**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. *adj.* *blanc*, fem. *blanche*, 'white'.

1. white paint, esp. for the face, cf. Eng. 17 c. *blanch*, *blaunch*. See **rouge**.

2. a rich broth or gravy used for stews in French cookery.

1845 *Blanc*.—A rich broth or gravy, in which the French cook palates lamb's head and many other things: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook.*, p. 40.

**blancard**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of certain linen cloths woven in Normandy from half-bleached thread.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***blanchisseuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: laundress.

1883 It would hardly be proposed to introduce Chinese washerwomen into Berlin, and French *blanchisseuses* would shrug their shoulders at German prices: *Daily News*, Oct. 15, p. 5/3.

**blancmanger, blancmango**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'white food'. The syllable *blanc-* was early changed to *bla-*, *blawe-*, *blo(w)-*; later into *blan(c)k-*.

1. a dish of minced meat (usually white meat) served with white sauce. *Obs.*, unless *Hist.* In this sense the last syllable was preserved.

abt. 1386 for blankmanger that made he with the beste | A Shipman was ther wonyng for by weate: CHAUCER, *Prolog.*, C. T., 387. 1413 Fruyter vaunte, with a subtylte, two potages, blanchme manger, and gelly: *Boke of Keruynge*, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 271 (Furnivall, 1868). bef. 1447 Two potages, blanger mangere, & Also Jely: J. RUSSELL, 603, *ib.*, p. 165. 1603 their blamangers, jellies, chawdres and a number of exquisit sauces: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 680. 1616 *Blanch Manger*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1631—40). 1626 *Blank-manger*, A custard: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1627 Better than *Blank-manger*, or Jelly: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. 1. § 48. 1823 feasting among his high vassals and paladins, eating *blanc manger*: SCOTT, *Quent. Durv.*, ch. v. p. 83 (1886).

2. a sweet jelly (often of isinglass) thickened and whitened with milk; also, a similar substance made by boiling cornflour in milk. In this sense the last syllable was generally dropped in 18 c. and occasionally restored in 19 c.

1769 To make Blomange of Isinglass: MRS. RAFFALD, *Eng. Housek.*, 195 (1778). [N. E. D.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1808 A most sumptuous entertainment was served up; first, a kind of *blancmanger*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 330. 1820 shewing unparalleled talent, and indefatigable industry, in the preparation of *mortreux, blanc-manger*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 455/2 (1867). 1847 colder ices—| *Blancmange*, which young ladies say, so very nice is: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 418 (1865).

2 a. *metaph.* anything pleasant but unsubstantial. This use is a label on the ancient and on the modern dish, both being very nutritious.

1798 they were the *blanc manger* of literature: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 327.

3. custard apple. *Obs.*

1604 [See **anona**].

**blanquette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of pear.

\***blasé**, *past part.*: Fr.: surfeited, cloyed, wearied by the pursuit of pleasures, enervated by satiety, having lost the faculty of healthy enjoyment.

1821 I meant...to have displayed him [Don Juan] gradually *gâté* and *blasé* as he grew older, as is natural: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 127 (1832). 1822 He had been, to use an expressive French phrase, too completely *blasé* even from his earliest youth: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxix. p. 442 (1886). 1823 A little 'blasé'—'tis not to be wonder'd | At, that his heart had got a tougher rind: | And though not vainer from his past success, | No doubt his sensibilities were less: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. lxxxii. 1844 but we *blasés* young routs about London get tired of these simple dishes: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 254 (1885). 1864 innocent heterodox soul, *blasé* on toast and water: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 283 (1884). 1879 They are *blasés*, these people: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxxvi. p. 376.

**blastēma, pl. blastēmata**, *sb.*: Gk. βλάστημα, = 'a sprout'.

1. the formative material of animals, or of parts of animals.

1845 In the very young embryos of mammalia, as the sheep or calf, the cerebral mass in the course of formation contains, in the midst of a liquid and transparent blastema, transparent cells of great delicacy with a reddish-yellow nucleus: TODD & BOWMAN, *Physiol. Anat.*, Vol. 1. p. 228. 1847—9 [See **ab origine**].

2. **Bot.** the sprouting part of a seed; also, the thallus or frond of lichens.

1830 LINDLEY, *Introd. to Bot.*

**blēchnon**, -num, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βλήχρον, = 'a kind of fern': name of a genus of ferns belonging to the order *Polypodiaceae*, Hard-fern.

1601 Of Ferns be two kinds, and they beare neither floure nor seed. Some of the Greeks call the one Pteris, others Blechnon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 281.]



**blemos**, *sb. pl.* See quotation.

1851 She left the Eolian harp in the window, as a luxury if she should wake, and coiled herself up among lace pillows and eider blemos: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. ii. [Davies]

**blend(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Blende*, fr. *blenden*, = 'to dazzle', 'blind', 'deceive': native sulphide of zinc, which looks like lead ore; the Derbyshire variety is called 'Black-Jack'. Also, formerly applied to other worthless ores.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***bleuâtre**, *sb.*: Fr.: bluish, somewhat blue.

1876 a coup d'œil of wood, glen, mountain, and river, lost in the distance in a *bleuâtre* haze: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, ch. vi. p. 341.

\***blond, blonde** (esp. *fem.*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *blond*, *fem. blonde*, = 'yellow-haired'. Only partly naturalised, the *fem.* form being often used where it would be required in French and the word often written as if foreign. [Caxton altered *blonde* to *blounde* to qualify 'hair' (Fr. *chevelure*, *fem.*). N. E. D.]

1. *adj.*: yellow, golden, light-colored (of hair); fair, with light hair and fair complexion.

1683 he had the Danish countenance, blonde, of few words: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1879). 1813 they were so fair, and unmeaning, and blonde: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1832). 1825 The blonde and novel charms of the English girl at once attracted the attention of Avellino: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 46. 1843 the young ladies blonde, timid, and in pink: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 165 (1879). 1880 a good-looking blonde-bearded young fellow: J. PAVY, *Confident Agent*, ch. ii. p. 11. 1886 No blonde can answer to the demand of the Shakespearians for a dark-haired woman: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 258/2.

2. *sb.*: a person whose hair and complexion are light. A blonde is a fair woman, opposed to a brunette (*q. v.*).

1822 Brenda, the laughing blue-eyed blonde: *Edin. Rev.*, 199. [N. E. D.] 1839 Mrs. Tymonins had been a blonde, and consequently had subsided into a bay wig: LADY LYTTON, *Cheveley*, II. v. 143. 1885 She was one of those thin, under-vitalized blondes who do not wear very well: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 21.

\***blonde, blond**, *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *blonde*, *adj.* with *dentelle*, = 'lace', suppressed: a silk lace of two threads twisted and formed into hexagonal meshes; also called **blond(e) lace**. Originally of raw silk, and named from the color.

1766 [See **aigrette** 1]. 1816 Triple blond ruffles: SCOTT, *Antiq.*, VI. [N. E. D.] 1828 a high cap of the most dazzling blonde: LORD LYTTON, *Peigham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859).

\***blouse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a light, loose upper garment like a smock-frock, which used to be generally worn by the French peasants and workmen. Now Anglicised as if written *blowse*.

1828 neither wearers of plaid, nor devourers of porridge, but *blouses* and *coupe maigre* well supplied the want: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 100.

**blucher**, name given to stout half-boots, after the Prussian general, von Blücher; generally mispronounced as if Eng., and with -*u*- for -*i*-.

1831 pots, tobacco-boxes, Periodical Literature, and Blücher Boots: CARLYLE, *Sart. Resart.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. [C. E. D.] 1854 stamping the heel of his blucher on the pavement: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 236 (1879).

**bluette**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'spark', a light production of a witty or humorous character.

1887 'Un Parisien,' by M. Gondinet, [is] a delightful *bluette*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 13/2.

**blunderbus(s)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *donderbus*, = 'thunder-gun' (*bus* = 'box', 'tube', 'gun-barrel'): a short hand-gun with a large bore widening towards the muzzle for scattering several balls at short range; hence, *metaph.* a noisy random talker, and (with reference to the first part of the compound) a blunderer.

1654 In the antient wars, before these Bombards, Blunderbushes, Peters: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes*, IV. xi. 244. [N. E. D.] [1660-1685 I do believe the word is corrupted; for I guess it is a German term, and should be *donderbuck*s, and that is, 'thundering guns,' *donder* signifying thunder, and *buck*s a gun: SIR J. TURNER.] 1663-4 S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1676 Enter Sir Nicholas creeping out with a Blunderbus: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 75. 1728 Jacob, the scourge of Grammar, mark with awe, | Nor less revere him, blunderbuss of Law: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 150.

[The word is a half Eng. nickname for the clumsy, *blundering* weapon.]

**boa, boas, pl. boae** (boas), *sb.*: Lat.: name of a large Italian snake, one of which was, according to Pliny, killed on the Vatican Hill in the reign of Claudius, and an infant found whole inside it.

1. *Zool.* a name formerly given to the Pythons of the Eastern Hemisphere, but now confined to the large serpents of America of which the best known species is the Brazilian *Boa constrictor*.

1601 Of monstrous great Serpents, and namely of those called Boae: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 14, Vol. I. p. 199. 1626 Boas, a Serpent of that bignesse, that being found dead, there was a childe found whole in his belly: COCKERAM, *Pt. III.* (2nd Ed.). 1797 [Ten species are mentioned, some Eastern, some American]: *Encyc. Brit.* 1830 a serpent of the *boa* species: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 135 (2nd Ed.).

2. a long fur tippet, suggesting the shape of a snake, worn by women round their necks.

1836 Ladies' boas, from one-shilling and a penny half-penny: DICKENS, *Sk. Bos*, 225/1 (1850). [N. E. D.] 1870 The tail is used in the manufacture of boas: JEATS, *Nat. Hist. Comm.*, 276. [ib.]

\***boa constrictor**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: 'boa which squeezes': name of a species of very large serpent of the genus *Boa*, which often exceeds twelve yards in length; the name was commonly given to large Asian and African serpents.

1797 BOA...4. The constrictor...The flesh of this serpent is eat by the Indians and the negroes of Africa: *Encyc. Brit.* 1840 [the Captain] Talks of *boa-constrictors*, and lions, and apes: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 186 (1865).

**Boanerges**, the name given to the two sons of Zebedee (*Mark*, iii. 17), 'which is, The sons of Thunder': hence, a powerful preacher or speaker.

bef. 1617 The crying out of some Boanerges, some sonne of thunder: HIERON, *Wks.*, II. 465. [N. E. D.] bef. 1658 Where are her Boanerges! | And those rare Brave Sons of Consolation? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 243 (1687). 1886 The man that wrote this was something other than a presumptuous Boanerges: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 739/2.

[Written in *N. T.*, *Βοανηργές*, perhaps = Aram. *bnē rēgas*, = 'sons of anger']

**bobbery**, *sb.*: probably fr. Hind. *bāpre* (see next art.): noise, confusion, disturbance.

1816 The muse now blushes to disclose The bobbery that here arose: 'Quiz', *Grand Master (Adventures in Hindostan)*, XI. 48. [N. E. D.] 1830 When the band struck up [my Arab] was much frightened, made bobbery, set his foot in a hole and nearly pitched me: *Mem. of Col. Mountain*, 106 (2nd Ed.). [Yule] 1866 But what is the meaning of all this bobbery? G. O. TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow*, p. 387. [ib.]

**bobbery-bob**, *interj.*: Anglo-Ind. for Hind. *bāp-re bāp*, = 'O father, father!' expressing surprise, pain or grief. Compare the British schoolboy's invocation 'My Aunt'. *Bāp-re* is also used by itself or repeated.

1782 there were 8 or 10,000 people assembled; who at the moment the Rajah was turned off, dispersed suddenly, crying 'Ah-bauparee!' leaving nobody about the gallows but the Sheriff and his attendants, and a few European spectators: PRICE, *Tracts*, Vol. II. p. 5. [Yule] 1834 They both hastened to the spot, where the man lay senseless, and the syce by his side muttering Bāpre bāpre: *Baboo*, I. 48. [ib.] 1863-4 My men...raised the cry, 'A bear, a bear!' 'Ah! bāp-re-bāp! Oh, my father! go and drive him away,' said a timorous voice from under a blanket close by: LEWIN, *Fly on Wheel*, 148. [ib.]

**bocardo**, *bokardo*, coined by Schoolmen: name of the fifth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, indicating by the three vowels that the first premiss is a particular negative, the second an universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative, both premisses having the same subject. See quotation fr. Wilson.

1509 Nowe is in hande plato | Another comyth in with bocardo and pheryson | And out goeth agayne a fole in conclusyon: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1874).

1552 { *Bo-* Some battaill is not to be eschewed.  
    *car-* Euery battail is full of much miserie.  
    *do* Ergo some miserie is not to be eschewed:

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 61 v<sup>o</sup>. 1588 FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Log.*, fol. 104 r<sup>o</sup>. 1717 From Darii to Bocardo vary: PRIOR, *Alma*, III. 1453. 1827 [See **barocco**].

**bocardo**, the name of the prison in the old north gate of Oxford, taken down in 1771; hence, generally, prison, dungeon.

1550 Was not this [Achab] a seditious fellow!—Was he not worthy to be cast into bocardo or little-case? LATIMER, *Serm. bef. Edu. VI.*, fol. 105. C. [Nares] 1571 Doctor Story was apprehended by the officers, and laid in Bocardo: T. COLWELL, *Life, &c. of John Story*, in *Phoenix Britannicus*, p. 290 (1732). 1583 then to Bocardo goeth he...where he shall bee sure to lye: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 77 r<sup>o</sup>. 1594 Call out the beades and convey them hence | Straight to Bocardo: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, p. 162/2, l. 6 (1861). abt. 1600 And if you remaine in Bocardo until you have proved this consequence, and reduced it to any lawfull moode or figure, you should never come forth alive: *Apot. agst. Def. of Schisme*, p. 141.



**bocasin(e), boccasin(e), boucasin, bokesy, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *bocassin, boucassin*: a kind of fine buckram like taffeta, used for lining. The form *bokesy* is direct fr. Sp. *bocaci*.

1485 viij ulnas de blakke bokesye, una toga lyned cum bokesy: *Inu.*, in *Ripon Ch. Acts*, 366. [N. E. D.] 1611 *Bocasin, Boccasin*: *COTGR.* 1755 *Bocazine*: *JOHNSON*.

**bocca, sb.**: It. *bocca*, = 'mouth': one of the holes or mouths of a glass-furnace through which the melting-pots are put in and taken out: **boccarella** (It. dim. of *bocca*), a smaller opening on either side of a bocca of a glass-furnace.

1797 On each side of the bocca or mouth is a bocarella or little hole, out of which coloured glass or fine metal is taken from the piling pot: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Glass*, 8, 2.

\***boccale, sb.**: It.: a decanter, a measure of wine, containing about one quart English.

1617 A vessell of wine containing thirty two boccali and a halfe: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 163. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***bock, sb.**: Fr.: *orig.*, a Schoppen of Bock-bier, a strong German beer drunk in Spring; *then*, a glass or mug of any beer (nearly 1½ pints English).

1882 those "after hours" when briefless barristers and journalists out of work congregate over their coffee, their absinthe, or their *bocks*: *Standard*, Jan. 2, p. 6. 1887 At the cost of a few halting verses...of pretentious licentiousness poured forth before a *bock*, you pass for a great man during one whole evening: *Athenæum*, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

\***bodega, sb.**: Sp.: wine-cellar, wine-vaults, wine-shop. This name is now to be seen in the streets of London, and elsewhere in England, applied to the wine-vaults of a particular firm as a kind of trade-mark. Same der. as *boutique*.

1887 He gives a clever description of a Spanish *bodega*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 1, p. 436/1. 1888 Pleasant gossip on Jerez, its bodegas, its life, and on other matters concerning the growth and consumption of sherry: *N. & Q.*, 7th S., v. 38.

\***Boeotia**, a district of Greece, situated north of Attica, the inhabitants of which were in ancient times as distinguished for their stupidity as were their neighbours of Attica for intelligence. Hence (though Boeotia contained Mt. Helicon, a celebrated haunt of the Muses, and could boast of the poet Pindar and the general Epaminondas), the name represents stupidity, dullness.

Hence, **Boeotian, adj.** and **sb.**: dull, stupid; a stupid ignorant person, a dullard.

1786 A dim Boeotia reigns in every skull: WOLCOTT (P. Pindar), *Ep. Boswell*, Wks., i. 373 (1794). [N. E. D.] 1864 Is Beauty or Boeotia to blame? G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 44.

1603 *Hercules*...being a yong man still, and a plaine Boeotian, abolished all logicke at first: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1356.

\***boer**: Du. See **boor**.

**bœuf à la mode, phr.**: Fr.: alamode beef, a *plat* of alamode beef. See **à la mode** 3 a.

1822 a well-seasoned veal pie, a bœuf-a-la-mode, plenty of the best *vin du pays*, and even a dessert: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 34.

**boffeta**: Hind. See **bafta(h)**.

\***Bohea, Bohea** (tea), name of a range of hills in China, the *Vu-i-shan* (dialectic *Bu-i, Bo-i*), given formerly to the finest kinds of black tea, both to the leaf and the beverage, but now to the worst quality.

1698-1707 FARQUHAR, *Beaux' Stratagem*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1712 *Peco*, and *Bohea-Tea*: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). 1717 To part her time 'twixt reading and bohea, | To muse, and spill her solitary tea: *POPE, Misc.*, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 44 (1757). 1818 *FUM* deals in Mandarins, Bonzes, Bohea: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 152. 1836 Bohea is a corruption of *Vu-ee Shan*, the hills where they are principally grown: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 152. 1843 the muffins and bohea: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bh.*, p. 316 (1887).

**Bohemia**, a kingdom forming part of the Austrian empire. The name is now used to signify the life of a gipsy or any person of irregular and unconventional habits; also, a community of, or district inhabited by, such persons, *esp.* those who being interested in Literature, Art, Music, or the Drama, live a free and easy life. This usage, with that of the *adj.* **Bohemian**, in corresponding senses, was introduced from the French, who associated Bohemia (*la bohème*) with gipsies, by Thackeray.

\***Bohemian, adj.** used as *sb.* See preceding article.

I. *sb.*: 1. a gipsy.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

I. *sb.*: 2. a person interested in Literature, Art, Music, or the Drama, who leads a free and easy life, without caring for the conventionalities of polite society.

1883 Old stories...show him [Fielding] as the ideal Bohemian: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 303/1.

II. *adj.*: 1. gipsy (*adj.*).

II. *adj.*: 2. *adj.* to I. 2, pertaining to a social Bohemian, or to social Bohemians.

**boiserie, sb.**: Fr.: wainscoting.

1833 the walls of the state-chambers were painted or sometimes lined with curious carved *boiserie*: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 312.

**bojar**: Russ. See **boyar**.

**bokardo**. See **bocardo**<sup>1</sup>.

**bolas, sb. pl.**: Sp., pl. of *bola*, = 'ball': an instrument used by the natives of S. America for entangling and catching animals; see quotations.

1826 he was swinging horizontally above his head the bolas or balls, I perceived he was hunting for ostriches: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 81. 1845 The Guaso is perhaps more expert with the lazo than the Guacho; but from the nature of the country, he does not know the use of the bolas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 259. — The bolas, or balls, are of two kinds: the simplest, which is chiefly used for catching ostriches, consists of two round stones, covered with leather, and united by a thin plaited thong, about eight feet long: *ib.*, ch. iii. p. 44.

\***bolero, sb.**: Sp.: a lively Spanish dance in triple time; also, the air accompanying such a dance.

1787 The happiness to see Madame Mello dance a volero: J. TOWNSEND, *Journ. Spain*, i. 331 (1792). [N. E. D.] 1809 And when, beneath the evening star, | She mingles in the gay Bolero, | Or sings to her attuned guitar | Of Christian knight or Moorish hero: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, l. lxxxiv. (6, 1st draught). 1832 distinguished herself in a bolero with a handsome young dragon: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. — noted for her skill at dancing the bolero: *ib.*, p. 249. 1845 capering, dancing in cachucas, Boleros: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 266 (1865). 1887 Brighter and more pleasing...is the composer's *Caprice Espagnol*, a piece in the manner of a bolero: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 477/2.

**bolia, bolio**: Anglo-Ind. See **bauleah**.

**boligneo, bolineo, sb.**: It.: a small coin. See quotations.

1617 ten bolignei make one bianco, and two brasse quatrines make a susine, sixe make a boligneo, seuen make a gasetta of Venice: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 291. — From hence we hired a boat for foure bolinei and foure quatrines: *ib.*, p. 92.

**bolino, sb.**: It.: burin, a tool for engraving on metal, *esp.* on copper.

1662 The utmost efforts and excellency of the bolino: EVELYN, *Chalcogr.*, 57 (1769). [N. E. D.]

\***Bologna**, a town in Italy, which has given a name to a large kind of sausage. The name also qualifies several substantives to form scientific terms. Perhaps **polony** (*q. v.*) is a corruption of this name.

1596 As big as a Bolognian sawcedge: NASHE, *Saffron Walden*, Wks., III. 162 (1883-4). [N. E. D.] 1750 [See **Bayonne**].

\***bolus, pl. boli, bolus(es), sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. βῶλος, = 'clod', 'lump of earth'. Often Anglicised as *bole*, *esp.* in the combin. *bole armeniac*, found as early as Chaucer.

I. a pill.

1662 make thereof lytle balles called Boli: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 23 v°. 1601 *Bole*, is the forme of a medicine when it may be given in grosse manner at a knives point to the quantitie of a nutmeg at a time, untill the whole receit be taken: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. Aiii v°. 1671 don't I know thou hast taken Bushels of Pills and Bolus's enough to purge all the Corporations in the King's Dominions: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 4. 1745 this sugar-plum was to tempt him to swallow that bolus the Princess of Denmark: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 344 (1857). 1756 And here, at any time, may be had a Receipt for a Bolus: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. 1. p. 125. 1806 patiently swallowing the response, like a bolus, without venturing to inquire what it contains: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. 1. p. 140 (5th Ed.). 1842 green potions, and boluses: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865). 1863 bolus-eyed people [the Chinese]: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. 1. p. 198.

2. a small ball of any substance.

3. a kind of fine clay, also called *bole*.

1698 The Hilles of this Iland are redde like Bolus: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 265 (1885). 1672 duly disposed Earths and Bolusses: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 169. 1818 The whole of the eminence consists of several layers of red, blue and white bolus: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 151.

**bolye, sb.**: corrupted fr. Ir. *buaile*, = 'a place for milking cows', or *buaillidh*, = 'an ox-stall', 'cow-house': a place of safety for cattle or men.

1698 to keepe theyr cattell, and to live themselves the most part of the yeare in bolyes, pasturing upon the mountayn, and wast wild places: SPENS., *State*



*Irel.*, Wks., p. 630/1 (1883). — the people that thus live in those Bolyes growe thereby the more barbarous, and live more licentiously then they could in townes: *ib.*, p. 630/2.

**bombace**, -bage, -base, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bombace*, = 'cotton', 'cotton wadding'; altered in 16c. to *bombast(e)*.

### 1. the down of the cotton-plant, raw cotton.

1555 cotton which groweth on certain trees called *Gossampini*, this cotton, is otherwise called *Bombage* or sylke of the trees: R. EDEN, *New India*, p. 13 (Arber, 1883). — ropes of bombage cotton: *ib.*, p. 30. 1568 From all meate soft, as wooll and flaxe, bombaste and winds that bloe: T. HOWELL, *Arb. Amicitie*, 61 (1879). [N.E.D.] 1578 sayre white cotton, or the downe that we call Bombace: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoe's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 679. 1624 garments of Silke or Bombace: SIR J. HARRINGTON, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 255 (Furnivall, 1868). 1684 Saffron, Bombace, Annis and Coriander seeds: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. i. p. 48.

### 2. cotton wadding used as padding.

1547 for 8lb. of bombast to the bodies of the same maiske, at 12d. the lb. 8s.: *Losely MSS.*, p. 71 (1835). 1577 But bombast, bolster, frisle and perfume: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steele Glas*, Epil., p. 82 (1868). 1683 these Dublets...stuffed with foure, five or six pounds of Bombast at the least: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, Pt. i. p. 55 (1877). 1685 A body that needed not the common helpes of rectifying its proportion by bombace or the like: J. HAYWARD, *Banish'd Virg.*, 149. [N.E.D.]

### 3. metaph. padding, stuffing, generally in form *bombast* (—), *bombaste*, *bumbast(e)*.

1573—80 No bombast or paintry to helpe deformity: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 103 (1884). 1688 We have received your letters full of love...And...rated them | At courtship...As bombast and as lining to the time: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 791.

3a. inflated speech, grandiloquent language, fustian. It is difficult to say whether *bombast* is used *attrib.*, or whether it is the past part. of the 16c. vb. *bombase*, *bumbase*, fr. the sb. *bombace*.

1592 hanging on thy bombast nothing but infectious abuses: GREENE, in *Book Collector's Misc.*, p. 15 (1871). 1628 Some astonishing bombast: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 81 (1868). 1662 A sermon...to the university, the stuff, or rather bombace, whereof we have set down in our 'Ecclesiastical History': FULLER, *Worthies*, III. 34 (1840). [N.E.D.] 1760 the style, a mixture of bombast, poetry and vulgarisms: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 314 (1857).

[As the earliest instance hitherto recorded has the form *bumbast*, the word ought to be found at a still earlier date.]

\***bombardier** (— = —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bombardier*.

### 1. a soldier in charge of a bombard.

1560 Smithes, Masons, Ingeners, Bombardiers: WHITEHORNE, *Arte Warre*, 82 (1573). [N.E.D.] 1611 *Bombardier*, A Bombardier: COTGR. 1743—7 They boasted they had formed an army...consisting of...two hundred and fifty bombardiers: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. i. p. 758/1 (1751).

### 2. a non-commissioned officer in the Artillery of the British Army.

**bombardo**, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1724 BOMBARDO, is an Instrument of Musick, much the same as our Bassoon, or Bass to a Hautboy: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\***bombardon(e)**, — = —, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bombardone*, = 'a large bombard': a brass instrument like an ophicleide in tone.

\***bombasine** (— = —), *bombazine*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It.: a fabric of silk and worsted. Also, *attrib.*

1555 This cotton the Spaniards call *Algodon* and the Italians *Bombasino*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, fol. 5 v. 1598 In Persia is great abundance of *Bombasin* cotton, & very fine: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 394. 1599 the Silke or Bombycine fleece: *ib.*, Vol. II. ii. p. 90. 1665 The floors...were spread some with Velvet stuff with Down or fine Bombasine: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185 (1677). 1766 But who is that Bombazine lady so gay, | So profuse of her beauties, in sable array? C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XI. 1857 Messrs. Bolingbroke & Co., gave a statement of the wages of twenty weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas, which averaged thirteen shillings and sixpence: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

[From It. *bombasino* (whence Fr. *bombasin*), fr. Low Lat. *bombacynus*, adj. of *bombax*, fr. Lat. *bombyx*, fr. Gk. *Βόμβυξ*, = 'silk-worm', 'silk', 'cotton'.]

**bombast**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **bombace**.

**Bombastes Furioso**, the name of the hero, and the title of a burlesque opera by W. B. Rhodes, 1810, in which the bombast of modern tragedy is ridiculed.

\***bon**, fem. **bonne**, *adj.*: Fr.: good, kind. The masc. is also used as *sb.*, 'the best', 'goodness', 'merit'; also as *interj.*, 'good!', 'well!'. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as *bon*, *bone*, *boon*, *boun*. It forms part of several Fr. phrases and words, some of which were Anglicised in Mid. Eng., e.g. *bonair(e)*,

*bonairete*, *bonchef*, *bon gre*. *Bon* is often found written as if an adj. in cases where it is now joined to another word or connected by a hyphen.

**bon accueil**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'good reception', due honor, protection.

1622—3 Sir Horace Vere came hither this day fortnight, kissed the king's hand, and had otherwise *bon accueil*, both of the prince, lord marquis, and all the court: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 363 (1848). 1833 He [Cartigny] was very gay and amusing, and proud of being, as he said, the means of the *bon accueil* of the English actors at Paris: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 16.

**bon bastinado**, *phr.*: *quasi*-Foreign; see **bon** and **bastinado**: good beating, sound thrashing.

bef. 1733 he let him escape only with a *bon Bastinado*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 60, p. 169 (1740).

**bon camarade**, *phr.*: Fr.: good comrade, worthy friend.

1848 vex not my *bon camarade*, Count of the Normans: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 32/2 (3rd Ed.). 1860 he affected, too, the *bon camarade* in his manners: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 160. 1865 the free, frank, *bon camarade* communion of a friendship that was closer than brotherhood: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 222.

**bon compagnon**, *phr.*: Fr.: good companion, jovial companion. Anglicised in 16c. as *boon* (*bone*) *companion*.

bef. 1733 what they call a *Bon Compagnon*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 27, p. 602 (1740).

**bon courage**, *phr.*: Fr.: good courage; partly naturalised and used as adj. (unless there be some error) in the second quotation.

1600 Go to, old soldiers, & redouted servitors, with *bon-courage* set over the river Iberus a new armie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXVI. p. 617. 1644 the Earl of Stamford...is *bon-courage*: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 172.

**bon enfant**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good child', good fellow, pleasant companion.

1836 I was presented to Thiers. He is very merry and *bon enfant*, and quickly enters into conversation: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 105. 1848 Look, Madame Crawley, you were always *bon enfant*, and I have an interest in you, *parole d'honneur*: THACKERAY, *Van. Rair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 330 (1879). 1883 He was always and to everyone *bon enfant*: *Sat. Rev.*, Jan. 6, p. 3.

**bon goût**, *bon goust*, *phr.*: Fr.: good taste.

1709 I'm afraid he must have resolv'd, had he liv'd now, not to have eat at all, or at least without the *Bon Goust*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal*, Vol. I. p. 105. 1712 the Gentlemen of the *Bon Goust* in the Pit would never have been put to all that Grimace: *Spectator*, No. 396, June 5, p. 576/1 (Morley).

**bon gré mal gré**, *phr.*: Fr.: '(with a) good will (with a) bad will': willy nilly, whether one will or no. *Bon gré* alone is a refashioning of the early *bon gré(e)*, adopted in 14c.

1818 And now, you may depend upon it, *bon gré, malgré*, we shall be fated to stop at this Lis—something: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 153 (1810). 1830 the mother is constantly in attendance, to enforce their being devoured *bon gré malgré*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 233 (2nd Ed.). 1848 he walked, *bon gré*, to battle: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 143/2 (3rd Ed.).

\***bon jour**, *phr.*: Fr.: (a) 'good day!', a formula of greeting; hence, as sb. in Eng. use, (b) a civil greeting.

a. 1591 Signior Romeo, *bon jour*! there's a French salutation to your French sloop: SHAKS., *Rom.*, II. 4, 46. 1603 painted Singers, that in Groues doe greet | Their Loue-*Bon-iours*, each in his phrase and fashion: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 337 (1608). 1823 the landlord entered,—answered Maitre Pierre's *bon jour* with a reverence: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iii. p. 61 (1886).

b. 1588 To-morrow...we'll give your grace *bonjour*: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 494. 1854 THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 59 (1879).

\***bon marché**, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good market', cheapness: title of a large ready-money drapery establishment in Paris, now borrowed by English tradesmen.

\***bon mot**, *pl. bons mots*, *phr.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'good saying', a witty saying, witticism.

abt. 1730 SWIFT. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1747 The jokes, the *bons mots*, the little adventures, which may do very well in one company, will seem flat and tedious, when related in another: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 210 (1774). 1755 The *bon-mot* in fashion is that the staff was very good, but they wanted private men: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 486 (1857). 1759 His answer, which is recorded amongst the Laconic *bons mots*: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 31. 1763 With all their volatility, prattle, and fondness for *bons mots*, they delight in a species of drawing melancholy church music: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, VI. Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1817). 1786 The flattering, fashionable tribe, | Each stray *bon-mot* to her ascribe: H. MORE, *Florida*, 598, p. 39. 1804 It became absolutely a fashion, during the reign of terror, to make *bon mots* on the way to be guillotined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 85. 1818 I didn't know what might have been the *bon mot* of London in the present day: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 204 (1819). 1836 Lord Harrowby told me of rather a good *bon mot* of Pozzo's: In H. GREVILLE's *Diary*, p. 91. 1853 he certainly cannot be suspected of pilfering a *bon mot* from the Dauphin: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 246 (1857).



**bon présent, phr.:** Fr.: kind present.

1600 Then, forsooth, he sendeth his letters unto us, with a goodly shew of a bon-present: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xli. p. 1111.

**bon ton, phr.:** Fr.: *lit.* 'good tone', good style, good breeding, fashionable manner, fashionable society, fashion.

1747 I agree with you, that Leipzig is not the place to give him that *bon ton*, which I know he wants: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 319 (1777). 1766 it is the *bon ton* now to die: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 8 (1837). 1766 But then her Acquaintance would never have known | Mrs. SHENKIN AP-LEEK had acquir'd a *Bon Ton*: C. AMSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. x. 1771 Her character before marriage was a little equivocal, but at present she lives in the *bon ton*, keeps card-tables, gives private suppers to select friends: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 38/2 (1882). 1786 Knew what was proper to be known, | Th' establish'd place of *Bon-ton*: H. MORE, *Florida*, 6. p. 1. 1818 whose foreign grace she jargon'd at once to the account of supreme English *bon ton*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 21 (1819). — a *bon-ton* dinner table: *ib.*, ch. ii. p. 89. 1844 there is not less passion than of old, though it is *bon ton* to be tranquil: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 228 (1881).

**\*bon vivant, fem. bonne vivante, phr.:** Fr.: *lit.* 'good liver', one fond of good living, a gourmand.

1785 GROSE, *Classical Dict. of Vulg. Tongue*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1805 Anacreon, as we all know, was a *bon vivant*, and thought that good wine was not to be despised: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7. p. 147. 1812 C\*, who loves his bottle, and had no notion of meeting with a 'bon-vivant' in a scribbler: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 158 (1832). 1814 The Major was somewhat of a *bon vivant*, and his wine was excellent: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. xxxiv. p. 260 (188-). 1822 Moreau was brave, indolent and a *bon vivant*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37. p. 177. 1848 the repasts of Egyptian *bon-vivants*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 18 (1879). 1884 We tried Cherif Pasha, a pleasant *bon vivant*, who did not mind interference particularly: *Spectator*, Apr. 12. p. 478.

**bon viveur, phr.:** Fr.: *bon vivant*, perhaps rather stronger in meaning (as *viveur* by itself = 'high liver', 'free liver'), suggesting other pleasures than those of the table which constitute the main idea of *bon vivant*.

1865 an old English *bon viveur*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 297. 1888 Mr. Rogers has said and eaten as many good things as those excellent *bons viveurs*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 11. p. 171/3.

**\*bon voyage, phr.:** Fr.: good voyage, good journey; also, good wishes for a good journey or voyage, the expression of such wishes. Partially Anglicised in 15 c.—17 c.

1494 One broughte forthe a bolle full of mede...to drynke vpon bon voyage: Fabyan, vi. ccx. 225. [N. E. D.] abt. 1582 Three goulden manurs vp skynckyt for a bon voyage hosing: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 81 (1880). 1600 every man...determined lustily to worke a fresh for a bone voyage: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 72. 1600 to wait the first good day of wind and weather, to take the seas for a bon-voyage, and with Gods grace and favour to set saile for Africke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIX. p. 728. 1618 such a hopefull bon Voyage: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. iii. p. 5 (1645). 1626 A flown sheate, a faire winde and a bounne voyage: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 798 (1884). 1689 After this, a winging glass was put about to the *Bon Voyage*: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 51. 1848 you may add that I wish him a *bon voyage*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 273 (1879).

**bona, sb. pl.:** Lat.: 'goods', neut. nom. pl. of *bonus*, adj.: forms in combin. several legal terms: as *bona mobilia*, = 'movable goods'; *bona notabilia*, = 'noteworthy goods', *i.e.* personal estate of the value of £5 or more; *bona peritura*, = 'perishable goods'; *bona vacantia*, = 'unclaimed goods', *i.e.* goods without an owner.

**\*bonā fidē, phr.:** Lat.: with good faith. Commonly pronounced = *u* = by English, the proper Lat. pronounc. being pedantic. Originally a legal term.

1. *adv.*: in good faith, honestly, trustworthily, genuinely.

1555 and I indeed *bona fide* made my consideration: CRANMER, *Remains*, p. 224 (1846). 1591 my meaning is plainly and *bona fide*, confessing all the abuses that can truly be objected against some kind of Poets: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1815). 1598 His speeches were to be mused at, if he spake *bona fide*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 180. 1600 he dealeth not soundly and *bona fide* in treaties of peace: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXII. p. 830. 1612 therefore it is better without vsing this vnprofitable diligence to let me possesse it *bona fide*, vntill the true Lord shall appeare by some way lesse curious and diligent: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 212. bef. 1670 I think *bona fide*, there was no man born more like to *Eumestes* in our Divine Poet Mr. Spencer's Description: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 19. p. 14 (1693). 1672 I'll tell you, Sir, sincerely, and *bona fide*: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 41 (1868). 1760 provided you will bring an Affidavit that the judgments are *bona fide*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 317. 1761 good, honest, devilish tight, hard knots, made *bona fide*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. x. Wks., p. 113 (1839). 1772 Is it *bona fide* for your interest or your virtue to sacrifice your domestic tranquillity? JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xxxviii. p. 87. 1813 if the money were not *bona fide* remitted...he must be under the necessity of stating the affair to his majesty: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1833). 1840 were you ever really and *bona fide* bewitched...? BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 65 (1805).

2. *adj.*: genuine, real, honest. Perhaps originally used with verbal nouns.

1802 Their simplicity...consists...in the positive and *bona fide* rejection of art altogether: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1. p. 65. 1812 the conflagration may have

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been caused by a *bona fide* discharge of the electric fluid: *ib.*, Vol. 19. p. 328. bef. 1863 I take the letters off the tray, which of those envelopes contains a real *bona fide* letter, and which a thorn? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 43 (1879). 1871 actual transcripts of *bona fide* originals: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. of C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 110. 1878 a *bona-fide* transaction: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 38. 1878 These are *bona fide* portraits of the Queen: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.] 1882 The *bona fide* traveller farce would be nothing to that: *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6. p. 5/3.

**\*bona fidēs, phr.:** Lat.: *Leg.*: good faith, genuineness, honesty of intention.

1789 one can hardly be too cautious of denying the *bona fides* of an antagonist in a philosophical dispute: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 74/2 (1846). 1829 did we even grant the utmost *bona fides* to him who relates the military exploits of a hostile nation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49. p. 393. 1882 he asked the jury to consider the *bona fides* of the accusations against him: *Standard*, Dec. 20. p. 2.

**bona roba, phr.:** corrupted fr. It. *buona roba*, = 'good stuff', 'fine gown', 'fine woman': a handsome girl, a smart courtesan.

1597 we knew where the *bona-robas* were and had the best of them all at commandment: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 2. 26. 1610 A rich young widow—| F. Good! a *bona roba*? B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 6. Wks., p. 634 (1616). 1621 a faire and beautiful person, a *brave Bona-roba*, a bella Donna: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3. Sec. 2. Mem. 6. Subs. 3. Vol. II. p. 375 (1827). 1663 he'll see what a *bona roba* she is grown: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1701). 1675 Aldo...such *Bona Roba's*! | Wood. One I know indeed; a Wife: but *Bona Roba's* say you: — *Kind-Keeper*, i. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 121. 1675 the glittering *Bona Robas* of our times: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentleman's Companion*, p. 56. 1824 having been in her day a strapping *bona roba*, she did not even yet neglect some attention to her appearance: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. x. p. 97 (1886). 1886 Four titled ladies dividing their spoil were compared with an equal number of *bona robas* portioning out the petty booty filched from their paramours of St. Giles's: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 13. p. 226/1.

**bona si sua nōrint, phr.:** Lat.: 'if they knew their peculiar blessings'. Virg., *Georg.*, ii. 458, *O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint, agricolae*.

1619 Philosophie, which knowes to be knowne (*bona si sua nōrint*) and puffs vp the mind with vanitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. i. p. 6. 1619 in so much that the *Oxonians* and *Cambrigiens*—*Bona si sua norint*, were they sensible of their own felicity, are the happiest *Academians* on Earth: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. vii. p. 15 (1645). 1661 *Relig. Wotton*, p. 7 (1654). 1748 The Irish might be a rich and happy people, *bona si sua nōrint*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 19 (1777).

**bonae notae, phr.:** Lat.: of a good kind ('brand'), of merit.

1704 an author *bonae notae*, and an *adeptus*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, §1. Wks., p. 59/1 (1869).

**bonagh, bonough, sb.:** Ir. *buana, buanadh*, = 'a soldier': a regular soldier.

1600 [Tyron's] wealthe...wilbe in shorte tyme exhausted, by the maynteyninge of his Bonaghs: DYMMOK, *Ireland*, 51 (1843). [N. E. D.] 1633 Three hundred were Bonoughes, the best furnished men for the warre: T. STAFFORD, *Pac. Hib.*, iii. 43 (1821). [*ib.*]

**bonaght, sb.:** Ir. *buanacht*, = 'subsidy', 'military service': a tax formerly paid to Irish chieftains for the maintenance of regular soldiers.

1568 Bonaghtes due to the Queens Majestie for her Galloglasses: In Dymmok's *Ireland*, App., 88 (1843). [N. E. D.] 1598 services, of the which this was one, besides many more of the like, as Cuddeehih, Coshirh, Bonaght, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like: SPENS, *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 623/2 (1869). 1818 her tiernas or clans, her bonagh, sorohen, cuddy, shragh, or mart: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 211 (1819).

**bonana, bonano:** Port. and Sp. See *banana*.

**bonanza, sb.:** United States Eng. fr. Sp. *bonanza*, = 'prosperity': rich ore; also *attrib.* yielding rich ore, yielding large profits. *Orig.* applied to rich silver mines on the Comstock lode.

1888 within 20 yards he struck bonanza: *Times*, Jan. 4. p. 7/6. 1888 make up their minds to sell their great bonanza and come back to England: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 27. p. 552/1.

**bonaret(s):** Russ. See *barometz*.

**bonāsus, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *βόνασος*, = 'a short horned ox of Aeonias': a bison or aurochs (*qq.v.*).

1607 a *Bonassus*, who in most things is like a cow: TOPSELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 56. 1787 The horn of the Bonassus, or wild bull, is curious, as it is now unknown: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1805). 1826 Killed a boar as big as a bonassus, which was ravaging half Reisenburg: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vio. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 395 (1881).

**\*bonaventure, bonadventure, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *bonne aventure*, or Sp. *buenaventura*, or It. *buonaventura*, = 'good hap'.

1. name of the mizen-mast next the poop when there were two mizen-masts.

abt. 1500 Some pulled up the bonaventure. Some to howes the tope sayle dyde entre: *Cocks Lorelles B.*, 12 (1843). [N. E. D.] 1626 In great ships

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they have two misens, the latter is called the *bonaventure* misen: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 794 (1884).

2. a kind of fishing-ship.

1614 Busses, bonaventures, or fisher-ships: *Way to Wealth*, in *Hart. Misc.*, III. 235 (Malh.). [N. E. D.]

3. a kind of medicinal powder.

1540 Of powder called Bonaventure. This powder is good for al maner of spots in the eyes: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. xlii v<sup>o</sup>.

4. good luck. Though the form is Anglicised the word or phrase is intended to be foreign.

bef. 1529 Alas, quod I, how myghte I haue her sure? | In fayth, quod she, by Bone Auenture: J. SKELTON, *Bouge of Courte*, 119, Wks., Vol. I. p. 35 (1843). bef. 1670 and steering by that Oraculous Wisdom, he never put forth into the troubled Waters for those Dignities and Foundations, but they came merrily to the Haven with *Bon-adventure*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 36, p. 29 (1693).

5. an adventurer.

1598 Oh sir, you are but bonaventure, not right spanish I perceave: CHAPMAN, *Blinde Beggs*, Plays, I. 14 (1873). [N. E. D.]

\*bon-bon, sb.: Fr.: lit. 'good-good', sweetmeat, comfit, sugar-plum.

1807 such feminine bon-bons as sweet-meats, rout-cakes, and the choicer kinds of fruit: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 59 (5th Ed.). 1818 Where for hail they have bon-bons, and claret for rain: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 22. 1826 the bon-bon box of Madame Carolina: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. II. p. 390 (1881). 1841 The godfather always sends the bon-bons and a trinket to the mother of the child: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 308. 1860 Various are the contrivances by which the safe delivery of a bouquet or bonbon is insured without throwing them: *Once a Week*, Mar. 24, p. 283/2.

\*bonbonnière, sb.: Fr.: a sugar-plum box.

1854 She commonly brought a beautiful agate bonbonnière full of gold pieces when she played: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 362 (1879).

bon-chrétien, bon-chrestien, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: lit. 'good Christian', a name given to some kinds of pears and apples.

abt. 1575 Specially the Peare called bon Chretien: *Arte of Planting*, 39. [N. E. D.] 1621 [See *bergamot*]. 1664 Apples. Golden Ducket, Pippins, Winter Bon-Cretienne, John-Apple: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729). — PEARS. Winter Musk (bakes well) Winter Norwich, excellently baked, Winter Bergamot, Winter Bon-chrestien, both *Mural*: *ib.*, p. 191. 1690 It is in shape and colour very like y<sup>e</sup> Spanish Bon Christian: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 146 (1878). 1899 some few Bon Chrétiens we tasted, not much better than ours, but something freer of Stones: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 159. 1703 Wood. Well Sir can you love my daughter? *Fey. Ay*, better than Beef and Pudding—she's a Boncritten: T. BAKER, *Turnbridge Walks*, p. 47. 1769 Take three or four boncretiens, or other good winter pears: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 180. 1840 pears that vie with if they do not surpass in flavour, the finest Jargonelle or Bon Chrétien, or Gloux-morceaux: FRASER, *Koordinatan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 5.

bongew, sb.: corruption of Jap. *bugiyo*: a superintendent.

1622 3 bongew, to looke the mariners were all returned and had used their indeavours: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1883). — cheefe bongew or Vizroy: *ib.*, p. 28.

bongrace, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *bonnegrace* (see quot. fr. Cotgr.): lit. 'good grace'.

1. a sunshade worn in the front of a bonnet or cap by women in the 16 c. and early in 17 c.

1530 The bone grace, *le moufflet*: PALSGR. 1533 Her bongrace which she ware with her French hood: J. HEYWOOD, *Pardoner & Frere*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1876). — For a boon-grace, | Some well-favored visor on her ill-favored face: — *Dialogue of Prov.* 1611 *Bonne-grace*, Th' vppermost flap of the down-hanging taile of a French-hood (whence belike our Boongrace): COTGR.

2. a large hat or bonnet designed to shade the face.

1606 a broad brim'd Hat [*marg.* Or Bond-grace]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 75. 1617 A bongrace bonnet: FITZGERFERY, *Satyres*. bef. 1668 Sure she hath had hard Labour; for the Brows have squeezed for it, as you may perceive by his Butter'd Bon-grace, that Film of a Demicaster: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1689). 1818 a bon-grace, as she called it; a large straw bonnet, like those worn by the English maidens when labouring in the fields: SCOTT, *Hrt. Mid-Lothian*, ch. xxviii. [C. E. D.]

3. Naut. a junk-fender.

Variants, 16, 17 c. *bonegrace*, 16 c. *bungrace*, 17 c. *boon-grace*, *bondgrace*.

\*bonhomie, bonhommie, sb.: Fr., formerly *bonhommie*, fr. *bonhomme*, = 'good man': cheery goodnature, easy humor, simplicity.

1779 that *bon-hommie*, for which a child is whipped when it shouts on setting its own frock on fire: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 237 (1858). 1798 In speaking of Epigrams with what *bonhommie* he says: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 303. 1803 My lord swallowed the remedy with a *bonhommie* which it did me good to behold: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 48 (1832). 1809 He has precisely what the French term *bonhommie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 471. 1814 He has much *bonhommie* with his other good qualities:

BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 5 (1832). 1819 your indolence—your credulity—your *bonhomie*, if I may call it so: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 364 (1820). 1856 He added to solid virtues an infinite sweetness and *bonhomie*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (Bohn, 1866). bef. 1859 That most delightful of all things, *bonhomie*: In Leigh Hunt's *Fancy and Imagination*, p. 197 (5th Ed.). 1879 Pugin showed almost too much *bonhomie* to accord with my romantic expectations: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. II. p. 89. 1882 with more *bonhomie* than he had previously shown: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 183.

bonhomme, sb.: Fr.: a French peasant. The representative name used in France to designate a peasant, answering to Eng. *Hodge*, is *Jacques Bonhomme*, = 'James Good-man'.

bonito, boneto, sb.: Sp. and Port. *bonito*: a kind of tunny (*Thynnus pelamys*), common in tropical seas. The name is also given to other similar fish.

abt. 1565 These Bonitoes be of bignesse like a carpe, and in colour like a mackarell, but it is the swiftest fish in swimming that is: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voyage*, p. 61 (1878). 1612 *Dolphins and Bonitoes*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 2. abt. 1620 How many sail of well-mann'd ships | As the Bonito does the Flying-fish | Have we pursued: BEAU. & FL., *Double Marr.*, II. I. [Vule] 1622 50 roles drid bonito: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1883). 1634 Tyrannicke Fishes, Dolphines, Bonetaes, and Albicores: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 26. 1764 While on the yard-arm the harpooner sits, | Strikes the boneta, or the shark ensnares: GRAINGER, *Sugar-Cane*, Bk. II. [Vule] 1773 numbers of the fish Bonetta swam close to her: BOSWELL, *Journal of a Tour, &c.*, Oct. 16. [ib.] 1845 The central and inter-tropical parts of the Atlantic swarm with...flying-fish, and again with their devourers the bonitos and albicores: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 162.

Variants, 17 c. *bonita*, 18 c. *bon(n)etta*, 17 c.—19 c. *boneto*, *boneta*.

bonnana: Port. and Sp. See *banana*.

\*bonne, adj. used as sb.: Fr., fem. of *bon*, = 'good'.

1. a good girl.

bef. 1529 Systers and nonnes And littel pretty bonnes: SKELTON, *Image Hypocr.*, IV. 133. [N. E. D.]

2. a (French) maid, a (French) nurse-maid.

1771 Do not forget me to your *bonne*: WILKES, *Corr.*, IV. 85 (1805). [N. E. D.] 1828 an old *bonne* was quietly helping herself to some sweet meat: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1859). 1848 Jos Sedley was left in command of the little colony at Brussels, with Amelia invalided, Isidor, his Belgian servant, and the *bonne*, who was maid-of-all-work for the establishment, as a garrison under him: THACKERAY, *Van. Pair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 326 (1879). 1885 The summer breeze rustled the leaves of the little plane trees, and made merry with the long ribbon streamers of the *bonnes'* white caps: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 122.

\*bonne bouche, pl. *bonnes bouches*, phr.: Fr., lit. 'good mouth', 'a pleasant taste': a tit-bit, a dainty morsel (reserved *pour la bonne bouche*, i.e. to leave a pleasant taste after eating).

1756 he was reserving the notification of a legacy of at least ten thousand pounds for the *bonne bouche*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 13 (1837). 1766 His palate these alone can touch, | Where every mouthful is *bonne bouche*: H. MORE, *Florio*, 130, p. 9. 1829 But we cannot refrain from treating our readers with a delicious *bonne bouche* of wisdom: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 184. 1837 The story of B. M. is, indeed, a *bonne bouche* in its way: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 24. 1859 our giving the white bread from our knapsacks as a *bonne bouche* to the herdsmen: *Once a Week*, Sept. 24, p. 246/2. 1882 this man was capable of speaking the truth even to a woman, not as a luxury and a *bonne bouche*, but as a matter of habit: M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. iv. p. 69. 1884 we...give ourselves and our readers something better as a *bonne-bouche*: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 498/2.

bonne compagnie, phr.: Fr.: good company, well-bred society.

1843 Monsieur Sue has tried almost always, and in "Mathilde," very nearly succeeded, in attaining a tone of *bonne compagnie*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 16 (1885).

\*bonne femme, phr.: Fr.: good woman.

\*1876 *bonne femme* pocket: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

\*bonne fortune, pl. *bonnes fortunes*, phr.: Fr.: good luck, success, esp. in an affair of gallantry.

1748 he has had more *bonnes fortunes*, than ever he knew women: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 94, p. 204 (1774). 1818 you cannot...consider this adventure in any other light than as a mere *bonne fortune*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. II. p. 91 (1819). 1828 One morning, chance threw into my way a *bonne fortune*, which I took care to improve: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. v. p. 14 (1859).

bonne grace, pl. *bonnes graces*, phr.: Fr.: good grace, gracefulness; (in pl.) favor, good graces.

1642 well-instructed in his own Religion...if he carry this *bon-grace* about him: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 17 (1869). 1648 daring to treat with a king who standeth so ill in their *bonnes graces*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 30 (1872). 1686 an introduction into your *bonnes graces*: SAVILE *Corresp.*, p. 297 (1858). 1748 the women were loud in praise of my *bonne grace*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xliii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 280 (1817).



**bonne mine, phr.:** Fr.: good appearance, good show, pleasant looks. *Mil.* to make a bonne mine; to make a show of force, to put on a good countenance when attacked, to make a feint of resistance. See *mien*.

1644 We expected they would have disputed our passage over the river Dun, but they only made a bon-mine there, and left us the Towne of Doncaster to quarter in that night: Sir G. DUDLEY, *To Prince Rupert*, p. 3. (Davies) 1671 I take out my Comb, and with a *bonne mien* combe my Perriwig to the tune the Fiddles play: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 66. 1681 And every thing so whist and fine, | Starts forth with [sic] to its *Bonne Mine*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 99. 1693 So well drest, so *bonne mine*, so eloquent, so unaffected: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iii. 6. Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1710).

\***bonnet rouge, phr.:** Fr.: the red cap of the French Revolutionists, taken as a type of their principles and spirit.

1809 the tyrant crowned with the *bonnet rouge*, may be as relentless as he who wields the sceptre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 238. 1857 remembering the mortification of the *bonnet rouge* on the 20th of June: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 232.

**Bononian[-stone]**, stone of Bologna (*g.v.*): native sulphate of baryta found near Bologna, which has phosphorescent properties.

1646 It were a notable piece of Art to translate the light from the *Bononian Stone* into another Body: Sir TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 145 (1686).

**bonum, sb.:** Lat., neut. of adj. *bonus*, = 'good': good, goodness.

1602 that *bonum & malum* ('and bad'), virtue and vice, religion and heresie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2<sup>re</sup>. 1664 To prove that *virtute* is a *Body*, | That *bonum* is an *Animal*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 69. 1696 it is *bonum*, though not *bene* ('well (done)'). There is a goodness in the acts performed, their matter and substance is good, though they want other ingredients of goodness: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 115 (1865).

**bonum omen, phr.:** Lat.: a good omen.

1600 he tooke it for *Bonum Omen*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 158.

\***bonus (u -), sb.:** apparently for Lat. *bonus*, adj. = 'good', used instead of *bonum*, = 'a good thing': something given over and above a regular payment, a premium, an extra dividend, a bounty (*i.e.* a contribution for the encouragement of some particular branch of industry); hence, a bribe, perquisite.

1802 The *bonus* of one half per cent. interest will not mend the matter: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 104. 1813 so powerful a *bonus* is given to one set of religious opinions: *ib.*, Vol. 21, p. 95. 1828 a pension from the parish is a *bonus* given to him, over and above the common rate of wages: *ib.*, Vol. 47, p. 306. 1882 a dividend of 3½ per cent. and a *bonus* of 2 per cent. were declared: *Standard*, Dec. 6, p. 6.

\***bonze, sb.:** Eng. fr. Port. *bonzo*, fr. Jap. *bonzō* or *bonsi* or *boszu*: a Buddhist priest in Japan or China.

1589 They haue amongst them many priests of their idols, whom they do call Bonzos, of the which there be great conuents: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1854). 1698 they have their Idoles and their ministers, which they call Bonzes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 161 (1885). 1600 the *Bonsai*... hee banished a *Bonsio* of great wealth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 861. 1604 these Bonzos and religious men of China: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 335 (1880). 1622 The *bos* or pagan priest: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 138 (1883). 1625 the *Bonzes*, or Priests of that *Potoqui*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 374. 1665 a Damozel every New Moon was by the Bonzee brought into the Temple: Sir TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 374 (1677). 1818 [See *Boheal*]. 1839 So feign the bards | And bonzes of Zipang: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 417 (1866). 1860 if an old Emir, or rich Bouze, wishes to pay an enormous price: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 80/2.

[The Jap. forms represent the Chin. *fán sêng*, one of the various designations of the Buddhist priest, *fán* serving as Chin. adj. to Buddha or Brahma, in fact, indicating generally Indian religion and literature, and *sêng* representing *sêng-kia-ya* (*i.e.* Sakya) in the *fan* language (Sir T. Wade).]

**boom, sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *boom*, = 'tree', 'beam', 'pole'.

1. a long spar or pole run out to support the foot of a sail, *esp.* a spar for stretching out the foot of a fore-and-aft sail. The gib-boom is run out from the bowsprit to extend the foot of the gib.

1627 With a Boome boome it out: CAPT. SMITH, *Seaman's Gram.*, ix. 41.

2. a barrier of spars chained together stretched across a river or the mouth of a harbour to prevent the passage of ships.

abt. 1645 The sea-works and booms were traced out by Marquis Spinola: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. 215 (1650). [N. E. D.] 1743-7 a sort of stoccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, p. 82/1 (1751).

3. a pole set up as a mark to show the channel during a flood.

1755 JOHNSON.

\***boomerang, sb.:** Eng. fr. some native Australian word: a missile weapon of the Australian aborigines, a curved stick of hard wood about 3 feet long so made and thrown as to describe peculiar curves. It can be thrown so as to return to the thrower, or to strike an object behind him. Also applied to similar instruments found in other parts of the world.

1827 Boomerang is the Port Jackson term for this weapon, and may be retained for want of a more descriptive name: CAPT. KING, *Narr. Surv. Coasts Austral.*, i. 355. [N. E. D.] 1838 On the Antiquity of the Killiee or Boomerang: S. FERGUSON, *Title*. 1846 Like the strange missile which the Australian throws, | Your verbal boomerang slaps you on the nose: O. W. HOLMES, *Modest Request*. 1850 The bomareng is one of the most remarkable of these missiles: Sir T. L. MITCHELL, *Lect. on Bomareng-Propeller*, in R. Brough Smyth's *Aborigines of Victoria*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1878). 1873 the Dravidian boomerang does not return like the Australian weapon: COL. A. LANE FOX, *ib.*, p. 381. — the Egyptian boomerang in the British Museum: *ib.* 1886 boomerang, nulla-nullas and other native weapons: J. MCCARTHY & Mrs. CAMPBELL-PRÆD, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 91.

\***boor, sb.:** Eng. fr. Low Ger. *bür*, Du. *boer*, = 'peasant', 'husbandman', 'farmer', 'knaave (at cards)'. The forms *bawre*, *bauer*, are from Ger. *Bauer*. See *bower*.

1. a Dutch or German peasant.

1604 the country *Boor*, or honest *Burgher*: T. DIGGES, *Fourie Parad.*, i. p. 6. 1611 But there came a German *Boore* upon me (for so are the clowns of the country commonly called): T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 401 (1771). 1617 The waggoner taking me... for a poore Bawre: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 38. 1673 Many of the Country-Boors wear Straw-Hats: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 100. 1679 Knaves and Fools b'ing near of Kin, | As *Dutch-Boors* are t' a *Sooterkin*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 92. 1743-7 Afterwards the French advanced... and burnt above a hundred houses belonging to the country Farmers and Boors: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 80/1 (1751). 1845 the Dutch boor: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. III. p. 43.

2. a Dutch colonist. The form *boer* is now generally used for Dutch S. African colonists, *esp.* those engaged in farming or grazing.

1824 The Boors must be heard, the Hottentots must be heard: BURCHELL, *Trav.*, i. 13. [N. E. D.] 1865 Such a story... would be naturally referred to the Dutch boers: TYLOR, *Early Hist. Man.*, i. II. [ib.]

boosa: Turk. See *boōza*.

**Boōtes, Lat. fr. Gk. Βοώτης**, = 'ploughman': the northern constellation which contains the bright star *Arcturus* (*g.v.*). *Bootes* is regarded as the waggoner of Charles' Wain (*Ursa Major*).

1590 my name & honour shall be spread | As far as... fair Bōotes sends his cheerful light: MARLOWE, *J. Tamburl.*, i. 2 (1592), p. 19/1 (1858). 1594 The fair Triones... Smil'd at the foot of clear Boōtes' wain: GREENE, *Looking Glass*, p. 134/1, l. 32 (1861). 1603 So, slowe Boōtes vnderneath him sees, | In th' yce lies those Goslings hatch of Trees: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 182 (1608). 1726 Wide o'er the spacious regions of the north, | That see Boōtes urge his tardy wain: J. THOMSON, *Winter*, 835 (1834).

**booty (u -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *butin*. The Fr. form is found as early as the Eng. in Caxton, and again in Palsgrave.

1. plunder, spoil, taken by an armed force or by robbers; hence, a prize, gain, an item of gain.

1474 he that abode behynde by maladye or sekeneis in the tentes shold haue as moche parte of the butyn [elsewhere *botye*] as he that had be in the bataylle: CAXTON, *Cheese*, Bk. II. ch. iv. fol. 19<sup>vo</sup>. 1530 I Parte a butyne or a pray taken in the warre, *Te butyne*: PALSGR. — Boty that men of warre take, *butin*: *ib.* 1632 And at the sayd dyscomfyte our men founde grete butyn, in getting wherof dyvers of them were slayne: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 118 (1816). 1640 I hadde gotten a good botye of gold for my shaare [of a robbery]: PALSgrave, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. R iv<sup>re</sup>. 1593 So triumph thieves upon their conquer'd booty: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, i. 4, 63. 1611 If I had a mind to be honest, I see Fortune would not suffer me: she drops booties in my mouth: — *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 863. 1665 the pillage the Souldiers got made many steal away to secure their booty: Sir TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 274 (1677). 1671 but the best of the booty had been shipped off: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1872).

2. an item of plunder.

1542 His souldyers had conspired... to conuert all the booties that they shoulde geat, to their owne priuate vse: UDALL, *Erasm. Apoph.*, 186 b. [N. E. D.] 1609 certaine cornets & companies, shold be employed busily in raying and driving away booties, out of the fields: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXIV. ch. vi. p. 248.

3. to play *booty*, to join with confederates to cheat a player. Hence, *booty-fellow*, a confederate in cheating or robbing.

1608 Many other practises there are in bowling tending to cozenage, but y<sup>e</sup> greatest and grossest is *Booty*: in which y<sup>e</sup> deceit is so open and palpable that I haue seene men stone-blind offer to lay Betts frankly... only by hearing who played, and how the old Grypes had made their layes: DEKKER, *Belman Lond.*,



Wks., III. 135—6 (1884—5). 1742 he had scornfully refused a considerable bribe to play booty on such an occasion: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 24 (1806). 1830 Botyfelowe, *parsonner*: PALSGR. 1540 trustee not to be partner or booty felowe with me: — Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. L ii r.

**booza**, *sb.*: Arab. fr. Turk. *büzah*, *bozah*: an acid intoxicating drink, used in Turkey and Egypt, made by fermenting an infusion of millet or barley.

1656 *Bosa*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1684 *Bosa* is a Drink made of Millet as intoxicating as Wine: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 128. 1836 *Boozeh*, which is an intoxicating liquor made with barley-bread, crumbled, mixed with water, strained, and left to ferment, is commonly drunk by the boatmen of the Nile: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 112. — The fermented and intoxicating liquor called *boozeh*: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 34. 1839 thou wilt find in it some boozah to drink: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 108. 1845 but they have also a very tempting liquor called *Boozy*, distilled from barley: WARBURTON, *Crec. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 202 (1848). 1884 They make of this grain likewise a sort of beer called *busa*: LANSDELL, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*.

Variants, 17, 18 cc. *bosa*, *boza*, 19 c. *boosa*, *bosa*, *buza*, *boozy*, *bouza*, *booza(h)*.

\***borachio**, **boracho**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *boraccia*, or Sp. *borracha*: (a) goat's-skin bag for wine used in Spain; hence, (b) *metaph.* a drunkard.

a. abt. 1582 With chuffe chaffe wyne'sops lyke a gourd bourrachoe replenish: R. STANVHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 91 (1880). 1594 O these words are as sweet as a lily! whereupon, offering a borachio of kisses to your unseemly personage, I entertain you upon further acquaintance: GREENE, *Looking Glas*, p. 132/1, l. 36 (1867). 1616 med'cine the leather to a height! Of improved ware, like your *Borachio*! Of *Spain*, Sir: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, II. x. Wks., Vol. II. p. 113 (1631—40). 1621 he sent his Boy with a *Borachio* of Leather under his Cloak for Wine: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxvi. p. 69 (1645). 1684 A Borachio of Wine, and another of Water: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 35. 1693 in their Caravans they carry all the Water with them in great *Borachio's*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. ch. ii. p. 109 (1713).

b. bef. 1627 I am no borachio: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, I. i. [N. E. D.] 1662 Prythee, friend, can these Dutch Borachios fight: *Adventures of Five Hours*, I. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xv. p. 215 (1876). 1669 What, says he, must such *Boracho's* as you, take upon to villify a Man of Science! DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrolog.*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 298 (1701). bef. 1729 How you stink of wine!...you're an absolute borachio: CONGREVE. [J.]

**Borak**: Arab. See **Alborak**.

**boraneth**, **boranez**: Eng. fr. Russ. See **barometz**.

\***borasco**, **borasque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *borrasca*, or Fr. *bourrasque*, or It. *burrasca*: a violent squall of wind; also, *metaph.* a sudden disturbance.

1625 within a moment arose such a sudden *Borasque* or *Flaa*... These *Borasques*... are very often and dangerous all along the Coast of *Barbarie*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 876. 1665 coasting close by the Isle of *Wight*... a sudden *borasque* or gust assaulted us; which after an hours rage spent itself: SIR TH. HEKERT, *Trav.*, p. 1 (1677). 1780 this *bourrasque* has subsided [of the Gordon riots]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 383 (1858).

**borat(t)o**: Eng. fr. It. See **burato**.

\***borax**, **borac**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *borax*, *baurach*, *borac* (of Armenian origin; Lagarde, *Arm. Stud.*): baborate of sodium, called tincal when found native. It is a mildly alkaline salt, used medicinally, in soldering, and for fixing colors on porcelain. Early Anglicised through Old Fr. *boras* as *boras*, *borace*.

abt. 1386 Ther n'as quiksilver, litarge, ne brimston, | Boras, ceruse, ne oile of tartre non: CHAUCER, *Prolog.*, C. T., 632. 1543 water of the decoction of Baurach, or of ashes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xviii r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1558 paste of Borax .vi. vnces: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 67 r<sup>o</sup>. 1584 verdegreece, borace, boles, gall, arsenicke, sal armoniacke: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. i. p. 354. 1588 *Boraso* in paste: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 r<sup>o</sup>. 1601 Borax...Boras...Borras: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin.* N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 471.

**borborygma**, *pl.* **borborygmata**, *quasi*-Gk.; **borborygmus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *βορβορυγμός*, *sb.*: a rumbling in the intestines.

1762 moreover afflicted with griping pains and borborygmata: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 154 (1817). 1794—6 the borborygmi, or rumbling of the bowels: E. DARWIN, *Zoom.*, II. 530 (1801). [N. E. D.]

**bord d'Alexandre**, *phr.*: Fr.: striped silk from Alexandria.

1392 [In 1392 Richard Beardsall left as a legacy a piece of] burd Alysaunders: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, s. v. *Alexander*. [N. E. D.] 1482 the hole bedde of borde alisaundre as it hangeth on the gret chaumber at Mauteby: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 861, p. 286 (1874).

[Ultimately *bord(e)* is fr. Arab. *burd*, *burda*, = a striped mantle or the stuff from which such were made. Perhaps some Eng. forms were directly fr. Arab.]

\***Bordeaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a claret named after a city in the south of France; also, *attrib.* A *Bordeaux hammer*, a throbbing headache produced by Bordeaux.

abt. 1570 His contagious stomach Was sa owersett with Burdeous drum-make: *Leg. Bp. St. Andrews*, in *Scot. Poems 16th C.*, II. 342 (1801). [N. E. D.] 1576 A Burdeaux hammer beating in his head: NEWTON, Tr. *Lemnie's Complex.*, 94 (1633). [ib.] 1597 There's a whole Marchants Venture of Burdeux-Stuffe in him: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 69. 1679 Recover'd many a desprate Campaign, | With *Bourdeaux*, *Burgundy* and *Champain*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 189. 1680 I am acquainted with my old Master's Merchant, he us'd to let him have very good *Langoon* and *Burdeaux*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 5. 1709 They can squeeze Bourdeaux out of a sloe, and draw Champagne from an apple: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 92 (1854). 1826 we are no bigots, and there are moments when we drink Champagne, nor is Burgundy forgotten, nor the soft Bourdeaux: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 285 (1881).

**Bordelais**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of the country round Bordeaux, applied to wines, including French claret, and white wines, such as Sauterne; also, the name of a particular kind of grape or vine.

1616 The Bourdelais, otherwise named Legrais is best to make arbours of in gardens: and yet some plant it because it is a great bearer of fruit: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm.*, p. 601.

**bordello**, *sb.*: It.: brothel.

1598 From the Bordello it might come as well, | The Spittle, or Pict-hatch: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 3/1 (1860). 1659 Doth your mistress take us...for her bordella's blouses? *Lady Alimony*, IV. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875).

**Boreas**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Bopéas*: name of the north wind, the god of the north wind.

abt. 1374 pe wynde pat hy3t borias: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 9 (1868). 1460—70 A Foltyshe face, rude of eloquence, | Bostys with borias, and [at] a brownte wul fle: LYDGATE, in Sir H. Gilbert's *Q. Elis. Achad.*, &c., p. 81 (1866). 1673—80 the troubleous and tempestuous Boreass that have so long and so roughly blowid: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 34 (1884). 1689 What, will not Boreas, tempest's wrathful king, | Take some pity on us: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 288/2, l. 33 (1867). 1690 my name & honour shall be spread | As far as Boreas claps his brazen wings: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, I. 2 (1592), p. 12/1 (1858). 1602 These Boreas blasted lads, borne vnder the Britaine Ocean: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 276. 1603 *Auster* and *Boreas* iousting furiously | Vnder hot *Cancer*, make two Clouds to clash: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *De Burtas*, p. 15 (1608). 1689 Blustering Boreas, | Aided with all the gales the pilot numbers | Upon his compass, cannot raise a tempest | Through the vast region of the air, like that | I feel within me: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 47/1 (1839). 1667 [See *Argentes*]. 1678 With dog-star zeal and lungs like Boreas: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1860). 1742 I snatch'd her from the rigid North, | Her native Bed, on which bleak Boreas blew: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, III. p. 39 (1773). 1842 escaped from a gale, or | Poetic 'Boreas' that blustering railer: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

\***boree**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bourrée*: a kind of dance of French origin.

1676 Come, Fiddles, be ready...The Boree: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 77. 1822—3 executed French *chaussées* and *borees* to the sound of a small kit...under the bow of Monsieur de Pugal: SCOTT, *Few. Peak*, ch. xii. p. 139 (1886).

**boreen**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *bóthar*, = 'a road', with dim. suffix *-in*: a lane, a narrow road.

1841 At my brother's, a piece down that boreen: S. C. HALL, *Ireland*, I. 77. [N. E. D.]

**borghetto**, *sb.*: It.: small borough (*borgo*), large village.

1886 he had to go down the hill, through several *borghetti*: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 77/2.

**borgo**: It. See **burgo**.

**borith**, *sb.*: Heb. *bōrith*, transliterated in Vulgate and early English Bibles: generally explained as a plant which furnishes an alkali used as soap; perhaps *Saponaria officinalis* (more probably the mineral borax).

bef. 1400 If thou wasste thee with clensing cley, and multeplie to thee the clensende erbe boreth: Wycliffite Bible, Jerem., II. 22. 1535 herbe of Borith: COVERDALE, *ib.* 1730 BAILEY.

**borné**, *part.*: Fr.: narrow, narrow-minded.

1850 The Rockvilles remained high, proud, bigotted, and *borné*: *Household Words*, Aug. 3, p. 434/1. 1883 a mind so *borné* upon some sides of it: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Dec., p. 92/2. 1885 To find them so largely represented in this place is a trifle depressing. It seems to prove that he was (in some sort) *borné*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 497/2.

**bornous(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **burnous**.

**borrac(h)io**: Eng. fr. It. See **borachio**.

**borrico**, **borico**, *sb.*: Sp.: ass.

1648 We travailed like Spanish Dons upon our little Boricoes, or Asses: GAGE, *West Ind.*, IV. 13 (1655). [N. E. D.]



**bos in lingua**, *phr.*: Lat. tr. of Gk. *βόυς ἐπὶ γλῶσση* (Aeschylus, *Agam.*, 36), = 'an ox on the tongue': (there is) a weighty reason for silence.

1646 the Proverb, *Bos in lingua*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 97 (1686).

**bosa**: Turk. See **booza**.

**boscareaque**, *adj.*: coined fr. It. *bosco*, = 'wood', or *boscareaque*, = 'woody', after *grotesque*: adorned with thickets or groves, silvan. *Rare*.

1742 his garden was exquisite, being most boscareaque, and, as it were, an exemplar of his book of Forest Trees: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 181 (1826).

**bosch**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Du.: 'a wood', Colonial Eng. 'bush', used in various combinations in S. Africa, as *bosch-bok*, = 'bush-buck', *bosch-man*, = 'bush-man', correct Du. *boschjesman*, = 'bosjesman', *bosh-vark*, = 'wood-pig'.

\***bosch**<sup>2</sup>, **bosh**, *sb.*: short for *Bosch-butter*, = sham butter named from *Bosch*, or *'s Hertogenbosch*, a town in Holland: butterine, sham butter generally made of oleomargarine mixed with a little real butter.

**boserman**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk.: a proselyte of the Mohammedan religion, a Christian turned Turk.

1598 if any Christian will become a *Busorman*, that is, one that hath forsaken his faith, and be a *Mahometan* of their religion they give him many gifts: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 394. — *Bussarman*: *ib.*, p. 331. — *Boserman*: *ib.*, p. 353. 1665 *Threbe* enlisted himself under the Turk; *Constandel* did the like under the Persian; but both for Prefement became Apostates and turned *Boserman*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *bussarman*, *busorman*.

[Perhaps a corruption of Turk. *musulmān*.]

\***bosh**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *bosh*, = 'empty', 'worthless': utter nonsense, trash, humbug; also used as *interj.* Made familiar in England by Morier's popular novel *Ayesha*, 1834.

\***bosjesman**: Eng. fr. Du. See **bushman**.

\***boss**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Amer. fr. Du. *baas*, = 'master', earlier 'uncle', used as a title of respect: an employer of labor, manager, leading man; hence, *attrib.* principal, champion, unequalled, prime. Still slang in England.

**bostāngi**, **bostandjee**, *sb.*: Turk. *bostānji*, = 'gardener', fr. Pers. *bostān*, = 'garden': one of the guards of the Sultan's palace in the time of the Janissaries.

1694 A Capigi, with several Bostangies was dispatched after him to bring him back: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 2989/1. [N. E. D.] 1717 the *spahis* and *bostangies* (these are foot and horse guards): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 139 (1827). 1741 he commands above ten thousand *Bostangis*, or Gardeners: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 245. 1819 a troop of *bostandjees*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820).

**bostāngi-bāshi**, *sb.*: Turk.: commander of the guards of the Sultan's palace, and superintendent of police in the Bosphorus. Apparently shortened to *bustan* in 17 c. by English.

1612 there came the *Bustan* which is a great man of the *Grand Signiors*, with two thousand men out of the *Seraglio*: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1822 (1625). 1741 the Mufti, the grand Visier, the *Bostangi-bashi*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 232. 1819 the *Bostandjee-bashee* in his police boat: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 75 (1820).

**bota**, *sb.*: Sp.: small leather bottle for wine.

1832 his bota, or leathern bottle, which might hold a gallon, filled to the neck with choice Valdepeñas wine: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 26.

\***botargo**, *sb.*: It. *botargo*, *botarga*, *buttarga*: the hard roe of mullet or tunny preserved as a relish and incentive to drink. It is prepared in puddings or sausages.

1598 To make Botarge, a kind of Italian meat, fish spawn salted: *Epulario*, H ij b. [N. E. D.] 1616 all manner of graine, linnen cloth, hides, Salt, Butargo, and Cassia: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 93 (1632). 1616 Mullet and Sturgeon, whose roes doe make Cauliare and Puttargo: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 198 (1884). 1617 of *Caviale* (a salt liquor made of fish), and *Botargo* (as I think the roe of a fish): F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 115. 1620 Mullet, Caviare, and Butargo: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 240 (1884). 1645 Parmegiano cheese, with Botargo, Caviare, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1850). 1654 And eat Botargo, Caviar, Anchovies, Oysters, and like fare: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. v. p. 483 (1678). 1665 'tis not botargo, | Fried frogs, potatoes marrow'd, caver: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, II. 3. Wks., p. 347/1 (1839). 1665 Mullet, the roe of which makes Potargo: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1677). 1730 And for our home-bred British cheer, | Botargo, cat-sup, and caver: SWIFT, *Paneg. on the Dean*. 1820 Botargo...is the roe of the red or grey mullet: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

Variants, 16 c. *botarge*, 17 c. *but(t)argo*, *puttargo*, 18 c. *boutargue* (Fr.).

[From Arab. *butarkhah*, fr. Coptic *outarchon*, fr. ou-

Coptic indef. article, and Gk. *ταρίχιον*, = 'dried fish' (Quatremère).]

**botija**, *sb.*: Sp.: an earthen jar (with a narrow neck).

1589 a botija of oile made of alongoli for three rials: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). 1593–1622 At the tayle of one they tyed a great logge of wood, at another, an empty batizia, well stopped: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 151 (1878). 1600 a *Bottija* of wine of *Chili* to drinke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 735. — ten botisios of oyle: *ib.*, p. 530. — a *Botijo* of water: *ib.*, p. 493.

Variants, 17 c. *batizia*, *botisio*, *bottija*, *botijo*.

**botky**. Perhaps a variant of **baudekin** (*q. v.*).

1598 some cloth of gold, tissue & botky: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 358.

**botte**, *sb.*: Fr.: (in *Fencing*) a pass, a thrust.

1850 I flatter myself that last *botte* was a successful one: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 87 (1879).

[From It. *botta*, = 'stroke', 'thrust', 'repartee'. The word is distinct fr. Fr. *botte*, = 'boot'.]

**bottega**, *sb.*: It.: shop. For derivation see **boutique**.

1819 Seated in the *bottega* [coffeehouse], over our *rinfreschi*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 366 (1820).

**bottine**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: half-boot, lady's boot.

1878 I want...some white gloves and some new bottines: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 367.

**bottine**<sup>2</sup>, **bottina**, *sb.*: Sp. *botin*: a buskin, a legging.

1832 bottinas, or spatterdashes, of the finest russet leather...open at the calf to show his stockings: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 38.

**boucan**: S. Amer. See **buccan**.

**bouche**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'mouth', staff of cooks (in a large establishment).

1850 Chef of the bouche of Sir Clavering: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879).

**boude**, **boody**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bouder*: to pout, sulk, pout at.

1780 he at least, I hear, *boudes* those who voted against the Admiral: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 441 (1858). 1857 Come...don't boody with me: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 162.

**bouderie**, *sb.*: Fr.: pouting.

1854 There were frolic interchanges of fancy and poesy: pretty *bouderies*; sweet reconciliations: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 389 (1879).

\***boudoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'a place to sulk in' (*bouder*), originally a private apartment where a man could study or meditate without interruption; now, a private retiring room where a lady can be alone or receive her intimate friends. Dictionaries are polite enough to add the idea of elegance to the definition, but this quality depends upon the taste of the occupier.

1777 Will you have a description of my *boudoir*...? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letter* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 90 (1777). 1786 in the *boudoir*, a silver cup with a cover, all in the shape of an owl: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 403 (1851). — in what he calls his *boudoir*, a little room between his library and drawing-room: *ib.*, p. 405. 1803 Belinda heard the *boudoir* door unlocked: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1832). 1810 a thousand pictures of life from the court and the senate, to the *boudoir* and the dressing-room: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15. p. 351. 1815 a luxurious *Boudoir*, full of couches and statues: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 200 (2nd Ed.). 1818 these heroes—what creatures they are! | In the *boudoir* the same as in fields full of slaughter: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 121. 1826 outraging the propriety of morning visitors by bursting into his mother's *boudoir* with lexicons and slippers: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 13 (1881). 1828 that virtuous and wise personage was in the *boudoir* of reception: LORD LYTTON, *Peckham*, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859). 1847 While Count Raymond push'd on to his lady's *boudoir*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 409 (1865). bef. 1849 the privacy of her own *boudoir*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 255 (1884). 1864 rare audiences...in her *boudoir*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 186. 1878 When the door had closed on them in the *boudoir* Grandcourt threw himself into a chair: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxvi. p. 336.

**bouerie**, *sb.*: fr. Du. *bouwerij*, fr. *bouwer*, = 'peasant', 'tiller': clownishness, boorishness. *Rare. Obs.* See **bowery**.

1577 King John...did extinguish it [the ordeal]...as flat lewdness and bouerie: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, II. ix. 178. [N. E. D.]

**bouffant**, *sem. bouffante*, *adj.*, also wrongly used as *sb.*: Fr.: puffed (of dress), a puff, puffing.

1827 Sleeves having a little fullness from the elbow to the wrist which fullness is formed into small *bouffants* by six narrow bands: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. 1880 Dress improvers are coming in...and all the Parisian short dresses are more or less *bouffante*: *Cassell's Mag.*, June, 441. [N. E. D.]

\***bouffe**: Fr. See **opéra bouffe**.



**bouffée**, *sb.*: Fr.: puff, gust, whiff.

**1842** chanced to puff a great *bouffée* of Varinas into his face: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. iv. p. 6 (1857).

**bougainvillaea**, *sb.*: Bot. Lat. fr. *Bougainville*, the French navigator who sailed round the world 1766—1769: name of a genus of plants of the Nat. Order *Nyctaginaceae*, some species of which are ornamental climbing plants.

**1885** [the houses] were low, generally of one story...the fronts festooned with bougainvillaea: J. A. FROUDE, *Oceana*, ch. vi. p. 74 (1886).

**bouge**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *budge*.

**bougie**, *sb.*: Fr. *bougie*, = 'wax-candle', fr. *Bougie*, Arab. *Bijaya*, an Algerian town which exported wax.

1. a wax-candle, a wax-light.

**1755** Supplied with...Bougies, otherwise Wax-lights, for their own Apartments: *Mem. Capt. P. Drake*, ii. ii. 40. [N. E. D.] **1880** he had struck a match merely to light, as it were, an ornamental *bougie*—and found he had fired a powder magazine! J. PAYN, *Confident Agent*, ch. lii. p. 338.

2. a thin flexible instrument used by surgeons for probing or dilating the passages of the body.

**bouilli**, *sb.*: Fr., past part. pass. of *bouillir*, = 'to boil': boiled or stewed meat, esp. beef; also, *attrib.* See *bovuli*.

**1600** He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, maccaroni, *bonoli*, *fagiolis*, and *caviare*: B. JONSON, *Cynthia*, Rev. ii. 3. Wks., p. 203 (1616).

**1664** Or season her, as French Cooks use, | Their *Haut-gusts*, *Buolies*, or *Ragusts*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. ii. Cant. i. p. 43. **1754** the knight indulged upon his soup and bouille: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 225 (1817).

**1765** beef and pudding; in truth the beef is bouilli, and the pudding bread: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 423 (1857).

**1766** a *bouillie* of chestnuts, which is just invented: *ib.*, p. 473. **1823** There was even a petit plat of *bonilli* for the heretic, so exquisitely dressed as to retain all the juices: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886).

**1829** tell him to hurry—need not mind dressing—out-quarters—no ceremony—*bonilli* beef will be in ribbons: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 91a. **1841** we should have had *bonillies* five times a week for dinner: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 414 (1885).

**1845** the consistence of a thick *bonillie*: BREGON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 159. **1853** the dinner, at two, a plate of soup, with a 'small bit' of its *bonilli*, and some dry vegetables (generally beans): J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 284 (1857).

**\*bouillon**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) broth, soup; (b) puff (of a woman's dress).

a. **1656** BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1759** to point out his manner of preparing his bouillon or broth: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 1. **1764** The soup, or *bonillon* of this animal, is always prescribed here as a great restorative to consumptive patients: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 399 (1817). **1818** the two judges were quietly taking a bouillon after their long morning's ride: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 2 (1819). **1822** his own abominable bouillons were cheaper than the apothecaries drugs: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 545. **1845** Court-Bouillon, or Liquor for boiling Fish: BREGON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 118. **1860** He must be an unfortunate Frenchman indeed who cannot contrive to get a *bonillon* and a *petit verre* at the railway station: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 606½.

b. **1827** Round pelerine, gathered into a ruff composed of two rows of *bonillons*: *Souvenir*, Vol. i. p. 87½.

**\*bouillonné**, *sb.*: Fr., past part. pass. of *bouillonner*, = 'to put puffs to': a puff (of a dress), a puffed fold.

**1827** Sleeves short and full, composed of an intermixture of satin *bouillonne* and blond lace: *Souvenir*, Vol. i. p. 21. **1829** A pelerine tippet...surmounted by a broad net ruff, *boullonne*: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 309½. — Round the throat is worn a ruff of net *bouillonnee*: *ib.*, p. 324½. **1860** It was to be of white crape, over a satin slip—*bonillonnes* of same—looped up with white lilacs: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 450½. **1874** *Bouillonnes* of all kinds: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

**bonillotte**, *sb.*: Fr.: game at cards played by five persons.

**1854** lost twenty Napoleons at a game called Bouillotte: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. i. ch. xxii. p. 244 (1879). — think you had best see as little as possible of your bouillotte-playing French friend and his friends: *ib.*, p. 248.

**boule**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: ball, anything spherical in shape.

**1823** most exquisite white bread, made into little round loaves called *boules*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 62 (1886).

**\*boule**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of marquetry named from the maker Boule, an Italian who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV. (see *buhl*).

**1882** The Louis XIV. barometers should be observed. Unlike our prosaic instruments, their necessary shape is altered until it resembles an æsthetic guitar set with boule: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

**\*boulevard**, *sb.*: Fr., earlier *boulevard*: *orig.* the level top of a rampart; hence, a walk or drive, laid out on a disused fortification; a broad street or walk planted with rows of trees. In Paris, the word *boulevards* often represents the lounging, gossiping part of the upper and middle classes.

**1769** I went to the Boulevard last night after supper, and drove about there till two in the morning: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 183 (1857). **1815** The fashionable Boulevards are lined with Baths: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2d Ed.). **1818** We lounge up the Boulevards: T. MOORE, *Fudge*

*Family*, p. 26. **1822** *A fauteuil in a salon*...is worse than the three chairs on the Boulevard: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. i. p. 404. **1886** An artificial world...which has its conventional home on the boulevards: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Bks.*, p. 69.

**\*boulevardier**, *sb.*: Fr.: an habitual loungeur on the *boulevards*.

**1882** the coadjutor of M. Meilhac, the author of many broad pieces, a *boulevardier* before everything: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 876.

**bouleversé**, *part.*: Fr.: overturned, upset.

**1845** But in France everything had been subverted—*bouleversé*—not merely the face of things, but the things themselves: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, i. p. 10 (1857).

**\*bouleversement**, *sb.*: Fr.: an overturning, utter overthrow, violent displacement.

**1782** Whether mankind will be advantaged by these *bouleversements*, I am not so clear: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 143 (1858). **1831** I said that there appeared to me two alternatives, a general *bouleversement* or the war faction in power under the existing system: *Creville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 196 (1875). **1870** what a thoroughly terrified face it looked when she met it within an inch of her own nose after her disgraceful *bouleversement*: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. i. p. 204.

**boulime**, *boulimie*, -ia, -y, *boulimos*, -mus. See *bulimia*.

**bouoli**: Fr. See *bouilli* and *bovuli*.

**\*bouquet**, *sb.*: Fr.: bunch, nosegay; flavor (of wine); sprig (of jewels); large flight (of rockets); large flight of pheasants which have been driven into one place by beaters.

**1717** the most general fashion is a large *bouquet* of jewels, made like natural flowers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, No. xxxii. p. 145 (1827). **1830** the emissary is generally charged with a tender message, and rich *bouquet* of roses: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 209 (2d Ed.). **1843** his respect for lacques, furniture, carpets, titles, *bouquets*, and such aristocratic appendages, is too great: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 16 (1885). **1868** Bouquets of wax-flowers: G. ELIOT, *Fane's Repentance*, ch. iii. p. 199. **1865** he had drunk in the rich bouquet and the subtle strength of some rare ruby wine: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 164.—the bouquets of pheasants that the battues afforded later on in the year: *ib.*, ch. ii. p. 22. **1878** the presentation to the Queen by Princess Beatrice of a bouquet: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

**\*bouquetière**, *sb.*: Fr.: flower-girl.

**1841** The Boulevards were well stocked with flowers to-day, the *bouquetières* having resumed their stalls: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 3. **1865** How's the pretty *bouquetière*? OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. xiii. p. 203.

**\*Bourdeaux**: Fr. See *Bordeaux*.

**Bourdelaïs**: Fr. See *Bordelais*.

**\*bourgeois**, *bourgeois*, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr. *bourgeois*, Old Fr. *burgeis*, = 'townsman'. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as *burgais*, 15 c.—19 c. *burgess*, but the 16 c. pl. *burgeis* is re-borrowed fr. Fr.

I. *sb.*: 1. a (French) freeman of a city or town; hence, the trading middle class of any country.

**1562** citizen, *bourgeois* and freemen: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdys*, sig. Gg v r<sup>o</sup>. **1600** ten principal *bourgeois* out of every citie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xlv. p. 1220. **1704** There are in it a hundred *bourgeois*, and about a thousand souls: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 521 (Bohn, 1854). **1739** plantations of the rich *bourgeois*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxiv. Vol. i. p. 49 (1819). **1771** he learned that his nephew had married the daughter of a *bourgeois*, who directed a weaving manufacture: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 97½ (1882). **1810** The general and peremptory proscription of the *bourgeois* excluded, no doubt, a good deal of vulgarity and coarseness: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. i. p. 229 (1844). **1828** if one chanced to sit next a *bourgeois*, he was sure to be distinguished for his wit or talent: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 223 (1859).

I. *sb.*: 2. *Printing* (pronounced *burjoice*  $\pm$   $\bar{u}$ ), a size of type between Long Primer and Brevier, and used in this line.

II. *adj.*: (Fr. fem. *bourgeoise*) pertaining to the middle classes, like the middle classes.

**1775** Consider how *bourgeois* it would be in me to talk of her Highness my niece: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 240 (1857). **1826** her dubious relationship to the bourgeois Minister: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 451 (1881). **1845** a decent *bourgeois* family: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, i. p. 4 (1857). **1865** the fairest *bourgeoise* beauty he would have passed unnoticed: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. xii. p. 184.

**Bourgeois Gentilhomme**, *phr.*: Fr.: title and description of the leading character of one of Molière's comedies, meaning 'tradesman-gentleman'.

**1742** With pride and meanness act thy part, | Thou look'st the very thing thou art, | Thou *Bourgeois Gentilhomme*: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 294 (1860).

**bourgeoise**, *sb.*: Fr.: the wife of a bourgeois, female member of a bourgeois family. See *bourgeois*.

**1807** The simper, without sympathy, which you have to keep up with a *Bourgeoise*, who is privileged by wealth, in defence [*sic*] of manners, to issue cards, and lose her money, to her superiors: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 49 (5th Ed.).



\***bourgeoisie**, *sb.*: Fr.: the condition of a freeman of a town or city, the freemen of a French town collectively, the trading middle classes (*orig.* of France).

1600 endow him with most ample franchises and free bourgeoisie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Pref., sig. A vi r<sup>e</sup>. 1801 any that came newly into their free bourgeoisie: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 1, Vol. II, p. 459. 1787 They are, however, admitted to the bourgeoisie at a lower price than those who are inhabitants only: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 22 (1805). 1848 Cavaignac...is now the idol of the bourgeoisie as being the symbol of order: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 284.

**bourg-maister**: Eng. fr. Du. (?through Fr.). See **burgomaster**.

**bourguignotte**, *sb.*: Fr. (=a light steel cap for foot-soldiers, or a kind of helmet; Anglicised in 16 c. as *burgonet*). See quotation.

1845 *Bourguignotte*.—A ragout of truffles: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

[Perhaps fr. *Bourgogne*, = 'Burgundy'.]

**bound(e)**, **borne**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: boundary, bound, limit, terminus, goal. According to N. E. D. not found between Shakspeare and 18 c.

1523 All...places, lyenge betwene the boundes and boundes folowynge: LORD BERNERS, *Proseart*, I. 212, 257. [N. E. D.] 1606 He set a bourne how farre to be belou'd: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, I. 1, 16. 1610 Borne, bound of Land, Tilt, Vineyard none: — *Temp.*, II. 1, 159. 1611 one that fixes | No borne 'twixt his and mine: — *Wint. Tale*, I. 2, 134.

**ournous(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **burnous**.

**bourracho**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **borachio**.

**bourrasque**: Fr. See **borasco**.

\***bourse**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'purse', exchange for merchants. Often Anglicised as *burse* fr. 16 c.—18 c., borrowed again fr. Mod. Fr. in 19 c.

1. an exchange for merchants.

1622 one may heare 7. or 8. sorts of tongues spoken upon their Bourses: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 32 (1645). 1641 I went first to visit the great church, the Doole, the Bourse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 18 (1850).

2. the French Stock Exchange, or any foreign Stock Exchange.

1865 The 'bear' party at the Paris Bourse plucked up courage to-day: *Standard*, Feb. 23.

\***boursier**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'purse-maker', in Mod. Fr. stock-broker, a speculator on the Bourse.

1883 and many an over-trusting Boursier has good reason to remember that among the fiercest gamblers in the Union Générale Shares were ladies of name: *Standard*, Mar. 7, p. 5.

\***boustrophædon**, *adv.* used as *adj.*: Gk. *βουστροφῆδον*, = 'in the manner of ox-turning': alternately from right to left, and from left to right, or *vice versa*, like the course of an ox when ploughing, as many ancient inscriptions in Gk. and many other languages were written.

1699 the *Boustrophædon* way of Writing, mentioned by *Suidas* and *Pausanias*, or turning again as the Ox Plows: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 51. 1776 The lines in both inscriptions range from left to right and from right to left alternately. This mode of disposition was called *Boustrophædon*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 38. 1820 The *Boustrophædon* mode of writing: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. xii, p. 369. 1888 Amongst the objects found...are eighteen bronze tablets bearing *boustrophædon* Eugeanean inscriptions: *Athenæum*, Nov. 10, p. 633/1.

**boutade**, **boutado**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a thrusting', 'pushing': whim, start, freak.

1614 I did a little mistrust that it was but a boutade of desire and good spirit, when he promised himself strength for Friday: BACON, *K. James* (Ord MS.). [L.] 1704 Meantime his affairs at home went upside down, and his two brothers had a wretched time; where his first boutade was to kick both their wives one morning out of doors, and his own too: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § iv. Wks., p. 70/2 (1869). 1865 one of those tantalising boutades that were her most cruel and certain witcheries: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. x, p. 164.

**boutefeu**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'set-fire', 'linstock', 'incendiary': an incendiary, firebrand, agitator.

bef. 1598 The Guisards happen to serve for boutefeus in Scotland: LORD BURLEIGH, *Advice Q. Eliz.*, in *Harl. Misc.*, II, 281 (1809). [N. E. D.] 1622 Animated by a base fellow, called John à Chamber, a very boutefeu, who bore much sway among the vulgar, they entered into open rebellion: BACON. [L.] bef. 1658 Here is Tyranny of the Rout, Tyranny of a Savage Clown their Boutefeu: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 489 (1687). 1663 But we, we onely do infuse | The Rage in them like Boutefeus: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I, Cant. i, p. 59. bef. 1670 Pope Alexander, a notable Boutefeu of those times in the Church of God: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 148, p. 156 (1693). 1683 he has bine of all sects, at last an Anabaptist and a mighty boutefeu in all y<sup>e</sup> seditions and commotions of y<sup>e</sup> city: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II, p. 22 (1878). 1686 The arch-boutefeu, Ferguson, Matthews, &c., were not yet found: EVELYN,

*Diary*, Vol. II, p. 236 (1879). bef. 1733 Mr. Coleman was a Boutefeu in the Country, seeking to erect a Male-content Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii, 50, p. 153 (1740). 1768 Virginia, though not the most mutinous, contains the best heads and the principal boutefeus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V, p. 130 (1857). 1771 How can one regret such a general Boutefeu? *ib.*, p. 276.

**boute-selle**, *sb.*: Fr.: *lit.* 'set-saddle': a French trumpet-call bidding horse-soldiers saddle their horses. Half corrupted, half translated in 17 c. into *boot and saddle*.

1628 At Executions, the Trumpets sounded the bataille, as the alarme, or the bouteselle, to go to death: Tr. *Mathieu's Powerf. Favorite*, 136. [N. E. D.]

**boutique**, *sb.*: Fr.: shop, tradesman's stock. As used in India, the word is, according to Yule, fr. Port. *butica*, or *boteca*.

1739 That there are many battecas built close under the Town-wall: In Wheeler's *Madras*, III, 188 (1861). [Yule] 1782 For Sale at No. 18 of the range Botiques to the northward of Lyon's Buildings, where musters may be seen: *India Gaz.*, Oct. 12, [ib.] 1828 no flaunting boutique, French in its trumpery, English in its prices, stares you in the face: LORD LYTTON, *Felham*, ch. xxiii, p. 63 (1859). 1834 The boutiques are ranged along both sides of the street: S. C. CHITTY, *Ceylon Gazetteer*, 179. [Yule] 1841 they are called to leave their boutiques and don their uniforms: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II, p. 231.

[Ultimately fr. Lat. *apothēca* (fr. Gk. *ἀποθήκη*), probably through Sp. *botica*, = 'an apothecary's shop'.]

**boutonnière**, *sb.*: Fr.: button-hole: used as a translation of the Eng. *button-hole* meaning a flower or flowers to be worn on a person's dress, originally stuck into a button-hole.

abt. 1867 she had distributed it to make boutonnières for other gentlemen: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. xi, Wks., Vol. V, p. 81 (1881). 1883 Sir John Bennett came into court...carrying a huge bouquet, as well as a scarlet boutonnière: *Standard*, No. 18,508, p. 3/2.

**bouts rimés**, *phr.*: Fr.: rhymed endings (*bouts*, pl.); see quotation fr. *Spectator*.

1711 The bouts-rimés were the favourites of the French nation for a whole age together, and that at a time when it abounded in wit and learning. They were a list of words that rhyme to one another, drawn up by another hand, and given to a poet, who was to make a poem to the rhymes in the same order that they were placed upon the list: the more uncommon the rhymes were, the more extraordinary was the genius of the poet that could accommodate his verses to them: *Spectator*, No. 60, May 9, Vol. I, p. 226 (1826). 1775 You will there see how immortality is plentifully promised to riddles and bouts-rimés: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 169 (1857). 1809 She insisted upon making verses herself and upon tasking M. de Ligne to fill up bouts-rimés: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 119. 1834 When the Prince left the room Madame de Dino showed us some bouts rimés of his which were excellent: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 21. 1888 It is pleasant to see with what tact and ingenuity the ballade-writer will fill in his bouts rimés: *Athenæum*, Jan. 7, p. 12/3.

**bouyourdee**, *sb.*: Turk. *buyurdu*, *buyuruldu*: a written order from a governor.

1820 After much delay from the villany of the post-master, an inconvenience which every person who travels without a bouyourdee must always experience, we at length forced a passage through the crowds: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. vi, p. 178. 1845 he tore the *buyurdee* in pieces: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 103.

**bouza**: Turk. See **booza**.

**bovoli** (according to Halliwell), *sb. pl.*: It.: a kind of snails or periwinkles eaten as delicacies. See Florio, s.v. *bonolo*. H. cites the first quot. given under *bouilli*.

**bower**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bouwer*, or Ger. *Bauer*: a peasant, husbandman; see **boor**. Also (in Euchre, a game at cards), a knave.

bef. 1563 Done to death in Frisland by the bowers of the country for teaching a strange religion: BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, 191 (1849). [N. E. D.]

**bowery**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bouwerij*, = 'husbandry', 'farm' (see *bouerie*): farm, plantation. Only used in the United States; now *Obs.* or *Hist.*

1809 His abode which he had fixed at a bowery, or country-seat, at a short distance from the city, just at what is now called Dutch Street: W. IRVING, *Knickerbocker*, 116 (1861). [N. E. D.]

**boyar**, *sb.*: Russ. *boyarin*: a person of high rank in the old Russian aristocracy, coming next to a prince. This order held all the highest offices in the State, but was abolished by Peter the Great. The title is sometimes erroneously given to Russian landed proprietors. A privileged class of *boyars* still exists in Roumania.

1591 The emperours of Russia giue the name of counsellour to diuers of their chiefe nobilitie...These are called Boiars: G. FLETCHER, *Russe Commonwealth*, 46 (1836). [N. E. D.] 1662 the house of a Boyar, or Muscovite Lord: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I, p. 4 (1669). 1819 You must have heard of the wealthy Vakareskolo, the Cressus of Boyars,—he who thought himself so secure from being fleeced: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II, ch. xii, p. 275 (1820). 1854 Russian Boyars, Spanish Grandes of the Order of the Fleece, Counts of France: THACKERAY, *Novocomas*, Vol. I, ch. xxvii, p. 306 (1879).



boza: Turk. See *booza*.

boz(e): Eng. fr. Port. See *bonze*.

**Brabantie**, *sb.*: Eng. prob. fr. Fr. *Brabant*, name of a duchy: some soldier's garment.

1591 but in *stède* of them a straitie brabantie and gascaine is to be worn: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 28.

**Βραβεῖον**, *brabeium*, *sb.*: Gk.: prize (awarded to a successful athlete). The Latinised *brabeium* is the Bot. name of the African Almond (Nat. Order *Proteaceae*).

1654 For that is the *Βραβεῖον* and Laureate Crown, which idle Poems will certainly bring to their unrelenting Authors: VAUGHAN, *Silex Scintillans*, Pref., p. li. (1847).

**brach(i)al**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bracciale*: a piece of armour for the arm.

1562 he neuer fought but his arme was well armed his vse was euer to throwe of his bracial, as some as he had put his enemies to flyghte: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, ii. fol. 42<sup>rs</sup>. 1658 The Cavaliers...were armed on the breast and the back, with brachals and gauntlets: J. BURBURY, *Christina Q. Swedland*, 466. [N.E.D.]

Brachman. See *Brahmin*.

\***brachycephalus**, *pl.* -li, *adj.* used as *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *βραχυ-* = 'short', *κεφαλή* = 'head': short-headed; in Ethnology, applied to skulls whose breadth is four-fifths or more of the length. Opposed to *dolichocephalus* (*q. v.*).

**brachygraphy** (= *ι ι ι*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brachygraphie*: the art of writing in shorthand; writing in shorthand; stenography.

1590 The art of brachygraphic, that is, to write as fast as a man speaketh treatably: P. BALE, Title. 1665 The Characters are of a strange and unusual shape...yea, so far from our deciphering that we could not so much as make any positive judgement whether they were words or Characters; albeit I rather incline to the first, and that they comprehended words or syllables, as in *Brachygraphy* or Short-writing we familiarly practise: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

**bradypepsia**, **bradypepsy**, *sb.*: Late Lat., or Eng. fr. *bradypepsie*, ultimately fr. Gk. *βραδυπνepsia*: slow digestion.

1603 [See *anorexia*]. 1621 rheums, *cachexia*, *bradypepsia*, bad eyes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. 1. p. 188 (1827).

**braganine**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Indo-Port.: an E. Indian coin.

1599 [See *bazaruco*].

\***braggadocio**, *sb.*: *quasi*-It., coined fr. Eng. *brag*, given by Spenser as the name of his personification of vainglory (*F. Q.*, II. iii.).

1. a boaster, vainglorious person; also, *attrib.*

1594 These...goose-quill Braggadoches were mere cowards and crauens: NASHE, *Unfort. Trav.*, 15. [N.E.D.] 1616 Vain vpstart braggadocchio! heartlesse cow! Leave Mars his drumme, goe holde thy fathers plow! R. C., *Times Whistle*, II. 732, p. 26 (1871). 1619 *Gyants, Braggadochios*, swelling with selfe conceit: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiv. p. 321. 1654 *Fortitude* in Women (which the Male *Braggadocios* think entailed to the Breeches): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 324. 1654 in reasoning and discoursing they were very stately and disdainfull, and great braggadochios: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. 1. p. 43. 1664 To be expos'd in th' end to suffer, | By such a *Braggadocchio* Huffer: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 205. 1668 a Braggadocchio Captain: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 8 (1701). 1676 a few more braggadocios like himself: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 76. 1754 in point of genius and address, they were no more than noisy braggadocios: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 123 (1817). 1759 you are spies if you are not braggadochios [of ambassadors]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1857). 1763 He who has thus punished the Braggadocio takes his place: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 209. 1819 The rude exterior of the islander had been exchanged among the Calcondjees of the Capitan-pasha, for a swaggering braggadocio air: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 81 (1820). 1850 Pen hoped Pynsent might have forgotten his little fanfaronnade, and any other braggadocio speeches or actions which he might have made: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 273 (1879).

2. empty boasting, vainglorious talk.

bef. 1733 without a Braggadocio, this may be styled a new work: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiv. (1740). 1860 He is a rough, rude, half-educated man, with plenty of vulgar impudence and random braggadocio: *Once a Week*, Sept. 15, p. 328/1. bef. 1863 justly reprehending the French propensity towards braggadocio: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 321 (1879).

\***Brahmin**, **Brahman**, *sb.*: ultimately fr. Skt. *brāhmana*, most of the early forms being fr. Late Lat.: a member of the priestly caste of Hindoos; hence, *metaph.* a person of the highest caste (in any nation or society).

1555 their Priestes (called *Bramini*) washe the Image of the deuyll: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 17 (Arber, 1885). 1586 and some others haue writtten that in the realme of Calicut, vpon complaint made to the *Bramains* against the debtor: SIR EDW. HOEV, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxiii. p. 154. 1586 In *Calecuth*... some young priest called *Bramin*: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 642. 1598 the *Bramenes*, which are the ministers of the Pagodes: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. 1. p. 86 (1883). 1599 there is an olde man which

they call a *Bramane*, that is, a priest: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 256.

1601 Among the Indians and Bactrians there be manie thousands of those whom wee call *Brachmanni*: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 69. 1603 Such Doubts, as doubt-les might haue taskt, t' vntwist, | The *Brachman*, *Druides*, and *Gymnosophist*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 77 (1608). 1609 the *Bracmans*, men of high reach and deepe conceit: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXIII. ch. viii. p. 231. 1619 the Indian *Gymnosophists*, were impudent vnaturall Beasts, offering violence to Nature in nakednesse, and strict absurd Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the *Bramenes*, *loggues*, and others: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 543. 1625 a *Bramyne*, or Priest of the *Bannians*, which came with the *Mogoll* for an Interpreter: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 268. 1626 I'd rather see a *Brachman* | Or a *Gymnosophist* yet: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 135 (1640). 1634 The *Bannian* Priestes called *Bramini*, are the *Pythagorian* Sect of the *Gymnosophists*. They hate *Mahumed*, and acknowledge one God and Creator of all things. The better sort are called *Mockadams*, or Masters; their behaviour very good and tolerable: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36. 1655 the Indian Philosophers, called *Brachmanes*: MUFFETT, *Healths Improv.*, p. 30. 1675 Comes he t' upbraide us with his Innocence? | Seize him, and take the preaching *Brachman* hence: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 25 (1701). 1764 No Indian *brachman* could liue more abstemious: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817). 1778 That man must be a *Bramin*, or a *Dervis* | Who will not sip the sweets of secret Service: W. MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 118 (1858). bef. 1782 The *bramin* kindles on his own bare head | The sacred fire, self-torturing his trade: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 55 (1808). 1786 he diuerted himself, however, with the multitude of *Calenders*, *Santons*, and *Dervises*, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the *Brahmins*, *Fakirs*, and other enthusiasts: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 85 (1883). 1826 men of rank, sirdars, jagheerders, *Brahmins*, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). 1856 translate and send to Bentley the arcanum bribed and bullied away from shuddering *Brahmins*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

\***braise**, **braize**, **braze**, *vb.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *braiser*: *vb.*: to cook à la braise (*q. v.*); *sb.*: braised meat, liquor for braising with.

1759 let your turkey lay in the braize till towards dinner-time: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 57. 1806 A brown braise: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 12. 1845 *Braise*.—A manner of stewing meat which greatly improves the taste by preventing any sensible evaporation: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

**braisière**, *sb.*: Fr. See quotation.

1845 *Braisière*.—Braising-pan—a copper vessel tinned, deep and long, with two handles, the lid concave on the outside, that fire may be put in it: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

**brancard**, *sb.*: Fr.: litter, portable couch, horse-litter.

1604 they set downe the brancard or litter with the idoll: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 358 (1880).

**Brandenburg**, name of a German Electorate in the east of Prussia, and of its capital city. Perhaps its use in the sense of ornamental facings of the breast of a coat was derived from the regimentals of the Prussian army. The Fr. form is *brandebourg*.

1676 my Chamber perfumed [sic] with his Tarpaulin Brandenburg: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, II. p. 23 (1681). 1694 but not being able to pull off his Cloaths, lies all night in his Brandenburg, or Night-gown: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 15/1. 1771 He wore a coat, the cloth of which had once been scarlet, trimmed with Brandenburgs, now totally deprived of their metal: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 68/2 (1882). 1846 looped in white silk brandenburghs over the chest: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. 1851 *Manteau*... closed up in front by four large brandebourgs: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 288/1.

\***brandy**, **brandewine**, **brandy-wine**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *brandewijn*, *lit.* 'burnt-wine', i.e. distilled wine: a spirit produced by the distillation of wines, chiefly made in the south of France; the name is given to inferior spirits obtained from materials other than grapes. The best brandy is produced at and named from Cognac.

1622 Buy any brand-wine, buy any brand-wine? FLETCHER, *Beggar's Bush*, III. 1. [N.E.D.] 1663—4 S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1676 I have no Burnt Brandey to treat 'em with: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, IV. p. 72. 1680 go into your Huts, drink Brandy like Dutch Skippers, and smook like double Chimneys: — *Wom. Captain*, III. p. 30. 1681 Was this *Fus Belli* & *Pacis*; could this be | Cause why their *Burgomaster of the Sea* | Ram'd with Gun-powder, flaming with Brand wine, | Should raging hold his Linstock to the Mine: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 114. 1693—1700 CONGREVE, *Way of the World*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1705 Excessive Brandy-Drinking seems the innate Vice of all *Negroes*...I have seen some of our Men give them Brandy half lengthened out with Water: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XX. p. 403. abt. 1780 he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died: SWIFT, *Directions*, ch. III. Wks., p. 569/1 (1869).

**branle**, **bransle**, *sb.*: Fr.: "a brawle, or daunce, wherein many (men, and women)...moue all together" (Cotgr.). Anglicised as *brangle*, *brantle*.

1. a wavering.

1581 The Legion incensed with griefe...put them of the first [legion] in branle: SAVILE, *Tacitus Hist.*, II. 78 (1591). [N.E.D.] 1603 the motions and bransles of the Heavens: FLORIO, *Montaigne*, III. 9, 565 (1632). [*ib.*]



## 2. a kind of dance, or the music for it.

1590 Bransles, Ballads, vireslayes, and verses vaine: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. x. 8.  
1597 Like unto this is the French *bransle* (which they call *bransle simple*) which goeth somewhat rounder in time then this, otherwise the measure is all one. The *bransle de poitevin* or *bransle double* is more quick in time...but the straine is longer: TH. MOKLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. 1666 PREYs, *Diary*, Nov. 15. (Davies)

**Brantôme**, title of Pierre de Bourdeilles, a Gascon, who died 1614, a celebrated writer of biographies and anecdotes.

1788 Such anecdotes...have not yet emerged into publicity from the portefeuilles of such garrulous Brantômes as myself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxii. (1857).

\***braser**, *sb.*: Sp.: fire-pan, brasier.

1683 sconces, branches, braseras, &c. all of massy silver: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1872).

brasil(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **brazil**.

**brasserie**, *sb.*: Fr.: brewery, place where beer is sold.

1864 BASS for ever! *Vita longa*, and if we have shortened him of his R's, may his monument outlive all other *brasseries*! *Reains (News)*, June 15, p. 8.

1882 His comrades were singing in the brasserie: *Essays from the Critic*, p. 124 (New York). 1883 Tonquinese waitresses...have acquired also in some inexplicable manner the coquettish airs and gait of Parisian *brasserie* attendants: *Standard*, Sept. 13, p. 3/2. 1887 [They] are delighted to earn a cheap reputation at the *café* or the *brasserie*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 103/3.

\***brava**, *fem. adj.* used as *interj.* and *sb.*: It.: *lit.* 'brave (woman)', an exclamation addressed to a female, as **bravo** to a man: well done!, capital!; a cry of 'well done!', 'capital!'.

1877 your singing, the admiration of the public, the bouquets and bravas: C. READE, *Woman-Hater*, ch. i. p. 9 (1883).

**bravade** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bravade*: **bravado** (*q. v.*).

1579 Euen so will it be harder then yron for Englishmen to digest...the french insouleries and disdaynfull brauades: J. STUBBES, *Gaping Gulf*, C. vj. [N.E.D.] 1783 he beheld the approach of the enemy without concern, and disregarded this vain bravade: W. ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 169 (1824). 1820 The steward departed without replying to this bravade, otherwise than by a dark look of scorn: SCOTT, *Abbot*, ch. xxxi. [C.E.D.]

\***bravado**, *bravada*, *sb.*: Sp. *bravada*.

I. a bragging, boasting, a display of eagerness to fight.

1573—80 in such gallant bravadoe termes runneth your mill crusadoe rhetoric: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 92 (1884). 1600 I deuised howe I might be reuenged of this Sauage, and to make him know how dearely this bold bravadoe of his should cost him: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 330. 1602 And hereupon one of them of a brauadoo hath made his vaunt since my returne: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 108. 1603 [See *armada* 1 a]. 1603 the gallant proffers onely of attemptuie spirits, & commendable though they worke no other effect than make a Brauadoo: S. D., *Defence of Ryme*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1815). 1611 And there while he gives the zealous Bravado: B. JONSON, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. b 3<sup>rd</sup> (1776). 1625 the Frigates came and made a brauado before our ship: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 505. bef. 1641 No Errant-knight ever went to fight | With half so gay a bravada, | Had you seen but his look, you'd have sworn on a book, | Hee'd have conquer'd a whole armada: Percy's *Reliques*, p. 341 (1857). 1667 To these Apuleian Bravadoes, whether they put on the Lyons or the Foxes skin: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 19. bef. 1670 They...were like to vex them with more lofty Bravadoes and Grandiloquies: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. s. 8, p. 48 (1693). 1743—7 *St. Ruth*...in a bravado told those about him, that he would now beat the English army to the gates of Dublin: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 179/1 (1751). 1767 this may be only a bravado: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 68 (1857). 1818 would rather hear her than all the *bravado* singing and Italian haberdashery in the world: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 225 (1819). 1829 several of his cavaliers vowed loudly to revenge this cruel bravado, on the ferocious garrison of Gibraltar: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. IV. p. 321 (1850). 1844 There is some semblance of *bravado* in my manner of talking about the Plague: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 278 (1845).

2. a swaggering bully, a bravo.

1653 Roaring Boys, Bravadoes, Roysters, &c. commit many insolencies: A. WILSON, *Yas. I.*, s. 6. [N.E.D.] 1762 Mr. Clarke approaching one of the bravadoes, who had threatened to crop his ears, bestowed such a benediction on his jaw as he could not receive without immediate humiliation: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Graves*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 128 (1817).

**brave**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brave*, fr. It. *bravo*.

I. *adj.*: 1. manly, fearless, daring, courageous, gallant, soldier-like.

1485 It is very good to relate the brave deeds: CAXTON, *Paris & V.*, Prolog. [N.E.D.] 1573 so many brave soldiers: SIR T. SMITH, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 377 (1846). 1588 Therefore, brave conquerors,—for so you are, | That war against your own affections: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 8. 1596 I'll prove the prettier fellow of the two, | And wear my dagger with the braver grace: — *Merch. of Ven.*, III. 4, 65. 1697 None but the brave deserves the fair: DRYDEN, *Alexander's F.*, 15.

I. *adj.*: 2. fine, gay, splendid, handsome.

1554 the Court, where was a brave maskery of cloth of gold and sylver: F. VAXLEY, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxiii. p. 313 (1846). 1568 to go more gay and more brave, | Than doth a lord: FULWELL, *Like will to L.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. III. p. 312 (1874). 1591 Our soldiers reporte that these men were verie brave in armor, feathers and scarfes: S. D.

CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1847). 1596 And brave attendants near him when he wakes: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, Induct., 1, 40.

I. *adj.*: 3. admirable, excellent, first-rate, extreme.

1577 Nowe are the braue and golden dayes: NORTHBROOKE, *Dicing*, 102 (1843). [N.E.D.] 1599 I'll devise thee brave punishments for him: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, V. 4, 130. 1600 he writes brave verses, speaks brave words: — *As Y. L. It*, III. 4, 43. 1684 To York, the second city of England...watered by the brave river Ouse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 315 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 1. a warrior; in 19 c. *esp.* a North American Indian warrior.

1601 We haue no cause to feare their forreine braues: CHESTER, *Love's Mart.*, 55 (1878). [N.E.D.]

II. *sb.*: 2. a bravo, assassin.

1603 Adord of Flatterers, Of Softlings, Wantons, Braves and Loyterers: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, II. iii. IV. 187/1 (1641). [N.E.D.] 1611 There are certain desperate and resolute villaines in Venice called Braves: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1776).

II. *sb.*: 3. a bravado, a display of readiness to fight.

1588 thou dost over-ween in all; | And so in this, to bear me down with braves: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, II. 1, 30.

**bravery** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *braverie*, or It. *braveria*.

I. daring, courage.

1581 He received more brauerie of minde, bye the patterne of Achilles, then by hearing the definition of Fortitude: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, 56 (Arb.). [N.E.D.] 1598 a certaine brauery and greatnes of the minde: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Exalt. Charitie*, p. 107 (1871).

2. bravado, a piece of bravado.

1548 The Scots continued their bravery on the hill: PATTEN, *Exped. into Scott.*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 98. [N.E.D.] 1579 challenged him to fight...Pyrrus being mad as it were with this brauerie: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 411 (1612). 1614 The whole Campe (not perceiving that this was but a bravery) fled amaine: RALEIGH, *Hist. World*, III. 93. [N.E.D.] 1618 The second was concerning my Lord of Essex's death, whom he was reported to have insulted upon at his death, taking tobacco in a bravery before his face: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 100 (1848). 1671 ere long thou shalt lament | These braveries in irons laden on thee: MILTON, *Sam. Agon.*, 1243.

3. display, grandeur, finery, decoration, objects to be proud of.

1562 pompe and brauerie: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 57<sup>ro</sup>. 1567 His jolly brauerie in himselfe is through setting up his fethers aloft: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 98<sup>vo</sup>. 1583 exquisite brauerie in apparel: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 8<sup>ro</sup>. — sitting at the doore, to shewe their braueries: *ib.*, fol. 48<sup>ro</sup>. 1601 the brauerie and rich attire of those times: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 455. 1611 In that day the Lord will take away the brauery of their tinkling ornaments about their feete: *Bible*, Isaiah, III. 18.

4. a beau, a finely dressed person; also, collectively, an assemblage of richly accoutred soldiers.

1609 Hee is one of the *Braveries*, though he be none o' the *Wits*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, I. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 536 (1616). bef. 1670 The Grandees also, and others of the Castilian Bravery that conducted the Prince to the Seas: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, I. 162. (Davies)

\***bravissimo**, *adj.* used as *interj.*: It., superl. of **bravo** (see **bravo**<sup>2</sup>).

1761 That's right.—I'm steel.—Bravo!—Adamant.—Bravissimo: COLMAN, *Jealous W.*, I. 1. [L.] 1776 I was so struck with his masterly performance, that not being able to clap my hands together, in token of applause, I cried out *bravissimo! ancora!* J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 39. 1780 three cried *Bravo!* bravissimo! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 477 (1838).

\***bravo**<sup>1</sup>, *pl.* **bravo**(e)s, **bravi** (It.), *sb.*: It. *bravo*, *adj.* and *sb.*, = 'brave'.

1. a hired fighter or assassin, a desperate ruffian.

1600 Keepe your distance; for all your *Bravo rampant*, here: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 249 (1616). 1632 How can you | Answer the setting on your desperate bravo | To murder him! MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, IV. 5, Wks., p. 207/2 (1830). 1651 a crew of *Banditi* and *Bravi*: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 479 (1685). 1671 He fear'd no *Bravo*, nor no Ruffian's Stab: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, Epil., p. 79. 1674 a forlorn of Bravoes: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk & Selv.*, p. 102. 1711 dogged by Bravoes for an Intreague with a Cardinal's Mistress at Rome: *Spectator*, No. 136, Aug. 6, p. 203/1 (Morley). 1772 For the future assume the name of some *modern bravo* and dark assassin: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxiv. p. 179. 1814 my young bravo whips out his pistol: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvi. p. 374 (188-). 1833 Murders were committed in the face of day with perfect impunity. Bravoes and discarded serving-men, with swords at their sides: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 240 (1877). 1854 he gives his genius a darkling swagger, and a romantic envelope, which, being removed, you find, not a bravo, but a kind chirping soul: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879).

2. bravado, a display of bravery.

1609 Is this your *Bravo*, Ladies? B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, III. 6, Wks., p. 563 (1616).

\***bravo**<sup>2</sup>, *interj.* and *sb.*: It. *bravo*, *adj.* and *sb.*

I. *interj.*: capital!, well done!.

1761 [See *bravissimo*]. 1767 My little TOWZER's silver note | Is sweeter than SENUCCI's throat; | And more deserves—*Bravo*, *Encora*, | Than all the quavers of CALORA, | Or any other *Signiora*: C. ANSTEV, *Poet. Epist.*,



Let. IV. - 1769 O bravo! bravo! An exquisite conceit! B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 141. 1850 THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 42 (1879).

2. *sb.*: a cry of 'well done!', 'capital!', an expression of applause.

1818 nearly two hours had been passed in recitations, accompanied by bravoes and encores: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 152 (1819).

\***bravura**, *sb.*: It.: spirit, bravery.

1. brilliant display of spirit and skill, bold defiance, also attrib.

1788 In the lofty bravuras she copies the spheres: 'PASQUIN', *Childr. Theat.*, 136 (1792). (N. E. D.) 1811 the young lady's *bravura* countenance: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 210 (2nd Ed.).

2. a musical passage which severely tasks a performer's powers (also, attrib.); also, *metaph.* a brilliant piece of composition.

1806 mere powers of voice in *bravura* singing: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 312. 1813 Pray suspend the *proofs*, for I am bitten again, and have quantities for other parts of the *bravura*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 226 (1832). 1830 They prefer simple, easy, and tender strains, to the fantastical, roundabout, wandering, and hieroglyphical style of the modern *bravura*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). 1837 the prima donna sang a *bravura* aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187. 1885 The *bravura* and hurried movements...are curiously antithetical to the deliberate and exhaustive technique of Mr. Poynter: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 5, p. 738/3.

**braye**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *braie*: an embankment defended by palisades and watch-towers. A false *braye* is an advanced parapet outside the main rampart.

1512 To make Bulwerkes, Brayes, Walles, Diches, and al other fortifications: *Act 4 Hen. VIII.*, i. § 1. (N. E. D.) 1599 a Brey and Cortaine without was battered: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 122.

**brazil** (= *l.*), **brasil**(*o*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *brasil*, or It. *brasil*: name of a very hard dye-wood, of the tree *Caesalpinia echinata*, imported from S. America. This name, transferred from the hard Oriental dye-wood of the tree *Caesalpinia sappan*, became attached to the country known as Brazil.

1. name of the hard wood of the Eastern or Western *Caesalpinia*, or of the tree itself; also, attrib., e.g. *brasil-wood*.

1530 Brasell tre to dye with, *brasil*: PALSGR. 1555 Not farre from these mountaynes are many greete wooddes, in the which are none other trees then *brasil*, whiche the Italians caule *Versino*: R. EDM., *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885). — Also *brasil*, gossampine cotton and sylke: — *Neue India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). 1674 your sticks (cues) ought to be heavy, made of *Brasile*, *Lignum vitae* or some other weighty wood: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 25.

2. the red or orange dye yielded by these woods.

abt. 1386 Him nedeth not his colour for to dien | With *Brasil*, ne with grain of Portingale: CHAUCER, *Nonnes Pr.*, C. T., 15465. 1558 halfe an vnco of *Brasyll*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 81 v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 the wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like *Brasill* to die withall: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). 1712 her Box (which is indeed full of good *Brasile*): *Spectator*, No. 344, Apr. 4, p. 503/1 (Morley). 1741 Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, *Brasil*, Campechy, Verdigrase, Almonds...*Serge de Nismes*, Pinchinats, the Satins of Florence: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 335.

**breaghe**, *sb.*: fr. Ir. *breith*, Old Ir. *brith*, = 'judgment', 'penance'; see *brehon*.

1598 the malefactor shall give unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is layne, a recompence, which they call a Breaghe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 610/2 (1869).

breaker: Eng. fr. Sp. See *bareca*.

breborion: Fr. See *brimborion*.

\***breccia**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of marble consisting of a number of angular fragments, held together by a natural cement; hence, any composite rock consisting of angular fragments held together by a natural cement, and more loosely, a composite mass of gravel and ice.

178, different sorts of *breccia* or conglutinated stones: PENNANT, *Arctic Zool.*, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 93/2 (1797). 1845 I noticed that the smaller streams in the Pampas were paved with a *breccia* of bones: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vii. p. 134. 1856 stands of the same Arctic *breccia* [gravel and ice] as those in its neighbor: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 116. 1882 a rich red *breccia* from the Garfagnana: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 906.

\***breeze**, **brize**, **brise**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Sp. *brisa*, = 'north-east wind'.

1. a north, or north-east wind, esp. the north-east trade

wind; hence, a cool wind from the sea (which in tropical Eastern America generally blew from the north-east).

1589 prosperous wind to serve their turne, which the mariners do cal Brizas, and are northerly winde: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1854).

2. a light wind. In opposition to a sea-breeze, the counter current from the land is called a breeze even if it blows hard.

1626 A calme, a brese, a fresh galle, a pleasant gayle, a stiffe gayle: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 795 (1884). bef. 1700 From land a gentle breeze arose by night: DRYDEN. [J.]

3. *metaph. Slang.* a disturbance, uproar, scolding.

1837 Jemmy, who expected a breeze, told his wife to behave herself quietly: MARRYAT, *Snarleygaw*, Vol. I. ch. xv. [L.]

bregantine: Eng. fr. Sp. See *brigantine*.

**brehon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Ir. *brithemon*, genitive of *brithem*, = 'a judge': a native Irish judge; hence, *Brehon law*, the legal system of the native Irish, which has been superseded by English law.

1598 What is that which ye call the Brehoon Law?... It is a certayne rule of right unwritten, but delivered by tradition from one to another...in many things repugning quite both to God and mans law...in the case of murder, the Brehoon, that is theyr judge, will compound betweene the murderer and the frendes of the party murdered: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 610/2 (1883).

**breloque**, *sb.*: Fr.: trinket, gewgaw.

1850 she praised the lovely breloques or gimcracks which the young gentleman wore at his watch-chain: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22 (1879). 1879 a large person who wore more rings and studs and *breloques* than had ever been seen at St. Michael's: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxi. p. 209.

brenjal, brenjaw: Anglo-Ind. See *brinjaul*.

**brevi manu**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *lit.* 'with a short hand', off-hand, extemporaneously.

1835 while the comparatively pithy measure of opening, *brevi manu*, the English colleges to the Dissenters was successfully opposed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 432.

**breviātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *breviāre*, = 'to shorten': one who makes summaries or abstracts; an officer of the Vice-Chancellor's Court in the Vatican (see *abbreviator* 2).

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v.

**brial**, *sb.*: Sp.: a rich skirt.

1829 The queen wore a brial or regal skirt of velvet: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. xlii. p. 252 (1850). — The Infanta...wore a brial or skirt of black brocade: *ib.*

**Briareus**: *Gk. Mythol.*: one of the Titans who was said to have had a hundred hands and fifty heads, also called *Aegaeon* (cf. Homer, *Il.*, i. 404).

1593 didst thou speak in thunder like to Jove, | Or shouldst, as Briareus, shake at once | A hundred bloody swords with bloody hands, | I tell thee: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 383/1, l. 22 (1861). 1606 he is a gouty Briareus, many hands and no use, or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 2, 30. 1625 it is good, to commit the Beginnings of all great Actions, to *Argos* with his hundred Eyes; And the Ends to *Briareus* with his hundred Hands: First to Watch, and then to Speed: BACON, *Ess.*, *Of Delays*, p. 525 (1871). 1665 This monster has seven several arms on either side (as if descended from *Briareus*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 147 (1677).

\***bric-à-brac**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'odds and ends', artistic curiosities, knick-knacks, old plate, old china, &c.; also attrib.

1842 Poor Horace Waddlepoodle! to think that thy gentle accumulation of *bricabrac* should have passed away in such a manner: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 32 (1857). 1854 the *bric-à-brac* shop in Wardour Street: — *New-comes*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 204 (1879). 1876 The shop was that kind of pawnbroker's where the lead is given to...*bric-à-brac*: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 285. 1882 Angela's own room was daintily furnished and adorned with as many pictures, pretty things, books, and *bric-à-brac* as the narrow dimensions of a Newham cell will allow: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, Frol., Pt. I. p. 5 (1883).

**bricole**, *sb.*: Fr.: in *Tennis*, rebound of a ball from the wall of a court; in *Billiards*, rebound of a ball from the cushion before it hits another ball; also, *metaph.* an indirect method or action. Anglicised as *bricol(l)* in the sense of a catapult or springal.

1598 *Briccola*, a brikkoll or rebounding of a ball from one wall to another in a tenis court: FLORIO. bef. 1631 That love, which...fell not directly, and immediately upon my self, but by way of reflection or *Briccole*: DONNE, *Lett.*, 65 (1651). (N. E. D.) 1777 It is a *bricole* of self-love, I confess: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 228 (1777). 1788 introducing two courtiers to acquaint one another, and by *bricole* the audience, with what had passed in the penetralia before the tragedy commences: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxi. (1857).



**bride**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'rein', 'bridle': string of a woman's bonnet or cap.

1827 the ends of this drapery form the *brides*, and are trimmed with a deep silk fringe: *Souvenir*, Vol. i. p. 21. — strings on bride: *ib.*, p. 151/3. 1850 a bunch of fancy ribbon placed upon each side [of the cap], from which depend the *brides* or strings: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. ii. p. 576.

**brigade** (= *u*), **brigado**, **brig(g)ad** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brigade* (fr. It. *brigata*), or fr. Sp. *brigada*: a company, crew. See *Brigue*.

1. a gathering (of people), a concourse, mob, band.

1650 All that huge Brigade of people: HOWELL, *Hist. Rev. Napl.*, 117 (1664). [N. E. D.]

2. a large body of troops; a subdivision of an army; also, *attrib.*

1644 until he see our small divided maniples cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unweildy brigade: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 71 (1659). 1649 it seems some motion of our Armies or stragling Brigadoes appear Southward: LILLY, *Peculiar Prognost.*, p. 6. 1665 A Brigade of three thousand Horse... being ordered to assail Radja Tzetter Singh at Norron: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trpo.*, p. 94 (1677). 1667 Thither wing'd with speed | A numerous brigad hasten'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 675, p. 32 (1705). 1743—7 the first line in six columns, and the second in brigades: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. i. p. 760/1 (1751). 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 103 (1828).

3. a band of associated persons, *esp.* in combination, an organised body of persons, as *fire-brigade*, *shoe-black-brigade*.

**brigandise**, *sb.*: Fr.: brigandage. *Obs.*

1603 brigandise and robberies, bloody warres, inhumane cruelty of tyrants: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 299.

**brigantine** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brigantin*, or It. *brigantino*, or Sp. *bergantin*.

1. a small vessel used in the Mediterranean, being adapted for both sailing and rowing, and easily handled; they were used as pirate-ships and dispatch-boats; hence, applied to sundry kinds of vessels.

1523 To saue ourselfe, it is best we sende formost our lytell shyppes, called Brigandyns, and let vs tary in the mouthe of the haunyn: LORD BERNERS, *Froiss.*, II. clxxij. [clxvii.] 498. [N. E. D.] 1555 Owre men...settinge foreward with their ores the brigantine: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 70 (1885).

2. a two-masted vessel of modern times with square sails on the foremast, but with the mainmast fore-and-aft rigged (the topsail used to be square).

1579 certaine light brigantines of *Caesars*, that followed him hard: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 942 (1612). 1589 hee straight wayes entred into the brygandine: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1854). 1590 Rowing with Christians in a brigandine | About the Grecian isles to rob and spoil: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 50/2 (1865). 1598 Boats, Barkes, and Brigantines, which they use in those Countries: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 127 (1885). 1599 galliasses, gallies, pallanders, and brigantines: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 74. 1601 the Rhodians [made] the pinnace and brigantine: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 120. 1625 And also transported mee by Sea in a Brigandino freely to *Serigo*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837.

**brigue**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brigue*: contention, faction, intrigue. Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as *brige*, = 'contention'.

1678 A brigue or quarrel. *Lis, contentio* [*briga*]: LITTLETON, *Lat. Dict.* [N. E. D.] 1701 They must set afoot Factions and Brigues: *Jura Pop. Anglicant.*, 29. [*ib.*] bef. 1733 Brigues between Kings and their Nobles and Military men: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 137, p. 303 (1740). 1888 that system of court *brigue* (the nearly untranslatable word was as common in his time as the thing), or unscrupulous intriguing for place and power: *Athenæum*, Sept. 1, p. 286/1.

**brillant**, *sb.*: Fr.: brilliancy, exquisite polish.

1693 [See *bel air*]. 1694 the *Brillant* of Language, or sharp and witty Expressions: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 13/a. 1736 the *brillant* of wit and concise sententiousness, peculiar to that age: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 243 (1814).

**brimborion**, **breborion**, *sb.*: Fr.: trash, nonsense.

1653 dunsical breborions: URQUHART, *Rabelais*, i. xxi. [N. E. D.] 1786 jewels and colifichets and brimborions, baubles, knick-knacks, gewgaws: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Diary & Lett.*, III. 8. [*ib.*] 1813 The declaration of independence is a *brimborion* in comparison with it: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 37 (1856).

\***brindisi**, *sb.*: It.: rhymes recited in drinking health, a toast.

1837 a plentiful supply of excellent wine, in which he and his comrades pledged the company, and drank *brindisi*, or rhymed toasts, of admirable facetiousness: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 126. 1885 The vocal pieces...were the *brindisi* from 'Lucrezia Borgia'...and a new scene: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 281/3. 1887 We hear the *brindisi* and the *mandolinata* and the double basses, rising and falling in obedience to the *maestro's* hand: *Pall Mall Budget*, Feb. 10, p. 4/1.

**brinjarry**, **binjarree**, **bunjarree**, **vanjārā**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *banjārā*, perhaps confused with Pers. *birinj*, = 'rice': a dealer in grain, salt, &c. The *brinjarries* move about in

large parties with droves of laden cattle. In the N. W. Provinces they sometimes act as carriers. The form *vanjārā* is used about Bombay. The form *brinjarry* became classical owing to its constant use in Sir Arthur Wellesley's *Indian Dispatches*. [Yule]

1800 The Brinjarries drop in by degrees: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, I. 175 (1837). [Yule] 1810 Immediately facing us a troop of Brinjarrees had taken up their residence for the night. These people travel from one end of India to the other, carrying salt, grain, and assafoetida, almost as necessary to an army as salt: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 61 (1812). [*ib.*] 1813 We met there a number of Vanjarrahs, or merchants, with large droves of oxen, laden with valuable articles from the interior country, to commute for salt on the sea-coast: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, I. 206. [*ib.*] 1813 the whole of this extensive intercourse is carried on by laden bullocks, the property of that class of people known as Bunjaras: CAPT. J. BRIGGS, in *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bo.*, I. 61. [*ib.*] 1825 We passed a large number of Brinjarrees who were carrying salt: Bp. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 94. [*ib.*] 1876 a long string of *brinjarries* (carriers) laden with rice: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 332.

**brinjal**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *beringela*: name of the Egg-plant (*Solanum Melongena*), known in Bengal as *ban-gun*, fr. Hind. *baingan*, fr. Pers. *bādinjān*. [Yule]

1611 We had a market there kept upon the Strand of diuers sorts of provisions, to wit...Pallingenies, cucumbers: N. DOWNTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 298 (1625). [Yule] 1673 The Garden...planted with Potatoes, Yawms, Berenjaws, both hot plants: FRYER, *E. India*, 104 (1698). [*ib.*] 1738 Then follow during the rest of the summer, calabashes...bedin-janas, and tomatas: DR. T. SHAW, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1757). [*ib.*] 1764 Another (ragout) is made of the badenjeen, which the Spaniards call berengena: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 400 (1817). 1810 I saw last night at least two acres covered with brinjal, a species of Solanum: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 24 (1812). [Yule] 1836 The black and white Hādingan are the fruits of two kinds of egg-plant: the red is the tomat: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 180 note. 1860 Amongst other triumphs of the native cuisine were some singular, but by no means inelegant *chefs d'œuvre*, brinjals boiled and stuffed with savoury meats, but exhibiting ripe and undressed fruit growing on the same branch: J. E. TEN-NENT, *Ceylon*, II. 161. [Yule] 1886 From America the potato and the egg-apple, or *brinjal*, have been introduced: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

[The Sp. forms, fr. Arab. *bādinjān*, are *alberengena* (whence Fr. *aubergine*), *berengena*, the It. *melangola*, *melanzana* (whence Late Lat. *melongena*, whence Fr. *melongène*).]

\***brio**, *sb.*: It.: briskness, sprightliness.

1854 the sheep are in his best manner, painted with all his well-known facility and *brio*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1872 a sketch done with what we used to call *brio*: G. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 56 (1874). 1884 He possessed a swing, an eloquence and a *brio* which were perfectly irresistible: E. E. SALTUS, *Balsac*, p. 70. 1886 variety, imaginative energy, and *brio* [of the Spanish drama]: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 56.

\***brioche**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sort of cake; mistake, blunder.

1843 Let a poor devil but draw the royal face like a pear now, or in the similitude of a *brioche* [this looks like a cler. error for *briolette*], and he, his printer, and publisher, are clapped into prison for months: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 14 (1885).

[The meaning 'blunder' comes from the speech of the French princess, daughter of Louis XVI., *Si le peuple n'a pas de pain, qu'il mange des brioches*, = 'if the people have no bread, let them eat cakes'.]

**briolette**, *sb.*: Fr.: pear-shaped diamond.

\***briquette** (≡ *u*), **briquet** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *briquette* (= 'a block of fuel made from coal and peat mixed'), dim. of *brigue*, = 'a brick': a block or slab of artificial stone, a brick-shaped block of artificially prepared coal.

\***britzka**, **britska**, *sb.*: Russ. *britshka*, Polish *bryczka*,

dim. of *bryka*, = 'a freight waggon': a travelling carriage with a calash top, affording room for reclining on a journey.

1813 In the evening I set out...in Sir Charles's English coach: my britzka followed with servants: SIR R. WILSON, *Fr. Diary*, II. 66. [C. E. D.] 1826 Vivian quitted the side of her britzka: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. II. p. 393 (1881). 1841 in former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter *renais* of a grand seigneur in France as cabriolets or britchkas are in the summer: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 135. 1864 ride for a stage or two in Clive's britzka: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvii. p. 304 (1879).

\***brocade** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *brocado*, = 'embossed stuff': a rich fabric woven with a raised pattern, *orig.* of gold or silver; cloth of gold, cloth of silver. The forms *brocardo*, *brocard*, may be affected by Fr. *brocart*.

1588 cloth of Silke, Brocado, and diuers other sorts of merchandize which come out of Persia: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1598 Silke, Satin and Brocado, which is cloth of Golde and Silver: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 129 (1885). 1662 A Canopy of Brocade: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 99 (1666). 1669 the Vice Chancellor's chaire and deske...cover'd with Brocatall (a kind of brocade): EVELYN, *Diary*, July 9. 1711 a Brocade Waistcoat or Petticoat: *Spectator*, No. 15, Mar. 17, p. 281 (Morley). 1713 Some o'er her lap their careful plumes display'd, Trembling, and conscious of the rich brocade: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 116,



Wks., Vol. I. p. 199 (1757). 1744 The ball was on an excessively hot night; yet she was dressed in a magnificent brocade: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 306 (1857). 1797 at present all stuffs, even those of silk alone, whether they be programs of Tours or of Naples, satins, and even taffeties or lustrings, if they be but adorned and worked with some flowers or other figures, are called *brocades*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

**brocard** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brocard*, fr. the name of *Brocard*, or *Burchard*, Bishop of Worms in 11 c., author of a collection of ecclesiastical canons: a maxim, a scholastic 'sentence'. In Fr. the word has come to mean 'sarcasm'.

Hence *brocardics*.

1824 My father replied by that famous brocard with which he silences all unacceptable queries: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. v. p. 32 (1886). 1863 to whom (the Stoics)...and not...to the Stagirite, are we to refer the first enunciation of the brocard: SIR W. HAMILTON, in Reid's *Wks.*, p. 772, note A.

1860 I make use of all the brocardics, or rules of interpreters, &c.: JER. TAYLOR, *Duct. Dub.*, Pref.

**brocatelle** (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brocatelle*, *brocatel*, fr. It. *broccatello*: imitation brocade. Walpole's form is affected by *brocade* and the gender (fem.) of Fr. *brocade*.

1669 [See *brocade*]. 1753 *Brocatell*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1760 some patterns of brocadella of two or three colours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 325 (1857). 1797 BROCCATEL, or BROCADEL, a kind of coarse brocade; chiefly used for tapestry: *Encyc. Brit.* 1883 brocatelles and figured silks, chiselled velvets and brocaded plush: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

**brocatello**, -tella, -telle, -telli, *sb.*: It. *broccatello di Sienna*: Sienna marble, the veining of which was supposed to have resembled brocade.

1738 There is also another kind of antient *Brocatella* dug near Adrianople: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Marble*. 1797 when distinguished by a number of bright colours, it [marble] is called *brocatello*, or *brocatellato*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Marble*.

\***broc(c)oli**, *sb.*: It. *broccoli*, = 'sprouts', pl. dim. of *brocco*, = 'stalk': a kind of cauliflower which is early in season.

1699 The Broccoli from Naples: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, 16. [N.E.D.] 1723 how spring the Broccoli and the Fenocchio: POPE, *Letters*, p. 194 (1737). 1759 spinach, sorrel, asparagus, broccoli: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 177.

**brochette** (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brochette*: a small brooch, a small spit or skewer: *Cookery*, a method of cooking chickens, &c. See à la brochette.

1483 Thyrten knottes which were ful of brochettes of smale nedles and theron small rynges: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 363/4. [N.E.D.] 18.. *Brochet of Smelts*...Arrange the smelts upon small skewers: MRS. BEETON, *House. Manag.*, p. 1267.

\***brochure**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a stitched work': a pamphlet, a short printed work.

1748 The packet of brochures, and flourished ruffles, which you sent me by Hop: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). 1776 you will deign to assist me in procuring me these two brochures: W. MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 213 (1857). 1809 your anecdotes and *historiettes de cour*, your comedies, brochures, and all the other artificial ragouts: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. IV. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 210. 1820 and the list is closed by the last week's brochure of M. de Pradt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 13. 1841 the most gross and disgusting falsehoods dispensed around by the medium of obscene brochures: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 190. 1881 The object of this little brochure being to show the relative abundance of British wild plants, the compiler, &c.: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 55. 1882 A little brochure by Andrulidákis deserves mention on account of its subject, the taxation of Crete during the first years of the Turkish domination: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 884.

**brodequin**, *sb.*: Fr.: woman's or child's laced boot. Early Anglicised in the sense 'buskin' or 'high boot', as *brodkyn*, *brotekin*, *brodekin*.

1850 Madame noted every article of toilette which the ladies wore, from their bonnets to their brodequins: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 248 (1879). 1865 her pretty, dainty brodequins dance fireproof over red-hot ploughshares: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 90.

**Brodstudien**, *sb. pl.*: Ger., *lit.* 'bread-studies': professional study, undertaken for the sake of earning a livelihood.

1893 They will have at first no doubt to devote themselves very much to mere Brodstudien: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 520/2.

**broma**, *sb.*: Sp.: a ship-worm.

1555 The same [kind of worm] are also engendred in two hauens of the cite of Alexandria in Egypt, and destroye the shippes if they lye longe at anker. They are a cubet in length, and sumwhat more: not passing the quantitie of a fynger in bynesse. The Spanyshe mariner cauleth this pestilence *Broma*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 153 (1885). 1593-1622 But with the water a certaine worme, called *broma* by the Spaniard, and by us *artiers*, entred also: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxxiii. p. 201 (1878).

\***bronchitis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. *bronchus*, = 'one of the two main branches of the wind-pipe', Gk. *βρόγχος*, = 'a wind-pipe', or fr. Lat. *bronchia*, pl. fr. Gk. *βρόγchia*, neut. pl., = 'the

ramifications of the trachea', 'bronchial tubes': inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bronchial tubes.

1817 Hooping cough has been described much more frequently than bronchitis: *Lond. Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. XXXVII. p. 221. 1820 chronic bronchitis: *Medico-Chirurg. Rev.*, Dec., p. 353. \*1878 the death was caused by acute bronchitis: *Lloyd's Wkly. News*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

\***broncho-pneumonia**, *bronchio-pn.*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: inflammation of the lungs beginning with bronchitis.

**bronco**, *broncho*, *sb.*: Sp. *bronco*, adj. = 'rough', applied to a horse in America: a half-tamed horse; a cross between the horse and the *mustang* (q.v.).

1886 In this wild state they are called 'mustangs', but when raised on a ranche, and after having been handled to a certain extent, they are called 'bronchos': *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N.S., p. 305. 1887 Australian horses are sometimes at least as vicious as the mustangs or bronchos of the wild West: *Athenæum*, Sept. 10, p. 340/1.

**brouette**, *sb.*: Fr. See quotations.

1881 *brouette*, a small two-wheeled carriage, contrived by Dupin about A.D. 1671: *Cassell's Encycl. Dict.* 1883 *brouette*, wheelbarrow; brouette, sort of sedan chair: *Cassell's Fr. & Eng. Dict.*

**brouillerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: misunderstanding, disagreement.

1610-1 We have been advertised of certain brouilleries and jars that have been among the great ones, and are now composed: EARL OF PEMBROKE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 133 (1848). 1614 But it is thought that all will vanish away in smoke, sith the duke's foundation fails him, which was grounded upon the *brouilleries* in France, which are now compounded: T. LORKIN, *ib.*, p. 318. 1803 As to any brouilleries between Lady Delacour and her lord, Belinda should observe a profound silence: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15 (1832).

**brouillon**, *sb.*: Fr.: rough draught, foul copy.

1735 I recollect that your lordship has still in your custody the brouillons of verses and some letters of Wycherley: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 311 (1872).

**bruin** (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *bruy*n, *bruun*, = 'brown', name of the bear in *Reynard the Fox*: name often given to the common or brown bear, and sometimes used as a common noun.

1481 bruyne the bere...brune the bere: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, vi. p. 11 (1880). 1663 The gallant Bruin march'd next him, | With visage formidably grim...Clad in a mantle de la guerre | Of rough impenetrable fur: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 59 (1866). 1748 But so far was Bruin from entertaining the least suspicion: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 395 (1817).

\***brûlot**, *sb.*: Fr.: fire-ship; incendiary.

1823 Perhaps they took us for a Greek brûlot, and were afraid of kindling us: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 119 (1832).

**brune**, *sb. fem.*: Fr. fr. *brun*, adj., = 'brown': a dark girl or woman. The same as brunette, though properly a brune should be darker than a brunette.

1865 now with a duchess, and now with a dairymaid, now with a blonde, and now with a brune: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 41. 1883 the golden-yellow tones of the early flowers promise to be widely imitated and worn as the favourite colour of blondes as well as brunes: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

**bruneo**. See quotation.

1599 many small ships...laden with pepper, *Sandolo*, *Procellan* of China, *Camfora*, *Bruneo*, and other merchandise: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 237.

\***brunette** (♂ = ♀), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *brunette*, fem. of *brunet*, = 'brownish': a dark-complexioned woman or girl; see *brune*.

I. *sb.*: a woman or girl of dark complexion.

[? 1582] a braue Brownnetta: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 141 (1880). 1669 this Brunet of *Africk*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrak.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 304 (1701). 1713 Your fair women, therefore, thought of this fashion, to insult the olives and brunettes: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 109, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 206 (1856). 1811 a stout little *brunette*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 91 (2nd Ed.). 1826 Let not my charming brunettes be angered, if Venus had yellow hair, Panthea had black: *Harrobian*, p. 96. 1885 a dashing brunette who smokes cigarettes and has led the Pythley: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 143. 1886 Was Mrs. Fitton a brunette? for no blonde can answer to the demand: *Athenæum*, Feb. 20, p. 258/2.

2. *adj.*: dark-complexioned, brown-haired, brown.

1826 brunette complexion: *Subaltern*, ch. 2, p. 37 (1828). 1849-52 those who are naturally of a "brunette" complexion becoming swarthy: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1335/2.

[The Old Fr. *burnete*, = Fr. *brunette*, was Anglicised in 13 c. as *burnet*(te).]



**brunswick, sb.:** Eng. fr. Ger. *Braunschweig*, name of a duchy in Germany, part of which belonged to the Electors of Hanover. See quotation.

[1846 Close out-door habits for ladies, introduced from Germany about 1750: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, Gloss.]

**brusk, adj.**

1. Eng. fr. It. *brusco*: tart, sour.

1601 The thin and brusque harsh wine nourisheth the body lesse: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, II. 152. [N. E. D.]

2. Eng. fr. Fr. *brusque*: brusque.

1651 The Scottish Gentlemen...lately sent to that King, found...but a brusk welcome: *Reliq. Wotton*, 582 (1685). [N. E. D.]

\***brusque, adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *brusque*: abrupt, blunt, rough.

1744 she has been as brusque with W... about them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1857). 1818 To the other women he was cold and brusque; to the men haughty and supercilious: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 160 (1819). 1828 certain formulae of politeness were joined with the rude manners and brusque tone of the camp: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 43. 1886 A more brusque treatment would bring home to the shallow the need for more thorough study: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 20, p. 263/2.

\***brusquerie, sb.:** Fr.: abruptness of manner, bluntness, slight incivility.

1752 gives an indelicacy, a brusquerie, and a roughness to the manners: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 55, p. 234 (1774). 1782 Mr. Cumberland's brusquerie is not worth notice: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 233 (1858). 1837 You will suppose that the brusquerie, as well as the purport of this interrogatory, occasioned some surprise: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 88. 1843 I hope you have not been so foolish as to take offence at any little brusquerie of mine: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1884). 1872 Dorothea...spoke with cold brusquerie: G. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, p. 12 (1874).

**bruttura, sb.:** It.: nastiness, filth.

1592 that no Burgess or inhabitant Forrester, suffer any bruttura before his Door: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 680 (1685).

\***brūtum fulmen, pl. brūta fulmina, phr.:** Lat., lit. 'random thunderbolt': empty threat, useless denunciation. The phr. is taken fr. *Plin., N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 43, *Hinc [conflictu nubium] bruta fulmina et vana, ut quae nulla veniant ratione naturae*. By the adj. *bruta*, Pliny clearly meant 'causeless and purposeless'; whereas now the phr. is often intended to mean 'sound without force', instead of an ineffectual display of real force.

1603 that the Councils and decrees of the Church have beaten downe Astrologie, which nevertheless being examined, proove but bruta fulmina, making vaine cracks without any touch of that which I defend: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astr.*, p. 55. 1660 they look upon them [God's comminations] but as bruta fulmina and empty scarecrows: NEWTON, on *Job* (ch. xvii.), p. 149/1 (1867). 1675 I fear not those bruta fulmina, those causeless Curses: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 1, p. 52. 1681-1703 it hath been brutum fulmen to us, a thunderbolt of no force: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 131 (1865). 1711 a meer Brutum fulmen, or empty Noise: *Spectator*, No. 235, Nov. 29, p. 336/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 as Brutum Fulmen, it began with its greatest Efficacy...and at length dwindled to nothing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 55, p. 543 (1740). 1761 Crowle's defence who had called the power of the House Brutum fulmen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1857). 1835 This rhodomontade—so characteristic of the Girondins—was, as to the purpose for which it was uttered, a mere Brutum fulmen—but not so in its effect on those to whom it was addressed: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 366 (1857). 1882 The sermon was brutum fulmen: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 188. 1888 No penalty is...prescribed for non-compliance with this clause, which has the appearance of being a mere brutum fulmen: *Law Times*, LXXXV. 4/1.

**Brūtus, sb.:** Lat.: cognomen of two Romans renowned for patriotism and merciless virtue; one L. Junius Brutus, liberator of Rome from the tyranny of the kings, who condemned his two sons to death for treason, and so has been called 'the Roman father'; the other L. Junius Brutus who joined in the murder of his intimate friend Caesar to save the republic from his despotism. After the latter, the French early in 19 c. named a kind of rough, short-haired wig.

1770 an ape of Sylla will call himself Brutus, and the foolish people assist a proscription before they suspect that their hero is an incendiary: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 328 (1857). 1838 There was a stern, cold, Brutus-like virtue in the manner in which he discharged the duties of a soldier of fortune: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 252 (1877). 1863 this mercantile Brutus: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 188. 1888 Sharpe's pumps and silk stockings, his... green silk umbrella, surtout, and Brutus wig are now almost forgotten: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, p. 514/3.

**būbo, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βουβών*, = 'groin', 'swelling in the groin': an inflamed swelling with hardening of lymphatic glands, esp. in the groin or armpit. One of the symptoms of the Oriental or Levantine plague is bubo in the groin.

1398 somtyme it comyth of ventosite & of wynde/and hight Bubo: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, VII. lix. 1543 a pestiferous kernell or botche called

Bubo: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxix. r. 12. 1563 Galen maketh Bubo a simple inflammation of the glandulous partes in that flankes: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 22. r. 1578 in which Glandules happen the tumors called Bubones: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. V. fol. 79. r.

**buccal, buckaul:** Hind. fr. Arab. See *bakal*.

**buccan, boucan, sb.:** fr. Fr. *boucan*, fr. a native S. Amer. word: a wooden framework on which meat was dried over fire, a *barbecue* (q.v.). Hence the name was applied to a clearing inhabited by buccaneers (hunters of oxen and swine), and occasionally to their dried meat.

1738 a grate, or hurdle made of Brasil wood, placed in the smook, at a good height from the fire, and called buccan: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Buccaneers*. 1797 The buccaneers lived in little huts built on some spots of cleared ground, just large enough to dry their skins on, and contain their buccaning houses. These spots they called Boucans: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Buccaneer*.

\***buccaneer** (  $\angle = \angle$  ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *boucanier*: name of French (and English) hunters of oxen and swine who settled in the north of the island of St. Domingo and the neighbouring small island of Tortugas in 1630, taking their name from the boucan or buccan over which they dried the flesh of the beasts which they caught. Hence the name was applied to the pirates of the Spanish main who especially attacked the Spaniards in 17, 18 cc.

1661 Not able...to root out a few Buccaneers or Hunting Frenchmen: HICKERINGILL, *Jamaica*, 43. [N. E. D.] 1694 several thousand of Buccaneers, Pirates and Banditti: D'URVEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. v. p. 56. 1697 About y<sup>e</sup> year 1680 ther came out a history of y<sup>e</sup> Buccaneers, printed in Flanders, in Spanish...a Dutch buccaneer: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1878). 1699 He had got an excellent French Fusie from a Buccanier, which he val'd extremely: *Description of Ist. of Darien*, p. 22. 1704 they have turn'd Isbandole, i.e. Buccaniers, or Robbers, or perfidious Villains: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 117.

**buccinator** (  $\angle = \angle = \angle$  ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *buc(c)inātor*, = 'a blower of a crooked trumpet' (*būcina*): one of the muscles of the cheek, the chief muscle employed in the act of blowing.

bef. 1744 That the buccinators or blowers up of the cheeks, and the dilators of the Nose, were too strong in Cholerick people: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribnerus*, Bk. I. ch. x. *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 144 (1757).

[Lat. *būcinātor*, noun of agent to *būcināre*, = 'to blow a crooked trumpet'.]

**bucellas, sb.:** Port. *Bucellas*, a small town near Lisbon: name of a white wine of Portugal.

1813 and yet it was a pint of bucellas, and fish: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1832). 1860 another glass of sherry, or—as you are dealing with a despairing lover who takes no notice of what he is drinking—a little Bucellas: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 552/2.

**Bucentaur:** fr. It. *Bucentoro*, supposed to be fr. *quasi*-Gk. *βουκένταυρος*, = 'ox-centaur': name of the state-vessel in which the Doge of Venice performed the ceremony of 'wedding' the Adriatic Sea every Ascension Day; hence, a large ship or decorated barge.

1611 The fairest gally of all is the Bucentoro...the richest galle of all the world: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1776). 1612 The Bucentaure...was gently towed to Venice: W. SHUTE, *Fongasse's Ven.*, II. 479. [N. E. D.] 1626 a great Ship, Bucentaur, Caricac, Argosey: COCKERAM, Pt. II. (and Ed.). 1681 And now again our armed Bucentore | Doth yearly their Sea-Nuptials restore: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 114. 1701 the Ambassadors go aboard the Bucentaure: *New Account of Italy*, p. 57.

\***Būcephalus:** Lat. fr. Gk. *βουκέφαλος*, = 'ox-headed': name of the war-horse of Alexander the Great; hence, applied facetiously to any horse.

[1580 *Bucephalus* lyeth downe when he is carryed: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 350 (1668). 1600 *Bucephalus*, the horse of Alexander the great: R. CAWDRAY, *Treat. of Similit.*, p. 532. 1660 At last the King mounts her, and then she stood still, | As his Bucephalus, proud of this rider: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1860). 1665 upon the precipice of the Hill is the effigies of another Gigantine person...mounted upon a...*Bucephalus*: SIR TH. HERRERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677). 1814 the Bucephalus which he bestrode: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 81.

**buchette, sb.:** Fr. *bûchette*, dim. of *bûche*, = 'billet': a small piece of firewood.

1507 [The] Fenix...assembleth all his bouchettes and styckes in the hyc mountayne, and fynably the fyre enflameth them, and the Fenix is brents: *Bk. Gd. Mann.*, Lij. [N. E. D.]

**buchu, bucku, sb.:** Native S. Afr. name for several species of *Barosma*, esp. *Barosma crenata*, Nat. Order *Rutaceae*: the leaves of these plants are antispasmodic and slightly tonic.

1763 the Hottentots, who grease their woolly heads with mutton suet, and then paste it over with the powder called buchu: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, VII. *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 301 (1817). 1804 buckee powder: PERCIVAL, *C. of Good Hope*, p. 86. 1814 either their tobacco or bucku (*diosma*): Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 34.



**buckone** ( = *u* ), **buccoon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *boccone*, = 'mouthful': morsels of meat.

**1612** Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie, with varietie of Herbes and Meates therein, not minced but in Buckones: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. **1625** roasted Buckones, (that is, small bits or morsels of flesh): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1340. **1629** Buckones (which is roasted peeces of Horse, Bull, Vlgrie, or any beasts): CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884).

**buckra**, **bucera**, *sb.*: Negro patois: white man, European.

**buckshaw**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.

1. refuse **bummelo** (*q. v.*) used as manure for cocoa-palms.

**1727** dunging their Cocoa-nut trees with Buckshoe, a sort of small Fishes which their Sea abounds in: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 181. [Yule] **abt.** **1760** manure for the coco-nut-tree...consisting of the small fry of fish, and called by the country name of Buckshaw: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 31. [*ib.*]

2. some kind of piece-goods.

**1622** 5 pec. buckshaws: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1883).

**buckshee**: Anglo-Ind. See **buxee**.

**bucksheesh**: Turk. and Pers. See **baksheesh**.

**\*būcranium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *βουκράνιον*, = 'ox-skull': a decorative representation of an ox-skull.

**1882** Sepulchral relief... A garland hung on two bucrania: C. FENNEL, Tr. A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 394. **1883** In Donatello's scheme of ornament...classical details such as bucranes, masks, festoons, and putti (children): C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 91.

**budge**, **bouge**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bouger*, = 'to stir'.

1. *intrans.* to stir, to move (from one's place), to shrink away, to show uneasiness, to shirk.

**1596** bouge saies the fiend, bouge not saies my conscience: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, II. 2, 20. **1601** Must I bouge? | Must I obserue you: — *Jul. Cæs.*, IV. 3, 44. **1607** The Mouse ne're shunn'd the Cat, as they did budge | From rascals worse then they: — *Coriol.*, I. 6, 44. **1663** I thought th' hadst scorn'd to budge a step, | For fear: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. III. p. 99 (1866).

2. *trans.* to stir or move with difficulty. Still in use in U. S.

**1603** A stone so huge, That in our age three men could hardly bouge: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, II. I. IV. 106/1 (1641). [N. E. D.]

**\*budgerigar**, *sb.*: a species of Australian Grass Parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), a favorite cage-bird (Gould, *Handbk. Birds of Australia*, Vol. II. p. 81).

**1887** a couple of budgerigars, too well known now in all parts of the world to need a detailed description: *Boy's Own Paper*, May, p. 441/2.

[Corrupted *abt.* 1850 fr. *betcherrygah*, language of the natives of the Liverpool Plains, New South Wales. Changed to *beauregard*, in U. S. Spelt *bajarigar* as if Anglo-Ind.]

**\*budgerow**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bajrā*: a lumbering barge without a keel, formerly used by Europeans travelling on Bengal rivers. [Yule]

**1588** they call these barks [on the Ganges] Bazaras and Patuas...an infinite number of Shippes and Bazars: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's *Voy.*, fol. 22 v<sup>o</sup>. **1727** in the evening to recreate themselves in Chaises or Palankins...or by Water in their Budgeroes, which is a convenient Boat: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 12. [Yule] **1787** He boarded the budgerow, in which Mr. Rees was, with a loaded pistol cocked in each hand: *Gent. Mag.*, 923/a. **1797** The boats used in the inland navigation of Bengal are called *budgeroes*, and are formed somewhat like a pleasure-boat: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bengal*. **1830** The Bujra broad, the Bholia trim, | Or Pinnaces that gallant swim: H. H. WILSON, in *Bengal Annual*, 29. [Yule] **1864** Have Pen's immortal productions made their appearance on board Bengalee budgerows: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 43 (1879).

**budgrook**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *bazaruco* (*q. v.*). See quotations.

**1672** Their coins [at Tanore in Malabar]...of Copper, a Buserook, 20 of which make a Fanam: FRYER, *E. India*, 53 (1698). [Yule] **1677** Rupees, Pieces, and Budgrooks: *Charters of E. I. Co.*, p. III. [*ib.*] **1711** The Budgerooks [at Muskat] are mixt Mettle, rather like Iron than anything else, have a Cross on one side, and were coin'd by the Portuguese. Thirty of them make a silver *Mamooda*, of about Eight Pence Value: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 211. [*ib.*]

**budmash**: Anglo-Ind. See **badmash**.

**Budwee**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **Bedouin**.

**1625** the *Budwees* brought downe both Goats and sheep to sell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 290.

**\*buffalo** ( = *u* ), **bufalo**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *buf(f)alo*, *bufalo*, or Port. *bufalo*, fr. Lat. *būbalus*, Gk. *βουβάλος*, = 'a kind of antelope', 'a wild ox'. The form *buffle* (through Fr. *buffle*), whence perhaps *buff(e)*, is earlier than *buffalo*.

1. name of several kinds of oxen, esp. *Bos bubalus*, and the American bison; also, *attrib.*

[**1611** in great Indyan...there be buffeldes [*sic*] and coyoes: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxix.1 (1885). **1632** but the sayd Cariamer assembled his company and folowed hym so nere that in every place abode camelles, buffelles, and other bagages that myght not folowe the grete Turke: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in Dibdin's *Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 117. **1555** An Elephant exceedeth in greatnes three wilde oxen called *Bubali*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 15 (Arber, 1885). **1600** Buffles, wild asses called by the Greekes Onagri, and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets): JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. **1601** the Buffle is bred in Affrica, and carieth some resemblance of a calfe rather, or a stag: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 15, Vol. I. p. 200. **1562** a wyde bufallo a bull very great of bodye: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. sig. Cc i<sup>ro</sup>. **1589** They doo plough and till their ground with kine, bufalos, and bulles: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1854). **1605** Do you not smile, to see this *buffalo*, | How he doth sport it with his head? B. JONSON, *Volp.*, IV. 4, Wks., p. 500 (1616). **1614** Three sortes of Beasts this Iland [Cyprus] yeeldes, which differ far from ours in England, that is to say a *Buffella* differs from an Oxe...The *Buffella* is a Beast after the maner of an Oxe, but that hee is bigger: W. DAVIES, *Trav. & Voy.*, sig. D 4<sup>ro</sup>. **1615** drawing vp the water into higher cesterms, with wheeles set round with pitchers, and turned about by *Buffoloes*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1632). **1617** In the Roman territory I haue seene many Beasts called *Buffoli*, like Oxen...having greate hornes with foule nostrils cast vp into the Ayre: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 108. **1625** desiring to haue a *Buffolo* for sacrifice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 526. — Of *Buffalaes*, there be fve hundred: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 218. **1665** The Country affords withal plenty of Beasts of sundry sorts, as *Buffoloes* and Cows: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677). **1679** what may I expect to doe, | Wh' have quell'd so vast a *Buffalo*? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 6. **1763** The *Buffaloe* of Canada is bigger than ours: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 68. **1883** whence the prepared material was dragged up by *buffaloes* to Orvieto: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 53.

2. a buffalo-robe; buffalo-horn.

Variants, 16 c. *busallo*, *bufalo*, 17 c. *buffella*, *buffolo* (pl. *buffoli*), *buffello*, *buffala*, 17 c.—19 c. *buffallo*, 18 c. *buffaloe*.

**\*buffet**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a sideboard, side-table for china, glass, plate, &c.; a cupboard for the same kind of articles. The word was adapted in various forms in 17, 18 cc. The spelling *beau-* was common in 18 c.

[**1600** one footed standing tables, buffotes, and cupboards: HOLLAND, Tr. *Itin.*, Bk. XXXIX. p. 1026. **1801** His wife edged at a *buffet*, in which she began to arrange some cups and saucers: M. EDGEWORTH, *Angelina*, ch. II. p. 28 (1832). **1815** The sweet cakes on the *buffet*: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 136 (1833). **1886** In richer establishments both the precious metals appeared in profusion on the buffet: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 273.

2. a refreshment bar.

**\*buffo**, *sb.*: It., adj. = 'comical, burlesque', *sb.* = 'comic actor', 'a light comedian': a comic actor, a singer in *opéra bouffe*; also, *attrib.*

**1819** one of these, the buffo of the party: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxi. **1882** Ward was an admirable *buffo* singer: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lix. p. 6.

**buffoon** ( = *u* ), **buffon**, **buffone**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *buffon*, *buffon*, or directly fr. It. *buffone*: a jester, mimic.

1. an actor of low comedy, a jester, a clown.

**1589** *Roscius*...the best *Histrion* or buffon: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xiv. p. 48 (1866). **1603** considering that the said *Galba* was no better than one of the buffons or pleassants that professe to make folke merry and to laugh: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1144. **1604** For which enterprise *Latymor* had naturally a singular talent, being indeed borne to be a *Buffone* or public jester: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 215. **1618** there was about the King a kinde of *Buffon* or Jester: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. III. p. 7 (1645). **1625** there are also *Buffons* of all sorts, and such as shew trickes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1595.

2. one given to low, broad, or extravagant jests, one who aims at exciting laughter without being really witty; also, *attrib.*

**1598** age was authoritie | Against a buffon: and a man had, then...reuerence paid vnto his yeeres: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 26 (1616). **1599** Nay, *Buffone*, the knight, the knight: — *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, *ib.*, p. 166. **1733** a Banter fit only for some Buffoon in a Coffee-House to rally a Country Put with: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 682 (1740).

**bugger**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bougre*: *lit.* 'a Bulgarian': one of a Paulician sect of heretics which took the name from the country of Bulgaria, members of which came West, and with these the Albigenes were supposed to be identical; hence, an abominable heretic (14 c.); one charged with abominable crime (16 c.—19 c.); a low term of vague abuse, or merely meaning 'person', 'fellow'.



**bugiard**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *bugiardo*: a liar. *Rare*.

**bef. 1670** This Knight when he is in a Course of Malice is never out of his Way; but like an egregious Bugiard here he is quite out of the Truth: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 82, p. 71 (1693).

\***buhl**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Boule*, an Italian designer of marquetry who lived in France in the reign of Louis XIV.: wood inlaid with brass, tortoise-shell, or other material in ornamental patterns.

**1832** there was neither velvet, nor gilding, nor buhl, nor marquetry: LORD LYTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xix. p. 37/2 (New Ed.). **1842** one Cabinet...It's japann'd, | And it's placed on a splendid buhl stand: BARRIAM, *Infolts. Leg.*, p. 319 (1865). **1850** a drawing-room clock and a Buhl inkstand: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 249 (1879). **1876** on one side the Marli horses in full career crowning a buhl pedestal; on the other a bronze Laocoon, with his two sons, in the coils of the brazen serpents: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vi. p. 45.

**buisson**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'bush'. See quotation.

**1845** *Buisson*.—A whimsical method of dressing up pastry, &c.: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

**bukshee**, **bukshi**, **buktsky**: Anglo-Ind. See *buxee*.

**bulafo**: Afr. See *balafoe*.

\***bulbul**, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab.: name of several species of the sub-family *Pycnonoti* of the Thrush family, admired in the East for their song as the nightingale is in Europe.

**1685** the Frogs (the Bull-bulls or philomels of this marsh place) assembled in such numbers, and chirped such loathsome tunes, that we wished *Homer* would have given them another King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 173 (1677). **1784** We are literally lulled to sleep by Persian nightingales, and cease to wonder that the Bulbul, with a thousand tales, makes such a figure in Persian poetry: SIR W. JONES, in *Mem.*, &c., II. 37 (1807). [Yule] **1813** A bird unseen... It were the Bulbul: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. xxviii. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 254 (1832).

**buldrun**, *sb.*: corruption of Turk. *baldür*: manacles.

**1820** the prevalent opinion was that the *buldrun* was to be our habitation in revenge for the vizir's disappointed ambition at Parga: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 288.

**bulgar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *bulghār*: Russia leather, originally exported from *Bolghār*, a kingdom on the Volga. Also, *attrib.*

**1623** Bulgary red hides: *Court Minutes*, in Sainsbury's *Cal. of State Papers, E. Indies*, Vol. III. p. 184 (1878). [Yule] **1673** They carry also Bulgar-Hides, which they form into Tanks to bathe themselves: FRAYER, *E. India*, 398 (1698). [ib.] **1759** Bulgar Hides: J. LONG, *Selections*, 193 (1865). [ib.] **1811** Most of us furnished at least one of our servants with a kind of bottle, holding nearly three quarts, made of bulghār...or Russia-leather: W. OUSELEY, *Trav.*, I. 247. [ib.]

**bulimia**, Mod. Lat.; *boulimia*, Gk. *βουλμία*; *boulimie*, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: insatiable hunger, canine appetite, chiefly a symptom of mental disease. Also *metaph.*

**1603** HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 740. **1680** Those bodies that have the Boulimia, or dog-appetite, whatever they eat, it affords them no nourishment or satisfaction: J. FLAVEL, *Soul of Man*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 205 (1799). **1853** One incessant bulimia for idolatry: H. ROGERS, *Ecl. Faith*, 144. [N. E. D.] **1880** Boulimia...may be due to a very irritable state of the nerves of the stomach: BEALE, *Slight Ailms.*, 74. [ib.]

**bulimus**, Mod. Lat.; *boulimos*, Gk. *βούλιμος*; *boulime*, Fr.: *sb.*: bulimia (*q. v.*).

**1603** [See *anorexia*]. **1626** *Boulime*, A hungry disease in a cold stomach: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1751** A Bulimus is a Disease... wherein the Patient is affected with an insatiable and perpetual Desire of Eating: R. BROOKE, *Gen. Practice Physic*, II. 193 (3rd Ed.). [N. E. D.]

**bulia**, *sb.*: Lat.: an ornament worn at the neck by noble Roman youths, laid aside when they arrived at manhood, and consecrated to the Lares. This word came to mean a seal attached to an official document, and the document itself, and in these senses was early Anglicised as *bull(e)*.

**1826** laying aside the *bulia* of juvenile incapacity: SCOTT, *Woodstock*, I. xi. 281.

\***bulletin** (— = —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *bulletin*.

1. a short dispatch or report published by authority.

**1791** The pithy and sententious brevity of these bulletins of ancient rebellion: BURKE, *Appeal Whigs*. [R.]

2. an official report on the state of a sick person.

**1765** The Dauphin is at the point of death; every morning the physicians frame an account of him; and happy is he or she who can produce a copy of this lie, called a bulletin: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 435 (1857). abt. **1793** I found him engaged in preparing a bulletin (which word was just then travelling into universal use): DE QUINCEY, *Autobiogr. Sk.*, Vol. XIV. ch. II. p. 67 (1865). **1807** a detailed bulletin of black eyes, and bloody noses: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 101 (5th Ed.). **1882** his medical attendants are unquestionably incurring a serious responsibility by publishing no bulletins: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

3. a report of the proceedings of a society.

**bulletino**, It.; **bollet(t)ine**, Eng. fr. It. *bulletino*, *bollettino*: *sb.*: a memorandum, a certificate, a warrant.

**1645** we proceeded towards Ferrara carrying with us a bulletino, or bill of health: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 201 (1879). **1651** He...kept under Key... even to the least bulletines and short notes that he made: Tr. *Life Father Sargh*, 46 (1676). [N. E. D.] **1673** The sealing of bulletines for them that are to undertake any new office, &c.: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, 178. [ib.]

**bulse**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *bolsa*, fr. Late Lat. *bursa*, = 'a purse': a package of diamonds or gold-dust.

**1855** All who could help or hurt at Court, ministers, mistresses, priests, were kept in good humour by presents of shawls and silks, birds' nests and atar of roses, bulses of diamonds and bags of guineas [(Note), White's Account of the East India Trade, 1691; Pierce Butler's Tale, 1691; MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. IV. ch. xviii. p. 137 (1861)].

**bummelo**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Mahr. *bombil*, *bombila* [Yule]: a small fish abounding on all the coasts of India and the Archipelago (*Harpodon nehereus*); when dried called *Bombay duck*, which is imported into England.

**1673** a Fish called Bumbelow, the Sustenance of the Poorer sort: FRAYER, *E. India*, 67 (1698). [Yule] **1787** We were met by above a hundred girls carrying on their heads to market baskets of dried fish, which in this country are called bumbeloes: *Archæologia*, VIII. 262. [Davies] **1810** The bumbelo is like a large sand-eel; it is dried in the sun, and is usually eaten at breakfast with kedgee: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 25 (1818). [Yule] **1877** Bummalow or Bobil, the dried fish still called 'Bombay Duck': BURTON, *Sind Revisited*, I. 68. [ib.]

\***bund**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *band*: an artificial embankment, dam, dyke.

**1810** The great bund or dyke: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 279. [Yule] **1860** The natives have a tradition that the destruction of the bund was effected by a foreign enemy: TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 504. [ib.] **1876** We must build a bund (embankment) at that sharp corner of the river: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 331. **1883** a 'bund', or dam, to be formed across one of the mountain streams: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 196.

**bunder**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *bandar*: a quay, a harbour.

**1673** We fortify our Houses, have Bunders or Docks for our Vessels, to which belong Yards for Seamen, Soldiers, and Stores: FRAYER, *E. India*, 115 (1698). [Yule] **1809** On the new bund, or pier: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 11 (1812). [ib.] **1812** *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*, s. v.

\***bundobust**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *band-o-bast*: discipline, revenue settlement.

**1776** In the year 1180...when the Bundobust of the farms took place: *Trinit of Joseph Fowke*, 17/a. **1812** Bundobust: *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*. **1884** English superiority in *bandabust*—combination, arrangement, strategy: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 109.

**buneeya**, **bunya**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. of Bengal, fr. Hind. *vāṇīya*, = 'man of the trading caste': grain-dealer.

**1883** Those who have credit can borrow from the village *buneeya*, who at such times makes a harvest of his calling: *Standard*, Aug. 31, p. 416.

\***bungalow**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Mahr. *baṅglā*, fr. Bengali *baṅglā*, a derivative of *Banga*, = 'Bengal': a one-storeyed house of light materials with a pyramidal roof, generally thatched, such as Europeans usually occupy in the interior of India; also a small temporary building of this type.

**1780** A Commodious Bungalow and out Houses: *Ind. Gaz.*, Dec. 23. [Yule] **1784** a garden, with a bungalow near the house: *Cal. Gaz.*, in W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, I. 40. [ib.] abt. **1818** As soon as the sun is down we will go over to the Captain's bungalow: MRS. SHEARWOOD, *Stories*, &c., p. 1 (1873). [ib.] **1885** Behold the hero of the scene, | In bungalow and palankeen: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 177.

**bunjarree**, **bunjary**: Anglo-Ind. See *brinjarry*.

**bunyip**, *sb.* See quotation.

**1888** There are plenty of sea-gods, little better than salt-water kelpies or marine bunyips: *Athenæum*, Jan. 14, p. 47/2.

**buollies**: Fr. See *bouilli*.

\***buona mano**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'good hand': present to a driver or servant, a new year's gift. Florio gives *donamano*.

**1787** A coach costs ten pauls a day, *buona mano* included: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (1805).

**buono stato**, *phr.*: It.: good state (of affairs).

**1835** the Good Estate (*buono stato*) shall be established: LORD LYTON, *Riensi*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 27/2 (1848). — Joint protectors of the Buono Stato: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 53/1. **1860** the Neapolitan army and navy will adhere to the *buon stato*, or new order of things: *Once a Week*, Sept. 15, p. 333/1.

**buontempo**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'good time': pleasure.

**1618** The best is, he takes nothing to heart, but gives himself *buon tempo*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 106 (1848).



**burato**, *sô.* Sp.: a light fabric of silk, used for veils in Spain. Akin to It. *buratto*, = 'bombasine', whence Eng. *borat(t)o*, and Fr. *burat*, = "Silke-rash; or any kind of stuffe thats halfe silke and halfe worsted" (Cotgr.). Hence probably is derived **bur(r)atine**.

1578 ix yards of borato at ijs. vjd. a yard: *Richmond. Wills*, 276 (1853). [N. E. D.] 1589 fortie peeces of silke and twentie peeces of burato, a litter chaire and guilt, and two quitasoles of silke: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 205 (1854). — calles of networke, buratos, espumillas: *ib.*, p. 265. 1660 Boratoes or Bombasines—narrow the single piece not above 15 yards, vjl.: *Stat. 18 Chas. II.*, c. iv. Sched.

1619 the new deuised names of Stuffs and Colours, *Crispe, Tamet, Plush...* *Burratine, Pan-veluet*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268.

\*Burdeaux, Burdeaux, Burdeaux: Fr. See **Bordeaux**.

\*bureau, *pl.* bureaux, bureaux, *sô.* Fr.: (but often pronounced as if Eng. *byoorow*, = *u*, or *u* =), *lit.* 'coarse woollen stuff'.

1. a chest of drawers with a writing-board [J.]; a writing-desk fitted with drawers.

1699 *Cabinets and Bureaus* of Ivory inlaid with Tortoiseshell: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 9. bef. 1744 Tho' in the draw'rs of my japan Bureau, Lady Gripenau I the Caesars shew: BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 13 (1733). 1748 and opening a bureau, took out a pair of scales: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 227 (1817). 1762 Queen Caroline found in a bureau at Kensington a noble collection of Holbein's original drawings: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 79. 1806 bed-chambers blocked up with matted trunks, bureaux, &c.: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 219 (5th Ed.). 1811 she sat down to an old worm-eaten bureau, the few drawers of which contained all her wardrobe: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 338 (2nd Ed.). 1878 He looked round at...the oaken bureau: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiv. p. 295.

2. an office, *esp.* for the transaction of public business; a *douane* (*q. v.*), a government office, a government shop, a committee.

1699 glad to retire to the gilt Bureau in the Palace again, to refresh my self: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 212. 1751 that sort of hand in which the first *Commis* in foreign bureaux commonly write: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 27, p. 122 (1774). 1763 the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres *enrêtré*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 256 (1817). 1793 The department of the treasury (Turkey), or miri, is divided into twelve bureaux: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). 1823 The imposts abolished, the bureaux in which they had been collected became useless: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vii. p. 152 (1855). 1860 the thinly veiled window of the bureau: *Once a Week*, Nov. 3, p. 520/1. 1883 The tobacco Bureaux are nearly always bestowed upon people living in towns: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3. — The Bureaux, or Committees of this branch of the Legislature, are known to be opposed to the measure: *ib.*, Feb. 6, p. 4.

**bureaucratie**, *sô.* Fr.: government by departments of public administration, officialism, government officials generally. Anglicised as **bureaucracy**.

1818 Mr. Commissioner, like his elder brothers, characteristically represented the BUREAUCRATIE, or office tyranny, by which Ireland has been so long governed: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 35 (1819).

**burgo**, *sô.* It. *borgo*: market-town, suburb.

1673 we came to a large Burgo called St. Donin: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 238. — Without the Walls of the City are five large *Borgo's* or Suburbs: *ib.*, p. 242. 1835 a general name which has become a proper one by usage, like Ham, Kirby, &c. in English; or more like "Borgo" in Italian: ARNOLD, *Thuc.*, VIII. 14, Vol. III. p. 353 note.

**burgomasco**: It. See **bergamaske**.

\*burgomaster (*u* = *u* =), *sô.* Eng. fr. Du. *burgemeester*, assimilated to Eng. *master*, and sometimes also to Eng. *burgh*. Also Anglicised as *burghmaster*.

1. the chief magistrate of a Dutch or Flemish town; hence, any magistrate of a foreign municipality, and even an English or Irish borough-master.

1562 A good burgmaister and ruler of a citie: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdys*, sig. Gg v<sup>o</sup>. 1586 In some places they haue Aduoyers, or Bourg-maisters, as in the Cantons of Switzerland, and in the free townes of Germany: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 624. 1690 The richest Merchant or grauest Burghmaster: GREENE, *Never too Late*, 14 (1600). 1696 with nobility and tranquillity, burgomasters and great oneyers: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, II. i. 84. 1600 the townsmen chose one of their chiefe Burgo-masters to iudge of cases ciuill and criminal: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 225. 1611 These merry Burgomasters of Saint Gewere: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 473 (1776). 1617 the Master of the Citizens, or Burgomaster is next in authority to the Maior: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 275. 1619 the SPLENE...not attaining the highest Burgomasters office: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. v. p. 41. 1620 The *Suisses*, assembled in a Diet at Bada, heard the Popes *Nuncio*, and receiving the Brief, one of the Burgomasters of Zurich did kiss it: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 413 (1676). 1622 For their Oppidan government they haue variety of Officers, a Scout, Bourg-masters, a Balue, and *Vroets-clappers*: HOWELL, *Leth.*, II. xv. p. 28 (1645). bef. 1670 And I trow the *Persian* Monarchs haue lasted longer then the Burg-Masters of Greece: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 230, p. 224 (1693). 1704 They choose

their councils and burgomasters out of the body of the bourgeois: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 523 (Bohn, 1854). bef. 1733 Holland, where a Burgo-Master or two, with a Secretary...haue power of Life and Death: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 8, p. 35 (1740). 1761 you can frisk about with greiffiers and burgomasters: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 441 (1857). 1826 the villas would find little fauour in any eye save that of a retired skipper, or a pipe-loving burgomaster: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 8.

2. name facetiously given by the Dutch to a species of gull (*Larus glaucus*).

1678 The Great grey Gull...called...at Amsterdam the Burgomaster of Groenland: J. RAY, Tr. *Willughby's Ornithol.*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 349. 1753 CHAMBERS *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\*burgonet (*u* = *u*), *burguenet*, *burganet*, *sô.* Eng. fr. Fr. *bourguignette*, fr. *Bourgogne*, = Burgundy: "a certaine kinde of head-peece, either for foote or horsemen, couering the head, and part of the face and cheekes" (1598 R. Barret, *Theor. of Warres*, Table). Also, *metaph.*

1579 *Menelaus*, because he loued his Kercher better than a Burgonet: GOS- SON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 48 (Arber). 1590 it empiert the Pagans burganet: SPENS., *P. O.*, II. viii. 45. 1593 This day I'll wear aloft my burgonet: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, V. I. 204. 1598 hee shall goe alwayes gallantly armed with a faire Milin Corset and Burgonet: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 19. 1606 The demi-Atlas of this earth, the arm | And burgonet of men: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, I. 5, 24.

**burgoo** (*u* = *u*), *sô.* Eng. fr. Pers. and Arab. *burghul*: boiled wheat dried and bruised, used in the East for making gruel or porridge; hence, thick oatmeal gruel or porridge, used chiefly by sailors. N. E. D. gives the spelling *burgle*.

1704 Wheat to make *Burgu*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 19 (1st Ed.). 1731 They take two Measures of this [*Pillow*], and one of Rice, or *Burgoe*, i.e. Wheat boild, dry'd, and ground not very small. When the Liquor boils, the Rice being wash'd, or the *Burgoe* unwash'd, is put into the Pot: *ib.*, pp. 22, 23. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[Dozy cites the forms *burgu*, *borgu*, as early as 1612, thus completing the proof that *burgoo* = *burghul*.]

**burggrave**, *burggrave* (*u* = *u*), *sô.* Eng. fr. Ger. *Burggraf*, = 'town-count', or 'castle-count': the governor of a town or castle; hence, a hereditary ruler of a town or castle and the domain attached thereto.

1550 foure marquesses, foure landgraues, foure burgraues, foure earles: BALE, *Eng. Volaries*, Pt. II. sig. B 8 v<sup>o</sup>. [C. E. D.] 1797 In Bohemia the title of burggrave is given to the chief officer, or to him that commands in quality of viceroy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Burggrave*.

**burgundass**: Anglo-Ind. See **berkundauze**.

**Burgundy**, *sô.* Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Burgundia*, the name of an old province in the east of France, applied to the rich red wines of the department of Côte-d'Or, such as Chamber-tin, Clos Vougeot, Richebourg, and Romanée. There are also white Burgundies, of which the best is Montrachet. *Burgundy wine* is also found in English use, especially in pl.

1671 while we that drink Burgundy, like Bay-trees, are green and flourish all the year: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, I. p. 4. 1679 Recover'd many a desperate Campaign, | With *Bourdeaux*, *Burgundy* and *Champain*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 189. 1690 with full bowls of Burgundy you dine: DRYDEN, *Dan. Sebast.*, Prol., 21. 1709 he took a glass of fair water; and by the infusion of three drops out of one of his phials, converted it into a most beautiful pale Burgundy. Two more of the same kind heightened it into a perfect Languedoc: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (1854). 1728 The mellow-tasted burgundy: J. THOMSON, *Autumn*, 703 (1834). 1742 cramming down his envy... with the wing of a pheasant, and drowning it in neat Burgundy: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lix. Vol. I. p. 131 (1819). 1792 ordered up a flask of Burgundy: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 5.

**Buridan** (John), a celebrated Schoolman of 14 c., native of Bethune in Artois, who taught in the university of Paris, and whose 'ass' has passed into a proverb. He is said to have propounded this dilemma—"What would an ass do if placed between two bushels of oats, or between a bushel of oats and a pail of water, so that the action upon his senses from each side was exactly equal?" It was supposed that this question could not be answered without arriving at an absurd conclusion.

1860 the ass of Buridanus: SIR W. HAMILTON, *Lect. Log.*, I. 466. 1863 This illustration is specially associated with Joannes Buridanus, a celebrated Nominalist of the 14th century, and one of the acutest reasoners on the great question of moral liberty. The supposition of the ass, &c., is not, however, as I have ascertained, to be found in his writings: — in Reid's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 238.

**burkundauze**, **burkandaz**, **burkendoss**, **burkon-**  
**doss**, **burkundaz**: Anglo-Ind. See **berkundauze**.



\***burlesque** (*ḡ ḡ*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *burlesque*, fr. It. *burlesco*, = 'jocular', 'pleasant'.

I. *adj.*: 1. droll, jocular, odd.

1656 *Burlesque* (Ital.) drollish, merry, pleasant: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1782-71 Graham speaks of Fuller as extravagant and burlesque in his manners: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, III. 8 (1786). [N. E. D.]

I. *adj.*: 2. *Art*, and *Lit.* ludicrous, comically or ironically imitating serious composition.

1667 the images of the Burlesque (Poésie)...beget laughter: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1717 the novelty of it may give it a burlesque sound in our language: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 167 (1827). 1788 we cannot conceive that the sublime genius of Zeuxis would descend to the mean employment of caricature or burlesque drawing: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 118/2. 1832 any descent into the ridiculous or burlesque: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 111.

II. *sb.*: 1. ironical or comical imitation of serious composition in literature or the drama; a literary or dramatic work in this style.

1667 I hear Mr. Waller is turned to burlesque among them, while he is alive: SIR W. TEMPLE, in *Four C. Eng. Lett.*, 123. [N. E. D.] 1711 Doggerel, Humour, Burlesque, and all the trivial Arts of Ridicule: *Spectator*, No. 249, Dec. 15, p. 354/1 (Morley). 1886 Such versatility in a writer of burlesque is highly to be commended: *Athenaeum*, July 10, p. 45/2.

II. *sb.*: 2. a mockery, an extravagant or absurd imitation.

1748 he appeared a burlesque on all decorum: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 305 (1817).

\***burletta**, *sb.*: It., dim. of *burla*, = 'fun', 'joke': comic opera, light musical comedy.

1748 The burlettas are begun: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1857). 1787 There is another theatre for burlettas and plays: P. BECKFORD, *Let. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1805). 1818 the burletta of Cymon: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 68 (1819).

\***burnous** (*ḡ ḡ*), Fr. *-ou-*, *s* = *z*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *burnous*, fr. Arab. *burnus*. Sometimes treated as a pl. with sing. *bernou*, or *bernoo*(e).

1. a hooded cloak usually worn by Moors and Arabs.

[1600 the poorer sort have onely their cassocke, and a mantle ouer that called Burnassi, and a most course cap: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Led's Hist. Afr.*, p. 141. 1625 a white Bonet, like vnto a *Bernusso*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1071.] 1695 The black Caps and Bernous they are oblig'd to wear: MOTTEUX, *St. Olon's Morocco*, 81. — Bernoose: *ib.*, 91. [N. E. D.] 1797 The white or blue hood, the purpose of which seems to be to guard against bad weather, and which is called *burnus*, is likewise a ceremonial part of dress: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*. 1819 the scarlet bernouses lined with sky-blue satin: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 203 (1820). 1830 the *bernousses* is thrown carelessly over the shoulder: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 172 (2nd Ed.). 1864 The liver-coloured man in the dingy white turban, the draggetailed blue burnous, the cotton stockings, and the alpaca umbrella: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3. 1876 Whiter than thy white burnous | That wasted cheek: M. ARNOLD, *Poems*, Vol. II. 176 (1885).

2. a kind of cloak worn by European women somewhat like the Oriental garment.

1878 She folded her hands in her burnous: G. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxvi. p. 334.

**burr**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. *bar*: the banyan-tree (*Ficus indica*).

1803 The *Mowak* tree was here and there to be seen, and rarely the *Burr* and *Peepul*: J. T. BLUNT, *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61.

**burracho**: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See *borachio*.

**burratine**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *burattino*: "a sillie gull in a Comedie" (Florio).

1617 A She-monster delivered of six Burratines, that dance with six Pantaloons: B. JONSON, *Vision Del.*, Wks., p. 605 (1865).

**Bursch**, *pl.* **Burschen**, *sb.*: Ger., 'fellow', 'comrade', 'student': a student in a German university.

1848 Haas said that she advertised one at Leipzig: and the Burschen took many tickets: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxi. p. 345 (1879). 1857 the Bursch had had too much Thronerhofberger the night before; and possibly, as Burschen will in their vacations, the night before that also: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877).

\***Burschenschaft**, *sb.*: Ger.: association of German students. The Burschenschaften were clubs distinct from the modern *Corps* (see *corps*) and the old *Landmannschaften*, being of a quasi-political character. Their liberal tendencies led to their suppression.

1886 After...undergoing some months' imprisonment for his share in the *Burschenschaft*, he became a *Privat Dozent* at Halle: *Athenaeum*, July 31. p. 146/2.

**burse**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *bourse*.

\***bus**. See *omnibus*.

S. D.

\***bushman**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. or after Du. *boschjesman*, = 'a man of the bush' (in S. Africa), orig. applied to natives.

1. a South African native, *esp.* a tribe near the Cape of Good Hope, a *Bosjesman*.

1785 their Lego-Hottentots, or else such Boshies-men as have been caught some time before...endeavour to spy out where the wild Boshies-men have their haunts: SPARRMAN, in *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Boshies-men* (1797). 1814 The Boshies-men are the most expert marksmen of all the Hottentots: TR. THUNBERG'S *Act. C. Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 130. 1840 It was just such a meal as a hungry cannibal would have made, or a Caffree, or wild Boshie-man: FRASER, *Koordinaten, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. VI. p. 140.

2. an European living in the bush, or the interior of S. Africa.

**busk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *busc*: a strip of wood, whalebone, steel, or other stiff material for stiffening the front of a corset; hence, a corset.

1598 A buske, a mask, a fan, a monstrous ruff: BP. HALL, *Sat.* 1607 Purles, Falles, Squares, Buskes, Bodies, Scarffes, Neck-laces: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. I 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1663 she has not worn her Busk this Fortnight: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1701).

**busorman**, **bussarman**: Eng. fr. Turk. See *boserman*.

**bussola**, *sb.*: It.: mariner's compass.

1591 to examine, discover, view, take notice, the prospectue & plot of euery place with aduised judgement, & not by fortune as many are accustomed, for that they cannot otherwise do, not hauing sufficient knowledge of the *Bussola*, which with great industrie hath bin to this end found out and made more ample by the *Conte Iulio de Tiene*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 136.

**bust**, Eng. fr. It.; **busto**, It.: *sb.*

1. a sculptured or plastic representation of a human head with the neck, shoulders, and breast.

1626 I haue foure bustoes, and some heades and peices collected in Asya and Paris [Paris]: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 199 (1880). 1644 bustos of Pan and Mercury, with other old heads: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1872). 1645 a church...formerly sacred to Castor and Pollux as the Greek letters carved on the...busts of these two statues testify: *ib.*, p. 157. 1699 an infinite number of Bustos of the Grand Monarque: M. LISTER, *Journal to Paris*, p. 25. 1717 you'll make the better Busto for it [growing lean]: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 30 (1757). 1750 buy me such bustoes, and vases, as you shall find are universally allowed to be both antique and fine: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Let.*, Bk. II. No. LVIII. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 365 (1777). bef. 1754 bustoes so maimed, and pictures so black: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 324 (1806). 1766 Dost think that such stuff as thou writst upon Tabby | Will procure thee a busto in Westminster-Abbey: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 107 (1808). 1798 They likewise found among the ruins of this city [Herculeanum] multitudes of statues, bustos, pillars: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 425 (1796). 1816 no term, neither Greek nor Latin, defines without circumlocution, what the moderns call "a bust": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 59.

1 a. a commemorative sculpture of the head, with breast, &c., of a deceased person; hence, a sepulchral monument.

1739 in a poetical corner I believe his busto will disturb none that lie near him: C. WHEATLY, *Let.*, in *Lives of Eminent Men, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1813). bef. 1771 Can storied urn or animated bust | Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath? GRAY, *Elegy*.

2. the upper part of the trunk of the human body; the bosom, or bosom and shoulders, *esp.* of a woman.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1819 an Irish lady, to whose bust | I ne'er saw justice done, and yet she was | A frequent model: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. cxix.

**bustan**. See *bostangi-bashi*.

**bustee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bastī*: a native village, or a group of huts in a native quarter, in India.

1883 The native town consists of collections of huts which are known as "Bustees": *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 301/2.

**but**, *sb.*: Fr.: a butt, mark, aim, object. Anglicised as *but* in 14 c., generally spelt *butt* in 17 c.

1640 which was the sole *but* of his designs: H. H., *Treat. Int. of Princes & States of Christend.*, p. 24.

**but(t)argo**: It. See *botargo*.

**buvette**, *sb.*: Fr.: tap-room.

1885 We...went into the stove-stiffing heat of the little buvette of the station to keep ourselves warm whilst waiting for the train: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 306, p. 597.

**buxee**, **buxie**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bakshi*: a military paymaster.

1615 gaue present order to the *Buxy*, to draw a *Firma* both for their coming vp, and for their residence: SIR T. ROE, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 541 (1625). 1701 The friendship of the Buxie is not so much desired for the post he is now in, but that he is of a very good family, and has many relations near the king: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 378 (1861). [Yule] 1763 The buxey or general of the army, at the head of a select body, closed the procession: ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 26 (1861). [ib.] 1804 A buckshee and a body of horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, III. 80 (1837). [ib.] 1861 he was accused of



having done his best to urge the people of Dhar to rise against our Government, and several of the witnesses deposed to this effect; amongst these the Bukshi: MAJOR McMULLEN, *Memo. on Dhar*. [ib.]

**buxee, buxi(e):** Turk. and Pers. See **bakshéesh**.

**buxerry, buxarry, sb.:** Anglo-Ind., of doubtful origin: a matchlock-man; apparently used in much the same sense as **berkundaوزه** (*q. v.*). [Yule]

1748 all the Military that were able to travel, 150 buxerries, 4 field pieces, and a large quantity of ammunition: In J. Long's *Selections*, p. 1 (1869). [Yule] 1772 Buckserias. Foot soldiers whose common arms are only sword and target: *Glossary*, in Grose's *Voyage* (2nd Ed.). [ib.] 1850 the native troops employed at Calcutta...designated Buxarries were nothing more than *Burkandāz*: CAPT. A. BROOME, *Bengal Army*, 1. 92. [ib.]

**buyurdee:** Turk. See **bouyourdee**.

**buza:** Turk. See **booza**.

**byoke:** It. See **bajocco**.

**Byram:** Turk. See **Bairam**.

**byram:** Pers. See **bairam(i)**.

**byza, byze:** ? Port. See **biza**.

**byzant** (=  $\angle$ ), **bezant** ( $\angle$  =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *besān*, fr. Lat. *byzantius* (*nummus*), fr. Lat. *Byzantium*, Gk. *Βυζάντιον*.

1. a gold coin named from the place where it was first struck, *viz.* Byzantium (Constantinople). There were also silver byzants. The value of the coins varied.

bef. 1300 par was ioseph in seruage sold, | For tuenti besands [*v. l.* besaundes, Northern MSS. besauntis] pan and tald: *Cursor Mundi*, 4194. 1788 he accepted a sum of thirty thousand byzants: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lix. p. 139 (1813). 1836 ten besants of gold: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 437.

2. the gold offered at the altar by a sovereign of England.

1667 The gold offered by the King at the Altar when he receives the Sacrament...is still called Byzant: E. CHAMBERLAYNE, *St. Gt. Brit.*, 1. ii. 12, 98 (1743). [N. E. D.]

3. *Herald.* (? never *byasant*, *bisant*) a gold roundel.

1865 she had not a pedigree to flutter in the face of the world, blazoned with bezants of gold, and rich in heraldic quarterings: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 88.

\***Byzantine** (=  $\angle$  =), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Byzantinus*, = 'pertaining to Byzantium'.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to the style of architecture (or art), characteristic of the Eastern Roman, or Greek Empire, distinguished by use of the round arch, the dome, and rich mosaic work.

1878 That such a glorious result as Byzantine architecture should have been produced out of materials so lifeless speaks volumes for the power of religion: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 11.

2. *sb.*: **byzant**, 1 and 2.

## C.

**C<sup>1</sup>, c:** *Mus.*: name of the fourth and eleventh notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale; now the name of the key-note of the *natural* major scale. Guido's fourth note, *C fa ut*, was C; his eleventh note, *C sol fa ut*, c; his eighteenth note, *C sol fa*, cc. Our C is also called *Do*.

1597 *C sol fa ut*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. — *C fa ut*...*C sol fa*: *ib.*, p. 4. 1609 *C sol fa ut*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 9.

**C<sup>2</sup>, c**, abbrev. for Lat. *centum*, = 'a hundred'.

**C<sup>3</sup>**, abbrev. for Lat. *circa*, = 'about', used, generally in the form *c.*, before numbers, esp. dates.

**C. M.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *Chirurgiae Magister*, = 'Master of Surgery'.

**c'en est fait de lui, phr.:** Fr.: it is all over with him.

**c'est à dire, phr.:** Fr.: that is to say.

\***c'est la guerre, phr.:** Fr., 'it is (the way of) war': it is according to the rules and customs of warfare.

**c'est le premier pas qui coute:** Fr. See **ce n'est que le p. p. q. c.**

**c'est tout dire, phr.:** Fr.: this is to say all (there is to say).

1887 In this last, indeed, he is successfully himself. *C'est tout dire: Athenaeum*, June 11, p. 759/2.

**c'est une autre chose, phr.:** Fr.: that is another thing.

1808 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

**ca, c**, abbrev. for Lat. *capitulum*, = 'chapter'.

1585 v. vj. and vij. ca. Mat.: G. JOV, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 42 (1883).

**ça ira:** Fr., = 'That shall go—': opening words of a popular song of the great French Revolution.

1816 one of the peasants...began to play *ça ira*, as he advanced against the enemy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 23. 1821 They say that the Piedmontese have at length risen—*ça ira*! BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 92 (1832). 1837 the world-famous *ça ira*. Yes; 'that will go' and then there will come—? CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. I. Bk. 1. ch. vi. p. 47. 1855—6 French revolutionists, whose ragged legions are...trampling down the old world to the tune of *ça ira*: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 209 (1875).

**ca. sa.:** Lat. See **capias**.

\***Caaba** ( $\angle$  = =), **Kaaba, Alcaaba:** Arab. *kā'ba*, = 'square house': the ancient temple of Mecca, which is the chief object of Mohammedan pilgrimage, to which they turn when praying. In the south-east corner of the wall, on the outside

of the building, is the sacred *black stone* supposed to have come down from heaven. Bedwell is mistaken as to the Caaba being Mahomet's sepulchre.

1615 I did not see thee at all, all the time that we went to the Alkaaba: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, 1. 3. — **ALCAABA, Alkaaba, or Alkaba**, is the name of that Church, Temple, or Mesgid in the city Mecha: — Arab. *Trudg.* — **ALHAGG**, is a title of honour and dignity amongst the Turkes, and is given to all such as have visited the Alcaaba or sepulcher of Mohammed: *ib.* 1704 the *Kabea*, or [*Caaba*] *Temple of Mecha*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 58. 1786 the embassy returned which...consisted of the most reverend Moulahs, who had fulfilled their commission and brought back one of those precious besoms which are used to sweep the sacred Caaba: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 60 (1883). 1797 The double roof of the caaba is supported within by three octagonal pillars of aloes-wood; between which, on a bar of iron, hang some silver lamps. The outside is covered with rich black damask, adorned with an embroidered band of gold, which is changed every year, and was formerly sent by the khaliffs, afterwards by the sultans of Egypt, and is now provided by the Turkish emperors: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. — The tomb of Mahomet at Medina...stands in a corner of the great square, whereas the Kaba is situated in the middle of that of Mecca: *ib.*, s.v. *Medina-Tajnari*. 1819 my first round of devotions at the Kaaba: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820). 1823 by the holy Caaba, I am like to profit by it: *Kussilbask*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 203. 1830 the keeper and defender of the Caaba: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). 1836 the Ka'abeh at Mek'keh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 302. 1856 Measure with an English footrule...every Turkish Caaba: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866). 1887 The 'mount of diamond' whereon they stood is the Caaba towards which the eyes of artists of all lands have...been reverentially directed: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 19, p. 681/3.

\***cab, kab, sb.:** Heb. *qab*: a Hebrew dry measure of the capacity of nearly three imperial pints English.

1535 the fourth parte of a Cab of doues donge worth fyue syluer pens: COVERDALE, *a Kings*, vi. 25. 1611 kab: *Bible*, *ib.* 1626 *Kab*, Three wine quarts: COCKERAM, *Pt. I.* (2nd Ed.). 1797 CAB, an Hebrew dry measure, being the sixth part of a seah or satum, and the 18th part of an ephah: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***cab:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **cabriolet**.

**cabaan, caban** (=  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Arab. and Pers. *qabā'*: an outer garment worn by the Persians, and in old times by the Arabs; see Dozy's *Dict. det. des noms de Vêtements*, p. 360.

1693 Sitting...with a delicate white turban, and a long red lined caban: RAV, *Trav.*, II. 13 (1795). [N. E. D.] 1825 His kabba (the outer garment of his ordinary dress): FRASER, *Journ. Khorasan*, p. 69. 1828 He wore a kabba, or ordinary dress of dark-coloured cotton-stuff: *Kussilbask*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 254.

**caback, sb.:** Russ. *kabak*: a Russian dram-shop or place where vodka is sold.

1591 In every great towne of his realme he hath a caback or drinking house: G. FLETCHER, *Russe Commonw.*, 58 (1836). [N. E. D.]



\*cabal<sup>1</sup> ( = 1 ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabale*, or fr. *cabala* (g. v.).

1. the Jewish traditions on the mystical interpretation of the Old Testament; hence, any mystical tradition, a secret.

1626 Constable of the Castle *Rosie-Crosse*...and Keeper of the Keys | Of the whole Kaball: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 132 (1640). 1633 They much glory of their mysterious *Cabal*, wherein they make the reality of things to depend upon Letters and words: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xlv. p. 26 (1645). 1663 For mystick Learning, Wondrous able | In *Magick, Talisman*, and *Cabal*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 40.

2. a secret intrigue entered into by a few people; engagement in such intrigue; a private meeting of a few intriguers.

1614 there may be mysteries and cabals 'twixt you and the great man: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 334 (1848). 1649 The Supplicants...met again at their several Caballs: B. GUTHRIE, *Mem.*, 23 (1702). [N. E. D.] 1704 the two main bodies withdrew...to the farther parts of the library, and there entered into cabals and consults upon the present emergency: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 104/1 (1869). 1748 I began to form cabals against my persecutor: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1817). 1748 far from embarking upon any account in cabals and opposition: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 322 (1777). 1822 To tell the anecdote...at those little cabals, that will occasionally take place among the most orderly servants: W. IRVING, *Braceb. Hall*, III. 23. [N. E. D.]

3. a small number of people joined in secret intrigue, a small faction, a clique, a coterie; also, attrib. Applied specially to the private committee (for Foreign Affairs) of the Privy Council in the reign of Charles II., and hence to his five ministers whose initials happened to form the word *cabal*, viz. Clifford, Arlington, Buckingham, Ashley (Earl of Shaftesbury), and Lauderdale.

1664 And all the *Grandeas* of th' *Cabal* | Adjoin to *Tubs*, at *spring* and *fall*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. I. p. 27. 1667 The Cabal, however, prevailed, and that party in Parliament: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1872). 1688 or cabal men who have put many things in a heap: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 294. 1706 it was observed, that cabal proved a technical word, every letter in it being the first letter of those five, — Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington and Lauderdale: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1818). 1712 when an ill-natur'd or talkative Girl has said any thing that bears hard upon some part of another's Carriage, this Creature, if not in any of their little Cabals, is run down for the most censorious dangerous Body in the World: *Spectator*, No. 390, May 28, p. 567/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 the Earl had more Reach in this business than...out of his Cabal, thought of: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 80, p. 72 (1740). 1742 But once he was caught in a trap, and found himself in the head quarters of a dangerous cabal: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 312 (1846). 1748 The puzzling sons of party next appear'd, | In dark cabals and nightly juntos met: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. liv. p. 211 (1834).

\*cabal<sup>2</sup>, caball, sb. See quotations.

1613 The Cabal is a wilde Beast in this Island [Java] whose bones doe restrain the blood from issuing in wounded parties: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, I. v. xiv. 517 (1617). 1665 The Beast out of which the Cabriz-stone is taken is called Caball. The *Chinases* residing at *Bantam* are best acquainted with him; albeit some say that in *Siam* and the *Jarva* he is seen the oftneast: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 359 (1677).

\*cabala, cabbala, sb.: Late Lat. *cabbala*, fr. Heb. *qabbalah*, = 'accepted tradition'.

1. the oral tradition of the Jews; particularly the occult philosophy of the mediæval Rabbins, which was represented as having been handed down by oral tradition from immemorial times, and as containing secrets of magical power; hence, an unwritten tradition.

1521 Cabala...is derived from man to man by mouth only and not by wrytynge: FISHER, *Wks.*, 332 (1876). [N. E. D.] 1600 howbeit their arte is exceeding difficult: for the students thereof must have as great skill in Astrologie, as in Cabala: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 149. bef. 1627 And that *Moses* by a secret *Cabala* ordained the Lawes of *Bensalem* which they now vse: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 26. 1646 *Cabala* from above, rather than any Philosophy, or speculation here below: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 189 (1686). 1657 and their eyes Divinely enlightened, these shall know that in the true *Cabala*, *Magick* and *Worshadumie*, there are laid up far better Treasures, to be got by them with the help of Oratory: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 9. 1665 the *Jesus*...spare not to averr (but from a Cabala or received Tradition from their Ancestors,) that upon this Mountain of *Damocan* *Noah's Ark* rested: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 201 (1677). 1675 a kind of *Cabbala*, which they call (*Gematria*): J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. § 2, p. 22. 1830 the Talmud and Kabbala: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 157 (2nd Ed.).

2. a mystery, an occult system of doctrine, mystical lore.

1646 *Astrologers*, which pretend to be of *Cabala* with the Stars (such I mean as abuse that worthy Enquiry) have not been wanting in their deceptions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). 1678 a Trinity of Divine Hypostases, was a part of the Orphick Cabala: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. \*\* 2 v°. — it was really a piece of the old *Atheistick Cabala*: *ib.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 121.

\*cabalist ( = 1 ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabaliste*: one versed in, and professing belief in, the Jewish *cabala* (g. v.); hence, one versed in mystic lore or occult science.

abt. 1533 of the whiche knowlege the cabalystes doth make fyftie gates: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Indd.*, p. 1058 (Paris, 1852). 1603 I perceive the Circumcised Crew | Of *Cabalists*, and burly *Talmudists*: | Troubling the Church with their mysterious Mists: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Barbas*, Triumph, II. xxiv. p. 178 (1608). 1611 *Cabaliste*, A Cabalist: a professor, or vnderstander, of the Jewes traditions: Cotgr.

\*caballero, sb.: Sp.: knight, gentleman.

1845 The Spaniard is by nature high-bred and a caballero and responds to any appeal to qualities of which his nation has reason to be proud: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 39. 1867 the caballero's horse. Of a certainty the other caballero had taken it: BRET HARTE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 334 (1881).

caban, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *caban*, = a "gabardine, or cloake of felt" (Cotgr.), fr. Sp. *gaban*: a kind of overcoat.

1619 the Galoshaw's, Cabands: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 267.

cabana, sb.: Sp., name of an exporting house: a kind of cigar.

1865 Sticking his penknife through his cabana: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 191.

\*cabaret, sb.: Fr.

1. a wooden building.

1632 The greatest houses were heretofore but Cabarets, the Capitoll was at first covered with thatch: SIR T. HAWKINS, *Unhap. Prosper.*, 261. [N. E. D.]

2. a small inn, a public-house.

1655 Suppose this servant, passing by some cabaret or tennis-court where his comrades were drinking or playing: B. BRAMHALL, *Agst. Hobbes*, [J.] 1684 the poor *Cabarets* of the *Greeks*: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan*, &c., II. p. 41. 1709 The *Coffee-Houses*, *Clubs* and *Cabaret-Meetings* are infected: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atch.*, Vol. II. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). — at a Cabaret a League distant...drinking *Bumpers*: *ib.*, p. 261. 1748 I inquired for a cabaret or public-house: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. I. p. 266 (1817). 1818 There is scarcely any cabaret in the remote parts of Ireland...where a tolerable breakfast may not be procured: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 187 (1819). 1828 On the outside of the cabaret, and just under my window, was a bench: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859). 1842 Still less in *Cabaret*, *Hotel*, or *Eating-house*: BARMHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 369 (1895).

\*cabaretier, sb.: Fr.: the keeper or host of a cabaret.

1823 Not...the daughter or kinswoman of a base cabaretier: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. x. p. 148 (1886).

cabarito: Sp. See cabrito.

cabaya, cabba(y), sb.: Malay: a long tunic of cotton, muslin, or other material.

1585 The King is apparelled with a Cabie made like a shirt tied with strings on one side: R. FITCH, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 386 (1599). [Yule] 1598 They wear sometimes when they go abroad a thinne cotton linnen gowne called *Cabaia*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, 70. [ib.] 1634 three *Cabbas* or vests of cloth of Gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. — attiring himself in red, his Tulipant, Cabbay, Boots, Scabberd: *ib.*, p. 81. 1684 The habit of the *Persians* is a Robe which they call *Cabaye*, that comes down a little below their knees: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 237. 1678 Over all this is worn (by Malay women) a long loose dressing-gown style of garment called the *cabaya*. This robe falls to the middle of the leg, and is fastened down the front with circular brooches: MCNAIR, *Perak*, &c., 151. [Yule]

[From Port., ultimately fr. Arab. *qabā*, = 'a vesture', through a Pers. form with the affix of a noun of unity.]

cabbala: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See cabala.

caber, sb.: Sc. fr. Gael. *cabar*, = 'pole', 'spar', 'rafter'. Known in English from the Highland sport of *tossing the caber*, the caber being a pole roughly hewn from a fir-tree, with one end thicker than the other.

cabilliau, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *kabeljauw*, or Fr. *cabillaud* (Cotgr. *cabillau*), = 'fresh cod', not 'live cod' (*morue*): fresh cod. The nautical *kabbelow* (g. v.) like the Swed. *kabeljo*, Dan. *kabilou*, = 'stock fish'.

1673 The Common People feed much upon *Cabillien* (that is Cod-fish): J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 51. 1681 And oft the *Tritons* and the *Sea-Nymphs* saw | Whole sholes of *Dutch* serv'd up for *Cabillau*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 111. 1731 The *Cabellian* of the Sort that is salted at the *Cape*, is not spotted, as is the *India-Cabellian*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 188.

[All the forms of this word are derived, directly or indirectly, fr. Du. *kabeljauw*, which Dr. Chance finds in use as early as 1350.]

cabilo, sb.: ?cupola. See quotation.

1625 those *Moscheas*...are built all of wonderfull faire stone, with their *Cabilos* covered all ouer with Lead: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1610.

\*cabinet ( = 1 ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabinet*.

I. gen.: 1. a small cabin, a hut, bower, summer-house.

1579 The *Lance Kneyghts* also encamp always in the fieldes verie stronglye, two or three to a *Cabbonet*, theyr *Pykes* and *Armour* standing vp by them in



readiness: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 290. 1580 Harken awhile, from thy greene cabinet: SPENS, *Shep. Cal.*, Dec., 17. 1590 Their groves he feld; their gardins did deface; | Their arbors spoyle; their Cabinets suppress: — *F. O.*, II. xii. 83. 1603 As if the sanctuaries and sacred cabinets or tabernacles were set open: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 253.

### I. 1 a. *metaph.* a dwelling-place, secret retreat.

1594 They [blue veins], mustering to the quiet cabinet | Where their dear governess and lady lies, | Do tell her she is dreadfully beset: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 442. 1595 plant goodness euen in the secretest cabinet of our soules: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 32 (1608). 1599 sequester'd from sense of human sins, | Thy soul shall joy the sacred cabinet | Of those diuine ideas that present | Thy changed spirit with a heaven of bliss: PEELE, *David & Bethsabe*, p. 486/1, l. 10 (1861).

### I. 1 b. the nest of a bird, or lair of a beast.

1593 Lo, here the gentle lark, weary of rest, | From his moist cabinet mounts up on high: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 854.

### I. 2. a private room.

1565 There is a cabinet aboute xii footes square, in the same a littyll lowe reposing bedde, and a table, at the which they were syttinge at the supper the Queene...and David [Rizzio]: EARL BEDFORD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, I. 186, II. 210. [N. E. D.] 1615 the Sultans Cabinet, in form of a sumptuous Summer-house: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). 1644 We were led into a round cabinet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1872). bef. 1658 Hence Cabinet-Intruders, Pick-Locks hence: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 49 (1687). 1675 famous in the Cabins of Mars, and Cabinets of Venus: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 3, p. 55. bef. 1733 Proceedings...many also, that by Way of Plot, were transacted in Cabinets, and behind the Scenes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 92, p. 187 (1740).

### I. 3. a receptacle for valuables; a room devoted to works of art; a museum.

abt. 1550 Fayre large cabonett, covered with crimson vellet...with the Kings armes crowned: In *Our Eng. Home*, 164 (1861). [N. E. D.] 1601 he had a cabinet full of an infinit number of receipts: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 209. 1607 All from my mouthes rich Cabbinet are stolne: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, I. i, sig. A. iv<sup>re</sup>. 1620 in a secret Cabinet there were Letters found in great number: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxx. (1676). 1645 The building is...curiously furnished with cabinets of pietra-commissa in tables: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1872). 1645 They [letters] can the Cabinets of Kings uncruse, | And hardest intricacies of State unclue: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A. 2<sup>re</sup>. 1665 Amongst [the spoil]...a Cabinet of gold, thick set with Diamonds and other precious Stones, which for materials and Art was reputed the best Jewel in the World: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 246 (1677). 1699 [See *bureau*]. 1816 since transferred to the cabinets of collectors of all European nations: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 271.

### II. *spec.* 1. the private room of an English sovereign, used for the discussion of affairs of State with Ministers.

1625 The King made choice of six of the nobility for his Council of the Cabinet: W. YONGE, *Diary*, 83 (1848). [N. E. D.]

### II. 2. an English Ministry, a deliberative committee consisting of the principal members of the government; also called the cabinet council.

1625 We talk of a selected or cabinet council: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1848). 1644 According to...the practice of your Cabinet or Junto; but our State Committee know better: *Mercurius Brit.*, 44, 347. [N. E. D.] 1726 From the highest to the lowest it is universally read, from the Cabinet-council to the Nursery: GAY, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 53 (1757). 1855 Few things in our history are more curious than the origin and growth of the power now possessed by the Cabinet: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 212 (1861). \*1877 an Imperialist Cabinet: *Echo*, Nov. 26, p. 2. [S.]

### II. 2 a. *attrib.* secret, confidential.

1623 Those are cabinet counsils, | And not to be communicated: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, II. 1. [Davies] 1633 You are still my cabinet counsellors, my bosom | Lies open to you: — *Guardian*, II. 2. [ib.] 1649 cabinet letter: MILTON, *Iconoclastes*, ch. IV. [ib.] 1655 Others (being only of Truth's Councell) had not received such private instructions as themselves, being Cabinet Historians: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, I. v. 28. [ib.] 1664 Others still gape t' anticipate | The Cabinet-designs of Fate: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 133.

[The word seems to have been at first taken by some English writers for a diminutive of *cabane*, whereas it is fr. It. *gabinetto*. The special use seems to be derived fr. Fr., as Cotgrave gives "*Le cabinet du Roy*, The priuie chamber".]

### \*cabo, sb.: Port.: a ship's captain or supercargo.

1864 The cabo took the montaria and two men: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazon*, ch. v. p. 104.

### \*cabob, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. *kabāb*: small pieces of meat roasted on a spit with seasoning between the pieces; in India, a general term for roast meat.

1673 Cabob is Rostmeat on Skewers, cut in little round pieces no bigger than a Sixpence, and Ginger and Garlic put between each: FRYER, *E. India*, 404 (1698). [Yule] 1731 As for *roast Meat*, they cut the Flesh into small Pieces, stick three, or four of them upon an Iron Skewer, and so set them before the Fire; at the Cooks Shops, the Pieces are no bigger than the *Bowl* of a Pipe. This is called *Cabob*: J. FITTS, *Ac. Moham.*, p. 24. 1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, peppercotts, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffads: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882). 1797 sometimes they eat *kibab* or roast meat: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Persia*, 80. 1819 a plate of kiebab hot from the oven: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 130 (1820). 1819 one dish they [the Turks] have in frequent use...a sort of forced meat...they call *habobb*: Cited

in H. Busk's *Dessert, &c.*, p. 87. 1826 my mother earned her pence by selling in the open streets the most dainty *kabob* in the town: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiv. p. 150 (1884). 1828 He seeks not to pamper his appetite with rich pillaws, high-seasoned kubaubs, and stews swimming in melted butter: KUSSILBAH, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 279. 1836 many cooks shops, where *kebab* and various other dishes are cooked and sold: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II. p. 13. 1840 a few kebabs, hastily brought from a cook's-shop in the bazaars, and a cup of green tea: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. viii. p. 185. 1845 Indian Kubab. Koofay Kay Kubab. Shamee Kubab: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, pp. 328, 329.

Variants, 18 c. *cobbob*, *chabob*, *kibaab*, 19 c. *kiebab*, *kabob(b)*, *kuba(u)b*, *keba(u)b*.

### \*caboceer, sb.: Eng. fr. Port. *cabociero*, fr. *cabo*, = 'head': the head-man of a W. African village, a chief.

1705 a great *Cabocceer* of *Akim*, with all his Men, were cut off: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xi. p. 76. — for the King having any thing to charge on another, delivers the Matter into the Hands of the *Cabocceer's*, and submits it to their decision: *ib.*, p. 188. 1819 an assembly of the Moorish caboceers and dignitaries: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 56. — Caboceer. A chief or magistrate: *ib.*, Glossary. 1884 Twelve tent like umbrellas were planted...for the twelve grand caboceers: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 225.

### cabochon, sb.: Fr.: a method of cutting precious stones, by merely making them smooth and polishing them in their natural shape.

1881 rock crystal with a smooth rounded surface cut *en cabochon*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Jewellery* (9th Ed.). 1886 [Justinian's councillors are attired in] cloth of gold and rich silks loaded with jewels cut *en cabochon*: *Athenaeum*, May 15, p. 652/1.

### caboose (= *u*), camboose, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *kombuis*.

#### 1. a cook's room of a merchant-ship, erected on deck.

1769 *Coboose*, a sort of box or house to cover the chimney of some merchant-ships. It somewhat resembles a centry-box, and generally stands against the barricade on the fore part of the quarter-deck: FALCONER, *Dict. Marine* (1780). [N. E. D.] 1795 she had a great number of water casks in her hold, and a very large caboose on board of her: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 622 (1832). 1852 Fog creeping into the cabooses of collier-brigs: DICKENS, *Bleak Ho.*, ch. I. [Davies]

#### 2. a fireplace erected on land.

1805 When the blacksmith cut up an old camboose of sheet iron we obtained for every piece of four inches square seven or eight gallons of corn from the Indians: Lewis & Clark's *Exped.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1817). [N. & Q.] 1859 The man...requested me to put his pannikin on the caboose fire: *Autobiog. Beggar-boy*, 93. [N. E. D.]

#### 3. in United States, a car on a freight (goods) train for the use of the guard, workmen, and others.

1881 The caboose of the construction train, containing workmen and several boys: *Chicago Times*, June 18. [N. E. D.]

### cabre, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *cabrer*: to caper.

1600 the horse reared and cabred with his forefeet: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 285.

### cabriole, sb.: Fr.: (a) a capriole (*q. v.*) or caper; (b) a kind of small arm-chair; (c) a cabriolet.

a. 1797 renounce the *entre-chat*, *cabrioles*, and every kind of dance that requires very quick and complicated movements: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 668/1. 1814 The occasional cabrioles which his charger exhibited: SCOTT, *Wav.*, I. viii. 103. [N. E. D.]

b. 1785 Sofas and stuffed chairs in the drawing-room, which my Lady has made her change for cabrioles: MACKENZIE, *Lounger*, No. 36, ¶ 8. [N. E. D.] c. 1797 The coaches are...less dangerous than the little one horse cabrioles: HOLCROFT, *Stolberg's Trav.*, II. lxi. 403 (2nd Ed.). [N. E. D.]

### \*cabriolet, sb.: Fr., dim. of *cabriole*.

1. a light two-wheeled one-horse vehicle with a large hood and an apron. Shortened before 1826 to *cab*, the meaning of which has been extended to include vehicles which have succeeded the old hackney-coaches, as well as hansom-cabs which are the true descendants of the cabriolet.

[1755 All we hear from France is that a new madness reigns there, as strong as that of *Pantins* was. This is *la fureur des cabriolets Anglico*, one-horse chairs, a mode introduced by Mr. Child. They not only universally go in them, but wear them; that is, everything is to be *en cabriolet*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lettres*, III. 100. (Davies) 1763 he goes in a one-horse chaise, which is here called a cabriolet: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 286 (1817). 1770 we walked in the garden, or drove about it in cabriolets: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lettres*, Vol. v. p. 245 (1857). 1809 I saw him taking the air: he was in a cabriolet, and had a single footman behind him: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 70. 1815 a cabriolet, (or one horse chaise) is in attendance for the occupier of the second: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 67 (2nd Ed.). 1818 a little cabriolet, drawn by mules: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 64 (1819). 1823 April 23. Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birthday, introduced to the public this morning: *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. xciii. L p. 463/2. 1826 Sir John drove Vivian to the ground in his cabriolet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1881). 1828 my cabriolet-steed was soon goaded to come up: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 165. 1840 his Lordship rang for his cabriolet: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 177 (1865). 1864 The owner of the cabriolet was the brisk, alert, self-satisfied dandy of the time: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 28.

1826 Nothing like a cab, Grey, for the business you are going on: you glide along the six miles in such style that it actually makes you quite courageous: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1881).



2. a kind of French cap for women. According to Walpole it was in the form of the vehicle of this name.

1771 I have bespoken two cabriolets for her instead of six, because I think them very dear: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, III. 376. [Davies]

3. See quotation.

1815 A conductor is attached to each Diligence, whose duties, if they were properly laid down, would answer to those of our guards; but his chief business, according to his practice, is to sleep, closely shut up in the Cabriolet (which is a covered seat in front): J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 32 (and Ed.).

**cabrito**, Sp.; **cabrit**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'kid', name of the prong-horned antelope.

1600 there was great store of dried *Cabritos*,...great store of *Cabritos* alive: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 731. 1665 plenty we had of Cabarito's and Mutton, Hens, Eggs, and Rice bought very cheap: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

**caca**, *sb.*: corruption of Jap. *kakubashira*, = 'a square post' (*kaku*, = 'square'): square post.

1622 4 *cacas* at 12 *condrins* peece: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1883). — We bought 1 *caca* or square post, cost 1 *mas*: *ib.*, p. 5.

\***caçador**, *sb.*: Port.: huntsman.

1609 the *caçadores*, yagers and the militia: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 267 (1838). 1826 A Portuguese brigade, including one regiment of *caçadores*: *Subaltern*, ch. 9, p. 149.

**cacafuego**, **cacafogo**, **cacofogo**, *sb.*: corrupted fr. Sp. *caga-fuego*, *lit.* 'void-fire', 'spit-fire'. In the form *cacofogo* it seems to have been made popular in England by the name of a character in the comedy, *Rule a Wife, and have a Wife*.

1625 She will be ravished before our faces by rascals and cacafogos, wife, cacafugoes! FLETCHER, *Fair Maid*, III. 1. [N.E.D.] 1641 those miracles be of a sanguin Dy (the colour of his habit) steep'd in blood; which makes the *Spaniard* call him the *gran Caga-fuego* of Christendom: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xlv. p. 68 (1645). 1745 We are all *Cabod'd* and *Cocofagods*, as my Lord Denbigh says: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1857). 1749 so immensely corpulent that he looked like *Cacofogo*, the drunken captain in "Rule a Wife and have a Wife": *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 152.

**cacam**, *sb.*: Heb. *hakam*: Jewish doctor of the Law.

1615 a boy, attending upon a great *Cacam*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 147 (1612). 1635 the *Talmudists*, in regard that besides the holy Scriptures they embrace the *Talmud*, which is stuff'd with the traditions of their Rabbins and Chacams: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II. viii. p. 295 (1678).

\***cacao**: Sp. See *cocoa*.

**cacaroch**. See *cockroach*.

**cachea**. See *cassa*.

**cachalot**, *sb.*: Fr. (the last syllable sometimes as English): name of a genus of whales, also called Sperm Whale, or *Physeter*. See *spermaceti*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Physeter*.

**cache**, *sb.*: Fr.: a hiding-place; place for concealing goods or treasure; a hole for hiding stores.

1835 some *cachets* [sic] of provisions belonging to the Esquimaux: SIR J. ROSS, *See Voyage*, ch. xxix. p. 406. 1836 depositing caches of meat in their progress: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 304. 1856 the wolf, who makes a *cache* of his prey: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, VII. Wks., Vol. II. p. 52 (Bohn, 1866). 1856 Leaving orders to place my own sledge stores in *cache*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 132. 1885 *The objectif héroïque* is a mighty hoard, and... his comrades are guided to the whereabouts of Flint's own *cache* by a chart: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 568/2.

\***cachemire**: Fr. See *cashmere*.

\***cache-poussière**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'hide-dust': dust-cloak.

1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

\***cachet**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'seal' (apparently naturalised in Scotland in 17, 18 cc. N.E.D.): stamp, distinguishing mark. For literal sense see *lettre de cachet*.

1844 bear the artist's *cachet* of gentle and amiable grace: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 257 (1885). 1860 there is some *cachet*, some stamp of distinctiveness impressed on his dwellings, just as there is on his works: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 274/1. 1883 I think them quite charming—so original, with a *cachet* quite their own: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 90 (1884). 1886 This connexion was the foundation of the large dealings with America which gave a distinct *cachet* to his firm: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 554/3.

\***cachexia**, Mod. Lat.; **cachexy** (=  $\angle \angle$ ,  $ch=k$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *cachexie*: *sb.*: *lit.* 'evil habit', bad condition of the body caused by general defectiveness of nutrition, an accompaniment of several diseases. Also, *metaph.*

1541 the euyl habytude of the body (whiche the Grekes call Cachexie) and nat the vyce of the humour (that the Grekes call Cacoehymie): R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2 C iii  $\nu$ . 1556 the dyssee which the physicians call Cachexia: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 58 (1885). 1584 I say the state of their bodies is rather *kaxētia*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 161. 1607 TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 386. 1621 [See *bradypopsia*]. 1628 rheumes, Coughs, Cachexies, the Dropsie: T. VENNOR, *Baths of Bath*, p. 19.

[Ultimately fr. Gk. *καχέξια*, = 'bad (*κακός*) habit (*ἔξια*).]

**cachinnus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a loud laugh, loud laughter.

1782 Thus neither the praise nor the blame is our own, | No room for a sneer, much less a *cachinnus* | We are vehicles, not of tobacco alone, | But of any thing else they may choose to put in us: COWPER, *To Rev. Mr. Newton*. 1824 The laugh of welcome was before it; the *cachinnus* of triumph was behind it: DE QUINCEY, *Walladmor*, in *London Mag.*, Vol. x. p. 353.

**cachou**: Fr. See *acajou*, *cashew*, and *catechu*.

\***cachuc(h)a**, *sb.*: Sp. *cachucha*: a lively Spanish dance.

1842 capering, dancing...*Cachucas*, *Boleros*: BARMHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 266 (1895). 1863 *cachouka*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 178.

\***cacique** (=  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cacique*, *cazique*: a native chief in the W. Indies and America. Latinised in 16 c. as *caccicus*, *cazicus*, *caciquus*, *casiquus*.

1555 [See *bark*]. 1577 the *Casique*...sailed that he would bryng hym an Indian of his...the *Cacique*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 24  $\nu$ . 1589 there came forth to receive them a great number of Indians, and amongst them their *Caciques*: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 248 (1854). 1600 liue under the government and lordship of *Caciques* like those of Mexico: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 390. — a Queen, who was the great *Casique* of the North...and had more *Casiqui* under her: *ib.*, p. 633. 1616 Pocahuntas, daughter of Powhatan, a king, or *cacique*, of that country: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 415 (1848). 1778 He [Balboa] proceeded by sea...to the territories of a *cazique* whose friendship he had gained: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 213 (1824). 1842 *Cacique* of Poyais: BARMHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 241 (1895). 1845 one of the under *caciques* being wounded, the bugle sounded a retreat: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 64.

**cacis**, **caciz**: Port. fr. Arab. See *casis*.

**caco**, **cacho**: Gk. *κακός*: bad, evil. The base *κακo-* is often found in composition as *caco-*.

abt. 1400 there ben a maner of Aungeles, a gode and an evelle; as the Grekes seyn, *Cacho* and *Calo*; this *Cacho* is the wykked Aungelle, and *Calo* is the gode Aungelle: Tr. Maundeulle's *Voyage*, ch. xxxi. p. 313 (1839).

**cacochymia**, Late Lat.; **cacochymy**, -mie, Eng. fr. Fr. *cacochymie*: *sb.*: morbid condition of the 'humors' of the body; see *humor* I.

1541 [See *cachexia*]. 1601 any *Cacochymie* or collection of corrupt humours within them: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 8.

[From Gk. *κακοχῦμία* (Galen), *sb.* fr. *κακόχυμος*, = 'having morbid (*κακo-*) humor' (*χῦμος*) or 'humors' (*χῦμοι*).]

**cacod(a)emon**, *sb.*: Gk. *κακοδαίμων*, = 'evil genius' (Aristophanes), generally *adj.*, = 'influenced by an evil genius', 'ill-starred'; see *caco* and *demon*.

1. an evil spirit or genius, a malignant deity, the opposite to *agathodaemon*; sometimes used as a term of abuse.

1594 Anie terror, the least illusion in the earth, is a *Cacodaemon* vnto him: NASHE, *Terrors of Nt.*, Wks., III. 267 (1883-4). [N.E.D.] 1634 where a top a high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idea* of a horrible *Caco-demon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190. 1646 He stird all the *Cacodemons* of hell against the House of Austria: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 165. 1652 And now...shall the Planets be, not deities, but *Cacodemons*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astronomer*, p. 142. 1664 Nor *Paracelsus*, no nor Behman; | Nor was the Dog a *Cacodaemon*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 177. 1675 the *Heroes*...unravel the Snarls which the *Cacodemons* make: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34. 1684 De La Cerdá speaketh of a crow that did discourse rationally; undoubtedly it was acted by a *caco-dæmon*: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 141 (1856).

2. *Astrol.* the Twelfth House in a horoscope.

bef. 1625 The twelfth the *Cacodaemon*: FLETCHER, *Rollo*, iv. 2, 442. [N.E.D.]

**caco-deumo**, *sb.*: evil-deumo. Coined from *deumo* (*q. v.*) on the analogy of *cacodaemon* (*q. v.*).

1665 The Chappel where the grand *Caco-Deumo* used to sit, was uncovered: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677).

**cacoëthes**, Gk. *κακοῦθες*; **cacoethe**, Fr. *cacoëthe*: *adj.*: of an evil habit, malignant.

1541 the curacyon of vicer, that is named *Cacoethe*/that is to say wycked: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2 C i  $\nu$ . — a vicer malygne and *Cacoethes*: *ib.*, sig. 2 D ii  $\nu$ . — the vicer *cacoethes*: *ib.*, sig. 2 D iii  $\nu$ .

**cacoëthes**: Gk. *κακοῦθες*: neut. of Gk. *κακοῦθος*, = 'of ill (*κακo-*) habit (*ῥθος*)', used as *sb.*: an ill habit, an evil disposition, an itch for doing anything (with *of*).

1563-87 Such is the malady and *cacoethes* of your pen, that it beginneth to bark, before it hath learned well to write: FOXE, *A. & M.*, I. 657/1. [N.E.D.] 1603 This *cacoethes*, or ill custome...increacheth so upon the good manners of men: H. CROSSE, *Vertues Commonwe.*, 139 (1878). [*ib.*] 1704 They had the *Cacoethes* of Scribbling without learning: TOM BROWN, *Stage-Beasts told in a Blanket*, p. 9. bef. 1745 As soon as he came to town, the political *Cacoethes* began to break out upon him with greater violence, because it had been suppressed: SWIFT, *Char. of Steele*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 447. 1845 Scottish writers and preachers are apt to indulge the argumentative *cacoëthes* of their country: J. HAMILTON, *Life of Bunyan*, Wks. of Eng. Purit. Divines, p. xxxii.



**cacoëthēs loquendi**, *phr.*: Lat.: itch for speaking.

1820 the *cacoëthēs loquendi* was not to be subdued without a struggle: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 262.

\***cacoëthēs scribendi**: Lat. See **scrib. cac.**

\***cacophōnia**, *sō.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *κακοφωνία*, = 'ill (κακο-) sound (φωνή)': disagreeable sound (of a word or of diction), the opposite to euphony. Anglicised in 18 c. as *cacophony*.

bef. 1745 For I will put no force upon the words, nor desire any more favour than to allow for the usual accidents of corruption, or the avoiding a cacophonia: SWIFT, *Antiquity Eng. Tongue*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 439 (1824).

\***cactus**, *pl. cacti*, *sō.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κάκτος*.

1. (ancient use) a prickly plant, probably the cardoon.

1601 Cactus: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 16, Vol. II. p. 98. 1607 a kind of thorne called *cactus*, wherewithall if a young one [hart] be pricked in his legs, his bones will never make Pipes: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 130.

2. name given by Linnæus to a genus of plants with fleshy stems, generally of singular shape and without leaves, furnished with clusters of spines or filaments. Many species have flowers of great beauty, as the Night-blowing Cereus.

1797 The cacti are plants of a singular structure, but especially the larger kinds of them; which appear like a large, fleshy, green melon, with deep ribs, set all over with strong sharp thorns: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1819 In front rose a hillock covered with ruined kobbehs, cactus hedges and date trees: T. HOPE, *Asiatick*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 91 (1820). 1830 In the more arid vallies are to be found the...superb *cactus*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 120 (2nd Ed.). 1845 A few hedges, made of cacti and agave, mark out where some wheat or Indian corn has been planted: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 40. 1864 The entrance to the hamlet was planted with gigantic plants of the cactus tribe: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 145.

**cadarigan**, *sō.*: corruption of *Kārdārīgān*: title of a high military dignity among the Sāsānians (Theophanes, i. 390).

1614 their [the Persians'] title of *Cardiger*: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, p. 90. — *Cardarigan*: *sō.*, p. 91. 1788 that powerful satrap...the cadarigan, or second in command: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. p. 247 (1813).

\***cadastre**, *sō.*: Fr., *lit.* 'register of a poll-tax': a register of the quantity and value of real property, made for purposes of taxation.

1804 It is first to compile a general *Cadastre*, somewhat in the style of our old *doomsday-book*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 17.

**cadāver**, *sō.*: Lat.: a corpse, a carcase.

1547 Beware of...dead cadavers, or caryn: BOORDE, *Brev.*, lx. 18. [N.E.D.] bef. 1626 Whoever came | From death to life? Who can cadavers raise? DAVIES, *Wit's Pilgrim*, v. 2. [C.E.D.] 1668 Fresh and warm *Cadavers*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriograph.*, p. 59. 1667 every grain of ashes of a burned *Cadaver*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 347.

**caddi**: Arab. See **cadi**.

\***caddy** (ㄘㄣ), *sō.*: Eng., corruption of **catty** (*q. v.*): a small box for holding tea.

1792 A Quantity of Tea in Quarter Chests and Caddies, imported last season: *Madras Courier*, Dec. 2. [Yule] 1793 When you went you took with you the key of the caddy: COWPER, *To Lady Hesketh*, Jan. 19. [R.]

**cadeau**, *sō.*: Fr.: a present, a gift.

1840 If there seems any chance of a little *cadeau*, | A 'Present from Brighton' or 'Token' to show, | In the shape of a work-box, ring, bracelet, or so: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 201 (1865). 1841 I must go and put my taste to the test in selecting *cadeaux* to send in return: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 279. 1842 ladies like little *cadeaux* from a suitor: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 211 (1865). 1857 pretty *cadeaux* sent to my mother of scented pin-cushions and *sacs d'ouvrage*, worked by the nuns: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1862). 1861 this little *cadeau* from his mother has touched his filial heart: A. TROLLOPE, *Framley Par.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 153.

**cadelisquer**: Arab. See **cadilesker**.

\***cadenza**, *sō.*: It.: a cadence, an ornamental passage at the end of an opening in Music.

1874 fainting fits adapted to cadenzas: *Echo*, Apr. 8. [St.] 1883 improvising a marvellous cadenza: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 137.

\***cadet**<sup>1</sup> (ㄘㄣ), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cadet*.

1. a younger son, a younger brother, the youngest son, a member of the younger branch of a family.

1626 I crave leave to deal plainly with your Lordsh. that I am a Cadet, and have no other patrimony or support, but my breeding: HOWELL, *Lett.*, IV. xxv. p. 35 (1645). 1646 David the...minor cadet of *Fesse*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 286 (1686). 1646 his Confederates ought not to take offence if he as the *Eldest*, had treated himself alone for his *Cadets*, a title which they had reason to esteem for honorable: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 72. bef. 1658 He is the Cadet of a Pamphleteer: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 80 (1687). 1709 This Gentleman...was a *Cadet of Justice*, with no large Estate: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 172 (2nd Ed.). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1826 The Marquess of Carabas started in life as the cadet of a noble family: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 22 (1881).

2. a volunteer who served in the army to learn the duties of an officer in the hope of gaining a commission; now, a student at a military or naval academy. In the days of the E. India Company all young officers went out to India as *cadets* [Yule].

1659 Room for our bravoes, cadets! they march along in ranks and files: *Lady Alimony*, iii. 2, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 327 (1875). 1691 The Elector of Saxony...adds a Company of Cadets: *London Gas.*, No. 2719/2. [N.E.D.] 1769 Upon our leaving England, the cadets and writers used the great cabin promiscuously: In J. Long's *Selections*, 290 (1869). [Yule]

\***cadet**<sup>2</sup>, *sō.*: Fr.: junior (after a proper name), opposed to **ainé** (*q. v.*), = 'senior'.

1883 M. Coquelin *ainé*...M. Coquelin *cadet*: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 43.

\***cadi** (ㄘㄣ), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qāḍī*, = 'judge': a civil judge or magistrate among Turks, Arabs, and Persians, the chief magistrate of a town or village. See **alcalde**.

1583 the *Cadie* of this place: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1645. 1590 In Turkie no man may strike the grande Cady, that is their chiefest Iudg: E. WEBBE, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1868). 1599 the *Cadi*, y<sup>o</sup> *Subasari*, & the Meniwe, with the *Padre guardian*: (abt. 1553) JOHN LOCKE, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 106. 1615 KADI, *Cadi*, *Alkadi*, *Alkad*, The Lord chief Justice: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* 1615 the *Cadie* of the place: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 62 (1632). — At the gate they took a Madain a head, for our selves and our asses, so indifferently do they prize vs: through which we could not passe without a *Pescaria* from the *Cadee*, the principall officer of this cite: *ib.*, p. 115. 1617 The third Magistrate is called Cady, who gouernes Ecclesiastical matters: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 241. 1619 there ioned presently with them certaine Communalities of the Iurisdiccions, & of the *Cadee*, with Ensignes displayde: *Proceedings of the Grisons*, 1618, sig. C 1 v<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1625 then Vice *Cadies* on horseback: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, &c., Vol. III. sig. U 4 v<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1625 ouer against the great gate, is the *Casi* his seat of Chief Justice in matters of law: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. 1634 the *Causee* (or Iudge) and *Calentor* or *Gouernour*, with many other men of note gallantly mounted: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 53. — this precept and the rigour of the *Caddies* or *Causa* in the *Divan*es, or Iudgement Halls: *ib.*, p. 137. 1662 'Tis the work of a King of *Gusuratta*, built by him to the memory of a *Kasi*, who had been his *Preceptor*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1669). 1665 The *Caddi*, *Cadaleshi*, and *Mustaedini* are next in Ecclesiastical dignity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 347. — Judge *Causee*, or *Caddi*: *ib.*, p. 315 (1677). 1704 The Man to be married...goes to the *Kadee*, or Judge or Magistrate: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 27. 1717 carry the child and its parents before the *cadi*, and there declare they receive it for their heir: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 256 (1827). 1741 He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the *Cadi* or *Waivod* would for Money: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 267. 1786 the *Moullahs*, the *Sheiks*, the *Cadis* and *Imans* of *Schiraz*...arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). 1788 Timour distinguished the doctors of the law...he was silenced, or satisfied, by the dexterity of one of the *cadhis* of Aleppo: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. p. 22 (1813). 1797 Civil matters are all determined by the *cazi*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Persia*, 78. 1819 I was made *Cadee* of a miserable country town: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 272 (1820). 1836 The *Chāḍee* (or chief judge) of Cairo presides in Egypt only a year: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 132. 1839 The lady *Zubeydeh*, therefore, sent for the *Kādee*: — Tr. *Arab. Nis.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 355.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *cadie*, *cady*, 17 c. *kadi*, *cadee*, *cadd*, *casi*, *caddi*, *causae* (pl.), *causee*, *causee*, *causee*, *kasi*, 18 c. *cadhi*, 18, 19 cc. *kadee*, 19 c. *cadee*. The forms with *z* and *s* represent the Pers. pronunciation.

**cadilesker** (ㄘㄣㄣ), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *qāḍī 'l 'askar*, = 'judge of the army': a chief judge among the Turks, having originally jurisdiction over soldiers.

1586 [See **bashaw** 1]. 1615 Next in place to the *Mufti*, are the *Cadileschiers*, that are Iudges of the Armies: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 61 (1632). 1625 the *Cadie Leskar*, or Chief Justice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1371. 1665 [See **cadi**]. 1684 The *Cadilesquers* follow the *Moufti* and are Judges-Advocates of the Militia: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Seras.*, p. 12. 1741 a secret Council of the *Mufti* also, and the *Cadilesquers*, or Justices-general: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 235. 1793 appeal may be made to the *Cadi Leichkires*, or superior judges of the army, in *Rumilia* and *Anadoli*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 462 (1796). 1797 There are but three *cadileschers* in all the grand signior's territories: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

Variants, 16 c. *cadelisquer*, 17 c. *cadileschier*, *cadde leskar*, *kadilesker*, *cadaleshi*, 17, 18 cc. *cadilesquer*, 18 c. *cadi lesch-kire*, *cadiles(c)her*.

[For *cadi* see **cadi**. The Arab. *'l 'askar* is ultimately fr. Pers. *lashkar* (see **lascar**).]

\***cadit quaestio**, *phr.*: Lat.: the question falls, the argument or case collapses (nothing being left for discussion).

1883 If it does not feel it, *cadit quaestio*: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1. 1887 the mode of working...is such...as will not damage the canal, in which case *cadit quaestio*: SIR L. W. CAVE, *Law Times Reports*, LVII. 808/2.

**cadjan**, *sō.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Jav. and Malay *qājāng*, = 'palm-leaves' [Yule].

1. cocoa-palm leaves matted and used for thatch in S. India.



**1673** Flags especially in their Villages (by them called Cajans, being Co-coe-tree branches) upheld with some few sticks, supplying both Sides and Coverings to their Cottages: FRYER, *E. India*, 17 (1698). [Yule] **1727** his [the Cananore Raja's] Palace, which was built with Twigs, and covered with Cadjans or Cocoa-nut Tree Leaves woven together: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, 1. 296. [*ib.*] **1809** The lower classes [at Bombay] content themselves with small huts, mostly of clay, and roofed with cadjan: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 4 (1812). [*ib.*] **1860** Houses are timbered with its wood, and roofed with its plaited fronds, which, under the name of cadjans, are likewise employed for constructing partitions and fences: TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 126 (1860). [*ib.*]

2. a strip of fan-palm leaf (either of the talipot or the palmyra, *qq. v.*) prepared for writing upon; a document written on such a strip.

**1707** A Cajan letter: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 78 (1861). [Yule] **1716** a villainous letter or Cajan: *ib.*, 231. [*ib.*] **1839** copying our books on their own little cadjan leaves: *Lett. fr. Madras*, 275 (1843). [*ib.*]

cadjowa: Anglo-Ind. See *cajava*.

**Cadmean, Cadmian, adj.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Cadmēus*, fr. Gk. *Καδμείος*, adj. to *Κάδμος* (Cadmus), the mythical founder of Thebes in Boeotia. For *Cadmean victory*, see quotations and Herod., i. 166.

**1603** A Cadmian victorie, that is to say, which turneth to the detriment and losse of the winner: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 12. — the victorie which in olde time they call the Cadmian victorie, was nothing els but that victorie between brethren about the cite of Thebes, which is of all other the most wicked and mischievous: *ib.*, p. 186. **1762** Our conquests would prove Cadmean victories: *Genl. Mag.*, 430. [N. E. D.]

**cadmia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *καδμ(ε)ία* (*γῆ*), = 'Cadmian earth': obsolete name of *calamine* (*q. v.*).

**1601** Brasse...made...of the Chalamine stone, named otherwise Cadmia: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 486. — brasse...made of another stone also besides Cadmia, which they name Chalcitis: *ib.*, ch. 2. **1611** *Calamite*, a kind of Cadmia: *CORGR.*

\***cadre**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a frame, a scheme.

**1830** This species of *cadre*, or frame, afterwards afforded the poem its name: SCOTT, *Introd. Lay Last Minstr.* [N. E. D.]

2. *Mil.* a list of officers, the officers of a regiment collectively.

2 a. *Mil.* the permanent framework or thoroughly organised nucleus of a regiment, which is raised to full strength on emergency.

**1851** The number of officers...becomes inadequate to the sudden filling up of their cadres, upon a transition from the peace to the war-footing: GALLAGHER, *Mariotti's Italy*, 243. [N. E. D.] **1883** It would have supplied the cadres of a much more powerful organization: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 459. **1887** Only a comparatively small proportion of the latter [regular troops] could be placed in the first line on account of the want of a sufficiency of solid cadres: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 205/2.

**Cadua**, representative name for an elderly woman desirous of admiration or courtship.

**1663** Some *Cadua* or other has a kindness for me: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 35 (1701). **1695** you shall see the Rogue shew himself, and make Love to some desponding *Cadua* of fourscore for Sustenance: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, III. 5, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 392 (1710).

\***cādūceus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a herald's staff (in Classical times, *orig.* an olive branch entwined with fillets of wool, *later*, a staff entwined with serpents); *esp.* the winged staff of Mercury (Hermēs), borne by him as the messenger of the gods. Anglicised as *caducey*, 16 c., and as *caduce*, 17 c.—19 c.

**1591** in his hand | He tooke Caduceus, his snakie wand, | With which damned ghosts he governeth: SPENS., *Prosepop.*, 1292. **1598** *Caduceo*, Mercuries rod, a caducey: FLORIO. **1601** a *caduceus* for Mercury: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, IV. 4, Wks., p. 318 (1616). **1606** Mercury, lose all the serpentine craft of thy caduceus, if ye take not that little little less than little wit from them that they have! SHAKS., *Troil.*, II. 3, 14. **1606** He showed himselfe abroad carying in his hand either a thunderbolt or a three-tined mace, or else a warder or rod called *Caduceus* (the ensignes all and ornaments of the Gods): HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 147. **1659** My caduceus, my strong zeal to serve you: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, III. 2, Wks., p. 328/1 (1839). **1665** Men...drinking, singing, playing till the Bottles prove empty, songs be spent, or that *Morpheus* lays his *Caduceus* over them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 131 (1677). bef. **1719** Why should they not as well have stamped two thunderbolts, two *Caduceuses*, or two ships, to represent an extraordinary force: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 299 (Bohn, 1854). **1763** The *Caduceus* had no relation to the sun: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 134. **1886** a receipt in Italian signed "Jacobus de' Barbaris," marked with the caduceus: *Athenæum*, Nov. 13, p. 640/3.

cady: Arab. See *cadi*.

**Caecias**: Lat. fr. Gk. *κακίας*: the north-east wind.

**1603** like unto the north-east winde *Caecias*, which evermore gathereth the clouds unto it: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 379. **1667** [See *Argestes*].

**caecum**, *pl. caeca*, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *caecus*, = 'blind': a blind tube in an animal organism, *i.e.* a tube with one end closed; *esp. intestinum caecum*, 'the blind gut', an elongated bag opening into the first part of the large intestine.

**1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Intestine*. **1788** — Suppl. **1858** The resemblance of the *caecum* to the stomach in most of the gaminivorous, and particularly the ruminating, animals, as well as its form and situation throughout all the higher classes of the animal kingdom, are circumstances showing that it is an important viscus, and one in which the last act of digestion is performed: J. COWPER, *Dict. Pract. Med.*, Vol. 1. p. 274.

caena: Lat. See *cena*.

\***Caesar**, cognomen or family name of the great Roman dictator Caius Julius Caesar, adopted as a title by the Roman emperors, and after Hadrian's time, as a title of the reigning emperor's heir and destined successor; *hence*, the word has come to mean any supreme ruler, *esp.* an emperor of the old Roman empire, and of the 'Holy Roman Empire' of Germany. See aut *Caesar* aut nullus, kaiser, Czar. Hence, *Cesareate*, *Cesarship*.

1. Caius Julius Caesar, representative of conquest, supreme power, pre-eminence. Also, in the phr. *Caesar's wife*, in allusion to Julius Caesar's saying "Caesar's wife must be above suspicion", as an excuse for divorcing his first wife.

**1657** for you, who are a true *Caesar* in disposition and science, a *Caesar* in diligence, in vigilance, in courage: J. D., *Tr. Letters of Voiture*, No. 141, Vol. 1. p. 232. **1679** I who was once as great as *Caesar*, | Am now reduc'd to *Nebuchadnezzar*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 215. **1714** the poor Ambition of a *Caesar* or an *Alexander*: *Spectator*, No. 609, Oct. 20, p. 856/2 (Morley). bef. **1733** a Judge should be, like *Caesar's* Wife, neither false nor suspected: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 57, p. 59 (1740). **1785** never with'ring wreaths, compar'd with which | The laurels that a *Caesar* reaps are weeds: COWPER, *Tash*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 204 (1808). **1883** With the Ryalcens it has always been *Caesar* or nothing: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. 1. ch. II. p. 46.

2. title applied to Roman emperors or to their heirs.

bef. **1400** Therfore jelde 3ee to Cesar [*v. l.* the emperoure] tho things that ben Cesaris [*v. l.* emperoris]: Wycliffite *Bible*, Matt., xxii. 21. **1540** wherefore he was the fyrste that receyued at one tyme all ornaments and tokens of honour, aydyng therto the name of Cesar, which a fewe yeres before he had receyued: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 7<sup>rs</sup>. **1549** [See aut *Caesar* aut nullus]. **1567** In histories we read that many *Caesars* or Emperours...haue had *Nightingales* & *Starlings*...taught both in the Greeke & Latine tongue: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 95<sup>rs</sup>. **1609** like a good and thrifite mother, prudent withall and wealthy, committed unto the *Caesars*, as to her children, the whole right and interest of the inheritance, to be managed & ordred by them: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 10. **1660** Who...had they been able, would have advanced the power of the Senate to the abdication of *Caesars*: R. COKE, *Elem. of Power & Subj.*, 57. **1776** *Augustus* was therefore a personal, *Caesar* a family distinction: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. 1. ch. III. p. 113 (1813). **1868** the Teutonic tribes...destined...to be soon the conquerors of the *Caesars*, and the masters of the Western world: C. KINGSLEY, *Hermits*, 5 (1879).

3. the emperor or kaiser of the 'Holy Roman Empire' of Germany; perhaps extended or to be extended, like *kaiser*, to the head of the present German Empire.

**1549** [Gregorie] ordeyned further, that from the emperours election to his coronacion, he shoulde be called none other but *Cesar* and kyng of Romayns, and after that the bishop of Rome had crown'd him, he shoulde be called Emperour and *August*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 50<sup>vs</sup>. — Celestine the .iii. called into Italie Henrie the .vi. then elected *Cesar*, And after he had crown'd him emperour in Rome: *ib.*, fol. 55. **1591** the late *Caesars* were by consent of the whole peeres of Germany crowned first: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. E 2<sup>vs</sup>. **1602** And in Germany howsoever there be some slacknes and dislikes at their Diets and election of their *Cesar*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 275.

4. a person brought into the world by the *Cæsarean* operation. Raynald follows Pliny to some extent. See *Cæsarean*.

**1540** They that be borne after this fashion are called *Caesars*, for because they be cut out of their mothers belly: where vpon also the noble *Romane Caesar* the first tooke his name: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 148 (1613).

caesare: Lat. See *cesare*.

**Cæsarean** (∟ ∟ ∟), Eng. fr. Lat. *Caesāreus*; **Cæsarian** (∟ ∟ ∟), Eng. fr. Lat. *Caesārianus*: *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: pertaining to *Caesar*; *esp. Cæsarean birth, operation, section*; the delivery of a child by cutting through the abdomen of the mother. P. Scipio Africanus Major and C. Julius Caesar are said to have been born in this manner, and the latter gave the name to the operation; though Pliny derives the name *Caesar* (and *Caeso*) from the part. *caesus*, = 'cut', as though the founder of the *Caesar* family derived his name from the operation, but this is manifestly false etymology.

**1528** The Archbishop of Capua and others of the *Cæsarians*: *Lett.*, in Brewer's *Reign Hen. VIII.*, II. 323. [N. E. D.] **1615** Concerning this *Cæsarian* section: CROOKE, *Body of Man*, 344. [*ib.*] **1650** his *Cæsarean*



Majesty [Charles V.]: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 83. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

\***Cæsarise** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{u}$ ), *vb.*: to be an absolute ruler; **Cæsarism** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{u}$ ), *sb.*: a system of absolute government. See **Caesar**.

1603 This pow'r hath highest virtue of Desire, | And Cæsarizeth ore each appetite: DAVIES, *Microcosm.*, p. 25. [Davies]

**caestus** (misspelt **cestus**, another word which in turn is misspelt **caestus**), *sb.*: Lat.: a 'boxing-glove' in Ancient Italy and Greece, namely a thong of bull's hide wound round the hand and forearm of the pugilist; sometimes armed with balls of lead or iron.

bef. 1720 The prizes next are order'd to the field, | For the bold champions who the cæstus wield: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Il.*, xxii. 754. 1813 Tom [Crib] has been a sailor—a coal heaver—and some other genteel profession, before he took to the cestus: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II, p. 277 (1832). 1887 A pugilist...sits with his hands and forearms still bound with the brutal loaded cestus: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 219/2.

**caesura**, Lat., *lit.* 'a cutting'; **caesure**, **ce(a)sure**, Eng. fr. Lat. (through Fr. *césure*): *sb.*: Prosody: interruption of rhythm.

1. the interruption of a metrical foot by the end of a word falling before the end of the foot, *esp.* certain regular interruptions of this kind near the middle of long verses such as iambic trimeters and dactylic hexameters. The division of a long verse by the coincidence of the end of a word with the end of a foot is sometimes also called **caesura**, sometimes distinguished by the term **incision** (Lat. *incisio*).

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1830 A verse being expressed in words, the *caesura* signifies the end of a rhythm in the words, coinciding with the end of a metrical order: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I, ch. viii, p. 13. 1856 We must carefully distinguish *incision* from *caesura*: L. SCHMITZ, *Tr. Zumpt's Lat. Grammar*, p. 554 (4th Ed.).

1 a. the irrational lengthening of the last syllable of a word which makes a *caesura* (i).

1678 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1755 JOHNSON.

2. *English Prosody*. a pause in or about the middle of a verse.

1556 Observe the trayne: the ceasure marke To rest with note in close: ABP. PARKER, *Psalter*, A ij. [N.E.D.] 1676 There are also certayne pauses or restes in a Verse which may be called *Cæsures*, whereof I would be lothe to stande long: G. GASCOIGNE, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 5 (1875). 1689 The meter of seven sillables is not vsual, no more is that of nine and eleuen, yet if they be well composed, that is, their *Cesure* well appointed, and their last accent which makes the concord, they are commendable inough: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II, iii [iv.], p. 85 (1869). 1595 That *Cæsura*, or breathing place in the midst of the verse, neither Italian nor Spanish haue: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 71 (1868).

3. *English Prosody*. interruption of a word by elision to avoid hiatus, as *thold* for *the old*.

1706 the *Cæsura* sometimes offends the ear more than the Hiatus itself: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII, p. 52 (1757).

4. *metaph.* a stop, an interruption.

1590 After him Uther, which Pendragon hight, | Succeeding—There abruptly it did end, | Without full point, or other *Cesure* right; | As if the rest some wicked hand did rend, | Or th' Author selfe could not at least attend | To finish it: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II, x. 68.

**caeter**-. Lat. See **ceter**-.

\***café**, *sb.*: Fr.: coffee, coffee-house. Sometimes written **caffé**, perhaps by confusion with It. **caffè** (q. v.).

1. coffee.

1842 taking *caffé*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 219 (1865).

2. coffee-house; a French term originally, but used at least since 1860 to designate restaurants in England, which bear some of the characteristics of a Parisian café.

1815 Cafés, where coffee and liqueurs are taken—Restaurateurs, where dinners are served.—Pâtisseries, where you may regale on patties and ices: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2nd Ed.). 1818 With its cafés and gardens, hotels and pagodas: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 80. 1864 He went from *café* to *café*, and drank deep: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 175. 1885 the remnants of an excellent luncheon in the shaded hall of a Genoese *café*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II, ch. i, p. 37.

\***café au lait**, *phr.*: Fr.: coffee with (hot) milk, opposed to **café noir**.

1763 pray send me some *caffé au lait*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 121 (1857). 1818 Lord Frederick, who was sipping his *caffé au lait*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II, ch. v, p. 255 (1819). 1822 yet *caffé au lait* was, I believe, the only exhilarating liquor on the table: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I, p. 310. 1822 and the cup of smoking *caffé au lait* stood still in their hand: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 302. 1841 urged the necessity of her abandoning *caffé au lait*, rich *consommés*, and high-seasoned *entrées*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I, p. 214. 1883 *caffé au lait* in the morning in one's bedroom: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 484.

\***café chantant**, *phr.*: Fr., 'singing café': a café provided with a stage for singing and other entertainments.

\***café noir**, *phr.*: Fr., 'black coffee': very strong coffee taken without milk.

1876 where his *café-noir* had been placed: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Phoebe Junior*, Vol. II, p. 55.

**cafejee**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qahveji*: a servant whose business it is to serve coffee, the termination *-ji* signifying in Turkish one whose employment is indicated by the first part of the word.

1819 *cafedjee*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 48 (1820). 1839 the *cajih* seizes a small live coal in a pair of iron pincers, and deposits it on the summit of the tobacco: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 149.

**cafejee-bashi**, *sb.*: Turk. *qahveji-bāshī*: head of the *cafejees*.

1820 The *Cafgeebashi* superintends the coffee: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. iii, p. 69.

**caffa**, **capha**, *sb.*: a silk stuff, perhaps like damask. It may be the same as Fr. *cafes*, "a kind of coarse taffata" (Cotgr.). Also in 18 c. a kind of painted cotton cloth made in India.

1531 White *caffa* for the Kinges grace: *Wardrobe Acc. Hen. VIII.*, May 18. [N.E.D.] 1619 the new deuised names of Stuffs and Colours, *Crispe, Tanel, Plush, Tabine, Caffa, Tertianella, Burratine, Pan-veluet*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii, p. 268. 1750 And some others [i.e. places] dependant on Caffa, which serves them for an Almagazen: BEAWES, *Lex Mercat.*, 780 (1752). [N.E.D.]

\***caffé**, *sb.*: It.: coffee, coffee-house, *caffé*.

1848 The Caffes and waiters distress me: A. CLOUGH, *Amours de Voyage*, v. 145. 1851 the bloody waistcoat of a German shot in the breast was exhibited at the Caffé Greco before crowds of people: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 148 (1857). — One evening I was sitting in the *caffé* in the Piazza di Spagna: *ib.*, p. 160.

\***caffre** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kāfir*, = 'infidel'. Some of the Eng. forms are fr. the Arab. pl. forms *kafara*, *kuffār*.

1. one who does not believe in Islam, *esp.* a non-Mohammedan Negro.

[1555] thynkynge that they myght forceably drawe them to the dyggyngye of golde because they were Caffranite Idolaters and circumsived: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 190 (1885). 1588 from thence they carry Eliphants teeth for India Slaves, called *Casferi* and some Amber and Golde: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 38 v. 1598 that you deliuer into his hands as many *Caphars*, that is, vi-bleteuers (meaning vs the Christians) as are among you with their goods: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 331. 1598 The black [people] or Caffares of the land of Mosambique, and all the coast of Ethiopia: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. i, Vol. I, p. 269 (1885). 1600 strongly walled toward the lande, for feare of the Caffri, or lawlesse wilde Negros, who were deadly enimies to the Arabians: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 27. — The people of this place called in the Arabian toong Caffri, Cafres, or Cafates, that is to say, lawlesse or outlawes: *ib.*, p. 36. 1614 That knave Simon the Caffro, not what the writer took him for—he is a knave, and better lost than found: SAINSBURY, *Cal. of State Papers, E. Indies*, I, 356 (1862). [Yule] 1625 They call the conquered *Caffars* (misbelieuers, or if you will heretikes) and subiect them to great slavery: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. iv, p. 419. 1662 a certain people called *Keber*, that is to say, *Infidels*, from the Turkish word *Kapthir*, which signifies a *Renegat*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI, p. 225 (1669). 1673 They show their Greatness by their number of Sumbreeroes and Cofferies, whereby it is dangerous to walk late: FRAYER, *E. India*, 74 (1698). [Yule] 1731 The *Caffres* traffick with the Rovers of the Red Sea; who bring 'em Manufactures of Silk for Elephants Teeth. He had Two *Caffre* Wives: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I, p. 82. 1781 To be sold by Private Sale. Two Coffee Boys, who can play remarkably well on the French Horn: *India Gaz.*, No. 19. [Yule] abt. 1866 And if I were forty years younger, and my life before me to choose, | I wouldn't be lectured by Kafirs, or swindled by fat Hindoos: SIR A. C. LYELL, *Old Pindarce*. [*ib.*]

2. a native of S. Africa living in Cafraria, N.E. of Cape Colony, adopted by English from the Arabs through Port.

1786 Tr. A. Sparrman's *Voyage...into the country of the Hottentots and Caffres*: Title. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Hottentots*.

Variants, 16 c. *casferi* (pl.), *caphar*, *caf(f)ar*, 17 c. *cafre*, *cafri*, *caffro*, *caffar*, *keber*, *coffery*, *coffree* (fr. Hind. *kufri*), 18 c. *caf(f)er*, 19 c. *kafir*.

**cafgeee-bashi**: Turk. See **cafejee-bashi**.

\***caffila**, **caffila**, *sb.*: Arab. *qāfila*: a caravan, a company of travellers.

1594 the *cafelow* or carouan: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II, ii, p. 193. 1598 there cometh a great companie of people over land which are called Caffies or Caruanes, which come from Aleppo: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. i, Vol. I, p. 48 (1885). — The marchants know the times when the Carvana or Caffila will come: *ib.* 1614 wee had a Caffeloe or Conuoy of two hundred strong: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 47. 1615 CAFILLA, is the same almost that *Karawan* is: that is to say, a conuoy, or company of men, with weapons hired to defend and gard others from the violence of theues and robbers: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Truig.* 1625 a great *Caphala*, or Fleete of neere fife hundred saile of Portugall Frigats: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. iii, p. 301. — the comming



of the Caffell to *CAISSON*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1415. 1662 the Caravans, which they call *Caffilas*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). 1665 that rascal-race of *Coolies* and *Bielsgrates* which so thievishly robb'd the *Caffilases* and lived upon the spoil of peaceful passengers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 75 (1677). 1797 *Caffila*: *Encyc. Brit.*, 1810 we again set forward, accompanied by a coffle of fourteen asses loaded with salt: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 841 (1814). 1819 made my bargain with the Kerwan-bashi of a small kaffé on the eve of its departure: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 111 (1820). 1840 The way was a mere sheep-path, and he was, unhappily, induced to leave the *cafilah*, or party with which it appears he was travelling, to see this place: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. III. p. 62. 1884 Forthwith, the kafilah got into motion: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 288.

Variants, 16 c. *caffile*, *caffila*, *cafelow*, 17 c. *caffeloe*, *caffila*, *caffila*, *caphala*, 19 c. *coffle*, *kafflé*, *cafilah*, *kafila(h)*.

**cafila-bashi**, *sb.*: Turk. *qāfila-bāshī*: captain of a cafila.

1840 the *kafilah-bashes* (or leader of the caravan) being among the number who died: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. ix. p. 247.

**\*caftan** (= ʔ, or ʔ=), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. (and Pers.) *qaftān*: a long tunic or cassock tied round the waist, worn in the East. Sometimes taken fr. *R. cafetan* (*caphtetan*, *Cotgr.*).

1598 a *Caftan* or a close coat buttoned, and girt to him with a Persian girdle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. 1662 Upon the *Kaftan* they wear a close Coat, which falls down to the mid-leg, and is called *Feres*... the *Kaftas* and *Feres* are made of Cotton: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 56 (1669). 1717 The difference of the dress here and at London is so great, the same sort of things are not proper for *caftans* and *mantaus*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 136 (1827). 1741 This *Caftan* is a Vest of Linsey-Woolsey, or of some other Stuff: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 106. 1768 Entering the second court of the seraglio, we were dressed in *kaftans* (Persian vests): *Gent. Mag.*, 154/1. 1830 a superb *caftan*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). 1840 The men retained their shirt, drawers, and often their *kaftan*, a kind of inner cloak: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. VIII. p. 221. 1882 A tall figure in a gray *caftan* and a plain white turban stood in the door: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 117.

Variants, 17 c.—19 c. *kaftan*, 17, 18 cc. *caf(f)etan*, 18 c. *coftan*.

**cagot**, *sb.*: Fr.: one of an outcast race in S. France, hence, gen. an outcast.

1845 In the former valley lived the *Agotes*, who, resembling the *Cagots* of Luchon, have long been a stumbling-block to antiquarians: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 998. 1883 Those miserable *cagots*, those moral lepers, are then forced into the society of decent people's children: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 488/1.

**cahaia**: Turk. See *kehaya*.

**cahier**, *sb.*: Fr.: paper book, quire of paper, sheets of manuscript fastened together, a set of instructions or conditions, an official report; *c. des charges*, conditions of a mercantile or financial contract.

1805 busily employed in preparing the *cahiers* or instructions for the direction of their deputies: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 152. 1845 [See *bailliage*]. 1883 the *cahier des charges* already passed by the Rothschilds and the Deloit Syndicate: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

**caia**: Turk. See *kehaya*.

**caid**, *sb.*: Arab. *qā'id*, = 'leader'; see *alcayde*.

1830 The *Caid*s, or governors of cities: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 311 (2nd Ed.). 1889 At a village on the southern side of the Atlas Mountains Mr. Thomson was hospitably entertained for several days, but the *caid* would not consent to allow him to return westward: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 19, p. 87/3.

**cailliach**, *sb.*: Gael. *cailleach*: an old woman, a hag.

1818 The *cailliachs* (old Highland hags) administered drugs, which were designed to have the effect of philtres: SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, Intro. [C. E. D.]

**caimac**: Turk. See *kaimak*.

**\*caimacam**: Turk. See *kaimakam*.

**Caimaes**, *sb. pl.*: Port. *caimões*: kaimals, a Malayalam title of Nair chiefs of Malabar.

1625 certaine Nobles, called *Caimass*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 28.

**caiman**: Carib. See *cayman*.

**Cain**, name of Adam's eldest son, who perpetrated the first murder by killing his brother Abel (Gen., iv.); hence, *Cain-colored*, = red or reddish-yellow, applied to human hair, Cain, like Judas Iscariot, being represented with this kind of hair.

1598 he hath but a little wee face, with a little yellow beard, a Cain-coloured beard: SHAKS, *Merry Wives*, I. 4, 23. 1654—6 And as there were many Marii in one Caesar... so are there many Cains and Caiaphases in the best of us all: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 171/1 (1867). 1662 There is not one Cain among all those Abels nor an Esau among all those Jacobs in heaven: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 151 (1867).

**cainkeen**. See *cannequin*.

S. D.

**caique**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qāiq* (pronounced *qāyiq*): a light wherry used for rowing, esp. on the Bosp(h)orus. The spelling *caique* is Fr.

1625 hee steeres the Kings *Kaick*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1591. 1741 We were fain to hale our *Caick* ashore: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 113. — They both pass in *Caïques* with Sails from one Island to another, to cultivate them: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 318. 1813 And fearful for his light *caique*, [He shuns the near but doubtful creek: BYRON, *Cinoer*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 154 (1832). 1819 Each stroke of the oar, after we had pushed off from the ship, made our light *caïck* glide by some new palace: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69 (1820). 1820 we could see his *caïque* no where on the expanse of waters: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 500. 1839 and mark the arrowy speed of the graceful *caïques* as they fly along the Channel: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 127. 1865 the pleasure-boats kept for the Abbey, pretty toys, shaped like Turkish *caïques*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. III. p. 55. 1877 We had arrived at the open sea. Mohammed removed his handkerchief from his eyes, the motion of the *caïque* was assidua to that which he had experienced on the river: F. BURNABY, *Thr. Asia Minor*, ch. lxix. p. 346 (1878).

**\*caiquejee**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *qāiqjī*: a rower of a *caique*, boatman.

1839 the *caïque*...with...its drowsy *caïquejies*, awaiting, half asleep, the return of their lounging employer: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 44.

**\*cairn**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Sc. *cairn*, fr. Gael. *carn*, = 'heap of stones': *Archæol.*: a pyramid of stones raised as a sepulchral monument or boundary mark or mark of any kind; a pile of stones.

1797 CAIRNS, or CARNES, the vulgar name of those heaps of stones which are to be seen in many places of Britain, particularly Scotland and Wales: *Encyc. Brit.* 1818 he pointed out, here a Cromlech, and there a *caïrne*, a Danish fort, or a monastic ruin: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 246 (1819). 1818 the *caïrn* beneath which the Berserkir lie interred: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 62. 1820 as for the miscellaneous antiquities scattered about the country, he knew every one of them, from a *cromlech* to a *caïrne*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 398/1 (1867). 1836 Men were also sent to erect a *caïrn* of stones to mark the entrance of the harbour: SIR J. ROSS, *Soc. Voyage*, ch. x. p. 146. 1856 they built a substantial *caïrn*, and buried the provision...ten paces from its centre: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 134.

**\*cairngor(u)m**, *cairngorm-stone*, *sb.*: a variety of rock crystal, found in many shades of yellow and brown, sometimes smoky, sometimes transparent, named after a mountain, or a group of mountains, in the north of Scotland on which it is found, much used as an ornament for Highland costume.

1823 brilliant breeches, bright as a *Cairn Gorme*, [Of yellow casimire we may presume: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. xliii.]

**cairo**, *cayro*, *sb.*: Port. *cairo*: *coir* (*q. v.*).

1598 coquen, which are Indian nuttes, and *cayro*, which are the shelles of the same nuts, and that is the Indian hemp, wherof they mak ropes, cables, and other such like [commodities]: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 75 (1885). 1699 great store of *Cairo* to make Cordage: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 227. — sowed together with *cayro*, which is threede made of the huske of *Coccos*: *ib.*, p. 251. 1625 some *Cayro*, or bast Ropes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 304. 1677 Vessels...sow'd together with *Cairo* as here called; a Cord made of the rind of *Coccos*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 362.

**caisse**, *sb.*: Fr. *caisse*, *quaisse*: "a Drumme, or (most properly) the barrell, or wood of a Drumme" (*Cotgr.*).

1591 the drums likewise ought to be ready to batter their *caïsses* according to y<sup>e</sup> sound of the colonels trumpets: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 204.

**caisson** (ʔ=, -ai- as Fr.), *caisso(o)n* (ʔ=, -ai as Fr., -son = -soon), *sb.*: Fr.: large chest.

1. *Mil.* a case to hold bombs used as a mine, an ammunition chest, a covered waggon.

1702 *Caisson* or *Superficial Fourneau*. A Wooden Case, or Chest into which they put 3 or 4 bombs...also a covered Waggon to carry bread, or Ammunition: *Mil. Dict.* 1755 *Caisson*, a chest of bombs or powder, laid in the enemy's way, to be fired at their approach: JOHNSON. 18.. Right and left the *caïssons* drew, [As the car went lumbering through | Quick succeeding in review | Squadrons military: BRET HARTE, *How are you, Sanitary!*

2. *Hydraul.* a watertight case or frame used in laying foundations and building in the bed of a river, or any mass of water, the sides rising above the water level so that the inside of the case can be kept free from water, and the enclosed portion of bed reached by workmen; a kind of flood-gate for a dock, shaped like a boat; a float used for lifting ships, &c., which is sunk full of water, attached to whatever has to be raised, and then pumped empty; a reservoir formerly used in canal-making.

1753 *Caisson* is also used for a kind of chest used in laying the foundations of the piers of bridges: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1788 two of the *caïssons* erected at Cherburgh have been destroyed by an inundation of the sea: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 78/2.



3. *Archit.* a sunken panel in a ceiling or soffit.

1840 *Caissons*, the sunk panels in flat or vaulted ceilings, or in soffits: *Gloss. Goth. Archit.*

caixa: Port. See *cash*.

cajan: Anglo-Ind. See *cadjan*.

**cajava, cadjowa, sb.**: Pers. *kajawa, kajaba*: a kind of litter or pannier, a pair of which are slung across a camel.

1665 his Seraglio...was in two hundred Doolaes or Cajuaes, as if he were going upon a journey into Bengala: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1677). — the Queen-mother, and wife of *Darius*...were drawn in Chariots of Gold, with fifteen Cajua's in which sat the Kings Children and Nieces: *ib.*, p. 246. — those [women] of better rank are mounted two and two upon Camels in Cages (or *Cajuaes* as they call them) of wood, covered over with cloth, to forbid any Man the sight of them: *ib.*, p. 299. — every Camel usually is loaden with two *Cajuaes*, which holds two Women: the Cage is of Wood, covered with Cloth; so low, as suffers them not to stand upright: *ib.*, p. 315. 1684 He enter'd the Town with eight or ten Camels, the two *Cajava's* or Litters on each side of the Camel being close shut, to keep the Women from being seen: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 61. — fifty Camels that carry'd his Women; their *Cajavaes* being cover'd with Scarlet cloth fring'd with Silk: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 63. 1790 two persons, who are lodged in a kind of pannier, laid loosely on the back of the animal. This pannier, termed in the Persic *Kidjahwah*, is a wooden frame, with the sides and bottom of netted cords, of about 3 feet long and 2 broad, and 2 in depth: FORSTER, *Journey*, II. 104–105 (1808). [Yule] 1893 The main body of the caravan is made up of camels, on which the wives ride in covered *Khajawa's* slung on the animals' backs: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 118. 1894 women...were carried in *kedjaws*, hamper-like litters, slung one on each side of a camel or mule, and usually covered by a sunshade: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. x. p. 98 (New York).

**cajeput, cajuput** (└─┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kajoeputih*, transliteration of Malay *kayu-putih*, = 'white wood' (*putih* = 'white'): name of a tree, native of the Moluccas, the *Melaleuca Leucodendron* (Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*), the leaves of which yield a green essential oil used in medicine. Also, the oil itself, generally called *cajeput-oil*.

1797 CAJEPUT, an oil brought from the East Indies resembling that of cardamoms: *Encyc. Brit.*, bef. 1845 Doors all shut, On hinges oil'd with cajuput: HOOD, *To Mr. Malthus*, vii. [N.E.D.]

caju: Eng. fr. Fr. See *cashew*.

calaat: Pers. See *khalat*.

**calabash<sup>1</sup>, calabass** (└─┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. ? : a kind of small gun. *Obs.*

1579 some laden with *Muskets*, some with *Calabashes*, others with murdering *Fire ballies*: DIGGES, *Stratitot.*, p. 179. 1591 Likewise there may be certain small carriages, some laden with muskets, some with *Calabashes*, others with murdering fire ballies: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 197.

\***calabash<sup>2</sup>, calabass** (└─┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *calabaça*, *calabaza*, = 'gourd', 'pumpkin'.

1. the gourd-like fruit of the *Crescentia cujete* (Nat. Order *Crescentiaceae*) or Calabash-tree, native of W. Indies and Tropical America. The shell of this fruit is so hard that it can be used for household utensils and even kettles.

1596 his *calabazas* or gourds of the golde beads: RALEIGH, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 636 (1600). 1604 the Calibasses or Indian Pompions: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 238 (1880). 1797 Calabash-Tree: *Encyc. Brit.*

2. short for the *Calabash-tree*.

1797 The latifolia, or broad-leaved calabash: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Crescentia*.

3. an utensil made from the shell of a calabash (1), or from a gourd or pumpkin; or a similar utensil of any material. Also, *attrib.*

1699 they are presented every one with a *Calabash*, of about two Pynts of Scottish Measure: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 13. 1705 a good Calabash of Lime Juice and Malaget mixt: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiii. p. 224. 1797 The smaller calabashes are also frequently used by these people as a measure: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1814 Instead of China-vessels and calabashes, poverty had taught them to use the shells of the tortoises: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 29. 1803 all my beautiful scarlet calabash boxes...floating on the sea: M. EDGEWORTH, *To-morrow*, ch. ii. p. 288 (1832).

\***calaboose, sb.**: U. S. Eng. fr. Sp. *calabozo*, = 'dungeon', through Amer. Negro Fr.: name for a prison, in and about Louisiana.

1805 others...followed the merchants; after them the priests and commandant: then the church and jail (or calaboose), and now nothing of the old town is left: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, p. 727 (1832).

calahan: Pers. See *calean*.

**calamanco** (└─┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *calamaco*.

1. a glossy woollen stuff, chequered in the warp, sometimes striped, flowered, or watered; originally manufactured in Brabant. Also, *attrib.*

1598 *Tesscrino*, a weaver. Also a kinde of fine stuffe like silke mockado, or calamanco: FLORIO. 1619 Pan-veluet, Lana Murandela, Callimanco, Sattinisco, Figuretto: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268. 1641 Silke-

Laces, Sattins, Plushes, Taffeta's Cally-mancoes, and many others: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in M'Culloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). abt. 1709 A gay calamanco waistcoat: ADDISON, *Tatler*. [N. & Q.] 1797 CALAMANCO...It has a fine gloss; and is chequered in the warp, whence the checks appear only on the right side: *Encyc. Brit.* 1857 At that time ribbed calamancoes were the main line; they were made of hand-spun yarn, and we had five shillings for weaving about sixty-four hanks in a piece: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 479.

2. a garment of this material.

1859 The girls went off straightway to get their best calamancoes, paduasoyes...capes, &c.: THACKERAY, *Virgin.*, xxxii. [N.E.D.]

3. *metaph.* apparently conveying the idea of unintelligibility.

1592 Doest thou not understand their [huntsmen's] language? *Min.* Not I! *Pet.* Tis the best calamance in the world, as easily deciphered as the characters in a nutmeg: LVLV, *Midas*, iv. 3. [N.E.D.] 1607 A Spaniard is a Camocho, a Calimanco: DEKKER & WEBSTER, *Sir T. Wyatt*, 45. [*ib.*]

4. wood and plaster buildings, in allusion to the stripes.

1792 The mansion...was of plaster striped with timber, not unaply called callimanco work: *Misc. Ess.*, in *Ann. Reg.*, 150/2. [N.E.D.]

Variants, 16 c. *calamance*, 16 c.—19 c. *calimanco*, 17 c. *cally-manco*, *callamanco*, 17, 18 cc. *callimanco*.

**calamba(c), sb.**: Sp.: the finest kind of aloes-wood.

1589 There is a great store of a wood called palo de Aguila, and of another woode called Calambay, and both of them are verie odoriferous: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854). 1598 [See *amber* I. 1]. 1622 a present of halfe a lb. of lignum allowas (or *calembac*): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 286 (1883). — ij chistes which came from Syam with *callambac* and silk: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 51. 1634 [See *agulla*]. 1657 Cedar and Calambon: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 136, Vol. 1. p. 224. 1662 Benjamin, Wax, Copper, Lead, Indico, Calamba-wood, Brasil-wood: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 104 (1669). — *Palo d'Aguila*, by Druggists called *Lignum Aloes*; by the Portugues, *Palo d'Aguila*; and by the Indians, *Calamba*, grows in Java: *ib.*, p. 122. 1665 here we had the Wood called Calambuco, a Tree much valued and used at Funerals: *Calamba* or *Calambuca*, which some think *Lignum Aloes*; much burnt in these parts at Funerals: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677). 1667 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 417. 1694 A *Columbuck*, a piece of wood of a very pleasant Scent: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 121.

Variants, 16 c. *calamba*, *calambay*, 17 c. *calembac*, *cal-lambak*, *calambon*, *calambuca*, *columbuck*.

[From Oriental Port. *calambuco*, perhaps fr. Jav. *kalambak*.]

**calamine** (└─┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calamine*, ultimately fr. *cadmia* (q. v.): an ore of zinc, either a carbonate or a silicate. Also, *attrib.*

1601 Some thinke it better to wipe...the dust from the Calamine with wings: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 18, Vol. II. p. 520. — Chalamine stone: *ib.*, Bk. 34, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 486. bef. 1704 We must not omit those, which, though not of so much beauty, yet are of greater use, viz. loadstones, whetstones of all kinds, limestones, calamine, or *lapis calaminaris*: LOCKE, [J.]

\***calamity** (└─┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calamité*.

1. a state of distress or misery.

1490 He was restored...from anguisse and calamite in to right grete prosperite: CAXTON, *Eneydos*, xxii. 80. [N.E.D.] 1509 And hye promotyd in welth and dignyte. | Hath sodaynly fallyn into calamite: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1874). 1528 Of whose miserable calamite | Under the spretuall captiuite | I will here after a processe make: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 123 (1871). 1531 Beholde the astate of Florence and Gene, noble cities of Italy, what calamite haue they both sustained by their owne factions: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. 1. p. 22 (1880). 1545 a greuous calamite and miserable captiuite: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 12 v°. 1546 a man borne to the miserie, calamitie, and adversities of this life: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1844). 1563 they came to greate calamite and misery: J. PILKINGTON, *Paulus Church*, sig. A ii v°. 1591 Will'd me to leave my base vocation | And free my country from calamity: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, I. 2, 81. 1595 Like true, inseparable, faithful loves, | Sticking together in calamity: — K. JOHN, iii. 4, 67. 1598 And therunto soone after was added another fatall mischief, which wrought a greater calamitye then all the former: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 615/2 (1869). 1660 We observed our Solemn Fast for the calamity of our Church: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 352 (1872).

2. a disaster, misfortune, loss.

1546 which thinge [*i.e.* the divorcement] so fell out that it was bothe a calamitie and a safte unto him: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1846). — this daye should...bee the beginninge of all calamities if never so littel thei should recule: *ib.*, p. 268. 1554 and by the abouesayd Calamities they were so greatly weryed with traualyes: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Prol. sig. B ii v°. 1565 Moste humbly desyringe the Admirall to haue compassion of theyr calamities: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 81 (1885). 1595 too well I feel | The different plague of each calamity: SHAKS., *K. John*, iii. 4, 60. 1596 much lamented his calamity: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. viii. 3. 1666 If the malignity of this sad contagion spend no faster before winter, the calamity will be indicible: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 167 (1872). 1820 it was exposed to the greatest external calamities by an Albanian invasion: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15.

**calamus, sb.**: Lat.: (a) a reed or cane; also (b) *Sweet Calamus*, or *Calamus aromaticus*; an Oriental aromatic plant not identified with certainty. Anglicised by Wyclif as *calamy*.

a. 1601 the shorter and thicker that the reed is, the better is the Calamus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 375.



♂. 1396 It is sayde that Calamus aromaticus is a manere of kynde of spycery that growyth besyde mount Libani: TREVISIA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xxix. bef. 1400 Dan, and Greece, and Mosel, settiden forth in thi fairis...calamus: Wycliffite Bible, Ezek., xxvii. 19. 1540 Calamus aromaticus: Tr. *Pigo's Lytell Practyse*, sig. A ii r. 1558 Lignum Aloes, Calamus Aromaticus, Galanga, Bengewine: W. WAKDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. i. fol. 50 r. 1580 red Sanders, *Carduus benedictus*, ana 3 ounces, Cloues, long Pepper, *Callonius aromaticus*: J. HESTER, Tr. *Phioravanti's Chirurg.*, p. 61. 1599 Nutmegges, Calamus, long Pepper: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 242. 1603 the aromaticall calamus, or cane of Arabia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plat. Mor.*, p. 568. 1627 *Fume of Rose-Mary* dryed, and *Lignum Aloes*, and *Calamus*, taken at the Mouth, and *Nostrille*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 925. — Also of the Roots of *Piony the Male*; And of *Orrie*; And of *Calamus Aromaticus*; And of *Rew*: *ib.*, § 963.

calantica, better calautica, sb.: Lat.: a kind of feminine head-dress or veil, sometimes reaching down to the breast and shoulders, applied by archæologists to a kind of ancient Egyptian head-dress.

1882 Egyptian Statue with apron and calantica: C. FENNELL, Tr. A. *Michaelis' Anc. Marb.* in *Gt. Brit.*, p. 288.

calapatch, calapee. See calipash.

\*calash (= ㄥ), caleche, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *calèche*.

1. a kind of light carriage, with low wheels and a removable folding hood.

1666 The Pope...taking the air in a rich Caleche: *Lond. Gas.*, No. 104/1. [N. E. D.] 1673 I have been at your Lodgings in my new Galeche: DRYDEN, *Marr. à la Mode*, 16 (1691). [*ib.*] 1676 Truly there is a bell air in Calashes as well as men: ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, iii. 2, 36 (1664). [*ib.*] 1679 Proposing first to go in his Calash, and pass for a French-man: R. MANSELL, *Narr. Popish Plot*, 43. [*ib.*] 1679 Ladies hurried in Calashes, | With Cornets at their Footmen's Breaches: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. Cant. ii. p. 130. 1684 a small Coffe...for the Powder, drawn by two very fair Horses, driven by a Coachman, like a Caleche, adorned with a number of small red Streamers: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. ii. p. 68. 1782 furnishing calashes to those who visit his domains: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 268 (1858). 1816 he purchased a calèche at Brussels for his servants: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. iii. p. 243 (1832). 1819 I wrapped myself in my cloak, stepped into my calash, and...again rolled on with renovated speed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. xvi. p. 417 (1820). 1826 I took a calèche to myself from Coblenz to Maynz, that I might linger on the way: *Rest. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 48. 1826 Esser George rode up to the calèche: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. viii. ch. i. p. 450 (1881). 1828 the venerable caleche, that let down as venerable a visitant: *Engl. in France*, Vol. ii. p. 30. 1831 The Duke of Richmond was in the King's calèche and Lord Grey in one of the coaches: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. ii. ch. xiv. p. 147 (1875).

2. the hood of a calash, the hood of any vehicle.

3. a silk hood for a woman's head, supported with hoops of cane or whalebone and shading the face.

1774 Chip hats or calashes: *Westm. Mag.*, ii. 352. [N. E. D.] 1814 Others wore, hanging loose over their shoulders, a sheep's skin, the ends of which scarcely met before, the upper part going, like a calash, over the head: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 12. 1818 that curious *chiffure* made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a calash: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. McCarthy*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 162 (1819).

calathus, pl. calathi, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *κάλαθος*, = 'a vase-shaped basket', such as are represented on the heads of statues of Demeter. See *kalathos*.

1768 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

calavance: Eng. fr. Sp. See *caravance*.

calcar (= ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. It. *calcara*, = 'a lime-kiln', 'a kind of furnace': in *Glassmaking*, a small furnace or oven in which the first calcination of sand and salt of potash is made to form frit.

1662 Mix & spread them well in the Calcar, with a rake, that they may be well calcined, & continue this till they begin to grow into lumps: C. MERRET, Tr. *Neri's Art Glass*, 19. [N. E. D.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

calcedon, calcidenys, calcydone, calsydoyn: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. or Gk. See *chalcidony*.

calceolária, sb.: Mod. Lat.: slipper-wort, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*, native of S. America, cultivated as a garden-flower in Europe.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

calcium, sb.: quasi-Lat., coined fr. Lat. *calx*, = 'lime': a chemical element, the basis of lime, the carbonate of which is the chief constituent of limestone, marble, chalk, &c. *Calcium light* is lime-light.

calcul (= ㄥ), calcule, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *calcul*: calculation.

1591 The place of Artillerie is comprehended in the Calcul of the footmens quarters: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 257. 1645 The general calcule, which was made in the last perambulation, exceeded eight millions: HOWELL, *Dodona's Grove*. [J.]

calculator (= ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *calculator*: a reckoner, a set of tables to assist in reckoning, a calculating machine.

abt. 1380 Siche ben many calkelatours: WYCLIF, *Sel. Wks.*, ii. 408. [N. E. D.] 1586 to seeke after sorcerers, magitians, & calculators of nativities: T. E., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 40 (1589). 1652 the magisty of Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 9. 1782 the mercenary troop of Calculators was likely to desert to the side that was most likely to possess the military chest: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 176 (1858). 1820 the most successful combiner of powers and calculator of numbers as adapted to practical purposes: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 404 (1867). 1823 a situation | Extremely disagreeable, but common | To calculators when they count on woman: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xiv. xliii.

[Lat. *calculator*, noun of agent to Lat. *calculare*, = 'to reckon'.]

calculus, pl. calculi, sb.: Lat., = 'pebble'.

1. Med. stone, a hard internal concretion formed in an animal body.

1797 Human calculi are commonly found of different strata or incrustations: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v.

2. Math. computation, esp. differential calculus and integral calculus, in which the ratios of indefinitely small quantities are investigated.

1666 after they shall have well examined and considered all his Observations, and the Calculus raised therefrom: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 17, p. 304. 1843 The neglect of this obvious reflection has given rise to misapplications of the calculus of probabilities which have made it the real opprobrium of mathematics: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. ii. p. 63 (1856). 1854 the exhibition of logic in the form of a calculus: BOOLE, *Invest. Laws Th.*, ch. i. [L.] 1858 forget the very essence of the differential calculus: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 10.

caldarium, sb.: Lat.: the hottest room of a Roman hot bath, a Roman hot bath. The spelling *calidarium* is Late Lat.

1763 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1830 advancing by slow degrees, he successively passes through the *frigidarium*, and *tepidarium*, until he reaches the *calidarium* of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.). 1885 We enter the tepidarium...and thence pass into the caldarium: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

caldera, sb.: Sp., lit. 'cauldron': a crater of a volcano or of an extinct volcano.

1691 thus...have been made those deep and dreadful *calderras* both of Vesuvius and Etna: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 327 (1879). 1865 Enlarged afterwards into a caldera: LVELL, *Elem. Geol.*, 632 (6th Ed.). [N. E. D.]

calean, caleoon, sb.: Pers. *qaliyūn*: a water-pipe for smoking; the Persian form of the hookah, with an inflexible stem.

1739 Several persians of distinction, who, smocking their calean, observed a profound silence: ELTON, in *Hanway's Trav.*, i. i. 5, 16. [N. E. D.] 1797 going out of a house without smoking a calean, or taking any other refreshment, is deemed in Persia a high affront: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. xvi. p. 177/2. 1811 Reclining in garden and smoking caleans: H. MARTYN, *Let.*, in *Mem.*, iii. 412 (1825). [N. E. D.] 1828 silken-shirts and trousers, cloaks and slippers, with caleoons and metal-platters: *Kussilbash*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 53. — the elders of the men met to smoke their caleoons: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 59. 1840 a servant brought me a caleoon: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. i. Let. i. p. 18. 1844 in the Irish pictures may be included Mr. Solomon Hart's Persian gentleman smoking a *calahan*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 247 (1885). 1884 The Turcomans rarely smoke anything but a water-pipe, or *kaliom*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. iii. p. 32 (New York).

\*calèche: Fr. See *calash*.

calecut: Eng. fr. Port. See *calico*.

caleever: Eng. fr. Fr. See *calibre*.

calembour(g), sb.: Fr.: a pun.

1826 I am in no humour for sorrow to-day. Come! a bon-mot, or a calembourg, or exit Mr. Vivian Grey: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. iv. ch. iv. p. 151 (1881). 1839 no fanciful calembourgs on roses and reine-marguerites are graven into the eternal stone: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 132. 1883 many of his *jeux de mots* and calembours are quoted with approval: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 639/1.

calendae: Lat. See *kalendae*.

\*calender, calendar (= ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. *qalandar*, fr. Arab. *qalandari*: a member of a mendicant order of dervishes in Persia and Turkey, founded by the Sheikh Qalandar (Qarandal), whose rule enjoins constant wandering.

1621 Their Kalenders, Dervises, and Torlachers, &c. are more abstemious: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. ii. p. 531 (1827). 1625 thirtie of his Nobles, all clad like *Kalenders* or *Fookers*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 433. 1634 The Calenderi, Abdalli, and Dervisari be Paderasts, and dangerous to meet in solitary places: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1677). 1665 *Babur* and thirty Nobles in the habit of Pilgrim Kalenders: *ib.*, p. 70. 1786 (See *Brahmini*). 1828 I had frequently seen dervishes and calunders: *Kussilbash*, Vol. i. ch. xii. p. 150. 1884 The one-eyed calender informed me that he could get permission to visit them: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 237.



Calends: Lat. See Kalends.

calentar, *sb.* See quotations.

1662 the *Chan* and his *Calentar*, or Lieutenant: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 154 (1669). 1665 Constable *Calentar*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 315 (1677).

calentura, Sp.; calenture ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp.: *sb.*: (a) a burning fever, *esp.* a feverish attack accompanied by delirium to which sailors are subject in the tropics. Also, (b) *metaph.*

a. 1593–1622 the contagion...is wont...to breed calenturas, which wee call burning fevers: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xii, p. 125 (1878). 1598 The burning Feuer, calde the *Calenture*: G. W., *Cures of the Disease*, sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1600 we lost not any one, nor had one ill disposed to my knowledge, nor found any *Calentura*, or other of those pestilence diseases which dwell in all hot regions: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 660. 1623 now lies sick at my Lord of Bristol's house of a *Calenture*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, xxvi, p. 94 (1645). 1634 long diseases and mortal, as the *Calenture*, Scorbute or Scurvie: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5. 1640 You scap'd the *Calenture* by 't: R. BROME, *Antip.*, II, 4, sig. E 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1665 in changing so many parallels, the weather increase from temperate to raging hot...so as it would have been intolerable had it not been compensated by some breezes we had...nevertheless *Calentures* begun to vex us: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). 1721 So, by a *calenture* misled, | The mariner with rapture sees, | On the smooth ocean's azure bed, | Enamell'd fields and verdant trees: SWIFT, *S. Sea Proj.*, vii.

b. 1596 Ere hee bee come to the...raging *Calentura* of his wretchedness: NASHE, *Saffron Walden*, 44. [N. E. D.] bef. 1631 For, knowledge kindles *Calentures* in some, | And is to others icy *Opium*: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 160 (1666). 1675 Break, break distressed heart, there is no cure | For Love, my minds too raging *Calenture*: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, II, p. 23.

calepin ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calepin*, or directly fr. It. *calepino*: a dictionary, a memorandum-book. The word derives its use from the famous Latin (polyglot) dictionary of Ambrosio Calepino, i.e. Ambrose of Calepio in Italy, first published in 1502, of which Passerat published an edition 1609.

1568 I wyll that Henry Marrecrofte shall have my calapyne and my paraphrases: *Lanc. Wills*, II, 226 (1860). [N. E. D.] 1662 We have weeded the calepines and lexicons: EVELYN, *Chalcogr.*, 22 (1769). [*ib.*]

calesa, *sb.*: Sp.: calash.

1845 what din and dust, what costumes and *calesas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 738.

calesh: Eng. fr. Fr. See calash.

calessino, *sb.*: It., dim. of *calesso*, = 'calash' (q.v.): a small calash.

1860 looking back at us from the driving-seat of his calessino: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 612/1.

calibash. See calabash, or calipash.

\*calibre, caliber, caliver ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calibre*.

1. the diameter of a spherical missile, the bore of a gun, the weight of a spherical missile; *extended use*, the diameter of any spherical body, the internal diameter of any hollow cylinder or pipe.

1591 These Hargabuziers or rather Musketeares, must haue Péesces of two ounces of *Calibre*, for by such like y<sup>e</sup> besieged are greatlie troubled: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 296. 1628 being 1 and a halfe in thickness at the Calibre of the Bore in Metall: R. NORTON, *Gunner*, p. 158. 1705 armed with bayonets and firelocks, all of a caliver: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I, p. 694/1 (1751). 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1826 twenty mortars of different calibre: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 48 (1828).

1 a. one of the earliest uses of the word is with the spelling *caliver* in the sense of a light musket or harquebus; perhaps fr. Sp. *calibre*.

1568–1588 kalyver, qualivier, qualivre, caleever, caliber. [N. E. D.] 1591 their burgonets, corslets, caléeuers, halberds, swords: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 189. 1598 the Cannon, the Musket, the Caliver and Pistoll: R. BARRETT, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I, p. 2. 1600 a supply of calieuers, handweapons, match and lead: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 264.

2. *metaph.* measure of rank or power, and generally of any qualities.

1567 The forfeiture of the honor of a ladye of equall calibre [elsewhere spelt 'calabre'] and callinge to mee: FENTON, *Trag. Disc.*, 164. [N. E. D.] 1775 We have no news of ordinary calibre: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 183 (1857). 1818 historical and astronomical dictionaries of every calibre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II, ch. i, p. 17 (1819). 1826 Men of his calibre make themselves out of mud: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Gray*, Bk. VII, ch. v, p. 407 (1881). 1840 a poet of no mean calibre: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 127 (1865).

3. *attrib.* as in *caliber-compasses*, *caliber-rule*. Generally spelt *calliper*, *caliper*.

\*calico ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *calicut*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *Calecut*.

1. name of an Indian city on the Malabar coast, one of the principal ports in India in 16c., used *attrib.* in *calicut-cloth*, *calico-cloth*. The *-ut* was probably changed to *-o* in this combination.

1540 A surplise and an elne kalyko cloth: *Lanc. Wills*, II, 151 (1860). [N. E. D.] 1547–8 the newe founde land named Calyco: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. vi, p. 142 (1870). 1553 silke and linnen wouen together, resembling something Calicut cloth: In R. HAKLUIT's *Voyages*, Vol. II, i, p. 113 (1599). 1591 fine Calicut cloth, *Pintados*, and Rice: *ib.*, p. 592. [Yule] 1601 Calcut Pepper-wort: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II, p. 64. 1605 a kind of Callico-cloth: EDM. SCOT, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I, 165 (1625). [Yule] 1608 Calcut clothes: J. DAVIS, *ib.*, 136. [*ib.*]

2. (a) Oriental cotton cloths; any cotton fabric; plain white cotton cloth; also (b) *attrib.* *Calico-ball*, a ball where women wear only cotton fabrics.

a. 1578 iiii yards of Callaga, 6s. 4d. xij yards of Callaca, 12s.: *Invent.*, in *Drapers' Dict.*, 42. [N. E. D.] 1592 Booke Callicuts, the peece merchantable xij: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. ccccxxxviii, p. 102 (1846). 1600 another Portugall ship...laden with victuals, rice, *Calicos*, *pintados*, and other commodities: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 572. 1604 I can fit you, gentlemen, with fine calicoes too for your doublets: DEKKER, *Honest W.*, Pt. I. 1614 a Towne, only consisting of Spinners and Weauers, and there is much Calico made: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 25. 1615 Shashes are long towels of Calico wound about their heads: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). 1625 fiftie packes of Calicoes, and *Pintados*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 159. 1630 Lawne, Cambricke, Holland, Canuase, Callico: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4<sup>vo</sup>/1. 1665 their Habit is a quilted Coat of Calico tyed under the left Arm...there they sell Calicoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 44 (1677). 1678 Instead of Green Sey...is now used Painted, and Indian-stained, and Striped Calico: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. 1713 am all in Calicoes when the finest are in Silks: *Spectator*, No. 292, Feb. 4, p. 420/3 (Morley). 1716 it is a white robe, the sleeves of which are turned up with fine white calico: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 63 (1827).

b. 1592 Calico Lawnes, the peece xx\*: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. ccccxxxviii, p. 102 (1846). 1614 white calico breeches: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 14. — fine Pentathose and Calico Lawnes: *ib.*, p. 26. 1879 the famous Calico Ball he gave at the Mansion House: W. BESANT, *All in a Garden Fair*, Vol. III, ch. i, p. 26.

Variants, 16c. *kalyko*, *cal(l)icut*, *callaga*, *callaca*, *calocowe*, 17c. *calcut*, *callico*, *callicot*.

calidarium: Late Lat. See caldarium.

calidity ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *calidité*: heat, warmth.

1528 walnut...is harde of digestion...by reason of hit calidite: PAYNELL, *Reg. Sal.*, sig. Q ij<sup>vo</sup>. 1543 And that chaunceth by reson of his sharpnesse, and calidite or heate: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii<sup>ro</sup>/2.

calipash ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., of unknown origin, but cf. Sp. *carapacho*, = 'carapace'.

1. the upper shell or carapace of a turtle.

1689 We left some peeces of the flesh on the calapatch and calapee, that is, the back and breast shells: H. PITMAN, *Relation*, in Arber's *Garner*, VII, 358. [N. E. D.]

2. the dull greenish gelatinous substance under the upper shell of a turtle.

1750 The tortoise, as the alderman of Bristol, well learned in eating, knows by much experience, besides the delicious calibash and calipee, contains many different kinds of food: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I, ch. i, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 18 (1806). 1759 have plenty of water in several pails or tubs, lay your fish upon the back or calliopash, cut off the under shell or callopee, in the first line or partition, from the edge of the calliopash, take that off: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 236. 1807 I wonder they don't go on to inform us "from authority" who took calipash, and who calipee! BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II, p. 100 (5th Ed.).

calipee ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., of unknown origin.

1. the lower shell of a turtle with the substance that adheres to it.

1657 Lifting up his [a turtle's] belly, which we call his Calipee, we lay open all his bowells: R. LIGON, *Barbadoes*, 36 (1673). [N. E. D.] 1689 [See *calipash* 1].

2. the light yellowish gelatinous substance next to the lower shell of a turtle.

1750, 1759, 1807 [See *calipash* 2].

\*caliph, calif ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *khalif* ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caliphe*, *calife*, ultimately fr. Arab. *khalifa*, = 'successor' (of Mahomet): the title of the temporal and spiritual head of the Mohammedans, or Prince of the Faithful. In Anglo-Indian households, the tailor and the cook are called *khalifa* or *khalifaji* [Yule].

Hence, *caliphate*, the dignity, reign, or dominion of a caliph; *caliphship*, the dignity of a caliph.

1393 the caliphe of Egypt: GOWER, *Conf.*, I, 245. [N. E. D.] abt. 1400 And there with alle he holdethe Calyffes, that is a fulle gret thing in here Langage: And it is als meche to seye as Kyng: Tr. *Maunderville's Voyage*, ch. v, p. 36 (1839). — In that Rewme, at Baldak aboveseyd, was wont to duelle the Calyffeez, that was wont to ben bothe as Emperour and Pope of the



Arabyenez: *ib.*, p. 43. — the Calyffee of Barbaryenes: *ib.*, p. 44. — the Calyphoe of Baldak, that was Emperour and Lord of alle the Sarazines: *ib.*, ch. xxi. p. 230. 1562 helde the soueraintie therof [of Cairo] & were named Caliphi: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 43. bef. 1579 Califfes, kings, Soudans, Admirals, and gouernours of the lands: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. v. p. 130. 1586 In like maner the Caliphates of the Sarazines were kings and chiefe bishops in their religion: T. B., *Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 633. 1600 a certaine factious and schismaticall Califa: JOHN POPE, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 10. — the Mahumetan Caliphates: *ib.*, p. 28. 1603 Haly the Caliph: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas, Triumph*, l. xxxix. p. 173 (1608). 1615 CHALIFA, *Califa, Chalikas*, is the title of honor attributed to the successors of Mohammed; it is commonly interpreted by the Historiographers Pontifex, that is, Bishop: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. 1625 *Vit* the Chalipha: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. ii. p. 4. 1665 the Babylonian Kalyph, who disbursed two millions of gold to re-edifie it [Bagdad] after that devastation which was made there by *Almerick...Almansor*...the three and twentieth Chaliph: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1683). 1786 "Be of good courage," said the caliph: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. ix. p. 374 (1813). 1817 It is the Caliph's glorious armament: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 28 (1860). 1830 the Caliphs, Emirs, Fatemirs, Abacidis, and Almohades: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 424 (2nd Ed.). 1839 When the Khaleefeh saw it, he felt its weight: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nis.*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 251. — The Khaleefeh threw down the cup: *ib.*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 50. 1883 The Khalifs had become rigidly orthodox: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 383/3. 1887 The earliest Mohammedan coinage of Egypt was, of course, merely a branch of the general money borrowed or minted by the Khalifs: *Athenæum*, Sept. 10, p. 337/3. 1614 Will't the Chaliphat remaind vndeuided: SELDEN, *Titles Hon.*, Pt. 1. ch. v. p. 93. 1677 Ally, son-in-law to Mahomet...pretending to the caliphship: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, 266. [L.] 1763 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1786 On a given signal the great standard of the Califat was displayed: *Tr. Beckford's Vathek*, p. 66 (1883). 1797 Caliphate: *Encyc. Brit.* 1817 Nor e'er did armament more grand than that Pour from the kingdoms of the Caliphate: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 28 (1860). 1870 Móstafa Airta gathered all the learned men in his califate and enquired of them what the inscription might mean: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Patrahas*, p. 327.

Variants, 14, 17 cc. *caliphe*, 15 c. *calyffe*, *calyffees* (? pl.), *calyphoe*, 16 c. *calyphi* (pl.), *califfe*, 16, 17 cc. *calipha*, 17 c. *califa*, *chalifa*, *chalipha*, *kalyph*, *chalyph*, 18, 19 cc. *khalif*, 19 c. *khaleefeh*, *kali*.

caliver: Eng. fr. Fr. See *calibre*.

calix: Lat. See *calyx*.

callaca, callaga: Eng. fr. Port. See *calico*.

callamanco, callimanco, callymanco: Eng. fr. Sp. See *calamanco*.

callamback: Sp. See *calambac*.

callapee, calleppe, callipee. See *calipee*.

callean, calleon: Pers. See *calean*.

calleche: Fr. See *calash*.

callepash, calliopash, callipash. See *calipash*.

callico, callicot, callicut: Eng. fr. Port. See *calico*.

callida junctura, *phr.*: Lat.: skilful connection. Hor., *A. P.*, 47, 48, where it means skilful connection of words so as to give a fresh meaning to an old word. In the quotations it is applied to connection of parts.

1804 it forms, indeed, the cement of the whole work—the *callida junctura* by which all the parts are held together: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 270. 1806 The *callida junctura* of its members is a grace, no doubt, which ought always to be aimed at: *ib.*, Vol. 6, p. 6. 1813 the havoc it must...make among...the... *callidas juncturas* of the critics: *ib.*, Vol. 21, p. 299. 1886 After all, in novels as in verse, *callida junctura*, that is (for our present purpose) clever piecing, is half the battle: *Athenæum*, June 19, p. 808/3.

callivance: Eng. fr. Sp. See *caravance*.

callus, *sb.*: Lat. *callus*, = 'hardened skin': a hardening of part of the skin; an osseous formation which joins the two parts of a broken bone; a hard thickening on a plant; also, *metaph.*

1563 the parts of the broken bone may be conglutinated & ioyned together by engendering of callus: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 42 v°. 1692 A Callus that he Contracts, by his insensible way of handling Divine Matters: BURNET, *Past. Care*, vii. 73. [N. E. D.] 1769 A callus extending up the forehead: PENNANT, *Zool.*, ii. 494. [C. E. D.] 1797 the callus generated about the edges of a fracture, provided by nature to preserve the fractured bones, or divided parts, in the situation in which they are replaced by the surgeon: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

calo: Gk. *καλός*: good, beautiful. The base *καλο-* is found in composition as *calo-*, though the form *calli-* is commoner.

abt. 1400 [See *caco*].

calocowe: Eng. fr. Port. See *calico*.

calor, Lat.; calour, Eng. fr. Lat. *sb.*: heat, warmth.

1590 The humidum and calor...is almost clean extinguished and spent: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 3 (1592), p. 791/1 (1858). bef. 1618 The one dries

up the Humour Radical, | The other drowns the Calor Natural: SYLVESTER, *Tobacco Battered*, 517. [Davies]

caloyer (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *caloiero*: a monk of the Greek Church, esp. of the order of S. Basil.

1599 being guided of one of their Monkes called *Caloiero*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 11. p. 126. 1612 certaine of their religious men, whom they call *Coloires*...A *Coloیره* hath his etymologie of *kalos* & *igeros*, *calos hiererus*, that is, *bonus Sacerdos*, a good Priest: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 9. 1612 The first *Caloiero* that euer I saw were in this Towne of Zante, which are certaine *Greekish Priests*: T. CORVAT, in PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 11. Bk. x. p. 1812 (1625). 1615 a Monastery of *Caloieres*; for so are their [the Greeks'] Monks called: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 8 (1632). 1620 a poor *Caloier* of *Trapizonda*, became a great renowned Cardinal, and wanted not much of being Pope: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. 1. p. 71 (1676). 1625 my holy *Coloyro* led mee to a Monastery: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1634. 1741 we principally address'd our selves to the Papas and the Caloyers: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 94. 1776 Two or three caloyers, or monks who manage the farm: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 148. 1812 The convent's white walls glisten fair on high: | Here dwells the caloyer: BYRON, *Childs Harold*, 11. xlii. 1819 I had heard of one [monastery] on the road, where the Caloyers lived well, and could spare a way-faring man a few crumbs [sic] from their table: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 11. ch. xii. p. 268 (1820). 1820 the most picturesque sites to several convents of Caloyers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 318.

[It. *caloiero*, whence Fr. *caloyer*, Eng. *caloyer*, is fr. Mod. Lat. *calogerus*, fr. Late Gk. *καλόγηρος*, = 'beautiful in old age' (*γήρας*). Byron seems to follow the Fr. pronunc.]

caloyera, *sb.*: It. *caloiera*: a nun of the Greek Church.

1819 Her husband dying, she took the habit of a caloyera, in a nunnery: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 5 (1820).

\*calpac(k), *kalpac(k)*, *sb.*: Turki *galpāq*: a Turkish cap edged with fur; a felt cap round which the shawl is wound to form a turban.

1598 On his head hee weareth a white Colepecke, with buttons of siluer, gold, pearly, or stone, and vnder it a blacke Foxe cap, turned vp very broad: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 314. — A cap aloft their heads they haue, that standeth very hie, | Which *Colpack* they do terme: *ib.*, p. 387. 1717 Round her *kalepic* she had four strings of pearl, the whitest and most perfect in the world: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 225 (1827). 1813 His calpac red—his caftan red—: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. ix. p. 176 (1832). 1819 a clumsy calpac of short black lamb's wool: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 42 (1820). 1820 with a mountain of calpac upon his head: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 301. \*187. four domestics, wearing *kalpacs* or furred bonnets: *Echo*. [St.]

calsouns, calsounds, calsunes: Eng. fr. It. See *calzouns*.

\*calumet (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Canadian (Normandy) Fr. *calumet*: a North American tobacco-pipe, an emblem of hospitality and peace. For deriv. see *N. & Q.*, 7th S., iv. Nov. 19, 1887, p. 411. The word was originally applied to plants with hollow stems.

1714 they are great Juglers, and have as well as the others the use of the Tobacco Pipe, which they call *Calumet*: Tr. *Trav. of Sev. Learned Missioners*, p. 273. 1763 The calumet of the Savages is the tube of a pipe: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 133. 1845 The lowest orders have a coarse roll or rope of tobacco...this is their calumet of peace: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 195. bef. 1849 The pipe part of the Calumet is two feet long, made of strong reed or cane: In Southey's *Comm.* pl. Bk., 2nd Ser., p. 572/2. 1872 islands of soft pipe-stone from which are cut the bowls for many a calumet: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 159.

\*calumniator (= *u* = *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *calumniator*: one who spreads false charges, a slanderer.

bef. 1563 Satan...is called 'the tempter', 'the calumniator or quarrel-picker', and 'the accuser of the brethren': BECON, *New Catech.*, iv. 185 (1844). [N. E. D.] 1602 he was to be reckned of for an inuiolous calumniator: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 95. 1619 A rumour was spread abroad by some false Calumniators: *Proceedings of the Grisons*, 1618, sig. H 3 v°. 1676 these Calumniators: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 11. ch. vi. § 3, p. 57. 1714 liars and calumniators at last hurt none but themselves, even in this world: POPE, *Let.*, Wks., Vol. vii. p. 262 (1757). 1762 refrain from tramping into dust the insolent calumniator: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 14 (1817). 1776 The author has a brand of infamy set upon him, as a public warning to all calumniators and detractors: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 14/2. 1828 drawing his sword, he would have pierced his calumniator, had not the Lord High Constable interposed: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xxiii. p. 284 (1886). 1832 attempts made by himself towards confuting his calumniators: MOORE, in *Byron's Wks.*, Vol. iii. p. 217. 1851 the pretended betrayer and calumniator of Marie Antoinette: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, 11. p. 77 (1857).

[Noun of agent to Lat. *calumniāri*, = 'to lay a false information', 'to spread calumnies'. Lat. *calumniator* is only used as a Legal term meaning 'perverter of law'.]

calunder: Eng. fr. Pers. See *calender*.

calvaire, *sb.*: Fr.: a calvary. See *calvary* 2.

1888 In Finistère and the Morbihan (Erdeven), as often as not, the *calvaire* by the wayside has been sculptured from or erected on a rude Celtic megalith: *Athenæum*, Sept. 15, p. 359/3.



\***calvary** (ㄘ = ㄘ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *calvāria*, = 'skull', used to translate New Test. transliteration γολγοθᾶ, a softened form of Aram. *gulgaltā* (Syr. *gāgultā*), = 'skull'; the name of the mount of the Crucifixion near Jerusalem.

1. a scene of a crucifixion compared with that of Christ, a scene of an atoning sacrifice.

1878 A Calvary where Reason mocks at Love: GEO. ELIOT, *Coll. Breakf. P.*, 293. [N. E. D.]

2. a representation (in statuary) of the Crucifixion in the open air in Roman Catholic countries; also, a small hill or hillock with a series of chapels on the sides containing each the representation of one of the scenes of the Crucifixion, and with a crucifix, or a chapel containing a crucifix, at the top.

1738 *Calvary*, a term used in catholic countries for a kind of chapel of devotion, raised on a hillock near a city... Such is the *Calvary* of St. Valerian, near Paris; which is accompanied with several little chapels, in each whereof is represented in sculpture one of the mysteries of the passion: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

3. See quotation. Does Cockeram give a loose paraphrase of 'the place of a skull'?

1626 *Calvary*, A place for dead mens bones: COCKERAM, *Pt. 1.* (2nd Ed.).

**calx**, *pl. calces*, *sb.*: Lat., 'lime'.

1. powder produced by calcining metal or mineral which the alchemists and early chemists considered to be the essential part of the substance calcined. Also, *metaph.*

1471 For in lesse space our Calke wyll not be made, | Able to tayne with colour which wyll not vade: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 130 (1652). 1610 his *faces* there, *calcined*. | Out of that *calx*, I ha' wonne the salt of MERCURY: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 624 (1616). 1652 He intended it for a dissolvent of calx of gold: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 284 (1872). 1658 The rest subside in coal, calx or ashes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriolaph.*, p. 45.

2. lime.

1797 CALX properly signifies *lime*, but is also used by chemists: *Encyc. Brit.*

**calx vive**, *phr.*: *calx*, Lat.; *vive*, Fr.; Anglicised as *calce vive*: quicklime.

1477 Calx vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 39 (1652). 1579 Sulphur, Salte Peter, Rosine, *Calx vive*, Lintsede oyle: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 113. 1591 Sulphure, Saltpeter, Rosine, *Calx vive*, Quickepeall, Lintese oyle: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 275.

**calycanthus**, *sb.*: coined Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καλυκ-*, = 'calyx', *ἄνθος*, = 'flower': name of a genus of ornamental shrubs, comprising two species, Carolina All Spice, and Japan All Spice.

1797 The floridus, a flowering calycanthus: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1880 MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xvi. p. 359.

\***calyx**, *calix*, *pl. calyces*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κάλυξ*, formerly confused with Lat. *calix*, = 'cup': *Bot.*: the outer integument of a flower, also called an *involucre*; the calyx is formed of leaves generally green either distinct or united at their margins, and form the outside of a bud. Some physiologists wrongly use *calyx* (which should be confined to botany) instead of *calix*.

1698 A large Bell-fashioned cinereous Calyx: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. xx. p. 315. 1741 The Calix or Cup of the Flower is eight or nine lines high: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. iii. p. 187. 1881 When the blossom is unopened the forms of the calyces are lost in the general mass of greenery: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild.*, ch. ix. p. 209.

**calzoons** (ㄘ ㄘ), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *calzone*: drawers, breeches, hose, applied to such garments worn by Oriental nations. There seems to be a mistake in the first quot. fr. Herbert, which is repeated in the 1665 and 1677 edd. In the last quot. fr. Herbert *calzoon* seems to be a corruption of Sp. *colchon*, = 'mattress'.

1615 These are attired in calsons and smocks of calico: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 75 (1632). 1634 Some againe... have short coats or calzoons of cloth without sleeves: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1st Ed.). 1656 *Calsons* or *Calzunes*, a kind of drawers or such like garment of Linnen, which the Turks wear next their skin: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1665 the better sort of that sex [female] wear linnen Drawers or Calzoons of Pantado: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). — The floors we could not enter with our shoes on... but with good reason, seeing they were spread some with Velvet stuff with Down or fine Bombasine; others with rich Carpets and Calzoons of Bodkin and cloth of Gold: *ib.*, p. 185.

**cam**, **kam**(me), *adj.* and *adv.*: Eng. fr. Welsh, Gael., and Ir. *cam*, = 'crooked'.

1. *adj.*: crooked, twisted, perverse, ill-tempered.

bef. 1600 His mind is perverse, kam [Ed. 1676 cam], and crooked: HOOKER, *Serm.*, iii. Wks., ii. 698. [N. E. D.] 1765 *Kam*, *adj.* Crooked: JOHNSON.

2. *adv.*: awry, askew, crooked, athwart.

1579 We speake in good earnest, and meane not... to say, walk on, behaue your selues manfully: and go cleane kam our selues like Creuises: TOMSON, *Calvin's Serm. Tim.*, 909/1. [N. E. D.] 1607 *Sicin*. This is cleane kamme. *Brut*. Meerely awry: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 304. 1611 *Contrefoil*, The wrong way, cleane contrarie, quite kamme: COTGR.

cam: Pers. See **khan**.

**camaca**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *camoca*, *camaca*, Fr. *camocas*: a kind of fine cloth, probably of silk.

1393 A cote of cammoka oper of cleue scarlett: LANGL., *P. Pl.*, C. xvii. 209. [N. E. D.] abt. 1400 thei ben alle clothed in Clothes of Gold or of Tartaries or of Camokas, so richely and so perfly: Tr. *Maundevile's Voyage*, ch. xxii. p. 233 (1839). abt. 1475 Your curtines of camaca: *Sgr. lowe Degre*, 835. [C. E. D.]

[According to Dozy, Sp. *camocan*, *camucan*, whence probably the mediæval Lat. and Fr. forms, are fr. Arab. *kamkhā*.]

**camaieu**, **camayeu**, *pl. -eux*, *sb.*: Fr. *camaieu*, = 'cameo'.

1. **cameo** (*q. v.*).

1596 Goodly Camayeux excellently well cut: DANETT, *Tr. Comines*, 264 (1614). [N. E. D.] 1684 A beautiful Camahieu of a white Agate, on which is seen the Effigies of the Queen of Saba: Tr. *Combes Versailles*, &c., p. 131. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1766 And sure no *Camayeu* was ever yet seen, | Like that which I purchas'd at *Wicksted's* Machine: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. x. 1797 A society of learned men at Florence undertook to procure all the *cameos* or *camayeux* and intaglios in the great duke's gallery to be engraven: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

2. a mode of painting in one color.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1887 The MS... was on vellum, illuminated, and containing over a dozen very pretty miniatures in *camaieu-gris* [gray], of French execution: *Athenæum*, May 14, p. 643/1.

**camarada**, *sb.*: Sp.

1. a small number of soldiers, who share mess and lodging together.

1598 a camarada: FLORIO, s.v. *Camerata*. 1598 a whole Camarada of Soldiers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 10. — *Camarada*, a Spanish vword, is a small number of 11 or 12 soldiers, and is the one half of a squadra, being vnited together in their lodging, and diet, and friendship, the chiefe man of whom is the Cabo de Camara: *ib.*, Table. 1625 They feed by whole Camaradaes, and are serued and waited vpon by other women: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 157.

2. a messmate, comrade. For quotations see **comrade**.

[Derived fr. Sp. *camara*, = 'chamber', 'cabin', Lat. *camera* (*q. v.*).]

**camarade**, **camarado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **comrade**.

\***camaraderie**, *sb.*: Fr.: intimacy, good-fellowship, prejudice in favor of companions.

1840 you will observe how a spirit of *camaraderie* and partisanship prevails in matters of art especially: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 152 (1885). 1882 She laid her hand upon his arm with so charming a *camaraderie*, that he could not choose but obey: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. xxi. p. 154 (1883). 1888 the badges, the seals, the processions and social gatherings, by which in America the spirit of *camaraderie* among the Chautauquans is encouraged and their loyalty to the institution is maintained: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 496.

**camarick**, **camarike**: Eng. fr. Flem. See **cambric**.

\***camarilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small chamber, a royal cabinet (both the room and the councillors), a clique, a band of secret intriguers.

1845 misgovernment is either conducted by a *Camarilla* or a Court Martial: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 716. 1886 Alexander, Czar of Russia... assisted the better elements in Spain against the clerical *camarilla*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 748/2.

**camarine** (ㄘ = ㄘ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Camarina* (Καράμω), name of a Sicilian town, near which was an unwholesome marsh: a malarious marsh, a swamp. Also, *metaph.*

1576 This Author... doth not onely... wade into the very Gulph and Camarine of Mans apparant wilfulness: NEWTON, *Tr. Lemni's Complex*, To Reader. [N. E. D.] 1681 The danger of poisonous snails, and Camerines of Customs, which use to envenome and infect the soul: P. RYCAUT, *Critic*, 163. [*ib.*]

**camarlengo**, **camarlingo**: Sp. See **camerlengo**.

**camayeu**: Fr. See **camaieu**.

**cambays**, *sb.*: name of Indian piece-goods from Cambay, a port of Guzerat.

1622 chaders, cambias, and buxshaws: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1883). 1797 CAMBAYES, in commerce, cotton cloths made at Bengal, Madras, and some other places on the coast of Coromandel: *Encyc. Brit.*



**cambiatura, sb.**: It.: change, relay, system of relays.

1765 The method we took was that of cambiatura. This is a chaise with horses shifted at the same stages that are used in posting: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 544 (1817).

**cambio, sb.**: It.: barter, change, exchange, bill of exchange, place of exchange, bourse. Anglicised by Eden as *cambie*.

1555 For .xv. yardes of cloth sumwhat woorse then the other, they receaved in Cambie, one Bahar: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iii. p. 259 (1885). 1645 I commend them for their plain downright dealing, and punctuality in payment of cambios, contracts, and the souldiers' salary: HOWELL, *Dodona's Grove*, p. 20. [Davies] 1656 *Cambio*, a Bourse or Exchange as the Royal Exchange in London: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**cambium, sb.**: Late Lat., 'exchange': Bot.: a cellular tissue between the wood and the bark of exogens in which the growth of wood and bark takes place.

1830 LINDLEY, *Introduct. to Bot.*, Bk. I. ch. i. § 2. [L.]

**cambozade**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *camisado*.

**cambric** (ㄥ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Flem. *Kameryk*, = 'Cambray', a town of French Flanders.

1. a kind of fine white linen, orig. made at Cambray.

[1481 the bysshop of camerik: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxviii. p. 68 (1880).] 1530 xxiiij elles of cameryk for vj shutes for the King: *Privy Purse Exp. Hen. VIII.*, Oct. 29, in Beck's *Draper's Dict.* abt. 1570 His shirt had bandes and ruff of pure cambricke: THYNNE, *Pride & Loue*, in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.* (1846). 1579 the Cambricke sooner stayned then the course Canuas: J. LYLIV, *Euphuus*, p. 34 (1868). 1583 Ruffes, made either of Cambricke, Holland, Lawne or els of some other the finest cloth: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 22 v. 1598 kerchieffes of fine white lawne, or cambricke: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. bef. 1627 Windows, some of Glassee, some of a kind of Cambrick oyled: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 4 (1658). 1711 Cambrick and Muslins: *Spectator*, No. 57, May 5, p. 931 (Morley). 1883 pale blue cambric: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 170.

2. attrib.

1573-80 Frenche camarike ruffes, deepe with a wittenesse starched to the purpose: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884). 1610 the swan-skin couerlid, and cambrick sheets: B. JONSON, *Alck*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616). 1840 a fine cambric handkerchief: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 183 (1865).

\***cameleon, camelion**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *chameleon*.

\***camellia, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. *Camelli*, the Jesuit who introduced the flower from China and Japan: name of a genus of shrubs with beautiful flowers (Nat. Order *Ternstroemiaceae*). The cultivated varieties known in England are derived from the *Camellia japonica*.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 With us, the *Camellia* is generally treated as a stove plant, and propagated by layers: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1848 magnificent curling ostrich feathers, soft and snowy as camellias: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22 (1879). 1852 my dress! Lace, with bouquets of red camellia: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 173 (1878). 1865 the scarlet camellias: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 176. 1878 in front of the gay little country houses were rows of striped camellias: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 14. 1885 a mere tangle of roses, camellias, lilacs, and other flowering shrubs: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 41.

**camelopardalis, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *καμηλοπαρδαλις*: a camelopard, generally called a *giraffe* (q.v.). Wyclif called it a *camelion*, i.e. 'camel-lion'. The Eng. *camelopard* is adapted fr. Lat. *camelopardus*.

1398 *Camelopardus*...hyghte *Camelopardalis* for he hath the heed of a Camel & speckes of the Perde: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xviii. xx. 1601 the Nabis, necked like an horse...headed for all the world as a camell, beset with white spots upon a red ground, whereupon it taketh the name of *Camelopardalus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Phis. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 18, Vol. I. p. 205. 1613 The Giraffa or *Camelopardalis*, a beaste not often scene: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, I. vi. l. 464. 1708 Hyazena's, *Camelopardals*: MOTTEUX, *Rabelais*, v. xxx. 141 (1737). [N.E.D.] 1769 Inclosed I have sent you the drawing of a *Camelopardalis*: *Phil. Trans.*, LX. 27. [ib.]

\***cameo** (ㄥㄣ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *cam(m)eo*, pl. *cam(m)ei*. In 16 c. forms derived fr. the Late Lat. and Fr. equivalents are found [N.E.D.]. A precious stone carved in relief, such as the onyx or agate, esp. sardonyx, which have two layers of different colors, so that the figure in one color rises in relief from a ground of another color. The term has been extended to similar carving of shells and to any carved work in low relief of similar nature.

1673 Several *Entaglie, Camei & Nicoli*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. 1689 cameos taken from achates...and other precious stones: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 304 (1872). 1749 no days lost in poring upon almost imperceptible *Intaglios* and *Cameos*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 163, p. 424 (1774). 1760 There is a glass-case full of...lapis lazuli, cameos, toothpick-cases: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 205 (1837). 1762 a smaller head of the Queen, both in cameo on onyx: — *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 162. 1816 gems are of two kinds, cameos which are raised from the surface: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 206. 1826 [See *bandeau*]. 1840 cameos and intaglios of the Greek artists: FRASER, *Koordinian, &c.*, Vol.

II, Let. II. p. 31. 1864 the quietly-folded scarf of black ribbed silk, fastened with a subdued cameo representing the profile of a Roman Emperor: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 95. 1865 a bracelet of cameo dropped from her arm: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 158. — the glitter of the cameo on an arm as white as they: *ib.*, ch. x. p. 166.

\***camera, sb.**: Lat., 'vault', 'vaulted chamber'.

1. Leg. a judge's chamber; see in *camera*.

2. Mus. (rather It. than Lat.). See quot.

1724 CAMERA, a Chamber. This Word is often used in the Title Page of Musick Books, to distinguish such Musick as is designed for Chambers, or private Consorts, from such as is designed for Chapels, or great Consorts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

3. a council or legislative chamber, in reference to Italy or Spain.

1712 A Declaration...read by the Secretary of the Camera: *Lond. Gaz.*, 5068/1. [N.E.D.] 1816 the first share was claimed by the Pope, the second by the "camera" or officers of state: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 293.

4. short for *camera obscura* (q.v.); esp. a camera obscura used in photography.

1738 Another portable Camera may be thus made: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Camera-Obscura*. 1759 Others...will make a drawing of you in the camera...there you are sure to be represented in some of your ridiculous attitudes: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xliii. Wks., p. 56 (1839). 1847 The camera gives on the Daguerreotype plate an inverted image: CLAUDET, in *Trans. of Soc. of Arts*, Suppl. Vol., p. 202 (1852). 1888 Mr. Stone took a small camera with him, and by means of dry plates has been able to illustrate the journey very fully: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 24, p. 368/1.

**camera lucida, phr.**: Late Lat. (fr. two Lat. words), 'light chamber': a contrivance invented by Dr. Hook in 1668 for throwing a colored image of anything on to a wall in a light room; the name was transferred to a contrivance for throwing, by means of a peculiarly shaped prism, a colored image of any object on to a horizontal surface, so that it can be traced accurately.

1753 *Camera lucida*, a contrivance of Dr Hook for making the image of any thing appear on a wall in a light room, either by day or night: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1886 He was an expert draughtsman with a camera-lucida: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 16, p. 109/3.

\***camera obscura, phr.**: Late Lat. (fr. two Lat. words), 'dark chamber': a dark chamber into which light is only admitted through a small opening, so that images of external objects are thrown upon an interior surface opposite to the opening. A double-convex lens placed in the aperture will throw upon a surface placed at the proper distance a perfectly clear picture reversed. The principle was discovered in 16 c. by Baptista Porta. In photography, the chamber is a box, the length of which can be varied so as to throw the image on to a sensitive plate at the proper focus.

1725 When you shut the doors of this grotto, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 171 (1737). 1738 Construction of a portable camera obscura: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. 1777 It is such a perfecting of the camera obscura, that it no longer depends on the sun and serves for taking portraits with a force and exactness incredible: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 483 (1857). 1798 Roger Bacon...describes the Camera Obscura with all sorts of glasses that magnify or diminish any object: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, Vol. I. p. 2. 1819 he offered to shew it to the King, with the camera obscura and telescope: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 46. 1826 A camera obscura I can be amused by for hours, when man is the thing exhibited, — man Lilliputianised: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 136. 1827 If I had a sort of spiritual *Camera Obscura* that could reflect the constructions of my brain and fix them: COLERIDGE, *Alaric Watts*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1884). 1839 The third is the placing the prepared plate properly in the camera obscura to the action of light: J. S. MEMES, *Tr. Daguerre's Hist. Photogen. Drawing*, p. 55. 1883 The shadow [is] thrown on a plate in the camera obscura: *Standard*, Aug. 27, p. 5/2.

**camerick(e), cameryk(e), camerige**: Eng. fr. Flem. See *cambric*.

\***cameriere, pl. camerieri, sb.**: It.: valet, gentleman's servant.

1592 one of the meanest Servitors of the Pope...now *Cameriere Canonico*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 661 (1685). 1644 Then followed four other camerieri with four caps of the dignity pontifical: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872).

**camerine**. See *camarine*.

\***camerlengo, It.; camarlengo, Sp.**: sb.: chamberlain, lord of the bed-chamber, chancellor.

1625 the Inhabitants are governed by a *Camarlingo*, in the behalfe of Venice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1834. 1678 a *Camerlengo* and a *Castellano*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 242. 1753 *Camerlingo*, or *Camarlingo*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**camese**: Eng. fr. Arab. See *camise*.

**camestres, sb.**: coined by Schoolmen: name of the second mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the first



premiss is an universal affirmative, the second premiss an universal negative, and the conclusion an universal negative.

1552 *Pure-ness of the minde* { *Ca-me-stres.* The Christian righteousness, is the pureness of the minde. To weare a Tippet, a Cowle, a shauen crowne, is not the pureness of the minde. Therefore the outwarde attire is not the Christian righteousness.

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29 v<sup>o</sup> (1567).

**camis, camus, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *camisa*: a chemise, shirt, loose tunic of light material.

1590 She... was yclad... All in a silken Camus lilly whight: SPENS., *R. Q.*, II. iii. 26. 1596 All in a Camis light of purple silke: *ib.*, v. v. 2.]

**camisa, sb.**: Sp.: a *camis* (*q. v.*).

1851 These polite mannered men stood before us...dressed in a bark cloth "camisa": HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. II. p. 198 (1854).

**camisado** (1 = 2), **camisade** (1 = 2), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *camisada*, *camizada*, *camisada* (Oudin), fr. Sp. *camisa*, = 'a shirt'. Occasionally corrupted to *canvasado*, *canvisade*, by confusion with *canvas*.

1. a night attack in which the attackers wore shirts over their armour to prevent mistakes. Also, *metaph.*

1548 Of whom, in a *camisado*...his Lordship killed above eight hundred: W. PATTEN, *Expd. Scotl.*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, III. 89. [N. E. D.] 1558 But considering the Castle to be strongest, and doubting that by a Cambozade or sudden assault, the town might be won, for it was but weak: T. CHURCH-YARD, *Siege of Guisnes*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 207. 1560 The Emperor attempteth the matter by a Camisade in the night, and chouseth out of the whole nombre the fofemen of Almaines and Spanyardes, & commaundeth them to put on whyte shertes over their harness: DAUS, *Tr. Sleidan's Comm.*, 268a. [N. E. D.] 1573-80 philosophy and knowledge in divers naturall morall matters, must give her the Camisade and beare y<sup>e</sup> swaye an other while: GAB. HAKLUYT, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 87 (1884). — Never miserable Villacco, | Surprised with y<sup>e</sup> like Cammassado: *ib.*, p. 112. bef. 1579 to this *camisado*, the which I woulde should be two houres after midnight, and as secretly as may be, for feare of waking of our enemies: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. X. p. 257. 1591 my lord having intelligence that those of Roan mente to give him a *camisado* in the night: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 13 (1847). 1591 suddaine surprises and *Camisades* haue bin giuen: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 12. — suddaine Surprises, Camisades, Escalades: *ib.*, p. 328. 1598 as in lodging Ambuscades, to giue Camisadas, to sallie in skirmish, and to make incursions: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 175. — the very same night that he approached neare, gaue him a most furious Camisado, and slew many of his people: *ib.* — Moreouer we both pronounce and write the word *Camusada*, the which (in truth) ought to be written and pronounced Camisada, being a Spanishe tearme; and doth signifie the inuesting a shirt over the soldiers apparell or armour: *ib.*, Table. 1600 he turned his armie and marched to Puteoli, for to surprise and giue a *camisado* to the fort and garison there: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIV. P. 577. 1600 but that night I meant by the way to giue them in the Island a *camisado*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 263. 1622 to give them in the Ile a Camisado, and at an instant sieze on all their Canons about the Ile: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 377. 1622 her selfe Telesilla with her companions sallying out, entertained Cleomenes...with such a Camisado, that he was faine to show his back: PRACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 80. 1630 all their talke is...Of Camisado, | Pallizado: Of the secret | Ambuscado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aaa 3 v<sup>o</sup> 12. 1665 Heraculus having intelligence of his force and drift, diuides his also into three; the one to hasten into Thrace, the other to bestow a Camisado upon Sayn's Quarter, and the last he led himself: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 264 (1677). 1679 Some for engaging to suppress | The Camisado of Surplises: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 100.

2. a shirt worn over armour in a night attack. *Obs. Rare.*

1618 some two thousand of our best men, all in *camisades* with scaling ladders: SIR R. WILLIAMS, *Actions Lowe Countr.*, p. 82. [T.]

**camiscia, camicia, sb.**: It.: shirt, linen tunic.

1825 King Richard, his large person wrapt in the folds of his *camiscia*, or ample gown of linen: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xv. p. 64/1 (1868).

**camise** (1 = 2), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Arab. *qamiṣ*, = 'shirt' (fr. Lat. *camisia*; see *camis* and *chemise*): an Oriental shirt. The Mid. Eng. *camise* is a variant (fr. Old Fr.) of *chemise*.

1812 Oh! who is more brave than a dark Suliot, | In his snowy camise and his shaggy capote: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (2). 1865 Snow-white the camise: S. EVANS, *Bro. Fabian's MS.*, 105. [N. E. D.] 1881 He wore the *camis*, a white cotton shirt tight-sleeved, open in front, extending to the ankles and embroidered down the collar and breast: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 9.

**camoca, camoka**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See *camaca*.

**camocho, camouccio, sb.**: perhaps corruption of It. *camoscia*, a fabric worn in Italy; a term of contempt or abuse, of which the exact meaning is not certain. Perhaps Anglicised as *camooch*.

1599 I will not hear thee; away, camouccio: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 3. Wks., p. 62/2 (1860). 1602 Whosoever says you have a black eye, is a camooch: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, i. 2. Wks., Vol. I. p. 19 (1885). 1607 [See *calamanco* 3].

\***camorra, sb.**: It.

1. "an irish rugge. Also an vpper cassock" (Florio), a smock or blouse.

2. a secret organisation for the purpose of extortion, robbery, and resistance to the law, such as exist in the district of Naples and in Sicily. Hence *camorrist*, tyranny of a secret lawless organisation; *camorrist*, a member of a *camorra*.

1883 [See *bagnio* 3]. 1886 The suspicion his proceedings might arouse in this mercantile *camorra*: *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 39/1.

**camouccio**. See *camocho*.

**camouflet, sb.**: Fr., *lit.* 'puff of smoke': a small mine placed between the galleries of a mine and countermine intended to bury or suffocate the occupants of the enemy's mine.

**camp volant, phr.**: Fr.: flying camp.

1562 he determyned to leue before it a campe volant, and so in y<sup>e</sup> ende by time to take it: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. fol. 36 v<sup>o</sup>. 1696 *Camp volant*, a little Army of Horse and Foot, that keeps the Field, and is continually in motion: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

\***campagna, campa(g)nia, sb.**: It. *campagna*, fr. Lat. *campānia*.

1. open country, level tract, *champaign* (*q. v.*), *esp.* the Campagna of Rome.

1591 When he is to march in *Campania*, (as it is to be presupposed he shall) it is requisite that he make prouision: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 273. 1598 The *Campania* or field without the Citty ought to be razed or plained a thousand paces round about: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V. p. 128. — it is not so light a matter to skirmish among the musket bullet, as it is to brawle at Westminster Hall with hands full of gold...nor so iocande to heare the bouncing of the Cannon; as to hearken to the cry of the crouching Clyents: nor so delicate to lye in open *Campania*; as to wallow at home in a bed of downe: *ib.*, p. 167. — *Campania*, an Italian vword, and is a field: *ib.*, Table. 1641 This is a hill of Glory, hard to climb...no plain *campagna* to it: M. FRANK, *Serm.*, 413 (1672). [N. E. D.] 1740 the open *campagna* of Rome: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxxviii. Vol. I. p. 80 (1819). 1798 I have often met him...amongst the ruins of antient Rome, and often in the *campagna*: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 387. 1816 it occurred to these gentlemen...that "the *campagna*" had been imperfectly examined: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 293. 1832 Along the deathly *campagna*, a weary and desolate length of way: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xl. p. 83/1 (New Ed.).

2. *Mil.* a campaign.

1652 He who hath not made two or three *campagnas* (as they use to term it) by the time that he is 18 years of age: EVELYN, *State France*, Misc. Writ., 84 (1805). [N. E. D.]

**campāna, sb.**: Late Lat., 'bell': some bell-shaped flower, perhaps the pasque flower, *Anemone pulsatilla*.

1613 For the laboring wretch that's troubled with a cough, Or stopping of the breath...*Campana* heere he crops, approoued wondrous good: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, xiii. [N. E. D.]

\***campanile, pl. campanili, sb.**: It. fr. Late Lat. *campāna*, = 'bell': a bell-tower, in Italy frequently detached. In Eng. sometimes treated as if Fr. Apparently used by Tennyson for a campanula in bloom; but the stanza is obscure.

1644 On each side of this portico are two campaniles, or towers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). 1673 The *Campanile* or Steeple, a large round tower of a considerable highth: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 262. 1806 The *Campanile* is always detached from the main building: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 7. 1855 What slender campanili grew | By bays, the peacock's neck in hue: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 13. 1882 Now and again, clear and sharp in the liquid air, the musical bells of the Campanili rang out the time: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 17 (2nd Ed.).

\***campānula, sb.**: Late Lat., dim. of *campāna*, = 'bell': name of an extensive genus of herbaceous plants, Nat. Order *Campanulaceae*; bell-flower. The best-known British species is the hare-bell.

1664 MAV...Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting...red Martagon, Bee-flowers, *Campanella's* white & blue: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). 1767 Perennial & Biennial Flower Plants...*Campanula*, bell-flower, Peach-leaved, common blue: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 695/1 (1803). 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**campeachy**[-wood], **campeche, sb.**: the red dye-wood, better known as log-wood, named fr. *Campeachy* on the west coast of Yucatan, obtained from the *Haematoxylon Campeachianum*.

1600 The chiefest merchandize which they lade there in small frigats, is a certeine wood called *campeche*, (wherewith they vse to die): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 461. 1741 [See *brazil* 2]. 1797 *Campeachy*-Wood, in botany: *Encyc. Brit.*

**campeador, sb.**: Sp., *lit.* 'one who is in the field' (*campo*): distinguished warrior.

1845 The Campeador appealed to Alonzo VI. and a trial of arms took place: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 614.

**camrade**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *comrade*.



\***camphora**, *sb.*: Late Lat. and Port., ultimately fr. Arab. *kāfur*. The earliest Eng. forms of *camphor* are fr. Fr. *camfre*, or adapted fr. Late Lat., to which the modern form *camphor* is assimilated.

1. a substance obtained from a species of laurel native in the Malay Islands, and in inferior quality from another species found in Japan. It is whitish, volatile, and crystalline, and has stimulant, antispasmodic, and antiseptic properties.

1589 There is also much camphora, and all kinde of spices: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1854). 1598 many [kinds of] Drogues, as Amfion, or Opium, Camfora, Bangue, and Sandale wood: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 61 (1885).

2. the camphor-tree. In Spenser probably a mistake for *conferua*='comfrey', variants of which are *campherie*, *cum-phory*.

1590 Had gathered Rew, and Savine, and the flowre | Of Camphora, and Calamint, and Dill: SPENSER, *P. Q.*, III. II. 49.

\***campo**, *pl. campi*, *sb.*: It., Sp., and Port.: a field, plain, valley.

1645 Rome...has seven mountains, and as many campi or valleys: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 189 (1873). 1820 a *fume*, broke down a bridge, and flooded heaven knows how many *campi*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. IV. p. 278 (1832). 1864 an extensive grassy plain or campo with isolated patches of trees: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. IV. p. 80.

**campo santo**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'holy field' (cf. 'God's-acre'): cemetery, burial-ground.

1833 the cloister of the Campo Santo [arose] in 1275: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 75. 1837 the bodies of the people thus murdered are not buried by the roadside, but in the *campo santo* of a neighbouring village: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 229. 1883 Eloquent of the life beyond the grave, the Campo Santo...speaks also of man's doings in the world: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 28. 1883 The wall forms the enclosure of a dismal burying-ground, the *campo santo* of the Yarmouth Dissenters: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 530.

**campoo**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *campoo*, fr. Port. *campo*, ='field', 'camp': camp, brigade (under European commanders in the Mahratta service). [Yule]

1803 Begum Sumroo's Campoo has come up the ghauts, and I am afraid...joined Scindiah yesterday. Two deserters...declared that Pohlman's Campoo was following it: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, II. 264. [Yule] 1883 the cavalry of rival Mahratta powers, Mogul and Rohilla horsemen, or *campos* and *pultuns* (battalions) under European adventurers: *Quarterly Rev.*, Apr., p. 294. [ib.]

\***Campus Martius**, the field of Mars (god of war) in Ancient Rome, used for elections, military drill, games, &c. Hence, *metaph.* place of action or contest.

1602 then what hath he to do in *Campo Martio* [abl.], with *Belionae's* banner, to balance his pen with gasfull gores of English blood: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238. 1611 I saw their *campus Martius* where in ancient times they were wont to muster their souldiers: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 198 (1776). 1792 It was the latter end of August, the weather fair and pleasant, when Harry issued forth to his little *Campus martius*, accompanied by Neddy and the faithful James: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 132.

**camrade**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **comrade**.

**camuesa**, *sb.*: Sp.: pippin, a good kind of apple.

1604 If they suffer them to ripen on the tree, they have a better taste, and a very good smell, like to *camueas*: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 243 (1880).

**camulicai**, *sb.* See quotation.

1555 In all the Ilandes of Molucca is founde...canes of suger, oyle of Cocus, mellons, gourdes, and a marueilous coude frute which they name *Camulicai* and dyuers other frutes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885).

**camus**: Eng. fr. It. See **camis**.

**can**: Pers. See **khan**.

**Canaan**, ancient name of the part of Palestine west of the river Jordan. Hence, *metaph.* land of promise, land of life after death.

1637 New English Canaan: T. MORTON, Title. 1654—6 he [the Christian] hath tasted of the grapes of this celestial Canaan: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 257/1 (1868). 1807 It is also the Canaan of Physicians: SOUTHEY, *Esopilla's Lett.*, III. 338 (1814). [N.E.D.]

**cañada**, *sb.*: Sp. *cañada*, ='glen', 'dale', 'glade', 'measure of wine'. [N.E.D.]

1. a narrow valley, a small **cañon** (*q. v.*), in the western parts of N. America.

1850 Descending a long cañada in the mountains: B. TAYLOR, *Eldorado*, xiii. 131 (1862). [N.E.D.] 1879 The cañada...was about a mile and a half broad: BEERBOHM, *Patagonia*, IV. 51. [ib.]

S. D.

2. a measure of wine, probably with a play on the Eng. word *can*.

1610 And now, my maisters, in this bravadoe, I can read no more without Canadoe. Omnes. What ho! some Canadoe quickly! *Histrio-m.*, II. 104. [N. E. D.]

**canaglia**, **canalia**, *sb.*: It. *canaglia*: canaille.

1605 Clamours of the Canaglia: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). bef. 1733 a rattle-headed Scum of the Canaglia: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 162, p. 114 (1740). — Low *Plebeian* inventions, proper only for a Canaglia of Palitroos, over Ale, to babble to one another: *ib.*, II. IV. 147, p. 306. 1822—3 dilated throats for vocal encouragement of the canaglia below on usual and unusual occasions: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, note on ch. xlv. (1886).

\***canaille**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'pack of hounds', 'number of dogs'. Naturalised in 17, 18 cc. as *canail(e)*, *cannale*.

1. a rabble, a low crowd, a mob.

1661 And this canaille of wild Independents...have hewed their way to, and lopped off the top, and then grubbed up the roots of the royal stock: *Archdn. Arnway's Tablet*, &c., p. 98. 1758 we are daily insulted...with the opprobrious term of *Canaille*: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance of the Mob of Gt. Brit. agst. Importation of French Words*, p. 373/1. 1763 The vanity which characterizes the French extends even to the canaille: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 287 (1817). 1807 Going to the Exhibition at so exquisitely late an hour, as, you fondly flatter yourself, will completely shelter you from the canaille: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 49 (5th Ed.). 1815 The canaille are objects rather of disgust than curiosity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 334. 1822 The clergy also went away at the Reformation, and the canaille only remained at last: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 523. 1830 I'm sure it is very condescending of his Lordship to speak to such canaille as all of you: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 70 (1875). 1853 The canaille of talkers in type are not my friends then: CARLYLE, in *J. A. Froude's Life*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1884). 1863 the canaille of the French nation: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 314.

2. a pack (of dogs).

1856 though our Esquimaux canaille are within scent of our cheeses: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 106.

**canaliculus**, *pl. -culi*, *acc. -culos*, *sb.*: Lat.: groove, fluting.

1563 4 partes are left for the Canalicoli: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii. v°. — Astraguli be made and set vpright round about the pillar within the Canaliculi: *ib.*, fol. xi. v°.

\***canard**, *sb.*: Fr. (sometimes Anglicised = *u*), *lit.* 'duck': an absurd story, a hoax, a wild report.

1864 WEBSTER. 1878 the canards of Vienna: *Lloyd's Whky.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.] 1883 So excellent a *canard* could not be left unnoticed by the ingenious American advertiser: *Standard*, Sept. 3, p. 3/2.

**Canary**, **canary**, *sb.*: fr. *Canária (insula)*, ='isle of dogs', one of the Fortunate Islands on the west coast of Africa, which gives its name to the group. Hence used *attrib.* and as a common noun.

1. a light wine from the Canary Islands, also called *sack*.

1584 wine of Madera and Canary, they beare the name of the Ilands from whence they are brought: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 211. 1597 I' faith, you haue drunke too much Canaries: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 29. 1598 As if he list revive his heartless grain | With some French grape, or pure Canarian, | When pleasing Bourdeaux falls unto his lot, | Some sourish Rochelle cuts thy thirsting throat: Bp. HALL, *Sat.*, v. III. 127. 1601 thou lack'st a cup of Canarie: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 3, 85. 1616 Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, 1916, p. 62 (1871). 1621 lack't I. I feare will dye in a butt of Canary: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxv. p. 30 (1645). 1634 Come then, and bring with you prepad' for fight, | Vnmixt Canary: W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). 1634 *Sherries* and *Malagas* well mingled pass for Canaries in most Taverns, more often then Canary it self: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lv. p. 352 (1678). 1662 they gave us Canary that had been carried to and brought from the Indies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1850). 1676 Sir, a Dish of Racy Canary if you please, I am for no Hocks! D'URFEE, *Mad. Fickle*, I. p. 3 (1691). 1688 payd for a bottle of connary when Mr. Sanders preached as: *Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels*, p. 83 (1882).

2. a lively dance (Sp. *canario*), said to have been derived by the Spaniards from the natives of the Canary Islands. Used by Shakspeare as a vb.

1588 to ligge off a tune at the tongues end, canarie to it with the feete: SHAKS., *L. L.*, III. I, 12. 1598 *Castagnette*, little shels, such as they use that daunce the canaries, to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers: FLORIO. 1601 A medicine | That's able to breath life into a stone...and make you dance Canari: SHAKS., *All's Well*, II. 1, 77.

3. a singing-bird from the Canary Islands of green or yellow color (*Carduelis canaria*, Fam. *Fringillidae*).

1655 So also doth the Canary, Finch or Fiskin: MOUFET & BENN., *Health's Improv.*, 186 (1746). [N. E. D.]

4. a malaprop for *quandary*.

1598 you haue brought her into such a Canaries, as 'tis wonderfull: the best Courtier of them all...could neuer haue brought her to such a Canarie: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 2, 61.



5. attrib. as in *canary-bird, canary-colored, canary-creeper, canary-grass, canary-seed, canary-wine, canary-wood.*

1577 Canara byrds, come in to beare the bell, | And Goldfinches, do hope to get the gole: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas, &c.*, p. 88 (1868). 1662 Little Birds, like the *Canary Bird*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 221 (1669). 1695 Come hither Hussie, you little *Canary-Bird*, you little Hop-o' my-thumb: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, iv. p. 49. 1731 *Canary Birds* are seen at the *Cape*, differing from the Birds of the same Name in *Germany* only in their Colours: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 155. 1759 I took notice that the *Canary-bird*, which grows white in France, is here almost as grey as a linnet: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 604 (1814). 1614 we took in fresh Water, *Canarie wine*, Marmalad of Quinces at twelve pence the pound: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 3. 1641 Take of the best *Canary Wine*, as much as you please: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 27 (1651). 1653 a butt of *Canary wine* divided into three barrells: SIR R. BROWNE, in Evelyn's *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 288 (1850).

**canaster** ( = 1 = ), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *canastro, canasta*, = 'hamper', 'rush-basket': a kind of tobacco prepared by breaking up the dried leaves roughly; so called from the rush-baskets in which it was formerly brought from America. Also called *canister-tobacco*.

1827 The best tobacco...the Dutch *Canaster*: HONE, *Every-day Bk.*, II. 196 [N. E. D.] 1842 a pound of *canaster*: THACKERAY, *Fits-Boodle Papers*, Miscellanies, p. 5.

**canaut**, sb.: Hind. fr. Arab. *qanāt*, = 'caul': the side-wall of a tent, or canvas enclosure. [Yule]

1616 The King's Tents are red...incircled with *Canats* (made of red calico stiffened with Canas at every breadth, standing upright about nine foot high): TERRY, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, II. 1481 (1625). [Yule] 1625 with high *Canats* of a course stuffe made like Arras: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 559. 1793 The *canaut* of canvas...was painted of a beautiful sea-green colour: DIROM, *Narrative*, 230. [Yule] 1817 A species of silk of which they make tents and *kanauts*: J. MILL, *Brit. India*, II. 201 (1840). [ib.] 1882 in the *canaut* or verandah of the tent: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 187.

Variants, 17 c. *can(n)at, kanate*, 18, 19 cc. *canaut*, 19 c. *kanaut, connaut, conndt*.

\***cancan**, sb.: Fr.: a wanton dance originated in the public dancing places at Paris, such as the 'Mabille' Gardens.

1848 the sympathy he has acquired by wearing a beard, smoking a short pipe, dancing the *cancan*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 269. 1865 threw his ermine over his emptiness, covered all *cancons* with his coronet, and hushed all whispers with his wealth: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154.

\***cancer** ( = 1 = ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *cancer* (= 'crab', 'malignant tumor'), or fr. Norm. Fr. *cancre*, whence Mid. Eng. and Mod. Eng. *canker*.

1. a crab.

1607 The like things are reported of the Asps, *Cancers*, and Tortoyses of Egypt: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, 686. [N. E. D.]

2. the constellation of the Crab, between Gemini and Leo, now the fourth of the divisions of the zodiac, which the Sun enters on June 21. This division no longer coincides with the constellation.

1391 the heued of *cancer* turnyth evermor consentrik vp-on the same cercle...this signe of *cancer* is cleped the morke of Somer: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 9 (1872). 1582 the hottest time of the yeere, the sunne entring into *Cancer*: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 108 (1850). 1590 from the midst of fiery *Cancer's* tropic | To Amazonia under Capricorn: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, I. 1 (1592), p. 441 (1858). 1603 [See *Auster*]. 1606 And adde more Coles to *Cancer*, when he burnes | With entertaining great Hiperion: SHAKS., *Troil.*, II. 3, 206.

3. a malignant growth which destroys the parts affected and spreads indefinitely. Also called *carcinoma*.

bef. 1492 a sore the whiche was called a *cancer*: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. f. vi. r. 12. 1563 Laste of all, that he maketh no warrantise of suche sicknes, as are incurable, as to cure a *Cancer* not ulcerate, or elephantiasis confirmyd: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 46 v.

4. *metaph.* anything malignant, regarded as a corroding sore.

1670 grief (Beauty's worst *Cancer*): DRYDEN, *Temp.*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 252 (1701).

5. a plant, perhaps *Cancer-wort*.

1546 Yf he be stynged with a spider, he healeth himself with eatinge *Pylles* or a certain herbe named *Cancer*: LANGLEY, Tr. *Pol. Verg. De Invent.*, I. xvii. 31 b. [N. E. D.] 1609 To seeke th' hearbe *cancer*, and by that to cure him: HEYWOOD, *Britaines Troye*. [C. E. D.]

**cancionero**, sb.: Sp.: collection of songs.

1886 Of early romances and *cancioneros*, Spanish, French, Italian, and German, no such array has ever before been seen in an auction room: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 27, p. 70713.

**cancro**, sb.: It., *lit.* 'canker': an expletive. [Halliwell]

**candareen** ( = 1 = ), sb.: Eng., probably corruption fr. Malay *kandūri*: a Chinese weight or money of account, equal to 10 *cash* (g. v.) or a hundredth part of a *tael* (g. v.).

1622 5 greates square postes...cost a *mas* 6 *condrins* per peece: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 1 (1883). 1625 I made readie fiftene buckets, which cost sixe *Condrins* a peece: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 402. 1673 1 *Teen* is 10 *Mass* 1 *Mass* in Silver is 10 *Quandreens* 1 *Quandreen* is 10 *Cash*: FRVIER, *E. India*. [Yule] 1796 *Candareen*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, II. 531. [N. E. D.]

Variants, 17 c. *condrin, quandreen*.

\***candelābrum**, pl. -bra; incorrectly *sing. candelabra, pl. -bras*, sb.: Lat.: an ancient candlestick, an ancient lamp-stand, a branched candlestick, a chandelier.

1811 her vases, her *candelabra*, her exotics, curtains: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 267 (2nd Ed.). 1815 Some of these [cacti]...divide into several branches in the form of *candelabras*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 106. 1816 *Luxury*...required that the Bacchick Vases and *Candelabra* should be elaborately wrought both in marble and bronze: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 185. 1820 a *candelabrum* from which a flame arises: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 163. 1845 huge aloes towering up in *candelabras*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 470. 1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a *dormant*, a *plateau*, an *épergne*, or a *candelabra*, is found so convenient: J. BREGION, *Pract. Cook*, p. 25. 1884 On the table...glimmered in mild yellow luxuriance a large *candelabrum* of wax-lights: EDGAR FAWCETT, *Rutherford*, ch. xxiii. p. 270.

**candidate** ( = 1 = ), Eng. fr. Lat.; **candidate**, Lat.: sb.: *lit.* 'clothed in white': a competitor for office in Ancient Rome (because such wore a white *toga*); one who offers himself for election or appointment to any office, place, or dignity; one who is considered fit (for any position); *metaph.* an aspirant, one who strives to deserve (with of and for); *University* use, a student preparing for a degree.

1588 the people of Rome...Send thee by me...This Palliant of white and spotlesse Hue; | And name thee in Election for the Empire...Be *Candidatus* then, and put it on, | And helpe to set a head on headlesse Rome: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 185. 1600 two *Candidates* for a Consulship: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. CIVIL (*Brev. Flor.*), p. 1257. 1609 he served in the warres as a *Candidate*: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XV. ch. v. p. 37. 1621 competitors for the place...I hear of a number of new *candidate* named: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 219 (1848). 1691 he published certain books against B. Jewell, being then a *candidate* of the Fac. of Theology: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.* [R.] bef. 1700 While yet a young probationer, | And *candidate* of heav'n: DRYDEN. [J.]

**candor, candour** ( = 1 = ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *candor*.

1. brilliance, brightness.

1634 This nights travail was bettered by Cynthias *candor*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, 91. [N. E. D.] 1658 the *candour* of their seminal pulp: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 46 (1686).

2. purity, innocence.

1610 helps his fortune, though with some small straine | Of his owne *candor*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 676 (1616). 1620 This is a pure soul in which there shines a *candour*, an excellency of nature: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xix. (1676). 1633 your innocence and *candour*: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 3061 (1839).

3. fairness, impartiality, kindly disposition.

bef. 1637 Writing thyselfe, or judging others writ, | I know not which th' hast most, *candour* or wit: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 123. [R.] 1675 one Bulwark...grounded upon the *Candour* and Integrity of its Assaults: J. SMITH, *Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 104. 1712 been famous for the *Candour* of its Criticisms: *Spectator*, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 4971/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 upon Pretence of *Candor* and Impartiality: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. v. (1740).

4. frankness, outspokenness. Sometimes a malicious pleasure in telling disagreeable truths is implied.

1769 This writer, with all his boasted *candour*, has not told us the real cause of the evils: *Lett. Junius*, II. 11. [N. E. D.]

**candy, candil**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *khandi*, Tamil and Malay. *kandi*. The forms ending in -l are fr. Port. *candil*. A weight used in S. India, corresponding roughly with the *bahar* (g. v.), varying in different localities, but generally containing 20 maunds (see *maund*). The average weight is about 500 pounds English.

1598 One *candil* is little more or less than 14 bushels, wherewith they measure Rice, Come, and all graine: Tr. *J. Van Linschooten's Voy.*, 69. [Yule] 1699 at so much *per candil*, advertising that there be two sorts of *candil*, one of 16 manas, the other of 20 manas: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 274. 1625 The *Candee* we found by triall thereof, with our *English* weights, to containe five hundred and two pounds nete: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 657. 1710 They advised that they have supplied *Habib Khan* with ten *candy* of country gunpowder: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 136 (1861). [Yule]

**cane**, sb.: W. Afr.: servant, messenger.

1819 I left a *cane* in waiting at the palace, with orders to quit and return to me at 4 o'clock: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 108.

**cane**. See *khan*.



**cane peius et angui**, *phr.*: Lat.: worse than a (mad) dog or a snake. See Hor., *Epp.*, l. 17, 30.

**1602** This is right Mahumetisme, & tendeth to the ouerthrow of the Gospel and church Catholike, the sweete spouse of Christ, and therefore is to be detested *cane peius & angue*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 301. **1663** Have we not enemies *plus satis*, | That *Cane & angue pejus* hate us? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 57.

**canēphorus, canēphora**, *sb.*: Gk. *κανηφόρος*, *adj.*, = 'basket-carrying': a maiden who bore on her head a basket containing the mysteries of Demeter, Bacchus, or Athena; *Archæol.* a figure of a maiden bearing a basket on her head. The forms *canēphoros*, *canēphorus*, are sometimes applied to the figure of a youth bearing a basket on his head.

**1603** vessels to carie in procession both of golde and silver, besides other jewels of fine gold for the service and worship of the said goddesses, and namely, to the number of one hundred *Canephores*, that is to say, Virgins carrying paniers or baskets with sacred reliques upon their heads: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 939. **1816** The *Canephora* or young female bearing the votive basket on her head: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 106. **1882** the large round vessel which people have been inclined to designate as a *kanōphōr* or *adakhos* (and hence too the bearer as *Kanephoros* or *Kalathēphoros*): C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit.*, p. 243.

\***canezou**, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman's jacket. Also *attrib.*

**1827** A half high *canezou* is worn over the dress: *Souvenir*, Vol. 1. p. 21. — a pelerine *canezou*, with long ends of the same colour and materials as the dress: *ib.*, p. 127/a. **1828** A *canezou* spencer of white muslin: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 183/a. **1860** Another pattern is of Indian muslin *Canezou*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 1. p. 431.

**canga, cang(ue), congo**, *sb.*: Port. *cango* (cf. *canga*, = 'porter's yoke'): a heavy broad collar of wood fastened round the neck as a punishment in China.

**1696** He was imprisoned, conged, tormented, but making friends with his Money... was cleared, and made Under-Customer: *Bowyer's Fruit*, in *Dalrymple's Orient. Repert.*, 1. 81 (1808). **1727** With his neck in the congoes which are a pair of Stocks made of bamboos: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 175. [*ib.*] **1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1797** The punishment of the *cang*, usually called by Europeans the *cangue*, is generally inflicted for petty crimes: STAUNTON, *Embassy*, &c., II. 49a. [*ib.*] **1797** The *canga* is composed of two pieces of wood notched, to receive the criminal's neck... Some *cangas* weigh 200 lb; the generality from 50 to 60: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. **1878** the wretch that was starved to death in the *cangue*: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. 1. ch. l. p. 9.

[The Port. *canga* is fr. Chinese of Canton *K'ang-ka* or *K'ong-ka*, = 'neck-frame' (Sir T. Wade).]

**cangan**, *sb.*: Chin. *kangan*. See quotations.

**1600** some white *Cangas* of cotton, (which are pieces of cotton-linen so called by the Chinars): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 446. **1882** *cangan*. *Fabrica*: Chinese coarse cotton cloth. It is in pieces six yards long, nineteen inches wide, and has a fixed currency value. (*Knights*): Cassell's *Encycl. Dict.*

**cangeant**, *sb.*: dialectic Fr. = *changeant*: changing, varying.

**1603** The cangeant colour of a Mallards neck: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bortas*, Decay, p. 116 (1608).

**cangia**, *It.*; **canja**, *Eng.*: *sb.*: fr. Arab. *qanja*: a long covered boat used on the Nile and the Bosp(h)orus.

**1790** This sort of vessel is called a *Canja*, and is one of the most commodious used on any river, being safe, and expeditious at the same time, though at first sight it has a strong appearance of danger. That on which we embarked was about 100 feet from stern to stem, with two masts, main and foremast, and two monstrous *Latine* sails; the main-sail yard being about 300 feet in length: J. BRUCE, *Trav.*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 43. **1883** He took the only boat available, a mere open "cangia": *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 337/1.

**cango**, *sb.*: Jap.: a kind of litter to carry one person.

**1876** *cangos*... consist of round trays fixed beneath poles supported on the shoulders of two men: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters fr. Challenger*, p. 339.

**canion, canyon** (∠ =), *Eng. fr. Sp. cañon*; **canon**, *Eng. fr. Fr. canon*: *sb.*: *lit.* 'tube', 'pipe'; in pl. ornamental rolls placed horizontally at the ends of the legs of breeches.

**1583** The Frenche hose... with Cannions annexed, reaching downe beneath their knees: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, sig. C i v (1585). **1598** a payer of paned hose... drawne out with cloth of silver and canyons to the same... a pair of round hose of panes of silk, laid with silver lace and canons of cloth of silver: HENSLOWE, *Diary*, in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, Gloss. (1860). **1611** *Chausses à queue de merlus*, Round breeches with strait canions: COTGR. **1623** 'tis pity that thou wast ever bred to be thrust through a pair of canions; thou wouldst have made a pretty foolish waiting-woman: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 398 (1885).

**canna**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Lat., 'cane', 'reed': a genus of plants of the endogenous order *Marantaceae*, native in warm climates in both Hemispheres.

**1664** sow on the *Hot-bed* such plants as are late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our climate; as... *Myrtle-Berries* (steep'd a while) *Capsicum Indicum* *Canna Indica*, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729). **1767** *Canna*, Indian shot, or cannacorns: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 743/1 (1803).

**canna**<sup>2</sup>, *It.*; **canne**, *Fr.*: *sb.*: a measure of length varying from a little less than six feet to a little more than seven

feet; *lit.* 'cane', in which form the word *canne* is occasionally found Anglicised.

**1598** as great as a vessell of 2. cannes [Indian] measure: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. 1. p. 75 (1885). **1600** A *Canna* (which is a measure proper to this region, containing two elles) of course cloth is sold for half a peece of gold: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 61.

**canna**<sup>3</sup>, *sb.*: Sp. *caña*: a cane. The *juego de cañas*, or 'game of canes', consisted in throwing canes at one another on horseback.

**1651** me-thinks, that not onely in their sports of *Cannas* and *Toros*, but even in some more solemne and serious things than those, they are not free from having still somewhat of the *Moor*: J. DONNE, *Letters*, p. 72.

**canna fistula**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *cassia fistula* (*q. v.*).

**1577** greate quantitie of *Canafistola*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 21 v. **1589** there is *cannafistola* for to lade fletes, very bigge and good... one of the notablest things in this kingdom, and is a marvellous tree of an admirable vertue: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 318 (1854). **1598** The *Canna Fistula*, which is likewise much used for Purgations, and other such like Medicines: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 122 (1885). **1600** The countrey yeeldeth great store of suger, hides of oxen, buls and kine, ginger, *Cana fistula* & *Salsa perillia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 449. — there is much sugar, and *cana fistula*: *ib.*, p. 466.

**cannat**: Anglo-Ind. See **canaut**.

**cannequin** (∠ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cannequin*, fr. Port. *canequin*: a kind of white cotton cloth made in the East Indies, in pieces of about eight ells long.

**1598** Cotton Linnen of divers sorts, which are called *Cannequins*, *Boffetas*, *Iorins*, *Chautares* and *Cotonias* which are like *Canvas*, thereof do make sayles and such like things: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voyages*, Bk. I. Vol. 1. p. 60 (1885). **1625** musters of goods landed, the greatest part whereof was *Cannequins*, blue *Selas*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 66a. **1662** *Cannequins*, black *Selas*, blew *Assamans*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelito*, Bk. 1. p. 21 (1665). **1797** *CANNEQUINS*... are a proper commodity for trading on the coast of Guinea, particularly about the rivers Senegal and Gambia: *Encyc. Brit.*

[Old Indo-Port. *quamdaquy*, prob. fr. Mahr. *khandaki*, = a low-priced kind of cloth.]

\***cannibal** (∠ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *canibal*, dialectic variety of *caribal*, = 'a Carib-islander'.

1. a man-eating Carib; hence generally, a man-eating savage.

**1555** Of the people called *Canibales* or *Anthropophagi*, which are accustomed to eat mans fleshe: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 29 (Arber, 1885). **abt. 1565** an Island of the Cannibals: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voyage*, p. 25 (1878). — In these Islands they being ashore, found a dead man dried in a manner whole... so that those sorte of men are eaters of the flesh of men, as well as the *Canibals*: *ib.*, p. 51. **1584** [See **anthropophagi**]. **1589** the American, the Perusine and the very *Cannibal*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, l. v. p. 26 (1865). **1600** those barbarous people called *Cannibals* which feede only vpon raw flesh, especially of men: R. CAWDRAW, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 237. **1601** Please God, *Catay* or the *Canibals* countrie were their abode, rather then so civil a land as *England*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 95. **1604** The *Canibals* that each others eat: SHAKS, *Oth.*, l. 3, 143. **1608** wee found them no *Canyballs*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxvii. (1884). **1625** these *Gagas* are the greatest *Canibals* and *Man-eaters* that bee in the world: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. **1646** *Canibals* or *Men-eaters*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. x. p. 268 (1686). **1712** a sort of *Cannibals* in *India*, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the Nations about them: *Spectator*, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 407/2 (Morley).

2. *metaph.* one who in any way preys on his own kind.

**1584** The *Canibals* crueltie, of popish sacrifices exceeding in tyrannie the Iewes or Gentiles: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. iii. p. 191. **1593** Butchers and Villaines, bloody *Caniballes*, | How sweet a Plant have you vntimely crott: SHAKS, *III Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 61. **1599** if we fed upon one another, we should shoot up a great deal faster, and thrive much better; I refer me to your usurous *cannibals*, or such like: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 64/2 (1860). **1600** suddenly we were assaulted by the *Indians*, a warlike kind of people, which are in a manner as *Canibals*, although they doe not feede vpon mans flesh as *Canibals* doe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 474. **1603** Who taxes strange extorts; and (*Canibal*) | Gawks to the bones his wretched Subjects all: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bortas*, Babylon, p. 332 (1608). **1625** Certainly, if a Man would giue it a hard Phrase, Those that want *Friends* to open themselves vnto, are *Canibals* of their owne *Hearts*: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship*, p. 173 (1871). **1630** the vnccharitableness and ingratitude of those beastly, barbarous, cruell Country *Canibals*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 1 v/1. bef. 1658. Right *Canabals* that made the Church their Food: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 283 (1687). **1663** Against the bloody *Canibal*, | Whom they destroy'd both great & small: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. l. p. 36.

3. an animal that devours its own species.

**1845** They all seem to be *cannibals*; for no sooner was a mouse caught in one of my traps than it was devoured by others: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 179.

4. *attrib.*

† **1562** Oh, flee this *Canibal* country, this couetous Island: R. STANVURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 71 (1880). **1665** to record the variety of tortures here too much used by men-eating Hags of Hell, *Canibal*-hounds, *Capigi*, and their death-twanging Bow-strings... what could be the effect, but an odious... remembrance? SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).



\***cannon** ( $\angle \equiv$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *canon*.

1. a piece of ordnance, a gun mounted on a carriage; sometimes used collectively.

1525 5 gret gonnes of brasse called cannons, besides sondry other fawcons: T. MAGNUS, in *State Papers*, iv. 325. [N. E. D.] 1559 both armies were in sight of other within shot of canon: KNOX, *Let.*, in McCrie's *Life*, p. 424 (1855). 1562 he herde him shote of certain Cannones: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 37<sup>vo</sup>. [1567 all the horrible and tempestuous soundes...cannoned forth out of the greatest bombardes: PAINTER, *Pal. Pleas.*, Vol. I. Pt. i. p. 246 (Hazlitt).] 1577-87 The next daie the Frenchmen with five double canons and three culverings began a batterie, from the Sandhills: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, Vol. III. p. 1135/2. 1590 And with their cannons, mouth'd like Orcus' gulf, | Batter the walls: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 201 (1865). 1591 his castle being...taken by force of cannon: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1847). 1596 thou hast talk'd...Of Basilisks, of Canon, Culverin: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 56. 1600 Then, a Soldier...Seeking the bubble Reputation | Even in the Canons mouth: — *As Y. L. II.*, ii. 7, 153. 1641 They have also power to...dispose of y<sup>e</sup> cannons and artillery in y<sup>e</sup> North: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 66 (1879). 1644 the works furnished with four brass cannon: — *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 69. 1646 That which the murdering Cannon cannot force...Love can: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, p. 221 (1647).

2. the etymological sense, a tube, the bore of a hollow cylinder.

1588 How long the canon or concautie of every Peece of Artillerie ought to bee: LUCAR, *Tr. Tartaglia's Arte Shooting*, 30. [N. E. D.] 1611 *Trajectoire*, The cannon, or taile of a perfuming funnell: COTGR.

3. a smooth round bit, also called *cannon-bit*.

1590 menage faire | His stubborne steed with curbed canon bitt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, i. vii. 37. 1598 *Cannone*...a cannon of a horses bit: FLORIO. 1611 *Canon*...also, a Canon-bitt for a horse: COTGR.

4. *Billiards* (properly a distinct word corrupted fr. *carrom*, short for *carambole*), a stroke in which the striker's ball hits the other two balls, either at the same time, or one after the other.

5. *attrib.* and in combinations, as in *cannon-ball*, *cannon-proof*, *cannon-shot*.

1590 How those were hit by pelting cannon-shot | Stand staggering like a quivering aspen leaf: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 151/2 (1865). 1591 These haughtie wordes of hers | Hauld batt'rd me like roaring Cannon-shot: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 3, 79. 1596 The Spanish Navie came within the reach | Of Cannon shot: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 65 (1871).

cannon: Eng. fr. Lat. See **canon**.

**cannonade** ( $\angle \equiv$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cannonata*, or Sp. *cañonada*: a continued discharge of cannon against an enemy.

1562 the faire Cannonade, harquebuzade and such lyke: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36<sup>vo</sup>. 1743-7 The Admiral gave the signal for beginning the cannonade: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 664/1 (1751).

**cannoneer** ( $\angle \equiv$ ), **cannonier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cannoniere*, or Fr. *canonnier*: an artilleryman employed in discharging cannon, a gunner.

1562 halfe cannonnes, falconers and passe volantes...and provided a great number of cannoniers to vse them: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 57<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 how far off such *Cannoniers* are from the first *Elements* of that *Science*: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 188. 1598 *Cannoniere*, a cannoniere or a gunner: FLORIO. 1626 *Canonier*, One which shooteth in great Ordnance: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). 1639 The Compleat Cannonier; or the Gunner's Guide: J. ROBERTS, Title.

**cannonera**, Sp. *cañonera*; **cannon(i)er(e)**, Eng. fr. Sp. *cañonera*: *sb.*: an embrasure, a place for a cannon in a bulwark. Anglicised as *cannon(e)ry*.

1532 a bulwerke to be made...with cannoners in the same: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 127 (1846). 1591 the Counterscarpe therof, doth prohibite the flankes or Cannonieres, which defende the bothome of the ditch: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 327. 1598 the Cannoneras of the flankers, which are to guarde this bulwarke: R. BARRETT, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 130. — *Cannonera*, a Spanish word, and is the place or roome where the Cannon is placed in a bulwarke: *ib.*, Table.

**cannula**, **canula**, *sb.*: Lat. *cannula*, = 'small reed', 'small pipe', dim. of *canna*, = 'reed': a small tube introduced into a cavity or tumor or into the bladder, as a passage for fluid; also a small tube generally of silver or aluminium introduced into the trachea after tracheotomy as a passage for the breath.

1684 Let a Cannula be made of a Linnen Rag besmeared with White Wax: Tr. *Bonell's Merc. Compit.*, xiv. 484. [N. E. D.] 1738 *Cannula*, or *Canula*, in chirurgery, a little tube, or pipe, which the chirurgeons leave in wounds and ulcers: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*. 1888 The doctors in inserting the new cannula yesterday took the opportunity of examining the wound: *Standard*, May 10, p. 5/5.

\***canoe** ( $\equiv$ ), **canoa**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *canoa*, fr. Haytian *canoa*: a kind of light boat in use amongst uncivilised nations, generally propelled by paddles, orig. applied to the boats of the

W. Indian aborigines; also, 18, 19 cc. a small boat propelled by paddle made and used amongst civilised nations. The spelling *canoe* is an early French form, but it may be due to an Anglicised pl. *canoes*.

1555 Theyr custome is to go fyue, syxe, or seuen, or more in one of theyr *Canos* or barks erly in the mornynge to sume place in the sea: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 213 (1885). abt. 1565 [See **almadial**]. 1589 many canos that came thether (the which be small barks or botes made all of one peece): R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1854). 1600 wee were all perswaded that we had seene a Canoa rowing along the shore: R. HAKLUT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 99. 1607 spying .8. salvages in a Canoa: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. xli. (1884). — *Canow*: *ib.*, p. lxii. — *Cannoa*: *ib.*, p. lxiv. 1608 *Canowes*: *ib.*, p. 10. 1613 *Canoes* which is a kind of Boate they haue made in the forme of an Hoggs trowgh But sumwhat more hollowed in: *ib.*, p. cxiv. 1614 they espied a *Cannoe* and two men in it a fishing: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 6. 1625 My Pinnasse took three of the actors in a small *Cannow*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 510. bef. 1627 China also, and the great Atlantis, (that you call America) which have now but lunks, and Canoes, abounded then in tall Ships: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 12 (1658). 1634 Their Canoes or Boats are buied out of one tree, and capable of three naked men: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 25. 1705 with which and Palm-Oil about an hundred *Canos* are daily laden at *Mourree*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. iv. p. 54. 1719 he had the other canoe in the creek: DE FOE, *Rob. Crusoe*, p. 252 (1858). 1731 small Boats or Canoes: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 78. 1748 on board a canoe that lay alongside: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 229 (1817). 1765 Their canoes were rendered very leaky: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 7. 1817 a Gondola...Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe, | Where none can make out what you say or do: BYRON, *Beppo*, xix. 1878 The jury expressed an opinion that the Rob Roy canoes were dangerous, and returned a verdict of "Accidental death": *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 714. [St.] 1887 The voyage was performed by him on a "lakatoi," a cumbersome native craft, consisting of a number of canoes lashed together: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 13, p. 202/1.

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. *canow*, 17 c. *cannoa*, *can(n)ow(e)*, *can-nooe*, *cano(o)*, *canno(e)*, *canot* (Fr.), 17 c.—19 c. *canoe*, 18 c. *canoo*.

\***canon** ( $\angle \equiv$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *canon*, fr. Gk. *κανὼν*, = 'rule'. The forms *canun*, *canoun*, *canown*, are fr. Old Fr. *canun*. Ecclesiastical meanings date from 13 c. or earlier.

1. *Eccles.* a rule, a law of the Church, the canon = canon law, i. e. ecclesiastical law.

1489 The canon defendeth expressly al manere of bataille and violent hurt: CAXTON, *Faytes of A.*, iv. ix. 254. [N. E. D.] 1509 Whiche of theyr maners vnsable ar and frayle | Nought of Lawe Ciuyll knowynge nor Canon: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1874). abt. 1522 Strawe for lawe canon, | Or for the lawe common: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1843). 1562 the dregges of Poperie with their Canons & Decrees: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdayes*, sig. Ee v<sup>vo</sup>. 1588 the decrees of godly cannons: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 81 (1880). 1601 selfe-loue, which is the most inhibited sinne in the Canon: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 1, 158. 1644 crowding free consciences and Christian liberties into canons and precepts of men: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 69 (1868). 1659 We turn this Canon against the Canoneers, and easily prove that the Papist cause is utterly lost, if the Catholick Church be Judge: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xvii. p. 71.

1 a. the books of Scripture which are received as inspired according to the decree of the Church as distinguished from the Apocrypha; the list of canonical books; *metaph.* any set of sacred books sanctioned by authority.

abt. 1400 in the bigynnyng of canon, that is, of the bok of Genesis: Wycliffite Bible, Apocal., Prol. 1619 they...which obtude vpon the Canon, Apocryphall Writings: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxvi. p. 666. 1675 the taking of forged Oracles into the Sibylline Canon: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 4, p. 60.

1 b. a canonical book.

1483 Saynt John that saith in his canone, We have, &c.: CAXTON, *Gold. Leg.*, 25/3. [N. E. D.]

1 c. the part of the Mass between the Preface and the *Pater*, containing the words of consecration.

bef. 1300 Pe first mess pat sent petre sang, Was par pan na canon lang Bot pater-noster in paa dais, Na langer canon was, it saits: *Cursus Mundi*, 2190. [N. E. D.]

2. *gen.* a law, rule, formula, axiom, principle.

abt. 1386 But certes I suppose that Auygen | Wroot neuere in no Canon ne in no fen: CHAUCER, *Pardoner's Tale*, C. T., 12824. 1485 an autentyke bok named myttour hystorial, as by the canones and some other bookes which make mencyon of the werke folowyng: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 2 (1881). 1588 Such rules, maximaes, canons, axioms...or howsoever you teame them: FRAUNCE, *Louiers Log.*, i. ii. 7<sup>vo</sup>. 1600 The Pontiffical canons and laws: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxx. p. 740. 1607 Against the hospitable Canon: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, i. 10, 26.

3. *Math.* a general rule, a table of calculations.

1391 lok how many howres thilke coniuncion is fro the Midday of the day precedent, as shewith by the canon of thi kalender: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 41 (1872). 1598 Rules or Canons for the Elections of workes: F. WITHER, *Tr. Dario's Astrolog.*, sig. R 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1816 the mathematical canons such as Polycletus invented give the measure of the principal parts of the body: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 63.



## 4. a standard, a criterion.

1603 the very Canon rule, and paterne of all vertue: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 33. bef. 1631 of the diseases of the mind there is no Criterium, no Canon, no rule: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 284 (1669). 1816 In order to transmit to posterity infallible principles of design, a single statue was made in which they were all included, and upon that account called the rule or canon: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 98.

5. *Mus.* name formerly applied to musical signs; a species of composition written according to strict rule (hence the term), in which the different voices take up the same melody, one after another, either at the same or at a different pitch.

1596 The third by Canons set to songs, as it increaseth in *Dupla, Tripla, Quadrupla*, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembrife by a long: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *re*. — It (*Diminution*) is a certain decreasing of the natural value of notes and rests, by certain signes or canons, and is signified four viaves. The first by a line cutting the circle or semicircle: *ib.*, sig. D ii *re*. 1697 an example whereof you haue in this Canon following: wherein also I haue broken the plainsong of purpose, and caused it to answer in Fuge as a third part to the others: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 99. — if you sing the leading part an eight higher, your Canon will bee in *hypodiatessaron*: *ib.*, p. 100. 1698 On the Division of the Monochord or Section of the Musical Canon: DR. J. WALLIS, in *Phil. Trans. Abr.*, Vol. IV. p. 240.

6. Various technical uses, as in *Printing*, the name of a type equal to four-line pica.

\**cañon, canyon* (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cañon*, = 'tube', 'pipe': applied in the west of N. America to the vast deep ravines or gorges, often with precipitous sides, at the bottom of which in many cases, a river or stream flows.

1846 halted at noon in a ravine, or cañon, 6,486 feet above the sea: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 15 (1848). 1851 I suspect this cave is nothing more than the cañon, or opening of some long deserted mine: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 73 (1854). 1876 the same unearthly yell rolled up from the cañon: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. ix. p. 373. 1888 We may not, for instance, agree with him in referring the cañons of Western North America to initial fissures: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 3, p. 593/3.

*canôpus, sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Κάνωπος*, name of a city in the Delta of the Nile: (a) name of the bright star 'α' in the southern constellation *Argo navis*; also, (b) a kind of ancient Egyptian vase, chiefly used for holding the entrails of the dead who were embalmed.

a. 1594 With brows as bright as fair Erythea | That darks Canopus with her silver hue: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 102a, l. 37 (1861). 1842 Lamps which out-burn'd Canopus: TENNYSON, *Dream F. Wom.*, 146.

b. 1704 the learned German author, ... who had probably never seen anything of a household god, more than a canopus: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

\**cantabile, adj. and sb.*: It., 'fit for singing'.

1. *adj.*: in an easy flowing style, suitable for singing.

1724 CANTABILE is to play in a Kind of Singing or Chanting Manner: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1884 Hubert's 'Invocation to Sleep'—a brief but pleasing piece of cantabile writing: *Daily News*, Apr. 30, p. 6/4.

2. *sb.*: a style suitable for singing; a composition or movement in this style.

1788 Tho her sportive cantabilies win us: J. WILLIAMS (A. Pasquin), *Childr. Thespis*, 137 (1792). [N.E.D.] 1856 It expresses them admirably in its cantabile: MRS. C. CLARKE, *Tr. Berlioz's Instr.*, 81. [*ib.*]

*cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator, phr.*: Lat.: the traveller with empty pockets will sing [feel unconcerned] before a robber. *Juv.*, x. 22.

1593 'Tis an old said saying...that Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, p. 401/1, l. 21 (1861).

*cantambanco, pl. cantambanchi*, -qui, *sb.*: It.: "*Cantin-banco*, a mountibanke, a ballad-singer" (Florio). Anglicised as *cantabank*.

1589 small and popular Musickes song by these Cantabangui vpon benches and barrels heads: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. ix. [x.] p. 96 (1860). 1834 He was no tavern cantabank: SIR H. TAYLOR, *Arctvelde*, l. iii. l. [N.E.D.]

\**cantar* (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cantaro*, or Sp. *cantara*, fr. Arab. *qintār*, = 'a weight of a hundred pounds', 'a quintal' (*q. v.*), and fr. Lat. *cantharus*, = 'a tankard'. The Arab. name for the weight was assimilated to the native It. and Sp. names for a measure of capacity.

1. a measure of weight of varying value, used on the shores of the Mediterranean.

1556 [See *bahar*]. 1599 The waight there is called a Cantare for fine wares, as mettals refined, and spices: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 176. 1600 Oliues are sold among them for a duckat and a halfe the Cantharo, which measure containeth a hundred pounds Italian: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 120. 1615 KANTAR, Kintar, Cantarus, an hundred weight. The greatest weight amongst the Arabians of Barbary, containing an hundred pound weight: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* — Now an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar, or Kintar as some do pronounce it, that is an hundred weight: *ib.*, s.v. *Rethel*.

1625 one *Bahar* of Cloues, which amounteth to foure *Cantari*, and six pound weight; and one *Cantar* is a hundred pound weight: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 44. 1650 fifty cantaras of Powder: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Nagl.*, p. 64. 1797 CANTAR is also an Egyptian weight, which is denominated a *quintal*, and consists of an hundred or of an hundred and fifty rotolos: *Encyc. Brit.* 1819 weighing full half a kantar: T. HOPE, *Asiatick*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 80 (1820). 1836 The *rull* is about 15½ oz., and the *ocik'chah*, nearly 2½ lbs., avoirdupois. The *ckuntar* is 100 *rutls*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 8.

2. a measure of capacity in Italy and Spain of about 32 pints English (Spanish wine measure).

1730-6 *Cantar* [in Spain] wine measure, is about two gallons: BAILEY. 1797 CANTARO is also a Spanish liquid measure, in use especially at Alicant, containing three gallons. CANTARO is also a measure of capacity, used at Cochín, containing four rubies, the rubi 32 rotolos: *Encyc. Brit.*

[The Arab. *qintār* is fr. a shortened Syr. form of Lat. *centenarium* (Fränkel, *Aram. Fremdworte*, p. 203).]

\**cantata, sb.*: It., 'song': a dramatic composition set to music, orig. for a single voice, now with solos and choruses, a short oratorio or a short lyric drama without action.

1724 CANTATA, is a Piece of Vocal Musick, for one, two, three, or more Voices, and sometimes with one or more Instruments of Musick, of any Sort or Kind; composed after the Manner of Operas, consisting of Grave Parts and Airs intermixed one with another: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1759 Never was anything so crowded as the House last night for the Prussian cantata: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 205 (1857). 1777 quite disgusted at the numberless subscriptions we are pestered with, for cantatas, sonatas, and a thousand other things: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1777). 1820 whose admirable cantatas have furnished ideas to a vast number of his successors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 369. 1823 a cantata, which...is still a feeling and a fearful picture of the trials: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iv. p. 81 (1855). 1883 the production of Dr. Arnold's sacred cantata *Sennacherib*: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

\**Cantate, sb.*: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. act. of Lat. *cantare*, = 'to sing': name (taken from the first word of the Lat. version) of Psalm xcvi. used as a canticle in the evening service of the Church of England, as an alternative to the *Magnificat*.

1550 now we may syng Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: KYNGE, *Johan*, p. 65 (1838).

*cantatore, sb.*: It.: a male singer. Anglicised as *cantator*, 1866 [N.E.D.].

1876 STAINER & BARRETT.

\**cantatrice, sb.*: It. or Fr.: a female professional singer.

1827 The supper of Machiavel at Florence, with the *cantatrice*, la Barbara: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 373. 1877 a cantatrice, who had left the stage: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 31 (1883).

\**canteen* (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cantine*, = 'a sutler's shop', 'a bottle-case'.

1. a sutler's shop, a place where liquor, &c. is sold to soldiers.

1744 I took him to the Canteen, and gave him what he would drink: M. BISHOP, *Life & Adv.*, 138. [N.E.D.]

2. a mess chest, a chest containing apparatus and utensils for preparing an officers' mess.

1817 Next follow the mules, with the tents and canteens: KEATINGE, *Trav.*, II. 6. [N.E.D.] 1882 Abu Nakhleh was clearing up and packing the canteen in our tent: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. XLVII. p. 193/1 (1883).

3. a soldier's bottle for carrying liquor.

1744 The soldiers...ran into the Water...and after they had filled their Bellies, filled their Canteens: M. BISHOP, *Life & Adv.*, 8. [N.E.D.] 1807 Till the bottom is seen | Of each can and canteen: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 239 (5th Ed.). 1885 a trooper of the 19th Hussars generously brought him a canteen of hot tea: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

*canter, sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp.: a kind of Spanish fishing-boat.

1600 certaine *Canteris* which were Spanish fishermen, to whom we gauge chase...wee tooke with vs one of theirs which they called *Canteras*, being of the burden of 40. tunnes or thereabouts: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 731.

\**cantharides, sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *cantharis*, = 'blistering fly', 'green worm which feeds on vines and roses', fr. Gk. *kantharis*.

1. a beetle with golden-green wing-cases, *Cantharis vesicatoria*, commonly called Spanish Fly; also applied to other green insects and grubs. The Mid. Eng. *cantharide* is fr. Fr.

1541 grylletes blacke flesshe flyes or cantharides: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guyard's Quest.*, &c. sig. Y iii *re*. 1600 *Cantharides*, a certaine greene and venomous worme, or fle, usually feedeth vpon wheate when it waxeth ripe or on Roses in their pride: R. CAWDRAY, *Trav. of Similia*, p. 249. 1694 Here be the flies that are called Chantharides, so much esteemed of Chirurgeons, with diuers kinds of Butterflies: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 47.



2. the drug consisting of dried Spanish Flies, or *Cantharides vesicatoriae*, used for blisters, and internally as a diuretic, &c. Also, *metaph.*

1625 ye shall gyve them this medecynes of Cantharides that dryueth oute through the vryne the melancholous blode: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F i v<sup>o</sup>/2. — Take Cantharides / that is greate and olde / and therof cut away the heedes foote & fatnes: *ib.* 1551 corrosyues made of the flies called cantharides: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. C iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 the beastes that be called Cantharidis: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Sacr.*, Pt. II. fol. 8 v<sup>o</sup>. — make also powder of Cantharides: *ib.*, fol. 49 v<sup>o</sup>. 1586 Likewise he compareth it to the flies called Cantharides: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 459. 1599 Take Cantharides, Hares grease, & leaven, mixe them together as a salve: A. M., *Tr. Gabelkhouer's Bk. Physicks*, p. 202/2. 1601 I, you whorsen cantharides! was 't I? B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 344 (1616). 1607 poisoned with French green flies called Cantharides: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 252. 1627 BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 95. 1630 a pound of ambergris, and half a peck / Of fishes call'd cantharides: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 231/2 (1839). 1685 they cupped him and put on severall blistering plasters of cantharides: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1878). 1779 such a sentimental writer would be so gross as to make cantharides one of the ingredients of a love-potion for enamouring Telemachus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 187 (1858).

cantharo: It. See *cantar*.

canthus, *pl. canthi*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *kanthos*: a corner of the eye.

1646 they open at the inward *Canthus* or greater Angle of the eye: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 143 (1686). 1842 the canthus or angle of the eye is fixed immovably and no working of passion can alter it: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 151 (1847). 1887 There is slight exaggeration in the size of the inner canthi of the eyes: *Athenæum*, Jan. 8, p. 71/2.

cantica, Lat., 'songs'; cantics, Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: Cantica Canticorum, or Song of Solomon.

bef. 1300 pe priddle book afir [pe] two | Cantica men callep hit so | A notable boke of holy writ: *Currer Mundi*, 847a. 1536 15 books of cantica: In Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, Vol. III. p. 570. 1586 S. Ambrose vpon the 35. Psalm, and S. Augustine, de spir & lit. allenge for example the *Canticles*, which some for their own pleasure have very disorderly applied: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxx. p. 140.

Cantica Canticorum, *phr.*: Lat., *lit.* 'song of songs': name of the *Song of Solomon*.

1631 amonge the iewes, though it were prohibited to children untill they came to rype yeres to reade the bokes of Genesis, of the iuges, *Cantica Canticorum*, and some parte of the boko of Ezechiel: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 130 (1880).

\*cantilēna, *sb.*: Lat. or It.: the air of a musical composition; in old Church song, the plain song or *canto fermo* (*q. v.*); a ballad.

1776 she thought me (like *Handel*) too ambitious of displaying my talent of working parts and subjects, and added, that my *cantilena* was often rude: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 90. 1837 They are sung in a sort of recitative, monotonous *cantilena* style, which is not very pleasant as music: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 23. 1885 The scene consists of a declamatory recitative followed by a fine and broad *cantilena*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 281/1.

cantinière, *sb.*: Fr.: female keeper of a canteen.

1864 She was cantinière to the Trente-septième: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 127.

\*canto, *sb.*: It., 'song'. In Eng. pl. *cantoës*.

1. a division of a long poem, as of the Books of Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, 1590—6.

1591 I haue cut short some of his Cantos, in leauing out many staues of them: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1815). 1596 what befell her in that theevish wonne, | Will in another Canto better be begonne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, VI. x. 44. 1640 Wherefore my troubled mind is now in pain | Of a new birth, which this one Canto 'll not contain: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iv. 42, p. 185 (1647). 1670 and accordingly to divide it into Five Books...and every Book into several *Canto's*: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 382 (1701). 1748 Your Poem, of which I have read the first Canto: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 18 (1777). 1756 an heroic poem. The four first cantos are by much the best: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 12 (1857). 1821 To how many cantos this may extend, I know not, nor whether (even if I live) I shall complete it: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 127 (1832). 1877 in a few weeks he had four cantos ready: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xvii. p. 130.

2. a ballad, a song.

1603 To heare a Canto of Elizae's death: G. FLETCHER, *Death of Eliza*, iii. [N. E. D.] 1634 and after the violent expression of many a hideous bellowing and groaning, he makes a stop, and then all the auditors with one voice utter a short *Canto*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 83.

3. the melody of a musical composition, the upper voice-parts in concerted music.

1724 CANTO, a Song, or the Treble Part thereof: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1839 The French have no taste for 'canto', and prefer declamatory music and exaggerated sentiment: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 139.

canto concertante, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'song in concert'. See quotation.

1724 CANTO CONCERTANTE, is the Treble of the little Chorus, or the Part that sings throughout: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

canto fermo, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'firm song': simple melody, plain song; *orig.* plain ecclesiastical chant.

1889 The first verse of the ancient *chorale* forms a sort of *canto fermo* for the sopranos: *Athenæum*, Mar. 9, p. 321/2.

canto ripieno, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'replenishing song'. See quotation.

1724 CANTO RIPIENO, is the Treble of the grand Chorus, or that which sings only now and then in some particular Places: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\*cantoni<sup>1</sup> (ㄥㄣˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *canton*, = 'a corner', 'a Hundred', 'a precinct', or 'circular territory'.

1. an angle, a corner.

1534 When I kept the Cantons, jetted in the streetes: LORD BERNERS, *Gold. Bk. M. Aurel.*, xv. [N. E. D.] 1601 the very canton and angle of Bœotia: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 4, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 73. 1615 In a canton of the wall...there is a clift in the rocke: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 191. [C. E. D.]

1 a. *Herald.* a small division in a corner of a shield, generally in the dexter, less than a quarter of the shield.

1572 Whan yee shall see anye token abated, by the dignitie of the Canton: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, II. 39. [N. E. D.] 1662 The king gave us the arms of England to be borne in a canton on our arms: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 389 (1872).

1 b. a piece, a part, a cantle; a division of a long poem (by confusion with *canto*).

1601 a square piece or canton of the fish Tunie salted and condited: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. 1609 Troia Britanica, or Great Britaines Troy. A Poem deuided into XVII. seuerall Cantons: HEYWOOD, *Title*. [N. E. D.] 1686 another piece of Holbein's...in which, in six several cantons, the several parts of our Saviour's Passion are represented: BURNET, *Trav.*, p. 255 (Ord MS.). [L.]

2. a division of a country, a district, *esp.* one of the confederated divisions of Switzerland.

1522 there is such discencion, discorde, and actual warre between the Cantons there: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846). 1579 a certaine canton or quarter of the country of ATTICA: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 86 (1612). 1586 I haue seene this same lawe of the collar observed in certain Cantons of *Zuizerland*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxiii. p. 154. 1592 The four Protestant Cantons: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 687 (1685). 1601 The fourth Canton or region of Italie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 64. 1620 In some Cantons also of Bohemia: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 3 (1676). 1646 an Ambassadour was attending him from Zurich, who desired to enter into an alliance with him, as the rest of the Cantons had: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 20. 1646 of the fourteen Cantons half be Roman Catholics: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 245 (1872). bef. 1670 Therefore it is no discredit to your Profession, that as the *Ætolians* in Greece of old, and the *Switzers* in the Cantons at this Day are often Auxiliaries of both sides in a pitch Battail: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 124, p. 113 (1693). 1686 some Cantons of the Kingdom of Granada: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 49. 1704 Jack...put himself in possession of a whole canton: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 97/2 (1869). 1746 inform yourself daily of the nature of the government and constitution of the Thirteen Cantons: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 82, p. 183 (1774). 1763 We are on the edge of the Iriquois cantons: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 136. 1864 Monsieur Constant came...from one of the cantons bordering upon Italy: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 98.

canton<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: perhaps a variety of Eng. *cantion* or *canzon* (*q. v.*), affected by *canto*: a song.

1601 Write loyal cantons of contemned love | And sing them loud even in the dead of night: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 5, 289.

\*cantonnier, *sb.*: Fr.: a laborer employed in keeping roads in repair (so many to each canton).

1832 The houses of the cantonniers, who had been in earlier days stationed for the relief of travellers, were now devoted to the cultivation of the mosses and ferns of the province: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. 31, p. 931. 1868 a perfect army of cantonniers and their attendant sweepers are at work for ten hours per day: *Morning Star*, Jan. 16.

cantor (ㄥㄤˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cantor*.

1. a singer.

1609 A Musitian to a Cantor, is as a *Prætor* to a *Cryer*: DOULAND, *Tf. Ornith. Microl.*, p. 4.

2. a precentor (*q. v.*).

1538 The Cantor of S. Davids: LELAND, *Itin.*, v. 26. [N. E. D.]

cantore, *sb.*: It.: a singer.

1724 CANTORE, a Singer, or Songster: One that sings: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

cantōris, *sb.*: Lat., gen. of *cantor*, = 'singer', 'precentor': often used *attrib.* in the *phr.* *cantoris-side*, i.e. the precentor's side (generally the north) of a cathedral or collegiate church, opposed to *decani-side* or dean's side; the use is extended to any sacred building in which the singing is antiphonal.



**cantref, cantrev** ( $\angle =$ ), *sb.*: Welsh *cant*, = 'hundred', *tre*, = 'town', 'dwelling-place'; early Anglicised as *cantred*: a division of land, a Hundred, a district containing a hundred townships.

1606 Wales, that had neere as many Kings as Cantrefes in times past: WARNER, *Albion's Eng.*, xv. xciii. 375 (1612). [N.E.D.] 1656 *Cantred* or rather *Cantref* signifies an hundred villages: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**cantus, cantum** (*acc.*), *sb.*: Lat.: song, treble voice. See **canto** 2, 3.

1481 what was it. prose or ryme. metre or verse...I trowe it was cantum. for I herde you synge: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxvii. p. 63 (1880). 1597 In this *Cantus* there is no difficultie if you sing your Semibreves threes Minims a peece: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 80. 1887 The work is written for cantus, altus, and tenor—a rather unusual combination of voices: *Athenaeum*, June 25, p. 842/1.

**canvasado, canvisado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **camisado**.

**canvis(s)ado, canvizado**, *sb.*: perhaps a corruption of **camisado** (*q. v.*): a term of fencing, a counter-check direct.

1601 The one of them proffering the canuizado, or counterchecke directly vnto the other: DEACON & WALKER, *Spirits & Dev.*, 312. [N.E.D.] 1605 Holo, holo! thou hast giuen me the canvisado: HEYWOOD, *Troubles Q. Elis.*, Wks., i. 225 (1874). [ib.]

**canyon**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cañon**.

**canzone, sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *canzone*: song, ballad, canzone.

1590 My canzon was written in no such humor: LODGE, *Euphues Gold. Leg.*, in *Shaks. Wks.*, vi. 37 (Halliiv.). [N.E.D.] 1665 The Canzoni was this: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). 1742 A canzone of Guarini, beginning thus, *Cor mio del. &c.*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 207 (1826). 1764 I have not chosen this canzone for the beauty and elegance of thought and expression: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 416 (1817).

\***canzona** (*pl. canzone*), **canzone** (*pl. canzoni*), *sb.*: It.: song, ballad; a form of measured melody less strict than a madrigal; also, applied to instrumental pieces. In Mod. It. the meaning of *canzone* has been modified, = 'canticle', 'hymn'.

1589 *Petrarch* hath giuen vs examples hereof in his *Canzoni*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. x. [xi.] p. 100 (1869). 1590 *Canzone* [heading]: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 205/2 (1861). 1724 *CANZONE*, in general signifies a Song or Tune. If this Word is fixed to a Piece of Vocal Music, it signifies much the same as the Word *Cantata*: But if fixed to a Piece of Instrumental Music, it then signifies much the same as the Word *Sonata* or *Sonata*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1823 accompanying voices which for ever sang the fashionable *canzoni* of Cambio Donato and of the Prince di Venusa: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 30 (1855). 1865 she began to sing one of the sweet, gay, familiar canzone of Figaro: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 70. 1887 such longer Canzoni are often called 'versi intercalari' from the recurring burden which cuts into the midst of the sense of each verse: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 28. 1888 There is a canzone...which has a certain celebrity from the fact that Petrarch has borrowed its first line in a canzone of his own: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 14, p. 46/2.

**canzonet** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. It. *canzonetta* (not in Florio, 1598); **canzonetta**, It. *sb.*: a little song, short song.

1588 let me supervise the canzonet [a short poem]: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 124. 1590 Canzonets; or little short Songs to Four Voyces, selected out of the best and approved Italian Authors: TH. MORLEY, *Title*. 1597 Madrigals, Canzonets, and such like: — *Mus.*, p. 24. 1598 *Canzona, Canzone*, a song, a canzonet, a ballad, a ditty, a laye, a roundelay, a vielaye: FLORIO. 1600 B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 234 (1616). 1696 *Canzonet, (Ital.)* one of the most usual dispositions of *Italian Lyric Poesie*, in which every several Stanza answers, both as to the number and measure of the Verses, tho every *Canzonet* varies in both at pleasure: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1724 *CANZONETTA*, is a little Song or Tune, Cantata, or Sonata: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1807 these cradle-canzonettes: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 177 (5th Ed.). 1811 spin canzonettes for Vauxhall: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1832). 1847 She wept her true eyes blind for such a one, [A rogue of canzonets and serenades: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 97 (1886). 1854 Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879).

**canzoniere, sb.**: It.: a maker of songs, a singer of songs.

1886 The Altissimo never once affords us the pure thrill of beauty which we get from any popular Italian *canzoniere*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 28, p. 265/3.

**caoul**: Arab. See **caul**.

\***caoutchouc** ( $\angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caoutchouc*, fr. a word meaning 'juice of a tree', in the dialect of the Indians of the province of Mainas in Ecuador: india-rubber, an elastic gum consisting of the inspissated milky juice of certain euphorbiaceous trees, chiefly produced on the river Amazon in S. America from the *Siphonia elastica*.

1775 An elastic gum bottle, otherwise called *boradchio* or *caout-chouc*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXVI. p. 258. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1799 the solution of *caoutchouc*, or elastic gum: *Med. & Phys. Journ.*, Vol. II. p. 83. 1835—6 Others suppose the ventricles of the heart to dilate in consequence of elasticity, in the same manner as a bag of caoutchouc does after being compressed with some

degree of force: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 656/2. 1865 *Caoutchouc*...is used as a varnish for water proofing purposes: J. WYLD, in *Circ. Sc.*, I. 419/2. 1886 A sheet of caoutchouc was kept in a state of tension: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 298/1.

\***capable** ( $\angle =$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capable*.

1. able to take in or to hold.

1571 This transfigured, bodye is also capable of two internall spheres: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, iv. xxv. 6g ij. [N.E.D.] 1601 Phasis (the River) was capable of great ships: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 117. 1620 an Hall, capable to receive about 200 persons: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 51 (1676).

1 a. able to perceive.

1561 Only those things be painted and grauen wherof our eies are capable: T. NORTON, *Calvin's Inst.*, I. 26. [N.E.D.] 1588 if their daughters be capable, I will put it to them: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 82. 1589 Arrogance is Lynx-eyed into advantage; Ennie capable of the least error: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. 4 v. 1594 Capable we are of God, both by vnderstanding and will: HOOKER, *Ecol. Pol.*, Bk. I. § xi. [R.] 1667 not capable her ear | Of what was high: MILTON, *P. L.*, viii. 49 (1705).

1 b. *absol.* able to contain or comprise much; roomy, capacious, comprehensive.

1578 all round thynges are more capable: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 69 v. 1604 Till that a capable and wide revenge | Swallow them up: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iii. 3, 459.

1 c. fitted by size or quality for.

1644 a narrow river...capable of bringing up a small vessel: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1872). 1645 The Piazza itself is so large as to be capable of jousts and tournaments: *ib.*, p. 237. 1649 this city...is capable to do hurt or good to the King's affairs: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 41.

2. susceptible of, able to undertake, willing to undertake, qualified legally, *absol.* competent, able.

1579 a sharpe and capable witte: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 138 (1868). 1595 urge them while their souls | Are capable of this ambition: SHAKS., *K. John*, II. 476. 1602 His form and cause conjoind, | preaching to stones, | I would make them capable: — *Ham.*, iii. 4, 127. 1605 of my land...I'll work the means | To make thee capable: — *R. Lear*, II. 1, 87. 1606 Let me bear another to his horse; for that's the more capable creature: — *Troil.*, iii. 3, 310. 1665 I am resolved to do my duty as far as I am capable: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 166 (1872). 1673 he was not capable of holding any office: — *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 90. 1675 as high an Encomium as any Prince is capable of: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. IV. § 1, p. 11. 1705 he was thought the capablist man for business: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1818).

**capacity** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capacité*.

1. power of holding, containing, receiving; also, *metaph.*

1481 The capacyte and gretnes of heuene: CAXTON, *Myrr.*, III. xx. 179. [N.E.D.] 1606 Had our great palace the capacity | To camp our host: SHAKS., *Ant. & Cleop.*, iv. 8, 32.

1 a. space for holding, a hollow, the boundary of an area.

1541 In diuiding y<sup>e</sup> troncke...betweene the necke & the legges, is two great capacityes: R. COPLAND, *Galien's Therap.*, 2 G ij. [N.E.D.] 1563 where the Pellet or shotte moueth in the capacite of the Breste: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonnese*, fol. 14 v.

1 b. area, volume, cubic extent.

1571 You maye readly measure all equiangle figures, what capacitie...soeuer they bee of: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, II. ix. [N.E.D.] 1658 The present Urns were not of one Capacity, the Largest containing above a Gallon: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriograph.*, II. 18 (1736). [ib.]

1 c. power of comprehension.

1531 giueh to a childe, if he wyll take it, euery thinge apte for his witte and capacite: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. x. Vol. I. p. 66 (1880). 1552 the capacite of my Countre-men, the English nation, is so pregnant, and quicke to achue any kinde: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, sig. A ii v. (1567). 1570 the infinite desire of knowledge, and incredible power of mans Search and Capacity: J. DEE, *Pref. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. 'ij v. 1588 God comfort thy capacity! I say, the allusion holds in the exchange: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 44. 1598 the capacite and wit of man is fettered and entangled: BACON, *Sacred Medit. Imposture*, p. 121 (1871). 1603 the quicknesse and promptitude of their wit and their readie capacite: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 62.

2. susceptibility, receptivity, capability.

1601 spirit of love! how quick and fresh art thou, | That, notwithstanding thy capacity | Receiveth as the sea: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 1, 10. 1659 Several branches [of Justice] answerable to those capacities of injury: *Whole Duty Man*, x. ii. 79. [N.E.D.]

2 a. legal qualification.

1480 to have succession and capcite in the lawe to purchase, take and receyue...londes, tenementes...or other possessions: *Bury Wills*, p. 66 (Camd. Soc., 1850). bef. 1529 So many capacities, | Offices and pluralities: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1843). 1 abt. 1533 and so sens I understand that they have gotten capsytees and exremsyons owt of the religion: RICH. LVSTR, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxii. p. 260 (1846). 1538 any other man of holy church...if he hadde capcite to take such grauntes or feoffements: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 30 v. bef. 1550 By great audacitees | They graunt capcitees: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 431 (1843).

3. ability, power.

1541 nor extortioner for money but after the capcyte of the pacyent: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B ii v. 1713 There are a set of dry, dull fellows who want Capacities and talents to make a figure amongst mankind: JOHNSON, *Guardian*, No. 3, par. 1.



## 3a. mental ability, talent.

**1485** the capacity of my lytel entendement: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 2 (1881). **1628** there is the Cardinal/Of whose pompe to make rehearcell/It passeth my capacity: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Reide me, &c.*, p. 45 (1871). **1563** I according to my small Capacitye did waye with my selfe: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, sig. A ii<sup>ro</sup>. **1580** as if some instinct of Poetical spirite had newly ravished them above the meannesse of common capacity: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 449/2 (1865). **1584** confections so innumerable... as confound the capacities of them that are... set on worke heerein: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xiv. ch. i. p. 354.

## 4. position, office, function.

**1672** joining the Council of Trade to our political capacities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1872).

## capagi: Turk. See capigi.

\***cap-à-pie**, *adv.*: Old Fr. phr. (*de*) *cap à pied*, = 'from head to foot' (Mod. Fr. *de pied en cap*): from head to foot, entirely, thoroughly. Hence, *cap-à-queue*, *quasi*-Fr.: head to tail.

**1523** xx. thousande of other mounted on genettes cap a pee: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, i. 136, p. 334 (1812). **1593** Arm'd cap-de-pe, with shield and shivering lance: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 585/2 (1861). **1604** A figure like your Father, | Arm'd at all points exactly, *Cap a Pe*, | Appears before them: SHAKS., *Ham.*, i. 2, 200. **1611** I am Courtier *Cap-a-pe*: — *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 761. **1623** Secretary Conway was very gay and gallant there, all in white, *cap-à-pie*, even to his white hat and white feather: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 393 (1848). **1622** take an *Englishman Capa pee*, from head to foot, every member hee hath is *Dutch*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 58 (1865). **1646** A Horseman armed *Cap-a-pe*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xvii. p. 211 (1886). **1659** a knight of honour armed cap a pie: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1872). **1674** making the world a God *Cap-a-pe*, or up to the Brim: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 180. **1676** I am disguis'd *Cap a pe* to all intents and purposes: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 17. **1694** *Don Quixote* is seen Arm'd *Cap-a-pe*: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. i. p. 1. **1755** But all your productions are of a different sort; they come from you armed *cap-a-pie*, at all points, as Minerva is said to have issued from the head of Jupiter: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 41 (1853). **1762** It was the figure of a man arm'd cap-a-pee: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 9 (1817). **1813** I presume you would like miss Georgina to have an entire *cap-à-pie* new dress: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 149 (1832). **1818** If in steel | All cap-à-pie from head to heel: BYRON, *Masque*, viii. **1848** these dignitaries, armed *cap-à-pie*, and spear in hand: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 54/2 (3rd Ed.). **1860** he flung open the door and entered with the most severe and warlike expression, armed *cap-à-pie* as it were, with lance couched and plumes displayed: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 84 (1879). **1864** and whereas the first tribe have smooth backs, and carry no hostile weapons, the other, armed at every point, bristles *cap-à-queue* with swords, saws, and stilettos: REV. C. D. BADHAM, *Prose Hallucinations*, p. 446.

**caparison** (= ㄥ = ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *caparazon*: an ornamental horse-cloth, a cloth spread over the furniture of a horse; the furniture of a horse; extended to the furniture of other beasts and to the dress of human beings, also *metaph.*; a kind of armour for a war-horse.

**1579** a goodly horse with a caparison, and all furniture to it: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 225 (1612). — the caparison of a horse: *ib.*, p. 959. **1601** [an Elephant] had a rich hamish and caparison given him: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 194. **1607** Oh General! | Here is the Steed, wee the Caparison: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, i. 9, 12. **1611** With Dye and drab, I purchas'd this Caparison: — *Wint. Tale*, iv. 3, 27. **1667** tilting Furniture, emblazon'd Shields, Impresses quaint, Caparisons and Steeds: MILTON, *P. L.*, ix. 35 (1705). **1738** Antiently, *Caparisons* were a kind of iron armour, where-with horses were covered in battel: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. **1742** having richer caparisons than any of the expedition: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1837). **1749** my heart groanes | Beneath the gay caparison, and love | With unrequited passion wounds my soul: SMOLLETT, *Regicide*, iii. 4. [R.] **1825** he arched his neck, shook his steel caparison, and snorted to announce his unabated mettle: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. ix. p. 93.

**capataz**, *sb.*: Sp.: overseer, head man.

**1826** The day before we started, the capataz came to me for some money to purchase hides, in order to prepare the carriages in the usual way: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 43. **1868** My versatile peon Esquimalda volunteered to act as *capataz* of the postilions: H. C. R. JOHNSON, *Argentine Alps*, p. 165. **1876** The *Capataz* is often very skilful in little feats of this kind: *From Vineyard to Decatur*, p. 25. — The sample having been tasted the *Capataz* is sent with his venencia into the cellar: *ib.*, p. 31.

**capella**, *sb.*: It., also *capella*: a chapel, small church.

**1882** The *Capella* had apparently been built of the remains of some temple or old Roman house: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 259 (2nd Ed.).

**capella ardente**, *phr.*: It.: a chapel illuminated with candles for the lying-in-state of a body; a place to contain a coffin round which candles are set. Cf. *chappelle ardente*.

**1645** In this church was erected a most stately Catafalco, or Capella ardente, for the death of the Queen of Spain: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1830).

**capellano**, *pl.* -ni, *sb.*: It.: chaplain.

**1644** capellani, camerieri de honore, cubiculari and chamberlains: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1830).

\***capercailye**, **capercailzie** (ㄥ = ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. and Sc., corruption of Gael. *capull coille* (gen. of *coll*, = 'wood'), = 'horse of the wood': the wood grouse, mountain cock, or cock of

the woods, *Tetrao urogallus*: Formerly indigenous in the Highlands of Scotland; re-introduced in modern times from Sweden and Norway.

**1630** Capons, Chickins, Partridge, Moorecoots, Heathcocks, Capercellies, and Termagants: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 2<sup>ro</sup>/2.

caperdewsie. See cappadochio.

**caperoon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *capperoni* (pl.): very large caper (flower-bud of *Capparis spinosa*).

**1598** *Capperoni*, a kinde of great capers for sallets, called capérons: FLORIO. **1623**—4 a great quantity of capers and caperoons; many fraills or tepnots of special figs: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 453 (1848).

capha. See cappa.

caphala: Arab. See cafila.

**caphar** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *khifara*, = 'defence', 'protection', 'money paid for protection': a tribute or toll imposed by Turks in return for protection granted to travellers or the inhabitants of a place; hence, a station where such toll is collected.

**1612** made vs pay *Caphar* or pole money twice: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 95. **1615** they followed vs to gather their *Caphar*; being three Madeins vpon euery camell: GEO. SANDVY, *Trav.*, p. 116 (1632). **1617** we jointly paid five meydins for cafar, (that is Tribute): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 215. **1738** CAPHAR, a toll, or duty, imposed by the Turks on the Christian merchants, who carry or send merchandises from Aleppo to Jerusalem: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1764** Upon the farther side of this plain is a caphar, where a watch is kept for the security of travellers, and there I paid toll for their maintenance: DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, Let. ix. p. 187.

caphar: Arab. See caffre.

**capia-aga**, *sb.*: Turk. *qapi ağha*, = 'door-master': the chief of the white eunuchs, who is governor of the gates of the Seraglio.

**1696** *Capı Aga*, the principal Groom of the Grand Seignior's Bed-chamber, and the chief introducer of all private Addresses to him, as being the nearest about his person: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** *Capia-aga*, or *Capı-agassi*, a Turkish officer, who is governor of the gates of the Seraglio, or grand master of the Seraglio: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

**capias**, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of Lat. vb. *capere*, = 'to seize': *lit.* 'thou mayest seize', name of several writs authorising the sheriff to arrest or seize. *Capias ad respondendum*, a writ before judgment to take the defendant and make him answer the plaintiff; *capias ad satisfaciendum*, or *ca. sa.*, a writ of execution of judgment for recovery in a personal action on a person who is to be taken and kept in prison until he give satisfaction; *capias pro fine*, a writ lying against a person who does not discharge a fine due to the Crown; *capias utlagatum*, a writ lying against an outlaw upon any action; *capias in withernam*, a writ lying against beasts under distraint which have been driven out of the county, or concealed.

**1463**—4 Also Whele sends you a *capias ut legat* against Harlare: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1465** an accyon in Wyks name of trespas under such forme as ther may be a *capias* a wardy a yenths wys comyng: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). **1470** Broom and Pampyng may have waryning that they may purvey for hem self, if ther com eny *capias* ought for hem: *ib.*, No. 642, p. 400. **1489** that in every such action populer... every of the same defendantes have emprisonement of ij. yere by processe of *capias* and utlagatur: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 20, sig. e v<sup>ro</sup> (1866). **1535** And the proces is in this wrytte / Attachment and dystresse / and for defaute of dystresse thre *Capias* & one Exigent / as in a wrytte of Trespas: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 80<sup>ro</sup>. **1596** All which when Cupid heard, he by and by | In great displeasure wil'd a *Capias* | Should issue forth t' attach that scornfull lasse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, vi. vii. 35. **1607** a *capias utlagatum* for your execution: MIDDLETON, *Phanix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). **1608** Do but send out your *Herum* or *capias ut legatum* to attach *Summoneas* and bring him *viva voce* tongue to tongue: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, v. p. 76 (A. H. Bullen). **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1742** to be sued only in that court, and by bill, and not *capias*, as officers of the court are proceeded against: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1826). **1760** But it seems that there should be a *Capias* or some Process to bring in the Party: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 133. **1762** [See *alias* II.] **1768** the *capias ut legatum* was not taken out as it should have been: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 97 (1857). **1787** Mr. Justice Hyde gave an order for issuing a *capias* against the Zemindar: *Gent. Mag.*, 1787/2. **1807** serving a *capias ad satisfaciendum*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 672 (1834). — serving a *capias ad respondendum*: *ib.* **1827** I can assure that gentleman, that if he had been unfortunate, he never could be subjected to the operation of *ca. sa.*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 18. **1842** But oh! what dismay Fill'd the tribe of *Ca Sa*, | When they found he'd the cash, and intended to pay! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

**capigi**, **capidjee**, *sb.*: fr. Turk. *qapigi*, = 'door-man': a porter, esp. a gate-keeper of the Seraglio. *Capigis* are employed as messengers and executioners.

**1599** iustices and *Cadies*, *Ianizaries*, *Capagies*, and others: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 181. **1612** the King sent a *Cappagie* to strangle him: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 70. **1615**



He hath not so few as foure thousand persons that feed and live within his *Serraglio*; besides *Capagies*, of whom there are five hundred attired like *Janizaries*, but only that they want the socket in the front of their bonnets, who waite by fifties at every gate: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 73 (1632). 1625 one of his *Capagies*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1693. 1634 *Nassuf*... was strangled in his bed by eight *Capagies*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99. 1642 the visiers, for security of the Emperor, assembled the causes, *capagies*, *spahis*, and *janisaries* of the court: *Strangling and Death of the Great Turk*, &c., in *Harl. Misc.* (Malb.), v. p. 192. 1653 The...chief...Gate...is in the day time guarded by a Company of *Capochees* (*marg.* Porters), which change their watch by turns: J. GEEVES, *Grand Signour's Seraglio*, p. 2. 1665 [See *cannibal* 4]. 1678 *Capitsi* [1696 Ed. adds, or *Capigi*], those that guard the Gate of the Grand Signoria Palace: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1687 a *Capigi* passed through this place [Smyrna] from Rhodes, carrying from Constantinople the Head of [the] late Visier: *London Gaz.*, No. 2305, Dec. 19—22. 1741 The Entrance whereof is also kept by fifty *Capigis*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 183. 1802 The *Capidgi* made us cross various apartments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 48. 1819 On the threshold stood lounging a boy—the son of a *Capidjee* of the Porte: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 166 (1820). 1840 Thus, when it is known that a *capidjee* or messenger is on the road, provision is made for his reception according to the nature of his commission: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. x. p. 256.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *capagi*, 17 c. *cappagie*, *capogi*, *capigi*, *capoochee*, *capitzi*, 19 c. *capidgi*, *capidjee*.

**capigi-bashi**, *sb.*: Turk. *capigi-bashi*: captain of porters or guards of the gates, in Turkey.

1599 The *Capagi Bassas* head porters: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. 1625 a *Capoojee Bashie*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1606. 1688 whilst they were discoursing, the *Capigies Bachi* entered the House: *London Gaz.*, No. 2320/2.

**capi-kehagia**: Turk. See *kehaya*.

**\*capillaire**, *sb.*: Fr., 'maidenhair': syrup of maidenhair; syrup flavored with orange-flowers: See *adiantum*.

1763 and, in lieu of tea in the afternoon, they treat with a glass of sherbet, or capillaire: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 274 (1817).

**capilotade**, **capirotrade**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capilotade*, *capirotrade*: a stew of various kinds of meat, a hash of one kind of meat; also, *metaph.* hash, jumble. Apparently first introduced in the form *capirotrade*, direct fr. Sp. *capirotrade*.

1611 *Capirotrade*, A *Capirotrade*; or, stued meat, compounded of Veale, Capon, Chicken, or Partridge, minced, spiced, and layed vpon severall beds of Cheese: COTGR. 1677 *Capilotade*, a capilotade, or stewed meat of veal, capon, chicken, and partridge minced: MIEGE. 1703 Ah the Traitor! What a *Capilotade* of Damnation will there be cook'd up for him! VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 343 (1776). 1705 What a *Capilotade* of a Story's here? The Necklace lost; and her Son Dick; and a Fortune to marry; and she shall dance at the Wedding: — *Confed.*, iii. p. 35. 1816 *Capilotade* of partridge is made from the partridges left from the day before: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 154. 1845 *Capilotade*.—A common hash of poultry: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 40.

[Sp. *capirotrade*, apparently derived from *capirota*, = 'a kind of sauce'. Cf. It. *capirota*, = "a kind of daintie potage or sauce used in Italie" (Florio).]

**capisoldo**, *pl.* -ldi, *sb.*: It.: bounty, reward.

1591 rather distribute amongst them, all the advantages, dead paies, and *Capisoldi*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 143.

**capitaine**, *sb.*: Fr.: captain.

1644 the capitaine sent a band of them to give us music at dinner: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 85 (1872).

**capitana**, *sb. fem.*: Late Lat. and Romance; properly fem. adj. from Late Lat. *capitanus* or Romance *capitano* with fem. sb., = 'ship' suppressed: the captain galley, the chief ship, the ship of the captain general of the galleys or of the admiral.

1753 *Capitana* or *Captain gally*, the chief or principal gally of a state, not dignified with the title of a kingdom: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1771 Cortes himself commanded the capitana, or admiral: ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 366 (1824). 1797 The capitana was anciently the denomination of the chief galley of France, which the commander went on board of: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

**capitano**, *sb.*: It.: captain, chief, governor.

1645 having been very merry with them and the capitano: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 156 (1872). 1673 *Padua* is governed by a *Podestà* or Maior, who is chief in civil matters; and a *Capitano* or Governour who is over the Military: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 215. 1704 The chief officers of the commonwealth are the two capitaneos, who have such a power as the old Roman consuls had: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 405 (Bohn, 1854).

**capite**, *sb.*, abl. of Lat. *caput*, = 'head': *Leg.*: used attrib. with *tenure* or *land*, see in *capite*: in chief, held in chief.

1607 *Capite*, is a tenure, which holdeth immediately of the king, as of his crown...most commonly where we talke of tenure in *capite*, we meane tenure by Knights service: COWELL, *Interpreter*. 1611 COTGR., s.v. *Chief*. 1654—6 We shall have in heaven not only vision but fruition; we have it already in *Capite* tenure, in Christ our head and husband: J. TRAFF, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 281/2 (1867). bef. 1733 when the *Capite Tenures* of Estates were taken away, and...the Excise, planted in the room of them: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 56, p. 627 (1740). 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**capitellum**, Late Lat.; **capitel(1e)**, Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr. **capitel** (Cotgr.): *sb.* See quotations.

1543 Capitellum, welche is made of lye of Frenche sope, is hote and drye in the fourth: ...Item capitel made thicke at the fyre in a brasse banne, wyth a lytle vitrioll romayne breaketh all Apostemes in cauterysynge: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurgery*, fol. clxxxviii vofa. 1607 strong lie, called *Capitellum*, or *Magistra*: TOPSELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 430.

**\*capitol** ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Capitolium*: the temple of Jupiter on the Tarpeian rock or Capitoline hill in Ancient Rome, also the whole hill including the temple and citadel; hence, any citadel on a hill. The name has been borrowed for the name of the Congress House and the House of Legislature of the United States. *Capitolium* was Anglicised in 14, 15 cc. as *capitolie* and *capitoile* (Chaucer, *C. T.*, 14621) through Old Fr.

1581 they wold haue set his image in triumphant appaile within the captoile, and haue granted to him to haue ben consul and Dictator during his lyfe: ELVOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. Vol. II. p. 328 (1880). 1567 Vpon our royall Capitoll and Court within *Roome* towne: A. GOLDING, *Tr. Ovid's Metam.*, Bk. xv. fol. 199 v<sup>o</sup> (1575). 1586 I overcame both Carthage and Hannibal, and therefore I am now going to the capitol to sacrifice to *Jupiter*: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.*, p. 107 (1589). 1589 The Senate...Could not themselves, their Cite, scarce their Capitoll release: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 66. 1591 to set vp Images and statues in the Capitoll: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1607 *Caesar* ascended into the Capitoll betwixt foure hundred Elephants: TOPSELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 206. 1675 henceforth the Veil of the Temple...must be hung up in the Capitoll...the Capitoline Gods: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. x. § 2, p. 119.

**capiton**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. See quotations.

1611 *Capiton*, Capiton; course sleave (silke): COTGR. 1759 That the duties now payable upon raw short silk or *Capiton*...shall from and after July 5 1759 cease and determine: *Ann. Reg.*, p. 182.

**capitoul**, *sb.*: Fr.: title of the magistrates of Toulouse.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**capitoulat(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capitoulat*: the office or jurisdiction of a capitoul.

1586 Shreualties, Consulships Capitoulats, & Church-wardens: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.*, p. 627.

**capitulator** ( = = = ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who capitulates.

1611 *Capituleur*, A capitulator: COTGR.

[Coined fr. Eng. *capitulate*, or *capitulation*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *capitulare*, = 'to reduce to heads'.]

**capitulum**, *pl.* -la, *sb.*: Lat.: a small head (in various technical senses); a chapter or division of a literary work.

1563 So endeth the forme and measures of the Capitulum [capital of a column]: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. v v<sup>o</sup>.

**capiui**: Eng. fr. Port. See *copaiba*.

**\*capo d'opera**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'chief of work': masterpiece; cf. Fr. *chef d'œuvre*.

1817 it is a capo d'opera of Titian: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 8 (1832). 1845 The works of Cervantes especially his capo d'opera Don Quixote: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 317. 1887 Mr. F. Madox Brown's *capo d'opera* is *Work* (47), a large and vigorous picture: *Athenaeum*, July 16, p. 921.

**capo maestro**, **capomaestro**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'head-master': chief architect, superintendent.

1893 he was an architect and at one time "Capo maestro" of Pisa Cathedral: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 33.

**capo popolo**, *phr.*: It.: head (chief, captain) of the people.

1652 They also elected a *Capo popolo* who might govern all the Communalty: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 55.

**capocchia**, *sb. fem.*: fr. It. *capocchio*, = "a doul, a noddie, a loggarhead, a foolish pate, a shallow skonce" (Florio).

1606 alas poore wretch: a poore *Chipochia*: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 2, 33.

**capogi**, **capoochee**: Turk. See *capigi*.

**capoiba**: Port. See *copaiba*.

**capooch**, *sb.* See quotation.

1625 a certaine war-like Instrument called in the Turkish Tongue a *Capooch*, which is somewhat like a Mace: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1822.

**\*caporal**, *sb.*: Sp. *caporal*, and Fr. *caporal*.

1. a corporal (Sp. or Fr.).

1598 euen from the Caporall to the Capitaine generall: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. 1. p. 13. — The word *Caporall*, which is a meere Italian, and also used by the French, we corruptly do both write and pronounce *Corporall*: *ib.*, Table.



## 2. a kind of tobacco (Mod. Fr.).

1862 Their tobacco, though it bore no higher rank than that of *caporal*, was plentiful and fragrant: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 342 (1887). 1883 who are much too mightily connected to make up packets of *caporal*, even though it be *caporal supérieur*, with their own genteel fingers: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3.

**capot**, *sb.*: Fr.: hood, kind of bonnet. Anglicised in 17 c. as a term of piquet (*q.v.*).

1827 Half dress bonnet of the *capot* shape: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. 1860 a hood or *capot* of the same material: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 354½.

**capote** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capote*.

1. a long rough cloak with a hood, a loose overcoat with a hood, a long mantle for a woman.

1809 wrapped myself up in my Albanian capote (an immense cloak): BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. I. p. 296 (1832). 1819 Wrapped up in my capote I sallied forth: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. II. p. 51 (1820). 1820 his fleecy capote thrown carelessly over his shoulder: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 99. 1830 this strut is probably the effect of the capote, a cloak depending from one shoulder: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 96. 1854 the ladies came down—pretty capotes on: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 357 (1879). 1866 His dress was a hooded *capote* or jumper of mixed white and blue fox-pelts...and trousers: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 203.

## 2. a kind of bonnet (mere Fr.).

1850 Drawn *capote* of pink *crape*, adorned in the interior with half wreaths of green myrtle: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 575.

**cappadochio, caperdochy, caperdewsie**: cant name for stocks or prison.

1600 My son's in Dybel here, in Caperdochy, itha gaol: HEYWOOD, *I Edw. IV.*, iv. 4. Wks., 1. 72 (1874). [N. E. D.] 1607 How, captain Idlet my old aunt's son, my dear kinsman, in Cappadochio? *Puritani*, in *Suppl. Shaks.*, II. 550. [Nares] 1664 I here engage my self to loose yee, | And free your heels from Caperdewsie: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 60.

**cappagie**: Turk. See *capigi*.

**capparison**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *caparison*.

**capriccio, caprichio**, *sb.*: It. *capriccio*.

1. a sudden movement of the mind, a whim, a strange conceit, a passing fancy.

1601 Will this Caprichio hold in thee, art sure? SHAKS., *All's Well*, II. 3, 310. 1620 fearing lest at some time or other by the Capricio's of the Princes brain, a worse encounter might befall him: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Comnc. Trent*, p. xi. (1676). 1635 which by a sudden *Capriccio* of his he would have restrain'd them from: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xvii. p. 31 (1645). 1650 meely...to please his own caprichio, and to make himself formidable: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 121. 1675 In short, nothing is so intrinsically decorous, but the experience or capricio of a phantastical Lady will alter or explode: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 46. 1684 We would...wish...he would resign his sovereignty...to the capricios of our humour: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 468 (1864). 1709 Come, 'tis *Caprichio*, to like me less now you know I know you: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). bef. 1733 Transactions...referred to Persons, on whose Design, or Capriccio they turn: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 1, p. 31 (1740). 1807 Going, with ardent expectations, to a Pic-nic; and finding that, from some sudden capriccio in the decrees of fashion, there is no *nic* to pick: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 47 (5th Ed.). 1824 folks who in no way partake of their fantastic capriccios, do yet allow it to pass unchallenged: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. v. p. 52 (1886).

## 2. a sudden movement or turn, a caper, a frisk.

1665 It is a pleasant spectacle to behold the shifts, windings, and unexpected caprichios of distressed nature, when pursued by a close and well-managed experiment: GLANVILLE, *Scepis*, Pref. [J.] 1759 viewed the soul stark-naked...watched her loose in her frisks, her gambols, her capriccios: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 55 (1830). 1823 Magnificent were thy capriccios on this globe of earth, Robert William Elliston! LAMB, *Ess. of Elia*, p. 223 (1867). 1840 These *capriccios* of mountain streams are often, as in this instance, as remarkable as unaccountable: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 140.

## 3. a fantastic work of art.

1696 *Capriccio's* are pieces of Music, Poetry, and Painting, wherein the force of Imagination has better success than observation of the rules of art: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1824 In the centre of it is a pillar or stone pulpit richly carved...on which the Emperor used to sit...It is a mere capriccio, with no merit except its carving: BR. HESER, *Journal*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 353 (2nd Ed.).

3a. name given to various kinds of musical composition of a fanciful character.

1696 [See 3]. 1776 Saying this, I took up my violoncello, that by the execution of a most masterly *capriccio*, I might convince him of his ignorance, and my own skill: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 51. 1847 Alack, for the Bard's want of science! to which he owes | All this misliking of foreign *capriccios*: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 414 (1865).

\***caprice** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caprice*. This Fr. word gradually ousted the It. *capriccio* from common use, during the latter part of 17 c., and 18 c.

1. a whim, freak, an opinion or decision taken up without adequate motive.

1732 That counter-works each folly and caprice; | That disappoints th' effect of ev'ry vice: POPE, *Ess. Man*, II. 239.

2. a propensity towards indulging freaks or whims; also, *metaph.*

1668 so doubtful a foundation as the caprice of mankind: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 10 (1872). 1815 What is the certainty of caprice: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 107 (1833). 1845 they are free from caprice, hardy, patient: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 65.

## 3. a fantastic work of art.

1721 *Caprichio, Caprice*...also a particular Piece of Musick, Painting and Poetry: BAILEY. 1845 the creamy stone is worked into saints, apostles, candelabra, and the richest caprice: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 579.

**caprich** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *capriccio*: caprice.

1656 *Caprichio, Caprich*, an humour, fancy, toy in ones head, a giddy thought: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1664 'Til drawing blood o' th' Dames, like witches, | Th' are forthwith cur'd of their Capriches: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 3. 1679 Abus'd, as you have been, b' a Witch, | But conjur'd int' a worse Caprich: *ib.*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 17.

**capricieuse**, *sb.*: Fr., properly fem. of adj. *capricieux*: a capricious woman.

1865 the bright *capricieuse*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 82.

**capriccioso**, *adj.* and *adv.*, also used as *sb.*: in the style of a *capriccio* (3 a); a piece in the style of a *capriccio*.

1754 a few *capriccios* on the violin: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 172 (1817).

**caprifico**, *sb.*: It.: wild fig-tree.

1884 the fig-wasp, who comes...from a wild tree called the caprifico...the true fig is a cultivated wasp-proof caprifico: *Cornhill Mag.*

**capriole** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capriole*, Mod. Fr. *cabriole*.

## 1. a leap, frisk, caper.

1594 With lofty turns and caprioles in the air: DAVIES, *Orchestra*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, v. 40. [N. E. D.] 1630 Ixion...does nothing but cut capreols, fetch friskals, and leades Lavaltoes with the *Lamia*: B. JONSON, *Chloridia*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 154 (1640). 1824 "True," said I, having no mind to renew my late violent *capriole*, "and I must go help old Willie": SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 134 (1886).

2. in *Horsemanship*, a leap which a horse makes without advancing, jerking out its hind legs while all its feet are in the air.

1598 *Capriola*...a capriole, a sault or goates leape that cunning riders teach their horses: FLORIO. 1674 the *Capriole*...is the same manner of Motion as the *Corvet*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 193.

**capsicum**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: (a) name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Solanaceae*), bearing membranaceous pods, containing many seeds of hot and pungent flavor. This genus yields chillies, cayenne pepper, and the capsicum of the pharmacopœia, which is the fruit of the species *Capsicum fastigiatum*. (b) The fruit-pods of plants of this genus.

a. 1767 Capsicum...to be sowed in a hot-bed, March or April, and planted out in May or early in June: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 652½ (1803).

b. 1787 The active ingredient...is the capsicum: J. COLLINS, in *Med. Commun.*, II. 372. [N. E. D.]

\***capsula**, *sb.*: Lat., 'small box', 'small case'. Very often Anglicised as *capsul(e)*.

1. *Physiol.* a membranaceous envelope or sac.

1664 The obtuse Tip of this Capsula...shoots itself into the basis of the Liver: POWER, *Exp. Philos.*, I. 40.

2. *Bot.* a dry dehiscent seed-vessel.

1731 It grows about a Half a Foot high; and bears a great Number of White Flowers, which are follow'd by several *Capsula*, containing each a Quantity of very small Seed: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 71.

3. *Chem.* a small earthen pan for containing substances to be exposed to strong action of fire, a kind of crucible.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**captal**, *sb.*: Fr. (dialect of south, = Fr. *capital, capitau*): commander, captain.

1523 y<sup>e</sup> captall of Buz [Buche]: LORD BERNERS, *Frøissart*, I. 211, p. 254 (1812).

**captor** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *captor*, noun of agent to *capere*, = 'to seize', 'to take': one who seizes, one who takes, "he that takes a prisoner, or a prize" (J.).

1688 *Captor*, celui qui a fait la prise: MIEGE, *Gt. Fr. Dict.* [N. E. D.] 1788 A moiety of this treasure was undoubtedly the property of the captors: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 67/1. 1837 the captors of such *spolia opima*: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 158 (1888).



**Capua**, name of the chief city of Campania in Italy, renowned for luxury, and in particular for having caused the demoralisation of Hannibal's army; representative of any scene of deterioration owing to self-indulgence.

[1609 the shady booths and bowers of Theatres, which *Capulus* imitating the wantonness of Capua, in his *Edilship* pitched and reared first: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. xiv. ch. v. p. 13.] 1887 Many landscapes here prove...how carefully and skilfully Gainsborough painted before at Bath he found his Capua: *Albanaum*, Oct. 29, p. 5743.

**capuccio**, *sb.*: It.: hood, capuche (*q. v.*).

1590 Next after him went Doubt, who was yclad | In a discolour'd cote of strange disguise, | That at his backe a brode Capuccio had, | And sleeves dependant Albanese-wyse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xii. 10.

**capuche** (= *Δ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *capuche*: hood of a garment.

1611 *Capuchon*, A Capuche; a Monks Cowle, or Hood; also, the hood of a cloake: COTGR. 1612 Hee wore a little browne Capouch, gyrt very neere to his body with a white Towell: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iv. ch. i. p. 283. 1662 the capuche of their Wartcoats: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 24 (1669). 1681 *Capouchins*, or *Capuchins*, a religious order of friars so called of their cowl, or capouch: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

**capuchin** (= *Δ*), **capuchine**, **capucin**, *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Eng. fr. It. *capuccino*, or Fr. *capucin* (Mod. Fr. *capuchin*).

1. a monk of a Franciscan order distinguished by a pointed capuche. The order was sanctioned by Clement VII., 1525.

1596 It was a great speech for a while about the towne, that this great marchant would become a Capuchine, and make a distribution of his goods among them: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 78. 1598 *Capuccini*, an order of friars called Capuccins wearing hoods: FLORIO. 1611 *Capucin*, A Capucine Frier (of S. Frances Order) wears neither shirt, nor breeches: COTGR. — *Caputions*, Monks; or, Capucine Friars: *ib.* 1612 If thou wilt not, here solemnly I vow | By holliest Saint, enwrap't in precious shrine, | Neuer to leave those hills where I dwell now, | If 't be not to become a Capucine: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 88. 1620 Whether the Duke de Joyeuse being a Capuchin were dispensable: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Council. Trent*, p. xxi. (1676). bef. 1631 [I give by Will] My money to a Capuchin: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 46 (1669). 1644 [two small islands] in one of which is a convent of melancholy Capuchins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 100 (1850). 1705 Their Wisdom was lodged in their *Capucin's Cap*: *Tr. Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx, p. 418. 1741 the Chapel whereof is serv'd by Capuchin Fryars: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 193. 1826 the capuchin was reading the vesper-service to the goatherds assembled in the chapel: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 163.

2. a hooded cloak for women, made in imitation of the dress of Capuchins.

bef. 1771 With bonnet blue and capuchine: GRAY, *Long Story*, 37. 1771 carefully wrapped his poor feet in her capuchin: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 365 (1882).

**capuchon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a hood.

1604 a capuchon or hood: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 221 (1880).

**capule**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *capulin*: Mexican cherry.

1600 fruit which wee found...having a stone in it much like an almond (which fruit is called *Capule*): R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 474.

**caput** (*pl. capita*), *sb.*: Lat., 'head': name of the old Council of the University of Cambridge, which prepared the agenda for the Senate of the University.

1769 It will be much more agreeable to find the whole *caput* asleep, digesting turtle, dreaming of bishoprics: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 172 (1857). 1787 *Cambridge*, Oct. 18. This day the following were elected of the Caput for the ensuing year: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 9272.

**caput inter nūbila condit**, *phr.*: Lat.: hides its head among the clouds. Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 177.

1665 *Pyco* [one of the Azores] is extraordinary high land and surges in a peak or spire like *Teneriffe*, so far above the Clouds as those that sail by find it oft enveloped with fogs...so as its Motto may be, *Caput inter nūbila condit* ['I hide']: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 398 (1677). bef. 1733 We must allow the first Notice of this Practice to have been about 1641. But *Caput inter nūbila*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 114, p. 92 (1740).

**caput lupinum**, *phr.*: Lat., lit. 'wolf's head': an outlawed felon (who might be killed like a wolf).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1837 should be treated as a *caput lupinum* because he could not read the Timeus without a headache: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 401 (1877).

\***caput mortuum**, *phr.*: Lat., 'dead head'.

1. the residuum left after exhaustive distillation or sublimation.

1641 to these add the *Caput Mortuum*, of Vitriol, or *Aqua fortis*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. i. p. 4 (1651). 1665 They take the *Caput mortuum* and pound it, and renew the operation as long as they can get any *Mercury* out of it: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 2, p. 23. 1673 the *Caput mortuum* of Vitriol, which though the Vitriol hath been once or twice extracted from it, will by being exposed to the Air again recover more: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*,

p. 65. 1704 You cleanse away carefully the *sordes* and *caput mortuum*, letting all that is volatile evaporate: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 731 (1869). 1741 lay your Hand upon a Glass Retort, whereon a Solution of that *Caput Mortuum* has been made: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 104. 1762 that his silver, by the fire, must be calcined to a *caput mortuum*, which happens when he will hold and retain the menstruum, out of which he partly exists, for his own property: SMOLLETT, *Lamc. Graeven*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 93 (1817). 1806 and he found the *caput mortuum* to consist of 168 grains: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 178. 1812 the beef reduced to a wasted *caput mortuum*...is then considered fit to eat: *ib.*, Vol. 20, p. 306.

2. *metaph.* a worthless residue.

bef. 1733 [the Faction against Charles II.] was a fresh Growth out of the *Caput mortuum* of that which actually destroyed King Charles I.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. I. 4, p. 16 (1740). 1759 Whenever therefore this essential spirit, as I may term it, of a free nation is totally dissipated, the people become a mere *Caput mortuum*, a dead inert mass, incapable of resuscitation: E. W. MONTAGU, *Ancient Republics*, p. 154. 1765 Lord Temple is a *caput mortuum* since Churchill died and Wilkes was banished: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 338 (1857). — When we are divested of that eagerness and illusion with which our youth presents objects to us, we are but the *caput mortuum* of pleasure: *ib.*, p. 407. 1835 and much of the philosopher's conversation...becomes a mere *caput mortuum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 135. 1837 Had Philippe d'Orleans not been a *caput mortuum*: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. IV. ch. ix. p. 133 (1888). 1844 the Conservative Constitution will be discovered to be a *Caput Mortuum*: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 100 (1881). 1879 [The design] was a mere *Caput mortuum*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iv. p. 196.

**capybara** (= *Δ*), *sb.*: Braz.: the water-cavy of Brazil (*Hydrochoerus capybara*), also called *cabiai*.

1774 The capibara resembles a hog of about two years old, in the shape of its body, and the coarseness and colour of its hair: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 350 (1840). 1797 The capybara, or thick-nosed tapir, has no tail; the hind feet have each three webbed toes. The length of the animal, when full grown, is above two feet and a half: *Encyc. Brit.*, 2 v. Mus. 1846 on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87.

**caquiras**, *sb.* Cf. Sp. *chaquiras*. See quotation.

1555 These beads and Jewels and such other trynkettes, they [Indians of the firme lande, i.e. Central America] caule *Caquiras*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 238 (1885).

**cara, care**, *sb.* See quotation.

1599 for cariage of 10 cares 180 laries...Note that a cara is 4 quintals of Balsara: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 272.

**caraba**: S. Amer. See *carapa*.

**carabe, charabe**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *kahrubā*, = 'straw-attracting', perhaps through Fr. *carabé* (*carabe*, Cotgr.), or Port. *carabe*: yellow amber.

1626 Carabe or cabre is a gomme called ambre: GRETE HERBALL, ch. cxxxiii. 1640 Take of Frankencense, Carabe, Galles Balaustium: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 129 (1613). — Karabe, otherwise named Amber: *ib.*, p. 126. 1688 yelowe Ambre whiche the Apotaries call Carabe: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. i. fol. 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1669 Charabe brayed and dissolved with oyle of Roses: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. II. p. 20. 1699 *Carabe* from *Almanie*: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 277. 1738 *Carabe*, or *Karabe*, denotes yellow amber: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**carabe**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *carob*.

**carabin**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carabin*: a horseman armed with a carbine, a carabineer. *Obs.*

1591 Musters of Carabins or Argoletters: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Instr. Milit.*, 202. [N. E. D.] 1591 there was intelligence brought by our Carbynes, that they discovered...soundrie troupes of horses: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 15 (1847). 1611 *Carabin*, A Carbine, or Carbinee an Arquebuzier armed with a morrian, and breast-plate, and serving on horseback: COTGR. 1646 another Army...consisting of 16000. foot, 1500. horse, and 2000. Carabins, to make head against the Mutiniers: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 29.

**carabinero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a carabineer, light horseman armed with a carbine.

1845 The *Contrabandistas* have a perfect understanding with the *Carabineros* and other preventive guards: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 600. 1883 the *carabineros*, or revenue officers: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 216.

**carach**: Eng. fr. Arab. See *caratch*.

**carachea**, *sb.*: system (or systems) of secret writing, cryptogram(s). See quotation. Perhaps a clerical error for *caracases*. See *character* 3 b.

1641 and gotten the key of their *caraches*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1872).

**caracol, caracore**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *caracora*, or direct fr. Malay *kura-kura*: a Malay galley, or large rowing boat.

1606 The foremost of these Gallies or Caracoles recovered our Shippe, wherein was the King of Ternata: MIDDLETON, *Voyage*, E. 2. [Vule] 1622 7 or 8 caracoles (or boates): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1883). 1625 Toward night came a Caracoll with fortie or fiftie men aboard mee, sent from the King of Buton: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 197. — Presently the King came off in his Caricoll, rowed at least with an hundred oars: *ib.*, p. 226. — the King and all his *Caricollers* came vnder sayle after mee: *ib.*, p. 239. — we had sight of two *Curra Curras* between vs and *Botan*: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 356. — an



Holland Coracora which came from *Ambony* with Letters to the Capitaine: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 677. 1632 the *Ternatans* of *Lohu*, should have come with their *Curricurries* to assist Maister *Touerson* at *Ambony*: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Ambony*, p. 13. 1634 their Boates or *Curricurroes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193. 1665 They delight in fishing, and to sport upon the Water in Boats or *Curricurries* resembling the Venetian Gondaloes: *ib.*, p. 348 (1677). 1779 The Banguay corocoro had then twenty-five people; they have overboard of water: T. FORREST, *Voy. New Guinea*, p. 100.

Variants, 17 c. *caracoll(e)*, *carecole*, *caricoll(e)*, *curra curra*, *coracora*, *curricurru*, *curricurro*, 18 c. *corocoro*, *caracore*.

[Malay *kura-kura* is fr. Arab. *qurqura*, which according to Dozy is perhaps from Late Lat. *carriçare*, = 'to load'. The Eng. word *carrack* is, according to Dozy, fr. *qaraqir*, pl. of *qurqura*.]

\**caracole* ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *caracol* ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caracol(e)*, or direct fr. It. *caracollo*, *caraguolo*, or Sp. and Port. *caracol*, lit. 'snail', 'periwinkle', 'spiral shell'.

1. *Mil.* a ring or round. Cf. Cotgr., "*Caracol*, A Snayle; (whence;) *Faire le caracol*. (Souldiors) to cast themselves into a Round, or Ring".

1591 It is requisite if you desire to make the Ring a *Caraguolo*, to hold the same order that is set down in making of the *Bissa*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 136.

2. a shell shaped like a snail-shell.

1593-1622 certain shels, like those of mother of pearly, which are brought out of the East Indies, to make standing cups, called *caracoles*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 176 (1878).

3. *Archit.* a winding staircase.

1721 *Caracol*: BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

4. in *Horsemanship*, a half turn, a zig-zag movement; also applied to rapid movements of human beings themselves, as also is Thackeray's *caracolade*.

1614 In the Art of Horsemanship, there are divers and sundry turns...those we call *Caragolo*: MARKHAM, *Cheep Husb.*, i. l. 21 (1668). [N. E. D.] 1643 Now was St W<sup>m</sup> Constable crept out of Hull w<sup>th</sup> their Horse making their *Caracols* upon y<sup>e</sup> woules: SLINGSBY, *Diary*, 103 (1836). [*ib.*] 1797 CARACOL, in the manege, the half turn which an horseman makes, either to the right or left.—In the army, the horse always makes a caracol after each discharge, in order to pass the rear of the squadron: *Encyc. Brit.* 1840 somersets and caracoles [of a quack's jack-pudding]: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 73 (1865).

1862 performing various caracolades and gambadoes in the garden: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 99 (1887).

*caract*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *carat*.

\**carafe* ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carafe*, fr. It. *caraffa*: a glass bottle for holding water.

1786 Called for a...*caraff* of water: *Lounger*, II. 178 (1787). [N. E. D.] 1865 the wines sparkled pink and golden in their carafes: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 39.

*caraffa*, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *gharrāfa*, fr. *gharafa*, = 'to draw water': a carafe, "a kind of viol glas" (Florio).

1880 two or three stiff necked glasses, called caraffas, containing different sorts of wine: J. H. SHORTHORSE, *John Inglesant*, ch. xxvii. p. 313 (1883).

*carafon*, *sb.*: Fr.: a small decanter (a quarter of a bottle).

1862 A crust and a carafon of small beer: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 343 (1887).

*caragasoune*: Eng. fr. Sp. See *cargason*.

*carage*: Turk. See *caratch*.

\**caramba*, *interj.*: Sp.: strange!, wonderful!.

1865 "Caramba!" broke in Strathmore: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 41. 1870 "Caramba!" exclaimed the woodman, "Surely our Lord died for all, without excluding *escribanos*": MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 258.

*caramba*, *sb.*: Sp. See quotation.

1845 The gay *charra* is worthy of such a beau. She wears a *caramba* in her hair and a mantilla of cloth cut square *el cenerero*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 559.

\**carambola*, *sb.*: Port.: the fruit of a small E. Indian tree (*Averrhoa carambola*, Nat. Order *Oxalidaceae*); also, the tree itself. See *kamrak*.

1598 There is another fruit called *Carambolas*, which hath 8 corners, is bigger as a small apple, sower in eating, like *vnripe* plums, and most vsed to make Conserues: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, 96. [Yule]

*caramousal*, *carmousal*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *caramusali*(no), *caramussale*, or Fr. *carmoussal*: a Turkish merchantman, a Moorish transport ship.

1572 a great number of *Caramusalins*, or Brigandines: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 122. 1587 were sent forth in a *Galeot* to take a *Greekish Carmosell*: *ib.*, p. 187 (1599). 1599 a small barke called *Caramusalin*, which was a passage boat: *ib.*, p. 284. 1615 Turkish *Carmasals* and Gallies: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 26 (1632). 1625 I imbarqued in a *Carmoe-*

*salo*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1834. 1696 *Carmousal*, a Turkish ship with a very high poop: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

Variants, 16 c. *caramusalin*, *carmosell*, 17 c. *carmasal*, *carmoesal*, (*carmusol*, *carmizale*, *caramoussal*, *caramusal*, *caramozil*, N. E. D.) 17, 18 cc. *carmousal*, 18 c. *caramousel*.

[Ultimately fr. Turk. *qarāmūsāl* (perhaps through Low Lat. *caramussallus*), = 'a kind of ship'.]

*carapa*, *carap* ( $\angle =$ ), *crab*, *sb.*: S. Amer.: name of a small genus of trees, native in tropical America and W. Indies (Nat. Order *Meliaceae*), of which some species yield from their seeds a liquid oil. The bark of the *Carapa* or *Crab* tree of Guiana is also used in tanning.

1769 The *Caraba*, or *Crab tree*...consists of numerous branches covered with long narrow leaves of a dark green color: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 81. 1866 *Treas. Bot.*

*carasie*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *carisi*.

\**carat* ( $\angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carat*, or It. *carato*.

1. the fruit of the carob-tree (see *carob*), Gk. *κεράρια* (*pl.*). *Rare*.

1601 The fruit called *Carobes* or *Caracts*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 447.

2. a small weight used for diamonds and other precious stones.

1555 From this Ilande of *Tararagui*, there was brought a pearly of the fashyon of a peare, wayinge .xxxii. carattes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 214 (1885).

1588 certain men...set and make the price of pearlys according to their caratts, bewty and goodnes: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 14<sup>vo</sup>. 1589 there is great fishing of pearlys and aliafar, and those which are there founde do in many killats exceede them that are brought from Baren: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854).

1598 the prices of the stones, that is one Quilat for so much, two Quilats for so much...a Diamant of one Quilat alone: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 146 (1885).

1600 The golden coine of Tunis containeth fower and twenty charats apiece: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 251. 1624 a great Table Diamond for *Olivares* of eighteen Carats Weight: HOWELL, *Lett.*, IV. I. p. 2 (1645).

1626 *Kirat*, The weight of three grains: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1665 if a Diamond exceed twenty Carats (a Carat is four Grains), such by the Law of that place are reserved for the king: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677).

1673 A stone of one Carack is worth 10*l.*: FRYER, *E. India*, 214 (1698). [Yule]

3. a small weight, one twenty-fourth of some larger weight, as a scruple.

1558 Bengewine a Carret, Muske fower grains: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 51<sup>vo</sup>. 1590 here's the note | How much your Chaîne weighs to the vtmost charact: SHAKS, *Com. of Err.*, IV. 1, 28. 1836 The *cheera't* (or carat) = 4 ekum'hahs = 3 hah'behs, = the 24th part of a mitchal, or from 2<sup>100</sup>/<sub>100</sub> to 3 English grains: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 371.

4. a twenty-fourth part of an unit, used to indicate the proportionate fineness of gold, pure gold being 'of 24 carats'.

1558 fine golde foile, that is of xxiiii. Carate: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 7<sup>vo</sup>. 1597 thou [O crown though] best of Gold, art worst of Gold. | Other, lesse fine of Charract, is more precious, | Preseruing life, in Med'cine potable: SHAKS, *II Hen. IV.*, IV. 5, 162.

5. small money of account.

1797 Arabia. *Medina, Mecca, Mocha*, &c. A Carret 6*0* os. o*½*d.: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Money*.

6. *metaph.* fineness, worth, character.

1598 I will not go. Business, go by for once. | No, beauty, no; you are of too good carat. | To be left so, without a guard, or open: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, III. 2, Wks., p. 13/2 (1860). 1650 authority doth commonly discompose, and stound the mind of man, specially one of a base carat, and low extraction: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 125.

[Some forms are fr. Sp. and Port. *quilate*, Old Port. *quirate*, or Arab. *qirāf* (whence come all Romance forms). The Arab. *qirāf*, *qirrāf*, = 'the pod of the carob-tree', hence 'a weight of four grains', is a loan-word from Aramaic. The Gk. *κεράρια*, = 'little horns' (whence Arab. *qirāf* is usually derived), was used to represent the Aramaic original, and may have been in use earlier than *keparia*, = 'carob-tree', though the latter is found in extant literature long before the former. The amount of the weight varied; but mediæval and modern uses are derived from the sense of 'the twenty-fourth part' of a gold Roman *solidus* and of its Arabic representative the *dīnār*. The *κεράριον*, Lat. *siliqua*, was equivalent in weight to 3 grains of barley or 4 grains of wheat.]

\**caratch* ( $\angle =$ ), *carach*, *carage*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kharāj*, = 'tribute': a tax imposed on Christians by the Turks.

1682 The Inhabitants were all run away, not being able to pay their Caratch: WHEELER, *Journ. Greece*, VI. 479. [N. E. D.] 1684 I ask'd several of the Christians of the Country, how they did to live and pay their *Caraget*...many Christians turn'd *Mahometans*, to avoid paying their *Carage*, which is a Tribute



that the Grand Signior lays upon all Christians throughout his Dominions: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 79. 1741 Besides the 300 Purses of the Carack, exacted from the Armenians and Greeks: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 101. 1776 they pay to the Grand Signior two purses yearly as caratch or tribute-money: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 6. — the caratch-money or poll-tax: *ib.*, p. 17. 1793 Amount of the Charatch, or capitation of such subjects in Europe as are not Mussulmen: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 462 (1796).

\*caravan (┐┐┐, or ┐┐┐), sb.: Eng. fr. Pers. *kārwan*, perhaps sometimes through Fr. *caravane*. In early uses equal to *cafila* (q. v.).

1. a company of merchants or pilgrims travelling together in Mohammedan countries.

1588 there goeth a great Caravan from Persia to China: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 19 v. 1594, 1598 [See *cafila*]. 1598 neither went there any Caravan of people from Bosphor: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 395. 1599 The Caravans maketh but small journeis about 20 miles a day: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 243. 1600 if any caravan or multitude of merchants will passe those deserts, they are bound to pay certaine custome: JOHN FORK, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 22. 1614 Also we had thought to have gone along with a Caravand of four hundred and fifty strong: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 30. 1616 KARAVAN, Caraban, a company of merchants going together for trading, with a great number of Horses, Camels, and Mules: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. 1616 setting for the Caravan unto Mecha: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 108 (1632). 1665 the Indian commerce by Merchants was brought to Samarcand, and thence by Caravans with extream charge, toil and hazard remov'd to Trepsond: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1677). 1684 and in two and thirty hours, going the Caravan-pace, I arrived at Sues: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 1. 1714 a Caravan passed by in its way from Mecca: *Spectator*, No. 631, Dec. 10, p. 879/2 (Morley). 1761 The sentiment might easily have come...to Tor or Sues, towns at the bottom of the gulf, and from thence by karavans to Coptos: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, iv. 62. [Davies] 1797 As we descended we saw two caravans, who had pitched their waggons on the side of the mountain: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dvr. Resid. in Spain*, p. 104. 1820 a caravan of merchants: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 183. 1845 when the caravan arrives in small villages it attracts immediate notice: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 38. 1878 The caravan now guided by the Balizy tribe: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

2. a fleet of ships.

1588 we staid 40 days for providing a Caravan of barks to go to Babylon: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 39 v. 1625 the Caravan of Frigats: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 214. 1819 He had lost half his crew in his last Egyptian caravan: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 19 (1820).

3. a troop, company, or flock.

1667 Part loosly wing the Region, part more wise | In common, rang'd in figure wedge their way...and set forth | Their Aerie Caravan high over Seas | Flying, and over Lands: MILTON, *P. L.*, vii. 428 (1705). 1704 They (the gods) travel in a caravan, more or less together: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 105/1 (1866). 1764 his letters lie very often till enough are assembled to compose a jolly caravan: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 306 (1857). 1775 On the way from Tenedos we were amused by vast caravans or companies of cranes passing high in the air: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 22. 1809 The Bohemian travels much. Some as dealers in glass, who go as far as England and Italy, and some as basket and sieve-makers. I have met with large caravans of these on the Upper Rhine and in the Netherlands: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 136. 1830 In moving from Ravenna to Pisa, Lord Byron's caravan consisted of 7 servants, 5 carriages, 9 horses, a monkey, a bull-dog, a mastiff, 2 cats, 3 peafowl, a harem of hens: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 266.

4. a covered waggon (in this sense the word is now often shortened to *van*), applied originally to vehicles for conveying a number of people, then to waggons containing animals and other objects for exhibition, then to waggons for conveying goods, and lastly to wooden houses on wheels such as gipsy-carts.

1674 Caravan or Karavan (Fr. *caravane*)...of late corruptly used with us for a kind of Waggon to carry passengers to and from London: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1746 my caravan sets out with my household stuff on Monday: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1857). bef. 1782 In coaches, caravans, and hoyas, | Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 205 (1808). 1813 It was a large sociable, what they used to call their caravan: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 175 (1833). 1821 Caravans, on Springs and Guarded, for the conveyance of Goods only, in 32 hours to London: *Liverpool Directory*, in *N. & Q.*, 7th Ser., v. Jan. 28, 1889, p. 71/2. 1826 two enormous crimson carriages, a britzka, and a large caravan: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 206 (1881). 1878 the ragged tents and caravans at Dulwich: *Echo*, May 22, p. 1. [St.]

Variants, *carvane*, *carvana*, 16, 17 cc. *carouan*, 17 c. *carauand*, *karawan*, *karavan*, *caraban*, *caruan*, *carravan*, 18 c. *karrawan*.

\*caravance, gar(a)vance, calavance, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *garbanzo*, = 'chick-pea': name of sundry kinds of peas and small beans. The corrupt spellings with *l*, *ll* for *r* seem to be due to American pronunciation.

1600 great store of victuals, of garuansos, peason, and some wine: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 837. 1622 garvances, or small pease or beanes, in abundance: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 311 (1883). 1625 twentie sixe Candees of Grauvances: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 638. 1665 seeing we would not trust them, they came aboard our ships, daring to trust us; and in their Canoes brought us Cocoes, Mangoes, Jacks, green Pepper, Caravance,

Buffols, Hens, Eggs, and other things: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677). — fruit...resembling the Gynny Beans or Carravances, but safe-guarded with sharp prickles: *ib.*, p. 382. 1668 all the sorts of garvances, calaburos and gourds: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 206 (1872). 1719 I was forc'd to give them an extraordinary meal every day, either of Farina or calavances, which at once made a considerable consumption of our water and firing: SHELVOCKE, *Voyage*, 62. [Yule] 1738 But garvances are prepared in a different manner, neither do they grow soft like other pulse, by boiling: DR. T. SHAW, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1757). [ib.] 1774 When I asked any of the men of Dory why they had no gardens of plattains and Kalavansas...I learnt...that the Harafors supply them: T. FORREST, *Voy. New Guinea*, 100. [ib.] 1814 any Beans called Kidney, French Beans, Tares, Lentiles, Callivances, and all other sorts of Pulse: *Stat. 34 Geo. III.*, c. 36. [ib.]

Variants, 17 c. *garuanso*, *garvance*, *grauance*, *carravance*, *garavance*, 18 c. *calavance*, *garvanço*, *kalavansa*, 19 c. *callivance*.

\*caravanserai(i), sb.: Pers. *kārwan-sarāy*, = 'palace': a building for the shelter and accommodation of caravans, also, *metaph.* and *extended* to any house for rest and refreshment, any inn or hotel.

1599 we lay in one of the great Caravansaras [? Crauansaras], that were built by Mahomet Bassha with so many goodly commodities: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 196. 1612 In Constantinople, Pera and Galata...there are Karabassaries or Xenodochia four hundred and eighteen: T. CORVAT, *Journal*, in *Cruities*, Vol. III. sig. x 8 v. (1776). 1625 we came to a Crauansall...lodged at a Crauanserrais: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1418. — it may be kept in a Magosine within some Caue or Crauancera: *ib.*, p. 1643. 1634 And note that neere all or most of the Caravans-ravns, are Tancks or couered ponds of water, filld by the beneficiall raines, for the vse and drink of Trauellers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. 1662 The Persians call those places Caravanseras, and they are as the Ventas in Spain, and serve for Inns upon the Highway: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 152 (1666). 1665 we found there a very neat Carravans-raw, (a building resembling an empty Colledge:) The Greeks call them Pandochia; the Turks Imarette; the Indians Serrays: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677). 1684 ten or twelve wretched Caravans-serrahs, that is, great Barns...where hundreds of men are found pel-mel together with their Horses: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 73. 1712 A House that changes its Inhabitants so often, and receives such a perpetual Succession of Guests, is not a Palace but a Caravansary: *Spectator*, No. 289, Jan. 31, p. 416 (Morley). 1716 For the spacious mansion, like a Turkish Caravanserah, entertains the vagabond with only bare lodging: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 24 (1872). 1741 Bezeistains (Places like our Changes, for selling Wares) Caravanserais (Houses of Hospitality) Seraglios: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 155. 1775 we came in view of a ruined caravansera or building for the reception of travellers: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 111. 1793 Foreign merchants...transact their business in caravanseras; or large square buildings, containing their ware-houses, lodging-rooms, and computing-houses: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 470 (1796). 1800 But not in sumptuous caravansary | The adventurer idles there: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, v. 269. 1837 Not a Palace but a Caravansera: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. v. ch. ix. p. 173 (1888). 1883 Much individuality can hardly be expected in a temporary lodging—a mere caravansary in life's journey: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 255.

Variants, 17 c. *karabassary*, *crauanserra*, *crauancera*, *caravans-raw*, *caravans-serrah*, *caravanserah*, 18, 19 cc. *caravansary*.

caravella, sb.: It.: a Turkish frigate.

1793 20 caravellas: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). 1819 One of his caravellas, stationed before Nauplia, by chance espied our doings, and immediately gave us chase: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 24 (1820).

\*caraway, (┐┐┐), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *carui*, fr. Arab. *karāwiya*, said to be fr. Gk. *κάρειον*.

1. name of an umbelliferous plant, *Carum carui*, biennial, belonging to the parsley family; also, *attrib.*

1440 carwy herbe: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). 1525 Carca. This herbe is called Careaway: *Herball*, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. B iv v. 1540 Fenell sede 3. i. Careway sedes 3. i.: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyse*, sig. A iii v. 1548 Daucus... for the other kindes ye may vse caraway seede: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1550 Carui...Caruy: A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. B vii v. 1601 The wild Caraway, named Calalia or Leontine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 232. 1627 Adding a little Coriander Seed, and Caraway Seed, and a very little Saffron: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cant. i. § 54.

2. the fruit or seeds of the *Carum carui*.

1543 Carwayes bene hoote and drye in the thyrd degree: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirur.*, fol. clxxxvii v. 2. 1548 Carcum...is called in englishe Carwayes...in French Carui, the potiarics cal it also Carui: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1562 Dill, Fennell, wilde Carwayes: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 14 r. — Anyce, carui, Fennell: *ib.*, fol. 17 r. 1691 Alcaranea, Carroaies: PERCIVALL, *Biblioth. Hist.*

3. an article of food flavored with caraway.

1597 a dish of caraways: SHAKS, *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 3.

carbine (┐┐), carbine (┐┐┐), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *carabine*: a short fire-arm used by cavalry and artillery; also, in combin. and *attrib.* Identical in form with the Anglicised instances of Fr. *carabin*, = 'a carabineer'.

1605 The names of Lances, Carabines, pykes, muskets: VERSTEGAN, *Dec. Intell.*, i. 23 (1638). [N. E. D.] 1643 their pistols and Carabines at the first charge doe great execution: *Parlt. Scout communicating Intell. to the Kingdom*, June 20—27, No. 1, p. 5. 1644 for whom (i.e. the rogues) we were all well appointed with our carabines: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 61 (1872). — the soldiers



at the guard took our carbines: *ib.*, p. 84. **1664** Brought in their childrens spoons, & whistles, | To purchase Swords, Carbines and Pistols: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 123. **1741** one very indifferent Carabine with a Lock: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 323.

**carbonada**, Sp.; **carbonado** (  $\angle = \angle$  ), Eng. fr. Sp. *carbonada* (with the usual 16, 17 cc. change of Sp. -a to -o): *sb.*: a piece of meat sliced and broiled.

**1590** I will make thee slice the brawns of thy arms into carbonados and eat them: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 29/2 (1865). **1596** if I come in his [way] willingly, let him make a carbonado of me: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 61. **1598** Carbonata, a carbonada, meate broiled upon the coles, a rasher: FLORIO. **1626** Carbonado, a rasher upon the coales: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (and Ed.). **1769** For that I wear him [a sword] unemploy'd, who longs | To make a carbonado of the foes: B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plantus*, Vol. I. p. 127.

\***carbonaro**, *pl. carbonari*, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'collier', 'charcoal-burner': a member of a secret society of Italian republicans, which originated at Naples early in this century. Hence **carbonarism**, the principles of carbonari or similar politicians.

**1819** they said at Venice, that I was arrested at Bologna as a Carbonaro: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. IV. p. 246 (1832). **1821** think the Carbonari strong enough to beat the troops: *ib.*, Vol. V. p. 63. **1830** Is not this description... of the conspirators applicable to, as it was probably derived from the Carbonari...? J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 232. **1849** Emperor and king, Jacobin and carbonaro, alike cherished him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 243 (1881).

**1887** Alfieri, Foscolo, Manzoni, and others evoked sentiments that could not be crushed out by Metternich's stamping down of Carbonarism: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 5, p. 597/5.

**carboy**, **karboy** (  $\angle$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *gar(r)āba*, = 'a glass wine-flask' (cased with wicker-work): a large globular glass vessel protected with wicker-work, chiefly used for containing strong acids and other corrosive liquids.

**1754** I delivered a present to the Governor, consisting of oranges and lemons, with several sorts of dried fruits, and six karboys of Isfahan wine: HANWAY, *Trav.*, &c., 1. 102. [Yule] **1800** Six corabahs of rose-water: SYMES, *Emb. to Ada*, p. 488. [ib.] **1813** Carboy of Rosewater: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, II. 330. [ib.] **1875** People who make it [Shiraz Wine] generally bottle it themselves, or else sell it in huge bottles called "Kuraba" holding about a dozen quarts: MACGREGOR, *Journ. Khorassan*, &c., I. 37. [ib.]

**carcajou**, *sb.*: Fr. of Canada: N. American name of the glutton or wolverine; also applied to the American badger, *Meles labradorica*, and by Charlevoix to the Canadian lynx.

**1763** The Carcajou who cannot bear the water lets go his hold immediately: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Act. Voy. Canada*, p. 66. **1774** The war between these is carried on not less in Lapland than in North America, where the reindeer is called the *carribo* and the glutton the *carcajou*: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 341/2 (1840).

**carcan**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carcan*: an iron collar used as a punishment (N. E. D.), an ornamental collar.

**1534** Carcans for blasphemers, chaynes for sclaues: LORD BERNERS, *Gold. Bk. M. Ansel.*, iv. D ij b. [N. E. D.] **1539** New-jeris Gifts, in cheneys, tabullatis, ringis, stanis, carkannis: *Ld. Treas. Acc.*, in *Pitcairn's Crim. Trials*, I. 290. [ib.] **1601** carquans and such ornaments for their shoes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 483. **1603** your chaines, corquans, and brooches of gold: — *Tr. Plin. Mor.*, p. 154. — the brooches, collars and carkans of riches are any waies comparable: *ib.*, p. 215.

**carcere duro**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'cruel prison': severe imprisonment.

**1823** and, while the patriots of the land he misruled were chained to the galleys, or died the slow death of the *carcere duro*, could lead a procession in honour of the Madonna: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. III. p. 31 (1855). **1824** The punishment of political libel... is, for the first offence, the *carcere duro* for an indefinite period: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 289.

**carceres**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'prisons'. See quotation.

**1600** the barriers or *carceres*, so called, because the horses stood there pent and kept in untill the magistrat gave the signal to begin the course: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy* (Summ. Mar., Bk. IV. ch. x.), p. 1376.

**carchi**, *sb.*: a coin of Cyprus. See quotation.

**1599** These are so plentiful that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for 10. *Carichis*, which coine are 4. to a *Venetian Soldo*, which is peny farthing the dozen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 110.

[Probably fr. Turk. *girsh*, *ghirsh*, orig. = the German dollar, now a very small coin.]

**carcinoma**, *pl. carcinomata*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καρκίνωμα*: *Med.*: cancer; a disease of the cornea.

**carcoon**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *kārkūn*: a clerk, manager.

**1803** A carcoon whom he sent to me this morning: WELLINGTON, *Let.*, in *Garw. Dig.*, II. 161. [N. E. D.] **1826** My benefactor's chief *carcoon*, or clerk: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. I. p. 21 (1884).

**cardamömum**, Lat.; **cardamom(e)**, **cardamum** (  $\angle = \angle$  ), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: spice consisting of the aromatic seeds of various plants of the Nat. Order *Zingiberaceae*, esp. (*Pharmacopœia*) Malabar cardamom, the seed of the *Elettaria cardamomum*.

**1555** mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia, and dyuers other kyndes of spyes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 15 (Arber, 1885). **1558** Mace, great *Cardamomum*, Muske: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 45 v°. **1563** ten graynes of *Nasturtium*, otherwyse called Cardamum: *ib.*, Pt. II. fol. 5 v°. — fower Vnces of Cardamomum, or towne kerse: *ib.*, fol. 38 r°. **1588** there goeth out of this kingdome of Cananor, all the *Cardomomo*, great store of pepper, Ginger, Honey: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. II v°. **1598** Cardamomum is a kinde of spice which they use much in India to dresse with their meates, and commonly they have it in their mouthes to chaw upon: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 86 (1885). **1599** Annis seedes, Fennelle, Cardamome: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 12/2. **1603** Besides two sorts of the juniper berries, the greater & the lesse, Cardamomum and Calamus: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. Mor.*, p. 1319. **1627** Cardamon is in Latine *Nasturtium*; And with vs *Water-Cresses*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. IV. § 354.

**cardarigan**. See **cadarigan**.

**carduus benedictus**: Lat.: name of a plant, the Blessed Thistle, supposed to cure many diseases; also called simply **carduus**, esp. in combin. or *attrib.*

**1543** of tormentyll, of *Cardus benedictus*, of y<sup>e</sup> rotes of Tunici: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cccxviii r°. **1558** the luice of *Cardus benedictus*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. II v°. — the iuice of *Cardus benedictus*: *ib.*, fol. 20 r°. **1580** (See **calamus** §). **1599** that wolke which groweth in the flowers of *Cardus benedictus*: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 66/2. **1627** For Opening, I Commend Beads, or Peeces of the *Roots of Cardus benedictus*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 663. **1654** enough to make... a *Cardus Posset* [posset] for a universall Medicine: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 291. **1665** I also observed there [at Cape of Good Hope] store of Agrimony, Betony... *Cardus benedictus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 15 (1677). **1682** drinking *cardus* posset, then going to bed and sweating: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1872).

**carecole**: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol**.

\***career** (  $\angle$  ), **car(r)ier(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carrière*.

1. a race-course, a space for riding, a course, a way.

**1580** It was fit for him to go to the other end of the Career: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, 286 (1622). [N. E. D.] **1642** those Islands... in the carrere to Her [Spain's] mines: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 46 (1869). **1738** Career, or Carier, in the manage, a place inclosed with a barrier, wherein they run the ring: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

2. a short gallop or charge at full speed of a horse; by extension, a charge, rush, or rapid motion generally.

**1546** tooke priueltie there carier abowte, and violentlie assailed the tents of these aduersaries: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1846). **1579** he put his horse in full carriere against him: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 309 (1612). — hoping by the fiercenesse and fury of their carriere, to brake into the ranke of the enemies [of chariots "carts" armed with scythes]: *ib.*, p. 955. **1582** For it is not reason, that a good horse should be the lesse esteemed, for that the ryder knoweth not how to make him runne hys carrier: — Tr. *Guevara's Dial of Princes*, sig. C iij r°. **1589** the Dolphins... fetcht their carriers on the calmed waues: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 23 (1880). **1590** horses... after the first shrink at the entering of the bullet doo pass their *Carriere*, as though they had verie little or no hurt: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 23 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1591** and when these of the first ranks haue discharged their Pistoles, making *Carrier* & being charged, they place themselves: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 118. **1591** To stop, to start, to pass carier: HARRINGTON, *Orl. Fur.*, xxxviii. 35. [Nares] **1598** Hee stoppes, when hee should make a full carriere: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 81. **1598** *Carriera*, a carriere of a horse: FLORIO. **1607** some sudden stop in passing a Carriere: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 398. **1667** Def'd the best of *Panin Chivalry* | To mortal Combat, or carriere with Lance: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 766 (1705). **1810** The Winds who swept in wild career on high | Before its presence check their charmed force: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 57.

2 a. *metaph.* a freak of fancy.

**1573—80** Extra iocum, and to leave thesame stale karreeres: GAB. HARVEY, *Let. Bk.*, p. 75 (1884). **1599** The King is a good King, but... he passes some humors, and carreeres: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, II. 1, 132.

3. a regular course or motion, speed (in the phrases, *in full career*, *with full career*).

**1600** ran amaine with full carriere upon the Consul: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. II. p. 48. — ran his horse with full carriere: *ib.*, Bk. x. p. 355. **1603** Ay, will-they nill-they, follow their carreers: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 99 (1608). **1663** how suddenly they [i.e. the skaters] stop in full career upon the ice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 394 (1872). **1665** there the Sea stopped his carriere; but prostrating himself... the Sea parted in two and yielded... a safe passage: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59 (1677). **1667** the Sun | Declin'd was hasting now with prone career | To th' Ocean Isles: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 353 (1705).

4. *metaph.* the course of action, continuous activity, the signal part of an active course (esp. with *full*).

**1594** at the first your carire was not the best: *Let. of Elis. & Jas.*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1599** Shall quips and sentences... awe a man from the carriere of his humour? SHAKS., *Much Ado*, II. 3, 250. **1611** stopping the Carriere | Of Laughter, with a sigh: — *Wint. Tale*, I. 2, 286. bef. **1733** interpose their authoritative Testimony to give the Career of the others a Check: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. I. (1740). **1845** he finished his desolating career, by blowing up the fortifications: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 472.



5. a line or course of life systematically pursued, a professional employment, a road to distinction or fortune.

\***carême**, *sb.*: Fr.: Lent.

1787 What cannot arrive here a month before the carême, would miss its sale: TH. JEFFERSON, *Writings*, Vol. II. p. 207 (1839). 1865 If congresses were held *en petit comité*, with a supper worthy Carême, they might come to something: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132.

**carena**, *sb.*: Sp.: careening.

1600 I caused them to bring them into a good harbour, & to give the carena to the shippe called *Sanct Peter*, & to mend all things that were needfull: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 437. — The shippe... must give a *Carena*, as they call it in the Spanish tongue, which is in English, shee must be thoroughly calked, and fortified... The *Carenero* or the Calker: *ib.*, p. 864.

**caret**, *sb.*: Lat. (properly 3rd sing. pres. indic. of *carere*, = 'to be wanting'): a mark like the Fr. circumflex accent  $\wedge$  used by scholars and writers to show where a corrected omission or an addition is to be inserted. It is pronounced usually like the vegetable *carrot*; cf. Shaks., *Merry Wives*, iv. 1, 55, "*Evans*. Remember, William; focative is caret [= 'vocative is wanting']. *Quick*. And that's a good root".

1681 *Caret*, (Lat.) *it wanteth*, is the name for this mark ( $\wedge$ ) which is made in writing, where any thing is wanting, left out, or interlined; or to show where an interlineation comes in: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1797 CARET, among grammarians, a character... signifying that something is added on the margin, or interlined, which ought to come in where the caret stands: *Encyc. Brit.*

**cârex**, *pl. cârices*, *sb.*: Lat.: sedge, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Cyperaceae*.

1853 green with the mosses and carices of Arctic vegetation: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xviii. p. 136.

**carga**, *sb.*: Sp.: a load, a large measure of weight. Sometimes Anglicised as *cargo*.

1600 The Indians of this country pay the king their tribute in *cacao*, giving him four hundred *cargas*, and every *carga* is 24000 almonds, which *carga* is worth in *Mexico* thirty pieces of reals of plate: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 457. 1753 *Cargo* also denotes a weight used in Spain and Turkey, amounting to about 300 English pounds: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1811 The ordinary price paid for wheat upon the farm, in New Spain, is about 4 or 5 dollars the *carga* or load: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 157. 1826 we again mounted our mules, but as the capataz was very slow in loading the *cargas*, I rode on with one of the party: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 175. 1851 The price of maize is five dollars the *carga* or mule load: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 71 (1854).

**cargason**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cargazon*, *cargaçon*.

1. load of a ship, freight, cargo.

1683 every ship the fourth part of her *Cargason* in money: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 246. 1688 The Broker that hath received his *Cargason*, commandeth his servants to carry the Marchants furniture for his house home: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 v. 1621 she [a Letter] was to me, as a Ship richly laden from *London* useth to be to our Marchants here, and I esteem her *Cargazon* at no less a value: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xviii. p. 54 (1645). 1622 I delivered 50 *tales* plate bars to Mr. Eaton, and is parte of money sent in *cargazon*, Mr. Wickham having 150 *tales* before. And I delivered the *invois* or *cargazon* of goods: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 53 (1883). 1625 their ships *Cargason*... was as followeth: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 306. 1626 the *Cape-merchant* and *Partner* hath the charge of all the *Cargasonne* or *Merchandise*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 789 (1884). 1642 make their returne in *Apes* and *Owles*, in a *cargazon* of *Complements* and *Cringes*, or some huge monstrous *Periwigs*: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 67 (1869). 1654 the English Ship *Pearl*... perisht in the Port with all her *Cargazon*: — *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 40.

2. a bill of lading.

1588 these merchants assoone as they are come to land, doo glue the *cargason* of all their goods to that Broker: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 v.

\***cargo** ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *carga*, = 'load', 'burden', 'freight'. Gradually supplanted *cargason*.

1. freight, load of a ship; also, *metaph.* and *attrib.* and in combinations.

1657 As we had Cause to suspect him for the Cask, so wee had for the Cargo: R. LIGON, *Barbadoes*, 8. [N. E. D.] bef. 1670 O Planet-blasted Wits, to think their Cargo could be preserved in the shipwrack of the whole Kingdom! J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 193, p. 206 (1693). 1686 my Cat, and my Bale of Dice: For that's all my Cargo: D'URFEE, *Commonw. Wom.*, I. p. 7. 1697 I had... never so many or fair [things] as in this cargo: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 368 (1872). 1705 Whereas if the King would be a little reasonable, as he was the first and second time I was there, we could easily dispose of the whole Cargo: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xix. p. 360. 1720 Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longevity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). 1742 We here take leave of the high Court of Chancery (a gross cargo upon the shoulders of the lord keeper): R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, p. 49 (1826). bef. 1782 But ah! what wish can prosper, or what pray'r, [For merchants rich in cargoes of despair: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 135 (1808). 1806 receiving in return, six months afterwards, a cargo of novels: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 35 (5th Ed.). 1876 on board a cargo boat: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. a bill of lading.

1678 LITTLETON, *Lat. Dict.* [N. E. D.]

**caribe**, *sb.* See quotation. Cotgrave gives the word as Fr. for the "most biting kind of Indian pepper".

1604 There is of this *Axi* [or Indian pepper] of diverse colours, some is Greene, some red, some yellow, and some of a burning color, which they call Caribe, the which is extremely sharpe and biting: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 239 (1880).

**caribou**, *sb.*: Fr. of Canada: the reindeer of N. America.

1763 Champlain speaks of hunting... the Caribou: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 66. 1774 The war between these is carried on not less in Lapland than in North America, where the rein-deer is called the *caribou* and the *glutton* the *carcajou*: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 341/2 (1840).

\***caricatura**, *It.*; **caricature** ( $\underline{\underline{a}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), Eng. fr. *It.*: *sb.*: *lit.* 'a loading'.

1. *abstr.* the method or process in Art of producing a grotesque or ludicrous likeness by exaggeration of special details; also, by *extension*, a grotesque and exaggerated delineation in words.

bef. 1682 Pieces and Draughts in *Caricatura*, of Princes, Cardinals and famous Men: SIR TH. BROWN, *Fracts*, XIII. p. 101 (1685). 1736 Draw them like; for, I assure you, [You will need no *caricatura*: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. x. p. 557 (1814). 1742 let us examine the works of a comic history painter, with those performances which the Italians call *Caricatura*... Now what *Caricatura* is in painting, Burlesque is in writing: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, Pref., Wks., Vol. v. p. 18 (1806). bef. 1764 several persons were depicted in *caricatura*: — *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 340 (1806). 1787 His genius for likenesses in caricature is astonishing: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 71 (1857). 1792 taking off and holding up the solemnity and self-importance of each profession in caricature: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. v. p. 100.

2. *concr.* a likeness in which certain details are exaggerated so as to produce a ludicrous or grotesque effect; also, *metaph.* a similar description of words.

1712 those burlesque pictures which the Italians call *caricaturas*; where the art consists in preserving, amidst distorted proportions and aggravated features, some distinguishing likeness of the person, but in such a manner as to transform the most agreeable beauty into the most odious monster: *Spectator*, No. 537, Nov. 15, Vol. vi. p. 55 (1826). 1715 instead of making *Caricaturas* of Peoples Faces: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 108. 1722 Another book consists chiefly of *Caricaturas* or Droll-heads: — *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 24. 1726 Your map is as much a caricatura of Bibury: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 81 (1871). 1748 several *caricatures* of the French: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 138 (1857). 1751 I love *la belle nature*; Rembrandt paints caricatures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 148 (1774). 1771 O what a caricatures! SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882). 1772 Like Hamlet in the play, you produce two pictures; you tell us, that one is not like the Duke of Bedford; then you bring a most hideous caricature, and tell us of the resemblance! but *multum abudat imago*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxvi. p. 191. 1777 I must own I had made a caricature of the picture you sent me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 174 (1777). 1815 In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature, both his character and person were held up to odium: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 216 (1832). 1816 almost all these prints are rather caricatures of ancient art than a faithful copy of its perfections: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 207. 1854 Caricatures of the students, of course, were passing constantly among them: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879).

2 a. an object regarded as a ludicrous or exaggerated copy of another object.

1738 I behold with indignation the sturdy conquerors of France shrunk and dwindled into the imperfect mimics, or ridiculous *caricatures*, of all its levity: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1777). 1809 This want of interest in usual virtues and vices, this insensibility to the little events of ordinary life, oblige the German to look for strong emotions and caricatures to entertain him on the stage: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 93.

**caricoll**: Eng. fr. Port. See *caracol*.

\***cariës**, *sb.*: Lat.: decay (in a living organism), esp. of bones or teeth.

1555 Suche trees are never infected with the disease of trees that the Latines caule *cariës*... being but a certaine putrifaction by reason of a watershe nurishment: R. EDEN, *Voyages, &c.*, fol. 211 v.

\***carillon** ( $\underline{\underline{a}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ,  $\underline{\underline{a}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carillon*, partly naturalised.

1. an arrangement of bells and machinery for producing a kind of chime, in which four bells can be struck at once by means of the hands and feet or by mechanism.

1776 Tho' I know Dr. Burney treats all *Carillons* with sovereign contempt, I confess I was much pleased with these: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 37. — an accurate history of the carillons and church-clock: *ib.*, App. p. 15. 1826 the sound of the carillons: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, Intro., p. 10.

2. music played on bells by the above contrivance.

1797 CARILLONS, a species of chimes frequent in the low countries, particularly at Ghent and Antwerp, and played on a number of bells in a belfrey, forming a complete series or scale of tones and semitones, like those on the harpichord and organ. There are petals [sic] communicating with the great bells, upon which the *carillonneur* with his feet plays the bass to sprightly airs, performed with the two hands upon the upper species of keys: *Encyc. Brit.* 1865 the bells were still ringing the curfew with low mellow chants and carillons: OUIDA,



*Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 30. 1887 Ending as it does with a *carillon* of wedding bells...it is scarcely a "tragi-comedy": *Athenaeum*, Nov. 26, p. 721/1.

3. a musical instrument or part of a musical instrument which imitates a set of bells.

1819 *Carillon* is likewise the name of a small keyed instrument to imitate a peal of hand bells: REES, *Cycl.*

[Fr. *carillon* is fr. It. *cariglione*, = "a chime of bells" (Florio).]

*carina*, *sb.*: Lat., 'keel of a ship': *Zool.* and *Bot.*: applied to various parts of plants or animals which have been thought to resemble the keel of a ship.

*carisi*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carisi*, = 'a kind of pear', 'perry made from the same' (Cotgr.): a kind of perry, called in Fr. *cerelle* (Cotgr.).

1616 But for as much as we are not determined to speake in this place of all these sorts of fruit drinks, but only of them vvich are called cider, perrie, and carisie, vvich next unto the juice of the vine, are the most profitable and necessary liquor for the life and health of man: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farme*, p. 410.

*carlin(e)*, Eng. fr. It. *carlino*; *carolin(e)*, Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Carolus*, = 'Carlo', 'Charles': *sb.*: a small coin of Naples, worth 4d. originally, now worth 2d.

1699 you may lade hoops, which will cost *carolins* of Naples 27 and a halfe the thousand, which is ducats two and a halfe of Spaine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 117. 1680 they added five Carlines more to Ferdinand for ever: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 3.

*carlino*, *pl. carlini*, *sb.*: It.: small money of Italy. Florio (1598). See *carline*.

1617 At Naples a gold Spanish crowne, or a French crowne of iust weight, was giuen for thirteene carlini, an Italian gold crowne for twelue carlini and a halfe, a siluer crowne for tenne carlini: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

\**carmagnole*, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a wild song and dance, popular in France during the great Revolution, which also gave its name to a sort of jacket; also, *metaph.*

1793 The people who, five years since, fell down in the dirt as the consecrated matter passed by, now dance the *Carmagnole* in holy vestments: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. 1. p. 383 (1832). 1837 men dance the *Carmagnole* all night about the bonfire: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 158 (1888). — Simon taught him to drink, to swear, to sing the *carmagnole*: *ib.*, Bk. vi. ch. iii. p. 183. 1886 The official before whom civil marriages took place...was clad in red cap and red *carmagnole*: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 54/2. 1887 M. Uzanee makes us see the wild *carmagnole* of lewdness and waste: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 3, p. 309/3.

2. cant name for a soldier of the French Revolutionary forces.

[1796 Then that curst *carmagnole*, auld Satan, | Watches, like baudrans by a rattan, | Our sinfu' saul to get a claut on | W' felon vie: BURNS, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1830).]

*carmasal*, *carmizale*, *carmoesalo*, *carmosell*, *carmousal*, *carmusol*: Eng. fr. It. See *caramousal*.

*carn*: Gael. See *cairn*.

*carnac*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Fr. *cornac*, and Port. *cornaca*: the driver of an elephant, a *mahout* (*q. v.*).

1704 Old Elephants...oftentimes kill their *Carnak* or Guides: *Collect. Voy.* (Churchill), III. 825/2. [N. E. D.] 1727 As he was one Morning going to the River to be washed, with his *Carnack* or Rider on his Back, he chanced to put his Trunk in at the Taylor's Window: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 110. [Yule] 1797 Another (elephant), in his madness, killed his *cornac* or governor: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 552/2. 1884 The *carnac*, or driver, was quite unable to control the beast, which roared and trumpeted with indignation: C. BOCK, *Temples & Elephants*, p. 22. [Yule]

*carnadine*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *carnadino*, = "a carnation colour" (Florio): red, or carnation color; or a stuff of that color (Nares).

1598 How ill fits you this Ribbon Carnatine: TOFTE, *Alba*, 74 (1880). [N. E. D.] bef. 1627 Silk-grogans, satins, velvet fine, | The rosy-colour'd carnadine: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 268 (1885).

*carnage* ( $\cup = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carnage*.

1. great slaughter, butchery.

1600 they made foule worke & carnage among them: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 462. — that great butcherie & carnage: *ib.*, p. 464. 1603 But now, what rage, what furie and madnesse inciteth you to commit such murders and carnage? — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 573. 1787 The carnage was great; we trampled thick on the dead bodies that were strewed in the way: J. HUBBARD, in *Cent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 66/2. 1852 Men and women fought side by side amidst flames and carnage: *Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xxxii. p. 408.

2. dead bodies, heaps of slain.

1667 such a scent I draw | Of carnage, prey innumerable: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 268 (1705). bef. 1744 His ample maw with human carnage fill'd: POPE. [C. E. D.]

*carnifex*, *sb.*: Lat.: executioner.

1561 Auoide the murder of this carnifex Aman; *Godly Q. Hester*, 40 (1873). [N. E. D.] 1617 let the carnifexes scour their throats! MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, IV. 4, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 246 (1885).

*carnificina*, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'office of carnifex or executioner': execution, torture.

1611 Being entred into Italy, to passe throgh that carnificina, that ex-cruciating and excarnificating torture of the *Spanish Inquisition*: CORVAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 4r<sup>o</sup>. — to eschew the bloody Spanish carnificina: — *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 156 (1776). 1635 I graunt it is Carnificina, a Racke to a good Conscience: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 348.

\**carnival* ( $\cup = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *carnevale*, *carnovale* (some forms through Fr. *carnaval*).

1. in Italy and other Roman Catholic countries, the name of Shrovetide, the week before Lent, in the middle of which Quinquagesima Sunday falls.

1611 your proudest Tuscan Carnivals, and yee French Bals their brother: L. WHITAKER, in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 2 r<sup>o</sup>. 1712 this Anniversary Carnival, which lasted about a Week: *Spectator*, No. 433, July 17, p. 622/2 (Morley). 1717 the carnival is begun, and all sorts of diversions are carried to the greatest height: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 85 (1827). 1749 They will take the carnival at Venice, in their way, where you will likewise probably meet them: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 553 (1777). 1820 The splendid entertainments of the carnival, with its bull-fights: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 3. 1845 the *carnival* is almost a religious duty...this bidding adieu to flesh-eating is called in Spanish *carnes to-lendas*; the institution is...alluded to as *carnis primum* in the Mosarabic ritual: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 482. 1881 as some saturnalia passes into a carnival at Rome: E. MULFORD, *Republic of God*, ch. III. p. 77.

1 a. attrib.

1549 theyr *Carnouale* time (whiche we call shroftide): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 85 r<sup>o</sup>. 1581 Nor any ruffian or Carnevall-youth in Rome would speak [such a libel] without a visard: CARDL. ALLEN, *Apol. Engl. Colleges*, fol. 97 r<sup>o</sup>. 1605 your carnuaule concupiscence: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 498 (1616). 1694 half a dozen merry Fellows, with Magicians and Devils Vizards, such as are used in *Carnaval* time, with other rare Anticks: D'URFVEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. v. p. 55. 1788 the carnival sports of the Testacean mount and the Circus Argonalis: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxxi. p. 490 (1813).

2. a period of high holiday, of unrestrained festivity, of intense enjoyment, of unbridled indulgence of appetite.

1598 The Carnouale of my sweet Loue is past, Now comes the Lent of my long Hate: TOFTE, *Alba*, 102 (1880). [N. E. D.] 1677 The Sun is no sooner set, but that then their Carnival begins, then they let loose the reins of their appetite: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 325. 1766 she is going to spend the Carnival at Marseilles at Christmas: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 766/1 (1839). 1847 Love in the sacred halls | Held carnival at will: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, VII. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 191 (1886).

[It. *carnevale* is fr. Late Lat. *carnilevarium* (*carnelevale*), = 'solacing of the flesh' (Skeat), a term applied to Quinquagesima Sunday and Shrove Tuesday. *Carnilevarium* has been explained less satisfactorily to mean 'putting away of flesh', while the explanation as 'farewell to flesh' from *carne vale* is popular etymology which may have helped to produce the corrupted form.]

\**carnivora*, *sb. neut. pl.*: Lat., fr. adj. *carnivorus*, = 'flesh-eating', 'carnivorous', applied especially to a principal division of Mammalia whose teeth are adapted for mastication of flesh. In the quot. fr. Bacon *carnivora* is an adj. agreeing with *aves*, = 'birds' understood.

1627 In *Birds*, such as are *Carnivora*, and *Birds of Prey*, are commonly no Good Meat: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 859.

*carnoggin*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *cyrniogyn*: a piggin.

1666 *Carnogan* (Brit.), a little kind of a wooden dish with hoops, a Piggin: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1682 A herd of goats, or runts, or ought | That country [Wales] yields; flannel, carnoggins, | Store of Metheglin in thy waggons: *Wit & Drollery*, p. 203. [Nares]

*carnosity* ( $\angle \cup = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *carnosité*.

1. fleshiness, flesh.

1533 Carnositie or fleshyness, etc.: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, I. 2. [N. E. D.] 1543 knobbes, whiche onely are ful of carnosyte or fleshiness: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvii r<sup>o</sup>/2.

2. a fleshy swelling.

1543 Whan the carnosytie is taken awaye, ye muste mundifye, and cicatrise the place: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxviii r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1555 And within, there cleaueth faste to the rynde of the nutte a carnositie or substance of coornel: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 225 (1885). 1558 vntill you feeble the Carnosite: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 8 r<sup>o</sup>. 1599 as much contaminated carnosity as there is see much Alumme you must take: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhoner's Bk. Physicke*, p. 44/2.



**caro, masc. adj. used as sb.:** It.: dear, darling.

1793 To each of the dear little Caro's pray deliver nine kisses for me, which shall be repaid on demand: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 354 (1869). 1865 What are you thinking of, caro? OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II, ch. i. p. 2.

**caro sposo, phr.:** It.: dear bridegroom, dear husband.

1806 still hated by both;—by her, for attacking her caro sposo, whom she will suffer no one to despise but herself: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I, p. 167 (5th Ed.). 1815 The thing would be for us all to come on donkeys...my caro sposo walking by: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III, ch. vi. p. 318 (1833). 1820 you are a prodigiously kind and obliging help-mate, to provide your caro sposo with so charming a *locum tenens* when you are confined to your apartments: MRS. OPHE, *Tales*, Vol. III, p. 100. 1841 The silvery sound of its bell often reminded her of the flight of Time, and her caro sposo of the effects of it on his inconstant heart: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II, p. 56.

**carob (C), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *caroube*.

1. the pods of a tree, native in the Levant, the *Ceratonia siliqua*, the pulp of which is edible, but generally used for food for horses; also called *Algarroba Bean*; also, attrib. as in *carob-tree*. The husks of the Prodigal Son are supposed to have been carobs, so also are the locusts eaten by S. John Baptist, whence the names S. John's Bread, Locust-bean.

1548 I see in Colon one little Carob tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1578 In English, a Carob tree, a Beane tree, the fruits also may be called Carobbes: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodo's Herb.*, Bk. VI, p. 740. 1599 They lade also great store of Carrobs: for all the country there about adjoining, and all the mountains are full of Carrobs trees: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, l. p. 110. 1600 here they have abundance of Carobs and honie: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 218. 1601 Carobs or Cods of Syria: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 8, Vol. II, p. 172.

2. the tree called *Ceratonia siliqua*; also, attrib. as in *carob-bean*.

1548 the fruits Carobes or Carobbeanes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1578 Carob beane coddies, or S. Johns bread: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodo's Herb.*, Bk. VI, p. 740. 1664 Plants...late bearing Flowers or Fruit in our Climate; as...*Volubilis*, *Myrrh*, *Carrobs*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 197 (1729). 1704 The Carob seeds are very fresh: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. II, p. 251 (1878). 1845 The Algarroba or carob-pod is the usual food for animals, and sometimes for men: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 462.

[Ultimately fr. Arab. *kharrōba*, *kharrūba*, = 'carob tree'.]

**carobia, sb.:** Russ. *korobea*. See quotations.

1598 they deliuered mee my Corobia againe with all things that were therein: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 304. — by reason it came in *Corrobias*, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost: *ib.*, p. 306. — a *Carobia* or cheste, wherein were dollers, and golde: *ib.*, p. 425.

**caroch(e), carroch(e), = C, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *caroche*: a coach, a grand carriage.

1591 *Carrucka*, a carroch, a coche: PERCIVALL, *Biblioth. Hist.* 1600 to maintaine a ladie in her two carroches a day: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv, 2, Wks., p. 221 (1616). 1603 As a Caroch, draw'n by foure lusty steeds: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Capitaines, p. 516 (1608). 1606 He neuer by report when he made anie journey, had under a thousand carroches in his traine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 193. 1609 Others againe, reposing in the chiefeest grace and glory that is, in carroches higher than ordinary, and in the superfluous bravery of sumptuous apparrell: — Tr. *Marce.*, Bk. XIV, ch. v, p. 11. 1611 seven or eight stately Caroches attended: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I, p. 99 (1776). 1614 Has he ne'er a little odd cart for you, to make a Caroch on... with four pyed hobbyhorses: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, iii, 4, Wks., Vol. II, p. 37 (1631–40). 1617 Oxen to draw Carats, and sometimes Caroches (vulgarly Carousi): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III, p. 108. 1625 I ouertook a Caroch, wherein were two Gentlemen of Rome: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. x, p. 1832. 1630 Caroches, Coaches, and Tobaccoconists...His vaine expences daily sucke and soake: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ee 4<sup>vo</sup>/2. 1648 a numerous train of Caroches: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1246. bef. 1670 carried him in their Caroches to Newmarket: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 27, p. 21 (1693). 1679 To mount two wheeld Caroches, worse! Than manning a Wooden Horse: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III, Cant. iii, p. 185.

**carolin (C = C), sb.:** Eng. fr. Ger. *Karolin*, fr. Late Lat. *Carolus*, = 'Karl', 'Charles': a German gold coin worth rather more than a sovereign, no longer current.

1797 German Coins... A Carolin legal weight...115.45 grs. Troy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Money*.

**carolin(e):** Eng. fr. Lat. See *carline*.

**carolus, sb.:** Late Lat. *Carolus*, = 'Karl', 'Charles': name of several coins called after a Karl or Charles, esp. an English gold coin first struck in the reign of Charles I. value 20s., afterwards 23s. Sometimes Anglicised in 16 c.

1647–8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, doubles, lierdies, halfe karalles & karales, halfe sowes & sowes: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii, p. 191 (1870). — a karoll is worth .x. bras pens: *ib.* 1797 Carolus: *Encyc. Brit.*

**caroogh, kearroogh, sb.:** Ir. *cearrbach*: a gambler.

1598 theyre Kearrooghs, which are a kind of people that wander up and downe to gentillmens howses, living onely upon cardes and dice: SPENS, *State Irrel.*, Wks., p. 649/1 (1869). — Carooghs, Bardes, Jesters, and such like: *ib.*, p. 678/2.

S. D.

**caros, sb.:** Gk. *καρος*: heavy sleep, torpor.

1578 feuer, caros, & dotage: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I, fol. 10<sup>ro</sup>. 1603 The *Caros*, th' *Apoplexie*, and *Lethargy*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, *Furies*, p. 276 (1608). 1626 *Karus*, A drowsie disease in the head: COCKERAM, Pt. I, (2nd Ed.).

**carosse (= C), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *car(rosse)*: a caroché (q.v.).

1598 *Carroccia*, *Carrossa*, a caroché, a coche, a chariot: FLORIO. 1604 going in coches and carrosses: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 129 (1880). 1615 the women in large Carosses, being drawne with the slowest procession: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 245 (1632). 1626 carasse: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 72 (1848). 1884 The Prince travelled alone in a *carosse-couplé*, or travelling chaise, at the head of his party: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II, ch. iv, in *Eng. Illus. Mag.*, Oct., p. 51.

**carouan:** Eng. fr. Pers. See *caravan*.

**carouse (= C, formerly pronounced so as to rhyme to house), adv., also used as sb.:** Eng. fr. Ger. *gar aus*, = 'all out', in the phr. *gar aus trinken*, = 'to drink all out', 'to empty the drinking-vessel'.

1. adv.: all out, to the bottom.

1567 The tiplinge sottes at midnight which to quaffe carowse do vse: DRANT, *Ep. to Lollia.* [R.] 1609 others busie in colouring the hayre of their heads yellow...and some againe drinking garaus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marce.*, Bk. XXVII, ch. i, p. 305.

2. sb.: a bumper, the drinking of a bumper, a drinking bout. Shortened to *rouse* in 17 c. Perhaps *drink carouse* was understood as *drink a rouse*.

1559 Lyeuz fruitful cup with full carowse | Went round about: *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 610. [R.] 1591 Sir Roger and I were invyted to certaine French gentlemen, where we dranke carowse: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I, p. 59 (1847). 1594 Alvida begins her quaff, | And drinks a full carouse unto her king: GREENE, *Looking Glas*, p. 141/2 (1861). 1598 dranke a great carouse to the health of the Queene: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 460. 1605 To say *drink a Garaus*...which is to say *All-out*: VERSTEGAN, *Dec. Intell.*, 13 (1634). 1607 You are in your rouses and mullwines: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, iv, 3, Wks., Vol. I, p. 191 (1885). 1607–8 In the midst of dinner, the king drank a carouse in a cup of gold: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 73 (1848). 1617 each one at the Table salutes him with a Cup, all which garrouses he must drinke as for a fine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III, p. 86. 1630 it must be well liquored with two or three good rowses of Sherrie or Canarie sacke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 3<sup>vo</sup>/2. 1635 The Vintners drink Carowse of joy that he is gon: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI, xvii, p. 31 (1645). bef. 1767 The swains were preparing for a carouse: STERNE, *Trist. Skand.* [C. E. D.]

**carousel (= C, -ou- as Fr.), sb.:** Fr. *carrousel*: a kind of tournament consisting of knightly exercises and games. Sometimes spelt *carousal*, which spelling may have led to the confusion with the derivative of *carouse*.

1650 Before the Crystal Palace where he dwells The Armed Angels hold their Carousels: MARVELL, *Death Ld. Hastings*. [N. E. D.] 1797 CARROUSAL, a course of horses and chariots, or a magnificent entertainment exhibited by princes on some public rejoicing. It consists in a cavalcade of several gentlemen, richly dressed and equipped after the manner of ancient cavaliers, divided into squadrons meeting in some public place, and practising jousts, tournaments, &c.—The last carousals were in the reign of Louis XIV.: *Encyc. Brit.*

**carpack, sb.:** apparently = 'calpack' (q.v.).

1819 CARPACK, in the *Egyptian Dress*, a sort of red cap turned up with fur, which some make a custom of wearing in common, though it is properly a part of the dress of the interpreters only, the same cap with muslin tied round it being more properly the common dress: REES, *Cycl.*

**carpe diem, phr.:** Lat.: 'enjoy the day', make the most of the present time; Hor., *Od.*, i, 11, 8.

1817 I never anticipate—*carpe diem*—the past at least is one's own, which is one reason for making sure of the present: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III, p. 332 (1832). 1862 Well! *carpe diem*, *fugit hora*, &c. &c.: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II, ch. x, p. 140 (1887).

**carrack, carract, carrat, carret:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *carat*.

**carranto:** Eng. fr. It. See *coranto*.

**carrauand, carravan:** Eng. fr. Pers. See *caravan*.

**carrauans-raw:** Pers. See *caravanserai*.

**carrefour, sb.:** Fr.: a place where four roads meet, or two roads cross each other. Anglicised as *carfour*.

1889 [A place was selected] in the *carrefour* formed by the junction of the Boulevard Arago and the Place and the Rue St. Jacques: *Athenaeum*, May 11 p. 602/2.

**carrettella, sb.:** It., dim. of *carretta*: a small carriage.

1860 with a good carrettella and a fast-trotting horse: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 612/1.

**carroch(e):** Eng. fr. Fr. See *caroche*.

**carta blanca, phr.:** Sp.: blank paper, *carte blanche* (q.v.).

1667 I, Blanca Rocca, am not carta blanca | Fit to receive what'e'r impres- sion: *Elvira*, iv, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xv, p. 72 (1876).



**cartas**, *sb. pl.*: Sp.: papers (of a ship), passport.

1625 The *Portugall ships*...had met with one of this Towne, and finding her without *Cartas*, brought her with them as prize for Goa: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 422. — he repeth great benefit to himselfe by giving himselfe *Cartasses* or *Passports* to all ships and Frigats: *ib.*, Bk. iii. p. 267.

\***carte**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'card': bill of fare, menu. See also **carte de visite**.

1818 we've MASSINOT's eloquent *carte* to eat still up: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 90. 1823 all the delicacies of Very's *carte*...do not supply the vacancy: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1886). 1829 A pink *carte* succeeded to the satin play-bill: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 33 (1881). 1860 The soups on the *carte* at a Restaurant may sometimes taste rather vapid: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

\***carte blanche**, *phr.*: Fr., 'blank paper'. See also **charte blanche**.

1. a blank paper, or a paper with only a signature upon it, on which the person to whom it is given may write his terms on the understanding that they will be accepted. *Orig.* a military phrase, referring to capitulation at discretion.

1714 But being in Possession of the House, I intend to insist upon *Carte Blanche*: *Spectator*, No. 566, July 12, p. 806/2 (Morley). 1742 giving hopes that his necessities would, at length, reduce him to the state of *carte blanche*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1826). 1775 Full powers and instructions were sent at the same time to Gunning, to agree for any force between five, and twenty thousand men, *carte blanche* for the terms: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 238 (1865). 1790 I cannot conceive how any man can have brought himself to that pitch of presumption, to consider his country as nothing but *carte blanche*, upon which he may scribble whatever he pleases: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 232 (3rd Ed.). 1792 I will sign a *carte blanche*, insert the terms at your pleasure: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. v. p. 16. 1823 the government scribbler should get a *carte blanche* to fill up your character and pretensions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 374. 1828 he was willing to sign a *carte blanche* to that gentleman to alter them [*i.e.* resolutions]: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1131.

2. *metaph.* absolute freedom of action, full discretionary power, leave granted without any reservation.

1754 whether commissioned or non-commissioned...he carried *carte blanche* to the Duke of Bedford, who bounced like a rocket, frightened away poor Sir George, and sent for Mr. Pitt to notify the overture: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1857). 1765 The Duke of Cumberland was...sent to Mr. Pitt, from whom, though offering almost *carte blanche*, he received a peremptory refusal: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 371. 1811 and that superior rank claimed the privilege of acting under *carte blanche* from conscience: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 64 (2nd Ed.). 1814 This argument, however, only proves that absolutism does not give a *carte blanche* to sin anew: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 46. 1826 they did not give him *carte blanche*, to make the bill what he pleased: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 353. 1837 The poor devil, I believe, was given *carte blanche* to lie: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 31 (1845). 1871 he gave his patron *carte blanche* to repeat his visits: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 13. 1888 Mr. Smith has given him *carte blanche* to do what he likes with the new rules, and he will do it: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 20, p. 5/6.

3. a term in piquet.

1814 *Carte Blanche* means a hand without a court card in the twelve dealt, which counts for ten, and takes place of every thing else: *Hoyle's Games*, p. 112.

\***carte de visite**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'visiting-card': a small photographic portrait on a card. Introduced about 1860, originally intended to be used as visiting-cards.

1886 Of his [Diamond's] improvements in the practice of photography perhaps the most noteworthy at the present time was the substitution of the familiar *cartes-de-visite* for the less convenient "positives on glass": *Athenaeum*, July 3, p. 1713.

**carte du pays**, *phr.*: Fr.: map of the country; also, *metaph.* position of affairs (as we say 'the way the land lies').

1744 not being quite perfect in the *carte du pais*, told my lady, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 317 (1857). 1840 my companion, who knew the *carte-du-pays* well, had been prowling about to discover...the means of getting on: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 436. 1850 He walked the new arrivals about the park and gardens, and showed them the *carte du pays*, and where there was the best view of the mansion: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 197 (1879).

\***cartel** ( $\cup \cup$ ), **chartel**, Eng. fr. Fr. *cartel*; **cartello**, It.: *sb.*: small paper.

1. a challenge or defiance in writing, a challenge or defiance.

1549 the defamed maketh his defiance by a writte called *Cartello*, and openly challaungeh the defamer: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 4<sup>ro</sup> (1561). 1598 *Cartello*, a cartel, a challenge, a defiance, a libell: FLORIO. 1600 drawn hither by report of your chartels, advanced in court, to prove his fortune with your prize: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 94/1 (1860). 1798 that his first emotion was...to send him a cartel of defiance: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 363. 1829 Treacherous Squib! I positively must call him out. Duke, bear him a cartel: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 73 (1881).

1 a. a calumnious writing, libel.

1598 *Cartellante*, a challenger, a libeller against one with cartels: FLORIO.

2. a written agreement about exchange of prisoners, an exchange of prisoners.

1716 I think it is very convenient there should be a cartel settled between them: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 483 (1856). 1745 to propose a cartel for the exchange of prisoners: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1857). 1760 leaving most of the wounded...upon the confidence of the cartel: *New Mil. Dict.*, sig. 3 H 1 v<sup>o</sup>/2.

2 a. short for a *cartel-ship*, a ship employed in the exchange of prisoners, or to carry commissions between hostile forces.

1769—1813 [N. E. D.]. 1800 Whether cartel vessels...shall be exempted from the restrictions imposed on other vessels? *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 286 (1832).

3. a piece of card or paper, a tablet; in Art, a representation of an inscribed paper or tablet.

1722 Some Boys holding a Cartel most Beautifully Design'd: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 102. — The two uppermost have in each two Prophets holding Cartels: *ib.*, p. 104.

**carthamus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Arab. *qurtum*: name of a small genus of plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*). The flowers of an annual species, *Carthamus tinctorius* or Bastard Saffron, are used as a drug, and yield red and yellow dye, the red being the basis of *rouge*. The flowers are called Safflower.

1600 So long as a man stung with a Scorpion holdeth wilde *Carthamus* in his hand, he feeleth no paine: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similit.*, p. 96. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**cartilage** ( $\cup \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cartilage*: gristle, a gristly part of an animal.

1525 The iye hath cartilages aboue & vnder whiche we name the iye lyddis w<sup>h</sup> here that close from aboue with one musculus / & opyn w<sup>h</sup> thwart musculus: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1641 the bones, gristles, or cartilages, the synewes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B iv v<sup>o</sup>. 1663 bones, cartilages [*sic*] ligamentes, Nerues, vaynes, arteries, muscles, fleshe, and skynne: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 6 v<sup>o</sup>. 1678 [the trow ribbes] are vnited, by a Cartilage goyng in the middest to the brest bone: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 23<sup>ro</sup>. 1678 Nerves and Muscles, Bones and Cartilages: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 149.

\***carton**, *sb.*: Fr., 'pasteboard': case for drawings or papers.

1816 Your two philosophical letters...have been too long in my carton of "letters to be answered": J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 212 (1852). 1828 And into a carton so labelled, the inquisitive eyes and fingers of Sophy dived: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 69.

\***cartoon** ( $\cup \cup$ ), Eng. fr. It. *cartone*; **cartone**, It.; **carton**, Fr.: *sb.*

1. a large sheet of drawing-paper; a drawing or sketch on a large sheet of paper.

1598 the best painters...vved first to prepare certaine sure, wel-seasoned and infallible *Cartones*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. v. p. 186. 1697 But y<sup>e</sup> sight best pleased me was y<sup>e</sup> cartoons by Raphael, w<sup>h</sup> are far beyond all y<sup>e</sup> paintings I euer saw: *Halton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1878). 1699 It was designed for a Pavement in *Marchetterie*, of which he shewed me a *Carton* drawn in the Natural Colours: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 77. 1715 Raffaëlle therefore in that *Carton*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 45. 1722 By it another large *Carton* of Perugino; great Taste and not Stiff: — *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 28. 1748 a large cartoon of Rubens: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 110 (1857). 1806 they were finished by English artists from Flemish cartoons: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 270. 1851 I made the acquaintance of Blake who showed me his Cartoons: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 42 (1857).

2. a full-page illustration, *esp.* in 'Punch' or a comic paper arranged more or less like 'Punch'.

1883 drawing for more than two decades cartoons for "Punch": *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24, p. 5.

\***cartouche** ( $\cup \cup$ , last syllable as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cartouche*. Partly naturalised; almost Anglicised in 17, 18 cc.

1. a cartridge.

1611 *Cartouche*...also, a Cartouch, or full charge, for a pistoll, put vp within a little paper, to be the readier for vse: COTGR. 1743—7 the French had several cannon laden with cartouches: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 294/1 (1751). 1819 decked with muskets, blunderbusses, cartouch belts fantastically ornamented, and various insignia: BOWDICH, *Mission to Achantee*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 18. 1826 cartouch-boxes: *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 106 (1828).

2. a case of pasteboard or wood for holding balls and pieces of iron to be discharged from a mortar.

3. *Archit.* an ornament in the shape of a scroll, the volute of an Ionic column, a modillion. Also *cart(h)ouse*, *cartouse*.

1611 *Volute*...also, the writhen circle, or curl tuft that hangs ouer, or sticks out of the chapter of a pillar, &c.; and is teamed by our workmen a Rowle, Cartridge, or Carthouse: COTGR. — *Modillon*, A cartridge, or cartouse, a foulding bracket, or corbell: *ib.* 1664 figur'd *Mutills* or *Corbells* in stead of *Cartouses*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 36.



4. a representation of a piece of paper bearing an inscription or design.

1664 [the Fronton]...*carv'd and frett* with some *Escutcheon or Cartouch*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. 1. p. 84.

4 a. *Egypt. Antiq.* An oblong sign with rounded corners, inside which are hieroglyphs of names or titles.

1886 Mr. Petrie...says that the cartouche on the breast is that of Aahmes: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, p. 472a.

caruan, carvana, carvane: Eng. fr. Pers. See *caravan*.

\**caryatides*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Kapvárides*: maidens of Caryae (Gk. *Kapvá*) in Laconia, serving in the temple of Artemis (Diana); in *Archit.* female figures used instead of columns. Anglicised as *caryatids*, rarely sing. *caryatid*.

1568 ymages, figured like women, which are named Caryatides...upon their heads be laide Epistilia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii r.

1601 The virgins also going under the name of *Caryatides*, erected upon the chapters of the columns in that temple [the Pantheon]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 569.

1722 They seem to be a sort of *Caryatides* but that they have nothing like Capitals on their Heads: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 111.

1785 the caryatides are fine and free, but the rest is heavy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 428 (1857).

1820 The Chapel of Pandrosos, supported by female figures called *Caryatides*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 239.

1837 These men call themselves supports of the throne, singular gilt-pasteboard *caryatides* in that singular edifice: CARLYLE, *Pr. Rev.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 19 (1888).

1845 observe the 3 fine tombs separated by caryatides: FORD, *Handb. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 67.

1847 Two great statues, Art. & Science, Caryatids, lifted up | A weight of emblem: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 101 (1886).

1856 Eight Yankee Caryatides, up to their knees in water, and an entablature sustaining such of their household gods as could not bear immersion! E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 93.

\**casa*, *sb.*: It.: house, mansion.

casada. See *cassada*.

casale, *sb.*: It.: hamlet, homestead.

abt. 1506 we landed there, and wente to such casales as we founde and refreshed us: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 56 (1851).

1625 lodged at a Casal: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1414.

casaua, casauca, casau: Eng. fr. Sp. See *cassava*.

casbeg(he), casbeke: Pers. See *kasbeke*.

cascabel (∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cascabel*, = 'a bell', 'a knob' (at the breach of a cannon), 'a rattlesnake'.

1. a knob at the back of a cannon, the part of a cannon behind the base-ring, only applied to muzzle-loading guns.

1639 the cascabel, or her Decke: J. ROBERTS, *Comp. Canuoniere*, p. 25.

2. a rattlesnake, a rattlesnake's rattle.

\**cascarilla*, *sb.*: Sp.: the bark of the tree *Croton eleuteria* (Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*); also called *Cascarilla-bark*. Imported from the Bahama Islands. The word is dim. of Sp. *cascara*, = 'bark'. In Spanish use *cascarilla* includes Peruvian bark.

1686 200 thousand pounds of the Bark of Trees, called Cascarilla: *Lond. Gaz.*, No. 21861. [N.E.D.]

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Croton*.

1851 I would call your attention to the "casarilla" or Peruvian bark: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1854).

cascata, It.; cascade, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: cascade, waterfall, cataract. Now superseded by the earlier *cascade* (through Fr. *casade*).

1670 curious Fountains, *Cascatas*, and other delightful Water-works: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 198 (1698).

1673 cascates or falls of water: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 366.

1684 a thousand other little Rivulets, and a thousand *Cascata*'s every where: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 127.

cascine (∟ ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cascina*: country-house, hovel; also, terrace-garden (cf. Fr. *cassine*, Cotgr.); esp. the garden so called at Florence.

1743-7 The rest of the day was spent in taking several cascines...possessed by the enemy: TINDAL, *Contin. Rabin*, Vol. I. p. 760a (1751).

1787 The Cascine at Florence is like the plantation of a private gentleman; this is like the forest of a Prince: P. BECKFORD, *Let. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 362 (1805).

\**casemate* (∟ ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *casamata* (cf. It. *casamatta*), *lit.* 'slaughter-house'.

1. a kind of vault in a bastion serving as a battery to defend the ditch; an embrasure; a bomb-proof chamber with embrasures.

1675 The enemies cannon...well serched...everie corner that *casematti* might lurch in: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1847).

1590 It [i.e. the fort] must have...casemates to place the great artillery: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 552 (1865).

1591 with theyr defence of *Casematte*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 284.

— he may easily enter within the Ditch, and open the Counterscarpe, to batter afterwarde the *Casemates*: *ib.*, p. 311.

1598 *Casamats* were wont to be made in steede and place, where we now plant our Plat-

formes: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warre*, Bk. v. p. 126. — *Casamatta*, a Spanish word, and doth signifie a slaughter-house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarke: *ib.*, Table.

1598 *Casamatta*, a kinde of fortification called in English a Casamat or a slaughter house, and is a place built low vnder the wall or bulwarke, not arriving vnto the height of the ditch serving to skoure the ditch, annoying the enemy when he entreteth into the ditch to skale the wall: FLORIO.

1622 halfe Moones, Bulwarke, Casamates, Rempires, Rausins: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 77.

1625 Secure your *Casamates*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, i. 3, Wks., p. 12 (1631).

1702 *Casematte*: *Mil. Dict.*

1743-7 the French had made a detached bastion...with a casemat upon it bomb-proof: TINDAL, *Contin. Rabin*, Vol. I. p. 2901 (1751).

2. *Archit.* a hollow moulding.

1611 *Nasselle*...also, a hollow in a pillar, &c, called, a Casemate: COTGR.

*caserne*, *sb.*: Fr.: soldiers' hut between a town and its ramparts, barrack. Anglicised as *casern*, *casern*, 17 c.

1696 *Caserns*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

1743-7 firing the caserns and granaries, where the oats and other magazines lay: TINDAL, *Contin. Rabin*, Vol. I. p. 3262 (1751).

1797 *Casern*: *Encyc. Brit.*

1823 He must go home with us to our caserne...there is no safety for him out of our bounds: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. vi. p. 101 (1886).

1837 Paris is pretty well garrisoned, and the *casernes* in the vicinity of the capital are always occupied: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 248.

\**cash*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *catxa*, *casse*, *cas* (perhaps confused with Eng. fr. *Fr. cash*): name given to small money of S. India up to 1818 (see quotations from Lockyer and Grose); also to small money of China and the Malay Islands, made of an alloy of copper and lead, with a hole in the middle for stringing them on cords. The word *cash* (Chinese *tsien*) as applied to Chinese money =  $\frac{1}{1000}$  of the tael (*q.v.*), or Chinese ounce of silver, so that about thirty cash = a penny.

1598 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portugale money, or 3 Keysars guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885).

1600 Those [coins] of Lead are called *Caixas*: whereof a thousand six hundred make one *Mas*: J. DAVIS, in *Purchas's Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 117.

1622 We paid for our diet at Ishebe 3 *tas*, and to the servants 200 *cash*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1883).

1625 Four hundred *Cashes* make a *Coupan*, Four *Coupan*s are one *Nas*. Five *Masses* make four shillings sterling: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123.

— for when *Cashes* were cheap, and Rials deare, we could not vent a piece of stuffe at halfe the value we did at our first coming: *ib.*, p. 173.

— the King hath no Coine of his owne, but what cometh from *China*, which is called *Cashes*, and is made of the dross of Lead, it is round and thin, with holes to string them on, a thousand *Cashes* upon a string, called a *Pecoo*, which is of divers values, according as *Cashes* rise or fall, wherewith they know how to make their accounts, which is as followeth: ten *Pecoos* is a *Laxsau*, ten *Laxsaues* is a *Cattee*, ten *Cattees* is an *Vta*, ten *Vtaes* is a *Bahar*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 391.

1662 a string of two hundred *Caixas*, called *Sata*, is worth about three farthings sterling, and five *Satas* tyed together make a *Sapocon*: J. DAVIS, *Tr. Mandelto*, Bk. II. p. 118 (1666).

1711 Doodos and *Cash* are Copper Coins, eight of the former make one *Fanham*, and ten of the latter one *Doodo*: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 8. [Yule]

1738 The *Caixas* are of two kinds, *great* and *small*: the *small* are those we have been speaking of; three hundred thousand whereof, are equal to fifty-six livres five sols, Dutch money. The *large* are old *Caixas*; six thousand whereof are equal to the piece of eight, or four shillings sixpence sterling. These are nearly the same with the *cashes* of China, and the *cassies* of Japan: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s.v. *Caixas*.

abt. 1780-80 At Madras and other parts of the coast of Coromandel, 80 *cashes* make a *fanam*, or 3d. sterling; and 36 *fanams* a silver pagoda, or 7s. 8d. sterling: GROSS, *Voyage*, i. 282 (1779).

[Yule] 1790 I think it very possible that every *Cash* of that ill-judged saving may cost the Company a crore of rupees: LORD CORNWALLIS, in *Madras Courier*, Sept. 22, 1791. [ib.]

1878 strings of *cash*—very 'petty *cash*' indeed—to buy prayers with of the priest: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 26.

— every thousand *cash* paid: *ib.*, p. 33.

[Ultimately fr. Skt. *karsha*, = a weight of silver or gold, equal to one four-hundredth of a *tula* (about 145 ounces Troy), through Tamil *kāsu*, or some kindred Konkani form.]

*cashew* (∟ ∟), *cachou*, *caju*, *sb.*: Eng. corruption of Fr. *acajon* (*q.v.*): name of the fruit *Anacardium occidentale*, or cashew-nut tree, a kidney-shaped nut growing on a large pear-shaped receptacle. The form *cachou* seems to be a confusion with Fr. *cachou*, = 'catechu' (*q.v.*). Cashew-nut is used with other things for a condiment generally in the form of small pills used to conceal the taste and smell of tobacco after smoking. Such pills are called *cashews*, or (by confusion with Fr. *cachou*, = 'catechu') *cachous*.

1598 *Cajus* groweth on trees like apple trees, and are of the bignes of a Peare, at one end by the stalk somewhat sharp, and at the head thicker, of a yellowish colour, being ripe they are soft in handling: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 28 (1885).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Anacardium*.

1819 Under the shade of a *cachou* tree: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 24.

\**cashier* (∟ ∟), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. or Flem. *kasseren*, = 'to quash', *lit.* 'to cross out a writing'.

1. to dismiss, discharge, orig. applied to troops; to discard, lay aside.

1598 *Fal*. Truly, mine host, I must turn away some of my followers. Host. Discard, bully Hercules; cashier: let them wag: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, i. 3, 6.

1600 clense the armie by casseering and discharging those busie-bodies



and troublesome spirits: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 276. 1600 it will now be my grace to entertaine him first, though I casheere him againe in priuate: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, l. 5, Wks., p. 196 (1616). bef. 1603 he could not abide very fat men, but cassiered a whole band of them for that cause only: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1116 (1612). 1615 Sir Arthur Ingram is at last quite cashiered, and on Monday Sir Marmaduke Dayrell is sworn cofferer: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 367 (1848). 1618 to deny a man's self, to cashier his familiar lusts: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1867). 1620 the Council was casseered: BRENT, *Tr. Scav's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 119 (1676). 1639 Christ takes not the advantage of the weakness of the Church to cashier and to hate her: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 76 (1862). 1640 Lets now—that Idea with our inward sight | Behold, casheering sensibility: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 11, p. 158 (1647). 1664 *Trapan'd* your Party with Intregue, | And took your *Grandees* down a peg, | *New-Modell'd th' Army and Cashier'd* | All that to *Legion SMEC* adher'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 105. 1665 The indignity offered his Son-in-Law gladdened her in part, and much more to see his son *Zeidon* by her means cashiered from his employment: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 96 (1677). 1708 now *Gohazi* was cashiered, 'tis likely an honest man [was] put in his room: M. HENRY, *Expos.*, Vol. II. p. 423/1 (1725).

## 2. Mil. and Nav. to dismiss an officer from service.

1598 a certaine Lieutenant...was...disgraced, or rather after a sort disgraced, and cashiered for bearing any farther Office: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 607. 1683 and you know the Admiral Dorp was cashiered for not quarrelling it with our Northumberland: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 271 (1872).

## 3. to quash, annul.

1598 *Cassare*, to crosse or blot, or casheere out of a booke: FLORIO. 1648 having lately by their arrest cashiered an arrest of Parliament: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 347 (1872).

Variants, 17 c. *casseer*, *cassier*.

\***cashmere**, **cachemire**, **cas(s)imere**, *sb.*: a shawl made of the wool of the goat of Cashmere or Kashmir, a kingdom in the Western Himalayas; also called in full a *Cashmere shawl*; the fabric of which such a shawl is made; a similar fabric, or an imitation of the cloth of Cashmere. The earliest forms of the word in common use were *cassimere*, *kassimere*, applied to a fine twilled woollen cloth principally manufactured in the west of England, which forms, by confusion with Eng. *kersey*, have given rise to the form *kerseymere*.

1684 I had always a Covering of *Kachemire* over my Head, which like a great Scarf hung down to my Feet: Tr. Tavernier's *Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 86. 1784 For sale—superfine cambrics and edgings...scarlet and blue *Cassimeres*: W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, l. 47 (Calcutta). [Yule] 1797 CASSIMER, or CASIMIER, the name of a thin twilled woollen cloth, much in fashion for summer use: *Encyc. Brit.* 1811 The *Cassimeres* made of it (Vigonia wool) were for this same reason not brought into fashion: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 172. 1818 Lady Dunore drew her cashmir over her head and round her shoulders: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 65 (1819). 1818 The great heiress, you know, of Shandangan, who's here, | Showing off with such airs, and a real Cashmere: T. MOORE, *Judge Family*, p. 114. 1826 Her cashmere would have graced the Feast of Roses: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. II. p. 397 (1887). 1828 His turban, which was formed of a cashmere shawl: Kussilbash, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 200. 1839 the tall Effendi, with his turban of *cashemire*: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 60. 1840 The shawls used are always the finest *Cashmeres*, and are fringed with gold and silver ornaments: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 282. 1865 *cashemiers*, *sables*, *flowers*, *objets d'art*, were scattered over it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236. 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] 1883 those delicate tints in that soft Indian cashmere, that falls in such artistic folds: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 32.

[The forms with *-ss-* or *-s-* for *-sh-* are probably through Fr., cf. Fr. *casimir*, or through Port., cf. Barros' *Queximir*. The forms with *-che-* for *-sh-* are fr. Fr.]

casho. See *cassa*.

cashoo: Eng. fr. Fr. See *catechu*.

casi: Pers. fr. Arab. See *cadi*.

\***casino**, *sb.*: It.

1. a summer-house, a pleasant country residence.

1806 In Lord Burlington's casino at Chiswick he has adopted the general idea of that built by Palladio near Vicenza: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 210. 1816 the Apollo Belvedere and the Gladiator were taken from under the ruins of the palace of Nero at Antium...when a casino was made there by Cardinal Borghese: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 223. 1820 a pretty rural casino in the midst of vines and olives: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21.

2. a club-house, a room used for social gatherings, a public dancing-saloon.

1744 well received at the *conversazioni*, at Madame de Craon's, and the Casino [of Florence]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 305 (1857). 1787 The Gentlemen of the Casino, on the same occasion, to their great honor, liberated a hundred and fifty insolvent debtors with a thousand crowns: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 283 (1805). 1826 he will find at the casino English newspapers and reviews: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 69. 1850 The casino of our modern days was not invented, or was in its infancy yet: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 16 (1879). 1854 We are speaking of a time before Casinos were, and when the British youth were by no means so active in dancing as at the present period: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879). 1865 she has more the look of a court than a casino: OUIDA, *Strath-*

*more*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84. 1886 certainly superior to the majority of the casinos at the watering-places: *Athenaeum*, July 24, p. 116/1.

casique: Eng. fr. Sp. See *cacique*.

**casis**, *sb.*: Port. fr. Arab. *qasīs*, = '(Christian) presbyter': title given by Christians to Mohammedan divines.

1582 And for pledge of the same, he would give him his sonne, and one of his chief chaplaines, the which they call *Cacis*: N. [LITCHFIELD], *Tr. Castañeda*. [Yule] 1612 their *Casseases*, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their heads): W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 28. 1688 While they were thus disputing, a *Caciz*, or doctor of the law, joined company with them: DRYDEN, *L. of Xavier*, Wks., xvi. 68 (1821). [Yule] 1870 A hierarchical body of priests, known to the people (Nestorians) under the names of *Kieshishes* and *Abunas*, is at the head of the tribes and villages, entrusted with both spiritual and temporal powers: MILLINGEN, *Wild Life among the Koords*, 270. [ib.]

**cask**, **caske**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *casco*, = 'skull', 'sherd', 'cask', 'helmet'. Imported with Spanish wines, perhaps in 15 c.

1. a barrel, a wooden vessel, with circular flat top and bottom and bulging sides encircled by hoops, for holding liquor or any commodities.

1522 Cambridge. 6 new casks 7s.: In Rogers' *Agric. & Prices*, Vol. III. p. 565. 1557 New wine will search to finde a vent, | Although the caske be neuer so strong: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 153 (1870). 1595 by reason it came in *Corrobias*, wee lose and spoyle more then the Caske will cost: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 306. 1603 new Wine, Working a-new, in the new Cask: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Fathers, p. 450 (1608). — Spews out a purple stream, the ground doth stain, | With *Bacchus* colour, where the cask hath layn: *ib.*

I a. collect. casks, supply of casks.

abt. 1598 Great inconveniences grow by the bad cask being commonly so ill seasoned and conditioned, as that a great part of the beer is ever lost and cast away: RALEIGH. [J.] 1611 *Barillier*, an officer that tends...the caske of a great mans sellor: COTGR.

I b. a barrel with its contents, a measure of capacity.

1738 A Cask of almonds, is about three hundred weight: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, s. v.

I c. See quotation.

1548 any wheat, malt, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, cask or tallow: In Strype's *Mem. Eccl.*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 186 (1822). [Referred to in N.E.D.]

2. a casket.

1593 A jewel, lock'd into the wofull'st cask | That ever did contain a thing of worth: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, III. 2, 409.

3. a helmet, head-piece; modern spelling *casque*, after Fr.

1591 and we all with our caskes downe, and eyther sword or pystolls drawn: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 45 (1847). — all his nobles standing about him all armed saving their kaskes: *ib.* 1648 The blacke Troops hide the Field, fear'd when they wore | The plumed Caske, but fear'd without it more: FANSHAWE, *Escorial*, p. 237. 1788 their arms were...a wooden casque, and a buckler of raw hides: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xlii. p. 324 (1813). 1816 Minerva has thick curls, which flow beneath the casque: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 40. 1847 He knightlike in his cap instead of casque: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, IV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 126 (1886). 1887 The warrior takes water in his casque from a spring to bathe the horse's fetlock: *Athenaeum*, June 25, p. 836/1.

4. case, shell.

1646 Not denying the shell and the cask to them who purchas the kinnell and the pearl: R. BAILLIE, *Anabapt.*, 150 (1647). [N.E.D.] 1727 The Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. xxiv. 296. [ib.]

**casotte**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *casotto*, or *casotta*: small country residence.

1743—7 the Casotte, where he lodged himself: TINDAL, *Contn. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 297/2 (1751). — Major-general S...commanded the right attack of all before the *Casotte*: *ib.*

**cassa**, **casho**, **cacha**, **cosssa**, **cushee**, *sb.*: a kind of Indian piece-goods.

1598 this linnen is of divers sorts, and is called *Sarampuras*, *Cassas*, *Comsas*, *Beatillias*, *Satopassas*, and a thousande [such like names]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 95 (1885). 1622 a peece of fine casho or chowter: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1883). 1625 fine Cotton Cloth which cometh out of India, where they call it *Cacha*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1089. 1665 he...ties a zone of *Cushee* about his loins woven with Inkle of the *Herboods* making: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 57 (1677). 1785 *Cossas*, *Doreas*, *Jamdannies*, *Mulmuls*, *Nainsooks*, *Neckcloths*: In W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, l. 83 (Calcutta). [Yule]

**cassada**, *sb.*: corruption of *cassava* (q. v.).

1600 I sent euery weeke 16. or 20. of the rest of the company to the maine ouer against vs, to lue of *Cassada* and oysters: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 262. 1624 the Cassado root: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 620 (1884). 1625 They brought vs also fruits, as Plantans, *Cassathoe* roots, and diuers other fruits: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 226. 1655 Puttato and Cassadra [sic] Roots (whereof they make their bread): J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of 3<sup>rd</sup> late Proceed. of 3<sup>rd</sup> Eng. Army in 3<sup>rd</sup> W. Indies*, p. 19. 1777 *cassada* bread which, though insipid to the taste, proves no contemptible food: ROBERTSON,



America, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1824). 1797 JATROPHA, the CASSADA PLANT: A genus of the monodelphia order, belonging to the monocla class of plants... The manihot, or bitter cassada, has palmated leaves; the lobes lanceolate, very entire, and polished: *Encyc. Brit.* 1845 Mandioca or cassada is likewise cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 23.

[The form *cassatho* makes it likely that *cassatha* was an intermediate corruption between *cassava* and *cassada*.]

\***Cassandra**: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of Priam's daughter, who prophesied the woes of Troy, but was not believed; representative of a prophetess or a female foreteller of evil, especially if the prophecies be disbelieved. Rarely, applied to a male foreteller of evil.

1670 *Cassandra* like: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A vi v<sup>o</sup> (1698). 1711 A *Cassandra* of the [Gypsy] Crew: *Spectator*, No. 320, July 30, p. 195/2 (Morley). 1837 A *Cassandra*-Marat cannot do it: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 15 (1888).

**cassareb, cassareep, sb.**: Carib: the concentrated juice of bitter cassava, which is highly antiseptic and forms the basis of the W. Indian pepper-pot. The poisonous acid is expelled by heating the juice. *Treas. of Bot.* [C. E. D.]

1882 the cassava, from which the black man gets his starch, his tapioca, and his bread, and the cassareb, which is the basis of all his best sauces, and the chief ingredient in the famous "pepper pot": *Standard*, Dec. 14, p. 5.

**cassatho(e)**: See *cassada*.

\***cassava, cas(s)avi, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *casabe*, ultimately fr. native Haytian *casāvi*, *caçabi*: name of a genus of plants, also called *Manihot*, or *Mandioc*, esp. of the *Manihot utilisima* (the *Jatropha* or *Janipha Manihot* of Linnæus). From its large tuberous root, after expressing a very poisonous volatile juice containing hydrocyanic acid, starch or flour called *cassava* is procured, which when purified is known as *tapioca* (q. v.). The bread made from cassava flour is also called *cassava*. See also *cassada*. *Sweet cassava* or *Manihot Aipi* is quite harmless and used as a vegetable.

1555 Soo that duryng al that tyme, they had none other meate but only *Casibi*: that is, suche routes whereof they make their breade: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 93 (1885). — their custome was to sende them a portion of their fyne breade of *Casabbi* or *Maismum*: *ib.*, Sect. II. p. 215. abt. 1565 and hauing taken two caruels laden with wine and casaua, which is a bread made of roots: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voyage*, p. 55 (1878). 1577 A Leafe of that Plant whiche they dooe make the *Casani* [sic]... The *Casani* is the bread: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 103 v<sup>o</sup>. — this kinde of corne... whiche they doe call *Casani* is healthfull, and the fruite thereof is eaten and the water that commeth of it is dronke: *ib.*, fol. 103 v<sup>o</sup>. — there is breade made of it [maies], as of the *Casani*: *ib.*, fol. 104 v<sup>o</sup>. 1589 a route, which dooth growe in that iland in great quantitie and abundance... It is white, and is called casaua, the which being grinded and brought into meale, they doo make bread thereof for their sustenance: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1854). 1600 *Cocushaw* some of our company tooke to be that kinde of root which the Spanyards in the *West Indies* call *Cassauy*... it groweth in very muddy pooles, and moist grounds: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 272. — her loading was thought worth 1000 or 1300 pounds, being hides, ginger, Cannafistula, Copperpanes, and Casau: *ib.*, p. 290. — certaine cakes made of routes called *Cassau*: *ib.*, p. 448. — *Casau-meale*... *Casau*-roots: *ib.*, p. 851. 1604 they vse a kinde of bread they call *Caçavi*, which is made of a certaine route they call *Yuca*: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 232 (1880). 1622 [The Indians] liuing... vpon *Cassava*, a root to make bread, onely then knowne to themselves: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 580 (1884). 1625 *Cocos* nuts and Bananas, and some *Cassaua* and *Papede*, which is also to be had in East Indies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 104. 1691 the *Cotton Trees*; the *Manioc*, or *Cassava*; the *Potatoes*; the *Jesus's bark tree*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). 1699 There is a Root called by the Indians *Casave* of which they make a Liquor called *Vey-Cow* much like unto *Beer*: *Description of Isth. of Darien*, p. 9. 1769 The *Cassava* shrub is about 4 feet in height: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 39.

Variants, 16 c. *casibi*, *casabbi*, *casana*, *casau*, *cacavi*, *casaua*, 17 c. *cassauy*, *caçau*, *caçavi*, *cas(s)avi(e)*, *caçave*.

**cassawaris, cassawarway**: Eng. fr. Malay. See *cassowary*.

**cassé, part.**: Fr.: quashed, annulled, rescinded.

1820 my decree of arrest should instantly be *cassé*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 379.

**casseer, cassier**: Eng. fr. Du. See *cashier*.

**casserole, sb.**: Fr.

1. a kind of stew-pan.

1708 *Casserole*, a Copper-Pan: KERSEY. 1837 his imagination had never pictured to him such a store of abominations for the *casserole* as were to be seen in this pile: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148.

2. an edible edging or case forming the outer part of a made dish.

1706 *Casserole*... a Loaf stuff'd with a Hash of roasted Pullers, Chickens, etc., and dress'd in a Stew-Pan of the same Bigness with the Loaf; also a kind of Soup or Potage of Rice, etc. with a Ragoo: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1816

*Casserole* au ris [of rice], with giblets... put a little coulis round the *casserole* when on the dish: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 135.

**cassetta, pl. cassetto, sb.**: It., lit. 'casket': alms-box.

1540 But then beganne the Artisanes with the rascal of the citee (which for their povertie were called *Cassette*) to assemble together in companies: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 183 v<sup>o</sup> (1561).

**cassia, casia, sb.**: Lat. *casia*, fr. *Gk. κασία*, = 'the bark of *Cinnamomum Cassiae*', or '*Cassia lignea*': (a) short for *cassia lignea*; (b) short for the tree *Cinnamomum Cassiae*; (c) short for *cassia fistula*; (d) short for the tree *Cassia occidentalis*, which yields *cassia fistula*; (e) a vague poetic term for a fragrant shrub.

a. 1398 two manere *Cassia*. That one is callyd *Cassia fistula* & the other *Cassia lignea*: TRIVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xxvii. — The smellynge cane is of Ynde... And is medycynall almost as *Cassia* other Canell: *ib.*, xxix. abt. 1400 Tak to these swete smellynge thingis... of chace [v. l. *casia*] fyve hundred sicles: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxx. 24. 1600 The trees bearing *Cassia* are of great thicknes, hauing leaues like vnto the mulberie-tree: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 356. 1601 Canell or *Cassia*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 10, Vol. I. p. 372. 1615 a composition of *Cassia*, Mirrh and other odours: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 134 (1632). 1625 *Cancamo*, *Spikenard*, *Cassia*, *Frankincense*, *Xilocassia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 43.

b. 1555 a great wood of Precious trees, some of Cinomome and *Cassia*: R. EDEN, *New India*, p. 8 (Arber, 1885). — yet haue I not seene any [trees] that lose their leaues... in these regions excepte onely *Cassia*: — *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 227 (1885). 1577 one sorte they call *Cassia*, and an other *Sinamon*, & an other *Cassia lingua*, and it is all one kinde of Tree, that bringeth them forth: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 88 v<sup>o</sup>.

c. 1398 [See a]. 1526 *Cassia* may be kept two yerres: GRETE HERBALL, ch. lxxix. 1558 of the inside of *Cassia*, the quantite of a beane: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 23 v<sup>o</sup>. 1620 When he saw his best time he would take Physick of his own appointment, but simple, not compounded, as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Tamaris*, or some such thing: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxx. (1676). 1684 *Cassia*-Trees, that bear the best *Cassia*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 70.

d. 1578 *Cassia* groweth in Syria, Arabia, and such lyke Regions: H. LVTE, *Tr. Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 740. 1797 There are 30 species... The most remarkable are... The fistula, or purging *cassia* of Alexandria: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v.

e. 1586 *Cassia*, broad mary Goldes, with pancyes, and Hyacinthus: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). 1667 through Groves of Myrrhe, | And flouring Odours, *Cassia*, Nard, and Balme: | A Wilderness of sweets: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 293, p. 180 (1705). 1693 With branches, thyme and *cassia*, strowed around: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 19 (Bohn, 1854).

**cassia fistula**: Late Lat.

1. name of the fruit of the Pudding-pipe tree, the pulp of which is used as a laxative drug; also of the drug itself. See also *senna*.

1398 [See *cassia* a]. 1530 sene leues, *Cassie* fistule, of eche .ii. ownces: *Antidotharius*, sig. E i v<sup>o</sup>.

1540 If these profite not *Cassia fistula* taken iii. or iiij. drammes one halfe houre before dinner: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 96 (1613). 1555 the trees, whiche beare *Cassia fistula* of the beste kynd: R. EDEN, *New India*, p. 36 (Arber, 1885). — Here they founde those great trees which of them selues in dyuers places bringe furth the fruite or spice whiche the Apothecaries caule *Cassia fistula*: — *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 98 (1885). 1558 an vnce of *Cassia fistula*, and halfe a quarter of an vnce of Metridate: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 32 v<sup>o</sup>. 1562 *Cassia fistula* or suche lykwisely lenitive: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. c. iiiij. 1578 The tree which beareth *Cassia fistula*: H. LVTE, *Tr. Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 740. 1625 great store of *Cassia fistula*, and *Indian Dates*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 1156.

2. name of the Pudding-pipe tree, or *Cassia occidentalis*.

1598 *Cassia fistula*, a puddingspipe fruite, or tree, or *Cassia fistula*: FLORIO. 1797 [See *cassia* d].

**cassia lignea**: Late Lat.

1. name of the bark of the tree *Cinnamomum Cassiae*, an inferior kind of cinnamon.

1398 [See *cassia* a]. 1540 temper these with *Cassia lignea*, and Honey: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 114 (1613). 1558 halfe an vnce of *Cassia lignea*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 5 v<sup>o</sup>. 1569 Take of *Labdanum*, of *Cassia lignea*, and of the iuice of Wormwood clarified of eche one scruple: R. ANDROSE, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 48.

2. rare name of the tree *Cinnamomum Cassiae*.

1600 *Ascopo* a kinde of tree very like vnto Lawrell... it is very like to that tree which *Monardes* describeth to be *Cassia lignea* of the *West Indies*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 275.

**cassia** [-buds], commercial name of a spice consisting of the flower-buds of the *Cinnamomum aromaticum*, and other species of cinnamon.

**cassia** [-oil], oil of cinnamon, produced from *cassia* bark and *cassia* buds.

**cassid**: Anglo-Ind. See *cośid*.

**cassido(i)n(e)**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *cassidoine*; *cassidonie*, -ny, fr. Fr. *cassidonie* (Cotgr.): sb.: fr. Lat. *chalcēdonius* (*lapis*): stones of Chalcedon; see *chalcēdony*. The forms



*cassidomie*, *cassidomy*, also mean the plant *Lavandula stoechas*, or French Lavender, and a species of *Gnaphalium*, but the derivation of the botanical term is uncertain.

bef. 1300—1548 cassidoine, casydoine, cassiden, casyldon, cassadone, cassilden, cassaydown. [N. E. D.] 1579 Her finger tipt with Cassidone: PURTENHAM, *Parth.*, in *Eng. Poet.*, Vol. I. p. xxiv. (1811). 1601 cassidoine or cristall bolls: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553. — Cassidoin vessels: *ib.*, Bk. 37, ch. 2, p. 603. 1611 Cassidonie, A Cassidonie; a base, and brittle stone, of small value, though it shine like fire: COTGR.

*cassimer(e)*. See *cashmere*.

*cassine*<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Native Amer.: name of the *Ilex vomitoria*, or *yapon* of Virginia and Carolina, and of the *Ilex paraguensis* of S. America, the leaves of which the Jesuits used to export from Paraguay as South Sea tea; also, an intoxicating beverage made of the leaves of this tree.

1600 baskets full of the leaves of *Cassine*, wherewith they make their drinke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 339. — he commaundeth Cassine to be brewed, which is a drinke made of the leaves of a certaine tree: They [natives of Florida] drinke this Cassine very hotte: *ib.*, p. 307. 1797 CASSINE, in botany: A genus of the trigynia order... There are three species, all of them natives of warm climates: *Encyc. Brit.*

*cassine*<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: name of a genus of S. African plants, allied to the Spindle-tree (Nat. Order *Celastraceae*), the wood of which is adapted for making musical instruments. [C.E.D.]

*cassine*<sup>3</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: a farm-house, an Italian *cascina*; see *cascine*.

1708 *Cassine*, a Country Farm-House in Italy, such as are occasionally fortified to maintain a particular Post, &c.: KERSEY. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1764 Last June, when I found myself so ill at my *cassine*, I had determined to go to Rocabillare: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 434 (1817).

*cassino*, *sb.*: fr. It. *casino*: a game at cards, in which the ten of diamonds, counting two, and the two of spades, counting one, called respectively *great cassino*, and *little cassino*, are the principal cards.

1811 Lady Middleton proposed a rubber of Cassino: J. AUSTEN, *Sense & Sens.*, ch. xxiii. [Davies] 1811 Two whist, cassino, or quadrille tables will dispose of four couple... Great cass, little cass, and the spades, Ma'am: E. NARES, *Thoughts I to Myself*, II. 132 (1816). [*ib.*]

\**cassolette* (L = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *cassolette*: a vessel for burning perfumes, a box for perfumes with a perforated cover. Anglicised as *cassolet*.

1817 rang'd in cassolettes and silver urns: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1866). 1837 our antique *Cassolettes* become Water-pots; their incense-smoke gone hissing, in a whiff of muddy vapour: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. I. ch. xii. p. 48 (1888).

*cassone*, *pl. cassoni*, *sb.*: It.: large chest, coffer.

1883 He painted two chests ("Cassone") for the Duchess Margaret: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 40. 1886 The first and second [pictures] are decorative panels from *cassoni*, and represent scenes at tournaments: *Athenaeum*, May 22, p. 687/2.

*cassowary* (L = = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *kasavari* or *kasuvāri*: name of a genus of birds of which the first known species *Casuarus galeatus* is found in Ceram Island (Moluccas), the Australian species being more generally called the *emu* (*q. v.*).

1611 St. James his Ginny Hens, the Cassawarway moreover (Note by Coryat. An East Indian bird at St. James in the keeping of Mr. Walker, that will carry no coales, but eat them as what you will): PRICHAM, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. 13<sup>vo</sup> (1776). 1630 from the *Tiltmouse* to the *Estrich*, or *Cassawarway*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1<sup>vo</sup>/2. 1673 A Cassawaries or *Emeus* Egg: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 28. 1690 I have a clear idea of the relation of dam and chick, between the two cassiowaries in St. James's Park: LOCKR. [J.] 1705 The Cassawaris is about the bigness of a large Virginia Turkey. His head is the same as a Turkey's; and he has a long stiff hairy Beard upon his Breast before, like a Turkey: FUNNEL, in *Dampier's Voyages*, IV. 266 (1795). [Yule] 1774 The cassowary's eggs are of a gray ash colour: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 271 (1840). 1797 The *Casuarus Nova Hollandiae*, or New Holland cassowary, differs considerably from the common cassowary: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Struthio*. 1800 Large as the plumeless Cassowar | Was that o'ershadowing Bird: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vii. 65.

*castaldo*, *sb.*: It.: steward, factor.

1654 *Atenolfo* being now made Castaldo of *Capoa*, was afterwards in the year 899, entitled Prince of *Capoa* and *Benevento*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 40.

*Castalia*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Κασταλία*: name of the celebrated fountain of the Muses on Mount Parnassus, the waters of which were supposed to inspire those who drank them with poetic power. Hence, the adj. *Castalian*, = 'poetic'. English poets seem to have agreed to make the second *a* long, though it ought to be short, as it is in the Anglicised *Cas-*

*taly*. A less known *Castalia* was a prophetic fountain at Daphne, near Antioch in Syria.

1591 Helicon, | So oft bedew'd with our learned layes, | And speaking streames of pure Castalion: SPENS, *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 273. 1603 All thy worth, yet, thyself must patronise, | By quaffing more of the Castalian head: G. CHAPMAN, in B. Jonson's *Wks.*, p. 74 (1860). 1667 th' inspir'd Castalian Spring: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 274, p. 133 (1725). 1742 a purer Stream... than that which burst | From fam'd Castalia: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 80 (1773). 1781 A stream of prophecy... flow'd from the Castalian fountain of Daphne: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IV. ch. xxiii. p. 119 (1813). 1782 would make your hair stand on end instead of dipping you in Castalia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 252 (1838). 1785 true pray'r | Has flow'd from lips wet with Castalian dew: COWPER, *Tash*, III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808). 1805 Though from the Muse's chalice I may pour | No precious dew of Aganippe's well | Or Castaly: H. KIRKE WHITE, *Death Nelson*, 20. 1812 From this part descend the fountain and the "Dews of Castalie": BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. i. note. 1847 I led you then to all the Castalies; | I fed you with the milk of every Muse: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, IV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 107 (1886).

\**castanet* (L = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *castañetas* (pl.), or It. *castagnette* (pl.), cf. Florio, "*Castagnette*, little shels, such as they use that daunce the canaries, to make a noise or sound or clack with their fingers": pairs of clappers, of wood or other material, used to accompany dance or song, originally played by the dancers themselves. The negro 'bones' are a simple form of these instruments.

1662 the *Tsarpanes*, or *Castagnetts*, which they had in their hands, in the managing whereof they were very expert: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 207 (1669). 1665 dance a *Saraband* with *Castaniets*: DRYDEN, *Ind. Emp.*, IV. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1701). 1669 Dance with Gittars and *Castaniets*: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, II. p. 27. 1681 *Castanets* (from the Lat. *Castanea*, a Chestnut, which they resemble) Snappers which Dancers keep time with in dancing *Sarabands*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1776 a couple then danced with castanets and the other swarthy ladies... began smoking: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 133. 1797 At Benevento I first saw people dancing with castanets: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 86. 1832 we heard the notes of a guitar, and the click of castanets: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. 1845 let all... listen to the song, the guitar, the castanet: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 77. — the sound of the castanet wakens the most listless: *ib.*, p. 187.

[The Sp. *castañeta* = 'cracking or snapping of the fingers', which accompanies some Spanish dances. The word is derived from *castaña* (It. *castagna*) = 'chestnut', the sound being compared to the cracking of chestnuts on the fire.]

\**cast(e)*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *casta*, = 'race', 'family': a tribe, clan, family. In India the term also comes to denote special occupation and social status according to the institutions of Brahminism. The four principal Brahmin castes are, the *Brahmins* or religious order, the *Kshetriyas* or military order, the *Vaisyas* or merchants, and the *Sudras* or artisan and laboring classes. Hence, the term is applied by extension of meaning to *social position* generally, to the breed of domestic animals, and finally, to status of any kind.

1. an Oriental family, clan, or tribe.

1625 about which part liued the *Cassa* or *Caste* of *Alteid Absadock*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 861. 1662 the same *Caste*, or Family: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 51 (1669). 1791 their division into separate tribes or *casts*, the members of which never intermarry: ROBERTSON, *Anc. India*, § 1, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 24 (1824).

2. an order or class of Hindoo society, the division being based on descent.

1613 The Banians kill nothing; there are thirtie and odd severall Casts of these that differ something in Religion, and may not eat with each other: N. WITHINGTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 485 (1625). [Yule] 1630 This world was to be continued for four ages, and to be peopled by four casts or sorts of men: LORD, *Dicov. Banians*, p. 3. [L.] 1665 a Book (the *Shaster* by name) divided into three Tracts, dedicated to the three great Casts... with peculiar instructions to each Cast or Tribe: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677). abt. 1760 The distinction of the Gentoo into their tribes or Casts, forms another considerable object of their religion: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 201 (1772). [Yule] 1787 They are the lowest of the four ranks or *casts* of India: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 893/1. 1797 imprisonment and whipping, which occasion loss of caste: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1858).

2 a. by extension, social position, an order or rank in society, a breed (of animals), status of any kind; esp. common in the phrases *high-caste*, to *lose caste*.

1812 that great body of the people, it appears to us, is likely to grow into a fixed and degraded *caste*, out of which no person can hope to escape, who has once been enrolled among its members: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1844).

1845 Zamora the proverbial strong city which resisted even the *Cid* lost caste with the monarchy's decrepitude: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 588.

2 b. the Hindoo system of division into classes; also, *metaph.* any exclusive social system.

1845 a silent spot where officers alone are buried... *caste* rules over dead and living: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 345.



\***castellano**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Sp.: an ancient gold coin of Spain; also, the corresponding weight of about 71 English grains. Anglicised in 16 c. as *castellan*, *castelian*.

1555 This pounde of .viii. vnces, the Spanyardes caule *Marcha* [Sp. *Marco*], whiche in weyght amounteth to fyfte pieces of golde cauled *Castellans*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 118 (1885). — those pieces of golde which they caule *Peas* or golden *Castellans*: *ib.*, p. 135. — coste me more then a thousande and fyue hundred *Castellans*: *ib.*, Sect. II. p. 238. 1589 a piece of virgin golde... did weigh three thousand and sixe hundred *castellanos*: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 217 (1854). 1753 *Castellan*, a gold coin current in Spain, valued at fourteen rials, and a half: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. — *Castellan* also denotes a weight used by the Spaniards in the weighing of gold, containing the hundredth part of a Spanish pound: *ib.*

**castellano**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: warden of a castle. Some Anglicised forms in *-ane*, *-an*, may be from Sp. or It., but Old Fr. *castellain* already appears as *castellaine* in Gower.

1549 *Castellane*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 182<sup>ro</sup>. — *Castellaine*: *ib.*, fol. 184<sup>ro</sup>. 1591 for it is not lawfull for the Castellane to leaue his Castle: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 48. 1698 The Castellane hath one key of the chest, where all the keys are locked: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 247. — The Election, charge, office and dutie of a Castellano, or Capitaine of a Citadell, Castell, Fortresse: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 240. 1612 The Hoste thought he had called him a *Castellano* or Constable: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I, ch. II. p. 18. 1626 the Castellano [of Port Aurea] and the people beganne to mutine: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 197 (1882).

**castigator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *castigare*, = 'to chastise', 'correct': a corrector, a critic.

1618 The Latin Castigator hath observed, that the Dutch copy is corrupted and faulty here: P. HOLDERUS (R. HOULDER), *Barnevelds Apology...with Marginal Castigations*. [R.]

**Castile** [-soap], name of a hard kind of fine pure soap, orig. made in Castile of olive oil. "*Castle-soap*...I suppose corrupted from *Castile soap*" (J.).

1621 it [Barilla] is an ingredient that goes to the making of the best Castile-Soap: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xiv. p. 47 (1645). 1636 a parcel of Castile soap: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 245 (1848). 1658 The Nitre of the Earth...had coagulated large lumps of fat, into the consistence of the hardest castle-soap: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydrostat.*, p. 48. bef. 1719 I have a letter from a soap-boiler, desiring me to write upon the present duties on Castle-soap: ADDISON. [J.] 1804 Nurse Pigott had purchased a bar of Castile soap, the which, from its curiously marbled appearance, the child imagined to be sweet-stuff, and essayed to suck: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 57.

\***castor** (Λ=), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *castor*, fr. Gk. *κάστωρ*, = 'beaver'.

1. a beaver.

1398 the Castor bytethe of his gendryng stones: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xviii. xxix. 1526 Castoreum is hote and drye in the seconde degree. It is the genytours or stones of a beest called castor/beuer/or a brocke: *Grete Herball*, ch. xliii. 1547—8 There be many castours and whyte beares: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. vi. p. 141 (1870). 1665 Musk Cats here are also store of; she exceeds the Castor for bigness: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 363 (1677). 1696 *Beaver*... This Beast is also called a *Castor*; and such Hats where the chief Ingredient is the Hair of this Beast, are called *Castors* and *Beavers*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. bef. 1700 Like hunted castors conscious of their store, | Their waylaid wealth to Norway's coast they bring: DRYDEN. [L.] 1763 The Beaver or Castor is the same creature: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 38.

2. a hat made of beaver's fur.

1696 [See 1]. 1741 they work likewise in Straw-Hats, which are sold all over the *Archipelago* by the name of *Siphanto Castors*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 185.

3. the castor of *castor-oil*, *castor-bean*, may be the same word, but the connexion has not been traced. Castor-oil (not in Johnson) is expressed from the seeds or beans of the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis* (Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*), formerly called *palma Christi*. An *oleum ricini* was known to Pliny as useful for lamps, which *ricinus*, he says, received its Latin name (*lit.* 'tick') from the likeness of the seeds to that kind of vermin.

1777 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXVII. p. 520. 1796 Here I saw, for the first time, the *oleum ricini*, or castor oil: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton Vol. XVI. p. 17 (1814).

4. a castle. Properly a distinct word, fr. Lat. *castrum*.

1666 But while these devices he all doth compare, | None solid enough seem'd for his strong castor; | He himself would not dwell in a castle of air, | Though he had built full many a one for his Master: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1860).

\***Castor and Pollux**: Gk. *Mythol.*: twin brothers, sons of Jupiter and Leda, called also *Dioscuri*. They were the patrons of sailors, and consequently gave a name to the electric flames that are seen to play about the mast-heads or yards of a ship during a storm; also called *St. Elmo's fire*. They are the Heavenly Twins of the sign *Gemini* in the zodiac.

1555 As on the contrary parte, the lyke fyers cauled in owlde tyme *Castor* and *Pollux* and now named the two lyghtes of saynt Peter and saynt Nycolas

whiche for the most parte faule on the cables of the shyppes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 250. 1580 delicate and choyce elegant poesie of good M. Sidneys or M. Dyers (oververy Castor and Pollux for such & many greater matters): GAB. HARVEY, *Three Proper Letters*, p. 36. 1600 We had also vpon our maine yarde, an apparition of a little fire by night, which seamen doe call *Castor* and *Pollux*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 159. 1696 *Castor and Pollux*... They are also certain Aerial Fires, which in great Tempests are wont to appear to the Mariners, sometimes in rapid motion, sometimes fixing upon the Masts of the Ship. These Fires, if double, signifie approaching serenity; if single, the continuance of the storm: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

\***castoreum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a strong-smelling mucilaginous substance extracted from the inguinal glands of the beaver, which formerly were supposed to be the animal's testicles. This substance yielded an oil used by painters. Anglicised in 16 c. as *castorie*, *castory*.

1398 very castorium & not feyned helpethe ayenste the grettest euyls of the bodye: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xviii. xxix. 1526 Agaynst forgettyngg sethe castorium in stronge vineygre/put therof of y<sup>e</sup> humour of anacarde & anoynt y<sup>e</sup> hynder part of the heed: *Grete Herball*, ch. xliii. ? 1530 Oyle of Castory the whyche is moche profytable and needefull for a surgyan: *Antidotharius*, sig. D iii<sup>ro</sup>. — Castorie, Munie, Reed Myrre, wormewode: *ib.*, sig. E iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1540 *Item*, Asa fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease, mingled togeth with Castorium, of the waight of a dram: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1613). 1543 of oyle of Juniper, of Castoreum, of Laurell: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cix<sup>ro</sup>. 1555 they lefte a very sweete sauour behynde them sweeter then muske or Castoreum: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 153 (1885). 1561 let him oft smell at Castoreum: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 5<sup>ro</sup>. 1562 Take the oyle of Castoreum two vnces: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1590 polish yvory | Which cunning Craftesman hand hath overlayd | With fayre vermilion or pure Castory: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 41. 1599 throughout the day he must reserve a little Castorium in his mouth: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhorner's Bk. Physicke*, p. 161. 1608 a potion of Scammonie, or a drinke of Castorium: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 109. 1607 The Beavers of Spaine yield not such vertuous castoreum as they of Pontus: TOPSELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 48. 1627 I iudge the like to be in Castoreum, Muske, Rew-Seed, *Agnus Castus Seed*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 966. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**castrato**, *pass. part.*, used as *sb.*: It.: an eunuch.

1776 I then told my friend that I would willingly hear the *castrato*, but he answered he was afraid the *Caffarelli* could not oblige me in that particular: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 35.

**castron**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *κάστρον*, fr. Lat. *castrum*, = 'castle', 'fortified place'. See quotation.

1820 fortifying its castron or citadel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 8.

**castrum**, *sb.*: Lat.: castle, fortified place; *castra* (pl.), = 'camp'.

1886 [The] space is known to have contained another characteristic of a Roman castrum, that is to say, a huge wine cellar filled with thousands of amphoræ: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13. p. 365/2.

**casuarina**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of exogens found in Australia, New Caledonia, and the Indian Archipelago, used as an ornamental tree in India. Also called *Beef-woods*.

1861 over all slim Casuarine | Points upwards, with her branchlets ever green: *Barrackpore Park*, 18th Nov., 1861. [Yule] 1867 Our road lay chiefly by the sea-coast, along the white sands, which were fringed for miles by one grand continuous line or border of casuarina trees: COL. LEWIN, *Fly on Wheel*, 362 (1885). [ib.] 1886 a London firm has been employed to produce some furniture of jarrah, jam, banksia, casuarina, and other timber: *Art Journal*, *Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 23/1.

**casucha**, *sb.*: Sp.: hut, cabin.

1818 he might be received into the wretched casucha of a vacuna hunter on the banks of the Salado: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 296 (1834).

\***casus belli**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a case for war': an act or circumstance which constitutes a justification for proclaiming war.

1853 the entrance of the Russians into the Principalities should be considered a *casus belli*: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 71. 1882 Whatever the future may bring forth, there is at this present moment no *casus belli* between Austria and Russia, and none whatever between Germany and Russia: *Standard*, Dec. 29. p. 5.

**casus foederis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a case of the treaty': an act or circumstance contemplated under the provisions of a treaty, so that its occurrence makes it obligatory upon the signatories to fulfil their respective shares of the compact.

1780 These powers will...adjudge this war not a *casus foederis*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 348 (1852). 1803 a source of disagreeable questions between the parties concerning the actual *casus foederis*...requiring for the *casus foederis* a great and manifest danger threatened to the territory guaranteed: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 544 (1832). 1808 that she should...allow a Turkish war to be a *casus foederis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 292. 1834 Do you not suppose that this Government which is bound by a quadripartite treaty, of which your person is the *casus foederis*, will seize the vessel which conveys...? H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 16. 1882 the Treaty of Alliance with the Austrian Empire, including those paragraphs...which define the special obligations of each contracting party under a *casus foederis*: *Standard*, Dec. 20. p. 5.



\***casus omissus**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a case left out': a case not specially provided for by law, statute, or other authoritative declaration.

1774 it cannot be too often repeated, that colonization is *casus omissus* at common law: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 121 (1851). 1811 but the legal right of supplying it [i.e. the defect]...is a *casus omissus* not provided for by the Constitution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 51. 1828 so material a defect would have been regarded as a *casus omissus*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1633.

**catabothron**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *καταβόθρον*. See quotations, and **katabothron**.

1820 a catabothron or subterranean channel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 318. 1886 This is, it is believed, the first example of a "catabothron," as such subterranean aqueducts are called in Greece, which has been discovered in Madagascar: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 17, p. 523/2.

**catabra**, *sb.*: Jap. *katabira*: a thin summer garment.

1622 I had 1 pecc Liquea cloth of Mr Wickham to make Co Jno. of Goto a *catabra*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1883).

**catachrêsis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάχρησις*.

1. a rhetorical figure by which a word is used in a sense which does not properly attach to it.

1553 Abusion, called of the Grecians *Catachresis*, is when for a proper certaine woordes we use that which is most nighe unto it: T. WILSON, *Art of Rhet.*, p. 93. 1589 *Catachresis*, or the Figure of abuse: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xvi [i.], p. 190 (1865). 1603 take these termes as spoken metaphorically or by the figure *κατάχρησις*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 33. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1887 Herr Schlapp dealt very fully with the origins of Shakspeare's metaphor...his use of *catachrêsis* or mixed metaphor: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 30, p. 579/2.

2. an instance of the perversion of terms according to the figure described above.

1603 it ministreth some rhetorical figures, *catachreses* and metaphrases, songs, musical measures and numbers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 94. 1603 that this title of *Mathematici*, is by a *Catachresis*, abusiue used in the ciuill law: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 330. 1609 When we call pipes *Vocal*, it is a translated word and a *Catachresis*: J. DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 6. 1654-6 It is a *catachrêsis* signifying the very great destruction of their enemies: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 436/1 (1867). 1671 and by the way how do'st like that Metaphor or rather *Catachresis*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, III. p. 37. 1674 *Catachreses* and *Hypoboles*: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 591 (1702). 1727 nothing so much conduces to the Bathos, as the *CATACHRESIS*. A Master of this will say, Mow the Beard, Shave the Grass, Pin the Plank, Nail my Sleeve: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 191 (1757).

\***catacomb** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *catacomba*: underground burial-places near Rome, supposed to have been used as hiding-places by the early Christians; hence, gen. any connected series of underground burial-places.

1680 But without the City [of Naples] near the Church and Hospital of St. Gennaro, are the Noble Catacombs: BURNET, *Lett. Switzerland*, &c., IV. p. 201 (1686). 1686 *Catacombs*, the Tombs of the Martyrs are so call'd in Italy, which the People go to visit out of Devotion: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1704 Amphitheatres, triumphal arches, baths, grottoes, catacombs, rotundas: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 434 (Bohn, 1854). 1797 The method of preserving the dead in catacombs seems to have been common to a number of the ancient nations: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

**catadūpa**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Κατάδουποι* (*fem. pl.*): the Cataracts of the Nile. Also, *metaph.* Anglicised as *catadupe*.

1596 Sien of my science in the catadupe of my knowledge, I nourish the crocodile of thy conceit: *Wit's Miserie*. [Nares] 1601 the water that he [Nile] beareth, hasteneth to the rocks that stand in his way, hee is supposed not to runne, but to rush downe with a mightie noise: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 97. 1612 and in the fall, the water maketh an exceeding great noise, like vnto that *Catadupe* in Ethiopia, where the fall of Nilus maketh such a noise, that the people are made deafe therewith that dwell neere it: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 30. 1640 no more than Egypt can Nile Catadupa bear: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 17, p. 159 (1647). 1696 *Catadupe*, (Greek) the same as *Cataract* in the first signification, *viz.*, a fall of Waters, with a great noise from on high: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**catadupe** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *catadūpus*, *pl. catadūpi*: one living near the Cataracts of the Nile.

1607 As I remember, the Egyptian catadupes never heard the roaring of the fall of Nilus, because the noise was so familiar unto them: BREWER, *Lingua*, III. sig. e 8<sup>vo</sup> (1657). [C.E.D.] bef. 1658 Like the *Catadupi* at the Fall of Nile [sic]: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 241 (1687).

\***catalfalco**, *sb.*: It., 'stage', 'scaffold', 'hearse': a decorative structure used in funeral solemnities, a richly decorated hearse. Anglicised by Evelyn, 1643, as *catalfalque*, perhaps through Fr. *catalfalque*.

1641 in the middle of it [the chapel] was the hearse, or catalfalco, of the late Archduchess: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1850). 1645 In this church was erected a most stately Catalfalco...for the death of the Queen of Spain: *ib.*, p. 168. 1680 AUBREY, *Lives of Eminent Men* (1813). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1753 CASTRUM DOLORIS, in middle-age writers, denotes a catalfalco, or a lofty tomb of state: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***catalfalque**, *sb.*: Fr., or Eng. fr. Fr. ( $\angle = \angle$ ). See **catalfalco**. Also, *metaph.*

1643 In the nave of the church lies the catalfalque, or hearse, of Louis XIII.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1850). 1774 refusing to assist at the *catalfalque* of the late King: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 102 (1857). 1835 each corpse was brought up the church and placed on a great catalfalque in the middle of the dome: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 66. bef. 1863 the catalfalque...is really a noble and imposing-looking edifice, with tall pillars supporting a grand dome: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fan. Napoleon*, p. 241 (1879). 1878 The black and yellow catalfalque known as the 'best bed': GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Dermda*, Bk. I. ch. III. p. 17. 1883 The catalfalque stands in front of the altar: *Standard*, Sept. 1, p. 5/6. 1884 I saw the catalfalque of curls...that the hair-dresser piled on her head: Tr. Galdos' *Trafalgar*, p. 104.

**catagrapha**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *κατάγραφα*, properly neut. of adj. *κατάγραφος*, 'drawn in profile'. See quotation. The Anglicised *catagraph*, 'a drawing in outline', is probably fr. Gk. *sb. κατάγραφῆς*, 'a delineation'.

1638 Simon Cleonaeus was the first that found out *Catagrapha*, that is, oblique or travers images, varying the countenances of men, by making them not only to looke backe, but up and downe also: JUNIUS, *Anc. Painting*, Bk. III. ch. IV. p. 290.

\***Cataian**, *adj.* to Late Lat. *Cataia*, = 'Cathay' or 'China'. Used as *sb.* in 16, 17 cc., the word meant either a liar or a thief.

1598 I will not believe such a Cataian, though the priest o' the town commended him for a true man: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 1, 148. 1604 I'll make a wild Cataian of forty such: *Honest W.*, in *Old Plays*, III. 435. [Nares] 1649 Hang him, bold Cataian, he indites finely: DAVENANT, *Love & Hon.* [*ib.*]

**catalêpsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάληψις*: a seizure, a state of real or apparent unconsciousness into which hysterical subjects may fall. Generally Anglicised as *catalepsy*.

1671 Catalepsis...is a sudden detention or benumbing both of Mind and Body: SALMON, *Syn. Med.*, I. lii. 126. 1708 KERSEY. bef. 1735 a disease called a catalepsis: ARBUTHNOT. [T.]

**catalêxis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάληξις*, = 'termination': the absence of part of the last foot of a verse, *gen.* the ending of a verse with a long syllable instead of a complete foot.

1830 Since the Cretic foot is by itself a catalectic order, Cretic verses are for the most part terminated by that same foot, and have no other *catalexis*: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xix. p. 46.

\***catalogue** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *catalogue*: a list, esp. a systematic list, often arranged in alphabetical order, as the catalogue of a library, a list made for a special purpose (as an auctioneer's catalogue of a sale); not now applied to persons in England, as it still is in Scotland and America.

1576 his name is not read in all the *Catalogue* of the Saxons: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 354. 1586 The whole...frame of this earth seemeth blundered and confounded with the innumerable Catalogues of Interpreters: FERNE, *Blas. Gentrie*, Ded. 1589 in euerie wrinkle was a catalogue of woes: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 28 (1880). 1598 the Catalog of books that I have read through: FLORIO, sig. b 1 r 5. bef. 1603 a great Christian Doctor, who hath placed *Seneca* in the Catalogue of Saints: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1225 (1612). 1605 the count-lesse catalogue of those I have cured: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 459 (1616). 1611 I could then have look'd on him, without the help of Admiration, though the Catalogue of his Endowments had bin tabled by his side, and I to peruse him by Items: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, I. 4, 5. 1620 the Catalogue of the Divine Books: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Comenc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 145 (1676). 1657 Other innumerable things there were, printed in his Catalogue by Mr. Ashmole: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 340 (1872). 1665 ranked in the catalogue of the Heathen Gods: STR. TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 107 (1677). 1675 marking them [books] in the Bodleian Catalogue...beyond my merit or ambition: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 249 (1872). 1694 They are printing catalogues of all y<sup>e</sup> manuscripts in all y<sup>e</sup> publick and all y<sup>e</sup> private libraries in England: HATTON *Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 203 (1878). 1712 a long catalogue of those virtues and good qualities he expects to find in the person of a friend: *Spectator*, No. 385, May 22, Vol. IV. p. 296 (1826). 1776 he was inserted in the Catalogue of Athenian divinities: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 59. 1785 station'd there | As duly as the Langford of the show, | With glass at eye, and catalogue in hand: COWPER, *Tast.*, VI. Poems, Vol. II. p. 180 (1808).

\***catalogue raisonné**, *phr.*: Fr., 'analytical catalogue': a catalogue based on analysis, a catalogue arranged and executed on scientific principles, giving a full description of each item registered.

1803 A *catalogue raisonné*, if executed with judgment and impartiality, would be a very useful appendage to every work: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 70. 1806 While on a visit, without a servant-counting out your linen (shaking piece by piece) for the wash, and drawing up, at intervals, a *catalogue raisonné* of the litter: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 108 (5th Ed.). 1816 the ingenious Mr. Tassie has made a collection amounting to 160000 gems of which a catalogue raisonné was published 1792: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 299. 1828 his poem on Zoology, considered with reference to the subject, is little more than a catalogue raisonné: *Harrobian*, p. 82. 1843 Even after he has learned as much as people usually do learn from others, will the notions of things contained in his individual mind afford as sufficient a basis for a *catalogue raisonné* as the notions are in the minds of all mankind: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1856). 1888 A specially useful feature will be a *catalogue raisonné*, descriptive of all the different sets of slides now on sale: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 288/3.



**catatooon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *catalogne*: fabric from Catalonia, a province of Spain. Cf. *Cotgr.*, "*Catalogne*, A (white) Spanish rug; or, a coarse couerlet of *Catologna*".

bef. 1605 Buffyn, *catatowne*...single chamblets: In Beck's *Drapeer's Dict.*, p. 16.

\***catarpa**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: name of a genus of trees (Nat. Order *Bignoniaceae*), native in N. America, W. Indies, Japan, and China.

1764 The Catarpa Tree...*Bignonia Urucil*... This Tree was unknown to the inhabited parts of Carolina, till I brought the seeds from the remoter parts of the country: CATESBY, *Nat. Hist. Carolina*, Vol. I. p. 49. 1767 deciduous ornamental trees...such as poplar, almond, catarpa, tulip tree: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 180 (1803). 1797 The catarpa...deserves a place in all curious shrubberies: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bignonia*.

**catalysis** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Gk. *κατάλυσις*, = 'dissolution' (*esp.* of a government).

1. a rapid decay, a dissolution, a bringing to an end.

1655-6 I perceive by your symptoms, how the spirits of pious men are affected in this sad catalysis: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 69 (1872).

1667 While they were in thoughts of head concerning it, the sad catalysis did come, and swept away eleven hundred thousand of the nation: JER. TAYLOR, [L.] 1688 I look for no mighty improvement of mankind in this declining age and catalysis: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 290 (1872).

2. in *Physics*, the effect produced by contact with a chemical re-agent which was supposed to cause decomposition and recomposition without itself entering into actual combination with the substances affected.

\***catamaran** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hindustani of the Deccan *katmaran*, ultimately fr. Tamil *kaṭṭu*, = 'binding', *maram*, = 'wood'.

1. a raft used in India and Ceylon as a surf-boat, formed of logs of wood tied together; similar rafts are used in the Brazils.

1673 Coasting along some Cattamarans (Logs lashed to that advantage that they waft off all their Goods, only having a Sail in the midst and Paddles to guide them) made after us: FRYER, *E. India*, 24 (1698). [Yule] abt. 1780 The wind was high, and the ship had but two anchors, and in the next forenoon parted from that by which she was riding, before that one which was coming from the shore on a Catamaran could reach her: ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, &c., III. 300. [ib.]

1836 None can compare to the Catamarans and the wonderful people that manage them...each catamaran has one, two, or three men: *Lett. from Madras*, 34. [ib.] 1846 The catamarans used in the Brazils, and which are also common in the East Indies: YOUNG, *Naut. Dict.*, [L.] 1883 Of these animating diversions...some idea may be formed by those who have seen a catamaran: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 411.

2. a flat-bottomed boat or a raft used for setting hostile ships on fire.

1804 The Catamaran Project: *Ann. Reg.*, Vol. XLVI. p. 143/1. 1821 immense sums...have been...expended on Barracks, Magazines, Martello-Towers, Catamarans: In W. Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1885).

3. a vixen, a scold.

1779 I imagine there will be a large company. The invitation is to dine and spend the evening. Too much at a time. I shall be in danger of crying out, with Mr. Head, *Catamaran*, whatever that may mean, for it seemed to imply tediousness and disgust: JOHNSON, *Lett.*, &c., Vol. II. p. 79 (1788). 1834 The cursed drunken old catamaran: MARRYAT, *Peter Simple*, ch. vi. [Davies] 1882 He and his little catamaran: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 115 (1887).

**catamēnia**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καταμήνια*: the menses (*q. v.*).

1750 Two ancient Hindoo sages are of opinion, that if the marriage is not consummated before the first appearance of the catamenia, the girl becomes 'degraded in rank': DUNN, *Unity of Human Species*. [L.] bef. 1771 I am assured by persons of credit, that if they are...approached by a woman in her catamenia, they infallibly expire: SMOLLETT, *Trav.*, Bk. I. Let. xxii. p. 346. [Jodrell]

**catamite** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *catamitus*, Old Lat. form of Gk. *Γανυμήδης*; see *Ganymede*: a youth who submits to unnatural crime.

1603 Another time *Cassander* forced him even against his will to kisse a young baggage or Calamite [*sic*] named *Pythou*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 412. 1665 dancing girls and painted Catamites; that nefandum peccatum being there tolerated: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 162 (1677).

**cataplastm** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *cataplasme*; **cataplasma**, Lat. fr. Gk. *κατάπλασμα*: *sb.*: a plaster, a poultice.

1641 the Cataplastmes made of barley meale: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 9 f ii v. 1643 a good remedye to heale the disease, called alopecia, layed on in the fourme of a cataplasme: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxxvii v. 1. — applied...after the maner of cataplasma: *ib.*, fol. cxxxvii v. 2. 1563 emplasters, cataplastmes, vnguent, fomentations: T. GALE, *Emchrid.*, fol. 39 v. 1698 applie thereunto a *Pultis* or *Cataplasme* of Barley meale: G. W., *Cures of the Pisoned*, sig. D 1 v. 1601 [followed] stamped and applied with water it is an excellent cataplasme for the Kings evil: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 50. 1604 I bought an unction of a mountebank, | So mortal that, but dip a knife in it, | Where it draws blood no

cataplastm so rare, | Collected from all simples that have virtue | Under the moon, can save the thing from death | That is but scratch'd withal: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iv. 7. 144.

\***catapult** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *catapulte*; **catapulta**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *καταπέλτης*: *sb.*: an engine for hurling large stones or darts. The name has been transferred to an instrument for hurling small stones, consisting of a forked stick with a piece of elastic, the ends of which are fastened to the branches of the fork.

1605 The balista violently shot great stones and quarrels, as also the catapults: CAMDEN, *Remains*. [T.] 1769 My fist is a *Balista*, | My arm a *Catapulta*: B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plantus*, Vol. I. p. 323. 1829 long laborious lines of ordnance...lombards, ribadoquines, catapults: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. li. p. 300 (1850). 1833 *Catapulta* or *Mangonels* to cast large stones to a distance: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 279.

\***catarrh** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *catarrhe*: a morbid discharge from some membrane connected with one of the outlets of the body, *esp.* of the mucous membrane of the eyes and nose, in which case the disease is popularly called *cold in the head*.

1628 specialiye if the catarrh procede of cold matter: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. a ii v. 1640 the colde whereof is dangerous to bring them to Catarrhes and poses: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 109 (1613). 1643 it represseth the catarrh: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclviii v. 2. 1663 To breake botches, impostumes, catarrhes, or sores coming in the throte: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 16 v. 1603 *Coughes*, and *Catarrhs*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Furies*, p. 281 (1608). 1605 a humide fluxe, or catarrhe: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). 1607 the Catarrh or Rheume: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 348. 1620 there fell upon him such a sudden coldness, as if he had been frozen...with a fearful benumbedness, being the first time in his life that he had known what a Catarrh was: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. xvi. (1676). 1663 They! feel the Pulses of the Stars, | To find out Agues, Coughs, Catarrhs: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 46. bef. 1782 coughs, and rheums, and phthisis, and catarrh: COWPER, *Convers.*, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1808).

Variants, 16c. *catare*, *cattarre*, 16, 17 cc. *catarrhe*.

**catastasis** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *κατάστασις*, = 'a setting': *Rhet.*: the part of a speech in which the case is set forth, or in which the general drift of the speech is indicated; *also*, in a drama, the main part of the action which leads up to the catastrophe.

1632 [See *epitasis*]. 1679 I saw it Scene by Scene, and helped him in the writing, it breaks well, the *Protasis* good, the *Catastasis* excellent, there's no *Episod*, but the *Catastrophe* is admirable: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, i. p. 6. 1681 *Catastasis* (Gr.) the third part of a Comedy: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1761 the *Catastasis* or the ripening of the incidents and passions for their bursting forth in the fifth act: STERN, *Trist. Shand.*, iv. Wks., p. 169 (1839). 1837 Consider therefore this pitiable Twentieth of June as a futility: no catastrophe, rather a *catastasis*, or heightening: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 183 (1888).

\***catastrophe** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), **catastrophy**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *καταστροφή*, = 'an overturning'.

1. the concluding action of a drama, which generally consists in a sudden resolution of the intricacies and perplexities of the plot, and a reversal or upsetting of the course which events have seemed likely to take, commonly called a *dénouement* (*q. v.*); *also*, *metaph.* (with an allusion to the drama expressed or implied).

1540 wherupon is grounded the catastrophe of this comedy: PALSgrave, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. U ii v. 1579 and a fit *Catastrophe*: GOSSON, *Schools Ab.*, Ep. 1, 77. (Arber). 1588 The catastrophe is a Nuptial: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1. 77. 1589 attend this actual *Catastrophe*: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 158. 1591 For all mans life me seemes a Tragedy, | Full of sad sights and sore Catastrophes: SPENS., *Compl.*, *Tears of Muses*, 158. 1609 Shall I goe fetch the ladies to the catastrophe? B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 580 (1616). 1646 His subject for the most part tragical, to w<sup>ch</sup> he put an il *Catastrophe*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 181. 1655 After a whining prologue, who would have look'd for | Such a rough catastrophe? MASSINGER, *Guardian*, i. 1, Wks., p. 349/2 (1830). 1679 [See *catastasis*]. bef. 1733 no preconceived Drama could...tend to its final *Catastasis*, more regular and naturally: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 28, p. 44 (1740). 1761 it has its *Protasis*, *Epitasis*, *Catastasis*, its *Catastrophe* or *Peripetia*, growing one out of the other in it, in the order Aristotle first planted them: STERN, *Trist. Shand.*, iv. Wks., p. 168 (1839). 1771 such a farce! such a *dénouement*! such a *catastrophe*! SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882). 1772 Let them proceed as they have begun, and your Majesty need not doubt that the *Catastrophe* will do no dishonour to the conduct of the piece: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xxxv. p. 39. 1812 But it has impaired their dramatic excellence, by dispensing them too much from the necessity of preparing their catastrophes by a gradation of natural events: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1844).

2. a decisive event, a complete overturning, a signal misfortune, a (disastrous) conclusion. In *Geol.*, a stupendous convulsion of the earth's surface regarded as a cause of geological phenomena.

1601 This his good melancholly oft began | On the Catastrophe and heele of pastime: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 2, 57. 1615 to make the catastrophe more horrid: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 271 (1632). 1620 But it is certain that the



*Catastrophe* of the Council, which it was thought could not possibly have a quiet conclusion, had beginning in this time: BRENT, *Tr. Scav's Hist. Couns. Trent*, bk. vii. p. 659 (1676). bef. 1631 with patience see | What this mad times' catastrophe will be: DRAYTON, *To W. Browne*. [R.] bef. 1641 the prologue to her fall and lives catastrophe: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 16 (1641). bef. 1658 If by the fall of *Luminaries*, we | May safely guess the World's Catastrophe: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 215 (1687). bef. 1670 And the King being come to Salisbury in September with a full Court, it came to a Catastrophe: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. II. 21, p. 30 (1693). 1671 What a Devilish Catastrophe is this? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iv. p. 54. 1709 fail'd not to compare her... to Donna Olympia of Rome, and wish'd her the same Catastrophe: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (2nd Ed.). 1719 the great Catastrophe of this Day [Good Friday]: *Spectator*, No. 356, Apr. 18, p. 519/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 this amazing Catastrophe of Godfrey's Murder: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 123, p. 199 (1740). 1764 he furnished me with two vials of poison for the dismal catastrophe I had planned: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 142 (1817). 1856 My mind never realizes the complete catastrophe, the destruction of all Franklin's crews: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 246. 1859 There are, in the paleontological sciences, two antagonist doctrines: catastrophes and uniformity: WHEWELL, *Nov. Org. Renov.*, p. 25. [L.]

catchup, catsup. See ketchup.

**catéchesis**, *s.b.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατήχησις*, = 'instruction by word of mouth', a Stoic term borrowed by ecclesiastics: teaching by means of a catechism, teaching of catechumens.

1882 From the sixth to the sixteenth century very little was done for catechetics and catechesis: SCHAFF-HERZOG, in *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 418/1.

**catechu** (ㄥ), *cutch*, *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Canarese and Malay *kachu*: name of gums obtained from the wood of *Acacia catechu*, and *Acacia suma*, called 'black catechu', or from *Uncaria Gambir*, and *Uncaria acida*, called 'pale catechu', and from areca-nuts, whence the botanical name of the areca palm, *Areca catechu*. Catechu is also called *Terra japonica*. It is used in India as an addition to betel and areca for chewing, and in commerce for dyeing and tanning.

1617 And there was rec. out of the *Advis*, viz... 7 hnds. drugs cacha; 5 hampers pochok: R. COCKS, *Diary*, i. 204 (1883). [Yule] 1708 *Cashoo*, the Juice or Gum of a Tree in the East-Indies: KERSEY. abt. 1760 Another addition too they use of what they call Catchoo, being a blackish granulated perfumed composition: GROSE, *Voyage*, i. 238. [Yule] 1883 CUTCHEU—1,770 bags sold without reserve, at 23s. 6d. to 24s.: *Daily News*, Sept. 26, p. 3/4.

**catéchuménus**, *pl. catéchuménis*, *s.b.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κατηχούμενος*, properly pres. part. pass., = 'being instructed': a catechumen, one who is being catechised with a view to being received into a Christian Church. The form *catecumelynge* in *Piers Plowman* (C. E. D.) suggests that the word was Anglicised in Middle English.

1502 and they [were baptised] that dewely were catechumenus: that is to saye instructe of the artycles of the fayth: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, sig. a 6 v. 1565 The catechumenus might not be present at the ministracion of the sacrament of Christ's body: JEWELL, *Wks.*, p. 706 (1847). 1582 as Catechumenus, signifieth the newly instructed in faith not yet baptized: *Rheims Test.*, Pref., sig. c 3 v. 1624 The Catecumeni beeing not baptized, could not bee imparted with the body of Christ: R. MOUNTAGU, *Gagg*, p. 244. 1644 are these their disciples? their wicked Catechumeni? *Merc. Brit.*, No. 23, p. 178.

Variants, 16 c. *cathecuminus*, 17 c. *catecumeni* (pl.).

**catēna**, *pl. catēnae*, *s.b.*: Lat.: chain, connected series.

1641 an English Concordance and a topic folio... a Harmony and a Catena: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1806). 1753 Catena Patrum [a commentary on the Scriptures compiled from the Fathers]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1871 A Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese: S. BEAL, Title. 1876 you may from either construct unbroken catene of examples: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 145. 1883 Mr. Gardiner's narrative... will assume its proper place in the *Catena classicorum* [of Classical writers] of our national history: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 472/1. 1885 At the end is given a catena of inscriptions: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 362/2.

**catenella**, *s.b.*: It.: small chain.

1854 There are afflictive penances such as fasting, hair shirt, *catenella*, &c.: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. xi. p. 189 (1872).

**cater**, **catter**, *s.b.*: Turk. *qāfir*: a mule.

1598 they lay not above twentie batmans vpon a cater, and it lieth no lower then the skirts of the saddle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 391.

**cateran** (ㄥ), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *ceatharnach*: an irregular Highland Scotch, or Irish soldier.

bef. 1629 To angre the Scottes and Irish keteringes withall, | That late were discomfited with battayle marcyall: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1843). 1814 Alexander ab Alexander proposed they should send some one to compound with the caterans: SCOTT, *Wav.*, ch. xv. [C. E. D.]

**catergi**, *s.b.*: Turk. *qāfirjī*: a muleteer, a carrier.

1599 The Catergi, Carriers vpon Mules: HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. 1741 The Catergis, or Carriers, rose an Hour before the Signal: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 80.

**catharticon**, *s.b.*: Gk. *καθαρτικόν*, properly neut. of adj. *καθαρτικός*, = 'purifying': a purgative, a purifying medium.

1836 mathematics...do constitute the true logical *catharticon*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 433.

\***Cathay**: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *Cataia*: a name for China, borrowed from Central Asia; hence, *Cathayan*, = 'Chinese'; see *Cataian*. In 16c. *Cathay* was thought to lie to the north or west of China.

1817 With javelins of the light Kathaian reed: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, p. 11 (1860).

cathaye, a mistake for 'cwt.' in the quotation below.

1625 I haue aboard one hundred thirtie nine Tunnes, six Cathayes, one quarterne two pound of Nutmegs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 247.

cathecuminus: Late Lat. See catechumenus.

**cathedra**, *s.b.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *καθῆδρα*: a chair, esp. a chair of office. See *ex cathedra*, in *cathedra*.

1640 R. BAKER, 1st Psalm, p. 17. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 CATHEDRA is also used for the bishop's see, or throne in a church: *Encyc. Brit.* 1883 a marble "cathedra" of the 12th Century: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xxv. 1889 The only part that has survived to our times is the stone chair termed the "Frich-stool." It is probable that this was the *cathedra*, or bishop's seat, of the Saxon church: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 19, p. 90/1.

\***catheter** (ㄥ), *s.b.*: Gk. *καθετήρ* (properly = 'a sender-down', 'a discharger'), = 'a plug of lint', 'a catheter': a surgical instrument for emptying the bladder, consisting of a somewhat flexible tube.

1611 *Algaria*, A kind of instrument wherewith Chirurgeians prouoke vrine; some tearme it, a Catheter: COTGR. 1708 KERSEY. 1734 WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [L.]

\***catholicon**, *s.b.*: Gk. *καθολικόν*, properly neut. of adj. *καθολικός*, = 'universal', 'general'.

1. an universal remedy, a medicine supposed by old physicians to have the power of curing any disease, a panacea; also, *metaph.*

1614 Physicians tell us that the herb *panaces* is good for all diseases, and the drug catholicon instead of all purges: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 372 (1867). 1637 Now affliction is God's Catholicon, the cross is the cure of them all: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. App., p. 707/1 (1868). 1642 There is no Catholicon or universal remedy I know, but this, which... is Nectar, and a pleasant potion of immortality: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § ix. p. 41 (1686). bef. 1658 I care not much if I untwist my Committee-man, and so give him the Receipt of this Grand Catholicon: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). 1665 A moist redolent gum...soveraign against poyson; and (if we may believe it) a Catholicon for all sorts of wounds whatsoever: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 124 (1677). 1692 and therefore God applied a catholicon, or universal outward plaster every year: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 429 (1863). 1762 [See *alkahest*].

2. See quotation.

1776 a sun-dial at the catholicon or cathedral [Athens] inscribed with the name of the maker: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35.

cathyl. See catty.

**Catiline**, Lucius Sergius Catilina, a depraved Roman patrician, celebrated for his conspiracies to ruin Rome, especially for one frustrated by Cicero, B.C. 65; representative of a desperate conspirator; hence, *Catilinism*, = 'desperate conspiracy'.

1602 He must be a Catiline in countenance, a Protheus in shape, and a Camelion in change: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. 1647 a preaching Catiline: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 7, p. 49. bef. 1658 His Brother pledg'd him, and that bloody Wine | He swears shall seal the Synod's Catiline: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 27 (1687). 1770 Catilines start up in every street. I cannot say Ciceros and Catos arise to face them: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 222 (1857).

1611 *Catilinisme*. Catilinisme, conspiracie: COTGR.

**Cato**, Marcus Porcius Cato the elder, a very strict censor of Rome, renowned for virtue and austerity; also, his descendant Marcus Porcius Cato the younger, a man of similar character and a patriotic opponent of Catiline and Julius Caesar; representative of stern antagonism to vice and luxury, and of austerity. The form *Cato(u)n* is Fr. fr. Lat. acc. *Catōnem*, and generally means, esp. before 16c., another Cato, a mediæval author of moral verses which had great reputation.

[abt. 1386 He knew nat Catoun for his wit was rude (v. l. Caton): CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Miller's Tale*, 3227. 1483 George the booke sellur hath doctrinals, catons, oures of our Lady, Donettis, partis, accidents: CAXTON, *Boke for Travellers*, quoted in *Way's Prompt. Parv.*, p. 63 note.] 1558 In councell he was a Cato right | And one of Hector's side: *Ancient Biographical Poems*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 17 (1855). 1582 For grauttee the Cato: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 154 (1880). 1603 Tunes, Notes, and Numbers (whence we do transfer | Th' harmonious pow'r that makes our



verse so pleasing) | The sternest *Catoes* are of force to stir, | Mans noblest spirits with gentle *Cary* seazing: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Urania, xxxix. p. 157 (1603). 1616 As for the crabbed & critical interpretation of many, that would seeme moste iudicious *Catoes*, & yet are indeed most censorious coxcombes, I waigh it litle: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times Whistle*, p. 111 (1871). 1626 we may feare in this taske frequent Censures, not rigid *Catoes*, or seuerer iudicious Iudges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. 1. p. 91. 1630 should any censorious *Cato* plead the Law for banishing of any *Baudes*? JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. li 4 r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1634 6 But...these *Catoes*, these civil iusticiars, they want sincerity in the first place, and integrity in the second: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 73/2 (1867). 1660 Wise *Cato*'s all: J. CROUCH, *Return of Charles II.*, p. 7. 1712 retaining any Footsteps of a *Cato*, *Cicero* or *Brutus*: *Spectator*, No. 364, Apr. 29, p. 534/2 (Morley). 1770 [See *Catiline*]. 1824 emigration, | That sad result of passions and potatoes — | Two weeds which pose our economic *Catoes*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. xxxvii. 1826 Some future *Cato* may mourn over the long lost liberties of his country: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. 11. Pt. 11. p. 1709.

**catso**, **catzo**, **interj.**, also used as *sb.* in Eng.: It. *casso* (*sb.*, = '*penis*', and *interj.*): "an interjection of admiration and affirming, what! gods me, god forbid, tush" (Florio, s. v. *Cassica*). As *sb.* in Eng. the word seems generally to mean 'crafty rogue'. Corrupted by confusion with profane expletives, beginning with 'God', 'Cod', 'od', 'Gad', to *Cod*'s *so*, *Gad so*, &c. Hence, *catzerie*, = 'evasion', or 'abuse'.

bef. 1593 I grieve because she liv'd so long, | An Hebrew born, and would become a Christian | *Caszo*, *diabolo*! (1633) MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. p. 166/1 (1858). 1599 these be our nimble-spirited *Catso*'s that ha' their easions at pleasure: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 1. Wks., p. 99 (1616). 1602 *Catso*, Saint Mark, my pistol! thus death flies: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, v. 1. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 84 (1885). 1659 and so cunningly temporize with cunning *catso*: *Wily Beguiled*, in *Old Plays*. [Nares] abt. 1671 Our good King *C[harles]* the Second, too flippant of treasure and moisture, | Stoop'd from the Queen infatuc'd, to a Wench of Orange and Oyster; | Consulting his *Catso*, he found it expedient | To [waste time in revels with] *Nell* the Comedian: *Roxburgh Ballads*, Vol. IV. Pt. xii. p. 521.

bef. 1593 looks | Like one that is employ'd in *catzerie* | And crosbiting; such a rogue: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, in *Old Plays*, viii. 374. [Nares]

**cattan**, *sb.*: Jap. *katana*, = 'a sword': a Japanese sabre.

1622 the rich *cattan* he left in my custody: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 10 (1883). — they thought it best to buy 4 *cattans* or Japan sabres: *ib.*, p. 66. 1626 he whipt out his *Cattan*, and wounded both of them very sorely: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 369. 1665 Murder, theft, treason, and adultery are punisht severely, either by crucifying or beheading with a *Cuttan*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

**cattaventos**. See quotation.

1598 They [the people of Ormus] use certaine instruments like Wagginns with bellows, to beare the people in, and to gather winde to cool them withall, which they call *Cattaventos*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. 1. p. 16/2.

**catter**: Turk. See *cater*.

**cattiva musica**, *phr.*: It., 'naughty music': irritating sound.

bef. 1733 the Sound *No Pofery*...was *cattiva Musica* to the Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 4. p. 506 (1740).

**catty**, *sb.*: corruption fr. Malayo-Jav. *katt*, *katt*: a weight used in E. India and China of 1 lb. 5 oz. 2 drs. A *catty* = 16 taels, or (in Java) 20 taels. *Catty* is also a lapidary's weight for emeralds = 3 grains, and Javanese money of account = 19 florins Dutch. [*Encyc. Brit.*] See *caddy*.

1555 For .xviii. Cathyls of quicke syluer, one Bahar: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 259 (1885). 1598 each sacke wayeth 45 *Catten* waight of China: everie *Catte* is as much as 20 Portingale ounces: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. 1. Vol. 1. p. 113 (1885). — the Mossellat [or Muske] is commonly worth, one year with the other the *Caete*, which is 20. ounces, sixe or seven Ryalls of eight: *ib.*, p. 149. 1622 8 or 10 *cattis* of amber greese: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 7 (1883). 1625 their pound they call a *Catt*, which is one and twentie of our ounces: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 123. — We received a Beame and waight, the *Catt* poize ninetie nine Dollers: *ib.*, p. 198. — *Bantam* Pepper vngarbled...was worth here...tenne *Tayes* the *Peccull*, which is one hundred *Cattees*, making one hundred thirtie pound English subtell. A *Taye* is five shillings sterling with them: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 369. 1662 sold for six, seven, or eight *Campan*s the *China Catt*; but the grey are not so dear, and not worth three or four *Campan*s the *Catti*, which amounts not to above eleven *Sols*, or a *Mamide* of *Cambaya*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelsto*, Bk. 11. p. 108 (1669).

Variants, 16 c. *cathyl*, *catte*, *caete*, 17 c. *cate*, *catti(e)*, *catt*, *cattée*.

**catur**, *sb.*: Old Port.: a light rowing vessel used on the coast of Malabar.

1688 No man was so bold to contradict the man of God; and they all went to the Arsenal. There they found a good and sufficient bark of those they call *Catur*, besides seven old foysts: DRYDEN, *Life of Xavier*, Wks., xvi. 200 (1821). [Yule]

**caubeen**, *sb.*: Ir. *caibin*: a hat, an old hat.

1818 I changed my old wig and *caubeen* for this bit of a straw hat: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819). 18. The boys were mostly farmers' sons, in long frieze coats, ...clouted shoes tied with strips of raw neat-skin, and slovenly *caubeens*: C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. i. p. 2 (1883). — *Caubeens* were lifted in the village, wherever this decayed noble passed: *ib.*, p. 12.

\***caucus**, *sb.*: from the name of a political club started abt. 1725 in Boston, U. S. A., perhaps a corruption of American-Indian of the Chickahominy district *Caw-cawwassoughes*, = 'elders' (Capt. J. Smith, *Wks.*, Arber's Ed., p. 347); or else fr. Eng. *caulkers*, the club meeting in the shipping quarter of Boston [See *N. & Q.*, 6th Ser., xii. pp. 54, 194, 336]: a committee which organises and controls a political party. Made familiar in England by the Birmingham Liberal 'Six Hundred', called a 'caucus' abt. 1880. The meaning has extended from local committees to national organisations of a similar character and to the system involved in the existence of such institutions.

1763 This day learned that the Caucus Club meets: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. 11. p. 144. 1786 Samuel Adams's father, and twenty others, in Boston, one or two from the north end of the town, where all ship-business is carried on, used to meet, make a caucus: GORDON, *Hist. Amer. Rev.*, Vol. 1. p. 240. [N. & Q.] 1826 That plan contained within itself at least an effectual remedy against the operations of the Caucus: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. 11. Pt. 1. p. 1416. 1828 He was opposed to the selection of speakers by any thing like a caucus arrangement: *ib.*, Vol. 11. Pt. 11. p. 2478. 1853 "I think of taking a hint from the free and glorious land of America, and establishing secret caucuses. Nothing like 'em." "Caucuses?" "Small sub-committees that spy on their men night and day, and don't suffer them to be intimidated to vote the other way": LORD LYTTON, *My Novel*, Bk. xii. ch. xii. Vol. 11. p. 424 (1874). [Davies] 1866 Thus challenged, I bethought myself neither of caucuses nor congress: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 128 (Bohn, 1866). 1867 *Caucus*... The editor of *The Times* has twice, in the course of the present week, applied the phrase in question to the political meeting lately held at the private residence of Mr. Gladstone: *N. & Q.*, 3rd Ser., xi. Apr. 12. p. 292. 1882 the whole force of the Caucus was brought to bear on the hesitating members: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

**caudatario**, *sb.*: It.: train-bearer, page. "*Caudatarij*, such as hold vp princes or bishops traines or trailes" (Florio, 1598).

1644 the caudatari [*pl.*], on mules: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 130 (1850).

**caudex**, *pl.* **caudices**, *sb.*: Lat.: trunk, stem. Techn. in *Bot.*, the main axis of a plant, consisting of stem and root.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1819 the stems or caudices of these trees projected from the trunks like flying buttresses: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. 11. p. 20.

**caul**, *sb.*: Arab. *gaul*, = 'word', 'promise', 'agreement': a safe-conduct, a written engagement.

1625 the *Sabanderr* men brought vs a *Caul* or conduct to come safely ashore: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 320. 1683 The President has by private correspondence procured a *Cowle* for renting the Town and customs of S. Thomé: J. T. WHEELER, *Madras*, 1. 176 (1861). [Yule] 1780 This *Caul* was confirmed by another King of Gingy...of the Bramin Caste: DUNN, *New Directory*, 140. [*ib.*] 1800 the neighbouring fort...having surrendered, received *cowle*, and suffered no injury: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 132 (1844).

**cauliagh**, *sb.*: Ir. *cailleach*: an old woman.

1883 the *cauliaghs*, young colleens, and men of the village: H. JAV, *Con-naught Cousins*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 127.

**cauphe**: Eng. fr. Turk. See *coffee*.

**Caurus**, **Cörus**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the north-west wind, often personified.

abt. 1374 a swifte wynde pat hyt chorus: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. 1. p. 9 (1868). 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1748 Or else the ground by piercing *Caurus* sear'd, | Was jaggd with frost, or heap'd with glazed snow: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, 11. lxxviii. p. 245 (1834).

**causa**, *sb.*: Lat.: a cause, that which produces, or contributes to the production of, an effect. The word is used in many metaphysical phrases, as *causa efficiens*, an efficient cause; *causa movens*, a moving cause, an initiating cause, a first cause, the last item arrived at when tracing back the elements of a chain of causation; *causa proxima*, an immediate cause; *causa remota*, a remote cause; *causa secunda*, an intermediate cause.

1629 The Father may be said to be *Causa movens*, the Son *operans*, the Spirit *absolvens*; the Father wills it, the Son works it, the Holy Ghost accomplisheth it: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. 11. p. 115 (1862). 1781 so that the expansive force of the air is the *causa proxima*, the weight of the atmosphere the *causa remota* of the suspension of the mercury: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 60/2 (1846). 1696 nor do any give a firmer...assent to that metaphysical principle, *causa secunda non movet, nisi mota* [does not become active unless acted upon]: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 11. p. 171 (1865).

**causa causae est causa causati**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the cause of the cause is the cause of the effect. A legal and philosophical maxim.

1694 according to the rule, that *causa causae est causa causati*, they [*i.e.* such motions] may be justly charged upon our score: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 291 (1866). 1781 Your Lordship knows the maxim, *Causa causae est causa causati*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 60/2 (1846).



**causa causans, phr.**: Late Lat.: a causing cause, an effective cause, a cause which is actually operative in producing the result.

1824 the *causa causans* of all the improvements that have ever been made: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 6. 1831 the *causa causans*, by whose...interposition the old laws of nature may be...permanently changed: *ib.*, Vol. 52, p. 392. 1882 Some of the less charitable observers were inclined to regard the real *causa causans* to be the necessity felt by their official chiefs for assigning in action a presentable *raison d'être* for their existence: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. i. p. 7.

**causa mali, phr.**: Lat.: cause of mischief.

1877 The *causa mali*, then, in both plays is the prolongation of a visit: *Athenaeum*, July 14, p. 49/1.

**causa sine qua non, phr.**: Late Lat., *lit.* 'a cause without which not': an indispensable cause or condition, a cause or condition without which a certain effect or result is impossible. *Causae sine quibus non*, = 'causes without which not'. See *sine qua non*.

1602 Shall I be the efficient instrumentall cause or *causa sine qua non*, of so many great, worshipfull, honorable and princely heires: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 210. 1638 these inherent dispositions are exacted on our part as *causa sine quibus non*, as necessary conditions: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 264 (1820). 1650 ignorance is but the *causa sine qua non* of sinning: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 164 (1862). 1659 Whether they will call it an Efficient Cause, or only a *Causa sine qua non*, Election & Ordination must go to make a Pope: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xviii. p. 74. 1684 that [*i.e.* Christ's Resurrection] was not his glory, but the beginning of his exaltation, a *causa sine qua non*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 49 (1865). 1696 faculties cannot act without some qualities...required as necessary conditions, *causa sine quibus non*, without which there can be no acts: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 117 (1865). 1759 the third cause, or rather what logicians call the *Causa sine qua non*, and, without which, all that was done was of no manner of significance: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. *Wks.*, p. 103 (1839).

**causator, sb.**: Low Lat., noun of agent to *causare*, = 'to cause': a causer, he who, or that which, produces an effect.

1646 the indivisible condition of the first Causator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 29 (1686).

**cause bobi, phr.**: corruption of Welsh *caus pobedig* or *caus wedi ei bobi* (S. Walleys): toasted cheese, Welsh rabbit.

1526 cried with a loud voice 'Cause bobe' / that is as moche to say as 'rosted cheese': In *Hundred Merry Tales*, p. 131 (Oosterley, 1866). [From note in Boorde's *Introd.*, p. 330 (1870)] 1547-8 I do loue cause boby, good rosted cheese: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. ii. p. 126 (1870). 1584 rosted cheese... corrupteth in the stomacke both it selfe and other meates, and sendeth up ill vapours and fumes, which corrupt the breath. Wherefore let students let *Caus bobi* alone: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 162.

**\*cause célèbre, phr.**: Fr.: celebrated trial.

1858 A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 203. 1860 Well-nigh all the great murders—the *causes célèbres* of blood in our day—have been most deliberately planned: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 363/a. 1882 In the Criminal Court of Innsprick to-day proceedings were opened in a *cause célèbre* of the most extraordinary, and, in many respects, most painful character: *Standard*, Dec. 16, p. 5.

**causee, causae**: Arab. See *cadi*.

**\*causerie, sb.**: Fr.: gossiping, small-talk; also, a paragraph of gossip.

1827 the volume which has been the innocent cause of all this *causerie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 386. 1841 the warmth of discussion, which too frequently renders politics a prohibited subject, is excluded, or the pedantry that sometimes spoils literary *causerie* is banished: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 269. 1887 Alfred Hedenstierna...is writing *causeries* in a small provincial paper: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 30/a.

**causeur, sb. masc.**: Fr.: a man who gossips, a man given to small-talk, a talker.

1824 We have...the *causeurs* of the saloons: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 320. 1865 We can fill our cells with convicts, but not our clubs with *causeurs*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 134.

**causeuse, sb. fem.**: Fr.: a female who gossips, or is given to small-talk; also, a small sofa or lounge, on which two people can sit and chat.

1849 Sofas, couches, causeuses, chairs: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 25. 1864 Lanesborough dropped into the other half of Maud's causeuse: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 50. 1865 nestling herself in her causeuse: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 47.

**cauter(e), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *cautère*: an instrument for cauterising.

1611 *Cautere*, A cauter; a searing hot yron: COTGR. 1617 a *Cautere*, a searing hote iron: MINSHU, *Guide into Tongues*.

**cauterisation (∟ = ∟ = ∟ = ∟), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *cautérisation*: the act or process of cauterising.

1543 whan ye know that it is a pestiferous carbuncle, incontintlye cauteryse the sayde carbuncle with a depe cauterisation: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi v°/2. 1611 *Cauterisation*, A cauterisation, or cauterizing: COTGR.

1734 They require, after cauterization, no such bandage, as that thereby you need to fear interception of the spirits: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

**cauterise (∟ = ∟), vb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *cautériser*: to burn or sear, either with heated substances or by the application of corrosives or caustics; also, *metaph.* to sear, to render callous.

1543 [See *cauterisation* and *cautery*]. 1598 *Cauterio*, an iron which surgeons use to cauterize or seare with: FLORIO. 1601 though the wound were cauterized with a red hot yron: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. 1603 And thus they say that the Physician biddeth his apprentice or Chyrurgian to cut or to cauterize: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1063. 1648 JER. TAYLOR, *Gr. Exemp.*, sig. C<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1657 The more habitual our sins are, the more cauterized our conscience is, the less is the fear of hell, and yet our danger is much the greater: — *Holy Dying*, 1. 603 (Ord MS.). [L.] 1684 — *Contempl.*, p. 241.

**cautery (∟ = ∟), sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *cautērium*, Gk. *kav-ripor*.

1. an instrument for cauterising.

1525 The cauterys or yrons y<sup>t</sup> ye brenne w<sup>t</sup>: *Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D i v°/2. 1543 It must be cauterised with an actual cauterie: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxviii r°/1.

2. the act or process of cauterising.

1525 The hote cautērium shalbe done in this manner w<sup>t</sup> a hote brennyng yron: *Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D i v°/2. 1573 A caveat for the application of cauterie to the legges: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. viii. fol. 111 r° marg. abt. 1720 Cautery is either actual or potential: the first is burning by a hot iron, and the latter with caustick medicines. The actual cautery is generally used to stop mortification, by burning the dead parts to the quick, or to stop the effusion of blood, by searing up the vessels: QUINCY. [J.]

**cauzee, cauzy**: Arab. See *cadi*.

**\*cavalcade (∟ = ∟), Eng. fr. Fr. cavalcade; cavalcata, It.; cavalcate, Eng. fr. It. cavalcata; cavalgade, cavalgado, Eng. fr. Sp. cavalgada; cavalgada, Sp.: sb.**

1. riding service, riding, an expedition of cavalry.

1590 cavalgade: SIR R. WILLIAMS, *Discourse Warre*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1598 These and the other shot on horsebacke do serve principally for great *Cavalgades*, they serve to watch, to ward, to discover, to scout: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 143. — to make incursions and great *Cavalgades* to surprise virtuals and conuoies, to prevent their allodgements: *ib.*, p. 175.

2. a procession of people on horseback, a company of persons on horses; hence, any procession.

1650 a motion was made to make a solemn Cavalcata to the Church del Carmine: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 43. 1664 First, He that led the *Cavalcate*, | Wore a Sowgelder's Flagellate: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 111. 1670 the two Princes of the Calcio come to the place in a most stately *Cavalcata*, with all the young Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Town, upon the best Horses they can find: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 139 (1698). — this watery *Cavalcata*: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 254.

1640 I saw his Majesty...conducted through London with a most splendid Cavalcade: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1872). 1662 Your cavalcade the fair spectators view | From their high standings: DRYDEN, *Coronation*, 37. 1665 the Armenian Prince in a Cavalcade of about four thousand Horse and innumerable Foot, came out to meet us: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 154 (1677). 1679 Nor Cavalcade of *Hoborn*, | Could render half a grain less stubborn: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 107. 1689 provided a seat to see the cavalcade at the coronation: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 5 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1712 such a beautiful Procession of his own Descendants, such a numerous Cavalcade of his own raising: *Spectator*, No. 500, Oct. 3, p. 713/2 (Morley). 1748 joined in the cavalcade, which luckily took the same road that we had proposed to follow: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. x. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1817). 1776 forming as usual a long and motley cavalcade: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 207.

3. Sp. *cavalgada*, a prey or booty conducted by horsemen.

1829 encumbered with booty, and with the vast cavalgada [of sheep or cattle] swept from the pastures of the Campiña de Tarifa: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xii. p. 79 (1850). — to which places the cavalgadas of Christian captives had usually been driven: *ib.*, ch. lxvi. p. 366.

**\*cavalier (∟ = ∟), sb. and adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *cavalier, cavallier* (Cotgr.), or It. *cavaliere* (*cauagliere*, Florio), = 'knight'.

1. sb.: I. a knight, a gentleman serving in war as a horse-soldier, a mounted gallant.

1589 *Melicertus* begirt the Castle with such a siege, as so manie sheepish Cavaliers could furnish: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 81 (1880). 1591 *Cavaliers* of S. Georges Squadrons: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 74. 1595 gallant cavaliers: PEELE, *Anglor. Fer.*, p. 597/2 (1861). 1599 For who is he...that will not follow | These cull'd and choice-drawn cavaliers to France? SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. Prol., 24. 1599 Many good welcomes, much gratis cheer | Keeps he for everie straggling Cavaliere: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. III. Sat. 7. [R.] 1620 cavalier: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxii. (1676). — Cavalier of Malta: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 49. 1642 a Cavalier of any of the three habits [in Spain]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 50 (1869). 1644 an absolute cavalier, having...been a captain of horse in Germany: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1872). 1818 A better cavalier ne'er mounted horse: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. ix.

I. sb.: Ia. a fine gentleman, a gallant.

1669 as you have been curious in enquiring into my secrets, you will be so much a Cavalier as to conceal 'em: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, II. *Wks.*, Vol. I.



p. 293 (1701). 1670 those Coaches double lin'd with Ladies and Cavaliers of Garbo: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 101 (1698). 1748 received daily the addresses of all the beaux and cavaliers of the country: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 23 (1817).

**I. sb.: 1. b.** the Italian title *Cavaliere*, = 'Chevalier' (see *chevalier*).

1670 That of St. Michael in Mosaick work, is of the design of Cavalier Giuseppe: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 27 (1698).

**I. sb.: 2.** an adherent to the party of the King in the great English Civil War of the seventeenth century, so called from the richly furnished cavalry of the King's army.

1642 but if the cavaliers march towards you, wee shall march to Barnet to morrow upon necessity: EARL OF ESSEX, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclxxiv. p. 216 (1846). 1648 the bruit of Cromwell's defeat...does not a little recover our drooping Cavaliers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 27 (1872). 1855 a concession in which the Cavaliers were even more deeply interested than the Roundheads, was easily obtained from the restored King: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. I. p. 154 (1861).

**I. sb.: 3.** "Cauagliere a cavallo, is a high mount or platforme of earth, raised verie high that the artillerie vpon the same may shoote ouer the wals and bulwarks to scoure and cleere the fields all about" (Florio, 1598).

1569 Our casemates, cavaliers, and counterscarps: J. HEYWOOD, *Four Ps.* [T.] 1590 great Ordinance, planted vpon the Cavaleeres (by us called Mounts): SIR JOHN SMYTH, *Certain Discourses*, pp. 49-56 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1591 Cavaliers raised vpe of purpose: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 317. — Bastillions, Cavallieres, Casemates: *ib.*, p. 319. 1591 400 or 500 working upon a...cavillier or such lyke fortification: CONINGSBY, *Stiege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 36 (1847). 1670 nine Royal Bastions; Eighteen Cavaliers: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 231 (1698). 1822 BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. xii.

**II. adj.: 1.** knightly, warlike, brave, chivalrous.

bef. 1642 The people are naturally not valiant, and not much cavalier: SUCKLING, [J.] 1666 The Queen was now in her cavalier riding habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 18 (1872). 1670 the stately Entrance, Gate, and two strong Towers, make this Castle one of the most Cavalier Curiosities a Man can see in Italy: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 87 (1698).

**II. adj.: 2.** belonging to the party of the King in the great English Civil War of the seventeenth century, in the style of a member of that party.

1844 an old Cavalier family: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. III. ch. iii. [L.] 1864 a cavalier hat with a scarlet feather: *London Soc.*, Xmas No., p. 30.

**II. adj.: 3.** supercilious, haughty, contemptuous.

1670 a Cavalier way of entering into a Room: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 7<sup>vo</sup> (1698). 1696 I have a good mind to pursue my Conquest, and speak the thing plainly to her at once... I'll do't, and that in so Cavalier a manner, she shall be surpriz'd at it: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, II. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 34 (1776). 1697 now will he be most intolerably cavalier, tho' he should be in love with me: — *Prov. Wife*, II. p. 131.

**cavalier seul, phr.:** Fr., 'solitary cavalier'.

**I.** a single gentleman.

1829 He was a cavalier seul, highly considered, truly, but yet a mere member of society: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 19 (1881).

**2.** a figure in a quadrille, during which each man in turn of two opposite couples dances a few steps by himself, while the other three face him.

1850 Pen was performing cavalier seul before them: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879).

\***cavaliere, sb.:** It.: a cavalier, a knight, a cavaliere servente (q. v.).

1823 learning, with implicit obedience, to fold a shawl, as a Cavaliere: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 37 (1839). 1849 a Cavaliere, decorated with many orders: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 336 (1881).

**cavaliere servente, phr.:** It.: a cavalier in attendance, a lover of an Italian married lady, one who dangles after a married lady.

1768 [See *cicisbeo*]. 1787 to whisper was formerly called Cicisbeare: and as the gentleman I am to describe, usually speaks by whispers, he is called Cicisbeo. In other parts of Italy, he is called Cavaliere Servente, a name better suited to the purpose, and which explains itself: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1805). 1817 within the Alps... "Cavalier Serventes" are quite common: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxvi. 1819 Italy...where I saw nothing but priests and cavalier-serventes: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 385 (1820). 1821 I meant to have made him [Don Juan] a cavalier servente in Italy: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 127 (1832). 1824 the exercise of the fan, the *falcon*, and the other duties of the Cavalier servants: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 129 (1886). 1883 the aristocratic tool of Lauriola, and the cavaliere servente of the wife of that great speculator: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxvi. p. 313 (1884).

**cavaliere, sb.:** Sp. and Port. *cavallero*, *caballero* (often affected by Fr. *cavalier*, or It. *cavaliere*), or It. *cavaliere* (Minsheu).

**I. knight, horseman, cavalier.**

1589 It is neither losse of living nor life, nor so blind a bob as Blind Asse, that will scare a Cavaliero: *Pasquill's Ret.*, sig. D iijj. 1592 NASHE, *P. Penitence* (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1597 I'll drink to Master Bardolph, and to all the cavaleros about London: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 62. 1598 hee's a gallant, a Cavaliero too, right hangman cut: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 2. Wks., p. 22 (1616). 1600 one of them was a cavaliero...another a souldier: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 646. 1622 like Dono, the cavalero of Xaxina: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1883). 1625 Semidone went aboard the ship to accompany certain strange Cavaleeros, and afterward he brought them to see the English House: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. 1. Bk. IV. p. 305. 1646 a Cavaliero who passed by...looked a good while earnestly on us: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 236 (1872). 1817 he was a perfect cavaliero, | And to his very valet seem'd a hero: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxiii. 1823 willing...to take up the gallant profession of Cavaleros of Fortune: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xxxvii. p. 446 (1886). 1883 Spanish cavalieros: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. 1. p. 188.

**2.** a raised platform for ordnance (see *cavalier*, I. 3).

1590 The bulwarks and the rampires large and strong, | With cavalieros and thick counterforts: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 551 (1865).

**cavallerie:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *cavalry*.

**cavallerizza, sb.:** It.: "a princes quierie or stable where his horses of service are kept and ridden" (Florio, 1598).

1644 At the Duke's Cavalerizza, the Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 95 (1850).

**cavallerizzo, sb.:** It.: a riding-master, a master of the horse.

1646 He then shewed a stable of brave horses with his menage and cavalerizzo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 237 (1872).

**cavallo, sb.:** Port.: a fish, perhaps of the genus *Equula* [Yule], or a fish like a mackerel, Sp. *cavalla* (Minsheu).

1624 the Cavallo, the Gar-fish, Flying-fish and Morereys: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 631 (1884). 1634 Oysters, Cawaloes, Porpiece, Grampasse: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 213. 1875 *Caranx dentier* (Bl. Schn.) This fish of wide range from the Mediterranean to the coast of Brazil, at St. Helena is known as the Cavalley: J. C. MELLISS, *St. Helena*, p. 106. [Yule]

**cavallotto, sb.:** It., *lit.* 'a fine horse'. See quotations. Anglicised as *cavalot*; cf. Fr. *cavalot*, = "A certain coyne worth about iij. s. also, a nag, or little horse" (Cotgr.).

1617 In the Dukedome of Ferrara...fourre [bolignei] make one caualot: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 291. — seuen soldi and a halfe of Genoa make a reale, fourre soldi make a caualotto: *ib.*, p. 292.

**cavalo, sb.:** It. See quotation. Perhaps *cauali* is for *caroli* (see *carolus*) or for *carti*. Perhaps for *cavalli* from the impress of a horse.

1617 At Naples...ten quatrines make one sequin...& two cauali make one quatraine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 292.

**cavalry** (— = —), **cavallerie, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *cavallerie*: (a) the mounted troops of an army or nation, a body of horse-soldiers; (b) a body of men on horseback.

a. 1546 but the cavallery of France came upon them with so great speed... they were forced to fight a field with horsemen: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 29 (Camd. Soc., 1844). 1579 according to the *Almane*, *Spanische*, *French*, and *Italian* customes, as well for *Cavallerie*, as *Fanterie*: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 135. 1591 the which had entire past the said wood, before the enemies *Cavallarie* could overtake them: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 272. 1598 the Cavallerie and Infanterie: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 155. 1601 general of the Roman Cavallerie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 28, Vol. 1. p. 170. 1620 Amongst the Popes particular designs, one was to institute a Religion of an hundred persons, like unto a Cavalry: BRENT, Tr. *Soavi's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 366 (1676). 1648 Earl Calendar and Middleton were gone to Wigan...with a considerable part of the cavalry: SIR J. TURNER, *Memoirs*, in Carlyle's *Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, Let. xli. Vol. 1. p. 336 (1845). 1665 so gallantly and in so good order his Cavalry appeared, that had not the noise of the Turks Artillery affrighted their Horse more than their numbers did their Riders 'tis thought the *Persians* had obtained a clearer Victory: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 276 (1677). 1743-7 the cavalry designed for their relief, coming up, the enemy were in their turn constrained to retire: TINDAL, *Contin. Rabin.*, Vol. 1. p. 569/2 (1751).

b. 1670 behold the sports of Cavalry which are often exhibited upon this fair green spot of ground by the Nobility: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 118 (1698).

\***cavasse, kawasse, sb.:** Arab. and Turk. *qarwās*: archer, policeman, a servant armed with a stick who precedes his master to clear the way, or carries messages; *esp.* a servant in uniform attached to a consulate.

1819 three Hawarees or Barbareque horsemen for the protection of my vassals, half a dozen kawasses, to clear my way of canaille, and four or five Sais, or grooms, to take care of my stud: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). 1840 a few stages back, we had overtaken a *cavasse* or confidential servant of the Grand Vizier: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 377.

\***cavatina, sb.:** It.: a short, simple air, with no repetition of the melody.

1813 duets, trios, and sets of *cavatins*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 59 (1833). 1818 she sung a *cavatina* of Pasiello's: MRS. ORIE,



*New Tales*, Vol. 1. p. 107. 1888 The vocalist of the evening was Miss Liza Lehmann, who sang charmingly the Cavatina from 'Der Freischütz': *Athenaum*, Mar. 24. p. 381/1.

**cavatine, sb.**: a kind of weapon. See quotation.

1629 an old Christian pike, or a Turks cavatine: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 864 (1884).

\***cavē, 2nd pers. sing. imperat.** of Lat. vb. *cavēre*, = 'to beware': beware!

1883 that undefinable air...which gives society as fair a warning as if the man wore a placard on his shoulder with the word *Cave*: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Phantom Fortune*, Vol. III. p. 110.

\***cavē canem, phr.**: Lat.: beware of the dog!, an inscription often found at the entrance to a Roman house.

**cavea, sb.**: Lat., 'hollow place', 'enclosure', 'cage': the part of an ancient theatre in which the spectators sat on semicircular tiers of seats.

1611 The seats or benches...encompassing the Cavea: T. CORVAT, *Cruities*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1776). 1886 The peculiarity of this theatre [at Thoricum] is the strange form of the cavea...A very rude low wall divides the cavea, cut entirely out of the side of the hill, from the orchestra below: *Athenaum*, Dec. 4. p. 751/2.

**caveare**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **caviare**.

\***caveat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.** of Lat. vb. *cavēre*, = 'to beware': let him beware.

1. **Leg.** a notice to an official to refrain from some act pending the decision of a court or magistrate as to the propriety of the said act. The term was especially used with reference to ecclesiastical courts, and in the phrases *enter a caveat, put in a caveat*. Hence, *caveator*, = 'one who enters a caveat'.

1565-6 a caveat entered for the title that the earls doth defend: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 267 (1853). 1623 but we say they have a caveat to divulge nothing: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 405 (1845). 1837 the nieces and neys, who was desperately disappointed at not getting all the money, enters a caveat against it: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xliii. p. 471.

2. **metaph.** (with reference to the legal use), a protest, a caution (not to act in some way).

1549 I speake it as scripture speaketh to giue a *Caveat* and a warning to all maiestates: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, IV. p. 112 (1869).

1567 A Caveat for Common Cursetors, vulgarly called Vagabones, set forth by Thomas Harman, Esquier, for the utilitie and proffitt of hys naturall Countrey: Title. 1579 *Plutarch* with a caveat keepeth them out, not so much as admitting the little crackhalter that carrieth his maisters pantouffles, to set foote within those doores: GOSSON, *Schools Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 30 (Arber). 1606 having precisely & with much curiositie put in caveats both for the number & also for the condition & respect otherwise of those that were to be made free: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suel.*, p. 56.

1614 A caveat against cutpurses: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, III. 5, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 41 (1631-40). abt. 1630 in true zeal to the publique good, and presented in caveat to future times: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 22 (1870).

1681-1703 And what other righteousness can he allege and produce to make void that caveat and bar put in against him: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 378 (1863).

1711 I do hereby enter my Caveat against this piece of Ralliey: *Spectator*, No. 10, Mar. 12, p. 201 (Morley). bef. 1733 and, by way of Caveat, may serve to prevent the like Animal biting harmless people in after Times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 82, p. 181 (1740). 1764 you may perhaps put in a caveat against my plea of peace: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 263 (1857).

3. **gens.** a warning, a caution, a precaution.

1578 A caveat for the application of cauterie to the legge: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 111 *ro* marg. 1579 he thought to giue a Caveat to al parents, how they might bring their children vp in vertue: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 122 (1868).

1582 These be such od caveats, as I to the frendlye can vtter: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 85 (1880).

1597 But withall you must take this caveat: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 84. 1598 the chiefest caveat and provioise in the reformation of the North must be to keepe out the Scottes: SPENS, *State Irel.*, *Wks.*, p. 659/1 (1869).

1603 whereby he giveth us a caveat, not to provoke farther a man that is angrie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 15.

1618 he doubleth the caveat, saying 'Take heed and beware': H. AIRAY, *Philippians*, *Nichol's Ed.*, p. 52/2 (1864).

1620 For although the caveats to look to himself were now very frequent, yet these religious men walkt about with an intire confidence, fearing no ill: BRENT, *Tr. Scaev's Hist. Conn. Trent*, p. lvii. (1676).

1645 The late Earl of Salisbury gives a caveat for this, That beauty without a dowry...is as a gilded shell without a kernell: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. ix. p. 89.

1666 implying that only those who make conscience of the caveat have a share in the comfort: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, *Nichol's Ed.*, p. 123/1 (1865).

\***caveat emptor, phr.**: Late Lat., 'let the purchaser beware': a phrase embodying the principle that if a purchaser does not take reasonable care of his own interests before purchase, he must not, if he be dissatisfied after purchase, blame the seller. See Butler's *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 50, "Buyers, you know, are bid beware".

1523 he [the horse] is no chappmannes ware if he be wyld, but if he be tame, and haue ben rydden vpon, than *Caveat emptor*: FITZHERBERT, *Boke Husb.*, sig. H 1 *ro*. 1884 *Sed* [but] *caveat emptor*: T. COGHAN, *Haue of Health*,

p. 225. 1616 we compel none to buy our ware *caveat emptor*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1867). 1643 *Merc. Brit.*, No. 10, p. 80.

**cavedo, cavido, cabido, sb.**: Port.: a long measure equal to about 27½ English inches.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**caveer**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **kabeer**.

**cavēto, sing. imperat.** of Lat. *cavēre*, = 'to beware': *lit.* 'beware!', 'let him beware!'; caution, wariness.

1699 Therefore, Caveto be thy counsellor: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, II. 3, 55.

**cavetto, sb.**: It.: a concave moulding of which the section is a quarter of a circle or less, used to ornament cornices.

1664 the bandage which composes the *Capitelli* of the *Triglyphs* and continues between them over the *Metops* and not seldom under a *Cavetto* or small *Cymatium*: EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 133. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**cavezon, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *cabezon*, or Fr. *caveçon*, *cavesson* (Cotgr.), or It. *cavazzana*: a band placed on the nose of a horse by way of a curb.

1584 Lastlie, is added a short discourse of the Chaine or cavezzan: J. Astley's *Art of Riding*, Title. 1598 *Cavazzana*, a cauetzan or headstraine: FLORIO.

1611 *Camorre*, A sharpe, and double-edged Caueson of yron, for an vnruely horses nose: COTGR. 1674 fasten one of the Reins of the Cavezon to the Ring: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 192. 1797 *Cavezon*: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***caviar(e)**,  $\perp \equiv \perp$ , **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *caviar*. Some forms fr. It. *caviale*, *caviaro*.

1. a relish made of the roe of Russian sturgeon and other Russian fish.

abt. 1560 they had fished all the wynter and had saulted great quantitie of *Moroni* and *Caviari*: W. THOMAS, *Tr. Barbaro's Trav. Persia*, p. 13 (1873). 1598 *Icary* or *Cauery*, a great quantitie is made vpon the riuier of *Volgha* out of the fish called *Bellougina*, the *Sturgeon*, the *Seweriga* and the *Sterledy*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 478. — very great store of *Icary* or *Cauery*: *ib.* 1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat *anchovies*, *maccaroni*, *bouoli*, *fagioli*, and *caviare*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, II. 3, *Wks.*, p. 203 (1616). 1607 A man can scarce put on a tuck-up cap, | A button'd frizado sute; scarce eate good meate, | Anchovies, caviare, but hee's satired, | And term'd phantastical: MARSTON, *What you Will*, II. 1.

1616 Mullet and Sturgeon, whose roes doe make *Cauiare* and *Puttargo*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 108 (1884).

1617 great abundance...of *Cauiale* (a salt liquor made of fish) and *botargo*: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 115.

1620 A pasty of venison makes him sweat, and then swear that the only delicacies be mushrooms, caveare, or snails: E. BLOUNT, *Observ.* [Nares] 1624 shall relish like *Anchoves* or *Caveare*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 116 (1640).

1625 The *Cauiare* or *Roe* must be taken whole out of the Fish...the names of the three fishes, of the Roes whereof they make it, are these: Sturgeon, and *Mourrounna*, and *Mersenne*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1400.

1627 And we see againe, what Strange *Tastes* delight the *Taste*; As *Red-Herrings*, *Cauery*, *Parmizan*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 835.

1645 here is sold great quantities of *Parmegiano* cheese, with *Botargo*, *Caviare*, &c. which makes some of their shops perfume the streets with no agreeable smell: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1850).

1654, 1655 [See *botargo*]. 1662 The *Muscovites* call it *Ihary*, and the *Italians* *Caviaiar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669).

1665 Sturgeons, the roe of which makes *Caveare*: Cabriot the French call it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1677).

1684 Of the Spawm of this Fish [the Sturgeon] they make *Caveare*: J. P. T. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 35.

1730 And for our home-bred British cheer, | Botargo, catsup, and cavear: SWIFT, *Paneg. on the Dean*.

1742 at night always eat somewhat, and particularly what was savory, as cavear, or anchovies: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 416 (1826).

1774 the Common Sturgeon, the *Caviar* Sturgeon, and the *Huso* or *Isinglass* Fish: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 283/2 (1840).

1776 the roes are made into *Botarga* and *Caviaro*; a species of food which the antients esteemed a delicacy: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*.

1820 *caviar*...is that [roe] of the sturgeon: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26.

2. a delicacy which requires an educated taste for its appreciation; something which refined or educated people approve, but which the vulgar dislike, or which one set of people approves, but another does not.

1604 the Play I remember pleas'd not the Million, 'twas *Caviarie* to the General: SHAKS., *Ham.*, II. 2, 457.

1821-2 He [i.e. Cobbett] must, I think, however, be *caviare* to the Whigs: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 68 (1885).

\*1876 As a general rule the humour of one nation is *caviare* to the rest: *Times*, May 15. [St.] 1882 It will fascinate here and there the clever boy or girl of a clever household, but to the general of nursery palates it will be *caviare*: *Athenaum*, Dec. 23, p. 846.

3. Mexican caviare made of the eggs of a fly called *Axayacatl*.

1797 This caviare, called *ahuauhtli*, which has much the same taste with the caviare of fish, used to be eat by the Mexicans, and is now a common dish among the Spaniards: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Axayacatl*.

Variants, 16c. *caviari*, *cauery*, 16, 17 cc. *caueary*, 17 c. *caviare*, *caviarie*, *caviale*, *caveare*, *cavaiair*, 18 c. *cavear*, *caveer*, *caviaro*, 18, 19 cc. *caviar*.

[Ultimately fr. Turk. *havyār*, or *havyār*. The word is sometimes pronounced as if it were spelt *caveer* ( $\perp \equiv \perp$ ).]



**cavity** (ㄘ ㄩ ㄣˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cavité*.

1. a hollow place, a depression, a hole.

1541 Is it possible...that an ulcer caused may growe together and be agglutinate before that the cavity be replete with fleshe? R. COPLAND, *Tr. Galien's Therap.*, sig. 2 D j. 1611 *Cavitt*, A cautie, hollownesse; hollow way; or hollow place: Cotgr. 1712 Materials packed together with wonderful art in the several cavities of the skull: *Spectator*. [J.] 1776 Some cavities in the ground near the road seem to have been receptacles of grain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 195. 1797 The cellars near Benevente are hollowed in the earth, and the earth from the cavity forms a mound above them: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 83.

2. hollowness, the state of being excavated or hollow.

bef. 1679 the cavity or hollowness of the place: GOODWIN, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 565. [R.]

**cavo rilievo**, *phr.*: It., 'hollow relief': a relief in which the highest parts of the sculpture are on a level with the surface of the stone, the outline of the figures being formed by cutting down perpendicularly to the surface of the stone to a line sufficiently deep to allow of carving down to it in relief.

1889 Had this cavo-rilievo been sculptured any length of time before his death, these signs for decayed would be absent: *Century Mag.*, Sept., p. 719/1.

**cavum aedium, cavaedium**: Lat.: the inner court of Roman houses.

**cawachee**, *sb.*: Pers. pronunc. of *cafejee* (*q. v.*).

1840 FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 56.

**cawn**: Pers. See **khan**.

**cawse boby**. See **cause bobi**.

**cawsee**: Arab. See **cadi**.

**caxa**: Port. See **cash**.

**caxicus**, *sb.*: Low Lat. fr. Sp. *cacique*: a **cacique** (*q. v.*).

1555 or in his name to sende one with them to salute their *Caxicus*, that is their king: R. EDEN, *Decades*, fol. 15<sup>vo</sup>.

**caxon**, *sb.*: Sp.: a chest, a chest of fifty cwt. of ore ready to be refined.

1753 *Caxon* [sic]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1818 the veins...have yielded...even seventy marks to the caxon of ore: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 333 (1834). 1851 The general yield of the Cascajos is six marks to the caxon: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1854).

**caya, cayha**: Turk. See **kehaya**.

**cayek**: Turk. See **caique**.

\***cayenne**[-pepper], *sb.*: name of the hot red pepper obtained from dried fruits of various kinds of capsicum, esp. of the *Capsicum annuum*, the fruit of which is called **chilli** (*q. v.*), native of W. Indies. The name is that of an island off the coast of French Guiana, in S. America.

1759 season with Kian pepper (but not too much): W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 236. — a pinch of Kian: *ib.*, p. 237. 1796 Cucumbers...pickled first in salt water, and afterwards in vinegar, with Cayenne pepper: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 21 (1814). 1848 cayenne pepper, hot pickles, guava jelly, and colonial produce: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 226 (1879). 1871 Slices of liver, well peppered with cayenne and salt, were grilling on the gridiron: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 214.

**cayer**, *sb.*: Fr. *cayer, cahier* (Cotgr.): a quire of paper, several sheets of writing tacked together, a report, a memorial.

1646 he could not answer their *Cayers* so soon as he desired: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 25.

**cayman, calman**, *sb.*: Native S. Amer. of Guiana: a large American reptile of which there are several species, also called **alligator** (*q. v.*), answering to the crocodile of the Eastern Hemisphere.

1577 Pimple stones...whiche are founde in greate quantitie in the mawes of *Caimanes*, y<sup>e</sup> are called *Lagartos*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73<sup>vo</sup>. 1589 if...they meete with a cayman, or lyzarde, or any other savage worme, they knowe it to be a signe of euill fortune: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1854). 1600 There is a fish in the river called *Cayman*, which followeth after the canoes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 564. — a fish called by the Spaniards *Lagarto*, and by the Indians *Caiman*, which is indeed a *Crocodile*, for it hath 4 feete and a long taile, and a wide mouth, and long teeth, & will deuour men. Some of these *Lagartos* are in length 16 foot: *ib.*, p. 579. 1604 a combat betwixt a Cayman and a Tiger...the Tiger with his pawes resisted the Caymant: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 148 (1880). 1625 a small Hand...did rise in the forme of a *Cayman*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 654. — great *Crocodiles*, which the Country people there, call *Caiman*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. VII. p. 991. 1705 The Cayman, better known by the name of *Crocodile*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 246. 1774 two kinds; the *Crocodile*, properly so called, and the Cayman or *Alligator*: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 395/1 (1840).

**cayolaque, cayulacca**, *sb.*: fr. Malay: the red-colored wood of a tree native in Sumatra, used for incense and dyeing.

1589 cayolaque [See **agulla**]. 1625 Bezar stones, Wax, Rotans, Cayulacca, and *Sanguis Draconis*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 392.

**cayote**: Amer. Sp. See **coyote**.

**cayro**: Port. See **cairo**.

**cazabbi, cazave, cazibi**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cassava**.

**cazador**: Sp. See **caçador**.

**cazern**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **caserne**.

**cazi-asker**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab.: **cadilesker** (*q. v.*).

1819 On going away, the Cazi-asker, in order to save a present, gave his host a counsel: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 271 (1820).

**cazimi**, *sb.*: *Astrol.*: the position of a planet when neither its latitude nor its longitude is more than sixteen minutes distant from the centre of the sun.

1603 if any starre be within 16. minuts of the *Sunne* in *Cazimi*, (as the *Arabians* teach and tearme it): C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 447. 1615 [See **alfridaria**]. 1659 accidental from the sun, oriental from the angle of the east, in cazimi of the sun, in her joy, and free from the malevolent beams of Infortunes: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, II. 2, Wks., p. 322/2 (1839). 1696 *Cazimi*, A Planet is said to be in *Cazimi* when it is not above 17 minutes from the center of the Sun: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

[According to Devic, fr. Arab. *jasm*, = 'section'.]

**cazique**: Sp. See **cacique**.

**cazzo**: It. See **catso**.

**ce, cet** (before vowels and *h* mute), *masc.*; **cetto, fem.**; **cēs** (*pl.*): *demonstr. pron.*: Fr.: this, these, that, those, *with a noun*; he, she, it, that, they.

\***ce n'est que le premier pas qui coûte**, *phr.*: Fr.: it is only the first step which is difficult (costly); *c'est le —*, = 'it is the —'.

bef. 1790 FRANKLIN, *Econ. Proj.*, Wks., p. 187 (1809). 1826 in this case as in so many others—*C'est ne que le premier pas qui coute*—the first step is all the difficulty: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 131. 1827 Never was the maxim—*C'est le premier pas qui coute*—more completely verified: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 5. 1845 in these miracles which abound in papal hagiology *c'est le premier pas qui coûte*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 253. 1858 A. TROLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 219.

\***cead mile failte**, *phr.*: Ir.: a hundred-thousand welcomes!

1857 LADY MORGAN, *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1862).

**ceasure**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **caesura**.

**cecisbeo**: It. See **cicisbeo**.

**cecicity** (ㄘ ㄩ ㄣˊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cecité*: blindness, darkness; also, *metaph.*

1528 Wherefore let theym do wonders / By the diuels their founders / To leade men in blynde cecite: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 112 (1871). 1646 they (moles) are not blind, nor yet distinctly see: there is in them no *Cecity*, yet more than a *Cecutency*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 120 (1685).

\***cedant arma togæ**, *phr.*: Lat., 'let arms give place to the toga' (the outer garment of the Roman civil dress): let civil authority take the place of martial law, or let peace take the place of war. The verse ends *concedat laurea laudi*, see Cicero, *in Pisonem*, xxx. 73; *de Off.*, I. xxii. 77.

1608 *Cedant arma togæ*, my gowne and bookes boy: J. DAY, *Law-Triches*, sig. F 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1783 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858). 1816 Wilkinson seems to have put an amorous construction on the precept *cedant arma togæ*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 181 (1856). 1845 Sertorius by persuading the natives to adopt the dress, soon led them to become the admirers, then subjects, of Rome—*Cedant arma togæ*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 199.

**cedilla**, *sb.*: Sp. *cedilla, cerilla* (Minsheu): a mark or tail placed under a *c* to indicate that it has the sound of *s* or *ts*. The word means 'little z'. Often used *attrib.* in the phrases *cedilla c*, *c cedilla*. This letter *ç* is used in French, Spanish, and to express the Sanskrit ञ, the first sibilant in the syllabarium.

1708 *Cerrilla*, (in the Art of Printing) a Mark set under the Letter *ç* in French and Spanish, to shew that it is to be pronounc'd as an *s*: KERSEY. 1753 The *cedilla* is called by some of our printers *ceceril* [i. e. *c cerilla*]: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s. v.

**cedrati**, *sb. pl.*, **cedrato**, *sb. sing.*: It.: citron-water.

1742 the jar of cedrati, for which I give you a million thanks: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1857). 1747 it is the cedrato which he has often tasted at Florence: GRAV, *Letters*, No. lxx. Vol. I. p. 146 (1819).



**cedule**, *sb.*: Fr.: a scroll, a private instrument in writing. Cotgrave Anglicises it, "*Cedule*, A cedula"; but the English form of the word is *schedule*, = 'list', 'inventory', and (in statutes) something appended to an act.

1622 I have procur'd a royall *cedule* which I caus'd to be printed... by wh *cedule* I have power to arrest his very person, and my Lawyers tell me there was never such a *cedule* granted before: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xiv. p. 69 (1645). 1660 dispersing little *cedules*, up and down to that purpose sign'd by himself: — Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 17.

**ceiba**, *sb.*: Sp.: a species of *Bombax* or Silk-cotton tree (Nat. Order *Sterculiaceae*), native in S. America and W. Indies.

1797 BOMBAX... The ceiba, with a prickly stalk: *Encyc. Brit.* 1884 At the Cross of San José, near a big ceibo tree: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 131.

**ceimelia**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κειμήλια*: heirlooms, valuable objects preserved as treasures; hence (for *ceimeliarchium*), a repository of such treasures.

1644 a lower very large room... which is a vaulted *Cimelia*, destined for statues only: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1850). 1753 *Ceimelia*... in antiquity, denotes choice or precious pieces of furniture or ornaments, reserved or laid up for extraordinary occasions and uses. In which sense, sacred garments, vessels, and the like, are reputed of the *ceimelia* of a church: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**ceimeliarcha**, *sb.* See quotations.

1644 Above this is that renowned *Ceimeliarcha*, or Repository, wherein are hundreds of admirable antiquities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1850). 1753 *Ceimeliarchium*... the repository or place where *ceimelia* are preserved: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

[Late Gk. *κειμηλάρχης*, = 'treasurer', *κειμηλάρχιον*, = 'treasury']

**\*ceinture**, *sb.*: Fr.: sash, cincture. Hence, the name of the railway round Paris.

1827 White satin *ceinture*, fastened by an emerald buckle: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. 1851 The skirt... has three broad flounces... and embroidered *ceinture* of very broad white satin ribbon: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/1.

**cela est selon**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'that is according': that depends on circumstances.

1803 "*Cela est selon!*" said Clarence, smiling: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, ch. v. p. 95 (1825).

**\*cela va sans dire**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'that goes without saying': that is a matter of course. The literal translation is sometimes affectedly used by English writers as if it were English.

**Oéladon**, a sentimental character in the French romance of Astrée, who has given the name to the color sea-green in French.

1763 The Lord is too *doucereux* and Céladonian: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 95 (1857).

**celarent**, *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the second mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

1552 Magistrate (Ce- No contemner of y<sup>e</sup> Magistrate is a Christian.  
la- All Anabaptists are contemners of the Magistrate.  
rent Therefore no Anabaptist is a Christian.

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28 v<sup>o</sup> (1567). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1837 A man of sense syllogizes in *celarent* and *cesare* all day long without suspecting it; and, though he may not know what an *ignoratio elenchi* is, has no difficulty in exposing it whenever he falls in with it: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 408 (1877).

**celebrator** (└┐└┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who extols or makes famous, one who solemnly performs (a rite or ceremony), one who solemnly commemorates, a celebrator.

1661 It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators, and admirers, as disregards: BOYLE, *Style of H. Script.*, p. 174. [T.] bef. 1744 I am really more a well-wisher to your felicity than a celebrator of your beauty: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 207 (1751). [Jodrell]

[Lat. *celebrātor*, noun of agent to *celebrāre*, = 'to keep a solemn festival', 'to make widely known'.]

**Celery**: Fr. See **Sillery**.

**\*celestina**, *sb.*: It.: an accordion.

**celestinette**, *sb.*: Fr.: some kind of musical instrument.

1778 [written an Opera and not told me] I wish your *Celestinette* may be broken about your ears: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 20 (1858).

**celeusma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κλευσμα*: a word of command, the call of the person who gave the time to the rowers of an Ancient Greek vessel.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

**\*cella**, *sb.*: Lat.: the space enclosed by the walls of a temple.

1820 upon the vast pilasters of the cella, stood enormous statues: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 18. 1885 An irregular transverse line may be seen dividing the original wall of the cella from the newer wall: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 247/1.

**cello**, 'cello. See **violoncello**.

**cēna, coena, caena**, *sb.*: Lat.: the principal meal in the day of the Ancient Romans.

1. dinner or supper.

1865 I'm sure Horace himself was prosy before he had sat down to the *cena*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129.

2. a representation of the 'Last Supper' in Christian Art.

1644 on this [altar] is a *cena* of plate: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 133 (1872). 1882 High over the altar, brilliant with a thousand lights, flashed the countless gems of the wonderful tabernacle, and the *cena* of plate of inestimable cost: SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 245 (2nd Ed.).

**cēnāculum**, *sb.*: Lat.: dining-room, supper-room.

1615 Here *Helena* built a most sumptuous Temple, including therein the *Cenaculum*; where that marble pillar was preserved that stood before in the palace of *Pilate*, to which they tied our Sauour when they whipped him: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 184 (1632).

**cenchrus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κέγχρος*, or *κεγχρῖδις*, = 'a kind of serpent with millet-like protuberances on its skin': name of a venomous serpent of the Eastern Hemisphere known to the Ancients, applied to a genus of American serpents of the Rattlesnake family.

1601 *Serpillum*... is thought to have a speciall vertue against serpents, and namely the *Cenchrus*, the *Scolopendres* also as well of the sea as the land: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 75. 1617 *Cenchrus*, a greene and most venomous and blood-sucking Serpent: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. 1750 SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, p. 106. [Jodrell]

**cenotaphium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κενοτάφιον*, = 'an empty tomb': a funeral monument to someone whose remains are not entombed on the spot. Anglicised in 17 c. as *cenotaph(e)*, probably through Fr. *cenotaphe*.

1611 I take this monument to be nothing else then a *cenotaphium*: T. CORVAT, *Cruelities*, Vol. II. p. 428 (1776).

**censitaire**, *sb.*: Leg. Eng. fr. Fr. *censitaire*: a copyholder.

1825 feudal and seigniorial rights and burthens to which such *censitaire*... his... heirs and assigns, and his and their lands... may be subject: *Stat. 9 Geo. IV.*, c. 59, § 3.

**\*censor** (└┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat.: one who estimates.

1. a magistrate in Ancient Rome whose duty it was to regulate the classification of the citizens according to the amount of their property, and also to degrade those who had outraged public morality.

1531 Caius Cesar (who had bene bothe Consul and Censor, two of the moste honorable dignities in the cite of Rome): ELVOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. II. ch. vi. Vol. II. p. 58 (1880). 1540 ye wyll cause to be chosen Censors or correctours of manners: — *Im. Governauce*, fol. 19 r<sup>o</sup>. 1545 The Romaynes... appointed also the Censores to alow: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 130 (1868). 1567 there was one of these brought into the Citye of Rome when *Claudius* was Censor: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 99 v<sup>o</sup>. 1579 they made him *Censor*... In his office of Censorship: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 134 (1612). 1609 in reforming of manners a most quick and severe Censor: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. v. p. 268. 1644 Cato the Censor: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 37 (1868). 1786 Here, rigid CATO, awful Sage! | Bold Censor of a thoughtful age: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 199.

I a. persons exercising similar duties in other states.

1789 Every seventh year... 13 persons shall be chosen by the freemen [of Vermont], and be called 'the council of censors': J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1796).

2. an examiner, a critic, one who finds fault.

1586 censors and iudges: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxvii. p. 165. 1589 You Censors of the glorie of my deare, | With reuerence and lowlie bent of knee: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 76 (1880). 1599 Let envious Censors with their broadest eyes | Look through and through me: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 82 (1616). 1601 hard censours of these my labours: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. ii. 1603 thy far-seeing Ey, as *Censor*, views | The rites and fashions: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 113 (1608). 1604 the Comptroller, Censor, or Muster Master General: T. DIGGES, *Fourie Parad.*, I. p. 8. 1619 where every vulgar eye is a Spectator, euery lauish tongue a Censour: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlix. p. 458. 1714 The petition of a certain gentleman... famous for renewing the curls of decayed periwigs, is referred to the censor of small wares: *Spectator*, Nov. 12, No. 619, Vol. VI. p. 325 (1826). 1767 Tho' much I fear the *Censor's* Wand | May ill become my feeble hand: C. ANSTEV, *Poet. Epist.*, Let. I.



1810 where every thing must be canvassed and sanctioned by its legitimate censors: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. i. p. 233 (1844). \*1874 Nor...could their censors have treated their undertaking...: *Echo*, May 30. [St.]

3. in modern times, an officer who regulates public entertainments and the Press with a view of preventing the publication of anything immoral or indecent. In England the Lord Chamberlain holds the censorship of the stage.

1738 CENSORS of Books, are a body of doctors, or other officers, established in divers countries, to examine and give their judgment of all books, ere they go to the press: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

4. in Cambridge University, the officer who is responsible for the discipline and general management of non-collegiate students; also, two of the delegates of students not attached at Oxford; also, certain officers at Christ Church, Oxford; also, officers of the Royal College of Physicians.

**censor morum, phr.:** Lat.: a regulator of morals.

1713 I find I am looked upon as a *censor morum*, an obstacle to mirth and talk: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 163, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 316 (1856). bef. 1733 A bare Relator may be unnamed, but a *Censor Morum* cannot: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 309 (1740). 1826 Who made him the *censor morum* of this body: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 401. 1862 Who was he to be *censor morum*? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 161 (1887). 1865 to have constantly refused would have been to place himself in the absurd light of *censor morum* to Strathmore: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 298.

**censure**<sup>1</sup> (L), **sb.:** Eng. fr. *Fr. censure*, = 'an estimate'. Early used in the sense of 'a judgment', 'a judicial decision'. Probably borrowed again in less technical meanings.

1. an expression of opinion as to merit (gen. unfavorable).

1673-80 What needst so rigorous and severe a censure? GAB. HARVEY, *Leit. Bk.*, p. 122 (1884). 1586 requesting your worshipps censure of the same: W. WEBER, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, Ep., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1815). 1594 Set each man forth his passions how he can, | And let her censure make the happiest man: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 891 (1861). 1598 he did confute and reprehend the censures of such as would take upon them, to give their judgements of such things as appertained not to their professions: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 16. 1608 There are those places where respect seems slighter: | More censure is belonging to the Mitre: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 156 (1885). 1645 How the young king will prosper after so high, and an unexampled act of violence... there are divers censures: HOWELL, *Leit.*, I. xviii. p. 39. 1668 I desire rather your assistance than your censure: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 202 (1872). bef. 1733 Methods of advancing themselves, which meet with Censure or Approbation, as the Genius of future Times happens to dispose: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. II. 4, p. 33 (1740). 1742 What Hand, | Beyond the blackest Brand of Censure bold...Would...give its *All* to Chance, | And stamp the Die for an Eternity? E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 97 (1773).

2. examination.

1598 I have added a brief Censure of the booke of Colours: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, To Reader, sig. ¶ v r.

**censure**<sup>2</sup> (L), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *censura*: the office of a Roman censor, the term of office of a Roman censor, the taking of the census in Rome, scrutiny by a censor.

1862 The censure of Camillus and Postumius, A.U. 351, was celebrated: MERIVALE, *Hist. Romans*, Vol. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 40 (1862).

\***census, sb.:** Lat.: a rating, estimating. Anglicised as *cense* by Bacon and Sir Th. Herbert.

1. in Ancient Rome, the inquiry into the numbers, property, &c., of Roman citizens, held every five years.

1 a. any similar enrolment.

2. in modern times, the numbering of the population of a country accompanied by the collection of statistics as to age, occupation, &c., taken every ten years in the United Kingdom.

1665 free Denizens enrolled into Cense that were able to bear arms: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 220 (1677).

3. any collection of statistics.

1881 The catalogue may be regarded as a kind of *census* of British plants; but a *census*, so to speak, of dwelling-places and not of inhabitants: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. vii. p. 55.

**cent. per cent.**, short for **centum per centum, phr.:** Late Lat.: (interest at the rate of) one hundred for a hundred. See **per cent.**

1741 and these honest Pilferers will not furnish a Piece, but at *Cent. per Cent.*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 242. bef. 1744 'Till all the Dæmon makes his full descent | In one abundant show'r of Cent per Cent: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, III. 372. 1748 speak, you old cent. per cent. fornicator: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). bef. 1796 Here passes the squire on his brother—his horse: | There centum per centum, the cit with his purse: BURNS, *Big-bellied Bottle*, Poems (1830).

S. D.

\***centaur, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *κένταυρος*.

1. *Gk. Mythol.* name of the members of a fabulous tribe of Thessaly, who had the legs and body of a horse, the equine neck and head being replaced by the upper parts of a human being from the abdomen upwards.

abt. 1386 He (Hercules) of Centaures laid the boat adoun: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Monks Tale*, 14105 (1856). [1387 Centauri, as it were an hundred wynde wagers: for pey wagged þe wynde wel faste in her rydynge: TREVISIA, *Tr. Higden*, Vol. I. p. 189 (Rolls Ser.).] 1506 And in likewise, vnto the sagittary | They feyne the centaures, to be of likenes | As halfe man, and halfe horse truly: HAWES, *Past. Plas.*, sig. E ii r. 1508 One of the Centaures, | Or Onocentaures, | Or Hippocentaures: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparrow*, 1294, Wks., Vol. I. p. 91 (1843). 1555 they thought that the man on horsebacke and the horse had byn all one beaste, as the antiquitie dyd fable of the monster *Centaurus*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, III. xi. fol. 150 r. 1679 the battle of the *Lapithæ* against the *Centauri*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 15 (1612). 1590 Infernal Hags, Centaurs, feedes, Hippodames: SPENSER, *F. Q.*, II. ix. 50. 1590 The battle with the Centaurs, to be sung | By an Athenian: SHAKESPEARE, *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 44. 1600 Centaure: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Reu.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). 1605 Down from the waist they are Centaurs, | Though women all above: SHAKESPEARE, *K. Lear*, IV. 6, 126. 1619 Centaures and Monsters: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 209. 1646 Thus began the conceit and opinion of the *Centaurus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 10 (1686). — Swans, Hydras, Centaures, Harpies and Satyrs: *ib.*, Bk. v. ch. xix. p. 214. 1651 as a *Syrène* or a *Centaur* had been intolerable in his eye: RELLIF. WOLTON, p. 260 (1654). 1663 That which of *Centaur* long ago | Was said, and has been wrested to | Some other Knights, was true of this: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 106. 1679 By Santring still on some Adventure, | And growing to thy Horse a Centaur: *ib.*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 70. 1799 the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 25, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854). 1776 He is killing a Centaur whom he has thrown on the ground backwards: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 72. 1825 They will say to you, that the Centaur form, half war, half peace, is a deformed monster which the friends of humanity must extirpate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 310.

2. *Astron.* one of the southern constellations.

1667 *Satan* in likeness of an Angel bright | Betwixt the *Centaur* and the *Scorpion* staring | His *Zenith*: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 328, p. 378 (1705).

\***centime, sb.:** Fr.: the hundredth part of a franc in modern French money, in value less than half an English farthing.

1885 As you care for the flower you buy for fifty *centimes*, and let wither for an hour in your button-hole! L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 133.

**centimètre, sb.:** Fr.: the hundredth part of a *mètre*, a little less than two-fifths of an inch English. The cubic centimètre is a little more than .06 of a cubic inch.

1882 It was found at Cologne yesterday morning that the Rhine had risen ninety centimètres during the night, and the low-lying parts of the town were submerged: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 4. 1886 The cranial capacity is 1,330 cubic centimètres: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 557/2.

**centinel:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **sentinel**.

\***centipeda, pl. centipedæ; centipēs, pl. centipedēs, sb.:** Lat.: a centipede.

1601 These Scolopendres of the sea, are like to those long earwigs of the land which they call Centipedes, or many-feet: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 262. — Millepedæ or Centipedæ, which are a kind of earthwormes keeping upon the ground, all hairie, having many feet: *ib.*, Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 369. 1646 some make their progression with many Legs, even to the number of an hundred, as *Yuli, Scolopendra*, or such as are termed *Centipedes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 111 (1686). 1774 The Scolopendra is otherwise called the Centipes, from the number of its feet: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 467/1 (1840).

**cento, sb.:** Lat., 'a garment made of rags sewn together', 'a poem made up of verses taken from other poems': a composition formed by piecing together portions of other compositions, a literary or musical patchwork.

1605 It is quilted, as it were, out of shreds of divers poets, such as scholars call a cento: CAMDEN, *Remains*. [T.] 1628 His verses are like his clothes miserable centoes and patches: J. EARLE, *Microcosm*, xxviii. p. 81. 1642 these Centoes and miserable outsides: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 449 (1852). 1658 A complete peece of vertue must be made up from the *Centos* of all ages: — *Hydrotaph.*, Ep. Ded. 1659 The Chaldee paraphrase is a *cento* also: J. OWEN, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 530 (1826). 1722 you call'd 'em an Horatian Cento and then I recollected the *disiecti membra poetæ*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 249 (1737).

**cento por cento, phr.:** Sp. *ciento por ciento*: cent. per cent.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE, *Steele Glas*, p. 71 (1868).

**centumvir, pl. centumviri, sb.:** Lat.: one of a commission of a hundred members, appointed in Ancient Rome for deciding civil suits.

1601 Thou art one of the *centum viri*, old boy, art' not? B. JONSON, *Postast.*, III. 4, Wks., p. 302 (1616). 1603 having to plead a cause onely before the Centumviri or hundred judges: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 440. 1696 *Centum-viri*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.



**centuriator**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to *centuriare*, = 'to divide into hundreds or centuries': a historian who divides his work into centuries, used especially of the ecclesiastical historians of Magdeburg, who between 1571 and 1574 published thirteen volumes, each volume dealing with a century.

1609 The Centuriators of Magdeburg are full and large in his Character: E. LARKIN, *Spec. Patr.*, p. 15. 1670 maintaining this Ecclesiastical History against the Centuriators of Magdeburg: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 38 (1698). — I must justly say, that *Baronius* deserved well the purple of the Church, for having alone born up the cause of the Church of God, against a whole Troop of Centuriators: *ib.*, p. 137. 1726 The Centuriators of Magdeburg were the first among the Protestants that discover'd this grand Imposture of the Papists: AVLIFFE, *Parerg.*, p. xvii.

**cephalalgia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *κεφαλαλγία*: headache.

1768 *Cephalalgia* is defined to be a pain in the Head, proceeding from a copious congestion of the blood and humours to that part: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. *Head-ach.* 1863 *Kephalalgia*, or true cerebral headache: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 115.

**ceptier**, *ceptyer*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *septier*.

**cerafagio**: It. See *serafagio*.

**cerastes**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κεράστης*: a horned serpent, esp. *Cerastes horridus*, one of a genus of very venomous vipers, found in Asia and Africa.

1601 the horned serpent Cerastes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 434. 1667 Scorpion and Asp, and *Amphisbæna* dire, | *Cerastes* horn'd, *Hydrus*, and *Ellops* drear, | And *Dipsas*: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 525 (1705). 1731 A Horn of a *Cerastes* is in the Possession of an eminent Physician at the Cape: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 169. 1800 Wreathes the *Cerastes* round her playful child: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 174.

\***Cerberus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Κέρβερος*. Hence, the adj. *Cerberian*.

1. *Mythol.* the three-headed dog which guarded the entrance to Hades.

abt. 1386 He [Hercules] drow out Cerberus the hound of helle: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Monkes Tale*, 14108 (1856). 1591 Cerberus, whose many mouths doo bay | And barke out flames, as if on fire he fed: SPENS., *Compl.*, *Virg. Gnat*, 345. 1637 Hence, loathed Melancholy, | Of Cerberus and blackest Midnight born, | In Stygian cave forlorn: MILTON, *L. Allegro*, 2. 1643 whom he had corrupted, and who then stood like *Cerberus* keeping hell gates: *Relation of all Proceedings of Sir Hugh Cholmley's Revolt*, p. 7. 1663 Or *Cerberus* himself pronounce | A Leash of Languages at once: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 9. 1819 I resolutely defended the pass committed to my care, was as formidably repulsive as *Cerberus* himself: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 47 (1820). 1867 Hell Hounds never ceasing bark'd | With wide *Cerberian* mouths full loud, and rung | A hideous Peal: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 655 (1705).

2. an inexorable guardian, a ravening monster, esp. in the phr. to throw a sop to *Cerberus*, to give a bribe, or to offer a gift or concession with a view to satisfying, at as little cost as possible, demands which cannot be denied.

1618 They are the devil's ban-dogs, as one calls parsons the Pope's *Cerberus*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1867). 1630 But first the Prisoner draws without delay, | A sop for *Cerberus* that turns the key: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 5 v<sup>o</sup>. 1632 I will be | Her *Cerberus*, to guard her: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, II. 2. Wks., p. 195/1 (1839). 1656 If you put not into the mouths of these *Cerberuses* (i.e. prelates), they would even prepare war against you: J. TRAFF, *Com. New Test.*, p. 577/2 (1868). 1676 must we suffer then this many-headed *Cerberus* to go unmuzzled, out the Lease, barking against the Light of Heaven: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. x. § 6, p. 130. 1733 To *Cerberus* they give a sop, | His triple barking mouth to stop: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 603/2 (1869). 1748 to which intimation this *Cerberus* (a porter) replied: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. li. Wks., Vol. I. p. 353 (1817). 1777 Sure your custom-house *Cerberus*'s must be much more inexorable than ours: LORD CHES-TERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 90 (1777). 1874 Beyond the closed door, Philip, in the hot kitchen, was throwing sops to *Cerberus*: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 157 (1883). 1819 Or, if thou wilt seare thy Conscience, and give Reason some *Cerberian* Morsell to muzzle him, remaine still: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. liii. p. 511.

3. *attrib.*, and in combin.

1625 they began to cast their *Cerberous* heads together how they should get in: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 173. 1665 whose Tongue was, *Cerberus*-like, triple: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 10.

**cercis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κερκis*: name of a genus of plants, also called *Judas-tree*. The *Cercis siliquastrum* has fine purple flowers, and leaves green on the upper and hoary on the under surface.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**cercle**, *sb.*: Fr.: circle, club.

1880 there's two hundred pounds, which, thank Heaven, I won at the *cercle* last night: J. PAVIN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. lii. p. 338.

\***cerebellum**, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'little brain' (*cerebrum*): the posterior inferior portion of the brain. Anglified in 17 c. as *cerebel*.

1578 [the presse] lyeth between the brain and *Cerebellum*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 77 v<sup>o</sup>. 1621 The fourth creek, behind the head, is

common to the *cerebel* or little brain, and marrow of the back-bone, the least and most solid of all the rest, which receives the animal spirits from the other ventricles, and conveys them to the marrow in the back, and is the place where they say the memory is seated: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 27 (1827). 1665 The *Scull* being opened, both the *Cerebrum* and *Cerebellum* were bigg in proportion to the Body: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 87. 1717 [See *cerebrum*]. bef. 1735 In the head of man, the base of the brain and *cerebel*, yea, of the whole skull, is set parallel to the horizon: DERHAM. [J.] 1759 the cellulæ of the occipital parts of the *cerebellum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 103 (1839).

\***cerebrum**, *sb.*: Lat.: brain; *techn.* the superior anterior portion of the brain, distinguished from the *cerebellum*.

bef. 1627 I have had a conquestance in my *cerebrum* ever since the disaster, and now it takes me again: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2. Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1885). 1665 [See *cerebrum*]. 1717 Surprise my readers, whilst I tell 'em | Of *cerebrum* and *cerebellum*: PRIOR, *Alma*. [T.] 1759 instead of the *cerebrum* being propelled towards the *cerebellum*, the *cerebellum*, on the contrary, was propelled simply towards the *cerebrum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 104 (1839).

\***Ceres**, name of the daughter of Saturn and Ops, the goddess of husbandry, answering to the Gk. *Dēmētēr* (*Δημήτηρ*). The word is used to mean *corn*.

1593 Why droops my lord, like over-ripen'd corn, | Hanging the head at *Ceres*' plenteous load? SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, I. 2, 2. 1594 lands that wave with *Ceres*' golden sheaves: GREENE, *Frier Bacon*, p. 171/1 (1861). 1619 I am now upon the fair Continent of France...one of *Ceres* chiefest Barns for Corn: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xiv. p. 25 (1645). 1654—6 Some foreign writers have termed our country the court of Queen *Ceres*, the granary of the western world: J. TRAFF, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 296/1 (1867). 1665 Fishing delights those that live near the Sea, more than tillage: *Thefts* being better accounted of than *Ceres*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677). 1667 ported Spears, as thick as when a field | Of *Ceres* ripe for harvest waving bends | Her bearded Grove of ears, which way the wind | Sways them: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 981 (1705).

**cœreus**, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'waxen': name of a genus of cactuses, of which some species are remarkable for the size and beauty of their flowers, esp. *Cereus grandiflorus*, which blossoms at night.

1730 This *Cereus*, separated from another, of which it was a Branch seven Years ago, and exposed in open Air all Summer, grew without pushing forth Branches: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XXXVI. No. 416, p. 462. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Cactus*.

**cerilla**: Sp. See *cedilla*.

**cerneau**, *pl. cerneaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: kernel, nut.

1823 the salad, the olives, the *cerneaux*, and the delicious white wine: SCOTT, *Quent. Durr.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

**ceron**, **ceroon**, **seroon** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *seron*: a bale, a large package.

1599 sixe *cerons* or *bagges* of sope: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 3. 1811 the wool of the Alpaca is shorn, packed in seroons, and only seen out of the country, on the skin, as a rarity: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 71.

**cerot(e)**, (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cerot*: a plaster made with wax (Lat. *cera*) and other substances.

1543 afterwarde wyth sufficiente whyte waxe by arte and fyre make a styffe cerote: TRAFHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xvi v<sup>o</sup>. — make a soft cerote, and malaxe it with aqua vite: *ib.*, fol. cclv v<sup>o</sup>. 1601 Laid too as a Cerot with pitch, it [black cress] reveth pushes and biles: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 56. 1611 *Cerat*, A Plaster made of Waxe, Gummes, &c, and certaine oyles; wee also, call it, a Cerot, or Seare-cloth: COTGRE. 1734 In those which are critical, a cerote of oil of olives, with white wax, hath hitherto served my purpose: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

**certi finis** (less correctly *finēs*), *phr.*: Lat.: definite limits. Cf. *Hor.*, *Sat.*, I. i. 106.

1825 the *certi fines* beyond which it is wrong to go: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 249.

\***certiōrari**, *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a writ issuing out of the Chancery Division, or the Crown side of the Queen's Bench Division, of the High Court of Justice, directing an inferior court to return the records of a cause there depending, directing, that is to say, that a cause shall be transferred to a superior court, upon reasonable apprehension of miscarriage of justice in the inferior court. If the case on which the *certiorari* rests be not proved, the other side may obtain a writ of *procedendo*.

1476—7 Your writs and *certiorari* are laborod for, and shal be had, howbe the judges will graunt no *certiorari* but for a cause: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 35 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1535 the partye demaundaunte /or pleyntyve /may have one *Certiorare* out of the Chauncery: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 33 v<sup>o</sup>. 1693 here's a *certiorari* for your *procedendo*: PEELE, *Edu. I.*, p. 38a/1 (1861). 1607 O raptures! here a writ of *demur*, there a *procedendo*, here a *sursurrara*, there a *capiendo*: MIDDLETON, *Phoenix*, I. 4. Wks., Vol. I. p. 122 (1885). 1607 *sarsara*: TOURNEUR, *Revenger's Trag.*, IV. 1. 1630 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corpus, Sursararates, *Procedendoes*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 1 v<sup>o</sup>. — Your hungry mawes I often did replenish, | With Malmesie, Muscadell, and Corcica, | With White, Red, Claret, and Liatica, | With Hollocke, Sherant, Malliga, Canara, | I stufft your sides vp with a *sursarara*: *ib.*, sig. Lll 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1676 be sent to *Bridewel*, and be whipt with a *Certiorari*: SHAD-



WELL, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 50. **1688** what is there to be done more in this Case, as it lies before the Bench, but to award out Execution upon the *Passo Comitatus*, who are presently to issue out a *Certiorari*: — *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 5 (1699). **1693** I'll rattle him up I warrant you, I'll firk him with a *Certiorari*: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 187 (1710). **1742** His lordship put by this indiscreet, or rather treacherous, pass, and let the presentment come, and then it was immediately removed by a *certiorari*, which did not afford any matter of charge: R. NORTH, *Lines of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 259 (1826). **1760** Upon the return of a *Certiorari*, Mr. Page took an Exception to an Order of Bastardy: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 2. — We never grant *Certioraries* to remove Judgments from the *Old Bailey*: *ib.*, p. 13. **1762** O! that there was a lawyer here to serve him with a *sizerari*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 12 (1817). **1790** Should he be free to withdraw the cause by a *certiorari* at any time before trial from the State Court: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 23 (1834). **\*1878** a writ of *certiorari*: *Lloyd's Whky.*, May 19, p. 5/4. [St.]

**certitudo objecti**, — **subjecti**, *phr.*: Lat. See quotations.

**1669** (1) There is a *certitudo objecti*, a certainty of the object; so our election is sure with God, for with him both it and all things are unchangeable. (2) There is a *certitudo subjecti*, the certainty of the subject; and so we must make our election sure to ourselves in our own hearts and consciences: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 474 (1866). **1684** It is not meant of a personal assurance, or a *certitudo subjecti*, but *objecti*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 484 (1865). **1696** Though there be *certitudo objecti*, yet not *certitudo subjecti*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 75 (1864).

**ces**: Fr. See **ce**.

**Cesar**: Lat. See **Caesar**.

**césare**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the first mood of the second figure of syllogisms in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss and the conclusion are universal negatives, and the second premiss an universal affirmative.

1552	Vnquiet conscience	{	<b>Ce</b> No iust man before God hath an vnquiet and doubtfull conscience.
			<b>ta</b> All they that trust to be iustified by their workes, haue vnquiet consciences.
			<b>re</b> Therefore none trusting to his workes, is iust before God:

T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29<sup>ro</sup> (1567).

**1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1837** [See **celarent**].

**cessavit**, *vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'he has ceased': name of a writ which gave a lord power to recover lands or tenements, if the holder had ceased to perform the services of his tenure for two years together.

**1635** Knowe ye / that a recourse in a Cessavit agaynst the demaundauntes selfe / is a good barre in a wrytte of ryght: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Breu.*, fol. 3<sup>ro</sup>. **1621** upon which the Lord bringeth a Cessavit, and doth recover, and entreth into the tenancy: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 389, p. 168 (1642). **1708** KERSEY. **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**cesta**, *sb.*: Sp.: basket.

**1622** Tozoyemon Donos wife of Sakay sent me a *sesto* (or basket) of Japon figges and peares: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 73 (1833).

**\*cestui**, *pron.*: Anglo-Fr., 'he', 'him'. Used in legal phrases, as *cestui que trust*, a person for whose benefit lands, &c., are held in trust by another (by a trustee); *cestue (a) que use (obs.)*, a person to whose use any one is infeoffed of lands or tenements; *cestui (a) que vie*, one for whose life any lands, &c., are granted. *Jacobs' Law Dict.*, 1756, and *Encyc. Brit.*, 1797, explain *cestui que trust* wrongly. For *cestui que*, *cestui qui* is often found.

**1648** prouideth that the heire *cestuy que use* shall bee in warde: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. i. fol. 9<sup>ro</sup>. **1607** *Cestui qui vis*, is in true French (*cestui a vie de qui*), i. hee for whose life any land or tenement is graunted: COWELL, *Interpreter* (1637). — *Cestui qui use (ille cuius usus vel ad cuius usum)* is broken french, and thus may be bettered: (*Cestui al use de qui*.) It is an ordinary speech among our common lawyers, signifying him, to whose use any other man is infeoffed in any lands or tenements: *ib.* **1621** If *Cestuyque use* be of a Reversion, he may grant the same as well as if he were in possession: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 98, p. 44 (1642). **1696** *Cestuy a que vis*, *Cestuy a que use*. The first is, He for whose Life another holds an Estate. The second is, he who is a Feeoffee for the use of another: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1738** *Cestui qui Trust*. — *Vie*. — *Use*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1760** Although the *cestui qui trust* should die heirless to-morrow: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1856). **1826** the lands may be sold by the State with the consent of the townships, which were the *cestuyque trusts*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 36. **1835** TOMLINS, *Law Dict.*, Vol. I. (4th Ed.).

**cestus**: Lat. (= 'boxing-glove'). See **caestus**.

**cestus**, **cestos**, **ceston**, *sb.*: Lat. *cestus*, fr. Gk. *κεσθός*, = 'stitched': a zone, a girdle, *esp.* the magic girdle of Venus, with which women of irresistible fascination are supposed by poetical fiction to be girt. Wrongly spelt *caestus*, and *caestus* (= 'a boxing-glove') is in turn wrongly spelt *cestus*. Anglified as *cest* in 17 c. The form *ceston* may be Fr.

**1557** To you, I trow, Ioues daughter hath the louely gyrdle lent, | That Cestos hight: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 104 (1870). bef. **1593** *Mer. Venus*, give me

your pledge. *Ven. My ceston, or my fan, or both?* PERLE, *Arraignment of Paris*, iii. s. [Davies] **1603** thy Brest | (Thou) Gird'st with a rich and odoriferous Cest: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif. p. 67 (1608). **1650** She [sickness] pulls off the light and fantastick summer-robe of lust and wanton appetite; and as soon as that cestus, that lascivious girdle is thrown away, then the reins chasten us: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, iii. § 6. **1672** her *Cestos* girt: DRYDEN, *Cong. of Granada*, ii. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 436 (1701). bef. **1674** As if love's sampler here was wrought, | Or Citherea's ceston, which | All with temptation doth bewitch: HERRICK, *Hesp.*, p. 177. [Davies] **1709** Venus was proud of an opportunity of obliging so great a goddess, and therefore made her a present of the cestus which she used to wear about her own waist: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II. p. 104 (1854). **1746** Fancy... To whom, prepared and bathed in heaven, | The cest of amplest power is given: COLLINS, *Charact.*, 19. **1775** The Queen has had the cestus since: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 245 (1857). **1792** the Graces alone gird on the cestus or girdle of irresistible beauty: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 210. **1800** the Cestus of Venus... was the zone: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Artis Engl.*, p. 250.

**cesure**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **caesura**.

**cet**: Fr. See **ce**.

**\*cētācea**, *sb. neut. pl.*: Late Lat.: name of an order of aquatic mammals, which includes whales, dolphins, narwhals, and porpoises.

**1835** SWAINSON, *Nat. Hist. Quadr.*, § 185.

**cētera dēsiderantur**, *phr.*: Lat., 'the rest is wanting': sometimes used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

**1842** BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 289 (1865).

**cētera dēsunt**, *phr.*: Lat., 'the rest is wanting': often used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

**\*cēteris paribus**, *phr. (abl. absol.)*: Lat.: other things being equal.

**1601** Yet my meaning is always *ceteris paribus*: T. WRIGHT, *Passions Minde*, Pref. p. v. **1604** for this cause we feele greater heat at land then at sea, *Ceteris paribus*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 95 (1880). **1620** Of these two sorts of drinks, *ceteris paribus*, Perry for pleasantness and goodness hath the precedence: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § iii. p. 39. **1644** the only way to be (*ceteris paribus*) safe Temporall and Eternally: *Ld. Digbys Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 19. **1654** So we may, (*Ceteris Paribus*) believe the Primitive Times more knowing, because more Industrious: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 219. **1659** General Councils of true Pastors *ceteris paribus*, are to be most revered by the Princes and people: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 445. **1672** R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 119. **1723** Less considerable Masters have practis'd a nobler Manner of Painting and which (*ceteris paribus*) would have a better Effect than This: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 174. **1751** and *ceteris paribus*, a French minister will get the better of an English one, at any third court in Europe: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 125 (1774). **1787** relations, friends, acquaintance, countrymen, *ceteris paribus*, are entitled to a preference: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1805). **1804** But *ceteris paribus*, there is a slow tendency in mankind to escape from the violence and sterility of nature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 743. **1817** he persuaded some soldiers... to admit that *ceteris paribus*, a big loaf was better than a small one: *ib.*, Vol. 28, p. 527. **1837** I think every one must have remarked, *ceteris paribus*, how much more activity and curiosity of mind is displayed by a countryman who first visits a town, than by the dweller in a city who first visits the country: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 144.

**cette**: Fr. See **ce**.

**cha**: Chin. See **tea**.

**chaa**. See **chaya**.

**Chablis**, name of a white French wine made near the town Chablis. Often used loosely for lighter white Burgundies as a whole.

**1670** your Cellar full of Champaign, Chablee, Burgundy, and Remedy Wines: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71.

**chabob**: Anglo-Ind. See **cabob**.

**chabootra**, *sb.*: Hind. *chabūtrā*, *chabūtara*: a paved or plastered terrace or platform, often attached to a house, or in a garden. [Yule]

abt. **1810** this Cherbuter was many feet square: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiogr.*, 345 (1857). [Yule] **1811** The Chabootah or Terrace: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 114. [*ib.*] **1827** a chabootra or platform of white marble canopied by arches of the same material: SCOTT, *Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiv. [*ib.*] **1882** Some ryots had been called in to dig a ditch and raise a rough *chapudra* or terrace: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 297.

**chabouk**, **chabuch**, **chabu(c)k**: Anglo-Ind. See **chaw-buck**.

**chacam**: Heb. See **cacam**.

**chacone**, **chacune** (= *u*, *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chaconne*, or Sp. *chacóna*: a Spanish dance in triple time, something like a saraband.

**1691** dance her new chacoon: D'URFREV, *Love for Money*, ii. p. 23. — *chacune*: *ib.*, iii. p. 28. **1724** CIACONA, a Chacoon, a particular Kind of Air,



always in Triple Time: *Short Explan. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1728 Of the Manner of moving the Arms with the open Contretems or Chaconne: ESSEX, Tr. *Rameau's Dancing-Master*, Pt. II. p. 154. 1776 The characteristic of the Chaconne is a bass or ground, consisting of four measures, of that kind of triple wherein three crotchets make the bar: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. IV. Bk. III. ch. i. p. 388.

**chacun à son goût, phr.**: Fr.: everyone to his taste.

1842 But *Chacun à son goût*—this is talking at random: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 365 (1865).

**chadar, chader, chudder, shudder(o), sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chadar*: a sheet, a square piece of cloth, a large sheet used as a mantle by women in Bengal.

1622 [See *cambays*]. 1625 Chints and Chadors, Shashes and Girdles: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 530. 1666 he drinks a little cold water, chaws a Pomgranat leaf, washes in a Tanck, cloaths his body with a fine Shuddero reaching to his waste: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 57 (1677). —a thin Shuddero of lawn: *ib.*, p. 114. 1876 a *chaddar* (cloak) to wrap round you: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 335.

**\*chagrin** (≡ *ch*, as Fr.), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chagrin*, = 'shagreen', 'melancholy', 'vexation'. See *shagreen*.

I. *sb.*: vexation, ill-humor, pique. In R. North, 'puckers'.

1681 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1712 Hear me, and touch Belinda with chagrin, | That single act gives half the world the spleen: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, IV. 77. 1781 Soothers and Softners of the Chagrin and Melancholy of Humane Life: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. Pref., p. xiv. bef. 1733 Thoughts which...had made their Skin run into a Chagrin: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 129, p. 394 (1740). 1748 an agreeable companion, whose conversation greatly alleviated my chagrin: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. XXI. Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1817). 1771 his chagrin, which is the effect of his own misconduct: —HUMPH. CL., p. 231 (1882). 1806 I have not yet found calmness to digest each under the separate chapter of chagrins into which I have said that my social miseries resolve themselves: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 135 (5th Ed.).

2. *adj.*: vexed, annoyed, piqued.

1691 To say they've Melancholly been, | Is Bar'rous; no, they are *Chagrin*: *Islington-Well*, p. 9. 1699 These Men, I say, cannot but be in the main Chagrin: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 20.

**\*chaise, sb.**: Fr., 'chair', 'light carriage': a light four-wheeled carriage.

1705 a fine Road to travel on with Coaches, or *Chaises*, as in Holland: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. XXII. p. 493. bef. 1719 Instead of the chariot he might have said the chaise of government, for a chaise is driven by the person that sits in it: ADDISON. [J.] 1763 we made the tour of the farm in eight chaises and calashes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). 1772–84 open chaises, made to hold two people, and driven by a man sitting on the coach-box: COOK, *Voy.*, Vol. II. Bk. II. ch. x. [R.] 1768 the hammer in the chaise-box: STERNE, *Sentimental Journ.*, Wks., p. 470 (1839). 1815 They will hardly come in their chaise...this time of the year: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. XIV. p. 243 (1833).

**chaise à bras, phr.**: Fr.: arm-chair.

1654 he looked to have a *chaise à bras* as the Archduc had: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 218 (1850).

**chaise longue, phr.**: Fr., *lit.* 'long chair': a kind of sofa, with the back carried round one of the ends.

1800 she only begged they would permit her to lie down on her *chaise longue*: *Moortray Family*, Vol. III. p. 76. 1818 I must have *chaises longues* instead of that lumbering old-fashioned sofa: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 160. 1819 of Buhl consoles, chaise-longues and commodos: HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 39. 1826 she begged him to share her chaise-longue: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. VIII. p. 435 (1881). 1828 [See *bergere*.]

**chaise-à-banc, sb.**: Fr.: a small *char-à-banc* (q. v.).

1814 we took a *chaise-à-banc*, and proceeded to *Frutigen*: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. VII. p. 157.

**chaise-marine, sb.**: Fr., 'a balanced seat used on board ship': a light vehicle slung on springs.

1818 a curious sort of vehicle—a chaise-marine, covered with a canvass awning: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 207 (1819).

**chalcedon, sb.**: apparently pedantic spelling of *cassidone*, or *cassidoine*, in the sense of *Gnaphalium stoechas*, or Cotton-weed, which is called *Cassia sterilis* by Minsheu, s. v. *Cantuesse* (Sp.).

1664 MAY. *Flowers in Prime*, or yet lasting...*Spanish Nut*, *Star-flower*, *Chalcedons*, ordinary *Crowfoot*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729).

**chalcedony** (≡ *ch* = *ch*), *calcido(i)ne*, Eng. fr. Lat. *chalcēdōnium*, or Fr. *calcidoine*; *chalcedōnium*, Lat.: *sb.*: name of several semi-opaque varieties of quartz which form ornamental stones; as a general name chalcedony includes agate, chrysoprase, cornelian, onyx, and sard. The chalcedony of the Ancients was named from the town Chalcedon (Gk. *Χαλκηδών*) in Asia Minor, on the north coast of the Propontis. See *cassidoine*.

bef. 1300 calcydone: *Old Eng. Misc.*, p. 98, l. 171 (Morris, 1872). [Skeat] abt. 1360 calsydyone: *Allit. Poems*, A. 1003, p. 30 (Morris, 1864). [ib.] abt. 1400 The first foundement, iaspis; the seconde, saphirus; the thriddle, calcedonyus; the fourthe, smaragdus; the fyuethe, sardonix; the sixte, sardius,

the seuenthe, crisolitus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Apocal. xxi. 19. 1482 my peir bedys of calcedonyys gaudied with silver and gilt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 861, p. 287 (1874). 1535 Calcedony: COVERDALE, *Rev.*, xxi. 19. 1555 many of the precious stones cauled Smaragdes, calcidones, and Iaspers: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 159 (1885). 1558 a calcidoine stone: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 119 *vo.*. 1566 The first foundacion was Jaspis, the seconde Saphire, the third a Calcedoni, the iii. an Emerald: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 19. 1567 Calcedon, is a kind of stone pale and wan, of dull colour: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 4 *vo.*. 1578 emeralds, turquies, calcedons: [THOMAS] NICHOLAS, Tr. *Cortes's W. India*, quoted in Southey's *Comm. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 571/2 (1849). 1598 Calcedonio, a precious stone called a calcidoine: FLORIO. 1611 The first foundation was Jasper, the second Saphir, the third a Chalcedony, the fourth an Emerald: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 19. 1624 alwaies in your hands vse eyther Corall or yellow Amber, or a Chalcedonium...or some like precious stone to be worne in a ring vpon the little finger of the left hand: SIR J. HARRINGTON, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 257 (Furnivall, 1868). 1644 In another [cabinet] with calcedon pillars, was a series of golden medals: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1872).

Variants, 14 c. *calsydoine*, *calcydone*, 15 c. *calcedony* (pl.), 16 c. *calcidone*, *calcidoine*, *calcedoni*, *chalcidonie*, 16, 17 cc. *calcedon*.

**Chaldaic, adj.**; **Chaldean, Chaldee, sb.** and *adj.*: pertaining to Chaldaea (Babylonia), i.e. the alluvial country between Mesopotamia and the head of the Persian Gulf, where astronomy and astrology had their rise.

I. *sb.*: 1. an inhabitant of Chaldaea.

abt. 1400 Lo! the lond of Caldeis such a puple was not: Wycliffite *Bible*, Isaiah, xxiii. 13. 1585 The Caldees were soch a people, that no man was like them: COVERDALE, *L.c.* 1611 Behold, the land of the Caldeans, this people was not till the Assyrian founded it for them that dwell in the wilderness: *Bible*, *L.c.*

I. *sb.*: 2. an astrologer.

abt. 1400 Calbugodnosor, thi fadre, ordeynede hym prince of witchis, enchauntris, of Caldeis, and of dyuynours by sterris: Wycliffite *Bible*, Dan., v. 11. 1535 cheife of the soythsayers, charmers, Caldees and deucl coniurers: COVERDALE, *L.c.* 1603 What learned Chaldee (skill'd in Fortune-telling) | What cunning Prophet your fit Time doth shewe? J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 125 (1608). 1611 the magicians, astrologers, Caldeans, and soothsayers: *Bible*, Dan., v. 11. 1623 That key will lead thee to a pretty secret, | By a Chaldee taught me: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, IV. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 60 (1885).

I. *sb.*: 3. a name often incorrectly applied to the dialect of the Aramaic parts of *Ezra* and *Daniel*, or to Jewish Aramaic generally.

II. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Chaldaea. *Rare*.

II. *adj.*: 2. *Astrol*.

1652 Chaldaicall or Astrological fate: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 123.

II. *adj.*: 3. improperly applied to Biblical Aramaic.

1641 the Chaldee, and the Syrian dialect: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 281 (1806). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Chaldee*.

**\*châlet, sb.**: Fr., *lit.* 'cheese-house': a Swiss cottage.

1782 We passed several chalets, formed of mud and stone: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 248 (1834). 1814 from their lofty chalets see storms form themselves at their feet: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. VII. p. 159. 1822 we reached a chalet on the top of the mountain: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 234. 1840 through chalets and châteaux, | Towns, villages, hamlets: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 138 (1865). 1876 the British flag floating from a tiny chalet: *Times*, Nov. 2, [St.]

chalifa, chalipha, chalyph. See *caliph*.

**challaine, sb.**: money of Malacca.

1599 2 of these [chazzas] make a *challaine*. The *Challaine* is of tinne...and 40 of these make a tanga of Goa good money, but not stamped in Malacca: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 276.

challapee. See *calipee*.

chalon: Eng. fr. Fr. See *shaloon*.

chaloupe: Eng. fr. Fr. See *shallop*.

cham: Pers. See *khan*.

**chamade, sb.**: Fr.: the sounding of a trumpet or drum in war to give notice that a parley is desired.

1711 they beat the Chamade, and sent us *Charte Blanche*: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). 1741 We rose at the first Chamade, and mounted our Horses at the second: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 79. 1864 So the drummer beats the charge or the chamade—the advance or the retreat: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 41.

**Chambertin**, name of a fine kind of red Burgundy.

1818 *Chambertin*, which you know's the pet tippie of NAP: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 25. 1822 a cask of the best chambertin that ever came out of Burgundy: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 561. 1847 BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 398 (1865).

**chambre à coucher, phr.**: Fr.: bedchamber.

1828 A decayed silk curtain of a dingy blue, drawn across a recess, separated the *chambre à coucher* from the *salon*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXIII. p. 64.



(1859). 1841 the doors of my *chambre à coucher* and dressing-room are opened: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 119.

\***chambre ardente**, *phr.*: Fr.: burning chamber, lit-up chamber.

1. "A chamber, or court (in every Parliament one) wherein those of the Religion have bin censured, and adjudged vnto the fire" (Cotgr.).

1680 The Duke of Luxembourg is released from the Bastille, having pass'd the trial of the *chambre ardente*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 134 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

2. a room illuminated with candles for a lying-in-state.

1883 the remains of M. GAMBETTA are still lying in the *Chambre Ardente*: *Standard*, Jan. 6, p. 5.

**chambrière**, *sb.*: Fr.: a chambermaid.

1675 And never *Asian Cavaliers*! Could boast they had such *Chambrières* [the three Graces]: COTTON, *Burlesque upon Burl.*, p. 166.

\***chameleon** (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *chamaeleon*, fr. Gk. *χαμαιλέον*, = 'ground-lion'.

1. name of a genus of tree-climbing lizards, esp. of *Chamaeleo africanus* which has the property of changing color and inflating itself, and was supposed to live on air. Also, in combin., as *chameleon-colored*, *chameleon-like*.

1393 *chameleon*: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 133 (1857). 1398 it is said y<sup>t</sup> the *chameleon* lyeth only by ayre: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xviii. xxi. abt. 1400 there ben also in that Contree manye Camles, that is a lyttle Best as a Goot, that is wyld, and he lyveth be the Eyre, and eteth nought ne drynkethe nought at no tyme. And he chaunge the his colour often tyme: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xxviii. p. 289 (1839). 1487 The *chameleon* is moche fayr in his lyf but he is right foul in his deth: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a viii v<sup>o</sup>. 1567 The *Chameleon* is a small kinde of beast, whose bodie is such that with easie conversion it chaunge the into all colours, a few onely excepted: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.* fol. 76 v<sup>o</sup>.

1573-80 As y<sup>t</sup> *chameleon* or *polydus*: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 121 (1884). 1579 the *Chameleon* though he have most guttes drawest least breath: J. LVLV, *Enphus*, p. 45 (1868). 1583 in a *Camilion* are said to be all colours, saue white: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 37 v<sup>o</sup>. 1586 For they transforme themselves into all shapes (as the *Polepus* & *Chameleon*) that they may please: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxviii. p. 171.

1589 the Salamander lieth not without the fire...the Mole from the earth, nor the *Chameleon* from the aire: R. GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 36 (1880). 1596 For she could d'own so manie shapes in sight, | As ever could *Chameleon* colours new: SPENS, *F. Q.*, iv. l. 18. 1598 The *Chameleon* (saith *Plinius*) is like a little *Lyon*, in bignes like a *Lysarde*... Among all other beasts this onely neuer eateth nor drinketh, but liveth by the ayre, and dew of the earth: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 306 (1883).

1600 the *Chameleon* when he spies a Serpent taking shade vnder a tree, climbs vp into that tree, and lets down a thread, breathed out of his mouth as small as a Spiders thread, at the end whereof there is a little drop as cleare as any Pearle, which falling upon the Serpents head kills him: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 165. 1603 it fareth with a flatterer even as with the *Chameleon*...[which] can take upon him any colour save only white: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 89. 1603 the *Chameleon*, who with various change | Receives the colour that each object gives: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 155 (1608).

1615 Frogs, Lizards, Camelioms, & all sorts of lesser serpents: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1632). 1623 A crook'd *chameleon-colour'd* rainbow: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 87 (1885). 1634 the Aery *Chameleon* and fiery *Salamander* are frequent there: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 20. 1646 Concerning the *Chameleon* there generally passeth an opinion that it liveth only upon air, and is sustained by no other aliment: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 124 (1686).

1664 That like a thin *Camelion* Bourd | Her self on Ayre, and eats her words: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 5. 1672 you make 'em keep such severe Lents, they eat no more than *Chamelions*: SHADWELL, *Miser*, iii. p. 47. 1699 She shewed me the Skeletons of two *Chamelions*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 94. 1782 One quality of the *chameleon*. I have, and rejoice in having: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 327 (1858). 1845 These animals also escape detection by a very extraordinary, *chameleon-like* power of changing their colour: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 7.

1 a. *metaph.* one who pretends to change his views, a changeable person, one whose diet seems to be unsubstantial.

1573 a *camellion* priest: *Articles agst. W. Sanderson in Eccl. Court*, in Cooper's *Ath. Cant.*, Vol. II. p. 79. 1582 A right *Chameleon* for change of hews: T. WATSON, *Past. Cent.*, p. 134 (1870). 1590 though the *Chameleon* Loue can feed on the ayre, I am one that am nourish'd by my victuals; and would faine haue meate: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1, 178. 1602 [See *Catiline*]. 1603 O rich quick spirit! O wits *Chameleon*! | Which any Authors colour can put on: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 340 (1608).

1605 Out, thou *chameleon* harlot: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 6, Wks., p. 304 (1616). 1608 true worth scorned to turne *Camelion*: J. DAV, *Law-Triches*, sig. C 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1704 The first of these was the *chameleon*, sworn foe to inspiration: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 81/s (1869).

1863 the budding virgin is the princess of *chameleons*: C. KEADE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106. 1887 He would fail...to fix the *chameleon* colours of such a genius and such a man: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 1, p. 433/3.

2. a camelopard, a mere confusion of *camelion* for *chameleon* with Eng. *camel-lion*.

abt. 1400 phigarg, origen, camelion (v. l. camelionn), that is, a beast lijk a camele in the head, in the bodi to a pward, and in the nek to an horse, in the feet to a bugle, and pardenun, that is, a littl pard: Wycliffe *Bible*, Deut., xiv. 5. 1535 Vnicorne, Origen and Camelion: COVERDALE, *l. c.*

3. Bot. name of two varieties of thistle, *White Chameleon* = *Carlina gummifera*; *Black Chameleon* = *Cardopatum*

*corymbosum*. The *chamel(a)ea* is an entirely different plant (H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 369).

1526 *Camelonta* is an herbe called black *camelonte*. Some cal it *camelon*: *Grete Herball*, ch. cxxi. 1578 The blacke *Chameleons* leaues, are also almost lyke to the leaues of the wilde Thistel... The roote of the white *Chameleon* dronken with redde wine wherin *Origanum* hath bene sodden: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. IV. p. 517. 1601 the hearbe *Chamelon*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 56. 1617 *Chameleon*, *Carline* thistle: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. — white *Chameleon*, grass. So called because it hath some likeness with the white *Chameleon*, in that it hath many white veines and ribbes: *ib.*

Variants, 14 c. *camle*, 14 c. — 17 c. *camelon*, 15 c. *gamelon*, 16 c. *camilion*, 16, 17 cc. *camelon*, 17 c. *chamelion*, *chamelion*, *chamelaeon*.

**chami**, *sb.* See quotation.

1840 The money was counted down, and when he saw 800 *châmes* (about 80 or 90¢) all his own, he got quite confounded: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. xv. p. 380.

\***chamois**, *shamois*, *sb.*: Fr. *chamois*.

1. a name of the European antelope, *Rupicapra tragus*, found on high mountain ranges.

1598 *Camoccia*, *Camozza*, a *chamois* or *chamoise*, or wilde goate: FLORIO. 1601 the roe bucke, the *shamois*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 53, Vol. I. p. 231. — the wild goat or *shamois*: *ib.*, Bk. 28, ch. 19, Vol. II. p. 341. 1611 the Pygarg, and the wilde oxe, and the *chamois*: *Bible*, Deut., xiv. 5. 1611 *Chevreul sauvage*. A *Shamois*, or wild goat: COTGR. 1626 *Shamoise*, a wilde Goat: COCKERAM, *Pt. III. (2nd Ed.)*. 1673 They run over the mountains like *chamois*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 248. 1774 The *chamois* hair is short, like that of a doe: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 304/1 (1840). — The *chamois* has scarcely any cry: *ib.*, p. 305/1. 1822 *Chamois* are very fearful, certainly not without sufficient cause: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 242. 1845 Smugglers and robbers who delight like the *chamois* in hard fare and precipices: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 333.

2. a flexible kind of leather, supposed to be made of the skin of *chamois* (1), but generally made of other skins dressed in a particular manner. Inferior kinds of *chamois* are called *wash-leather*. Often corrupted to *shamoy-leather*, *shamoy-leather*.

1572 with the skins they make *chamoys*, such as we in *England* make doublets and hose of: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 468 (1600). 1587 *Deer* skinned dressed after the maner of *Chamois*: *ib.*, p. 269. — *Chamois* skinned: *ib.*, p. 308. 1589 *shamways* skins very well dressed: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1854). 1600 *Chamoys*, *Bufie*, and *Deere* skinned: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 247. 1611 *Chamois*... called ordinarily *Shamois* leather: COTGR. 1639 but keep you Constant to cloth and *shamois*: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 43/1 (1839). 1828 Did there come war to the gates of our fair burgh, down went needles, thread, and *shamois* leather: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. ii. p. 26 (1886). 1864 *chamois* leather riding trouser: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

\***champ clos**, *phr.*: Fr.: enclosed field, an enclosure for single combats.

1821 'twere less their will | Than destiny to make the eternal years | Their date of war, and their "champ clos" the spheres: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 263 (1832).

**champac**, **champak(a)**, **chumpak(a)**, **chumpuk**, *sb.*: Hind. *champak*, fr. Skt. *champak*: an Indian tree (*Michelia champaka*) of the *Magnolia* genus, which has fine fragrant yellow blossoms.

1786 the walks are scented with blossoms of the *champac* and *nagasar*: SIR W. JONES, in Lord Teignmouth's *Memo.*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1835). 1810 Some of these [birds] build in the sweet-scented *champaka* and the mango: M. GRAHAM, *Journ.*, 22 (1812). [Yule] 1819 The *champak* [v. l. *chumpak*'] odours fall | Like sweet thoughts in a dream: SHELLEY, *Lines to an Indian Air*. 1886 jasmine buds and roses or *chumpaka* flowers: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 67.

\***Champagne**, a white wine, which is generally effervescent when bottled, made in Champagne, a district in France.

1664 Drink every letter on't, in *Stum*, | And make it brisk *Champaign* become: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 41. 1670 Now the qualifications of a fine Gentleman are to eat A-la-mode, drink *Champaigne*, dance jiggs, and play at Tennis: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 21. 1676 full of *Champaign*, venting very much noise, and very little wit: — *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 18. 1687 *Champaign* our Liquor, and *Ragousts* our Meat: *Hind & Panther transuers'd*, p. 18. 1693 I find *Champagne* is powerful: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 166 (1710). 1709 [See *Bordeaux*]. 1712 I entertain'd all our Visitors with the best Burgundy and *Champaign*: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). 1728 The mellow-tasted burgundy; and quick, i As is the wit it gives, the gay *champaign*: J. THOMSON, *Autumn*, 704 (1834). 1739 you have nothing to drink but the best *champaigne* in the world: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxii. Vol. I. p. 45 (1819). 1754 You shall also have admirable *champaign* and *rhensish*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xci. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 410 (1777). 1780 "Read my book, or go hang yourself," is not like the language of a fair lady; any more than what she says about being drenched in Mr. Walpole's *champaigne*: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 97, p. 70 (1820). 1825 by no means sparing their *champaign*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1844). 1888 Signor Frappa...shows in No. 1034 Dom Pérignon, the



blind Benedictine who invented *champagne moussoux* [creaming],...testing various grapes: *Athenaeum*, June 2, p. 702/3.

Variants, *campaigne*, *champaigne*, *champaign*, *champaign*.

**champaign** (ㄥ = ㄥ, *ch*- as *Fr.*), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. champaigne* (Cotgr.), Mod. *Fr. campagne*, Anglicised in 16, 17 cc., and confused with *champion* which Tusser uses in the sense of 'one who lives in open country'.

*I. sb.*: 1. open country, open field.

1579 *Bavotia*, a plaine champion: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 474 (1612). 1579 They that neuer went out of the champions in Brabant, will hardly conceiue what rockes are in Germany: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 29 (Arber). 1591 that in short space of a woodland he made it a champion: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 130 (1815). 1591 this shall haue his back turned towards the Champaigne, and the front towards the Citie: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 323. 1596 As when a Dolphin and a Seale are met | In the wide champaign of the Ocean plaine: SPENS., *P. Q.*, v. ii. 15. 1600 he was not willing to give bataille in the champion: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VII, p. 266. 1601 laid level with the plain champion: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 88, Vol. II, p. 40. 1627 Plant them vpon Tops of Hills, and Champaigns: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 366. 1644 we travel a plain and pleasant champaign to Viterbo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 105 (1875). 1663 They their live Engines ply'd, not staying | Until they reach'd the fatal champaign: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 76.

*I. sb.*: 1 a. *metaph.*

1598 you have a fayre champion layd open unto you, in which you may at large stretch out your discourse into many sweete remembraunces of antiquities: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 624/2 (1883).

*II. adj.*: open, flat (only applied to land).

1523 some champaign country with corne and meadowes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 22 (1812). 1546 This countrie...to the beholder afaire of it appeareth the verie champion and plaine: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 4 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1579 all the champion countrie and villages thereabouts: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 145 (1612). 1590 In champion grounds what figure serves you best: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 55/1 (1865). 1591 lead by men sent by the kinge thorowe the moste champaign and open places: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I, p. 13 (1847). 1601 the champion plaine countries: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 19, Vol. I, p. 126. 1658 they dwelt in the open Champaign-fields: *Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. I, ch. viii, p. 10. 1711 a wide Champaign Country filled with Herds and Flocks: *Spectator*, Mar. 6, No. 5, p. 11/2 (Morley). 1781 the whole province, which is entitled to the appellation of a champaign country: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI, ch. XXXV, p. 113 (1813).

champan(a): Port. See *sampan*.

**champêtre**, *adj.*: *Fr. fr.* earlier *champestre*,="Fieldie, plaine, champion" (Cotgr.). See *fête champêtre*.

1699 divers Convents which have spatious and well kept Gardens,...as the *Carthusians*, which is vast and Champestre: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 185.

\***champignon**, *sb.*: *Fr.*: a mushroom, an edible *agaricus*; *techn.* in England, the *Agaricus Oreades*.

1670 [See *andouille*]. 1696 *Claudius* the Emperor was poison'd with eating *Champignons*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, s.v. 1699 Out of this Earth springs the *Champignons*, after Rain: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 153. bef. 1700 He viler friends with doubtful mushrooms treats, | Secure for you, himself *champignons* eats: DRYDEN. [J.] 1797 The *præternis*, or *champignon*, is very common upon heaths and dry pastures: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Agaricus*. 1820 to hazard an opinion which is a *Phallus*, which is a *Champignon*: HANS BUSK, *Banquet*, iii. 468. 1828 men...who suffer in the stomach after a *champignon*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii, p. 27 (1859).

champion: Eng. fr. *Fr.* See *champaign*.

\***champlevé**, *adj.*: *Fr.* See quotations, and *cloisonné*.

1877 *champlevé* enamels are sometimes called *taille d'épargne* enamels: *Tr. C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress*, p. 259. 1885 Incrusted enamels are of two classes, *cloisonné* and *champlevé*... In *champlevé* examples...the spaces for receiving the enamels are excavated in the plates: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 149/2.

champoe: Anglo-Ind. See *shampoo*.

chan: Pers. See *khan*.

**chancre**, *Fr.*; **shanker**, **chancre** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *Eng. fr. Fr.*: *sb.*: a malignant ulcer, esp. of syphilitic origin, a canker.

1681 the French youth...their *Chancres* and *Poulains*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 58. 1734 It is possible he was not well cured, and would have relapsed with a chancre: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

\***chandelier** (ㄥ = ㄥ, *ch*- as *Fr.*), *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr.* *chandelier*: a frame or apparatus with branches for holding candles; *Fortif.* a movable wooden parapet (*Encyc. Brit.*, 1797).

1736 Lamps, branches, or chandeliers, (as we now modishly call them,) were adorned with the flowers then most in season: STUKELEY, *Palaeogr. Sacra*, p. 69. [T.] 1814 The grand saloon is...lighted by a profusion of elegant chandeliers: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. i, p. 12. 1842 [the lightning] danced on the brass chandelier: BARMAN, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 236 (1865). 1845 the great chandelier-like cactus: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv, p. 336. \*1878 the grounds were...illuminated with splendid chandeliers: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] 1878 The entertainment would be more poetic than a ball under chandeliers: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II, ch. xi, p. 88.

**chanfron**, *sb.*: *Fr.* (Cotgr.): "The name of an Italian coyne, worth about xx d."

1617 a chanfron of Naples [is given] for one and thirtie soldi: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, p. 292.

[From *It. cianfrone*, *zanfrone*,="red ruddocks, pelfe, coin, or crowns" (Florio).]

**chank**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind., and Skt. *çankha*: a large kind of turbinated sea shell or conch, used in Hindoo temples as a vessel or a horn, and also cut into ornamental rings, cameos, &c., found especially in the Gulf of Manaar. [Yule]

1673 There are others they call chanquo; the shells of which are the Mother Pearl: FRYER, *E. India*, 322 (1698). [Yule] 1727 produces Cotton, Corn, coars Cloth, and Chonk: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I, 131. [ib.] 1734 Expended towards digging a foundation, where chanks were buried with accustomed ceremonies: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III, 147 (1861). [ib.]

\***chanson**, *sb.*: *Fr.*: a song, lay, ballad; *chanson à boire*, a drinking-song; *chanson d'amour*, a love-song; *chanson de geste*, a ballad of romance.

1816 There's an amiable *chanson* for you—all impromptu: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III, p. 320 (1839). 1826 would that thou hadst some *chanson* or courtly compliment to chase the cloud which hovers on the brow of our much-loved daughter of Austria! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII, ch. x, p. 445 (1881). 1832 What shall we say to the hearty out-break of her *chanson à boire*...? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 195. 1858 read me one of his stately songs, and after it a gay *chanson*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, viii, p. 182 (1886). 1883 the fine old *chanson de geste* the "Poema del Cid": *St. James's Gas.*, Feb. 9, p. 6. 1884 This *chanson* merely tells one of the many current legends about the proper solution of the *devinettes*: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 9, p. 188/1. 1887 A soldier of the seventeenth century accompanies his *chanson d'amour* with a guitar: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 22, p. 543/1.

**chansonette**, *sb.*: *Fr.*: a light, short *chanson*, a slight song.

1865 some mischievous *chansonette* out of the Quartier Latin: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 70.

**chansonnier**, *masc. sb.* (fem. *-ière*): *Fr.*: a composer of songs or ballads.

1887 A few pieces of spontaneous inspiration...had led us to believe that there was in M. Richepin the stuff for a popular *chansonnier*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 11/1.

**chanterelle**, *sb.*: *Fr.*: treble bell, treble string; a kind of mushroom.

1797 The *chantarellus*, or *chantarella agaric*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Agaricus*. 1883 a little back then, and now the fourth [string of the violin] is dead, and the *chanterelle* (i.e. first string) sings like a lark—misery! H. R. HAWES, in *Gent. Mag.*, Oct., p. 333.

**chanticleer**, **chaunteclere** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr.* *Chante-cler*,="Sing-clear": a proper name coined for a male domestic fowl or cock (*Gallus gallinaceus*), in the epic of *Reynard the Fox*; a cock or cockerel.

[abt. 1386 she had a cok highte Chaunteclere, | In all the land of crowing n'as his pere: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Nonnes P. Tale*, 14855 (1856). 1481 Chauntecler: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, p. 9 (1880).] 1508 Chaunteclere, our coke, | Must tell what is of the clocke: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparouwe*, 495, Wks., Vol. I, p. 66 (1843). 1600 My Lungs began to crow like Chanticleere: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, II, 7, 30. 1687 crowing Chanticleers in cloistered walls: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III, 1022.

chaosh, chaoush, chaoux. Turk. See *chiaus*.

\***chaos** (ㄥ = ㄥ, *ch*- as *k*-), *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Gk. χάος*, in *Gk. Mythol.* the universe in its earliest state. The English senses 1 and 2 are from the Greek, the second and historically later sense ('abyss', 'void', 'space') being probably prior etymologically. The Eng. metaph. senses 3 and 4 are derived fr. sense 1.

1. the uncreated universe, "matter unformed and void".

1581 More ouer take away ordre from all thynges what shulde than remayne? Certes nothyng finally, except some man wolde imagine *Chaos*: of some is expounded a confuse mixture: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I, ch. i, Vol. I, p. 3 (1880). 1573-80 a huge illflavord misshapen heape... The very selfe same that poets *chaos* do cleape: GAB. HARVEY, *Leit. Bk.*, p. 132 (1884). 1590 in the wide wombe of the world there lyes, | In hateful darknes and in deepe horror | An huge eternall *Chaos*, which supplies | The substances of nature fruitfull progenyes: SPENS., *P. Q.*, III, vi, 36. 1593 beauty dead, black then did cease, | When better light then Nature's did arrive: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v, 5, Wks., p. 253 (1616). 1603 But before the creation of the world, there was nothing but a *chaos*, that is to say, all things in confusion and disorder: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1032. 1607 first shall the whole Machin of the world, heaven, earth, sea, and ayre, returne to the misshapen house of *Chaos*, then the least vacuum be found in Nature: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, IV, i, sig. G 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1619 Demogorgon observing that vncreated *Chaos*, or *Hyla*, or first Matter, to be impregnated with Power...the Sonne of Demogorgon...stretched forth his hand...to help her Trauell: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii, p. 564. 1622 darknesse



was upon the face of the earth in the *Chaos*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xiii. p. 145. 1640 brought out light out of the deadly shade | Of darkest *Chaos*: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, l. 40 (1647). 1652 This fine virgin water, or *Chaos*, was the second nature from God himself: J. GAULLE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 43. 1654—6 the *Chaos* had the seeds of all creatures, and wanted only the Spirit's motion to produce them: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 181 (1867). 1667 where eldest Night | And *Chaos*, ancestors of Nature, hold | Eternal Anarchy: MILTON, *P. L.*, ll. 895, p. 77 (1703). 1681 that first *chaos*, that lump of darkness, out of which God made all things: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1. p. 219 (1861).

### 1 a. personified.

1667 *Chaos* Umpire sits, | And by decision more embroils the fray | By which he reigns: MILTON, *P. L.*, ll. 907, p. 78 (1705).

2. abyss, void, space, "void and formless Infinite", vast chasm or gulf, yawning cavity.

1582 Betwene us and you there is fixed a great *chaos*: *Rheims Test.*, Luke, xvi. 26. 1594 O comfort-killing Night... Vast sin-concealing *chaos*: SHAKS., *Lucrèce*, 767. 1603 and looke what other thing soever besides cometh within the *chaos* of this monsters mouth...downe it goes all incontinently: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 975. 1640 like to comets bright | In our blew *Chaos*: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. i. 8, p. 221 (1647). 1667 the Gulph | Of Tartarus, which ready opens wide | His fiery *Chaos* to receive their fall: MILTON, *P. L.*, vi. 55, p. 211 (1705).

3. absolute confusion, superlative disorder, state of utter disorder.

1563 So that they are confused in their studies, and make rather a rude *chaos* than a perfecte arte of Chirurgerye: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. C ii v. 1598 for warre disorderlie vsed, is the *Chaos* of confusion: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. 1. p. 7. 1600 a *chaos*, and confused heape of all wickednesse: R. CAWDRA, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 377. 1606 This *chaos*, when degree is suffocate, | Follows the choking: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 3, 125. 1622 a *Chaos* of blindness would repossess vs again: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. v. p. 38. bef. 1658 [See *ana*]. 1660 Already was the *chaos* Nation | Into a wild and deform'd *Chaos* brought: A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 7. 1675 turn the World into a mere *Chaos*, in point of Morality: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iii. § 2, p. 21. bef. 1733 There had been [if the Rye Plot had succeeded] a perfect *Chaos*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 120, p. 389 (1740). 1688 amid bloodshed, misery, and misrule, which seemed to turn Europe into a *chaos*: C. KINGSLEY, *Hermits*, p. 5 (1879). 1885 The materials...are many of them in a state of mere *chaos*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 19, p. 3661.

4. a confused heap or mass, anything in an extremely confused state.

1593 To disproportion me in every part, | Like to a *chaos*, or an unlick'd bear-whelp: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iii. 2, 161. 1619 Confound the streete, with *Chaos* of old braules: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 7 v. 1624 then began this which was before...but as an vnsettled and confused *Chaos*, to receive a disposition, forme, and order: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 662 (1884). bef. 1631 oft did we grow | To be two *Chaos*es: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 35 (1669). 1641 This shadowed figure assoon as the vessell is taken from the fire, returns to its ashes again and vanisheth away, becoming a *Chaos*, and confused matter: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 127 (1651). 1697 but for *Esop*, that unfinish'd Lump, that *Chaos* of Humanity, I'll use him: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 259 (1776). 1885 The room was a small *chaos* of trunks and boxes: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 332.

chaoua: Arab. See *coffee*.

chap(a): Anglo-Ind. See *chop*.

chapa, sb.: Sp.: a thin plate of metal; hence, a facet.

1582 Diamondes...which have their chapas and pointes cleane: R. HAKLVT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 165 (1850).

chaparoon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See *chaperon*.

chapar(r)al, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *chaparral*: a thicket of ever-green oak (*chaparra*); hence, an entangled thorny thicket.

1847 a man lost in a chaparral is by far worse off than one lost in the prairie: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 63 (1848). — The intermediate plain is for the greater part covered with chaparral: *ib.*, p. 65. 18.. you see that rock that's grown so bristly | With chaparral and tan: BRET HARTE, *Hawk's Nest*.

chapattee: Anglo-Ind. See *chupatty*.

\*chapeau, pl. *chapeaux*, sb.: Fr.: hat, hood, bonnet.

1523 shapeause: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, l. 431, p. 756 (1812). 1662 In memory of which service he had given him, for the crest of his arms, a chapeau with wings, to denote the Mercuriousness of this messenger: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1840). 1826 rallied with unmerciful spirit the unfortunate Von Bernstorff for not having yet mounted the all-perfect chapeau: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 394 (1881). 1841 their respective *chapeaux* have come from the atelier of Herbault: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 271. 1862 her own battered blowsy old *chapeau*, with its limp streamers: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 127 (1887).

chapeau(x) bas, phr.: Fr.: hat(s) off.

abt. 1754 Time was, when Britons to the boxes came, | Quite spruce, and *chapeau bas* | address'd each dame: GARRICK, *Epil. to Fielding's Good-Natured Man*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 90 (1806).

chapeau bras, more correctly *chapeau de bras*, phr.: Fr.: a hat which can be flattened and held under the arm (*bras*).

1776 While the other on which his *camayens* appear | Holds a thing called a *chapeau de bras* at his ear: C. ANSTEV, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 230 (1808). 1824 A *chapeau bras* and sword necessarily completed his equipment: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. v. p. 50 (1886). 1861 a court suit of violet silk, a dress sword, a *chapeau bras*, and his hair full dressed on one side: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 84 (1857).

chapeau de bergère, phr.: Fr.: shepherdess' hat.

1818 Mr. Crawley's sister, with her *chapeau de bergere* in one hand, her watering pot in the other: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1819).

chapeau sous le bras, phr.: Fr.: hat under his arm.

1783 intended to begin a round of visits on foot, *chapeau sous le bras*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 303 (1869).

\*chapelle ardente, phr.: Fr., lit. 'burning chapel': a chapel illuminated for lying-in-state.

bef. 1863 The coffin was carefully lowered between decks, and placed in the *chapelle ardente* which had been prepared at Toulon for its reception: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 314 (1879). 1883 The coffin was conveyed in a first-class saloon carriage, turned for the time being into a *chapelle ardente*: *Standard*, Sept. 4, p. 516.

\*chaperon, sb.: Fr.

1. a hood, a covering for the head or head and shoulders, esp. part of the full dress of Knights of the Garter.

abt. 1380 twie cotis or kirtlis wip-outen hood and a girdil & a brech & a chaperon to pe girdel: WYCLIF (Y), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 40 (1880). 1470 your geer ys send to you, as Thomas Stamples sayth, sayvng Mylsents geer and the shafeson (sic): *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 656, p. 416 (1874). 1593 A goodly king in robes most richly dight, | The upper part like a Roman palliament, | Indeede a chaperon, for such it was: PERLE, *Ord. Garter*, Wks., p. 586/1 (1861). 1619 their Rebatoes, Chaperoones, Frouzes, Falses, Puffes, and Dresses: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 258. 1630 Smocks, headtires, aprons, shadowes, shaperoones: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 v. 12. — Her Shapperoones, her Perriwigs and Tires: *ib.*, sig. Kk 4 v. 12. 1632 his head and face cover'd with a chaperon, out of which ther are but two holes to look through: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xiv. p. 48 (1645).

1 a. See quotation.

1681 *Chaperon*...among Heralds it is that little Escotcheon which is fixed in the fore-head of the Horses that draw the Herse: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

2. a man who escorts a woman; hence, fem. *chaperoness*, a woman who is taking care of a man.

[1622 my precious *chaperoness*, I trust thee the better for that: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law Case*, l. 2.] 1767 I had the honour of being acquainted with her, and was her *chaperon*: STERNE, *Letters*, No. cxvi. Wks., p. 783/1 (1839).

3. a married or aged woman who acts as an escort to a single woman. Sometimes partly Anglicised as *chaperone* (= *—* *u*). Hence, *chaperonage* (a rare Eng. coinage), the care of a chaperon.

1754 I send this by the coach, with the last volume of Sir Charles Grandison for its chaperon: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 375 (1857). 1777 Will you like, when your daughters are to go about, to trust them to chaperons: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 443. 1803 The person alluded to was a perfectly fit chaperon for any young lady to appear with in public: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 15 (1832). 1813 to whom I would have undertaken to be *chaperon*: — *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 230 (1833). 1818 her chaperon was provided with a dress of the newest fashion: MISS AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 18. 1878 Her *chaperon* had not wished her to play: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 4.

1829 Under the unrivalled chaperonage of the countess they had played their popular parts without a single blunder: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. ii. [L.] 1883 three unmarried ladies...going out to India under the chaperonage of one of the married ladies: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 114.

4. a protectress.

1828 LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. I. [L.]

5. female exhibitor in show houses (Latham).

chaperoness. See *chaperon* 2.

chapin, chapiney. See *chopine* 2.

chappar, sb.: Pers. fr. Turk. *châpmak*, = 'to gallop': a swift courier.

1684 the King dispatch'd away certain *Chappars* or Courriers: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 205. — The Posts or *Shappars* are those that carry the Kings dispatches to the Governours of Provinces: *ib.*, p. 233. 1738 *Chappar*, a courier of the king of Persia, who carries dispatches from court to the provinces and from the provinces to court: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

chappow, sb.: Pers. *chapū*: a plundering expedition.

1828 many horrid barbarities are committed on their chappows: KUSSILBASK, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 277. 1840 The Belbās...every now and then amuse the neighbouring districts...with a *chappow*, as the highlanders used to descend from their hills on the low lands: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 63. 1894 The Khan of Kuchan...sent out a *chappow* of a hundred horsemen to seize whatever corn, cattle, or horses they could find in the outlying Turcoman villages: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Mero*, ch. xiv. p. 150 (New York).

chapudra: Anglo-Ind. See *chabootra*.



\***char-à-banc**, *sb.*: Fr.: wagonette, a light cart or open carriage generally with several benches for passengers facing the horses, and a box for the driver. See **chaise-à-banc**.

**1816** one of the country carriages (a char-à-banc): BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 256 (1832). — the subsequent jolting of the char-à-banc: *ib.*, p. 258. **1822** a light sort of carriage, called *char-à-banc*, consisting of two flexible bars on four wheels, drawn by one horse, two or three people sit upon these bars sideways, and a driver in front: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 28. **1826** On my arrival at Como I immediately took a *charabanc*, and crossed by a most romantic and beautiful road: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 178. **1883** a nice *char-à-banc* drawn by two spicy grey horses: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 107.

charabe: Eng. fr. Arab. See **carabe**.

\***character** (Λ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *caractère*, or direct fr. Lat. *character* (Gk. *χαρακτήρ*): an impression, mark, sign, figure, letter, characteristic, peculiar nature, peculiar style. The form *caracte* (Fr. *caracte*) is early and obsolete.

#### 1. impression, mark, figure.

abt. **1325** Character that is prente y-cliped, | Nys non of elinge: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 9 (Percy Soc., 1849). abt. **1400** And he shal make alle...for to have a character [v. l. carect, carecte] in the ríght hond, or in her forhedis: Wycliffite Bible, Apocal., xiii. 16. **1597** A *Cliefe* is a character set on a rule at the beginning of a verse: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. **1598** and betweene euerie two lynes is placed the Character of the Planet which hath the Dominion in that place: F. WITHER, *Tr. Daviot's Astrolog.*, sig. F 3 v. **1640** As if a man should impress any character, or stamp upon wax, paste, or any such like matter: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 8 v. (1647). **1652** to deduce a *Genius* down from heaven, and intice it by certain characters and figures: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 24. **1652** Nor are these remarkable *Signatures* made and described by Chauce, (for there is a certain *Providence* which leads on all things to their end, and which makes nothing but to some purpose), but are the *Characters* and *Figures* of those *Stars*, by whom they are principally governed, and with these particular *Stamps*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 464. **1667** Our Characters engrav'd together upon the Tree of Bourgon: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 15, Vol. I. p. 24.

2. a carved, written, or printed letter of an alphabet or a syllabarium; one of an ordinary system of signs or figures representing numerals (as o, 1, 2, 3; I, II, V, X, L, C, D, M).

**1502** he ought to examen hym of all fals byleves, as of sorceries of wrytynges, of characters, of invocacyons of divelles, &c.: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. v. sig. k ii r. **1530** with what characters so euer they be written: PALSGR., fol. v r. **1551** the true characters or fourmes of the Utopian letters: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, p. 168 (1869). **1579** All Numbers may bee expressed by these Characters following: DIGGES, *Stratior.*, p. 1. **1600** they have a peculiar language, and letters or characters to themselves: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 124. **1601** *Palamedes*...added four more in these characters following. Θ, Ξ, Φ, Χ: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 187. **1617** I'll rather bear the brand of all that's past, | In capital characters upon my brow: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 258 (1885). abt. **1630** For sure so well instructed are my tears, | That they would fity fall in order'd characters: MILTON, *Passion*, 49. bef. **1637** While she sits reading by the glow-worm's light... The baneful schedule of her nocent charms, | And binding characters, through which she wounds | Her puppets, the sigilla of her witchcraft: B. JONSON, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2, Wks., p. 500/2 (1860). **1664** The *Spectacles* with which the *Stars* | He reads in smallest Characters: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 161.

#### 3. a written alphabet or syllabarium.

**1598** Marseilles, which is sayd to have bene inhabited first by the Greekes, and from them to have had the Greeke character: SPENS., *State Inel.* Wks., p. 626/2 (1883). bef. **1616** It is in the Syrian Character: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 404 (1711). **1642** *Slavonike tongue*, which... hath this prerogative to have two Characters: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 56 (1869).

#### 3 a. handwriting.

**1605** You know the character [of a letter] to be your brother's: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 2, 66.

#### 3 b. a cipher. See **caraches**.

**1664** He hath given my lord a character, and will oblige my lord to correspond with him: PERVS, *Diary*, July 15. [C. E. D.]

#### 4. peculiar nature or condition.

**1620** an old common objection, what need there could be of a *Character*, and spiritual grace, to exercise corporal Acts: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 686 (1676). **1640** Wherefore in our own souls we do possess | Free forms and immaterial characters: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. II. 36, p. 238 (1647). **1646** imprint a dangerous Character on such as arrive unto it: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 179 (1686). **1667** less expressing, The character of that Dominion giv'n | O'er other Creatures: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 545, p. 302 (1795).

#### 4 a. feature, distinctive attribute.

#### 4 b. moral and intellectual constitution.

**1738** Those Natives who live high up the River, have a much better Character than had formerly: F. MOORE, *Trav. Afr.*, p. 122. bef. **1744** Of the Characters of *Women*: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. heading. **1767** a vindication of his moral character: WARBURTON, *Pope's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. vii.

#### 5. a personage, an actor in a history or drama.

**1631** Whimzies; or, a new cast of Characters: CLITUS, Title. **1698** J. COLLIER, *Eng. Stage*, p. 300. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1712** *Homer* has

excelled all the Heroic Poets that ever wrote, in the Multitude and Variety of his Characters: *Spectator*, No. 273, Jan. 12, p. 391/1 (Morley). \***1875** a catholic and generous character: *Cardiff Times*, June 26. [S.]

5 a. a part assigned to an actor in a drama, a rôle; also, *metaph.* In phrases, in character, = 'appropriate', out of character, = 'inappropriate'.

bef. **1732** The chief honour of the magistrate consists in maintaining the dignity of his character by suitable actions: ATTERBURY. [T.]

#### 6. reputation, esp. for chastity (of females).

**1614** His lady says she shall lose her character: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1848). **1815** They were...a family whom Emma knew well by character: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 18 (1833). \***1875** whose character for probity and for business capacity: *Times*, May 29. [S.]

#### 7. description.

**1640** The first Figure of the partes of women, 'with the declaration and characters of the same: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. xv. p. 68 (1613). bef. **1733** both Sides cannot be in the right, but the late Earl of *Middleton's* Character may fit them, which is honest Men and Knaves: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iii. (1740).

7 a. a short literary sketch of a type of human temperament and manners, in the style of Theophrastus.

**1628** *Micro-cosmographie*, or, A Peece of the world discovered; in Essays and Characters: J. EARLE, Title. **1729** show'rs of Sermons, Characters, Essays: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 361.

#### 7 b. outward impress of inward qualities.

**1601** yet of thee | I will beleeue thou hast a minde that suites | With this thy faire and outward character: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 2, 51. **1607** What harme can your besome Conspicuities gleane out of this Charracter: — *Coriol.*, II. i. 71. — I paint him in the Character: *ib.*, v. 4, 28.

8. written testimonial given to a servant in quest of employment.

**1853** Lady Spratt...had taken a discharged servant of Mrs. Leslie's without applying for the character: LORD LYTTON, *My Novel*, Bk. VIII. ch. v. [C. E. D.]

\***charade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a puzzle in which a word which is to be guessed, and each syllable thereof (which itself constitutes a word), is described in a more or less oracular manner: sometimes the puzzle constitutes a dramatic representation, the descriptions of the word to be guessed being indicated in dramatic scenes or *tableaux vivants*.

**1778** [He] *finers*...rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858). **1778** But turned to flat, unmeaning bards, | In sonnets, riddles, and Charads: C. ANSTEV, *Envoy*, Wks., p. 244 (1808). **1786** And all her "little senate" own | She made the best charade in town: H. MORE, *Florio*, 600, p. 39. **1815** What a pity that I must not write this beautiful charade into my book: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 68 (1833). **1863** The latter was playing a part in a charade to the admiration of all present: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 181.

charag, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *kharāj*: caratch (*q. v.*).

**1738** *Charag*, the tribute which Christians and Jews pay to the grand signior, ...of ten, twelve or fifteen francs *per ann.*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

charapa, *sb.*; charapella, *sb.*: Amer. Sp. See quot.

**1851** we found a smaller kind of turtle called *Charapella* better and more tender than the large turtle which is called *Charapa*: HERNDON, *Amason*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1854).

charat: Eng. fr. Fr. See **carat**.

charatsch: Eng. fr. Turk. See **caratch**.

\***chargé d'affaires**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'charged with affairs': an official representative of a foreign country of a lower grade than an ambassador and a minister; the officer in charge of the embassy in the absence of the ambassador or minister.

**1768** Keith is rather inclined to go to Turin, as *Chargé d'Affaires*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 196, p. 532 (1774). **1783** In conversation yesterday with M. d'Asp, the *chargé des affaires* of Sweden: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 130 (1853). **1806** our author returned to Turin, and again resumed the functions of *chargé d'affaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 352. **1816** had the advice of the British *chargé d'affaires* been followed...they had been deposited in the King's storehouse at Gibraltar: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 218.

charisma, *sb.*: Gk. *χάρισμα*: grace, a free gift of God's grace.

**1655** Deliverance and health is a gift, Charisma a free gift: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1862). **1882-3** The charisma of prophecy was not limited to these individuals. It was found in the congregations of the apostolic times everywhere: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 1940.



\***charivari(s)**, *sb.*: Fr., "A publicke defamation, or traducing of; a foule noise made, blacke *Santus* rung, to the shame, and disgrace of another" (Cotgr.): a noisy demonstration of disapproval or detestation, hooting. The title of a comic journal of Paris, whence 'Punch' is styled *The London Charivari*.

1681 *Charivari* (Fr. *charivari*) publick defamation, or traducing of another: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1847 We...played a charivari with the ruler and desk, the fender and fire-irons: C. BRONTË, *Jane Eyre*, ch. xvii. [Davies] 1848 the mob had given a *charivari* to Prince Lichtenstein, because he had given shelter to Prince Metternich: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 259.

**charkana**, *sb.*: cf. Sp. *charcana*, = 'stuff made of silk and cotton': a kind of E. Indian piece-goods.

1813 Charconnaes: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, II. 321. [Yule, s.v. *Piece-goods*] 1886 Checkered muslins, or *charkana*, are chiefly made at Dacca, Nagpur, Arni, and Nellore: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

\***charlatan** (ㄥㄣㄣ, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *charlatan*, or It. *ciarlatano*: a mountebank, empiric, quack; hence, an impostor, a humbug.

1601 Their very Lay-brothers, Cursitors, *Charlatagni* [sic] and Apparators, must be all said to be rare men: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 110. 1605 these ground *Charlatiani*, that spread their cloaks on the pavement, as if they meant to do feates of actiutie: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). 1611 Who, to refresh his graver Muse, did often walk *per spasso* | Sometimes to heare the *Charlatans*, and sometimes to the *Ciasso*: R. RICHMOND, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. f 6<sup>ro</sup> (1776). 1646 *Saltimbanques*, Quack-salvors, and *Charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii, p. 9 (1686). 1670 Here also they have every night in Summer, a world of *Montebanks*, *Ciarlatani*, and such stuff, who, together with their druggs and remedies, strive to please the People with their little Comedies, Popet-plays, Songs: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, II. pt. II. p. 248 (1698). 1679 *Charlatans* can do no good, | Until th' are mounted in a Crowd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 135. 1710 Ordinary quacks and *Charlatans*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 179 (1854). 1738 *Charlatans* or *Charlatan*, an empiric, or quack, who retails his medicines on a public stage: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1751 he was an Italian *Charlatan*: SMOLLETT, *Per. Pickle*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. [R.] 1762 The physicians here are the errantest *charlatans* in Europe, or the most ignorant of all pretending fools: STERNE, *Letters*, No. xxxiii. Wks., p. 753/2 (1839). 1809 many things are taught, even here, which can be of no service in life, and only serve to make young pedants and *charlatans*: MATY, *Tr. Riesebeck's Trav. Germ.*, Lot. xxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 85. 1809 Those men were in fact the *Charlatans* of ancient philosophy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 193. 1883 He attacked the *charlatans*: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 307.

**charlatanerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: quackery, humbug; partly Anglicised as *charlatanery*, *charlatany*.

1654 Endearments addressed to the exterior of women by the *charlatanery* of the world: W. MONTAGUE, *Devout Ess.*, Pt. II. p. 111. [T.] 1681 *Charlatanery*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1696 *Charlatanerie*, (French) a couzening, cheating or coggling. A *Cuttle*, an artificial perswasion of any thing that is prejudicial to him that hears it: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1785 The profession of author is trifling; but, when any *charlatanerie* is super-added, it is a contemptible one: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 554 (1858). 1803 an amusing instance of that universal *charlatanerie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 22. 1828 You see there the same empiricism, the same *charlatanerie* that we see here: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1131. 1834 he thundered out his invectives against the *charlatanerie* of the Apostles and Fathers and the brutal ignorance of the early Christian converts: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiv. p. 135 (1874). 1886 In the historical department *charlatany* is still permitted to reign: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 2, p. 493/3.

\***charlatanism** (ㄥㄣㄣㄣ, *ch-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *charlatanisme*: quackery, humbug.

1838 The want of all those decent *charlatanisms* which men of every profession are almost necessitated to employ: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 238 (1848).

**charlotte** (ㄥㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *charlotte*: a dish consisting of apple preserve baked in a case of buttered bread, or with a crust of breadcrumbs and butter.

1816 J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 122.

**Charlotte Russe**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'Russian Charlotte': a dish consisting of a sort of custard, served in an edible mould of a kind of sponge-cake.

1847 They soon play'd the deuce With a large *Charlotte Russe*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 441 (1865).

**charmante**, *adj. fem.*: Fr.: charming.

1820 the *charmante* Henrietta: MRS. OPIR, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 208. 1854 How is the *charmante* Miss Clara? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 329 (1879).

**charneco**, **charnico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *charneca*: a sweet wine made near Lisbon.

1593 here Neighbour, here's a Cuppe of Charneco: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, II. 3, 63. 1604 swallow down six gallons of Charnico: MIDDLETON, *Black Bk.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 38 (1885). 1616 Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1916, p. 62 (1871). 1830 Peter-se-mea or head strong Charnico, Sherry, nor Rob-e-Dauy here could flow: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Fff 4<sup>ro</sup> 1.

S. D.

**Charon**: Gk. *Χάρων*: name of the mythical ferryman who conducted the souls of the dead across the river Styx to the Infernal Regions.

1582 As life were spent he waiteth *Charons* boate: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 38 (1870). — *Carons* boate: *ib.*, p. 47. 1583 to ferrie the bodies and soules of Christians as it were in *Charons* Boate, ouer the Sea of the world to the Stigian flood of Hell: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 122<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1586 How often...doe the Phisitians lye, when they auer things, good for sicknesses, which afterwards send *Charon* a great number of soules drowned in a potion: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 32 (1868). 1590 Millions of soules sit on the banks of Styx, | Waiting the back-return of *Charon's* boat: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2 (1592), p. 37/1 (1858). 1616 But perhaps being olde, | One foote already within *Charons* bote: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 2267, p. 72 (1871). 1783 And as they sail in *Charon's* boat, | Contrive to bribe the judge's vote: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 603/2 (1869). 1783 Had they been hurried into *Charon's* hoy at once, they could not be more surprised at the higgledy-piggledyhood that they would meet there: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 360 (1858).

**charpie**, *sb.*: Fr.: lint for dressing wounds, obtained by scraping linen.

\***charpoy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chārpās*: a common Indian bedstead.

1872 under the punkah, is a bed, the *charpoy* of the country: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 111. 1883 a 'charpoy', or strong frame of wood: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 170. 1884 the body was carried on a charpoy, under a cloth: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 67.

\***charqui**, *sb.*: ? Peru.: jerked beef, beef cut into thin strips and dried in the sun. Called *biltong* (*q. v.*) in Africa.

1604 Of the flesh of these sheepe they make *charqui*, or dried flesh, the which will last very long, whereof they make great account: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 290 (1880). 1811 In this state, the flesh of the smaller animals, such as Sheep, Llamas, &c. is called *charque* by the Spaniards, and *charqui* by the Peruvians, distinct from the word *chalona*: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 39. 1826 my arms filled with hard sea biscuits, some dried beef (*charque*) with one hand full of salt, and in the other red Chili pepper: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 161. 1851 The laborers eat *chalona* (or dried mutton), *charqui* (or jerked beef), yucca, cancha, sweet potatoes and beans: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 83 (1854).

**charract**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *carat*.

**charrette**, *sb.*: Fr.: cart.

1828 Two huge *charrettes*, with seven or eight horses each, were just returning from labour: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 172.

**charte blanche**, *phr.*: Fr.: *carte blanche* (*q. v.*).

1711 they beat the Chamade, and sent us *Charte Blanche*: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 243/1 (Morley). 1712 I threw her a *Charte Blanche*, as our News Papers call it, desiring her to write upon it her own Terms: *ib.*, No. 299, Feb. 12, p. 430/1.

**chartel**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *cartel*.

**chartophylacium**, *pl. -ia*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *χαρτοφυλάκιον*: a case or repository for papers.

1703 that work would astonish you did you see the bundles and packets...in my *chartophylacia* here: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 392 (1872).

\***chartreuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of liqueur manufactured by the Carthusian monks of *La Grande Chartreuse*, 'the great Carthusian monastery', near Grenoble; also, in *Cookery*, an ornamental dish of vegetables cooked in a mould. In London, the proper name 'Charterhouse' is a corruption of *Chartreuse*.

1816 A Chartreuse. Line a plain mould with bacon, cut turnip and carrot...scoop the turnips and carrots with chartreuse scoops: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 103.

**chartreux**: Fr.: Carthusian, a Carthusian monk, a Carthusian monastery.

1603 King. What was that Hopkins? *Surv.* Sir, a Chartreux friar, his confessor: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, I. 2, 152. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. bef. 1744 Like some lone Chartreux stands the good old Hall, | Silence without, and fasts within the wall: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, III. 187.

\***Charybdis**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Χάρυβδης*: a dangerous whirlpool on the coast of Sicily opposite the rocks Scylla on the Italian side, in the strait of Messina. *Charybdis* and *Scylla* (*q. v.*) represent alternative dangers. *Charybdis* is occasionally used in the sense of a whirlpool.

1557 *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 241 (1870). bef. 1568 If *Scylla* drowne him not, *Carybdis* may fortune swallow him: ASCHAM, *Scholmaster*, p. 128 (1884). 1578 I haue wholly abstained my pennis: least, shunning *Charibdis*, I should fall into *Scylla* headlong: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B i<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1592 So shall we soon eschew *Charybdis*' lake | And headlong fall to *Scylla's* greedy gulf: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, III. p. 238/1 (1861). 1594 my only pilote to gyde me safelie betwixt thir *Charibdis* and *Silla*: *Lett. of Elis. & Jas.*, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1596 SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, III. 5, 19. 1611 The boyling of *Charybdis*, the seas wildnesse: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, III. 3, Wks., p. 792 (1616). 1615 I rather conjecture that within these streights there haue bin diuers *Charybdises* occasioned by the recoiling streames: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 247.



(1630). 1630 But we supposing all was safe and well, | In shunning *Sylla*, on *Caribdis* fell: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 6 v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1637 *Sylla* wept... And fell *Charybdis* murmur'd soft applause: MILTON, *Comus*, 259. 1638 divers men have fallen into *Sylla*, with going too far from *Charybdis*; be sure therefore, you keep close to *Charybdis*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 441 (1820). 1665 That Night we sailed merrily by the *Mascarenas*, a *Charybdis* in 21 degrees, var. 13 and 17 minutes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24 (1677). 1819 Whether I gained by the last change, or only fell from *Charybdis* upon *Sylla*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1820). 1886 While escaping the evident *Sylla* of monotony, he is caught in the subtler *Charybdis*—involution and elaboration of style: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 21, p. 234/3.

**chasma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χάσμα*: a gap, an abyss, a great rent in the earth. Anglicised as *chasm*, according to Trench not until after the Lat. form had been long in use. Holland, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. I. p. 37, 1601. The form *chawm*, = 'hiatus', is prob. for *chawn*, influenced by *chasma*.

1664 that hideous and unproportionate *Chasma* betwixt the Predictions in the eleventh Chapter of *Daniel* and the twelfth is in this way filled up with matters of weighty concernment: H. MORSE, *Myst. of Iniquity*, Bk. II. ch. x. § 8, p. 397. [C. E. D.] 1681 we see here is a mighty *chasma*, a great gulf between these two: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 68 (1861).

**chasse<sup>1</sup>, chassai**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *châssis*, "A frame of wood for a window" (Cotgr.): a window-sash. The further corruption to *sash* shows that the *ch-* of *chasse* was pronounced *sh-*. *Sash* occurs early in 18 c. *Châssis* is fully Anglicised as *chase* by printers.

1664 when...*housed* Trees grow tainted with Mustiness, make Fire in your *Stove*, and open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon. Then closing the Double-shuts (or *Chasses* rather) continue a gentle Heat: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 224 (1729). 1689 If either the wind or the sun be troublesome, there are both *Shutters* and *Chassies* to keep them out: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloq.*, p. 108.

\***chasse<sup>2</sup>**, *sb.*: Fr.: hunt, chase.

1823 much more resembled a grand *chasse* of Louis Quatorze than of a poor king of Scotland: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886). 1840 there is a fine palace, park, and *chasse*, belonging to the Emperor: FRASER, *Koordinatan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 471. 1883 the panther...was a fine large specimen of his race, and his beautifully spotted skin fell to the share of Stevens, as the organiser of the *chasse*: LORD SALTOUN, *Scrafs*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 155.

**chasse<sup>3</sup>**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chassé* (*q. v.*): a step in dancing.

1883 *chassé*, *chasse*, a step in dancing: *Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.*

**chassé**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance-step in which one foot follows the other; used in the galop, &c. Also used as a vb. in English.

1818 invariably *chassé* to the right when he should have gone to the left: MRS. OPIN, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 85. 1826 Our feelings would not be outraged by a husband chasing forward to murder his wife: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 425 (1881). 1828 there was nothing vicious about him, it was only a *chassé*: HARROVIAN, p. 141. 1842 Dressed, drank, and fought, and *chassé'd* with the best of them: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 209 (1865).

**châsse**, *sb.*: Fr.: reliquary, shrine.

1670 her Body in a gilt *Chasse*, and divers other rich things: LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 25 (1698). 1696 and placed it [*i.e.* the glass] in a rich *chasse* of silver gilt: EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 100 (Camd. Soc., 1845). 1886 In his workshop are various sculptures, including the bas-reliefs for the font at Siena...and a *châsse* in bronze: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 310/3.

**chasse-café**, *sb.*: Fr., lit. 'chase-coffee': a glass of liqueur or neat spirit taken after coffee; often called simply a *chasse*.

1803 She ordered coffee, and afterward *chasse-café*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 66 (1832). 1823 La Jeunesse brought...*chasse-café* from Martinique, on a small waiter: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 33 (1886).

**chassé-croisé**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance movement in which partners keep changing places.

1883 His drama is a perpetual *chassé-croisé* at the edge of a precipice: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 595/1. 1886 The waves were dancing a kind of *cotillon*, now up, now down. When he arrived alongside, the *Espiegle* and the galley were performing a sort of vertical *chassé-croisé*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 17, p. 516/1.

**chasselas**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a sort of grape (Johnson).

**chasse-marée**, *sb.*: Fr., 'chase-tide': fish-cart, lugger.

1763 The best part of the fish caught on this coast is sent post to Paris, in *chasse-marines* (*sic*): SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 270 (1817). 1866 being run down in the darkness by the *chasse-marées* and other vessels that came to or past the port of Toulon: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 273. 1886 The dark sails of a *chasse-marée* are seen as she comes rushing blindly for her home between the pierheads: *Athenaeum*, May 29, p. 722/1.

\***chassepot**, *sb.*: Fr.: the breach-loading central fire rifle of the French army, named after the inventor, A. A. Chassepot. It was brought out in 1867 to surpass the Prussian needle-gun, and subsequently improved.

1870 now and then I hear the waspish song of a *chassepot* bullet: *Daily News*, Dec. 27.

**chasser**, *vb.* (past part. *chassé*): Fr.: to expel, dismiss. Orig. meaning 'to hunt', 'to chase'.

1769 Lady Harrington has *chassé* Sir P. Lambe, notwithstanding he said he would give Lady Henrietta mint sauce: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1882).

\***chasseur**, *sb.*: Fr., lit. 'hunter'.

1. a hunter.

1814 it is believed that a *Chasseur* after his death always appears to the person who is most dear to him: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iv. p. 94.

2. one of a body of superior light infantry in the French army. The use of the term has been extended to other armies.

1760 the *chasseurs* and two battalions of grenadiers: *New Mil. Dict.*, sig. 3 M I 20/a. 1787 A regiment of *chasseurs*, and one of light infantry: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 2014/2. 1789 These troops, together with a corps of about 250 free negroes...and another small corps of *chasseurs*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 754 (1796). 1818 the singular and elegant costume of an Austrian *chasseur*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 209 (1819). 1822 He found a number of *Chasseurs*, all scatter'd | By the resistance of the *chase* they batter'd: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. xxxvii. 1844 4 regiments of *chasseurs*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

3. an attendant dressed in military style.

1765 [a large wolf in the Queen of France's antechamber] covered with a cloth, which two *chasseurs* lifted up: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 415 (1857). 1850 her enormous *chasseur* behind her bearing her shawl: THACKERAY, *Pennennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 200 (1879). 1878 The Emperor motioned the coachman to stop, and spoke to the *Chasseur*, who left the box and pursued the would-be assassin: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 8/1. [St.] 1886 There were three tall footmen and a *chasseur* in rich liveries, with sword, canes, and bags: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

\***château**, *pl. châteaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: castle, country-mansion.

1756 I...return to my *château* this evening: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1857). 1759 Whence is it that the few remaining *châteaux* amongst them [the French] are so dismantled...? STERNE, *Trist. Skand.*, I. xviii. Wks., p. 40 (1839). 1788 a *château* of a considerable German nobleman: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxv. (1857). 1793 Dear architect of fine *châteaux* in air: COWPER, *To W. Hasley*. [C. E. D.] 1811 his lordship's *château*, which her fortune had secured from the gripe of a mortgage: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 72 (2nd Ed.). 1818 The castle of *Le bois dormant* faintly images the quietude of our provincial *château*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 34 (1819). 1822 Several large houses, or modern *châteaux*...display their wide and shallow fronts full of windows: L. SIMON, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 5. 1826 shall I pass my life a moping misanthrope in an old *château*? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881). 1840 *châlets* and *châteaux*, | Towns, villages, hamlets: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 138 (1865). 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

\***château en Espagne**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a castle in Spain': a castle in the air, a feigned or imagined fortune.

1845 The scheme ended in nothing, like so many other loans, &c.—*Châteaux en Espagne*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 291. Those who go there will, as in many other *châteaux en Espagne*, have all these illusions dispelled: *ib.*, p. 394. 1862 It was, however, an Irish fortune, and, like a Spanish *château*, its loss is more a question of feeling than of fact: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 167 (1878).

**Château Margaux**: Fr.: name of one of the best brands of claret or red Bordelais wine.

1764 the wine was the very same which they had all approved of the day before, and...was true *Château Margaux*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 91, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 154 (1777). 1847 Chamberlain, *Château Margaux*, La Rose, and Lafitte: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 398 (1865).

**châtelain**, *sb. masc.*: Fr.: lord of a manor, castellan. Old Fr. *chastelain* occurs in various forms in English of 14 c.—17 c.

1592 The Chattelon of Dampost: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 51. 1617 The Spanish troops were commanded by Don Sancho de Luna, the Chastelayne of the citadell att Milan: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 87 (Camd. Soc., 1860). 1783 Still I was a very uncourteous *châtelain*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858). 1845 The Cid was the personification of the genuine character of these ancient *châtelains* of Christendom: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 720.

\***châtelaine**, *sb. fem.*: Fr.

1. lady of a manor, mistress of a mansion.

1886 you would be the very ideal of a charming *châtelaine*: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 83.

2. an article fitted with short chains for suspending keys, scissors, and any small objects of use or ornament, intended to be fastened to a woman's waist-belt.

1850 The lower part of the body [*i.e.* of the dress]...is round and stiffened, from which descends a *châtelaine*, formed by a wreath of *plumetis*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 720. 1871 the women wear a large bunch of charms, as a sort of *châtelaine*, suspended beneath their clothes round the waist: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vi. p. 85. 1877 with the pencil attached to her *châtelaine*, wrote the fatal words: C. READE, *Woman Haier*, ch. xiii. p. 126 (1883).

chatna: Anglo-Ind. See chutnee.



\***chaton**, *sb.*: Fr.: "The Beazill, Collet, head, or broadest part of a ring, &c, wherein the stone is set" (Cotgr.).

1578 A perill sett; four small diamintis sett in ane pece. A chaton without a stane: *Inventories*, anno 1578, p. 265. [C. E. D.]

**chatoyant**, *adj.*: Fr.: shot (of color), reflecting different colors according to the angle at which the light falls, and so varying in color.

1883 *chatoyant*, chatoyant, shot (of colours—des couleurs): *Cassell's Dict. Fr. and Eng.*

**chatty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *shāfi*: a globular earthen pot.

1781 drank his health in a chatty of sherbet: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 285 (1849). [Yule] 1800 broke the chatties of those bringing milk: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1844). 1829 The chatties in which the women carry water are globular earthen vessels, with a bell-mouth at top: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 97. [Yule] 1886 the painted pottery of Kandy consisting principally of chatties and plaques: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 181.

**chaubac**: Anglo-Ind. See **chawbuck**.

**chaud-medley** (*ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. See quotation.

1768 the word *chaud-medley*, or (as some rather choose to write it), *chaud-medley*, the former of which in its etymology signifies a casual affray, the latter an affray in the heat of blood or passion: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiv. [C. E. D.]

**chaumière**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thatched cottage.

1801 It would be a great pleasure to the farmer of Stonyfield to take you by the hand in his little *chaumière*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 583 (1854). 1854 The easy young nobleman had passed many a year of his life in all sorts of wild company. The *chaumière* knew him, and the balls of Parisian actresses, the coulisses of the opera at home and abroad: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 380 (1879).

**chaumontelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a variety of pear (John-son).

**chauri**: Anglo-Ind. See **chowry**.

**chaus(e)**: Turk. See **chiaux**.

**chaussé**, *pl. chaussés*; *fem. chaussée*, *pl. chaussées*, *past part. pass.*: Fr.: shod.

1862 for where were feet more beautifully *chaussés*? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 100 (1887).

\***chaussée**, *sb.*: Fr.: causeway, causey (fr. Old Fr. *causée*), highway.

1809 This order is kept up through the wood and on the *chaussée* in the suburb, till you come to the city, and some *citrassières* ride to and fro with drawn sabres: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 95. 1813 If the march from thence to the *chaussée* is difficult for a large body of men, it might be made at different periods of the day by the troops, as they should be required for the reliefs in the trenches: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 547 (1838). 1840 From hence a *chaussée* leads across to Pest: FRASER, *Koordinat.*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 466. 1844 As he approached the *chaussée*, the 2nd and 3rd battalions of the 2nd Elbe-landwehr... advanced to his support: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 214. 1855 Prussia had no *chaussée* till 1787: LEWES, *Goethe*, I. I. p. 319.

\***chaussure**, *sb.*: Fr.: shoes, boots, equipment for the feet.

1841 no risk is incurred of encountering aught offensive to the olfactory nerves, or injurious to the *chaussure*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 2. 1848 "I delight in Hessian boots," said Rebecca. Jos Sedley, who admired his own legs prodigiously, and always wore this ornamental *chaussure*, was extremely pleased at this remark: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 32 (1879). 1854 but what is Mrs. Newcome's foot compared with that sweet little *chaussure* which Miss Baughton exhibits and withdraws: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 210 (1879). 1865 no *chaussure* more bewitching than the slipper...into which the foot she held out to the fire to warm was slipped: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113.

**chautare**: Anglo-Ind. See **chowter**.

\***Chauvin**: Fr.: name of the principal character in Scribe's *Soldat Laboureur*, one of the first Napoleon's veterans, characterised by absolute adoration of his chief. Chauvins of a similar type are found as characters in other French plays. Representative of excessive desire for national aggrandisement, or of boastful and aggressive display of patriotism. Hence, *Chauvinism*, *Chauvinist(ic)*.

1882 the Chauvins (*Anglice*, Jingoists), who are endeavouring to loosen the ties of amity from which France and England have derived such valuable advantage: *Standard*, Dec. 16, p. 5. 1878 The country which has since been the birthplace of Chauvinism, put away national pride almost with passion: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. vii. p. 100. 1883 It is at the mercy of Chauvinist speculators: *Standard*, Sept. 8, p. 47. 1886 [These] considerations...are not advanced in anything like a chauvinistic spirit: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, p. 470/3. 1888 The realistic sketch of Mr. Macarthy Grice, an American chauvinist, makes 'The Modern Warning' amusing: *ib.*, Nov. 17, p. 660/1.

chaw: Chin. See **tea**.

chawadi: Telugu. See **choultry**.

**chawbuck**, **chawbook**, *sb.* and *vb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chābuk*; = 'horse-whip': a large whip; to flog with a large whip, to flog generally.

1665 he was...disrobed of his bravery, & being clad in rags was *chabuck*: upon the soles of his feet with rattans: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 90 (1677). — with a cane they...*chabuckt* him upon the soles of his feet: *ib.*, p. 287. 1673 Upon any suspicion of default he has a Black Guard that by a Chawbuck, a great Whip, extorts Confession: FRER, *E. India*, 98 (1698). [Yule] 1756 threatened their *Vaquills* with the Chaubac: In J. Long's *Selections*, 79 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] 1817 ready to prescribe his favourite regimen of the Chabuk for every man, woman, or child who dared to think otherwise: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*. [*ib.*]

chawn: Pers. See **khan**.

**chaya**, **choya**, **shaya**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *shāya*: the root of the plant *Oldenlandia umbellata* (Nat. Order *Cinchonaceae*), which yields a fine red dye, sometimes called *Indian Madder*. [Yule]

1588 they layd great store of red yarne, of bombast died with a roote which they call *Saia*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 237 (1599). 1665 They paint their nails and hands with *Alkanna* or *Chaa*-powder into a red or tawny colour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 297 (1677). 1737 The Islands of *Dis* [near Masulipatam] produce the famous *Dye* called *Shait*. It is a Shrub growing in Grounds that are overflowed with the Spring tides: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 370. [Yule] 1860 *choya*-roots, a substitute for Madder, collected at Manar...for transmission to Surat: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 54. [*ib.*]

**chazza**. See quotation.

1599 the money of *Malacca*, the least money current is of tinne stamped with the armes of *Portugall*, and 12 of these make a *Chassa*. The *Chassa* is also of tinne with the said armes, and 2 of these make a *challaine*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 276.

**chê**, *sb.*: Chin.: a musical instrument consisting of a board and twenty-five strings of silk, each with a separate bridge.

1797 The *che* is about nine feet in length, has 25 strings: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *China*. 1885 the other instrument which gives the Sound of Silk...which is called the *Chê*, used to have 50 strings: J. F. ROWBOTHAM, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. I. p. 292.

\***che sara sara**, *phr.*: It.: what will be, will be.

bef. 1590 What doctrine call you this, *Che sara, sara*, | What will be, shall be? Divinity, adieu! (1604) MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 80/1 (Dyce).

**chebec(k)**: Fr. See **xebec**.

**Chebeck**, **Chebacco**, the proper name of an American coast-town, applied to a kind of boat used in Newfoundland fisheries.

1786 But the Chebecks...are moreover so badly armed and maneuvered that assistance from without would be most to be feared: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 108 (1832).

**checaya**. See **kehaya**.

check, cheek: Anglo-Ind. See **chick**.

checkin: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See **sequin**.

**Chedreux**, a kind of wig, named after a Frenchman.

1675 How fits my *Chedreux*? DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (1701). 1691 A...*chedreux* Periwig: SATYR agst. French, p. 6. 1694 his *Chedreux* Periwig is not of a coal black: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 14/1.

**cheelah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: novice, student.

1885 King THEEBAW as a devout Cheelah, with Colonel OLCOTT for his learned and gallant Gooroo, or "coach" as he is called in the English universities: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/2.

\***cheese**, *sb.*: English slang: anything good, first-rate in quality, thoroughly satisfactory. Col. Yule suggests that the word is Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Hind. *chis*, = 'thing', 'the real *chis*' being used instead of 'the real thing'. Davies, however, says there is "an old proverb 'After cheese comes nothing'—cheese being the crown and completion of dinner".

abt. 1850 "You look like a prince in it, Mr. Lint," pretty Rachel said, coaxing him with her beady black eyes. "It is the cheese," replied Mr. Lint: THACKERAY, *Codlingsby*. (Davies)

\***cheeta(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chitta*, fr. Skt. *chitra*: the hunting leopard of India, a species of ounce (*Felis jubata*).

1797 The *Jubata*, or HUNTING LEOPARD... This species is called in India, *Chittah*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Felis*, p. 194/1. 1840 The cheetah has been, until of late years, very imperfectly known in Europe: WHITELAW, Goldsmith's *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 378/2 note. 1870 this graceful creature [an actress], so exquisite in form was mindless and soulless as any beautiful cheetah gamboling under Indian suns: OUIDA, *Tricotrin*, ch. xviii. p. 480.



\***chef**, *sb.*: Fr.: head, chief, *esp.* head cook, *chef de cuisine*.

1826 What sort of a genius is your Lordship's chef: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1881). 1860 Chef of the bouche of Sir Clavering: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 235 (1879). 1860 [See **claqueur**]. 1865 pondering on a new flavour for a salmi of woodcocks that he should have tried by his chef the first day of the season: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 168. 1880 its chef had a way of stewing whelks that was considered perfection: J. PAVIN, *Confident Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 102.

**chef d'attaque**, *phr.*: Fr., 'chief of attack': *Mus.*: leading player in an orchestra, generally the 'first violin', leader of a chorus.

1883 The conductor finds perhaps that his chefs d'attaque...have never been at a single rehearsal: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 532/2.

**chef d'école**, *phr.*: Fr.: leader of a school, founder of a special style of art.

1840 Is this the way in which a chef d'école condescends to send forth a picture to the public? THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 192 (1885). 1854 Your splendid chef d'école, a Rubens or a Horace Vernet, may sit with a secretary reading to him: — *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 2 (1879). 1886 We shall need to narrowly examine this reputation of a chef d'école whose powerful influence is felt even now: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 2, p. 10/2.

\***chef d'œuvre**, *pl.* chefs d'œuvre, *phr.*: Fr.: "A Maister-peece, or Maisters peece; any principall peece of worke, or of workemanship" (Cotgr.).

1619 Sir Henry Saville...makes account to go this next week to Oxford, and there to make up an election at Merton College, as his chef d'œuvre, and last work: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 182 (1848). 1623 Sir Thomas Roe hath taken great pains, and thought he had done a chef d'œuvre, in concluding a truce or peace for our merchants: *ib.*, p. 410. bef. 1733 if the King had that Cunning, it was a Chef d'œuvre: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 125, p. 99 (1740). 1733 an Epistle...which is thought by my chief Critic in your absence to be my Chef d'œuvre: *POPE, Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1757). 1758 The Prince of Brunswick's victory is, by all the skilful, thought a chef d'œuvre: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774). 1763 I have neither capacity nor inclination to give a critique on these chef d'œuvres, which, indeed, would take up a whole volume: SKOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 294 (1817). 1777 great politicians conclude it is a chef d'œuvre of finesse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 482 (1857). 1803 chef d'œuvres of natural or artificial workmanship: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 231. 1808 the chef-d'œuvre of his plays: SCOTT, *Dryden's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 357. 1813 Grattan's speech...was a chef d'œuvre: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 211 (1832). 1820 several chef d'œuvres of painting and statuary: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16. 1826 This work, the chef d'œuvre of a celebrated artist of Vicenza: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 36 (1881). bef. 1849 Here, too, are some chef d'œuvres of the unknown great: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 106 (1884). 1854 Then comes an account of the principal dresses, chefs-d'œuvre of Madame Crinoline: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 413 (1879).

\***chef de cuisine**, *phr.*: Fr., 'chief of the kitchen': head cook.

1860 your fashionable perfumer will no more allow the public to enjoy the pure perfume of the flower than a chef de cuisine will permit you to taste the natural quality of the meat: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 666/1. 1865 claimed her by right of ownership, as he claimed his racing stud, his chef de cuisine, his comet wines! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 243. 1871 The untuned ear of the savage can no more enjoy the tones of civilized music than his palate would relish the elaborate dishes of a French chef de cuisine: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 139.

**chef-lien**, *sb.*: Fr.: head-quarters, chief town.

1826 Treves had been the chef lieu of a department under the republic...of France: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 30.

**chegoe**, **chegre**: W. Ind. fr. Sp. See **chigre**.

**cheiry**, **cheir**, **chier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *khirī*: wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), yellow gillyflower.

1527 The water of yelow vyolettes...Cheiri in latin: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, sig. G vi r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1548 Viola alba is called in greeke Leucoion. There are diuers sortes of Leucoion. One is called in English Cheiry, Hertes ease or wal Gelefloure. The Arabians cal it Cheiri: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1562 oyle of Cheiri: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 14 v<sup>o</sup>. 1578 The yellow Gillofer is a kinde of violets...which are also called in Latine Leucoia lutea, and of...the Apothecaries Keyri: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 150. 1797 The cheiri, or common wall flower, with ligneous, long, tough roots: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Cheiranthus*.

**chekao**, *sb.*: name of a Chinese porcelain clay, used in ornamenting the surface of white porcelain.

1753 *Chekao*, in natural history, the name of an earth found in many parts of the East Indies, and sometimes used by the Chinese in their porcelain manufactures: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**chelam**: Anglo-Ind. See **chillum**.

**chelas**, *sb. pl.*: a kind of piece-goods formerly exported from Bombay, called in Port. *chillas*.

1622 10 pec. red zelas of 12 Rs. *corp.*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). 1625 Siam girdles, Salolos, fine Ballachos and Chelleys are best requested: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 392. — musters of goods landed, the greatest part whereof was Caineekenes, blue Selas: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 660. 1662 *Cannequins*, black *Chelas*, blew *Assamanis*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). 1813 Chelloes: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule]

**chelebi**, *sb.*: Turk.: a noble.

1665 Amongst them [the Persians] four degrees are most remarkable, Chawns, Coozel-bashes, Agaas, and Chelibi or Coridschey: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 303 (1677). 1788 his apostasy was rewarded with the sultan's daughter, the title of Chelebi, or noble, and the inheritance of a princely estate: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. p. 93 (1813).

**chemarim**, *sb. pl.*: Heb. *kēmarim*, = 'idoltrous priests'; cf. Syr. *kumrā*, = 'priest'.

1665 what they [the Idols] could not do, their Chemarims effected: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677).

**chemin de fer**, *phr.*: Fr., 'road of iron': railroad, railway.

\***chemise** (= *u*, *ch*- and *i*- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chemise*: shift, smock, an under garment worn by females; *Fortif.* a wall that lines a bastion or any earthwork. *Chemise* is a doublet of *camise* (*q. v.*).

1821 Of azure, pink, and white was her chemise: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxx. 1830 The dress of the Arab females is also composed of a haik, under which a chemise and pantaloon are worn: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 173 (2nd Ed.). 1840 I've seen Ladies run at Bow Fair for chemises: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 33 (1865).

[The word *chemise* occurs in Mid. Eng. (Skeat), but the mod. *chemise* is borrowed fr. Mod. Fr.]

**chemisette**, *sb.*: Fr., dim. of *chemise*: a garment worn by females from the shoulders and breast under the dress, of which the front often forms part of the visible costume.

1827 a full chemisette of French cambric: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 29/2. 1845 Chemisettes and pea-jackets don't take long to put on, where the toilette process is an uncomfortable one: WARBURTON, *Cress. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 10. 1850 within the corsage is worn a chemisette: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 287.

\***chemist**, **chymist** (= *u*, *ch*-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.

I. an alchemist (*q. v.*).

1611 *Chymique*, A Chymist, or Alchymist: COTGR. 1627 the industry of the Chymists hath given some light: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 98. — Either that the Body of the Wood will be turned into a kinde of Amalgama, (as the Chymists call it): *ib.*, § 99. 1654 A Wish equal to the Gold searching Chymists endeavours: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 566. 1676 We like subtle Chymists extract and refine our pleasure: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, I. p. 2. 1678 the Chymists and Paracelsians: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 153. 1691 *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 16.

I a. *metaph.* the controller of the elements and forces of nature.

bef. 1716 Th' Almighty Chemist does his work prepare, | Pours down his waters on the thirsty plain, | Digests his Light'ning, and distils his rain: BLACKMORE, cited in *Pope's Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 176 (1757).

2. a scientific student of the elementary constitution and properties of substances.

1729 The Maid's romantic wish, the Chemist's flame, | And Poet's vision of eternal Fame: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 11.

3. a vendor of medicines and drugs.

1748 sent my landlady to a chemist's shop for some cinnamon-water: SMOLLETT, *Rob. Ransd.*, ch. xix. p. 128 (1867).

[The form *chemist* seems to be a shortening of *alchemist* (*q. v.*). The form *chymist* may be borrowed fr. Fr. *chimiste*. There is a tendency to call a vendor of drugs, &c., a *chemist*, and a scientific student a *chymist*. The spelling *chemist* best preserves the history of the word in English. The spelling *chymist* is more correct according to the ultimate derivation. The Arab. *kimiya* is fr. post-Classical Gk. *χημία*, which was, as well as *ἐχημιον* or *ἐχημιον* (see *elixir*), originally a name for the substance by which metals could be transmuted (the philosopher's stone), prob. derived fr. *χυμός*, = 'juice', though some would carry it back to a Coptic word. Gradually however *al-kimiya* came to be used metonymically for the science, the object of which was the discovery of the philosopher's stone. See Gildemeister (Z D M G, xxx. 534 ff.). The later Gk. forms *χημία*, *χημία* are fr. Arab. *kimiya*.]

**chenar**, **chinor**, **chinaur**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chīnār*; the Oriental plane (*Platanus orientalis*).

1634 a street of two miles length and better, both sides planted with *Chenortrees*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 87. — plentie of broad spreading *Chenortrees* (which is like our Beech): *ib.*, p. 91. 1662 that delightful Tree called *Tainnar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 200 (1669). — *Tainnar-Trees*: *ib.*, p. 201. 1665 Gardens, Forests rather of high Chenars, (resembling our Elm) and Cypressess: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 139 (1677). — lofty pyramidal Cypresses, broad spreading Chenaws: *ib.*, p. 130. — amongst other Trees the spreading Chenores, Sycomores and Chestnuts surround the place: *ib.*, p. 185. 1683 He showed me the zinnar tree, or platanus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 193 (1872). 1684 The avenues to it are very pleasant, being as it were Alleys of great Trees, which are call'd *Tchinar*: J. P., *Tr.*



*Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. I. p. 24. 1817 Like a chenar-tree grove: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, p. 11 (1860). 1840 rows of chenars and poplars towering above the inclosure: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. iii. p. 56.

cheney. See china.

**cheng**, *sb.*: Chin.: the Chinese hand organ blown by the mouth, said to have suggested the accordion. The wind-chest is a gourd, into the top of which pipes of bamboo are fixed, each having a metal tongue at its further extremity.

1797 The ancient *cheng* varied in the number of their pipes; those used at present have only 13: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *China*.

**chenille**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'caterpillar': a fine ornamental cord consisting of a wiry core surrounded by velvety silk nap.

1770 I have chosen a pretty silk, as I think it, and a *chenille* embroidery: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1882). 1877 with coloured silks, *chenille*, &c., she imitated each flower and its leaf: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ii. p. 14 (1883).

chenix: Gk. See **choenix**.

chequin: Eng. fr. Fr. or It. See **sequin**.

cherbuter: Anglo-Ind. See **chabootra**.

**cherd**, *sb.*: Pers. See quotation.

1840 For six weeks in the year they attend the *cherd* (or machine by which water for irrigation is raised by oxen), there being usually five tents to one *cherd*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. xv. p. 376.

cherdreux: Fr. See **Chedreux**.

**chère amie**, *phr.*: Fr.: dear friend (*fem.*), mistress.

1803 and keeps a sort of assignation house for Serbellone and his *chère amie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 176. 1807 replenishing the purse of your *chère amie*: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 44 (5th Ed.). 1830 so that almost every slave has his Moorish *chère amie*, as each soldier of Italy his servant: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 241 (2nd Ed.). 1845 particularly Flora the *chère amie* of Parapey: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 254.

**chéri**, *fem. chérie*, *pass. part.*: Fr.: cherished, beloved, darling.

1860 The party consisted of Madame and Marguerite, the lieutenant and myself, the *chéri* being left at home to guard the house: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 149/2. 1877 Not just now, *chérie*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. 1. ch. vii.

cherif(f): Eng. fr. Arab. See **sharif**.

cherimoyer: Eng. fr. Sp. See **chirimoya**.

chermes: Eng. fr. Fr. See **kermes**.

**cheroot** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Tamil *shurutu*, = 'a roll' (of tobacco): a cigar, *esp.* a cigar cut across at both ends, such as a *manilla* or a *trichinopoly*. [Yule]

1759 60 lbs. of Masulipatam cheroots, Rs. 500: In J. Long's *Selections*, 194 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] 1781 chewing Beetle and smoking Cherutes: *Old Countr. Captain*, in *India Gaz.*, Feb. 24. [ib.] 1803 He prohibits all persons whatever from dressing victuals among the grass, smoking cheroots, or having any fire with them at all: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 414 (1844). 1864 The Colonel was smoking a cheroot as he walked: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 78 (1879). 1882 I lit a cheroot: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 108.

**chersidro**, *pl. chersidri*, *sb.*: It. fr. Lat. *chersydrus*, fr. Late Gk. *χερσυδρος* (*lit.* 'dry-wet'): "a serpent that lives as well in the water, as on the land" (Florio).

1864 There are also bred the Chersidri: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. 1. p. 62.

**chersonese**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χερσόνησος*, = 'a peninsula', 'the Chersonese', *i.e.* the peninsula of Thrace, which the Hellespont divides from Asia Minor: a peninsula, *lit.* 'a dry-land island'.

1665 The sea so circles there that it [Aden] becomes a chersonese: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36. 1671 From India and the golden Chersonese: MILTON, *P. R.*, IV. 74.

\***cherub**, *pl. cherubim(s)*, Eng. fr. Heb. *kērūb*, *pl. kērūbīm*; **cherubin**, Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Aram. and Late Heb. *kērūbīm*: *sb.*: (a) a mystical celestial being; an artistic representation of the same, a winged figure of various forms. See quot. fr. *Spectator*. (b) Used like *angel* as a term of admiration, *esp.* (owing to the representation of cherubs as heads of children with wings in Christian art) applied to chubby children. See quot. fr. Jonson and Shakespeare (b).

a. 971 Drihten Ælmihtig God, thu the siset offer cherubine & ofer deopnesse calra grunda: *Blicking Homilies*, p. 141 (Morris, 1874). bef. 1300 "Sun," he said, "you most now ga | To paradis pat i com fra | Til cherubin pat[es] þe yateward": *Cursor Mundi*, 1245. bef. 1300 And he stegh ouer Cherubin, and flegh thar: *Metr. Eng. Psalter*, Ps. xviii. 11. [Skeat] bef. 1400 Crist Kyngene Kyng Knighted ten, Cherubyn and Seraphyn: *Piers Pl.*, 671. [R.] abt. 1400 two goldun cherubyns: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxv. 18. — o cherubyn [*v.l.* cherub] be in the o syde of Goddis answering place: *ib.*, 19.

— the stejede vpon cherubyn [*v.l.* cherubym], and fleiȝ: *ib.*, Ps., xvii. 11. 1542 Diogenes mocking soch quiddical trifles, that were al in the cherubins [mytical, unsubstantial], said, Sir Plato, your table and your cuppe I see very well, but as for your tabletee and your cupitee I see none soche: UDALL, *Tr. Erasmus. Apophth.*, p. 130. (Davies) 1596 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st | But in his motion like an angel sings, | Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 6a. 1599 he has a face like a Cherubin: B. JOHNSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6. Wks., p. 113 (1616). 1600 the Cherubins spread out their wings on high, and cover the mercy seate: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 605. 1604 I see a cherub that sees them: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iv. 3. 50. 1611 The roof' of the chamber | With golden cherubins is fretted: — *Cymb.*, ii. 4. 88. 1611 cherubims: Bible, Exod., xxv. 18. — a cherub: *ib.*, Ps., xviii. 10. 1667 with him the Cohort bright | Of watchful Cherubim; four faces each | Had, like a double *Janus*, all their shape | Spangl'd with eyes more numerous than those | Of *Argus*, and more wakeful than to drouze: MILTON, *P. L.*, xl. 128, p. 419 (1705). 1675 the poorest sincere Christian hath a love to God, a knowledge or apprehension of God, of a more generous kind, a more noble tincture, than *Cherubims* and *Seraphims* have: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 4, p. 93. 1697 I know no body sings so near a Cherubim as your Ladyship: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, II. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 143 (1776). 1714 Some of the Rabbits tell us, that the Cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most, and the Seraphims a Set of Angels who love most: *Spectator*, No. 600, Sept. 29, p. 845/2 (Morley). 1771 altar-tombs or mural tablets with cherubims and flaming urns: HOR. WALFOLME, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 96. 1882 The Ark and the Cherubim and Aaron's budding rod: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 314. b. 1607 This fell whore of thine | Hath in her more destruction than thy sword, | For all her cherubin look: SHAKS., *Timon*, iv. 3. 63. 1634 Sing forth sweete Cherubin (for we have choice | Of reasons in thy beauty and the voyce...): (1640) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. 1. p. 21 (1870). 1676 I'de not Marry a London Cherubin: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, II. p. 20. 1864 fond of the little cherub: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 50.

chetah: Anglo-Ind. See **cheetah**.

chetné: Anglo-Ind. See **chutnee**.

chettijn, chetty: Anglo-Ind. See **chitty**.

\***chetvert**, **chetwert**, **chetfird**, *sb.*: Russ.: a quarter, a tetrarchy; *esp.* a dry measure, equal to nearly 3 imperial bushels English.

1588 four Jurisdictions, which they call *Chetfyrdys* (that is) *Tetrarchies*, or *Fourthparts*: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 475 (1598). — two alteens or ten pence starling the *Chetfird*...three English bushels: *ib.*, p. 477.

\***cheval** (= *l*, *ch*- as *sh*-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevalet*, = 'little horse' (Cotgr.), 'bridge' (of a musical instrument), 'tanner's beam', 'sawing trestle', 'easel', 'prop', 'shore', 'buttress': in the combin. *cheval-glass*, a large mirror swung on a frame which stands on the floor, so as to show the whole figure.

1839 an immense variety of superb dresses and materials for dresses...hanging upon the cheval glasses: DICKENS, *Nick Nick.*, ch. x. p. 93. 1864 a cheval glass: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 205 (1879).

\***cheval de bataille**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'horse of battle': charger, favorite basis of argument, favorite subject.

1818 Ceremony, with all its laws of precedence, is the *cheval de bataille* of the demi-officials of Ireland: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 86 (1819). 1833 England is the Baron's *cheval de bataille*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1. p. 158. 1836 it has unluckily been their sole *cheval de bataille*, they have ridden it till it has not a leg to stand upon: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxxd. p. 347 (1874). 1862 The General remounts his *cheval de bataille*, but cannot bring the animal to charge as fiercely as before: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 120 (1887). 1880 MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xlvii. p. 593. 1883 Chopin's *polonaise* in A flat (op. 53), the *cheval de bataille* of pianists: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52.

\***cheval de frise**, *pl. chevaux de frise*, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'Friesland horse', so named from its use by the Frisians in the latter half of 17 c. to check the enemy's cavalry: a bar traversed by rows of pointed stakes set up so as to revolve on its axis, used as military defence; *also*, iron fences made on the same plan.

1702 *Chevaux de Frise*, or *Horse de Frise*. The same as Turnpikes: *Mil. Dict.* 1738 *Cheval de Frise*, a large piece of timber pierced and traversed with wooden spikes, armed or pointed with iron: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1753 Your neck and your shoulders both naked should be, | Was it not for Vandeyke, blown with chevaux de frise: *Receipt for Mod. Dress*, in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, p. 378 (1845). 1777 a ship attempting to come up the river, had been lost among the *Chevaux de frise*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 6 (1852). 1794 the greatest possible security would be insured to the city of Philadelphia, and without need of *chevaux de frise*: *Amer. State Papers*, *Mil. Affairs*, Vol. 1. p. 82 (1832). 1815 to be received as a son by the fiercest American tribe it is only necessary for a stranger to bear suffocation over kindled straw, and allow his body to be the bed of *chevaux de frise* of lighted matches: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 38 (2nd Ed.). 1819 The palisades were broken down, and the *chevaux-de-frise* filled up with the slain: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 313 (1820). 1826 to render these scientific combinations of skill perfectly impregnable, a militia general surrounded the whole with a *chevaux de frise*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. 1. p. 1183. 1837 a gravelled area bounded by a high brick wall, with iron *chevaux-de-frise* at the top: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xl. p. 436. 1844 which, being securely flanked by the houses, and backed by a solid mass of horsemen, presented a complete *chevaux de frise*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 271.



\*chevalet, *sb.*: Fr. [C. E. D.]

1. *Mil.* a movable bridge.

1813 Chevalets, boats, Spanish and English pontoons: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, VII. 414. [C. E. D.] 1819 REES, *Cycl.*

2. *Mus.* the bridge of a stringed instrument. [Stainer and Barrett]

\*chevalier ( $\angle = \angle$ , *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevalier*: a knight, mounted warrior, gallant. Members of certain foreign orders of knighthood have the title of *Chevalier*; in English History, the title 'The Chevalier' is applied to the son and eldest grandson of James II.

1478 John Paston, Chevalier: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 813, p. 221 (1874). 1591 in which [army] there are a nombre of Chevaliers: CONINGSBY, *Stige of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 37 (1847). 1595 Mount, chevaliers! to arms: SHAKS., *K. John*, II. 87. 1802 you little effeminate sweet chevalier, why dost thou not get a loose periwig of hair on thy chin, to set thy French face off: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 85 (1885). 1665 Opposite to this [figure of Giant on horseback] is the other Chevalier: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Tract.*, p. 149 (1677).

\*chevalier d'industrie, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'knight of industry': one who lives by his wits, an adventurer, a swindler.

1760 Be cautiously upon your guard against the infinite number of fine-dressed and fine-spoken *chevaliers d'industrie* and *avanturiers*, which swarm at Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 4 (1774). 1786 many worthy Gentlemen, distinguished by the Appellation of *Chevaliers de l'Industrie*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 149. 1863 all the qualities of a *chevalier d'industrie*: *Engl. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, Vol. VIII. p. 17 (New Ser.).

chevalerie, *y*: Eng. fr. Fr. See chivalry.

chevauchée, *sb.*: Fr.: a riding, a mounted procession, a state progress.

1883 The Lord Mayor had his *chevauchée* in November: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 344.

\*chevelure, *sb.*: Fr.: hair, head of hair.

1883 The chief here, at this village of Embé, had a most unusual crop of hair. His Bayansi are, indeed, remarkable for the abundance and glossiness of their "chevelure": *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/5.

chevreuil, *sb.*: Fr.: roebuck.

1828 I have received some *chevreuil* as a present, and long for your opinion: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxx. p. 241 (1859). 1842 Ask the wretched hunter of *chevreuil*, the poor devourer of *rekbraters*, what they think of the noble English haunch: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 45 (1857).

\*chevron ( $\angle = \angle$ , *ch-* as *sh-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevron*, = 'kid', 'rafter'.

1. a rafter, a pair of rafters joined together forming an angular support for the ridge of a roof.

1611 *Chevron*, A Kid; a Chevron (of timber in building;) a rafter, or sparre: COTGR. 1681 *Cheverons*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

1 a. a frame or pattern in the shape of a pair of rafters in a roof.

1606 the top...was stuck with a *chev'ron* of lights: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 894 (1616).

2. *Herald.* a band bent so as to form a rectilinear angle like that of a pair of rafters in a roof.

1592 Three sable stars plast on a Cheuron gold: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 41. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

3. a zig-zag moulding found in Norman architecture; used *attrib.* zig-zag bands.

1878 The English type is adhered to in the retention...of decorations founded in the chevron: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 113. 1885 Mr. Park Harrison...exhibited coloured drawings of chevron and aggy beads found in Roman London: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 53/3.

4. a glove; perhaps for *cheveril*, = 'kid-skin'.

1828 revenge on a smith—in the quarrel of a pitiful manufacturer of rotten chevrons? SCOTT, *Fair M. of Perth*, ch. xv. p. 190 (1886).

chez, *prep.*: Fr., forms with personal pronouns, *moi, soi, lui, &c.*, phrases meaning 'at home', 'at my house', 'at your house', &c.

1779 but he only looked over the table, which he might have done as well *chez lui*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 77 (1882). 1845 who knows whether there may not be something of the sort *chez nous*? THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 264 (1885). 1883 my request to come and visit him *chez lui*: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/8.

chi offende non perdona mai, *phr.*: It.: he who injures never forgives.

1606 to which purpose the Italian proverb saith, *Chi offende non perdona mai*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 27.

chiacchiera, *sb.*: It.: chatter, prattle.

1825 Lady Euston was almost equally immersed and delighted with the

mysterious whispers, and *chiacchera* of Italian society: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 37.

chiaia: Turk. See kohaya.

Chianti, name of a Tuscan red wine.

1887 He lived in Florence...when a *fiasco* of good Chianti could be had for a paul: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 12, p. 635/3.

\*chiaro-(o)scurò, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'clear-obscure'.

1. a method of painting which presents only two colors, the ground being of one color and the design of another, monochrome. Florio defines *Chiaroscuro*, "a kind of darke puke colour".

1646 one [of the palaces] is well painted in *chiaro-oscuro* on the outside: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 229 (1872). 1722 Several other Figures in *Chiaro Scuro* by Correggio, something heavy: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 25. 1743 the Apollo in *chiaro-oscuro*, done by Kneller: POPE, *Will.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 268 (1757). 1753 painted glass in *chiaroscuro*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 339 (1857). 1806 The windows and wainscot are painted in *chiaro-scuro*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 120. — the *chiaro-scuro* figures in the chapel at Magdalen are by Van Linge: *ib.*, p. 281. 1845 two grand subjects in *chiaro scuro* on a gilded ground: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 635.

2. the production of effects of light and shade in paintings, engravings, drawings, &c.

1712 clare obscur [Latino-Anglicised]: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, VI. 631. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. 1733 as Painters, with their *Chiaro oscuro*, contrive to make their Figures set one another off: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 52, p. 154 (1740). 1762 Antonio sometimes struck into a bold and masculine style, with a good knowledge of the *Chiaro Scuro*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 122. 1771 His management of the *chiaro oscuro*, or light and shadow, especially gleams of sunshine, is altogether wonderful: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 301 (1882). 1821—2 but we nearly owe to him [Rembrandt] a fifth part of painting, the knowledge of *Chiaroscuro*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 55 (1885). 1829 the *chiaroscuro* may be worked up with the utmost delicacy and pains: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 246. 1854 The *chiaroscuro* is admirable: the impasto perfect: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 246 (1879). 1865 a future which was not to him as to most wrapped in a *chiaroscuro* with only points of luminance gleaming through the mist: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 97. 1884 All appearing distinctly and with the happiest *chiaroscuro*: SERLEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 65.

chiasmus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *χιασμός*: a diagonal arrangement suggesting the form of the Greek letter  $\chi$ ; *esp.* in *Rhet.* the immediate repetition of two words or ideas in inverted order, as in Spenser (*Wks.*, p. 8/2, 1883):—

And on whose mightie shoulders most doth rest

The burdein of this kingdomes government,

As the wide compasse of the firmament

On Atlas mighty shoulders is upstayd.

1658 the *Chiasmus* in five-leaved flowers, while one lies wrapt about the staminous beards, the other four obliquely shutting and closing upon each other: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 34 (1686).

chiaux, *chaus(ø)*, *chouse*, *chaoush*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *chā'ush*, = 'sergeant', 'mace-bearer'. Anglicised as *chouse*.

1. messenger, herald, pursuivant, head of a caravan, envoy.

1599 In the foreward [of a Caravan] go the 8 Pilots before with a *Chaus*... This *Chaus* is as the Capitaine of the foreward: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 204. — his *Chause* and Drugaman or Interpreter: *ib.*, p. 305. 1603 The grand *Chaux* is arrived at the French court: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1848). 1610 doe you thinke...That I am a *Chiause*? F. What's that? D. The *Turke* was here— | As one would say, doe you thinke I am a *Turke*: B. JONSON, *Alekh*, I. 2, Wks., p. 611 (1616). 1612 then head Visiers...with one hundred *Chauses* their attendants: T. CORVAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 4 v<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1614 put him in a house with a *Chouse* or keeper: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 20. 1615 Of the other *Iemogians* some come to the *Chauses*; who go on Embassies, execute Commandements, &c.: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). 1617 a *Chaus* (or Pensioner) being on horseback: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 262. 1618 on Tuesday the Turkish *Chians* [*sic*] went to the court: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 105 (1848). 1620 There being at that time in Venice one of those *Nuntios* that came from Constantinople about Affairs, whom they called a *Chaus*: BRENT, *Tr. Soavé's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xviii. (1676). 1629 There arrived also a *Chiaus* from the Port: *News of certaine Commands lately given by the Fr. King*, No. 32, p. 13. 1634 The *Turkes Chiaux*, or Agent: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 29. 1649 a *Chiaoux* or Ambassador: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1741 but yet he found the Grand Signior's Horses, the *Chiaoux*, and the Janizaries: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 225. — The greater part of the *Chiaus's* do the Duty of Sergeants: *ib.*, p. 251. 1775 They were headed by a *Chiaus* or Messenger of the Aga: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 229. 1819 a *Tchawoosh*, followed by two or three peasants, walked in, and summoned me before the *Soo-bashee*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 377 (1820). — Accordingly the *Tchawoosh* went away: *ib.*, p. 378. 1820 agas and beys might be distinguished by jackets embroidered till they were as stiff as coats of mail...*chaoushes* by their golden knobbed sticks: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 444. 1828 Our approach was regularly announced by the *Chiaoushes* who went in advance: KUSZILBASK, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 320. 1845 the emblem of the office of *chaoushes*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 274. 1884 Two of these [watches] had been given to the *chaoush* (head man) of Kaka: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Memo.*, ch. xxiii. p. 253 (New York).



2. a cheat; in modern times spelt *chouse*. Gifford's note on the above quotation from Jonson tells us that in 1609 Sir Robert Shirley sent a *chiaus*, or agent from the Grand Signior and the Sophy, to England, who cheated the Turkish and Persian merchants of £4000, adding that two other chiauses arrived in 1618, 1625. One of the above quotations proves his accuracy as to 1618. Perhaps, however, the particular fraud had little to do with the modern use of the word. As Jonson suggests, *chiaus* may have been used for 'Turk' in the sense of 'cheat', just as *Cataian* stood for 'thief' or 'rogue'.

1610 This is the gentleman, and he is no *chiause*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, l. 2, Wks., p. 611 (1616). 1679 You'd find your self an arrant Chouse, | If y'were but at a Meeting-House: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 65.

Variants, 16 c. *chaus*(e), 17 c. *chaoux*, *chiause*, *chaus*, *chowse*, *chiaux*, *chioux*, 17, 18 cc. *chiaoux*, 17 c.—19 c. *chouse*, 18 c. *chiaush*, 19 c. *tchawoosh*, *chaoush*, *chiaoosh*, *chaooosh*, *chaoux*, *choux*.

**chiaus-bashi**, *sb.*: Turk. *châ'ush-bâshî*: captain of the chiauses of the Sultan.

1599 *The Chaus Bassa*, Capitaine of the Pensioners: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 297. 1741 The Chiaoux Bachi waiting for his Excellency on the Wharf towards Constantinople: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 218.

**\*chibouque**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Turk. *chibûk*: a long Turkish tobacco-pipe.

1813 his gem-adorn'd chibouque: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, l. viii. Wks., Vol. IX. p. 217 (1832). 1834 smoking the never-falling chibouk: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11. 1836 smoking his shib'ook or sheesh'eb: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 43. 1839 and the quiet-living Moslem smokes his Chibouque in luxurious repose: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 37. 1840 taking his chibouk from his mouth to speak to you: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 228. 1849 The great Sheikh drew a long breath from his chibouque: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 276 (1881). 1871 but a pipe!—the long "chibouk" of the Turk would have made our home a Paradise! SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 105. 1876 smoked a chibouque with him: *Western Horn. News*, Feb. 2. [St.] 1882 The old man smoked his long chibouk, cross-legged upon his mat: ARMSTRONG, *Garl. fr. Greece*, *Fugitives*, p. 227.

**chibûkjî**, *sb.*: Turk.: pipe-bearer.

1819 a young fellow from Odeschë...had just superseded in the Bey's favour, and in the place of Tchiboukdjee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12 (1820). 1834 The end of the room was crowded with *chiboukchies* or pipe-men, shoe-bearers, cloak-bearers, and other attendants: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 151. 1876 the *chiboukufjes* (pipe-bearer): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 279.

**\*chic**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Painting*: knack of producing effects easily, effective style. In English slang, 'good style', 'the correct thing', and as if an *adj.*, 'stylish', 'fashionable', 'correct', 'effective'.

1865 Contrasts are always *chic*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. 1883 There is a kind of '*chic*' about it [a portrait] which is not pleasing: *Guardian*, May 2, p. 657. 1888 gaiety, animation, *chic*, and style: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 294/2.

**\*chica**, Amer. Sp.; **chicha**, Sp.: *sb.*: a fermented liquor made of maize.

1604 They make this wine of Mays in diverse sortes and maners, calling it in Peru Aqua, and by the most common name of the Indies Chicha: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 230 (1880). 1851 Chica, or fermented liquor is also made from Indian corn and much drunk by all classes: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1854).

**\*chicane**, *sb.*: Fr.: cavilling, quibbling, mean evasions, petty tricks, artifice, shift, shiftiness. The second syllable is sometimes Anglicised.

bef. 1704 The general part of the civil law concerns not the chicane of private cases: LOCKE, [T.] bef. 1721 He strove to lengthen the campaign, | And save his forces by chicane: PRIOR, [J.] 1758 *Chicane*, we dare not meddle with as we are told the lawyers have taken it under their immediate protection: *Ann. Reg.*, l. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/2. 1762 what theme for the arts! barbarous executions, chicane, processes, and mercenary treaties: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 46. 1771 But you attribute it to an honest zeal in behalf of innocence oppressed by quibble and chicane: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxi. p. 287. 1794 Sincerity, candor, truth and prudence...will always prove to be more wise and more effectual than finesse and chicane: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 477 (1832).

[The word *chicane* originally meant a kind of golf, which game came to Languedoc from Byzantium, the Gk. name being seen in the vb. τριαντίειν. In the East the game was played on horseback, and was borrowed by the Greeks with the word from Pers. *changân*, a game which survives as polo, *q. v.* (Yule, referring to W. Ouseley and Quatremère).]

**\*chicane** (= ㄘ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chicaner*: to cavil, to use petty tricks, to use mean evasions, to perplex with paltry annoyances. Often pronounced as if Fr.

bef. 1733 It would be an endless thing to chicane with Pamphletiers: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 112, p. 289 (1740). 1748 My vertigin still chicane and tease me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letts*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). — The humor...teases and *chicanes* me, sometimes in my legs, sometimes in my head and stomach: *ib.*, Bk. III. No. xlix. p. 516.

**\*chicanery** (= ㄘ = ㄘ, *ch*-as *sh*-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chicanerie*: quibbling, chicane, evasiveness.

1609 And all this *chicanery* as they call it was brought into France from Rome upon the Pope's coming to reside at Avignon: SIR T. OVERBURY, *State of France*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. IV. p. 311 (1882). bef. 1670 inhibiting the *Corinthians* very sharply for their *Chicanery*, their Pettifoggery and common Barrety: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. II. 161, p. 170 (1693). 1742 This was the chief point, but there were in the case divers other chicaneries, as would appear in the argument itself, if made public: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1826). 1762 a person, who, he heard, was by chicanery and oppression wronged of a considerable estate: SMOLLETT, *Lawes. Greaves*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 47 (1817). 1771 He carried home with him all the knavish chicanery of the lowest pettifogger: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 621/2 (1822). 1821 I saw many scenes of London intrigues, and complex chicanery: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 44 (1823).

**chicaneur**, *sb.*: Fr.: caviller, pettifogger, shifty person. The Eng. noun of agent *chicaner*, fr. *chicane*, *vb.*, is also found.

bef. 1733 that Ambassador, a chicaneur by Profession: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 36, p. 529 (1740).

**chick**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chik*: a kind of screen blind made of finely split bamboo, laced with twine, and often painted on the outer side. [Yule]

1673 their Windows are usually folding doors, screened with Cheeks or laties: FRAYER, *E. India*, 92 (1698). [Yule] 1810 Cheeks or Screens to keep out the glare: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 43. [ib.] 1825 The check of the tent prevents effectually any person from seeing what passes within: B. P. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 192 (1844). [ib.]

**chick**, *chickino*, *chiquene*. See *sequin*.

**chicken**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chikin*, = 'art needlework'. [Yule]

1886 At Calcutta embroidered muslin is called *chikan* (needle work): *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16. — The large collection of *chikan* work from Calcutta: *ib.*, p. 43.

**chickore**: Anglo-Ind. See *chukor*.

**\*chicorée**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'chicory', 'endive': a kind of trimming.

1860 three deep flounces, finished at the edge with a *chicorte* of green ribbon forming a wave: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 710. — Morning caps which are slightly ornamented...some being trimmed with *chicorees*: *ib.*, p. 575.

**chiffon**, *sb.*: Fr.: rag, trinket; in pl. frippery, finery.

1765 she wanted to get back to all her *chiffons*, contrary to my inclination: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1843). 1878 The dress would stand out well among the fashionable *chiffons*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 367. 1883 secured her costume a description in the journals which devote themselves to the *chiffons* of professional beauties: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiii. p. 282 (1884).

**\*chiffonnière**, *sb. fem.*: Fr., *lit.* 'collector of rags': a piece of furniture (for the reception of odds and ends), a small side-board. The Fr. masc. form is used in the same sense.

1765 I wish you to buy the *chiffonnière* you mention: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1882). 1841 Gilt consoles, and *chiffonnières*, with white marble tops: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 115. 1847 Adèle was leading me by the hand round the room, showing me the beautiful books and ornaments on the consoles and *chiffonnières*: C. BRONTE, *Jane Eyre*, ch. xiii. [Davies] 1864 What étagères, and bonbonnières, and *chiffonnières*! What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879).

**\*chiffre**, *chifre*, *sb.*: Fr.: cipher, monogram.

[1661 Item, ane bed dividit equalie in clath of gold and silvir, with draughtes of violet and gray silk maid in chiffrs of A: *Inventories*, anno 1561, p. 136.] 1865 many of them [letters] had feminine superscriptions, and scarlet or azure chiffrs at the seal, as delicately scented as though they had been brought by some court page, rather than by the rough route of the mail-bag: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 6.

**\*chignon**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'nape of the neck': a mass of hair (sometimes their own, generally padded in any case) worn by women on the back of the head, as was the fashion from abt. 1866 to 1875.

1817 The hair...was turned up in a sort of great bag, or club, or *chignon*: M. EDGEMORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. 1878 He converses in cigars, and she answers with her *chignon*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxix. p. 243.

**chigre**, *chigoe*, *chigger*, *jigger*, *sb.*: W. Ind.: the name given to an insect allied to the flea (*Pulex penetrans*) which penetrates the human skin, esp. of the feet, and lays eggs under it, unless promptly removed.

1668 Whether the little *Cirons* called *Chigues*, bred out of dust, when they pierce once into the Feet, and under the Nails of the Toes, do get ground of the whole body: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. III. No. 33, p. 639. 1769 The chigger, or chique,



is a small dusky insect resembling a flea: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 245. 1797 CHEGOE, or NIGUA, the Indian name of an insect common in Mexico: *Encyc. Brit.*

chikan: Anglo-Ind. See chicken.

chili: Eng. fr. Sp. See chilli.

chiliahedron, *pl.* -ra, *sb.*: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. χίλιον, = 'a thousand', and ἔδρα = 'seat', and in composition 'a side of a solid figure': a solid figure contained by a thousand sides.

bef. 1704 In a man who speaks of a chiliaedron, or a body of a thousand sides, the idea of the figure may be very confused, though that of the number be very distinct: LOCKE. [J.]

chilipa, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp. See quotation.

1845 the white boots, the broad drawers, and scarlet chilipa; the picturesque costume of the Pampas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 259.

chillaw, *sb.*: Pers. *chulāw*: boiled rice.

1828 Some plain chillaw, with a few bits of meat: *Kussilbush*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 272.

chilli, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *chili*.

1. red pepper.

1604 Indian pepper... In the language of Cusco, it is called *Vchu*, and in that of Mexico, *Chili*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 239 (1880). 1793 spices of different kinds, but chiefly what is called in the East *chilly*, and in the West, green or Cayen pepper: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 545 (1796). 1819 two grains of *chill*, or Mexican pepper: REES, *Cycl.*, s. v. *Chocolate*.

2. (gen. in *pl. chillies*) the pod of the capsicum, *esp.* the ripe pod of *Capsicum fastigiatum*.

1848 Try a chili with it, Miss Sharp: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 24 (1879).

chillo, *sb.*: a fabric like *chelas* (*q.v.*), made in England for export to Africa.

chillum, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chilam*: the bowl of a hookah containing the charge of tobacco and glowing charcoal balls; hence, a hookah, a charge of tobacco and charcoal for a hookah, the act of smoking a hookah. [Yule] See hookah.

1781 Dressing a hubble-bubble, per week at 3 chillums a day, *san o, dubs 3, cash o*: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. (1849). [Yule] 1828 the occasional bubbling of my own hookah, which had just been furnished with another chillum: *Kussilbush*, Vol. I. Introd., p. 2. 1829 Tugging away at your hookah, find no smoke; a thief having purloined your silver chelam and surpise: J. SHIFF, *Mem.*, II. 159. [Yule] 1854 Mr. Newcome had been obliged to go to bed himself in consequence of the uncontrollable nausea produced by the chillum: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879). 1860 smoking their chillumjees [*sic*] all day and all night: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 51. 1865 the smoke of chillum from eastern hookahs: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 237. 1882 the odour of the *chillum* in the pipe: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. i. p. 14.

chillumchee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chilamchi*: a metal basin used for washing hands. The word is chiefly used in the Bengal Presidency. [Yule]

1715 the unicorn's horn... the astoa and chelumgie of Manilla work: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 246. [Yule] 1833 Our supper was a peela... when it was removed a chillumchee and goblet of warm water was handed round, and each washed his hands and mouth: P. GORDON, *Fragm. Frnl. Tour, &c.* [ib.] 1860 each person washed his or her hands, one attendant pouring water from a copper jug whilst the other held a large copper basin with a false bottom, so that the dirty water fell through and was not seen, much after the old-fashioned *chillumchee*, in which we used to wash of yore—it may be so yet—on the "Bengal side" of India: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 122/2. 1886 The collection of spittoons, watercups, drinking vessels, *chillumchis*, plates and bowls, &c. was purchased in the Calcutta Bazaar: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 39.

chilus: Late Lat. See chylus.

chimacham: Turk. See kaimakam.

\*chimera, chimæra, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. χίμαιρα. Sometimes Anglicised as *chymere*, *chymere*.

1. Gk. Mythol. a monster with a lion's head, goat's body, and serpent's tail, or with the heads of a lion, a goat, and a serpent; an artistic representation of the same.

abt. 1400 beestis clepid chymeres, that han a part of ech beest, and suche ben not no but only in opynoun: Wycliffite Bible, Prol., p. 31 (1850). bef. 1586 formes such as neuer were in Nature, as the *Heroes*, *Demigods*, *Cyclops*, *Chimeras*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 25 (1868). 1586 Therefore it was that they of old time, by the deformed monster of *Chymera*, which spit fire, described choler: SIR EDW. HOBBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxiv. p. 114. 1625 a strange *Chymera*, headed like a Lion, and in shew presenting a Lionlike fortitude: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1271. 1709 the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854). 1722 *Chimæra*—a Lyon with a Goat coming out of his Back, and a Tail like a Serpent: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 46. — a small *Chimæra* like that in the Gallery: *ib.*, p. 61. 1806 the architrave of a circular window of Barfreston is filled with chimæras and masks: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 34. \*1877 lions, horses, and chimæra: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

2. *metaph.* a monstrosity, a being that contravenes the laws of nature, an absurdly blended character.

1605 This [man is], a *Chimæra* of wittall, foole, and knaue: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 12, Wks., p. 522 (1616). 1619 hellishly fuming in Othes, Curses, Threats, Blasphemies; a very *Chimæra*, or worse: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xix. p. 211. 1678 upon this Pretence, that an *Atheist* is a meer *Chimæra*, and there is no such thing any-where to be found in the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. \*\*\* 2 v.

3. an illusion, an unreal creature of the imagination.

1589 breede *Chimeres* and monsters in mans imaginations: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. viii. p. 35 (1869). 1601 Men of worth haue their *chymæras*, as well as other creatures: and they doe see monsters: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 283 (1616). 1603 to haue his minde and soule troubled at all and disquieted with a fantastical illusion of idoles and *Chimeras* in the aire: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 259. 1607 Whole squadrons of phantastical *Chimeras*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, I. 7, sig. B iv v. 1647 As if there were no joy | But the *Chimæra*'s in a Lovers head, | Of strange Eliziums, by his feaver bred! FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, I. 3, p. 11. 1693 But that is a *Chimæra*; it is nothing, it is an Idol: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iv. p. 56 (1713).

4. an absurd or extravagant idea, a wild scheme, a foolish theory, an absurdity.

1592 Behold here a braue chimere. Is there a *Lieutenant* where there is no head? E. A. Tr. *Present Estate of France*, fol. 18 v. 1610 they must fetch their audiences eares up to them by pursuing *Chymæra's* & non entia: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 431. 1618 But this object here proposed is no empty *Chimera*, or imaginary, translucent, airy shadow, but substantial: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1867). 1618 it seems that that golden myne is proved a meer *Chymæra*, an imaginary airy myne: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. iii. p. 5 (1645). 1624 Pray you, do not bring, sir, | In the chimæras of your jealous fears, | New monsters to affright us: MASSINGER, *Bondman*, IV. 3, Wks., p. 91/1 (1839). bef. 1631 *Chimeræ* vain as they or their prerogative: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 24 (1669). 1640 *Spain* was amusing after *Chymæras*: H. H., *Treatise of Interest of Princes & States of Christendome*, p. 80. 1652 we must not be transported with *Chymæras*, and build Castles in the air: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 111. 1684 and make his own contrivance to end in a mere *Chimæra*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 488 (1865). bef. 1733 this is all *Chimæra*, or meer Imagination: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 160, p. 120 (1740). 1843 I am not speaking of perfect identity of interest, which is an impracticable chimera: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 474 (1856).

\*chimpanzee (L. I. U.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. W. Afr. (Guinea) *tshimpanzee*: a name of a kind of ape allied to the gorilla (*q.v.*), but smaller (*Troglodytes niger*). The name was formerly applied to other kinds of larger man-shaped apes.

1764 he deserved it [a box of the ear], if he could take liberties with such a chimpanzee [as Mme. de Vertzin]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 249 (1857). 1819 REES, *Cycl.* 1840 Two chimpanzees were sent from the forests of the Carnatic by a coasting vessel, as a present to the governor of Bombay: WHITELAW, *Goldsmith's Nat. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 491/2 note. 1840 The Misses Macarty...vowed and protested now that he was no better than a chimpanzee: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 265.

\*china, *sb.*: porcelain ware, so called from the European name of the country China.

1600 fine *China*-dishes of white earth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 736. 1603 they are not *China*-dishes, but very good dishes: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, II. 1, 97. 1625 Salt, Rice, and *China* dishes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 135. 1665 they [the Persians] sip it [coffee] as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small *China* cups: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). 1673 Factitious *China* or Porcellane of his own invention and making: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. 1676 For Wit, like *China*, should long bur'd lie, | Before it ripens to good Comedy: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, Prol., sig. A 3 r. 1685 Women, like *Chenody*, should be kept with care: CROWNE, *Sir Courtly Nice*, I. p. 8. 1702 break all her *China*: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 343 (1776). 1709 *Tubercles* set in pretty *Gilt* and *China* Pots: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (and Ed.). 1714 *China* ware...a china dish: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 332 (1856). — his great room, that is nobly furnished out with china: *ib.* bef. 1744 The *China* cups in these days are not at all the safer for the modern *Rattles*: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 115 (1757). 1777 I long to see your china, merely because it comes from you, for I am no *connoisseur* in china: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 194 (1777). 1809 There is a china manufacture here: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 21. 1823 Society, that china without flaw: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. lxxviii. 1840 And ox-tail soup in a *China* tureen: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 133 (1865).

\*china-mania, *sb.*: a craze for collecting or admiring china-ware. See mania.

\*1876 The *China*-mania laid hold of him, in another form from that which sorely afflicts London now: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

china[-root], *sb.*: name of the tuber of various species of *Smilax*, allied to sarsaparilla, formerly much used as a drug to relieve gout and to purify the blood.

1577 a roote called the *China*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 13 v. 1587 *Tatnaw*, a kind of root much like unto that which in *England* is called the *China* root brought from the *East Indies*: In R. HAKLUYT's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 272 (1600). 1588 infinite store of the rootes of *China*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 19 v. 1600 if the *Sauages* should not helpe vs with *Cassavi*, and *Chyma*, and that our weares should faile vs, (as often they did), we might very well starue: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 261. [1611 *Squine*. *Bois de squine*. The knotie, and medicinable root of an Indian, or Chinese bullrush: COTGR.] 1621 make frequent and good use of guaiacum, and china, so that



the liver be not incensed: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). 1662 The Root *Tinas*, or *Chinas*, which the Persians call *Bich Tzini*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1669). 1668 all China commodities, as tutanag, silk, raw and wrought, gold, China root, tea, &c.: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 47 (1836). 1671 two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of *Sarsaparilla*, and *Guaicuum*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, l. p. 6. 1691 the *Coloquintha*, the China; *Sarsa*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). 1699 The Tree likewise that affords *Gummi Elemi* grows here in great Abundance; As doth *Radix China*, or China-root: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 4.

**chinch(e)**, *sb.*: Amer. Eng. fr. Sp. *chinche*, or Anglo-Ind. (17 c.) fr. Port. *chinche*, = 'bug': the common bug (*Cimex lectularius*); also, an insect destructive to corn, called also *chints*, *chinch-bug*, and *chink-bug* (Webster).

1616 we were very much troubled with Chinchies, another sort of little troublesome and offensive creatures, like little *Ticks*: TERRY, *Voy. E. India*, p. 372. [Yule] 1673 Our Bodies broke out into small fiery Pimples...augmented by Musketoe-Bites, and Chinces raising Blisters on us: FRYER, *E. India*, 35 (1698). [ib.] 1722 Chinchies are a sort of flat Bug, which lurks in the Bedsteads and Bedding, and disturbs People's Rest at nights: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. XIX. p. 267. 1884 Ticks, sandflies, fleas and chinchies: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 135.

**chinchilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small rodent, native of Peru and Chili (*Eriomys laniger*); also, the fur of this animal, or a heavy cloth dressed in imitation of this fur.

1593-1623 they have little beasts like unto a squirrell, but that hee is gray; his skinnie is the most delicate, soft, and curious furre that I have seene... They call this beast *chinchilla*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § XLIV. p. 240 (1698). [ib.] 1604 The Chinchillas is another kind of small beasts, like squirrels: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 284 (1880). 1811 furs and ornamental skins, equal to the Chinchilla: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 175.

**chinchona**: Peru. See *cinchona*.

**Chinguleys**. See *Singalese*.

**chini**, **cheeny**, *sb.*: Hind., *lit.* 'Chinese': name of whitish varieties of common sugar in India.

1799 I have desired Mr. Gordon to send with them some chini, of which they are to have an allowance of two seers each per day: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1858).

**chinor**, **chinaur**: Anglo-Ind. See *chenor*.

**\*chintz**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. *chint*, = 'spotted cotton cloth'. The form *chite* is Fr. fr. Port. *chita*, fr. Mahr. *chit* [Yule]: a variegated cotton cloth which takes a good glaze, much used for covering furniture.

1622 10 pec. chint Amad of 20 Rs. *corks*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). 1625 [See *chadar*]. 1684 Chites or Painted Calicuts, which they call *Calmandar*, that is done with a pencil, are made in the Kingdom of Golconda, and particularly about Masulipatam: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, p. 126. [Yule] bef. 1744 No, let a charming Chintz, and Brussels lace | Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my lifeless face: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, l. 248. 1748 a wrapper of fine chintz about his body: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XXIV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 224 (1817). 1786 There was not left in Masulipatan a single piece of chintz: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 59 (1883). 1796 The latter, in going out, sell Danish ale and tar, and on their return, chintzes from Bengal: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 57 (1814). 1818 bales of muslin, chintzes, spices: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 101. 1864 a meek brown little woman, usually habited in a chintz bed-jacket and a petticoat of blue serge: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 127.

**chioppine**: Eng. fr. Sp. or It. See *chopine*².

**chiorme**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *ciurma*, = 'gang': "A banke of Oares; or, the whole companie of slaues, Rowers (in a Galley); also, the noise they make in rowing; also, (in a ship) the Sayers: and, the noise they make, in weighing of ankers, and hoising vp of saile-yards" (Cotgr.).

1620 having got leave of Grace to release some slaves, he went aboard the *Cape-Callie*, and passing through the Churma of slaves, He ask'd divers of them what their offences were: HOWELL, *Letts*, l. XXI. p. 42 (1643). 1742 He procured of him a string of slaves out of his chiurm, with a capo, to work in his building: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 404.

**chipeener**, **chippin**. See *chopine*².

**chipochia**: It. See *capocchia*.

**chique**: Fr. See *chigre*.

**chiragra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χρῆμα*: gout in the hand.

**chirimoya**, *sb.*: Amer. Sp.: a large luscious fruit, borne by the tree *Anona Cherimolia*, akin to the Custard-apple.

1851 This is *par excellence*, the country of the celebrated chirimoya: HERN-DON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1854).

**chiroot**: Eng. fr. Tamil. See *cheroot*.

**\*chit**, **chitty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chitti*: a letter, a note, a certificate (of good conduct, &c.), a pass.

1673 I sent one of our Guides, with his Master's Chitty, or Pass, to the Governor, who received it kindly: FRYER, *E. India*, 126 (1698). [Yule] 1776 The General wrote a chit, and sent it and another paper, together with me and Barnassy Ghose, to Mr. Fowke: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 2, 10/1. 1829 He wanted a chithee or note, for this is the most note-writing country under heaven: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 80 (2nd Ed.). [Yule] 1872 *chuprassies*...carrying *chits* (notes) about: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 116. — Some of the *chits* [certificates] are dated many years back: *ib.*, p. 127.

**\*chiton** (c- as k-), *sb.*: Gk. *χιτών*: a garment worn next the skin, the Ionian *chiton* being a long frock with sleeves, the Dorian, a square frock without sleeves.

1883 Thus elongated, it becomes a *chiton* or tunic, over which will flow the plaid scarf, which thus becomes the toga: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. viii. p. 104 (1884). 1885 And this our heroine in a trice would be, | Save that she wore a *peplum* and a *chiton*, | Like any modern on the beach at Brighton: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 144. 1886 The dress of Helen was... a himation of white silken gauze with a gold border over a *chiton* of golden yellow: *Athenaeum*, May 22, p. 689/3.

**chitty**, **chetty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *chetti*: a trader (in S. India).

1598 The Souldiers in these dayes give themselves more to be Chettijns and to deale in Marchandise, than to serve the King in his Armado: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 58. [Yule] 1686 The Chetty Bazaar people do not immediately open their shops: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, l. 132 (1867). [ib.] 1801 borrowed from a shroff, or chitty, a certain sum of money: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 256 (1844).

**chiurm**: Eng. fr. It. or Fr. See *chiorme*.

**\*chivalry** (l = n, ch- as sh-), **chevalrie**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *chevalerie*, *lit.* 'horsemanship'.

1. knighthood, order of knighthood, knightly conduct, prowess, skill in war.

abt. 1330 Her schal com a bachelrie Of the to haue cheualrie: *Arth. & Meri*, 4599. — abt. 1386 Thus rit this due thus rit this Conquerour | And in his host of Chivalrie the flour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 98a. — abt. 1400 Phicol, the prince of his chyalrye: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., xxi. 33. 1485 dyd them to do other esbatements longyng to chyalryal contynuelly: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 28 (1881). 1487 the state of good chyalrye: — *Book of Good Manners*, sig. C ii r. — abt. 1522 Of cheualry he is the flour: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1843). 1540 the fortune and moeste experte chialurie of valiant Pompey: ELYOT, *Im. Governance*, fol. 80 r. 1545 In our fathers tyme nothing was red, but bookes of fayned cheualrie: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 19 (1868). 1549 giuen as well vnto chialurie by lande as vnto the exercise on the water: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 73 r. 1551 feates of chialurie: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, p. 35 (1869). bef. 1668 fewe bookes were read in our tong, sayyng certayne bookes of Cheualrie, as they sayd, for pastime and pleasure: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 135 (1884). — abt. 1570 an Achademy of Philosophie and Chialurie: SIR H. GILBERT, *O. Elis. Achad.*, p. 12 (1869). 1589 not only Artes but Cheualrie, from Greece deriue we may: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 2. 1590 So to his steed he gott, and gan to ride | As one unfitt therefore, that all might see | He had not trayned bene in cheualrie: SPENS., *P. Q.*, II. III. 46. 1654 no less worthy of honour for his Learning then his Chivaldri: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 51.

1 a. deed of prowess, exploit.

bef. 1586 They four doing acts more dangerous, though less famous, because they were but private chivalries: SIDNEY, [J.]

2. a body of knights, a host of warriors, the military force (of a country), brave gentlemen (collectively). In the Wycliffite *Bible*, 2 Chron., xviii. 30, *chivalry* is found for *chariots* (A. V.).

aft. 1300 with al his faire chivalrie: K. *Alisaunder*, 1495. — abt. 1386 How women was the regne of flemenyne | By Theseus and by his chyalrye: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 878. — abt. 1440 All werthy men that luffes to here | Off cheualry pat by for vs were | Pat doughty were of dede, | Off charlies of Fraunce: *Sege off Melayne*, 2 (1880). — And Sendis Rowlande to lumbardy, | With forty thowsande cheualry | Of worthy men of were: *ib.*, 203. 1546 slewe all the cheualrie of Fraunce: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 87 (1868). 1589 *Arthur*, chief of Chialurie: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. X. p. 80. 1597 and by his Light | Did all the Cheualrie of England moue | To do braue Acts: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, II. 3, 20. 1667 *Bustis* and his *Memphian Chivalry*: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 307, p. 16 (1705).

3. *Leg.* knight's-service, a form of tenure, opposed to *socage*, or tenure by certain fixed duties and payments.

1538 If...the wyfe brynge a wrytte of Dower agaynste the wardene in Chyalrye: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. v. fol. 11 v. — euerie tenure that is nat tenure in chyalrie, is tenure in socage: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. v. fol. 26 v. 1607 COWELL, *Interpreter*.

4. (more exclusively modern usage) courteous attention to women; conduct elevated by a high standard of virtue and honor; the system of manners, morals, and ideas, to which the institution of knighthood gave rise in Europe.

bef. 1700 Solemnly he swore, | That, by the faith which knights to knight-hood bore, | And whate'er else to chivalry belongs, | He would not cease till he reveng'd their wrongs: DRYDEN, [J.] 1833 when Chivalry had thrown her rags of refinement over domestic life: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng., &c.*, p. 309.



**chlamys, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. χλαμύς: a short mantle (properly worn by horsemen), a military cloak, fastened by a brooch on the right shoulder.

**1699** a *Chlamys* knotted upon the Right Shoulder: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 121. bef. **1719** a laurel on his head, and a *chlamys* over his shoulders: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 350 (Bohn, 1854). **1776** when the colour of their *chlamys* or cloak was changed from black to white: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 93. **1816** These were represented naked, having the casque and the *chlamys* only thrown over the shoulder: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 26a. **1885** M. Müntz sees in the biretta and short mantle of Donatello's day...the Phrygian cap and *chlamys* of classical times: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 5, p. 737/3.

**Chloë**, name given by Horace to a young woman, who is supposed to slight his addresses (*Od.*, i. 23, iii. 26); hence used in modern poetry as the fictitious name of any young woman.

**1753** every Strephon and Chloe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 334 (1837). **1888** Lord Peterborough, when he was pretending to make love to Lady Suffolk, was not far from the Psalmist's limit of age; Chloe herself was very deaf and not very young: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 24, p. 693/3.

**Chlōris**, fictitious name of one of Horace's beauties (*Od.*, ii. 5, 18). Contrast *Od.*, iii. 15.

bef. **1593** O Angelica, | Fairer than Chloris: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, p. 93 (1861). **1882** A Mighty Prince is fam'd in Stories, | That long had doted on a Chloris: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 25.

**chlōrōsis, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χλωρός, = 'pale'.

a kind of anaemia popularly called 'green sickness', to which young women who live under unhealthy conditions are subject, in which the skin assumes a greenish tint.

**1755** JOHNSON. **1766** But the man without sin, that Moravian Rabbi | Has perfectly cured the Chlorosis of Tabby: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 100 (1808).

2. *Bot.* a disease of plants in which the tissues are weak, and a deficiency of green coloring matter makes the leaves pallid.

**choava**: Turk. See **coava**.

**chobdar, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chob-dār*, = 'staff-bearer': an attendant (bearing a staff overlaid with silver) on persons of rank. [Yule]

**1701** he had sent four Chobdars and 25 men, as a safeguard: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, i. 371 (1861). [Yule] **1776** The Governor spoke to a Chubdar, and said, Do you go along with this man to the Chief Justice's house: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, B. 11/2. **1810** the entrance of a Choabdar, that is, a servant who attends on persons of consequence, runs before them with a silver stick: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 57 (1812). [Yule] **1812** chubdar: *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*. **1826** We were preceded by chobdars and mace-bearers: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884).

**\*chocolate** (L = C), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Mexican *chocolatl*, through Sp. *chocolate*.

1. a paste made of the fruit of the cacao-tree mixed with other substances. See **cocoa**.

**1640** *A Treatise on Chocolate* printed by Jo. OKES, cited by Blount (1681). **1667** I cannot answer your demand concerning Chocolate: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 63, Vol. I. p. 119. **1662** Likewise you may have Tobacco, Verinas and Virginia, Chocolata—the ordinary pound-boxes at 2s. *per pound*: *Merc. Publ.*, Mar. 12—19, Advt. **1671** I have rare chocolate of his prescribing for you: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 28 (1872). **1673** Chocolate is sold at *Sevil* for something more than a piece of eight the pound. *Vanillas* which they mingle with the *Cacao* to make *Chocolate* for a *Real di Plato*. *Acchiote*, which they mingle with the other ingredients [of chocolate] to give a colour is made of a kind of red earth brought from *New Spain*, wrought up into cakes it is sold for a *Real di plato* the ounce: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 485. **1683** JAMES NORCOCK...sells...the best Spanish Chocolate: *London Gaz.*, mdccc. 4. **1713** In fumes of burning Chocolate shall glow, | And tremble at the sea that froths below: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 135, Wks., Vol. I. p. 184 (1757). **1743—7** Another money-bill passed the Commons, for an additional duty on coffee, tea and chocolate: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 92/2 (1751). **1792** having breakfasted on a pot of milled chocolate, they hurried to London: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 89.

2. a beverage made from this paste.

**1604** The chiefe use of this Cacao, is in a drinke which they call Chocolate, whereof they make great account in that Country: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 244 (1880). **1652** Chocolate; or an Indian drink: J. WADSWORTH, Title. **1657** In Bishopsgate Street in Queen's Head Alley...is an excellent West India drink called Chocolate to be sold: *Public Advertiser*, June 16—22. **1662** The Indian Nectar, or a discourse concerning Chocolata, &c.: H. STUBBE, Title. **1663** a sup of chocolate | Is not amiss after a tedious journey: *Adventures of 5 Hrs.*, i. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xv. p. 213 (1876). **1666** too much resembled his wife's chocolate: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1860). **1682** they [the Moors] also drank of a sorbet and jacolat: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). **1686** for three-pence Supps on Chocolate: D'URFVEY, *Banditti*, Prol. **1699** Chocolate, indeed, was found out by the poor starved Indians, as Ale was with us: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 167. **1725** make a sign for my Chocolate: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 213 (1776). **1824** Lord Henry... now discuss'd his chocolate: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. xxxiv.

3. in combin. as *chocolate-house*.

**1694** the Choccolat-pot: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 121/1. **1696** If it be nasty Weather, I take a Turn in the Chocolate-house: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 32 (1776). **1709** the *Chocolate-House*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 182 (2nd Ed.). **1711** how they shift coffee-houses and chocolate-houses from hour to hour, to get over the insupportable labour of doing nothing: *Spectator*, No. 54, May 2, Vol. I. p. 203 (1826). bef. **1733** a new Invention called Chocolate-Houses, for the Benefit of Rooks and bullies of Quality: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 32, p. 141 (1740). **1744** the Game of Whist; (as play'd at Court, White's and George's Chocolate-houses...): G. & A. EWING, *Advt.*, quoted in *Notes & Queries*, 7th Ser., VIII. Oct. 5, 1889, p. 263/2.

**choenix, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χοῖνιξ: an Attic dry measure equal to a quart or 1½ pints English. The form *chanice* is through Fr.

**1603** Eat not your meat from a chaire: Sit not upon a measure called *Chanix*: Neither step thou over a broome or besome: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 887. **1611** The word *choenix*, signifieth a measure containing one wine quart, and the twelfth part of a quart: *Bible*, Rev., vi. 7 marg. **1658** There is another composition of the same, that hath of Athenian sesamum half a Sextarius, of honey a half part, of oyle a Cotyle, and a Chanice of sweet Almonds mundified: Tr. J. Baptistia Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. xx. p. 147. **1696** PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

**\*chokidar, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *chauki-dār*: a watchman.

**1689** The Day following the Chocadars, or Souldiers, were remov'd from before our Gates: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 416 (1696). [Yule] **1812** chokedar: *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*. abt. **1817** there was not a servant excepting the chokedadars, stirring about any house in the neighbourhood, it was so early: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Stories*, 248 (1873). [Yule] **1834** the two chokhadars, heedless of their commission, sat themselves down on the Armenian's cushions: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 201.

**choky, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chauki*: the act of watching or guarding; a police-station, a station on a *dāk* (q. v.), a customs-station.

**1625** The Kings Custome called Chukey, is eight bagges upon the hundred bagges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, i. 391. [Yule] **1673** at every gate, stands a Chocky, or Watch to receive Toll for the Emperor: FRYER, *E. India*, 100 (1698). [ib.] **1682** About 12 o'clock Noon we got to ye Chowkee, where after we had shown our Dustick and given our present, we were dismissed immediately: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 17. [ib.] **1801** duties are levied at the different chockeys close to the island: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1844). **1826** led in captivity to the *chowkee* or lock-up house: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiv. p. 153 (1884).

**\*cholera, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. χολέρα, χολερά, = 'bilious complaint': formerly used in the literal classical sense, and Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as *coler*, *choler*.

1. (also called *cholera morbus*) a dangerous epidemic encouraged by insanitary conditions, common in Asia, hence called *Asiatic cholera*. Its symptoms are severe diarrhoea with cramps and muscular weakness, followed by collapse.

**1673** The Diseases reign according to the Seasons... In the extreme Heats, Cholera Morbus: FRYER, *E. India*, 113—114 (1698). [Yule] **1710** a very acrid fiery Bile being plentifully suffused into the Intestines, excites Feror, Fury, and Delour, as in the *Cholera Morbus*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 210. **1749** SMOLLETT, *Tr. Gil Blas*, p. 369 (Routledge). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1854** What heroism the doctors showed during the cholera in India: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 221 (1879). **1887** The third volume...deals with an outbreak of cholera in Italy: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 10, p. 339/1.

2. *British cholera*, a severe form of diarrhoea and sickness, generally due to deleterious diet during the summer months.

**1601** the disease Cholera, wherein choler is so outrageous that it purgeth incessantly both upward and downward: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 46. **1809** the dainty pursuit of indigestions, choleras, and apoplexy: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 72.

**choltry**: Anglo-Ind. See **choultry**.

**chonk**: Anglo-Ind. See **chank**.

**chop, chap, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chhap*, = 'seal-impression', 'stamp', 'brand': privy seal, seal-impression, stamp, brand, passport, license; (in China) port-clearance, also, a number of chests (of tea) bearing the same brand. [Yule]

**1604** mention is made of their Chapas, letters, and expeditions...their writings and *chapas*: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 398 (1880). **1625** the King came, and sent his Chap to me for my landing, brought by an Eunuch, and six or eight more, and also the *Xabandar*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 462. — I received the Kings Letter for *Prianan*, and the Chap for my departure: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 625. **1689** Upon their Chops as they call them in India, or Seals engraven, are only Characters, generally those of their Name: OVINGTON, *Voyage*, 251 (1696). [Yule] **1799** and under such writing the assessor shall deliver his opinion, with the grounds and reasons thereof, and shall thereunto put his chop, and subscribe his name: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1858). **1817** so great reluctance did he [the Nabob] show to the ratification of the Treaty, that Mr. Pigot is said to have seized his chop, or seal, and applied it to the paper: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, III.



340 (1840). [Vule] 1836 to prevail with the mandarins to grant Mr. Anson a general chop for all the necessaries he wants: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. 1, ch. ii. p. 57. 1890 most Tea drinkers prefer the cheaper Indian and Singalese Teas to the ordinary "chops" from China: *Standard*, Jan. 29, p. 5/3.

\***chopine**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Fr. *chopine*: "the Parisien half pint; almost as big as our whole one...At S. Denis, and in divers other places about Paris, three of them make but one pint" (Cotgr.); as naturalised in Scotland, *chopin* (≡) means half a Scotch pint, which is a quart of English wine measure.

1611 *Chopine*, A Chopine: COTGR. 1617 three pints or chopines of Spanish wine: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1, p. 44. 1639 my Landlord...brought up a chopin of Whitewine: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vii. xxxviii. p. 59 (1645). 1684 a Gold Ladle that held a good Chopine of Paris: J. P. Tr. Tavernier's Trav., Vol. 1, Bk. iv. p. 181. 1684 his Chopin of Wine: E. EVERARD, Tr. Tavernier's Japan, etc., ii. p. 41. 1797 CHOPIN, or CHOPINE: *Encyc. Brit.*

**chopine**<sup>2</sup>, **chapin**(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *chapin*, *chapino* (*al corque*, = 'a cork slipper', Minsheu): a kind of high shoe or clog worn to add to the height.

1589 those high corked shoes or pantofles, which now they call in Spaine and Italy *Shoppini*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, i. xv. p. 49 (1860). 1598 *Pianelle*, night slippers, chopinos or pantofles: FLORIO. — *Zoccoletti*, little or low pattins, startops, galages or chopinoes of wood: *ib.* 15... choppiens: HALL, *Parad.*, iii. p. 67. [Nares] 1599 At home he is either carried about in a litter, or els he goeth in wooden Choppiens a foote high from the ground: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 81. 1600 I doe wish my selfe one of my mistresse Cioppini: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 200 (1616). 1604 your Ladieship is neerer Heauen then when I saw you last, by the altitude of a Choppine: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 447. 1611 *Chappiins*, Choppiens; a kind of high slippers for low women: COTGR. 1611 O, 'tis fine, | To see a bride trip it to church so lightly, | As if her new choppiens would scorm to bruise | A silly flower: L. BARREY, *Ram-Alley*, v. 1, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. x. p. 367 (1875). 1611 [Venice] a thing made of wood, and couered with leather of sundry colors... It is called a Chapiney, which they weare vnder their shoes... There are many of these Chapineys of a great heighth, euen half a yard high...the nobler a woman is, by so much higher are her Chapineys: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. pp. 36, 37 (1776). 1616 Cioppini: B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, iii. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 137 (1631-40). 1617 The women of Venice weare choppiens or shoos three or foure hand-bredth high: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 172. 1630 Take my chapines off: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, i. 2, Wks., p. 101/2 (1839). 1636 The Italian in her high choppe: HEYWOOD, *Chall. of Beauty*, v. [Nares] 1643 the late Queen of Spain took off one of her chapines, and clowted *Oliueros* about the noddle with it: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xlv. p. 336 (1678). 1645 the noblemen stalking with their ladies on *Choppines*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 270 (1872). 1664 neither do they wear pantofles, but shoos and chopineos: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. 1, p. 43. 1664 she...wore *Chapins* or high shoos, which no young Ladies use to do in Spain, till they are either betrothed or married: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 30. 1665 Cioppini for short women: W. STRODE, *Floating Isl.*, sig. C. [Halliwell] bef. 1667 The woman was a giantess, and yet walked always in choppiens: COWLEY. [C.E.D.] 1670 their horrible Cioppini, or high Shoos, which I have often seen to be a full half yard high: LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 234 (1698). 1680 I do not love to endanger my back with stooping so low; if you would wear choppiens, much might be done: *Revenge, or a Match in Neugate*, iii. [Davies]

[There is no trace of an It. *cioppino*, and It. *scappino*, = 'sock', 'pump', is not likely to have given rise to the forms *cioppino*, *shoppino*. It is possible that the form *chopino*, fr. Sp. *chapino*, was taken for It., and spelt accordingly. The connexion between Sp. *chapin*, *chapino*, and Sp. *escapin*, akin to It. *scarpino*, *scappino*, is not at all clear, and they are possibly quite distinct.]

chopper: Anglo-Ind.: See **chuppur**.

\***choragus**, **chorégus**, *sb.*: Lat. *choragus*, fr. Gk. *χοραγός*, *χορηγός*: the leader of a chorus; the person who at Athens provided a chorus at his own cost; a leader, conductor; (at Oxford University) the Master of Musical Praxis.

1625 And for a Prologue, behold Salomons Ophirian Navigation, that Worthy of Men, being most worthy to bee Our Choragus: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1, Bk. i. p. 2. 1678 the Dancers to the *Coryphaus* or *Choragus*: CUDWORTH, *Intel. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. iv. p. 306. 1727 He scruples not to affirm, that in this fantastick farce of life, in which the scene is ever changing and inconstant, the whole machinery is of human direction; and the mind the only choragus of the entertainment: WARBURTON, *Prodigies*, p. 93. [T.]

\***choral**, Ger.; **chorale**, It. *corale* with an *h* inserted in Eng. spelling: *sb.*: a sacred air intended to be sung in unison, a metrical psalm-tune or hymn-tune, brought into vogue by the early German Lutherans.

1885 This is no cry out of the depths, but a chorale in the heights: C. H. SPURGEON, *Trans. David*, Vol. VII. p. 69.

choranto: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto**.

**choréus**, **chorius**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χορείος*: a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short; also called **trochaeus** (*q. v.*).

1586 A myxt foote of 2. sillables, is eyther of one short and one long called Iambus as ~- dying: or of one long and one short, called Chorus as ~- gladly: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). 1603 the *Chorios*, whereof there is great use in the

solemnities of the great mother of the gods: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**choriambus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χοριαμβος*: a metrical foot of four syllables of which the first and last are long, the two middle syllables short, thus forming a combination of the *choreus* and *iambus*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1850 if you had asked him what 'religio' was, he would have replied at once that it was a choriambus: J. HANNAY, *Sing. Font.*, Bk. 1, ch. 1, [L.] 1886 Inversion of accent (trochee) is most commonly found in the first foot, sometimes giving the effect of a choriambus at the beginning of the verse: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, xl. 179.

**chorion**, *sb.*: Gk. *χόριον*: the outer membrane which envelops a fetus in the womb.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1780 The windows are made of the chorion...and amnios of sheep: Tr. Von Troil's *Lett. on Iceland*, p. 101 (2nd Ed.). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**chōrizōntes**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *χωρίζοντες*, pres. part., nom. pl. masc., of *χωρίζειν*, = 'to separate': separators, critics who denied that the *Odyssey* was by the same author as the *Iliad*.

1886 Wicked Homeric critics...in our own time represent the ancient chōrizōntes and arouse the wrath of Mr. Andrew Lang: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 14, p. 198/5.

chorme: Fr. See **chiorme**.

\***chorus**, in Eng. *pl.* **choruses** (Lat. *pl. chori*), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *χορός*, = 'dance', 'band of dancers and singers'. Early Anglicised as *chor(e)*.

1. in Ancient Greek drama, a band of actors who sang (with dancing) the lyrical portions of the play in concert. Their function was to explain, illustrate, or comment on the circumstances or actions of the drama, and occasionally to carry on dialogue with the principal actors. The term is also applied to modern imitations of the ancient drama.

1586 The Chori must be well garnished & sette forth... Such matter must bee chosen for the Chorus, as may bee meete and agreeable to that which is in hand: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1815). 1603 the *Chori* or quires in Tragedies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 270. — *Sacadas* made a certaine flexion or tune, called Strophe, and taught the Chorus to sing the first according to the Dorian tune: *ib.*, p. 1251. 1647 our Authour...presents through the perspective of the Chorus, another and more suitable object to his *Royal Spectators*: FANSHAW, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, Intro. Ep., p. 3. 1678 As in a Chorus, when the *Coryphaeus* or *Prætor* hath begun, the whole Quire...followeth...so in the world God, as the *Coryphaeus*, the *Prætor* and *Prætorius*: CUDWORTH, *Intel. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. iv. p. 397. bef. 1700 DRYDEN, *Art Poet.* [L.] 1712 [the Cat-call] has often supplied the Place of the antient Chorus: *Spectator*, No. 361, Apr. 24, p. 528/2 (Morley).

2. a song or lyrical portion of a drama assigned to the chorus (1).

bef. 1616 Whereupon it made this threne | To the phoenix and the dove, | Co-supremes and stars of love, | As chorus to their tragic scene: SHAKS., *Phanix*, 58. 1671 what the lofty grave tragedians taught | In Chorus or Iambic: MILTON, P. R., iv. 262. — The measure of Verse us'd in the Chorus is of all sorts: — Sams. *Agon*, Intro.

3. *metaph.* persons or a person performing functions similar to those of the chorus of the Greek drama.

1601 For which all Protestants (being the Chorus hereunto) lowdly laugh us to scorne: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 5. 1604 You are as good as a chorus, my lord: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 255. bef. 1670 These were the Chorus of the Scene, that sung in tune with the chief Actor: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1, 137, p. 125 (1693). 1752 This speech...was strangely flat...for want of his old chorus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1857). 1777 do not introduce a chorus of unknown persons to explain: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1, No. lxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 244 (1777).

4. a choir, band, or train.

bef. 1670 *Horreum sapientia*, or the full Chorus, where the Minds of many are gather'd into one Wisdom: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 6, p. 8 (1693). 1681 'Twas Ben that in the dusky Laurel shade | Amongst the Chorus of old Poets laid: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 35. 1691 incircled with a Chorus of Planets moving about it: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1, p. 18 (1701). 1713 she was chosen to lead up the chorus of maids in a national solemnity: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 166, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 321 (1856). abt. 1870 O you chorus of indolent reviewers: TENNYSON, *In Quantity*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 124 (1886).

5. a number of singers who together take part in concerted music, more than one voice generally taking each part.

1717 the leader singing a sort of rude tune, not unpleasant, and the rest making up the chorus: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 133 (1827).

6. concert, the act of singing together, *esp.* in the phr. *in chorus*.

1675 Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Ho-boys: all joyn in Chorus: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, i. p. 4. 1814 the sweet voices of the nuns in full chorus: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. ix. p. 209. 1820 whose solo verse was



repeated by the rest in chorus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 30.  
 \*1876 Chinese dogs...bark in chorus after every foreigner who passes: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

7. a piece of music or a part of a musical composition in which a number of voices together render the vocal parts of the score.

1687 Whilst this Chorus is singing, Hymen enters with his Torch, and joins their hands with a Wreath of Roses: OTWAY, *Alcib.*, ii. 16. 1776 I was agreeably surprised by hearing a grand chorus of vocal and instrumental music: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 60. 1883 two exquisite choruses (associated with soprano solos...): *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

7a. a burden or refrain of a song (generally comic) in which the audience join in the singing.

1717 The repetitions at the end of the two first stanzas are meant for a sort of chorus: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 164 (1827).

8. an unanimous declaration or expression.

chorus: Lat. See *Caurus*.

chou, pl. choux, sb.: Fr., lit. 'cabbage'. See quotations.

1694 A Choux [sic] is the round Boss behind the Head, resembling a Cabbage, and the French accordingly so name it: N. H., *Ladies Diet.*, p. 102. 1851 a chou of green ribbon composed of the lightest shades: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 11. p. 432/2.

choultry, Anglo-Ind. of S. India; chowry, of W. India, fr. Tamil *chāwari*: sb.: a hall, shed, or supported roof, used as a resting-place for travellers, and for public business.

1673 Maderas...enjoys some Choultrys for Places of Justice: FRYER, *E. India*, 82 (1698). [Yule] 1772 I think the carvings on some of the pagodas and choultrys, as well as the grandeur of the work, exceeds anything executed now-a-days: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXII, p. 355. 1800 the largest mob had put themselves at the choultrys at the bottom of it: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 76 (1844). 1812 *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*. 1820 The Chowree or town-hall where the public business of the township is transacted: In *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bombay*, II. 181. [Yule] 1826 a peon from the Kotwall's chowry came to us: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). 1835 We at first took up our abode in the Chawadi, but Mr. Escombe of the C. S. kindly invited us to his house: SMITH, *Life of Wilson*, 156. [Yule] 1836 The roads are good, and well supplied with choultrys or taverns: PHILLIPS, *Million of Facts*, 319. [ib.] 1880 One choultry or rest-house within the inclosure...is 312 feet by 135: *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. 12. p. 344 (New York).

chouse, chowse: Turk. See *chians*.

chow-chow, sb.: pigeon-English: mixed preserves, mixture, farrago, food; in combin. general, of all sorts.

1878 "Chow-chow" is...food: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 19. 1885 this assemblage of tea-trays, chow-chow cabinets, chopsticks, pigtales, and shoes with paper soles: *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 12, p. 5/5.

chowdry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chaudhari*, = 'holding four': a landholder or farmer; a surveyor.

1788 *Chowdry*.—A Landholder or Farmer. Properly he is above the Zemindar in rank; but, according to the present custom of Bengal, he is deemed the next to the Zemindar. Most commonly used as the principal purveyor of the markets in towns or camps: *Indian Vocab.* [Yule] 1798 Each chowdrie will report to his commanding officer daily: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desq.*, Vol. 1. p. 144 (1858). 1812 *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*.

chowkee: Anglo-Ind. See *choky*.

chowpatti: Anglo-Ind. See *chupatty*.

chowree, chowry: Anglo-Ind. See *choultry*.

chowry, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chauhri*: a yak-tail used as a fly-flapper, and as a symbol of rank.

1809 He also presented me in trays, which were as usual laid at my feet, two beautiful chowries: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 428. [Yule] 1810 Near Brahma are Indra and Indrane on their elephant, and below is a female figure holding a chamara or chowree: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 56 (1812). [ib.]

chowter, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chautar*: a kind of cotton cloth made in India.

1598 [See *bastan*]. 1622 a pece of fine casho or chowter: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 86 (1883). — fyne Semian chowters and white bastas: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 287. 1625 paid seven Tais the piece for Chowters, and two Tais the piece for Bastas: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 405. 1813 Chowters: W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.*, II. 221. [Yule, s.v. *Piece-goods*]

choya: Anglo-Ind. See *chaya*.

chrisocolla: Lat. See *chrysocolla*.

Christianos ad leões, phr.: Lat.: the Christian men to the lions!

1613 T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 466 (1867). 1662 The common cry of persecutors has been *Christianos ad Leones*: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 261 note.

chrōma, sb.: Gk. χρώμα: a modification of the simple division of the tetrachord. From this use the Eng. *chromatic* is derived.

1603 And evident it is that Chroma is of greater antiquity than is Harmony: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1254.

chronicon, sb.: Gk. χρονικόν, neut. of adj. χρονικός, = 'relating to time': a chronology, a chronicle.

1738 *Chronicle*, *Chronicon*, denotes a history digested in order of time: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1776 This Demetrius was the author of the antient and famous Chronicon inscribed on marble at Paros and now preserved...at Oxford: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 28.

chronique scandaleuse, phr.: Fr.: a chronicle of scandal, such as Mrs. Manley's *New Atalantis*; orig. applied to the anon. *Histoire de Louys XI. roy de France* (Brunet, col. 1876 f.), as on title of edd. 1611, &c.

1850 Do you suppose that honest ladies read and remember the Chronique Scandaleuse as well as you, you old grumbler? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 263 (1879). 1887 He is enabled to compile a *chronique scandaleuse* of the Middle Ages: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 29, p. 153/2.

chronomastix, sb.: quasi-Gk. See quotation.

1622—3 Ben Jonson, they say, is like to hear of it on both sides of the head, for personating George Withers, a poet, or poetaster he terms him, as hunting after some, by being a *chronomastix*, or whipper of the time, which is become so tender an argument, that it must not be admitted either in jest or earnest: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 356 (1848).

Chrononhotonthologos: quasi-Gk.: a pompous character in H. Carey's burlesque (1734) of the same name.

1818 Her history, turned into metre, would dramatize into a sort of tragicomic melo-dram of mirth and misery, ferocity and fun, that would leave the pathetic grotesque of chrononhotonthologus far behind: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). 1840 like a female chrononhotonthologos immersed in cogibundity of cogitation: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 11 (1865).

Chronos: Gk. Χρόνος: Time.

1847 Alas! how the soul sentimental it vexes, | That thus on our labours stern Chronos should frown: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 503 (1865).

\*chrýsalis, pl. chrýsalides, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. χρυσάλις: an insect between the larva stage and the wing stage, enclosed in a sheath of fibre spun by the larva, which sheath often has a metallic lustre; also, *metaph.*

1601 an hard huske or case...Chrysalis: and...when the kex or huske is broken, he proveth a butter-flie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. XI, ch. 39, Vol. 1. p. 329. — Chrysalides: *ib.*, ch. 35, p. 330. 1621 called Chrysalides by the wiser sort of men—that is, golden outides, drones, flies, and things of no worth: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 39 (1827). 1665 an *Aurelia* or *Chrysalis*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 5, p. 89. 1775 Some of the moths his *commensales* remonstrated to him I suppose, that he had fouled his own chrysalis by helping to unravel an intricate web: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 299 (1857). 1850 Eternal process moving on, | From state to state the spirit walks; | And these are but the shatter'd stalks, | Or ruin'd chrysalis of one: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, lxxxii. 1882 To Apollon Judaism was...a chrysalis from which the winged life had departed: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 312.

\*chrýsanthemum, sb.: Mod. Lat. coined fr. Gk. χρυσο-, = 'gold', and άνθεμον, = 'flower': name of a genus of plants with bright flowers belonging to the Nat. Order *Compositae*, British species of which are the Ox-eye daisy and the Corn-marigold. The plants popularly known as chrysanthemums are species native in China.

1551 The herbe whyche I take to be Chrysanthemon: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. K i r. 1578 *Chrysanthemum* boyled in wine, cureth the Jaunders: H. LVTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 190. — a very large & most excellent floure most like to Camomill, or Chrysanthemum, but much larger: *ib.*, p. 191. 1664 SEPTEMBER. *Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting, Colchicum, Autumnal Cyclamen, Clemenis, Chrysanthemum*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 218 (1700). 1767 cuttings of double chrysanthemums, and any other of the choicest kinds of perennial *Ev.*, in pots, should be well secured from severe frosts: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 48 (1803). 1857 dahlias and chrysanthemums: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 154 (1877).

chrýsocolla, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χρυσόκολλα, = 'gold-solder': according to Pliny, name of a precious stone, also called *amphitane*, said to have the nature of a magnet, found in India; also, a name of borax and of one or two green stones containing copper.

1589 Thou countest labour as the Indians doo their *Chrisocolla* wherwith they trie euerie metall, and thou examine euerie action: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 24 (1880). 1600 paved the very floure with Chrysocolla: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, Bk. IV. ch. xi., p. 1377. 1603 Now, as with Gold grows in the self-same Mine | Much *Chrysocolla*, and also Silver fine: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 58 (1608).

chrýsoprasus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. χρυσόπρασος: a precious stone of a golden-yellow and leek-green color (πράσον, = 'leek'). In modern times Anglicised as *chrysoprass*, and applied to



varieties of quartz, the colors of which make the name appropriate. Johnson only gives the Latin form, but Skeat gives Mid. Eng. *crysopase*, *crisopace*.

abt. 1400 the tenth [foundement], *crisopassus*: Wycliffite Bible, Apocal., xxi. 20. 1635 the tenth [foundation] a *Crysoprasos*: COVERDALE, Rev., xxi. 20. 1611 the tenth, a *chrysoprasus*: Bible, I. c.

chubdar: Anglo-Ind. See *chobdar*.

chuchoter, *vb.*: Fr.: to whisper, twitter.

1879 this very day whispering, chuchoté in my room: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxxvii. p. 385.

chucklah, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chakla*: a district.

1760 the lands of the chucklahs (districts) of Burdwan, Midnapore and Chittagong: HARRINGTON, *Laws & Regulations*, Vol. I. p. 5 (Calcutta, 1805-9). 1776 *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, Gloss.

chudder: Anglo-Ind. See *chadar*.

chukey: Anglo-Ind. See *choky*.

chukor, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name given by sportsmen to the red-legged partridge and other birds. See Jerdon, *Birds of India*, Vol. II. p. 575 (1877). [Yule]

1814 the hill Chikore...which I understand is known in Europe by the name of the Greek Partridge: ELPHINSTONE, *Caishool*, I. 122 (1839). [Yule] abt. 1815 a hill-partridge... This bird is called the chukoor, and is said to eat fire: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiogr.*, 440 (1857). [ib.] 1850 a species of bustard... the people called them Chukore: *Jrnl. Roy. Geogr. Soc.*, xxv. 41. [ib.]

\*chulo, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull-fighter's assistant or apprentice, whose duty it is to distract the bull's attention if he is likely to injure any of the regular fighters.

1797 combatants on foot, called *chulos*, come to divert the bull's attention: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. 1845 The *majo* fashion of wearing the cloak is that which is adopted by the *chulos* when they walk in procession round the arena: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 201.

chumpak(a), chumpuk: Anglo-Ind. See *champac*.

\*chupatty, chowpatty, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chapāti*: a flat cake of unleavened bread.

1810 Chow-patties, or bannocks: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 348. [Yule] 1882 I would not give him a *chowpatti* or a mouthful of *dal* to keep his wretched old body alive: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v. p. 87. 1888 The mysterious *chupatis*, or wheaten cakes, were circulated [at Nagpur] in the month of March, 1857: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 1, p. 727/3.

chupe, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp.: a broth generally made of potatoes, cheese, and lard, the chief food on the Sierra.

1851 We got our breakfast of chupe and eggs at a *tambo* or roadside inn: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1854).

chupkun, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chapkan*: a long frock or cassock worn by male natives in Upper India.

1872 the jacket or a long coat (or *chupkan*) is almost invariably worn: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 47.

chuppow: Pers. See *chappow*.

chuppur, chopper, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chhappar*: thatch, thatched roof. [Yule]

1780 setting fire to Houses by throwing the *Tickees* of his Hooks on the Choppers: In *Hickey's Bengal Gas.*, May 6. [Yule] 1782 the natives were made to know that they might erect their chappor huts in what part of the town they pleased: J. PRICE, *Some Observ.*, 61. [ib.] 1883 the roofs covered with very thick chuppur, or thatch of straw: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 159.

chuprassy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chaprāst*, = 'the wearer of a *chaprās* or badge-plate': in the Bengal Presidency, an office-messenger bearing a badge of his office on a cloth belt. [Yule]

1866 I remember the days when every servant in my house was a chuprassee, with the exception of the Khansamaun and a Portuguese Ayah: G. O. TREVILYAN, *Darok Bungalow*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, Vol. LXIII. p. 389. [Yule] 1872 there will probably be from one to half a dozen *chuprassies*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 116. 1882 I wended my way...preceded by a *chuprasa* and followed by my pipe-bearer: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. I. p. 11.

churle, *sb.*: cf. Sp. *churla*, *churlo*, = 'bag of cinnamon': an Oriental weight, of which  $3\frac{1}{2}$  make one *bahar* (q. v.).

1625 A Churle of Indico by their weight is [in Moha] an hundred and fiftie pound, and of ours betwixt an hundred and sixtie sixe, and an hundred and seuentie pound: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 347.

churma: It. See *chiorme*.

churriguer(r)esque, *adj.*: in the style of Churriguerra, a Spanish architect who debased the national architecture by excessive and tasteless ornamentation.

1845 the *Colegiata* [at Xeres, begun in 1695] is vile churrigueresque: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 232. — above rise the enormous organs; the ornaments are churrigueresque and inappropriate: *ib.*, p. 252.

chute, *sb.*: Fr., 'fall', 'waterfall': an inclined trough or channel for the descent of water. Also spelt *shoot* (and thought to be connected with the vb. *shoot*), *shute*.

1613 At the tails of mills and arches small | Where as the shoot is swift and not too clear: DENNY, *Angling*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I. 171. [Davies] 1805 By great exertions and lightening the boat, they passed the chutes this evening and encamped just above the cataracts: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 736 (1832). 1849 I have hunted every wet rock and shute from Rillage Point to the near side of Hillsborough: C. KINGSLEY, in *Life*, I. 161. [Davies]

\*chutnee, chutny, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chaṭni*: a strong hot sauce or relish orig. used in India by the natives, now common in Great Britain.

1813 The Chatna is sometimes made with cocoa-nut, lime-juice, garlic, and chilies: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II. 50. [Yule] 1845 Love Apple Chutnee... This chutnee is only for immediate use: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 335. — Indian Chetné: *ib.*, p. 341. 1883 I hope she hasn't forgotten the chutnee, Tirhoot, and plenty of it: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 85.

chuzo, *sb.*: Sp.: pike, long spear with a bamboo shaft.

1845 received two severe wounds from their chuzos: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. IV. p. 77.

chylus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *χῦλος*, = 'juice', 'moisture': a milky fluid into which certain ingredients of food are converted by mixture with the intestinal juices, and which is absorbed by the lacteal vessels. Now Anglicised as *chyle*.

1541 R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, *Exc.*, sig. H iii *vo*. 1578 Neither is the ventricle...nourished by *Chylus*, which it engendreth: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. V. fol. 71 *vo*. bef. 1627 as a VVeaKe Heate of the Stomach will turne them into good Chylus: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 37. 1665 such food requires good stomachs with hot water to help digestion ere it turn into a reasonable *Chylus*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 12 (1677). 1691 *Fishes*... do by the help of a dissolvent Liquor...corrode and reduce it [meat]...into a *Chylus* or *Cremor*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 30 (1701).

chymist: Eng. fr. Fr. See *chemist*.

chyna. See *china-root*.

ci git, *phr.*: Fr.: here lies; used in the sense of a monumental inscription.

1840 His *ci-git* in old French is inscribed all around: BARHAM, *Ingolde*, *Leg.*, p. 123 (1865).

ciarlatano: It. See *charlatan*.

ciath(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ciathe*: "a small cup or measure, among the ancient Romans, containing four spoonfuls" (Cotgr.). Ultimately fr. Lat. *cyathus* (Gk. *κύαθος*).

1543 half a cyathe of the strayingnge actuallye hoots: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii *ro*. 1562 drinke vi. ciathes of water... A ciath...holdeth after moyste measure an vnce and a halfe: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. D i *ro*. 1601 a cyath of salt: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 9, Vol. I. p. 417.

\*ciborio, It. fr. Lat. *cibōrium*; *cibōrium*, *pl.* *cibōria*, Lat. fr. Gk. *κύβριον*, = 'a drinking-cup', named after the seed-vessel of the Egyptian bean: *sb.*

1. a vessel used instead of a paten to contain the Host.

1644 and on the altar a most rich ciborio of brass: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). 1651 the Grand Jesuites...exposed their Cibarium, made all of solid gold: *ib.*, p. 266 (1850). 1700 In a large chapel there is a great silver *ciborium* that weighs ninety-six ounces: Tr. *Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Finkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 188 (1814). 1888 We have some of her needlework, her gold rosary and crucifix, necklace, a ciborium of enamel, her watch: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 29, p. 888/3.

2. a kind of baldacchino consisting of a dome somewhat similar to an inverted cup, supported by four columns, placed as a canopy over an altar. Cf. Sp. *cimborio*, = 'a dome'.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1879 [The idea of the Prince Consort memorial] was derived consciously from the *ciboria* which canopy the altars of the Roman Basilicas: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. VII. p. 263. 1883 the ciborium... adorned with figures of a Byzantine type: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xv.

\*cibouq. See *cibouque*.

\*cicāda, *pl.* *cicādae*, *sb.*: Lat.: the tree-cricket. There are various species of this homopterous insect. The male has a musical apparatus on each side of the abdomen with which it produces a continuous shrill sound in the day time. It is of a different order from the true cricket and the grasshopper.

1673 a great number of insects very like to *Cicada* and which we have not elsewhere seen...the *Cicada*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 321. 1775 the Tettix or Cicada in the daytime is extremely troublesome...it sits on trees, makes a very loud ugly screaming noise: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 276. 1836 A large species of *cicada* is common also among trees, emitting a loud and even stunning noise by the vibration of two flaps under the abdomen: J. F. DAVIS,



*Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 349. 1845 grasshoppers, cicadae, small lizards, and even scorpions: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 165. 1877 They [the serpents] hiss a little through it, like the cicadas in Italy: RUSKIN, *Ethics of the Dust*, I. p. 10. 1887 On the marble step [in the picture] are a cicada and two pears: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 22, p. 134/3.

**cicala**, *pl.* **cicale**, *sb.*: It.: cicada (*q. v.*), tree-cricket; grasshopper.

1820 the cicale, a species of grasshopper, made the air resound with their shrill and piercing notes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 38. 1821 The shrill cicaleas, people of the pine, | Making their summer lives one ceaseless song: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. cvi. 1832 At eve a dry cicala sung: TENNYSON, *Mariana*. 1845 the shrill cicaleas make their lives one summer day of song: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 520. 1865 the hiss of a shrill cicala echoed to it like a devil's laugh: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 37. 1885 On either hand the road is bordered with hedges of pink monthly roses, wherein the cicaleas, with their great eyes and foolish faces, sit fiddling all day long in the hot sunshine: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. I. p. 33.

**cicatrix**, *pl.* **cicatrices**, *sb.*: Lat.: a cicatrice.

1776 the wound was quite healed, and the cicatrix as smooth as the back of my hand: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 15. 1738 *Cicatrix*, in medicine, &c. a little seam, or elevation of callous flesh, rising on the skin, and remaining there after the healing of a wound, &c. ordinarily called a *scar*, or *eschar*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1860 here is a well-defined cicatrix, or scar: *Once a Week*, Mar. 10, p. 229/1.

**\*cicer**, *sb.*: Lat.: chick-pea.

1526 Cicer is y<sup>e</sup> herbe that bereth a sede that called chyches: *Grute Herball*, ch. xciii. 1651 Cicer is much in Italy and in Germany: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. K ii r. 1816 Plutarch relates that the ancestor of Cicero had a cicer or division like a vetch at the end of his nose: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 312. — extreme uncertainty of deciding upon every head marked with a "cicer" as a portrait of Cicero: *ib.*, p. 314.

**Cicero**, name of the greatest orator of Ancient Rome; born B.C. 106, died B.C. 43.

1770 Catilines start up in every street. I cannot say Ciceros and Catos arise to face them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 222 (1857). 1782 The City of Westminster has just nominated our young Cicero, Mr. William Pitt...as their representative at the next general election: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 222 (1858).

**\*cicerone**, *pl.* **ciceroni**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a Cicero': a guide who points out and explains objects of interest to strangers. It is said that their talkativeness gives them as a title the name of Rome's greatest orator. Hence, *ciceroneship*.

1760 I do not look upon the subsequent morning hours, which you pass with your *cicerone*, to be ill disposed of: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 186, p. 568 (1774). bef. 1763 He had not proceeded many steps from the monument before he beckoned to our *cicerone*: SHENSTONE, [T.] 1768 you must be the worst Newmarket *ciceroni* in the world: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 291 (1882). 1800 Travellers well know their obligation to those descriptive catalogues which they call in Italy "Cicerone books": J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, v. vi. 1804 he affectedly uses the language of a *cicerone* or shewman: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 87. 1818 the eyes of the travellers were fixed upon the pictures, pointed out by their pious *cicerone*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 220 (1819). 1820 Our *cicerone* was a very obliging priest: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 32. 1832 I have a traveller's dislike to officious *ciceroni*: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 51. 1845 Seville being much more visited than other Spanish towns...is not without its *ciceroni*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 242. 1877 he made a sign to his servant, who had been my *cicerone*, to go to him: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 195. 1883 We had no guide...but Oona acted informally as *cicerone*: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 126. 1819 my *ciceroneship* at Pera: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 320 (1820).

**cichery**: Anglo-Ind. See *cutchery*.

**cicisbea**, *sb.*: It.: coquette, mistress.

1743 England, alas! can boast no she, | Fit, only for his cicisbee: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1857).

**\*cicisbeo**, *pl.* **cicisbei**, *sb.*: It.: gallant, lover (of a married woman in Italy), *cavaliere servente* (*q. v.*).

1752 She has for her *Cicisbeo* an ensign of the Guards: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1882). 1764 The husband and the *cicisbeo* live together as sworn brothers: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 390 (1817). — The ladies sit within, and the *cicisbei* stand on the foot-boards, on each side of the coach: *ib.*, xxvii. p. 461. 1768 He says that in Venice, a gentleman who attends on, or gallants a married lady, is called a *Cavaliere servente*, and in the other parts of Italy a *Cicisbeo*. This *Cicisbeo* waits on her to the Spectacles, the Conversazioni, and Corso (the public walks): S. SHARP, *Customs of Italy*, p. 67. 1776 I should be her *Cicisbeo*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 102. 1782 The Chancellor...not as head of the law, but as *Cicisbeo* to the authoress,—his countenance is so villainous that he looked more like assassin to the Husband: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 210 (1858). 1787 [See *cavaliere servente*]. 1809 but nothing gives a better idea of the thing, than seeing a lady bespeak masses in a convent, and give alms, with a wish that God may recover her sick *Cicisbeo*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 99. 1818 Mrs D...might have had her constant *cicisbeo*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 24. 1840 the widow's eye-glass turned from her *cicisbeo's* whiskers to the mantling ivy: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 8 (1865). 1887 this song is a skit on the bad morals of the upper classes in Zena (Genoa) at the date, as displayed in the *cicisbeo*-system: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 251.

**cickshaws**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *kickshaws*.

**Ciclades**: Lat. See *Cyclades*.

**cicuta**, *sb.*: Lat.: hemlock.

1590 Mortall Samnitis, and Cicuta bad, | With which th' unjust Atheniens made to dy | Wise Socrates: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. vii. 52.

**\*Cid**: Fr. fr. Arab. *sayyid* (vulg. *sîd*), = 'lord', 'chief': title of a great Spanish champion of Christendom of 11 c., celebrated by Corneille in a French tragedy, in the first half of 17 c.; representative of the highest chivalry.

**cidaris**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κίραρις*, *κίραρις*: (a) a turban, a cap worn by Persian kings; also, (b) used to translate Heb. *kether* (prob. a borrowed word, but a Pers. original is not found), the mitre of the Jewish high-priests.

a. 1625 Shashes wound about their heads, distinguished yet both by fashion and colour from the *Cidaris*, which is the Royall Diademe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1533. 1665 *Artaxerxes*...causing his Son *Cyrus* to be proclaimed King, gave him the royal prerogative of wearing the pico or top of his *Cydaris* upright: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 256 (1677).

b. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**\*ci-devant**, *adv.*: Fr.: heretofore, quondam. As *sb.* during the period of the first French Republic, it meant a French nobleman.

1726 VANBRUGH, mentioned in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*. 1791 It is now enlivened by a visit of the Chevalier de Bouffiers, one of the most accomplished men in the *ci-devant* kingdom of France: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 128 (1869). 1793 In the course of it [the opera] she stood in the place *ci-devant* most holy, and was there adored on bended knees by the President of the Convention: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 399 (1832). 1803 Lady Delacour was...reading once a collection of French plays, with a *ci-devant* Count N—: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 226 (1832). 1804 and the names by which the substances had been previously distinguished...are termed *ci-devant*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 30. 1818 The *ci-devant* agent, now the actual but absent master, had let out this beautiful demesne: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 192 (1819). 1822 the genuine style of the *ci-devant* Archbishop: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 270. 1837 one of the chiefs of the counter-revolutionists, and a *ci-devant* Abbot, all clothed in drab: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 42. 1840 a *ci-devant* Abbot, all clothed in drab: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 157 (1865). 1841 Lady Essex, *ci-devant* Stephens, came in the evening: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 149. 1845 There is a *ci-devant* convent chapel for Protestants: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 343. 1851 These troops were quartered in a *ci-devant* convent: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 142 (1857). 1888 The *ci-devant* music-hall singer...had, of course, to be got out of the way to make room for the vicar's daughter: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 4, p. 143/1.

**cigala**, *It.*; **cigal(e)**, *Eng. fr.* Fr. *cigale*: *sb.*: a cicala (*q. v.*).

**\*cigar**, **segarr** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cigarro*: a tight roll of tobacco arranged so that it can be held in the mouth and smoked. Webster says the word was originally applied to a kind of Cuban tobacco.

1730 These gentlemen gave us some seegars to smoke... These are leaves of tobacco rolled up in such a manner, that they serve both for a pipe and tobacco itself: Quoted in *Notes & Queries*, 3rd Ser., VIII. July 8, 1865, p. 26/2. 1775 Our hostess...smoked a segar with me: TWISS, *Trav. Spain*, [T.] 1797 if they are ever found with a pipe or cigar in any part of the ship excepting that in which smoking is allowed, they will be most rigorously punished: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1858). 1823 Give me a cigar: BYRON, *Island*, II. xix. 1826 he had a segar in his mouth: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 77. 1840 Cold fowl and cigars, Pickled onions in jars: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 178 (1865). 1842 Sir John has been caught coming to bed particularly merry and redolent of cigar-smoke... The fact is, that the cigar is a rival to the ladies, and their conqueror, too: THACKERAY, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Miscellanies, p. 4. — the fatal cigar-box: *ib.*, p. 17. 1845 But whether at bull fight or theatre...the Spaniard solaces himself with a cigar: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 193.

**\*cigarette** (= *-l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cigarette*: a small cigar; more usually, a small quantity of cut tobacco rolled in thin paper for smoking.

1873 If you forgive me we shall celebrate our reconciliation in a cigarette: W. BLACK, *Poss. of Thule*, ch. x. [Davies] 1876 *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**cigarillo**, *sb.*: Sp., dim. of *cigarro*, = 'cigar': a cigarette.

1832 Your muleteer...will suspend the smoking of his cigarillo to tell some tale of Moorish gold buried: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 163. 1845 The cigarillo is smoked slowly, the last whiff being the *bonne bouche*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195.

**cigarito**, *sb.*: Sp., dim. of *cigarro*, = 'cigar': a cigarette.

1845 the anchorites smoking their *cigaritos* peered down: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 812. 1846 Both sexes enjoy the *cigarrito* or paper cigar: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 27 (1848).

**\*cilia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *cilium*, = 'eyelash': long hair-like filaments on the surface of vegetable or animal membranes. Animal *cilia* often perform important functions by means of vibratory motion.



**cilice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *cilice*: a garment of hair-cloth, originally of Cilician goat's-hair.

bef. 1492 she weryd alwaye wollen bothe nexte her body and wythout some tyme she vved the hayre or the clyces: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. b v <sup>vo</sup>/2. 1643 We have heard so much of monks...with their shaven crowns, hair-cilices, and vows of poverty: CARLYLE, *Past & Pres.*, Bk. II. ch. i. [Davies]

**cima**, **cimatium**: Late Lat. See **cyma**, **cymatium**.

**cimbia**, **cimia**, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a ring round the shaft of a column beneath the astragal.

1664 that solid of a Column...has...under the Collerine or Cimbria of the Capitel, a Contracture and comely diminution: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Pavail. Archit.*, &c., p. 126. — the Cimbria beneath the Astragal immediately above the Contraction: *ib.*, p. 127.

**cimelia**: Gk. See **coimelia**.

**cimetar**: Eng. fr. It. See **scimetar**.

**cimeterio**, *sb.*: It.: cemetery, burial-place.

1649 Like as the Cimiteri which were vaulted under earth: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34 <sup>ro</sup> (1561).

**cimex**, *pl. cimicēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: bug.

1611 Those angry flies called cimices: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II, p. 156 (1776). 1645 It is impossible to keep the wooden ones [bedsteads] from the cimices: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 222 (1872).

**Cimmerian**, *adj.*: like the perpetual darkness of the fabulous Cimmerii (Gk. *Κιμμέριοι*), placed by Homer beyond the Ocean-stream, by later Greeks about the Crimea, by Latin writers in caves between Baiae and Cumae on the west coast of Italy.

1580 Let cimmerian darkness be my only habitation: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. III. [T.] 1591 Waste wilderness, amongst Cymierian shades, | Where endless paines and hideous heaviness | Is round about me heapt in darksome glades: SPENS., *Virg. Gnat.*, 370. 1598 BP. HALL, *Sat.* 1603 Cymmerian darkness: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 119. 1637 There under ebon shades and low-brow'd rocks, | As ragged as thy locks, | In dark Cimmerian deserts ever dwell: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 10. 1640 grosse Cimmerian mist: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. il. 35, p. 148 (1647). 1670 Being got out of this Cymmerian rode, we began to open our Eyes again to see if we could find one another: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 178 (1698). 1729 Ciberian forehead, or Cimmerian gloom: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 532.

**\*cinchona**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Sp. *Chincon*, name of a small town in Spain: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees found on the Peruvian Andes, and of the medicinal bark obtained from such trees. The native Peruvian for 'bark' is *quina*, whence *quinine*, the name of one of the alkaloids which give the Peruvian bark its medicinal qualities. See **quina-quina**.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1794 the genus Cinchona: J. RELPH, *Yell. Peru. Bark*, p. 34. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1851 a country which produces in abundance...the best quality of cinchona: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I, p. 32 (1854). 1882 The culture of cinchona has been introduced: *Standard*, Dec. 14, p. 5.

[The name *cinchona* is derived fr. the title of the Comitissa de Chincon, wife of a viceroy of Peru, who was cured of a fever by the bark abt. 1640.]

**\*cineraria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. *cinerarius* (Lat. as *sb.*), = 'ashy' (Lat. *cineraceus*, *cinerescens*): name of a genus of plants akin to *Senecio*, many species of which are cultivated for their handsome corymbose clusters of bright red or blue flowers sometimes variegated with white. The upper surface of the leaves is covered with whitish down; hence the name.

1664 [Plants] not perishing but in excessive Colds,...Winter Aconite...Calceolus Mariae, Cappariss, Cineraria: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). 1767 Perennial and Biennial Flower-Plants, Cineraria or white mountain knap weed, or greater blue bottle: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 695/2 (1803). 1830 there is a highly esteemed medicinal plant found in this part of Africa, vulgarly called *cineraria*, which is considered by the natives as a sovereign remedy in several diseases: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 121 (2nd Ed.).

**cinerarium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a receptacle for the ashes of the dead.

1882 C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 379.

**cinator**, *sb.*: Eng., coined fr. Eng. *cineration*, as if a Lat. noun of agent: a furnace for reducing (bodies) to ashes (Lat. *cineres*), a crematory. See **crematorium**.

1877 Sir Cecil Beadon at Calcutta, and the sanitary commissioner of Madras, both found it necessary...to erect cinerators on the burning ghat or ground: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Cremation* (9th Ed.).

**Cingalese**. See **Singalese**.

**\*cinnamon**, **cinamon** (◌ = ◌), Eng. fr. Lat. *cinnamon*; **cin(n)amome**, Eng. fr. Fr. *cinnamom*; **cinnamomum**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a kind of spice, consisting of the bark of certain trees of the Nat. Order called *Lauraceae*, esp. the *Cinnamomum zeylanicum*; also, a laurel of the genus *Cinnamomum*.

abt. 1386 What do ye honycombe, swete Alison? | My faire bird, my swete sinamome: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Miller's Tale*, 3699. 1398 Canell hyghte Cynamum: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xxvi. 1526 Cynamome is canell: Grete Herball, ch. xxvii. 1555 [See **cassia** b]. 1563 Waxe, Colophonie, Fengreke, Cinamome, Saffran, Cypressse, Galbanum, Lyneseede: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3 <sup>vo</sup>. 1577 they are all one sorte of Trees, which doe geue the Sinamon, some haue the rind thinne, and that is the beste Sinamon: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 88 <sup>vo</sup>. 1578 Cynamome, Ginger, Mace, Cubibes, Galangal, Annys seede: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 354. 1580 The mouldie mosse, which thee accloieth, | My Sinamon smell too much annoieth: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Feb., 136. 1582 Synomome water: R. HAK-LUYT, *Diversa Voyages*, p. 126 (1850). 1593 Sweet fires of cinnamon to open him by: PEELE, *Edu.*, I., p. 399/1 (1861). 1625 Cinamon, Pepper long, and white, Cloues, Costus: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 42. 1664 MAY, *Flowers in Prime or yet lasting*,...Rosa common, Cinamon, Gwelder, and Centifol: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). — *Abricot-Plum, Cinnamon-Plum the King's Plum*: *ib.*, p. 210. — *APPLES, Demxans, Pippins, Winter-Russetting, Andrew-Apples, Cinnamon Apple*: *ib.* 1665 Cinamon is a precious bark: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 342 (1677).

**\*cinque cento**, *phr.*: It., *lit.* 'five hundred': a short way of expressing the period of Renaissance which began early in the century of which 1501 was the first year. The phrase has special reference to Italian architecture and art.

1845 The cinque cento ornaments are picked out in white and gold: FORD, *Handb. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 301. 1886 The man of science may look to the Cinque Cento as to a dawning time: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 4, p. 737/2.

**Cinthis**: Lat. See **Cynthia**.

**cioppino**: *quasi*-Lat. See **chopine**².

**ciotola**, *sb.*: It.: cup, bowl.

1885 a ciotola from a thirteenth century campanile at Rome, an early example of tin enamel: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 5, p. 736/1.

**\*cipollino**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a small onion': name of an Italian marble, the veins of which are arranged in regular strata, of a white color shaded with a pale green.

1885 This motley collection of marble pillars—some plain and some fluted; some cipollino and some pink and white...denotes ruin and removal: *Athenaeum*, July 18, p. 86/3.

**cippus**, *pl. cippl*, *sb.*: Lat.: a gravestone (often adorned with sculpture), a boundary stone. *Cippi* were generally low columns, bearing inscriptions.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1882 C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 379. 1885 One...appeared to contain only cinerary urns and cippi: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 7, p. 610/3.

**Ciprus**: Lat. See **Cyprus**.

**\*circā**, *prep.*: Lat.: about (see **C.**³). With numerals *circa* is less usual in Classical Latin than *ciriter*.

1885 The building erected by Henry Wales, *circa* A.D. 1282, took its name from a pair of stocks: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 513/3.

**Circē**: Lat. (Gk. *Κίρκη*): the enchantress of the island of Aea, told of in the *Odyssey*, Bk. x., who turned the companions of Ulysses into beasts, after entertaining them with apparent hospitality. Hence, *Circe-like*, *Circean*.

1557 That Circes cup and Cupides brand hath blend | Whose fonde affects now sturred haue their braine: Tottel's Misc., p. 203 (1870). bef. 1568 Some Circes shall make him, of a plaine English man, a right Italian: ASCHAM, *Schoolmaster*, p. 128 (1884). 1579 These are the Cuppes of Circes: GOSSON, *Schoole Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 20 (Arber). 1590 I think you all haue drunk of Circe's cup: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 270. 1630 We thank your majesty for employing us | To this subtle Circe: MASSINGER, *Picture*, v. 3, Wks., p. 238/1 (1839). 1654-6 Drunkenness is a flattering evil, a sweet poison, a cunning Circe, that besets the soul: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. IV, p. 83/1 (1867). 1655 To the desarts with this Circe, this Calypso, | This fair enchantress! MASSINGER, *Bash. Lover*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 406/2 (1839). 1854 this Circe tempted him no more than a score of other enchantresses who had tried their spells upon him: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 255 (1879).

1640 base passion...Circe like her shape doth all misfashion: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. l. 4, p. 71 (1647). 1667 From every Beast, more duteous at her call, | Than at Circean call the Herd disguis'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 592, p. 332 (1703). 1675 sipping the Circean cup of Atheism: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. i. § 2, p. 5. 1742 More pow'ful than of old Circean Charm: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, III. p. 37 (1773). 1790 That seductive Circean liberty: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 197 (3rd Ed.). 1865 I have hitherto been a zealous opponent of the Circean herb, but I shall now re-examine the question without bias: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. v. p. 95.

**\*Circenses**, **Circenses ludi**: Lat.: the great games of Ancient Rome celebrated annually, Aug. 21, in the *Circus Maximus*.

1600 the games Circenses: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.*, Bk. IV. ch. x.), p. 1377.



**circiter**, *prep.*: Lat.: about. With numerals *circiter* is more usual in Classical Latin than *circa*.

1888 The actual pedigree begins with William "Pepis," of Cottenham, yeoman, living *circiter* 1500: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 14, p. 49/1.

**circo**, *sb.*: It.: circus.

1670 the *Circo* of Caracalla... is the most entire of all the *Circos* that were in Rome: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 60 (1698).

**circulator** (ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *circulātor*: a mountebank, quack; also used as noun of agent to Eng. vb. *circulate*, instead of *circulator*.

1652 the magistracy of Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag.-astro-mancer*, p. 9. 1654 The *Orbis Intellectualis*, intellectual World meeting with daily, and fresh *Circulatours*, and *Discoverers*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 212.

[Lat. *circulator*, noun of agent to *circulāri*, = 'to collect a crowd (*circulus*) round one's self'.]

**circumbendibus**, *sb.*: *mock*-Lat., formed fr. Lat. *prep. circum*, Eng. *bend*, and a Lat. dat. or abl. pl. termination: a winding, a roundabout way, a periphrasis.

1727 [See *periphrasis*]. 1768 I can assure you it grieved me that any thing of yours should make such a *circumbendibus* before it came to my hands: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II, p. 317 (1882).

**circumnavigator** (ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng.: one who sails around (the world).

1755 JOHNSON. 1770 Magellan's honour of being the first circumnavigator has been disputed in favour of the brave Sir Francis Drake: W. GUTHRIE, *Geogr.* [T.]

[From Eng. *circumnavigate*, for *circumnavigater*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *circumnavigāre*, = 'to sail around'.]

\***circus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a circle, place for games and races.

1. an oblong space surrounded by raised seats for spectators for the celebration of games in Ancient Italy, esp. the *Circus Maximus* in Rome.

abt. 1374 pe place pat hy3t Circo: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II, p. 38 (1868). 1679 the lists and field called *Circos* by the LATINES: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 262 (1612). bef. 1686 A pleasant valley, like one of those circuses, which, in great cities somewhere, doth give a pleasant spectacle of running horses: SIDNEY, [T.] 1600 He...appointed the Circus or Theatre, set forth the publicke games and plaies: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I, p. 1. 1673 Amphitheatres, Circi, Baths, Aqueducts: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. bef. 1700 Nor shun the Chariots, and the Coursers Race; | The Circus is no inconvenient Place: DRYDEN, quoted in *Spectator*, No. 602, Oct. 4, p. 848/2 (Morley). 1741 We must not judge of the true Bigness of the Circus or Stadium by the Measures we have given: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III, p. 343. 1765 The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their theatres, amphitheatres, circusses, naumachia, aqueducts, &c.: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi Wks., Vol. V, p. 497 (1817). 1771 The Circus is a pretty bauble, contrived for show, and looks like Vespasian's amphitheatre turned outside in: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 15/2 (1882).

2. an enclosed space, with seats placed round a central arena, for a public entertainment which includes feats of horsemanship; a movable amphitheatre.

1864 it would have been educated for the pad-saddle and the circus: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1, ch. xii, p. 198.

2a. a company which gives an entertainment in a circus (2), with their equipage and apparatus.

3. a space in a town or city, more or less circular in form, a space from which several streets radiate.

1766 Whether thou art wont to rove | By Parade, or Orange Grove, | Or to breathe a purer Air | In the Circus or the Square: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Pt. II, Let. I.

4. a circle, a circuit.

1817 The narrow circus of my dungeon wall: BYRON, *Lam. of Tasso*, l.

\***cirque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cirque*.

1. a circus.

1601 we see some in the grand cirque, able to endure in one day the running of 160 miles: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 20, Vol. I, p. 169. 1603 the fair Amphitheatres, | Th' Arks, Arcenalls, Towns, Temples, and Theatres, | Colosses, Cirques, Pyles: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 151 (1608). 1626 *Cirques*, Round lists to behold publicke Races: COCKERAM, Pt. I, (2nd Ed.). 1729 See, the Cirque falls, th' unpillared Temple nods, | Streets pay'd with Heroes, Tyber choak'd with Gods: FORD, *Dunclad*, III, 107. 1774 Circo of the same sort are still to be seen in Cornwall, so famous at this day for the athletic art: T. WARTON, *Hist. Eng. Poet.*, i, Diss. I, [T.]

2. a circle, a more or less circular hollow.

1820 a dismal cirque | Of Druid stones: KEATS, *Hyperion*, II, 34, Wks., p. 171 (1861). 1879 They (sub-aerial forces) have eroded lake-basins, dug out corries or *cirques*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. X, p. 374/1 (9th Ed.).

**cirro-cumulus**, *pl.* -li, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *cirrus*, and *cumulus*: *Meteorol.*: a kind of cloud partaking of the nature of a *cirrus* and a *cumulus*, a collection of small roundish clouds making what is called a 'mackerel sky'. L. Howard (1803), in *Tilloch's Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XVI, p. 97.

**cirro-stratus**, *sb.*: coined fr. Lat. *cirrus*, and *stratus*: *Meteorol.*: a kind of cloud partaking of the nature both of a *cirrus* and a *stratus*; a *stratus* the upper part of which ends off in *cirri*. L. Howard (1803).

**cirrus**, *pl. cirri*, *sb.*: Lat., 'curl', 'tuft', 'spiral filament': *Meteorol.*: a cloud which looks as if it was composed of threads or feathers or woolly hair. L. Howard (1803).

1858 asks for lightning from the ragged *cirrus* of dissolving aspirations: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, x, p. 249 (1886). 1877 The 'cirri'... cannot indicate the line of air motion from the cyclone to the anticyclone: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 435/1. 1885 Golden cirri cover the higher firmament: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 12, p. 342/2.

\***cista**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κίστη*: a box or basket containing the sacred mysteries of Greek and Roman religion; also, any box or chest in Classical Antiquities.

1882 C. FENNELL, Tr. A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb.* in *Gt. Brit.*, p. 243.

**cistophore**, Eng. fr. Fr.; **cistophorus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *κιστοφόρος* (see *kistophoros*): *sb.*: an Asiatic coin worth 4 drachmae, on which a *cista* was stamped.

1600 three thousand pound weight of massie silver in bullion; of coine in Atticke Tetradrachmes one hundred and thirteen thousand; in Cistophores two hundred and eight and fortie thousand: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXXVII, p. 972.

**cistus**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the Rock-roses, a genus of shrubs (Nat. Order *Cistaceae*), which bear fine white or red flowers. Three species yield *ladanum*.

1548 *Cistus* bindeth and dryeth: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1578 The first kinde of *Cistus* which beareth no *Ladanum*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. vi, p. 658. 1615 Physical hearbs: as *Cistus*...from whence they do gather their *Ladanum*, Halimus: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 224 (1632). 1664 Thus you shall preserve your costly and precious *Marum Syriacum*, *Cistus* *Geranium nocte olens*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 218 (1729). 1699 *Cistus* and *Rosmary*, and a hundred other sweet smelling Woody Shrubs: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 210. 1741 they only cut off the Wool and Hair of such Animals as have rubb'd against the Bushes of that sort of *Cistus* which we have described before: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I, p. 229. 1767 Smaller Evergreen Trees and Shrubs... *Cistus*, or rock-rose, Gum *cistus*, with spotted flowers; with plain white flowers: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 682/1 (1803). 1819 The oleander, the *cistus* and the *rhododendron*...marked the wide margins of the diminished torrents: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III, ch. xvi, p. 419 (1820).

**cistvaen**, *sb.*: Welsh *cistfaen*: a British monument in the shape of a chest, consisting of five flat stones, four at the sides and one at the top.

1797 [See *cromlech*]. 1882 John Sage put down the bone of ham, that he was sucking, upon a *cistvaen*, and gazed largely around: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxviii, p. 229.

\***citadel** (ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *citadella*, *cittadella*: a castle or large fort which defends and dominates a city; also, *metaph.* and in combin.

1549 a verie faire and stronge castell, called *Cittadella*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 138 r<sup>o</sup>. 1562 the forte or Citadell: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 32 r<sup>o</sup>. 1590 in salvage forests she did dwell, | So farre from court and royall Citadell: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III, vi, 1. 1598 *Citadella*, *Cittadella*, a citadell, castell, or spacious fort built not onely to defend the cite, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection: FLORIO. 1598 giuing order to withdraw them within the Citadell, Fort, or Keepe: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. VI, p. 241. — *Citadella*, an Italian vvord, is a Castell or spacious fort, built, not onely to defend the City, but also to keepe the same in awe and subiection: *ib.*, Table. 1601 the castle or citadell in Athens: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I, p. 188. 1603 That thence it might (as from a Citadell) | Command the members that too oft rebel: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 166 (1608). 1611 *Citadelle*, A Citadell; a strong Fort, or Castle, that serves both to defend, and to curbe, a cite: COTGR. 1617 The Spanish troopes were commanded by Don Sancho de Luna, the Chastelaine of the citadell att Milan: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 87 (Camd. Soc., 1860). 1621 In every so built city...a citadella...to command it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 88 (1827). 1643 the walls, about the bastions and citadell are a noble piece of masonry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 45 (1872). 1645 The Citadell here, though it be an addition to the Statelines, and strength of the Town, yet, &c.: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I, xi, p. 22. 1667 The Suburb of their [bees'] Straw-built Citadell: MILTON, *P. L.*, I, 773, p. 36 (1705). 1676 Those Trumpets his triumphant Entry tell, | And now the Shouts waft near the Citadell: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, III, 1, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 119 (1725). 1775 where afterwards was the citadell of the Genoese: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 50. 1820 fortifying its castron or citadell: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. I, p. 8. 1845 The citadell of Almeida has never been repaired since the Peninsular war: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 565. 18... a promontory of rock...Tempest-buffed, citadell-crown'd: TENNYSON, *Will.*, I.



**cithara**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κithāra*, *κitharis*: a variety of lyre in which the seven strings were drawn across the sounding-bottom of the instrument, the ancestress both etymologically and musically of the guitar.

**1883** in his right hand he elevates the plektron and lays his left on the cithara: C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Mus. in Gr. Brit.*, p. 742.

**Citherea**: Lat. See **Cytherea**.

\***citoyen**, *fem.* **citoyenne**, *sb.*: Fr.: citizen, *esp.* of a republic, *fem.* a citizen's wife, a female member of a republic.

**1845** If you are sufficiently a *citoyen du monde* ['of the world'] to accept the hospitality, you will be repaid by a very pleasant look on the part of your host: WARBURTON, *Cross. & Cross*, Vol. 1, p. 66. **1876** I should be glad to think that there was less impudent romancing about you as a *citoyenne* of the States, than there appears to be about me as a stranger: GEO. ELIOT, in *Life*, Vol. III, p. 282 (1883). **1883** From its steps WASHINGTON harangued the *citoyens* in 1791: *Standard*, Jan. 25, p. 5.

\***citron** (Δ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **citron**.

1. a citron-tree, *Citrus medica* (Nat. Order *Aurantiaceae*), or an allied species.

**1738** *Citron*, an agreeable fruit...produced by a tree of the same name: CHAMBERLAIN, *Cycl.* **1797** The Trifoliata, or Japanese citron, is a thorny shrub: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Citrus*. **1819** a new species of citron with indented leaves: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II, ch. i, p. 166.

2. the fruit of the above tree, like a lemon, but not so acid. This fruit, or one of the varieties, is also called *pome-citron* (B. Jonson, *Volp.*, ii. 1; Sir Th. Herbert, *Trav.*, p. 23, Ed. 1677).

**1826** Citrons ben more colder than cowgourds: *Grete Herball*, ch. xiv. **1549** Oranges, Lymmans, Citrons: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 2 v. **1558** the Juice of Lemons or Cytrons: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Sacr.*, Pt. 1, fol. 3 r. **1678** The Citron is long almost like a Cucumber, or somewhat longer and rugged: H. LYTT, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. vi, p. 703. **1598** Rice, Barley, Oranges, Lemons, Citrons, and Millons: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I, Vol. 1, p. 21 (1836). **1600** They have neither melons, citrons, nor rape-roots: JOHN POPE, *Tr. Lee's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 14. **1610** your seuerall colours, sir, | Of the pale citron, the greene lyon, the crosse: B. JONSON, *Alck.*, li. 2, Wks., p. 621 (1616). **1611** *Citron*, A Citron, Pome-Citron: COTGR. **1615** Lemons, Citrions, Pomegranates: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1632). **1646** a very fair fruit, and not unlike a Citron, but somewhat rougher: SIR TH. BROWN, *Parad. EA.*, Bk. vii, ch. i, p. 270 (1686). **1820** Oranges, lemons, and citrons also are exported from Zante: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 147.

2 a. citron-color, the pale or light-greenish yellow of the rind of a citron (fruit); citron-water, a cordial distilled from rind of citrons.

bef. **1744** Now drinking Citron with his Grace and Chartres: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, II, 66. **1877** the chromatic scale of dead-leaf tints, amber and citron, the splendid golden hues: *Tr. C. Blanc's Orn. & Dress*, p. 258.

2 b. in combin.

**1630** Citron frute... Citron tree: PALSGR. **1600** in citron colour: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). **1601** forrests are sought out far and neere for Ivorie and Citron trees: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. 1, p. 92. **1605** Tincture of gold, and corall, citron-pills, | Your elicampne roots: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 482 (1616). **1611** *Citronmaier*, Citron-like; of a Citron: COTGR. **1667** mark how spring | Our tended Plants, how blows the Citron Grove: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 22, p. 168 (1705). **1713** Like Citron-waters matrons cheeks inflame: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, IV, 69. bef. **1719** May the sun | With citron groves adorn a distant soil: ADDISON, [T.]

**cittadini**, *pl.* **cittadini**, *sb.*: It.: citizen, burgess, townsman. The corresponding *fem.* is *cittadina*, *pl.* *cittadine*.

**1656** the turba forensis, the secretaries, cittadini, with the rest of the populace, are wholly excluded: HARRINGTON, *Oceana*, Introd., p. 33 (1771).

**ciunche**. See **junk**.

**civiliter mortuus**, *phr.*: Lat.: civilly dead, politically dead.

**1826** he was *civiliter mortuus*—he was politically dead: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 405. **1883** if he were *civiliter mortuus*, or undergoing a sentence of penal servitude: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 2.

\***civis Romanus sum**, *phr.*: Lat., 'I am a Roman citizen'. Cicero (*Verr.*, 2, 5, 57, § 147) says that this statement brought a Roman respect and safety all the world over. The *phr.* is applied metonymically to an Englishman or to a member of any powerful state.

**1886** The famous "Civis Romanus sum" speech, "I will have you know, and the whole world shall know, that none but an Englishman shall chastise an Englishman," put into Blake's mouth by Burnet, [sic] declared to be equally baseless: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 24, p. 545/3. **1887** The Colonies'...inalienable right to the *Civis Romanus Sum* vouchsafed by Lord Palmerston: *Bookseller*, Feb., p. 153/2.

**ckaseedeh**: Arab. See **kasida**.

**ckeerat**: Arab. See **carat**.

**ckuntar**: Arab. See **cantar**.

S. D.

**clair-obscur**, *sb.*: Fr. *clair-obscur*: light and shade, *chiaro-oscuro* (*g. v.*); also, *metaph.*

bef. **1721** As masters in the *clair-obscur*, | With various light your eyes allure: PATOR. [T.] **1722** for *Clair-Obscur* it may stand in Competition with the *Notte di Correggio*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 21. **1797** this is precisely the *clair-obscur* of dancing: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v, p. 668/2.

\***clairvoyance**, *sb.*: Fr., 'clear-sightedness': second-sight; a supposed faculty of seeing beyond the material, spatial, and temporal limits of human vision, attributed to persons under the influence of mesmerism or in certain states of ecstasy.

**1847-9** As to the reality of the so-called *clairvoyance*, repeated personal examination has led us to a negative conclusion: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. IV, p. 697/1. bef. **1849** His will was at no period positively or thoroughly under my control, and in regard to *clairvoyance*, I could accomplish with him nothing to be relied on: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 190 (1854). **1866** perhaps she was startled for the moment lest she should have encountered *clairvoyance*, *en rousseau*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. vi, p. 104. **1883** she showed evident signs of *clairvoyance*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I, p. 105.

\***clairvoyant**, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: clear-sighted; endowed with second-sight.

[**1672** I am *clara voyant*, a gad: G. WILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, III, i, p. 73 (1868).] **1861** 'Well—stay—let me see,' said Mr. Snell, like a docile *clairvoyant*, who would really not make a mistake if she could help it: GEO. ELIOT, *Silas Marner*, ch. viii. [L.] **1865** a woman of the world's *clairvoyant* perception: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. iv, p. 62. **1878** *Clairvoyantes* are often wrong: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I, ch. vii, p. 48.

**clamor** (Δ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *clamour*, often assimilated to Lat. *clāmor*: noise, shouting, crying out, noisy entreaty, noisy demand, noisy complaint, noisy execration.

abt. **1383** puttynge open beggyng & clamours on ihesu crist: WYCLIF (P), *Lessons of Pharisae*, ch. xl, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 27 (1850). **1386** The grete clamour and the waymenting | That the ladies made at the brennyng: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 995. **1383** the grete clamor grugge and complaint: RICH. III., in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I, No. xlii, p. 104 (1846). **1540** by moche clamour, and open repentaunce: ELVOT, *Pasquill*, sig. C v. **1546** there was great clamor and no lesse feare on all hande: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 44 (Camd. Soc., 1846). bef. **1547** also yowr plesur whether I may sell any thyng for the costs, and to marvelous clamors I have for detts: R. DEVEREUX, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. cccxxviii, p. 198 (1846). **1563** so that he be no mouded any thyng by the clamor and noyse of the patient: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 8 r. **1590** The venom clamours of a jealous woman | Poisons more deadly than a mad dog's tooth: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 69. **1596** Shall braying trumpets and loud churlish drums, | Clamours of hell, be measures to our pomp? — *A. John*, iii. 1, 304. **1611** contempt and clamour | Will be my knell: — *Wint. Tale*, I, 2, 189. bef. **1627** Clamours of suitors, injuries, and redresses: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Quernb.*, I, 1, Wks., Vol. II, p. 11 (1885). bef. **1733** the general Clamor, about the Case of the five Lords in the Tower: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, iii, 146, p. 217 (1740). **1847** till a clamor grew | As of a new-world Babel, woman-built, | And worse-confounded: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, IV, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 119 (1886).

\***clan**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *clann*, = 'offspring', 'descendants', *Ir. clann*, = 'offspring', 'descendants', 'tribe': a tribe, *esp.* an aggregate of families claiming kinship with each other and acknowledging one chief in Scotland or Ireland; also, *metaph.* a division, a party, a company.

**1602** for his owne flesh and blood, friends and kinned, if he haue any (as being *filius terræ*: he is of a great *Clan* base though it be): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238. **1667** they [atoms] around the Flag | Of each his Faction, in their sev'ral Clans, | Light-arm'd or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow, | Swarna populous: MILTON, *P. L.*, II, 902, p. 78 (1705). **1693** His stroling Pigmy Clan (Puppets): *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 21. **1742** the secret court clan: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II, p. 96 (1846). **1754** One of the Chiefs, who brought hither with him a Gentleman of his own Clan, dined with several of us at a Publick House: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I, p. 129. **1759** The division of the country into clans had no small effect in rendering the nobles considerable: ROBERTSON, *Hist. Scot.*, Bk. I, Wks., Vol. I, p. 22 (1824). **1759** though it was my own *clan*, I had not the curiosity to go and see them (the militia): HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 237 (1857). **1855** the weapons by which the Celtic clans could be most effectually subdued were the pickaxe and the spade: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III, p. 354 (1861).

**clangor** (Δ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *clangor*, = 'sound', 'noise', *esp.* of wind instruments and of birds: noise, blare, sharp harsh sound.

**1593** he cried, | Like to a dismal clangor heard from far: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, II, 3, 18. **1669** The Clangor of the Trumpets sounds, | The roaring Drums thunder aloud: SHADWELL, *Rey. Shep.*, IV, p. 54. **1673** The Trumpets Clangor: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I, iii, Wks., Vol. I, p. 400 (1701). **1837** "There were a great many killed and wounded". Not without clangour and complaint: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. I, Bk. III, ch. ix. [L.] **1845** there, on those lofty pinnacles the clangor of his trumpets pealed clear and loud: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 916.

**claque**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'clap', 'smack'.

1. persons paid to applaud at a theatre.

**1864** The claque applauded both: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 181.



## 2. an opera-hat.

**1850** with one hand in the arm-hole of his waist-coat and the other holding his claque: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 278 (1879).

**claqueur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a clapper, a member of a *claque* (1).

**1860** Those men in front of us, in the first and second rows of the pit, are the *claqueurs*—that is their *chef* with the diamond breastpin—and they do all the applause: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 149/2.

**Clarenceux, Clarenieux**: Anglo-Fr.: title of the second royal herald and king-of-arms, who used also to be called *Surroy*. The *Clarenceux* was originally herald to the Duke of Clarence.

bef. **1547** here have bene owre loving ffellowes Clarenceux King at Arms, Somerset, Rouge dragonne, and Rougecrosse, personallie presente at th' assises nowe holdene at the Citie of Yorke: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxvii. p. 62 (1846). **1607**—8 I am much busied and troubled about it with Mr. Clarenieux (William Camden the Herald), and otherwise: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1848). **1677** his place of Clarenieux did in point of profit far exceed that of Garter: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 149 (1878).

**clarissimo** (proper *pl. clarissimi*), *adj.* used as *sb.*: It. superl. of *claro* (poet.), = 'most illustrious': a grandee of Venice, a grandee, a person of high rank.

**1605** a braue *Clarissimo*: B. JONSON, *Volg.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 514 (1616). **1611** Some of the *Clarissimos* dwelling-houses: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1776). **1615** he had been a hundred times better to have been without this new honour, though they say he be in possibility to be a *clarissimo*, if, according to articles, he should marry Mrs. Clare: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 359 (1848). **1615** the Duke, accompanied with the *Clarissimos* of that Signiory (Venice): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1632). **1617** the very Gentlemen of Venice (which notwithstanding arrogate to themselves a preeminence above all Gentlemen of Italy with the singular title of *Clarissimi*): F. MORVON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 114. **1621** one of the *Clarissimos* that governs this Arsenal: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxvii. p. 52 (1645). **1625** a *Clarissimo* house adjoyning the Piazza: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1812. **1630** none but braue Sparkes, rich heires, *Clarissimos* and *Magnificos*, would goe to the cost of it: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 3<sup>rd</sup>/1. **1659** a French monsieur, | and a Venetian, one of the *clarissimi*: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 325/1 (1839).

**class**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *classe*: "A ranke, order, or distribution of people according to their seuerall degrees; In Schooles (wherein this word is most vsed) a forme, or Lecture restrained vnto a certaine companie of Schollers, or Auditors" (Cotgr.).

1. a set of students receiving the same teaching in an educational establishment.

**1602** they may not haue their mutuall meetings, congratulations, recreations, and other solaces and comforts of one chamber, *classe*, and company with another, as earst they haue had: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 321. **1753** We shall be seized away from this lower class in the school of knowledge: WATTS, *On the Mind*. [T.]

2. a grade or rank determined by comparative superiority or inferiority.

**1664** *Serlio* and *Iacomo Barossio*...hold of the second Class: EVELYN, Tr. *Friar's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 22. bef. **1700** Segrais has distinguished the readers of poetry, according to their capacity of judging, into three classes: DRYDEN. [T.]

3. a kind, a sort, a group connected and distinguished by common characteristics and properties, a principal division determined by scientific observation of affinities, the total number of persons following a similar vocation, as the *farmer class*, the *artisan class*.

**1664** his *Profile* with that of *Cataneo*...and some others following this Class: EVELYN, Tr. *Friar's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 28. **1716** Among this herd of politicians, any one set make a considerable class of men: ADDISON, *Freeholder*. [T.] **1729** Whate'er of mungrel no one class admits, | A wit of dunces, and a dunce with wits: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 89. **1768** The third class includes the whole army of peregrine martyrs: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 399 (1839). **1800** a list of all the pensions...divided into the different classes: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 53 (1844).

3a. a rank or order in society, a rough division of persons according to social and pecuniary qualifications, as the *upper classes*, the *middle classes*, the *lower classes*; hence, the system of social division upon an aristocratic or plutocratic basis.

**1754** The upper Class hire Women to moan and lament at the Funeral of their nearest Relations: E. BURR, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 210. **1814** In this part of the province the costume of the lower classes much resembles that in Holland: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iii. p. 63.

## 4. classis (3).

**1595** Assemblies are either classes or synods: classes are conferences of the fewest ministers of churches, standing near together, as for example of twelve: BANCROFT, *Dangerous Positions, &c.*, III. 13. [T.] **1785** The kingdom of England, instead of so many dioceses, was now [during the great rebellion] divided into a certain number of provinces, made up of representatives from the several classes within their respective boundaries. Every parish had a congregational or

parochial presbytery for the affairs of its own circle; those parochial presbyteries were combined into classes, which chose representatives for the provincial assembly, as did the provincial for the national: T. WARTON, *Notes on Milton's Poems*. [ib.]

**classis**, *sb.*: Lat., 'army', 'fleet', 'a division of the Roman people according to property qualification'.

1. a division of the citizens of Ancient Rome according to the amount at which they were assessed.

**1600** and all jointly were counted the first *Classis*...to this *Classis* were adjoined two Centuries of carpenters and smiths: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 30.

## 2. a grade, a kind, a sort, a class (3).

**1600** I begin at the extreme Northerne limite, and put downe successively in one ranke or *classis*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. sig. A 2<sup>vo</sup>. **1616** But 6, how mote a weaklinge poetes penn | discribe, delineate, limn, in sound poem | (in th' presence of the *classis Laureate*), | the glories of this kinge and Queene in state? J. LANE, *Squires Tale*, XI. 147, p. 199 (1887). **1646** yet is there unquestionably, a very large *Classis* of Creatures in the Earth, far above the condition of elementarity: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 42 (1686).

**1658** Animals near the *Classis* of Plants: — *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 42. bef. **1674** He had declared his opinion of that *classis* of men, and did all he could to hinder their growth: CLARENDON. [T.] **1674** if the gentleman be past that *Classis* of Ignoramusses: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 16.

3. in certain Protestant churches, a small assembly of the ministers and principal elders of a district containing a few parishes. See *class* 4.

**1650** Give to your rough gown, wherever they meet it, whether in pulpit, *classis*, or provincial synod, the precedence and the pre-eminence of deceiving: MILTON, *Observ. Art of Peace*. [T.] **1663** In Gospel times, as lawful as is | Provincial or Parochial *Classis*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 63.

**claymore** (*u u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *claidheamh-mor*, = 'great-sword' (*mor* = 'great').

1. a two-handed double-edged sword anciently used in the Scotch Highlands, also the more modern basket-hilted broadsword.

**1854** He is splendid at the tomb of the Stuarts, and wanted to cleave Haggard down to the chine with his claymore for saying that Charles Edward was often drunk: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879). **1855** The former was laid dead on the ground by a stroke from a claymore: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 361 (1861).




2. a Highland soldier whose distinguishing weapon was the claymore (1).

**1855** One word from the Marquess would have sent two thousand claymores to the Jacobite side: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. III. p. 352 (1861).

\***clef, cleve, cliff(e), cliefe**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *clef*, = 'key': *Mus.*


1. a character placed at the beginning of a stave to mark the position of the particular stave in the great stave. The three clefs in use are the *G clef*, or treble *Clef*, which marks the second line of the treble stave as the *G* above the middle *C* of the great stave, the *C clef* which marks a line as the middle *C* of the great stave, and the *F clef* which marks a line as the *F* below the middle *C* of the great stave.

bef. **1577** In concord, discords, notes and clifies in tunes of unisonne: G. GASKOIGNE, *Grene Knight's Farewell to Fansie*. **1596** the diuersitie of *Cleues* and voices...in what line or space each note of his song doth stande, and in vwhat *Cleue* or Key: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A ii<sup>vo</sup>. — a *G cliffe* thus marked,

 appertaining to the higher part of the song, a *C cliffe* marked  appertaining to the middle parte, an *F cliffe* thus marked  appertaining to the

Base: *ib.*, sig. B iii<sup>vo</sup>. **1597** How manie cliefes and how manie notes every Key containeth: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. **1629** Whom art had never taught cliffs, moods, or notes: FORD, *Lover's Melanch.*, I. 1. **1776** The plate page 51 shews the different forms of the clifffs: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. III. Bk. I. ch. III. p. 54.

2. the term *B clef* used to be applied to the signs *b*, *h*, which marked *B flat* and *B natural*. See *B*.

**1596** a *B cliffe* thus marked, *b* vhen notes are to be sung Flat and thus  vhen they are to be sung sharp: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. B iii<sup>vo</sup>.

\***climatis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κλματισ*, = 'brushwood', 'a climbing plant' (Dioscorides).

1. an old name of Periwinkle.

**1551** *Clematis* is named in englyshe perwyncle: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. K vi<sup>vo</sup>.

2. Traveller's joy, Virgin's bower, *Clematis Vitalba* (Nat. Order *Ranunculaceae*); also sundry kindred cultivated species.

**1597** Upright Chamberers or Virgin's bower, is also a kinde of *Clematis*: GERARD, *Herb.*, p. 888 (1633). [L.] **1627** *Hop's Climatis*, *Camomill*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 594. **1664** JULY. Flowers in Prime or yet lasting, *Campanula*, *Clematis*, *Cyanus*, *Convolvulus*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 212 (1729). **1767** *Clematis*, virgin's bower: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man*



own Gardener, p. 696/2 (1803). 1808 The purple clematis, twisting its flexile branches with those of the pale woodbine, formed a sweet and fragrant canopy to the arched bower, while the flowery tendrils hung down on all sides; H. MORE, *Catech in search of a Wife*, Vol. 1, p. 375. [Jodrell]

\***clepsydra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κλεψύδρα, *lit.* 'steal-water': a water-clock, *orig.* a contrivance for measuring any definite length of time by the gradual dropping of water from a vessel perforated underneath, used to limit the speeches of advocates in the law-courts of Ancient Athens and Rome. For the Indian clepsydra, see **ghurry**.

1603 Who...will ever abide to take the measure of the Sunnes body, by clepsydras or water-dials, with a gallon or pinte of water? HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1332. 1646 they measured the hours not only by drops of water in glasses called *Clepsydras*, but also by sand in glasses called *Clepsammia*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xviii. p. 218 (1686). bef. 1683 Thou thought'st each hour out of life's journal lost, | Which could not some fresh favour boast, | And reckon'd'st bounties thy best clepsydras: OLDHAM, *Wks.*, p. 78. [Jodrell] 1705 This probably gave *Ctesibius of Alexandria* an hint to invent the *Clepsydra* or Water Glasses, which distinguish'd the Hours by the fall or dropping of Water: GREENHILL, *Embalming*, p. 231. 1746 A description of a *Clepsydra* or Water-Clock: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XLIV. No. 479, p. 171. 1845 here were made the clepsydrae or water-clocks for the astronomical calculations of Alonzo el Sabio: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 839.

cleptomaniā: *quasi*-Gk. See **kleptomaniā**.

\***clērum**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'the clergy': short for *concio ad clerum*, 'a sermon to the clergy': a Latin sermon formerly preached on certain occasions at an University, or before Convocation. *Articulus cleri*, a separate resolution passed by the clergy assembled in Convocation.

1655 This I heard in a *clerum* from Dr. Collings: FULLER, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, vi. 5. [Davies] 1883 *articulus cleri*: *Daily News*, June 8, p. 24.

\***cliché**, *sb.*: Fr.: a stereotype plate, *esp.* a metal copy of a wood-cut block.

1877 the illustrations...are all from wood engravings or *clichés*: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] 1888 The touches of scenery [in the book] are all such *clichés* should be, but...they stir no sort of emotion: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 3, p. 273/3.

cliefe, clieve, cliff(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **clef**.

\***clientèle**, *sb.*: Fr.: the clients of a professional man in the aggregate, the customers of a trader, those who support, or are affected by, a worker in art or literature. The Eng. *clientele* (1611 B. Jonson, *Cat.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 772, Ed. 1616; bef. 1670 J. Hackett, *Abb. Williams*, i. 219, p. 213, Ed. 1693) is prob. direct fr. Lat. *clientela*.

1854 a shop with a certain *clientèle* bringing him such and such an income: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxd. p. 354 (1879). 1864 The Ratanplan *clientèle* abroad was extensive: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 122. 1883 the supposed number of his *clientèle*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 245. 1886 The *clientèle* is so small that text-book writing cannot, from the nature of things, be a profitable pursuit: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, p. 470/3.

**climactēr**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κλιμακτήρ, 'round of a ladder' (Late Gk., 'a climacteric year'): a climacteric year, a critical point in a life, esp. a human life, generally supposed to fall when a person's age reaches a multiple of seven, especially sixty-three, the *grand climacteric*.

1642 in his years there is no Climacter: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxviii. p. 17 (1686). 1646 this may also afford a hint to enquire, what are the Climacters of other animated creatures whereof the lives of some attain not so far as this of ours, and that of others extend a considerable space beyond it: — *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 179 (1686).

**climateric**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *climaterique*: climacteric (the usual Eng. form which is fr. Lat.), *adj.* to **climacter** (*q. v.*).

1582 died at the age of 63, yerres with much honor, in the yeare clymaticke, which is in y<sup>e</sup> 63. yerres wherein the life of man runneth in great perill: T. NORTH, *Tr. Guevara's Dial of Princes*, fol. 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1837 divers unmarried ladies past their grand climacter: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv. p. 380.

\***climax** (*u*  $\perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *climax*, fr. Gk. κλίμαξ, 'ladder'.

1. *Rhet.* an ascending series of expressions arranged in order of effectiveness or importance.

1589 it may aswell be called the *clyming* figure (as the *marching* figure), for *Clymax* is as much to say as a ladder: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, iii. p. 217 (1856). 1678 there seems to be a *Climax* here, that Solomon's Wisdom did not only excel the Wisdom of the *Magi* and of the Chaldeans, but also that of the *Egyptians* themselves: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 311. 1693 Choice between one excellency and another is difficult; and yet the conclusion, by a due climax, is evermore the best: DRYDEN, *Tr. Juven.*, Ded. [T.] 1771 In the climax, to which your correspondent objects, *Junius* adopts the language of the Court: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xliii. p. 149.

I a. an ascending series generally.

bef. 1733 we rose up to Oates's Plot by a Climax of Aggravatives: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 7, p. 319 (1740).

2. the highest point of any gradation, esp. of the rhetorical figure of climax (1), a paragon.

1813 the climax of my eloquence: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1. p. 236 (1833). 1847 he: The climax of his age! TENNYSON, *Princ.*, ii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 39 (1886). 1864 As a climax to his strange proceedings, he added a tower, or belvedere, to his grandfather's old brick house: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 64. 1883 there is perhaps a superabundance of climaxes, and a reflection of Beethoven and Schumann: *Daily News*, Sept. 7, p. 5/4.

**clināmen**, *pl. clināmina*, *sb.*: Lat., 'declinatio': a turning aside from a straight course, a slight inclination. Used by Lucretius to translate the Gk. κλίσις of Epicurus, the slightest conceivable deviation from a straight line, by which Epicurus accounted for the concourse of atoms and the consequent formation of the world.

1684 all his *clinamen* or deviation of Principles: Tr. Taverneir's *Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 125. 1704 the light and the heavy, the round and the square, would by certain *clinamina* unite in the notions of atoms and void, as these did in the originals of all things: SWIFT, *Tale of a Two*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/2 (1686).

**clinker** ( $\perp$   $\perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *klinker*.

1. a hard, sun-baked Dutch brick of a light color.

1641 that goodly...river, so curiously wharfed with clincars (MS. *clincard* brick): EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1872).

I a. See quotations.

1830 *Clinkers*, bricks impregnated with nitre, and more thoroughly burnt, by being placed next to the fire in the kiln: R. STUART, *Dict. Archit.* 1841 *Burnt* and *clinkers* are such bricks as have been violently burnt, or masses of several bricks run together in the clamp or kiln: GWILT, *Archit.*

2. a mass of bricks fused together in a kiln.

1841 (See 1 a).

3. a hard fused mass ejected by a volcano, or formed in a furnace or fire.

4. the scale of oxide formed when iron is forged.

**clinqant** ( $\perp$   $\perp$ , -*qu* = -*k*-), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *clinqant*.

I. *adj.*: glittering with, or like, precious metal.

1603 With clinqant Rayes their Body's clothed light: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 66 (1608). 1613 To-day the French, | All clinqant, all in gold, like heathen gods, | Shone down the English: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, i. 1, 19. bef. 1616 A clinqant petticoat of some rich stuff, | To catch the eye: BEAU & FL., *Md. in Mill.* [T.] 1845 but the clinqant Louis XIV. periwigs act like foils, by contrasting style: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 764.

I a. *metaph.*

2. *sb.*: tinsel, an alloy formed into leaf like gold-leaf.

bef. 1682 *As Coronarium* or *Clinquant* or Brass thinly wrought out into Leaves commonly known among us: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, II. p. 29 (1686).

2 a. *metaph.* tasteless affectation of brilliance in literature or art.

1711 one Verse in *Virgil* is worth all the *Clinquant* or Tinsel of Tasso: *Spectator*, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 13/1 (Morley).

1771 he avoided the glare and clinqant of his countrymen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 35. 1781 I am only surprised that, in a country like Peru, where gold and silver thread were so cheap, there was no *clinqant* introduced into their poetry: — *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 490 (1858).

\***Clio**: Lat. fr. Gk. Κλειώ: name of the muse of Epic poetry and History.

bef. 1629 Of heavenly poems, O Clio, calde by name | In the college of Musis goddesses hystorials: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 6 (1843). 1690 Begin, O Clio! and recount from hence | My glorious Sovereigns goodly auncestrey: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 4. 1696 Clio, proclaim with golden trump and pen | Her happy days, England's high holidays: PEELE, *Anglor. Fer.*, p. 595/1 (1861). 1887 What is legend but those expressions in concrete form of the universal elements of humanity which Clio stammers over and tries in vain to express? *Athenaeum*, Dec. 24, p. 856/3.

\***clique**, *sb.*: Fr.: a set of persons associated together from mischievous or arrogant motives, a small circle in society.

1832 the head-quarters of a family clique: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 153. 1845 he lives and eats surrounded by a humble clique: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 795. 1881 If there be cliques, there are occasions when clique meets clique: NICHOLSON, *From Seward to Skare*, xii. 78. 1883 there was a sort of clique formed among the gentlemen: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 114.

clister, clistre: Eng. fr. Lat. See **clyster**.

**cloāca**, *pl. cloācae*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a sewer', 'a drain', in Ancient Rome. Anglicised in 19 c. as **cloac**.

1. a drain or sewer in Ancient Italy; hence, any sewer or drain.

1780 This sweet spark displayed all his little erudition, flourished away upon cloacas and vomitoriums with eternal fluency: BUCKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. 1. p. 117 (1834). 1793 witness the cloacae, and the catacombs...in the neighbourhood



of Rome and Naples: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 424 (1796). 1809 As there was no outlet to these cloaca, nor any cabin boys on board to clean them, you may conceive what balsamic exhalations every now and then filled the boat: MATY, *Tr. Ritsbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 64. 1819 every house had its cloaca: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. vi. p. 306. 1820 those vast cloaca or public sewers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 24.

2. *metaph.* a vehicle or receptacle for anything morally foul.

bef. 1733 the Book was a continual Libel, or rather Cloaca of Libels: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).

3. an intestinal sac or duct terminating in an excretory orifice, into which sac or duct all the visceral excreta are led.

1843 The intestine terminates, as in the reptiles, in a common cloaca: R. OWEN, *Lect. Comp. Anat.*, Introduct. Lect. [L.] 1878 The intestine...ends in a small aboral sac or cloaca: MACALISTER, *Invertebr.*, p. 56.

\**Cloāca Maxima*, the principal drain of Ancient Rome, constructed early in the sixth century B.C., a marvel of engineering skill, part of which is still in use; hence, any principal drain, and also, *metaph.* a main or principal vehicle or receptacle for moral filth.

1845 his ears were the *cloaca maxima* of offences not to be named to minor auriculars: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 674. 1857 one spot where the Cloaca maxima and Port Esquiline of Alerba town...murmurs from beneath a grey stone arch toward the sea, not unfraught with dead rats and cats: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, p. 47 (1877).

*Cloācina*, a corrupt spelling of *Cluacina*, a title of Venus as goddess of purification: incorrectly supposed to be the Roman tutelary goddess of sewers.

[1600 *Cloacina*, supposed to be the image of *Venus*, found by K. Tattius in the great vault or sink conveyed under the citie, called Cloaca maxima: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Index II. sig. Eeece ij r<sup>o</sup>/a.]

\**cloisonné*, *adj.*: Fr., *lit.* 'partitioned': for application to enamel see quotations.

1877 Cloisonné enamel unites richness of ornament with sharpness of outline: Tr. C. Blanc's *Orn. & Dress*, p. 260. 1885 Incrusted enamels are of two classes, *cloisonné* and *champlevé*. In the former the patterns are delineated by means of strips of metal soldered so as to form the outlines of the metal backing of the piece to be decorated: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 149/a. 1886 This method of setting the precious stones in a raised framework of thin gold wire, soldered on so as to form a kind of *cloisonné* work, recalls the art of the Gothic goldsmiths: *Art Journal*, *Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 27/1.

\**Clōthō*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κλωθώ, *lit.* 'the spinner': *Class. Mythol.*: name of one of the three Fates; depicted in art with a distaff. See *Atropos*, *Lachesis*.

1587 Tyl your last thredres gan Clotho to vntwyne: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 117 (1870). 1591 Parcae, impartial to the highest state, | Too soon you cut what Clotho erst began: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, p. 277/a (1861). 1603 And saw this day mark't white in CLOTHO's booke: B. JONSON, *Pt. of King's Entertainment*, Wks., p. 849 (1616). 1695 His odious Name Small-Pox, whom when pleas'd CLOTHO saw, | She streight a slender Thread was seen to draw, | Which envious Lachesis soon on the Distaff put; | And Atropos as soon prepar'd with bloody Shears to cut: D'URFVY, *Gloriana*, ix. p. 15.

\**clōture*, *sb.*: Fr.: closure, termination of a parliamentary debate. The general principle that the majority has power to terminate a debate, was borrowed from abroad, and the term *clōture* from the French Legislative Assembly. In 1882 *clōture* seemed likely to be established in English use, but is now replaced by a fresh use of the old *closure*.

1882 the two-thirds majority limitation of the *Clōture* proposal: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

clymateriacke: Eng. fr. Fr. See *climateric*.

clymax: Eng. fr. Lat. See *climax*.

clyster, clystre, glyster (ㄥㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *clyster*, Gk. κλύστρον; an enema; also, *attrib.* as in *clyster-pipe*, the nozzle of an enema syringe, used metaphorically for an apothecary.

1509 A woman is lyke a clyster laxatyf: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1874). 1625 must be done with euacuacyon / & attractyffe to the contrary syde with lettyng & with sharpe glystres: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G iiii r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1628 ye must fyrst mollifie the bealy with clysters or suppositories: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. f i r<sup>o</sup>. 1640 Electuaries, Confections, Trochiskes, Powders, Clysters, Odours Suffumigations: RAYNALD, *Birth Man*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 125 (1613). 1643 In this case suppositories & clysters hauyng some acute or sharpnes seme more contentment: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxii r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1651 (apiastum) is good to be put into clysters against y<sup>e</sup> bloody fluxe: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. D iiii r<sup>o</sup>. 1658 giue him another Glyster: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Sec.*, Pt. I. fol. 24 r<sup>o</sup>. 1662 it were better to take thys water in by a clyster: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. C ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1663 As by purgation, clyster or suppositorie: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. II r<sup>o</sup>. 1600 glyster: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 225 (1616). 1603 she was the first that taught us the use of that evacuation or clensing the body by clyster, which is so ordinarie in Physicke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1317. 1661 John Haselwood, a

proud, starch'd, formal, and sycophantizing clister-pipe, who was the apothecary to Clayton when he practiced physick: WOOD, *Life*, May 3. [Davies] 1671 only two pound of Turpentine and a little China, a few Hermodactyles, a pound or two of *Sarsaparilla*, and *Guaiacum*; two Glyster-bags and one Syringe: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 6.

*Clytaemnestra*: Gk. Κλυταιμνήστρα: name of the unfaithful wife of Agamemnon (*q. v.*), who murdered her husband on his return from Troy.

1861 naughty Clytemnestras, with flirtations on hand and tragical dénouements looming in the future: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. II. p. 12.

*Coa vestis*, *pl.* *Coae vestes*, *phr.*: Lat.: Coan robe. A garment of transparent silk named from the island of Cos; worn by the profligate in ancient times.

1886 Diane de Poitiers [is] in a *coa vestis* and with a pious posy above her head: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 9, p. 64/3.

\**coach*, *coche*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *coche*.

1. any kind of wheeled vehicle for state purposes, or private use, earlier called 'chariot', or 'charet(te)', *esp.* a closed vehicle with four wheels, originally used by the wealthy; said to have been introduced in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, according to Taylor the Water Poet, by her coachman, in 1564. Taylor says "for indeed a *Coach* was a strange monster in those dayes, and the sight of them put both horse and man into amazement: some said it was a great Crab-shell brought out of *China*, and some imagin'd it to be one of the Pagan Temples, in which the Canibals adored the divell: but at last those doubts were cleared, and Coach-making became a substantial Trade" (*Wks.*, sig. Bbb 2 r<sup>o</sup>/1). Southey (*Comm. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 431/2, 1849), however, tells us that, according to Fynes Moryson, coaches were rare about 1540, and so Taylor himself, both probably speaking of wheeled vehicles for private use, rather than the special kind to which the above quot. refers. According to Johnson a coach is "distinguished from a chariot by having seats fronting each other". *Hackney-coaches* which plied for hire, introduced about the middle of 17 c., were the forerunners of the modern four-wheeled cab.

1567 they cannot without a very great forfeit ride in coaches or chariots...but are constrained...to walk a-foot in the streets: JEWELL, *Def., Lett., &c.*, p. 643 (1890). 1575 She was the first that did invent | In coaches brave to ride: In Peele's *Wks.*, p. 373 (1861). 1580 she beckend her hand for me: I cam to her coach side: DEE, *Diary*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1584 youths that...now in easie coches ride up and down to court ladies: J. LVLV, *Dram. Wks.*, Lib. of Old Authors, Vol. I. p. 135 (1858). 1585-6 and such ryche coches, lytters, and syde-saddles, as his majestie had none suche: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 112 (Camd. Soc., 1844). 1589 They are great inuenteres of things...they haue amongst them many coches and wagons that goe with sailes: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1853). 1591 my lord's coche with his iiii fayre mayres...were taken: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 48 (1847). 1592 but shee must haue a coach for hir convoy: NASH, *P. Penitence*, p. 21 (1842). bef. 1593 See that my coach be ready; I must hence: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 194/a (1865). 1595 coming with Sir Moyle Finche to the Courte in a coche which went fast, I was the worse for it two or three dayes after: R. BEALE, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxlii. p. 125 (1846). 1599 these cartes...are covered with silke or very fine cloth, and be used here as our Coches be in England: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 254. 1622 Chariots and Coaches (which were inuented in Hungarie and there called Cotzki): PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 71. 1630 When Queene Elizabeth came to the Crowne, | A Coach in England then was scarcely knowne | Then 'twas as rare to see one, as to spy | A Tradesman that had neuer told a lye: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ll 3 r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1663 We met at the Commission...to regulate hackney-coaches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 397 (1872). bef. 1744 giue Humility a coach and six: POPE, *Ess. Man*, Ep. IV. 170 (1757).

2. a chariot in the style of the Ancients.

1579 send her coach and coach-horses to the Olympian games to runne for the best prize: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 621 (1612). ? 1582 Theare gad three Troians: in coach runs helmed Achilles: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 33 (1880).

3. a closed vehicle with seats on the top as well as inside, drawn by four horses, used as public conveyances called *stage-coaches* and *mail-coaches* in 18, 19 cc. until superseded (except for purposes of recreation) by railways.

bef. 1719 the story was told me by a priest, as we travelled in a stagecoach: ADDISON. [J.]

3 a. in students' slang, a coach is a private tutor who supplies the shortcomings of universities, colleges, and schools by preparing candidates for examinations; hence, also applied to a person who instructs or advises rowers or scullers, or even persons engaged in other athletic pursuits.

1861 He had already been down several times in pair-oar and four-oar boats, with an old oar to pull stroke, and another to steer and coach the young idea: HUGHES, *Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. II. [Davies] 1878 studying for India with a Wancester coach: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, ch. vi. [ib.]



4. *Naut.* a state-room on a large man-of-war, under the poop, generally occupied by the flag-captain.

bef. 1703 The commanders came on board and the council sat in the coach: PEPPS. [C. E. D.]

5. in combin. as *coach-box*, *coach-full*, *coach-hire*, *coach-horse*, *coach-house*, *coach-maker*, *coach-man*, *coach-yard*.

1591 Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut | Made by the joiner squirrel or old grub, | Time out o' mind the fairies' coachmakers: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 4, 69.  
1598 you and your coach-fellow Nym: — *Merry Wives*, ii. 2, 7. 1598 *Cochiere*, a coche man: FLORIO. 1603 Be thou my Coach-man, and now Check by loule | With *Phabus* Chariot let my Chariot roule: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, p. 95 (1608). 1611 *Porte cochers*. A Coach-house dore: COTGR., s.v. *Cocher*. 1641 mastiff dogs, harnessed like so many coach-horses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 39 (1872). bef. 1700 You exclaim as loud as those that praise, | For scraps and coach-hire, a young noble's plays: DRYDEN. [J.] 1710—1 Under the first are comprehended all those who are carried down in coach-falls to Westminster hall: *Spectator*, No. 21, Mar. 24, Vol. 1. p. 85 (1827). 1712 Her father had two coachmen; when one was in the coachbox, if the coach swung but the least to one side, she used to shriek: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*. [J.] 1768 I walked out into the coach-yard: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839). — I bid the coachman make the best of his way to Versailles: *ib.*, p. 442.

[The derivation of Fr. *coche* directly fr. Lat. *concha* is unsatisfactory owing to *coche* being masc. It may be that an early *coche* (fem.), = 'boat', has become confused with *coche* (masc.), = 'coach', fr. It. *coccio* (so Diez), or else the word *coche* is directly fr. a Celtic form akin to Cornish *coc*, and Welsh *cwch*. Cognate masc. forms are Gk. *kóynos*, = 'cockle-shell', Skt. *çankha*, = 'conch-shell'. The It. *coccio* is either a masc. dim. fr. fem. *cocca*, fr. Lat. *concha* (so Diez), or fr. Hungarian *kotsi* (see quot. fr. Peacham, 1622).]

coactor ( = ㄥ ㄣ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-* for *con-*, = 'with', and *actor*: a fellow-actor; see *actor*.

1640 your coactors in the Scene: R. BROME, *Antip.*, ii. 2, sig. D 3 v.

coadjutor ( = ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-*, and *adjū-tātor*, = 'a helper': a coadjutor (g. v.).

1762 I do purpose...to act as a coadjutor to the law, and even to remedy evils which the law cannot reach: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. ii. [Davies]

\*coadjutor ( = ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a fellow-helper, an assistant, *esp.* applied to subordinate co-operators in any work to express courteously their relation to their chief; *also*, one who performs another's duties as his deputy or *locum tenens*, *esp.* a suffragan of a prelate, or (in Ireland) the assistant of a parish priest.

1531 shall alway fynde coadjutors and supportours of their gentyl courage: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. x. Vol. II. p. 117 (1880). 1538 if they disseise an other to the vse of one of theym (they are called) Coadjutors to the disseisin: *Tr. Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. iii. ch. iii. fol. 60 v.  
1549 two suffraganes, two coadjutors, two cohellers: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edu. VI.*, v. p. 135 (1869). 1591 and every Gunner haue his Coadjutor or mate: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 274. 1598 Coadjutors, Counsellours, and Captaines: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warre*, Bk. v. p. 170. 1603 a witness, guide, director and coadjutor of nuptial affection and matrimonial love: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 114. 1620 and to receive for their Archbishop, Prince *Adolphus*, his coadjutor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. ii. p. 243 (1676). 1625 he...constituted *Linus* and *Clelus* his Suffragans or Coadjutors: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 52. 1634 a pale of Milke and Wine was placed by him, good Coadjutors to his Imaginarie Pilgrimage: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3. 1654—6 they have God to stand by them; not only as a spectator...but as...a coadjutor: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. iv. p. 438/2 (1867). bef. 1670 He that fills his Office with a good Co-adjutor, his absence may be dispenc'd with for a time: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 98, p. 86 (1693). 1771 Sir Toby Mathews was a character equally if not of a more abominous cast than his suspected coadjutor: *Antiq. Sarab.*, p. 240. 1813 Right glad was he to have his political vaunts made good by a coadjutor of commanding talents: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1. p. 145 (1833). 1817 not only a coadjutor in the attacks of the Courier in 1814, but the author of some lines tolerably ferocious: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. iii. p. 355 (1832). 1850 was...better pleased with Pen's light and brilliant flashes, than with the heavier metal which his elder coadjutor brought to bear: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv. p. 389 (1879). \*1874 several of his coadjutors, speak of their labours as if they were going shortly: *Echo*, May 30. [St.]

[From Lat. *co-*, = 'with', and *adjutor*, = 'a helper', noun of agent to *adjuvare*, = 'to help', 'to assist'.]

coadjutrix, pl. coadjutrices, sb. fem.: quasi-Lat. fr. Lat. *co-*, and *adjutrix*, = 'a female helper': a female fellow-worker.

1758 Bolingbroke and his coadjutrix insinuated that the treasurer was biased in favour of the dissenters: SMOLLETT, *Hist. Eng.*, Bk. 1. ch. ii. § 40. [L.] 1828 her coadjutrices: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlv. p. 134 (1859).

coetaneous, pl. coetanei, adj.: Late Lat.: of the same age (*aetas*).

1605 we were *coetanei*, and brought up—: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 484 (1616).

coagulator ( = ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ), sb.: Eng.: that which causes clotting or curdling.

1732 Coagulators of the humours are those things which expel the most fluid parts: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments*. [L.]

[From Eng. *coagulate*, or *coagulation*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *coagulare*, = 'to cause to curdle' or 'become clotted'.]

coagulum, sb.: Lat.: a means of coagulation, a coagulator; rennet or runnet; *also*, a clot of blood, a clot, a clotted substance or mass.

1543 the maw or runnyng of a kydde called coagulum, of a lambe, of an harte, of a calfe: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurgery*, fol. xxxi r/2. 1672 water con- creted by its natural coagulum: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. vii. p. 469. 1823 their acids and alkalines, their serums and coagulums: LAMB, *Ellis*, *Edar* on Appete. [L.] 1836 agaric and sponge entangled the blood and retained a coagulum on the spot: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. 1. p. 229/1.

coape: Eng. fr. Du. See *cope*.

co-arbiter ( = ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *co-* for *con-*, = 'with', and *arbiter* (g. v.): a joint arbiter, a joint arbitrator.

1598 The friendly composition made and celebrated by the hono- per- sonages, master Nicholas Stocket...with the assistance of their coarbiters on our part: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 153. [C.]

coarge: Anglo-Ind. See *corge*.

coava, sb.: Eng. rendering of Arab. *qahwa*, = 'coffee' (orig. 'wine'). The word is an old doublet of *coffee* (*coffa*), but appears to have only been used for *coffee-berries*, as though some writers had attempted to distinguish the name of the berry from the name of the beverage. See *coffee*.

1612 Their most common drink is *Coffa*, which is a black kind of drink made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called *Coava*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Laven- der's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. 1625 Their best drinke is *Coffa*, made of a Graine, called *Coava*, boyled with water and *Sherberke*, which is onely Hony and Water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1368. — Their Bread is made of this *Coava*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cuacus* a small white Seed like Millet in *Bishany*: *ib.* 1665 Coffe or Coho is a black drink or rather broth, seeing they [the Persians] sip it as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small *China* cups: 'tis made of the flower of Bunny or Choava- berry, steeped and well-boiled in water: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

cobalt ( = ㄥ ㄣ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. *Kobalt*, *Kobolt*, lit. 'mine- demon': name of a metallic element, popularly known from the fine blue pigment which bears its name.

bef. 1728 WOODWARD. [T.] 1743 go to Lord Islay, to know what cobolt and singho are and where they are to be got: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 251 (1857).

coban(g): Jap. See *kobang*.

cobbob, cobob: Anglo-Ind. See *cabob*.

coboos: Eng. fr. Du. See *caboose*.

\*cobra ( = ㄣ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Port.: short for *cobra de capello*, = 'hooded serpent', name of a species of very venomous snake, belonging to the family *Viperidae*, *Naja tripudians*, common in India. The Port. *cobra* is fr. Lat. *colubra*.

1714 there came out a great Snake or Serpent, of that Sort which the Portu- gueses call *Cobra Capelo*: *Tr. Trav. Missioners*, p. 56. 1802 The cobra is entirely brown: R. KERR, *Tr. Buffon's Hist. Ovip. Quadr.*, Vol. IV. p. 166.

coca, sb.: Sp. fr. Peru. *cuca*: name of the shrub *Erythroxylon* *lon* *ca*, both wild and cultivated in Peru; the dried leaves when chewed yield a stimulant which gives the power of enduring fatigue and deficiency of food. *Also*, the dried leaves of the said tree; the active principle of which leaves is the alkaloid anæsthetic *cocaine*.

1577 The Coca is an hearbe of the height of a yerd: FRAMPTON, *Yoxfull* *News*, fol. 101 v. — Thei take Cockles or Oysters, in their shells, and they doe burne them and grinde them, and after they are burned they remaine like Lyme, verie small grونده, and they take of the Leues of the Coca, and they chawe them in their Mouthes...they make it like to a Paste: *ib.*, fol. 102. — They mingle with the Coca the leaves of the *Tabaco*: *ib.* 1604 Although the plantain be the most profitable, yet the Cacao is most esteemed in Mexico, and the Coca in Peru, in which two trees they have great superstition. The Cacao is a fruit little less than almonds: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. India*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 244 (1880). 1818 The chief produce is the Peruvian bark and an herb called Coca, which the Indians and the Creoles chew: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 338 (1834). 1830 operating like the flour made out of oyster- shells, used by the inhabitants of South America: which, as well as their famous coca, enables them to pass whole days without any other sustenance: E. ELAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Panast*, p. 219 (2nd Ed.). 1844 Never, indeed, would the Indians employed in those recesses be able to pursue their labour, unless they chewed the coca, the balsamic and healing virtues of which serve to counteract the poisonous effects of the earthy particles which they inhale: W. WALTON, *Alpaca*, p. 153. 1851 they...chew coca mixed with a little lime: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. 1. p. 50 (1854).

cocchiata, sb.: It.: a serenade in coaches or in a coach (*cocchio*).

1742 you shall give me just such another Cocchiata next summer: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 196 (1857).



\***cocculus indicus**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: popular name of a poisonous berry of a species of *Menispermaceae*, used to adulterate beer.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1854 beer poisoned w<sup>t</sup> grains o' paradise, and cocculus indicus, and saut: C. KINGSLEY, *Alton Locke*, ch. viii. p. 331 (1890).

\***coccus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κόκκος, *lit.* 'a berry', 'a kernel', 'a cochineal-insect' (formerly taken for a berry): name of a genus of homopterous insects of the family *Coccidae*, which live on trees and plants; *esp.* the *Coccus cacti*, or cochineal-insect.

1753 these cocci differ in size: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. s. v. *Coccus*. 1787 I made fine red ink, by dropping a solution of tin in *aqua regia* into an infusion of the *coccus*, which Dr. Anderson was so polite as to send me: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxxv. p. 99 (1821).

**cochier**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): coachman. The Mod. Fr. is *cocher* (also in Cotgr.).

1571 The cochier came unto me: SIR F. WALSHINGHAM, *Jrnl.*, Camden Misc., Vol. vi. p. 11 (1871).

\***cochineal** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cochinilla*, or Fr. *cochenille*: the scarlet dye obtained from the cochineal-insect, *Coccus cacti*, formerly supposed to be the juice of a berry.

1573 In this towne is all the *cochinilla* growing: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 463 (1600). 1582 you can find the berric of Cochenille with which we colour Stammelins: *ib.*, p. 46. 1593 ships fraught with Cutchanel: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 134 (1669). 1593-1622 they have found out the trade and benefit of cochineal: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 176 (1878). 1598 Cochenille, Hides, Golde, Silver, Pearles: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 392 (1885). 1599 Ixelles chests of Cochinell: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 162. — Cochinillo: *ib.* p. 177. 1600 Cochenello & dies of diuers sorts: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 176. — that kind of red die of great price, which is called *cochinille*: *ib.*, p. 273. 1603 There grows vntill the ruddy *Cochenal*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *De Bartas*, Eden, p. 241 (1608). 1604 that Indian Cochenille so famous, and wherewith they dye: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 248 (1880). 1609 certain unknowne kinds of herbs for dyng, not without suspicion (as they terme yt) of *Cuchenilla*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. xciii. (1884). 1616 50 chests of cutchanel: *ib.*, p. 225. 1625 Cochinillo, Brasill, Linnen cloth, Foutas, and all wares that come out of India: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1414. 1626 *Cutchoneale*, some thinke to be a little Flye brought from beyond the Seas, wherewith Stammel is died: COCKERAM, Fr. III. (2nd Ed.). 1630 Woad, Madder, Indico, and Cutcheneale: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Ff. 4. r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1699 Insects...other Sorts, as *Cochinilla's*: *Description of Isht. of Darian*, p. 6. 1741 Cochinele, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrease, Almonds...Serge de Nismes, Pinchats, the Satins of Florence: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 335.

Variants, 16 c. *cochenile*, *cochanilia*, *cutchanel*, *cochinell*, *cochonillio*, *cochenello*, *cochinile*, 16, 17 cc. *cochinilla*, 17 c. *cochenel*, *cochinille*, *cuchenilla*, *cutchanell*, *cutchanele*, *cochanele*, *cochinillio*, *cutchoneale*, *cutcheneale*, 18 c. *cochineel*.

**cochlea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κοχλίας, *lit.* 'a snail', 'a snail-shell', 'a water-screw': a spiral engine for raising water, an Archimedean screw.

1641 inventions for draining off the waters...being by buckets, mills, cochleas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1872).

**cochon de lait**, *phr.*: Fr.: sucking-pig.

1872 a man with the complexion of a *cochon de lait*: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, p. 11 (1874).

**cocila**: Hind. and Skt. See **kokila**.

\***cockatoo** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *kakātua*: name of a crested family of birds belonging to the order *Psittacidae*, native in the Malay Archipelago and in Australia.

1634 Sparrowes, Robbins, Herons (white and beautifull) Cacatoes (Birds like Parrats, fierce, and indomitable: and may properly be so called from the Greeke κακόν ὄν proceeding from an euill egge): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212. 1654 a rarely-coloured jactatoo, or prodigious large parrot: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 293 (1850). 1662 an infinite number of Parrots, whereof there are several kinds...Some are all white, or of a Pearl colour, having on their Crowns a tuft of Feathers of a Carnation red, and they are called *Kahatou*, from that word which in their chattering they pronounce very distinctly: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelo*, Bk. I. p. 26 (1669). 1750 The red macao, or cockatoo. The crested cockatoo. The grey cockatoo. The greenheaded cockatoo: SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, pp. 359-362. [Jodrell] 1753 Cockatoo: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl.

\***cockroach** ( $\angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cucaracha*: a disagreeable and voracious insect of the genus *Blatta*. The best-known species is imported from the East. It is often called the *black-beetle* wrongly, as it is not a coleopterous insect or beetle. The forms with -l- for -r- may be fr. Fr. *coque-luche* [C.].

bef. 1615 A besognio, a cocoloch, as thou art: BEAU. & FL., *Four Plays in One*. [C. E. D.] 1623 a certaine Indian Bug, called by the Spaniards a Cacaroote, the which creeping into Chests they eat and defile with their ill-scented dung: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 630 (1884). 1633 *Tread*. ...Gentlemen, I have an ambition to be your eternal slave. *Fow*. 'Tis granted. *Twt*. And I to be your everlasting servant. *Aim*. 'Tis granted. *Clarr*. A couple of cock-

loches: SHIRLEY, *Witty Fair One*, ii. 2. Wks., Vol. I. p. 307 (1833). 1665 They...will not kill so much as a Louse, a Flea, a Kakaroch, or the like: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52 (1677). 1677 we were likewise annoyed not a little by the biting of an Indian Fly they call Cacarooh, a name agreeable to its bad condition: *ib.*, p. 333.

**coco de mer**: Fr. See **cocoa-nut**.

**cocoa** ( $\angle \angle$ ), **cocao**, **cacao**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *cacao*, fr. Mexican *caca-uatl*, = 'caca-tree'. The forms *cocoa* and *cocao* may be due to confusion with the *coco* of *coco(a)-nut*; but the change of Sp. -a to -o in Eng. is frequent from 16 c.—18 c.

1. the seeds of a tree of Tropical America and the West Indies, *Theobroma cacao*, from which chocolate and cocoa are prepared.

1555 in the steade [of money]...the halfe shelles of almonds, whiche kynde of Barbarous money they [the Mexicans] caule Cacao or Cacanuate: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. v. p. 342 (1885). 1600 the desolate province of Soconusco, in which province there groweth cacao... The Indians of this country pay the king their tribute in cacao: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 457. — In certaine provinces which are called *Guatemala*, and *Soconusco*, there is growing great store of cacao, which is a berry like vnto an almond...The Indians make drinke of it: *ib.*, p. 464. 1604 they made a drinke mingled with another liquor made of Cacao: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 385 (1880). 1769 The Cocoa tree, to which I have a particular attachment: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 24. 1851 Its lands are so rich that they...produce fine cocoa...superior cacao...and the cascarilla, called calisaya: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1854).

2. the article of commerce produced from cacao, the fruit defined above; also, the beverage prepared from the said article, or from the nibs of the cacao, commonly called *cocoanibs*.

1806 I have taken care that there should be no coffee for you...nor any cocoa, neither: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 211 (5th Ed.). 1863 cocoa (from the nibs) or weak tea: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

3. the tree *Theobroma cacao*, Nat. Order *Byttneriaceae*.

1777 the nuts or almonds of cacao, of which it [chocolate] is composed, were of such universal consumption, that, in their stated markets, these were willingly received in return for commodities of small price: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. vii. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 29 (1824). 17... The cocoa-nuts being gently parched in an iron pot over the fire, the external covering separates easily: DR. WRIGHT, in *Lond. Med. Jrnl.*, Vol. VIII.

**cocoa[-nut]**, **coco[-nut]**, **coco(a)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *coco*: the fruit of a kind of palm, *Cocos nucifera*, which flourishes on coasts within a zone extending 25° north and south of the Equator. The form *cocken* is Du. The form *cocoa-nut* is very rarely used for the fruit of the *Cacao* (see *cocoa*). The word *nut* is often omitted in speaking of the fruit, just as in Port. and Sp. *coco* stands for both the tree and the fruit. The spelling *coco-nut* is etymologically correct. The double *cocoa-nut* is the fruit of the palm *Lodoicea Sechellarum*, which only grows on the Seychelles Islands. The nuts are washed up on the shores of the Indian Ocean, and are hence called *coco de mer* or sea-cocoa-nut.

1555 There is bothe in the firme lande and the Ilandes a certeyne tree cauled *Cocus*, beinge a kynd of date trees and haunyng theyr leaues of the self same greatnesse as haue the date trees which beare dates, but dyffer much in theyr growyng: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 225 (1885). — Whyte this *Cocus* is yett freshe and newly taken from the tree, they vse not to eat of the sayde carnositie and frute... The frute was cauled *Cocus* for this cause, that when it is taken from the place where it cleaueth faste to the tree, there are seene two holes, and aboue them two other naturall holes, which altogether, doo represente the giesture and fygure of the catted cauled *Mammone*, that is, monkeys, when they crye: whiche crye the Indians caule *Coca*: *ib.* — They passe not for these cordes or this clothe that may be made of the frute of *Cocus*...they drawe a mylke thereof much better and sweeter than is the mylke of beastes: *ib.*, fol. 193 v<sup>o</sup> (1555). 1589 hens, nuts called cocos, patatas, and other thynges of that land: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 255 (1854). 1593-1622 The fruits are few, but substantiall, as palmitos, plantanos, patatos, and coco-nuts: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 131 (1878). 1598 much Oyle of Cocus or Indian Nuts: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 56 (1885). — coquen, which are Indian nutres, and cayro, which are the shelles of the same nuts, and that is the Indian hemp, whereof they mak ropes, cables, and other such like [commodities]: *ib.*, p. 75. — manie Indian palme trees, or nut trees, which are called cocken: *ib.*, p. 82. — The Portingalls call this frute Coquo, by reason of the three holes that are therein, like to a Munkie's head: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 43. 1599 cocos, figges, arceaes, and other fruits: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 262. 1600 sugar-canes, cochars or cochos nuts, plantans, potato-roots, cucumbers, the cochos nuts, and plantans are very pleasant fruites, the sayde cochos hath a hard shelle and a greene huske over it, as hath our walnut...this cochos in his greene huske is bigger then any mans two fistes: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 537. 1600 in the same regions grow Cocos, cucumbers, onions, and such kinde of herbes and fruits: JOHN FORY, Tr. *Lee's Hist. Afr.*, p. 34. 1604 These Cocos yield a fruit which they likewise call Cocos, whereof they commonly make vessells to drinke in: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 253 (1880). 1614 they brought vs Coquo nuts to sell, as bigge as a mans head: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 9. 1625 Their food, is *Cocos* and *Battatas*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 37. — *Coguos*, *Bonnanas*, *Rootes*, *Sugar-canes*: *ib.*, p. 75. — Cocos nuts and Bananas, and some Cassaue and Papede, which is also to be had in East Indies: *ib.*, p. 104. 1629 [African elephants] will shake a great *Cocar* tree for the nuts...*Cocar* nuts and berries: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 875 (1884). 1635 We have besides



cups made out of the horns of beasts, of cocker-nuts, of goords, of eggs of estriches: HEYWOOD, *Philoth.*, quoted in Larwood's *Signboards*, p. 385. 1660 There is a plant among the Indians called by the name of *coques*; the fruit thereof serveth for meat and drink to comfort and refresh the body: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 447 (1862). 1655 Limon, Orange, Coco, Cabbage...trees: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 18. 1662 Ananas, Bananasses, Jaccas, Cocos, and Fig-trees: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelito*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). — Ananas, Bannanas, Cocos, Jacques, Mungas, Oranges, Lemmons: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 92. 1665 Orengees, Lemons, Lynes, Pomcitrons, Plantans, Sugar-canes, Ginger, Toddy, Cooes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677). — The Coco (another excellent fruit) is covered with a thick rind; equal in bigness to a Cabbage: *ib.*, p. 29. 1684 The roof was cover'd with Coco-Branches: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. III. p. 108. 1696 Cokoar, or Cokoar, a certain Indian Nut-tree, which beareth both Meat, Drink and Apparel: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1705 The Coco-branches are not so long: *Tr. Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 289. 1785 Thy cocos and bananas, palms and yams: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 85 (1808). 1810 Reclin'd beneath a Cocoa's feathery shade: SOUTHEY, *Rehama*, 28. 1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

cocoloch. See cockroach.

Cōcētus: Lat. fr. Gk. Κόκυρος: *Class. Mythol.*: one of the rivers of the Infernal Regions.

1590 Furies from the black Cocyus' lake: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 341 (1858). 1730 Envy to black Cocyus shall retire, [And howl with Furies in tormenting fire: LYTTELTON, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. xxxviii. (1757).

[The name is derived fr. κωκυειν, = 'to lament loudly'.]

\*coda, sb.: It. *Mus.*: the final movement of a musical composition; a few chords or bars at the end of a canon.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1883 to alter Chopin's notes, and octaves, cadenzas, or codas: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52. 1886 His overture is a scholarly piece of work...and the coda displays considerable knowledge of effect: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 23, p. 542/2.

\*codex, pl. codices, sb.: Lat. (better *caudex*), 'trunk of a tree', 'set of tablets fastened together', 'a book': a manuscript, *esp.* a book written by hand in a language of antiquity; also, a code of laws. The word *codex* is most frequently applied to MSS. of the Holy Scriptures.

1670 Four of these pretended Doctors, with their Gowns and Caps on, and their Books of the *Codex* before them, got an Ass into their Coach, who had also another Book before him: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 126 (1698). 1883 [These were] cogent arguments against the genuine character of the *codex*: *Spectator*, Sept. 1, p. 1119/2. 1885 We remarked upon the extreme smallness of the codices at Tepl and Freiberg: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 140/2.

codgea, codja: Turk. See khodja.

codilla (= L), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *cadillo*, a "thred of the webb, or warfe which is put into the loome, to bee wouen at the first" (Minsheu): in *Commerce*, the coarse part of flax or hemp when sorted out.

codille (= L), Eng. fr. Fr. *codille*; *codillo*, Sp., 'joint', 'knee': sb.: a term used in *ombre* (*q. v.*) when a player wins a game.

1674 It is called *Codillio* when the player is *beasted*, and another wins more Tricks than he: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 100. 1713 She sees, and trembles at th' approaching ill, | Just in the jaws of ruin, and Codille: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 92, Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1757). 1837 He was a rare good player at the game of ombre, and so frequently *codille*, that he was nicknamed from that circumstance L'Abbé Codille: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 369.

codo. See quotation.

1599 The measure of *Ormus* is of 3 sorts, the one called *codo* which increaseth upon the measure of *Aleppo* 3 per 100, for bringing 100 pikas of any measurable wares from *Aleppo* to *Ormus*, it is found in *Ormus* to be 103 codes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273.

coecum: Lat. See caecum.

coeffure: Fr. See coiffure.

coelum non animum mutant qui trans mare currunt, *phr.*: Lat.: they change their climate, not their mind, who roam across the sea. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 11, 27. *Caelum* is a better spelling than *coelum*.

1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 68 (1860). 1656 he was for his dishonesty expelled with disgrace, and fled to the Papists; where *caelum mutavit* ['he has changed'] *non animum*: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 131/1 (1868). 1742 FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 214 (1860). 1842 Bitter cases, when you feel 'em | Are not cured by travel—as Horace says, '*Caelum* | *Non animum mutant, qui currunt trans mare*!' | It's climate, not mind, that by roaming men vary: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 218 (1865). 1863 C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 118.

coena: Lat. See cena.

coeteris paribus: Lat. See ceteris paribus.

coetus, sb.: Lat.: assembly; *esp.* an Assembly of representatives of a religious community.

1883 In 1751 Schlatter went to Europe, at the request of the coetus, to solicit aid for the destitute German-Reformed churches of America: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2121/1.

\*cœur de lion, *phr.*: Fr.: lion-heart; *esp.* used as a complimentary addition to the name of Richard I. of England.

1654—6 A man of courage he (*i.e.* a judge) must be, a Cœur de lion, another Cato: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1867). — whither came God and delivered this Cœur-de-lion (*i.e.* Daniel) out of the mouth of the lions: — *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 683/1 (1868).

cœur léger, *phr.*: Fr.: light heart; a *phr.* made notorious by the French Minister Olivier, declaring that he contemplated the breaking out of the Franco-Prussian war (1870—1) with a "cœur léger".

1882 Our Liberals would proceed with the *cœur léger* of Emile Olivier to confer a gift which is not needed: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. viii. p. 170.

coexecutor (= = = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *co- for con-*, = 'with', and *executor* (*q. v.*): a fellow-executor, one of two or more executors under the same will.

bef. 1500 coexecutor: *Wills*, p. 100 (E. E. T. S.). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

coexecutrix, pl. -utrices, sb. fem.: quasi-Lat. fr. Lat. *co- for con-*, = 'with', and *executrix* (*q. v.*): a woman associated with another or others for the purpose of executing the provisions of a will.

\*coffee (= =), sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. *qahwa*, or Turk. *qahwe*.

1. name of the aromatic invigorating beverage made from the roasted berries of a plant, *Coffea arabica*. The berry and plant had a name beginning *bun-*, and, according to English accounts, also *coava*. In English the berries are called *coffee-beans*, *coffee-berries*, *coffee-nibs*; in Arab. *bunn*.

1598 The Turkes holde almost the same manner of drinking of their Chaona [*sic*], which they make of certaine fruit, which is like unto the Bakelaer, and by the Egyptians called Bon or Ban: they take of this fruite one pound and a half, and roast them a little in the fire, and then sieth them in twentie poundes of water, till the half be consumed away: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 157 (1885).

1612 Their most common drink is *Coffa*, which is a black kind of drink made of a kind of Pulse like Pease, called *Coava*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. 1625 for drinke water and *Cohu*, blacke liquor taken as hot as may be endured: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 539. — made vs Drinke Coho and Sherbet: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 623. — They use a Liquor more healthfull then pleasant, they call *Cohha*; a blacke seed boyled in water: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1470. 1634 that liquore which most delights them, is *Coffa* or *Coho*, a drinke brewed out of the *Stygian* Lake, blacke, thicke and bitter; distained from Berries of that quality, though thought good and very wholesome, they say it expels melancholy, purges choler, begets mirth and an excellent concoction: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150.

1634 he [the Turk] hath also a drinke call'd *Cauphe*, which is made of a brown berry: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 348 (1678). 1637 He was the first I ever saw drinke coffee: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1879). 1662 The Persians instead of *Thé* drink their *Kahwa*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelito*, Bk. I. p. 13 (1669). — a Vessel of Porcelaine, full of a hot blackish kind of drinke, which they call *Kahwa*: — *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. iv. p. 131 (1669). — drunk very much *Kahwa*, or *Coffee*: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 182. 1665 Coffe or Coho is a black drinke or rather broth, seeing they [Persians] sip it as hot as their mouth can well suffer out of small *China* cups: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677).

1676 let's go drinke a Dish of Lac'd Coffee, and talk of the times: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, III. p. 46 (1681). 1684 *The Cady*...call'd for *Coffee* for us, according to the custom of the Country: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 36. 17.. Some coffee there; tea too, and chocolate: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 220 (1776). 1712 Coffee, Chocolate, Green, Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). 1713 Coffee... sent up in vapours to the Baron's brain | New stratagems, the radiant Lock to gain: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 117, Wks., Vol. I. p. 190 (1757). 1820 coffee and sweetmeats: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 330. 1830 the best Yemen or Mokka coffee: E. BLAQUIER, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 228 (2nd Ed.).

\*1876 coffee and cigarettes: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. the berry of the *Coffea arabica*. See also *coava*.

1627 They have in *Turkey*, a *Drinke* called *Coffa*, made of a *Berry* of the same Name, as *Blacke as Soot*, and of a *Strong Sent*...this *Berry Coffa*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 738.

3. in combin. as *coffee-bean*, *coffee-berry*, *coffee-cup*, *coffee-house*, *coffee-planter*, *coffee-pot*, *coffee-room* (the public eating-room of a hotel).

1612 *Coffa*-houses: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55.

1615 their *Coffa*-houses... There sit they chatting most of the day; and sippe of a drinke called *Coffa* (of the berry that it is made of) in little *China* dishes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1632). 1621 they spend much time in those *coffa*-houses, which are some what like our ale-houses or taverns: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). 1623 he would go ordinarily in the night time with two men after him like a petty Constable, and peep into the *Cauph*-houses and *Cabarets*, and apprehend *Souldiers* there: HOWELL, *Let.*, III. xxi. p. 86 (1645).

1625 we arrived at a *Cougha* house in the midst of a *Plaine*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 259. 1663—4 the London *Coffe* houses: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1665 I went into a *Coffa*-House one day: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hh 8<sup>rd</sup>.



**1665** *Coku-Houses* are Houses of good-fellowship, where towards evening most commonly many *Musulmen* ordinarily assemble to sip Coffee: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 230 (1677). **1672** a full Table of the Coffee-house *Sages*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 6. **1684** Tobacco-whiffers, and Coffee-quaffers: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 154. **1704** a Coffee-pot... They are great Coffee-drinkers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 17. **1709** The Coffee-Houses, Clubs and Cabaret-Meetings, are infected: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. ii. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). bef. **1733** a Proclamation was ordered to put down Coffee houses: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 26, p. 136 (1740). **1769** The Coffee tree is seldom permitted to exceed 6 feet in height: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 26. **1800** mild and fragrant as the evening wind: Passing in summer o'er the coffee-groves: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, x. 223. **1830** No library, not even a coffee-room with a newspaper: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 87 (2nd Ed.). **1836** Cairo contains above a thousand *Chak'wehs*, or coffee-shops: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. ii. p. 30.

Variants, 16c. *chaoua*, 17c. *coffa*, *cohu*, *coho*, *cohha*, *coughe*, *cauph(e)*, *kahwa*, *kahawa*, *cahwa*, *coffe*, *coffe*, *coffe*.

**coffery**, **coffree**: Arab. See **caffre**.

**coffino**, *sb.*: It.: coffer.

**1625** There was nothing saued but my *Coffino*, which I kept alwaies in my armes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1840.

**coffle**: Arab. See **cafla**.

**coffret**, *sb.*: Fr.: casket, small coffer.

**1485** he sawe the coffret in thayer whyche was full of floures: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 36 (1881).

**coftan**: Turk. and Pers. See **caftan**.

**Cofti**, **Cofty**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **Copt**.

**cogish**: Ir. See **kin-cogish**.

**cogito ergo sum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: I think, therefore I exist. The famous proposition of Descartes, who maintained that the possession of the faculty of thinking demonstrated the reality of the existence of that which can think.

**1675** what Cartesius...begs is the Consequence of this Proposition [*Cogito, ergo sum*]: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. iv. ch. ix. § 6, p. 85.

**coglionaria**, *sb.*: It.: a piece of knavery. Cf. *coglionarie*, = "foolish toies, deceitfull things, knaueries" (Florio).

**1636** he is come off with a *Coglioneria*, for he disputed with her about the Price of her Picture: In Stradford's *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1739).

**\*cognac**, *sb.*: Fr.: the finest kind of French brandy, named from a town in the department of Charente.

**1797** in order to imitate Coniac brandy, it will be necessary to distil the essential oil from Coniac lees: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Distillation*. **1815** partaking of a cup of tea with Mrs. Allan, just laced with two teaspoonful of Cogniac: SCOTT, *Gay Manneering*, ch. lii. p. 460 (1852). **1821** tea and coffee leave us much more serious, | Unless when qualified with thee, Cogniac: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. liii. **1841** a glass of cognac: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 401 (1885). **1865** drank down fiery draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac, or poisonous absinthe: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 281.

**cognāti**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: blood-relations, related either on the father's or the mother's side; opposed to agnates, *agnati*, who are connected (by nature or adoption) exclusively through males. See **agnate**.

**\*cognōmen**, *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman family name or surname (see **agnomen**); hence, affectedly used instead of *name* or *title*.

**1820** had bequeathed this honourable and characteristic cognomen to his posterity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 315. **1829** the animals so described acquired this cognomen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 56.

**\*cognoscente**, *pl. cognoscenti*, *adj.*, generally used as *sb.* in *pl.*: It.: knowing, well-informed (in some particular department, *esp.* of art); a connoisseur (*g. v.*).

**1776** the author begs leave to assure the *connoscenti* that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient data: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1818** This detailed statement of the cognoscente landlord: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 84 (1819). **1829** This gave time to the cognoscenti to remark her costume, which was ravishing: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 131 (1881). **1830** having told one of the cognoscenti, that he would throw any one out of the window that said such a picture was not an original: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 309 (2nd Ed.). **1881** There are twenty-eight varieties; but the white is in most request by the "cognoscenti": NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xx. 135. **1883** a little clique of *connoscenti*, occupying a good social position: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 244.

**\*cognōvit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. *cognoscere*, = "to become acquainted with", in the perf. tenses 'to know', used as *sb.*: *lit.* 'he knows': *Leg.*: name of an acknowledgment made by a defendant that the plaintiff's case is good, no appearance being made by or for the defendant.

**1753** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. **1837** You gave them a *cognovit* for the amount of your costs, after the trial: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xiv. p. 497. **1842** Away went 'cognovits', 'bills', 'bonds', and 'escheats': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

**cohha**, **coho**, **cohu**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **coffee**.

**cohorn**, **coehorn** (*u. l.*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *Coehorn*, an engineer, fl. end of 17c.: a small brass cannon for throwing grenades, named after its inventor; also apparently, a part of the exterior of a fortification.

**1743-7** the Bavarians...had fixed themselves upon the outermost retrenchment of the point of the *Coehors*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. i. p. 297/2 (1751). **1748** two mortars and twenty-four cohorns: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 206 (1817). **1754** such a sound from the smack of his whip, as equalled the explosion of an ordinary cohorn: — *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 117 (1817). **1799** You will be so kind as to levy a fine upon the two brass men amounting to the sum which Colonel Saxon and Captain M'Intire will inform you the brass guns and cohorns which are still missing are worth: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 300 (1858).

**cohort** (*u. l.*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *cohors*, acc. *cohortem*, through Fr. *cohort*.

1. the tenth of a Roman legion, the different classes of infantry being equally distributed among the ten cohorts, so that each was a complete unit of the Roman infantry force.

**1579** there came two cohorts vnto him from the right wing of his battell: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 479 (1612). **1598** The ancient *Romanes* reparted the people of their Armies into Legions, Cohorts, Centuries, and Maniples: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 20. **1605** dissipation of cohorts: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 2, 162. **1606** haung immediately sent before certain Cohorts priuily: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 14. **1888** The discoveries...include...a stilus, brick stamps of the third legion and of various cohorts, &c.: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, p. 525/3.

2. any body of warriors.

**1667** with him the Cohort bright | Of watchful Cherubim: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 127, p. 419 (1705). **1815** The Assyrian...And his cohorts: BYRON, *Heb. Mel.*, Sennach.

**cohue**, *sb.*: Fr.: mob, confused multitude.

**1850** the *cohue* of objects and persons his life was cast amidst, did not increase my hopes of a great result: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1884). **1865** a choice *cohue* of courtiers and guests: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 296.

**\*coiffeur**, *sb.*: Fr.: hairdresser.

**1850** said he knew of a—a person—a coiffeur, in fact—a good man, whom he would send down to the Temple, and who would—a—apply—a—a temporary remedy to that misfortune: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 168 (1879). **1882** Questions were...put to that number of...coiffeurs with the view of discovering the maker of a certain wig: *Standard*, Dec. 23, p. 5.

**\*coiffure**, *sb.*: Fr.: head-dress, mode of dressing the hair.

**1633** His head was adorned with a royal bonnet, upon which was set a mitre of incomparable beauty, together drawing up the coiffure to a highness royal: DONNE, *Septuagint*, p. 68. [T.] **1662** The Coiffure of the men, which they call *Mendis*, and the *Turks*, *Tulbans* or *Turbanis*, is made of Cotton cloth: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vi. p. 234 (1666). — Coiffure: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 148. **1699** The Face of the old Woman was cut very deep into the Stone, within the Quoifure, like a Hood pulled over the Forehead: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 33. **1712** the Coiffure is inexpressibly pretty: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). **1715** the Coiffure of the Virgin and the little ring of Glory: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 118. bef. **1719** Methinks she is very particular in her *quiffure*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 304 (Bohn, 1854). **1748** the lady with the strange coiffure: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 120 (1857). **1755** [she] is accoutred with the coiffure called piked horns: *ib.*, p. 464. **1763** If he visits her when she is dressed, and perceives the least impropriety in her coiffure, he insists upon adjusting it: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 306 (1817). **1775** her head about six, and her coiffure about ten: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 258 (1857). **1800** nothing can be more unfavourable to female beauty than...the angular coiffure [*sic*]: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 459. **1818** her head enveloped in that curious coiffure made and called after the head of a French carriage, and not many years back worn in Ireland under the name of a *calesh*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 162 (1819). **1830** The hair of a Moorish Venus, together with its gold chains and other ornaments, sometimes give such a size to the whole coiffure, that it is with extreme difficulty she is able to move: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). **1860** One seemed to have a bird's nest in her head; another had six pounds of grapes in her hair, beside her false pearls. "Its a coiffure of almonds and raisins," said Pen, "and might be served up for dessert": THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879). **1864** Another lappet to the coat, another curl to the coiffure, another whiff of perfume about him, and the dandy would have been spoiled: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 28. **1885** a plain, shrewd-eyed, well-dressed person, whose elaborate coiffure provoked at once the admiration and envy of her fellow-domestics: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 333.

**coignye**, **coygnye**, *sb.*: deriv. uncertain, perhaps fr. Ir. *cain*, = 'rent', 'tribute', or fr. Ir. *coinnimh*, = 'protection', 'entertainment': a tax or levy of food for the maintenance of armed men, exacted by Irish landlords.

**1598** There is also such another Statute or two, which make Coygnye and Liverye to be treason: SPENS., *State Irek.*, Wks., p. 623/1 (1883). — how the word is derived is very hard to tell: some say of coigne, because they used commonly in theyr Coygnyes, not only to take meate, but coigne also...this word Coignye: *ib.*, p. 623/2.

**coilon**, *sb.*: Gk. *κοῖλον*: the *cavea* (*g. v.*) of an ancient theatre or amphitheatre.



1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1820 the Coilon was intersected according to custom by narrow flights of diverging steps: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 335.

**coinquination** (= ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *coinquination*: pollution, defilement.

1582 coinquinations and spots: *N.T.* (Rhem.), 2 Pet. ii. 12. 1604 Of no kind of coinquination did the spirit of almighty God so carefully warn us: R. PARSONS, *Three Coun. of Engl.*, Pt. III. Pref., § 9, Vol. II. p. xxii. 1611 *Coinquination*, A coinquination, or coinquinating; a soiling, defiling, polluting; defaming: COTGR. bef. 1618 To wash thy purest Fame's coinquination, | And make it fit for final conflagration: DAVIES, *Commend. Poems*, p. 14 (1871). [Davies]

\***coir**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay. *kāyar*: fibre of cocoa-nut husk, rope made of cocoa-nut fibre; at first called **cairo** (*q. v.*), and **cair**, **cayar**; also used *attrib.*, and in combin.

1673 They have not only the Cair-yarn made of the Cocoe for cordage, but good Flax and Hemp: FRYER, *E. India*, 121 (1698). [Yule] 1727 Of the kind of the nut they make Cayar, which are the Fibres of the Cask that environs the Nut spun fit to make Cordage and Cables for Shipping: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 296. [ib.] 1799 I have just received your letters upon the subject of some Coir cordage at Nuggur: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1844).

coja(h): Pers. See **khoja**.

\***col**, *sb.*: Fr.: neck, a ridge near the summit of a mountain, or between two peaks, broader than an **arête** (*q. v.*).

1871 the wish to be able to say that they have climbed a mountain or crossed a col: TYNDALL, *Forms of Water*, § 14, ¶ 123.

**cola**, *sb.*: Native Afr.: name of a genus of plants and trees (Nat. Order *Sterculiaceae*); one African species, *Cola acuminata*, has large red seeds called *gorra-nuts*.

1665 in taste it [the fruit of the Jack] has some resemblance with that the Africans call Cola: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677).

**colberteen**, **colbertine** (ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colbertine*: a kind of lace manufactured in the royal French factories, named from the superintendent in the latter half of 17c., the celebrated minister M. J. B. Colbert; described in Fairholt as open lace with a square grounding.

1691 Our Home-made Lace we do not think is fine, | We doat upon French Point and Colbertine: SATYR agst. French, p. 6. 1694 A Colberteen, is a Lace resembling Net-work, being of the Manufacture of Monsieur Colbert, a French States-man: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 102. 1709 Instead of homespun Coif, were seen | Good Pinner's edg'd with Colberteen: SWIFT, *Baucis & Phil.* bef. 1765 Diff'rence rose between | Mechlin, the queen of lace, and Colbertine: E. YOUNG. [J.]

**colchicum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κολχικόν*, = (plant) 'of Colchis', a country on the east of the Black Sea: the name of a genus of plants (Nat. Order *Melanthaceae*), of which the species *Colchicum autumnale*, or Meadow-saffron, is found in England; also, name of medicinal preparations made from the corm or the seeds of Meadow-saffron, which allay the acute symptoms of gout.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1767 Autumn flowering Bulbs...The colchicums and autumnal crocus will be in condition for...removing or transplanting: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 303 (1803).

\***coleoptera**, *sb. pl.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *κολεόπτερα*, = 'sheath-winged' (insects): name of a large order of insects, generally furnished with four wings, of which the hinder pair are folded when not in use, while the anterior pair are smaller and horny so as to serve as sheaths for the hinder pair. Popularly beetles are identified with *coleoptera*, and most beetles do belong to the order, but see **cockroach**.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**colepecke**: Turki. See **calpack**.

**coleus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κόλος*, = 'a sheath': name of a genus of plants, native in Asia and Africa, allied to mint. Several species are cultivated for the sake of their beautifully variegated leaves.

**colibri**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Carib.: a humming-bird.

1855 "Look, Frank, that's a colibri. You've heard of colibris?" Frank looked at the living gem, which hung, loud humming, over some fantastic bloom: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xvii. p. 318 (1889).

**colifichet**, *sb.*: Fr.: knick-knack, gew-gaw, trumpery.

1766 There is a great air of simplicity and rural about it more regular than our taste, but with our old-fashioned tranquillity, and nothing of *colifichet*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 492 (1857).

**coliseum**: Late Lat. See **colosseum**.

\***collaborateur**, *sb.*: Fr.: fellow-laborer, assistant, *esp.* applied to association in literary, scientific, or artistic work.

S. D.

Sometimes Anglicised as *collaborator*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *collaborāre*, = 'to work together'.

1833 a young man of about the same age, had been his *collaborateur* in one of his dramas: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 338. 1837 C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 99. 1850 numbers of the "Pall Mall Gazette", which our friend Mr. Finucane thought his *collaborateur* would like to see: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 302 (1879). 1877 thrown themselves into the work with true artistic feeling as *collaborateurs* of the accomplished author: *Times*, Dec. 30. [St.] 1882-3 *Cruciger*, Kaspar, the trusty but modest and quiet collaborator of Luther: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 575/2. 1883 The President...was a *collaborateur* in his youth with the father of geology—the memorable William Smith: *Standard*, No. 18465, p. 2/3.

**collarino**, It.; **collerine** (ㄣ ㄣ), Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: *Archit.* See quot. under **cimbria**.

**collary**, **collyry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Beng. *khālārī*: salt-pan, salt-works.

1768 an account...of the number of colleries in the Calcutta purgunnehs: In Carraccioli's *Life of Clive*, iv. 112. [Yule] 1776 A claim upon me for the expence of working six collaries: *Trial of Joseph Fowler*, 18/2.

**collator** (= ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *collator*, or for *collater* (Printing term, not in dictionaries), fr. Eng. *collate*.

1. one who confers anything upon another.

bef. 1628 Well-placed benefits redound to the collator's honour: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, II. 16. [T.]

2. one who collates or presents to an ecclesiastical benefice.

1726 A mandatory cannot interrupt an ordinary collator, till a month is expired from the day of presentation: AVLIFFE. [J.] 1882-3 [Pragmatic sanction of Louis IX.] allows all prelates, patrons, and ordinary collators of benefices, the fullest exercise and unhindered preservation of their jurisdictions: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2108/2.

3. one who compares two versions of the same written or printed work.

bef. 1719 To read the titles they give an editor or collator of a manuscript, you would take him for the glory of letters: ADDISON. [J.]

[Lat. *collator* is used as noun of agent to *conferre*, meaning 'one who contributes', and in Late Lat., 'one who compares'. The word is not connected etymologically with *conferre*, but with an unrecorded \**tlare*, connected with Gk. aorist *ᾤλῆναι*, = 'to bear', 'suffer'.]

**collazione**, *sb.*: It.: a collation, repast.

1883 a proposal to change the hour of the *table d'hôte*, so as to have the *collations* at two o'clock: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 499.

**colleague** (ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colleègue*: a partner in any office or employment; hence, an associate, a fellow.

bef. 1547 Doctor Sampson, our college: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxii. p. 16 (1846). 1679 his colleague and fellow Tribune: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 779 (1812). 1690 during the time that Licinius his Colleague in the Empire reigned: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 612. 1695 If any fault were founde with that service, surely it was neither my colleagues nor my fault: R. BEALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxli. p. 117 (1846). 1600 one of their colleagues: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 167. 1606 having a colleague ready at his beck to agree & consent with him: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 7. 1641 the ease she had from her visible and sensuous colleague the body: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 2 (1806). 1686 His Colleagues: *Act. Persac. of Protest. in France*, p. 26. 1694 He had been...my colleague in the commission of the Privy Seal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 343 (1872). bef. 1733 the Jesuits and their Colleagues: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. I. 1, p. 15 (1740).

**collect** (= ㄣ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *collecter*, = 'to collect money'.

I. *trans.*: I. to get together, to bring together.

1563 Actes and Monumentes... Faithfully gathered and collected: FOXE, Title. 1599 Collect them all together at my tent: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1, 304. 1599 I can by the contrarie, collecte nothing of your patent: *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 130 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1665 some were appointed to collect all the technical words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 160 (1872).

I. I a. to bring together (mentally), to add together.

bef. 1704 Let a man collect into one sum as great a number as he pleases: LOCKE. [J.]

I. 2. to infer, to deduce from several observations brought together mentally.

1593 The reverent care I bear unto my lord | Made me collect these dangers in the duke: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 35.

I. 3. (with reflexive pronoun, or pass.) to recover one's self, to bring one's self out of a state of reverie, distraction, or any temporary aberration, into a state of self-possession; cf. the slang 'to pull one's self together'.

1610 Be collected: | No more amazement: SHAKS., *Temp.*, I. 2, 13. 1611 I did in time collect myself and thought: — *Wint. Tale*, iii. 3, 38.

II. *intr.*: I. to assemble, to come together.



## II. 2. to infer.

1667 How great the force of erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's premonition to his disciples: *Decay of Piety*. [J.]

\***collectanea**, *sb. neut. pl.*: Lat.: collected notes, collected works. First applied to the collected works of the grammarian Julius Solinus, 3 c.

1809 this collectanea may be formed into a bio-bibliographical and critical account: *SOUTHEY, Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 169 (1856). 1885 Mr. Stack himself is...preparing from his rich collectanea a grammar and phrase-book of Mikir: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 26, p. 399/2.

**collector** (= 1 -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Norm. Fr. *collectour*, Fr. *collecteur*, or fr. Lat. *collector*, noun of agent to *colligere*, = 'to gather together'.

## 1. one who gathers together, a compiler.

1540 the auctours collectours and declarers of latyn vocables: *PALSGRAVE, Tr. Acolastus*, sig. R ii v. 1565 the collector of this tale: *CALFPHILL, Answ. Treas. Cross*, p. 200 (1846). 1646 He was the greatest Collector or Rhapsodist of all the Latines: *SIR TH. BROWN, Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 23 (1686). 1656-7 Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the...opinions of other philosophers: *EVELYN, Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1872). 1704 those judicious collectors of bright parts, and flowers, and *observandas*: *SWIFT, Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869). bef. 1719 Volumes without the collector's own reflections: *ADDISON*. [J.]

1 a. one who makes a collection of objects of a certain class, as of books, pictures, works of art, curiosities, old china.

1645 a famous collector of paintings and antiquities: *EVELYN, Diary*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1872).

2. a person appointed to collect taxes, fees, contributions, or other dues.

bef. 1447 *pe popis collectoure*: *J. RUSSELL*, 1063, in *Babes Bk.*, p. 188 (Furnivall, 1868). 1473 he is chosyn to be on of the collectours of the taske in Norfolk: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 720, p. 81 (1874). 1510 Item payde to the collectors for the keyping of the lyght before seynt mighell iijs. iiid.: *Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels*, p. 32 (1882). 1546 which [money] was gathered by the bushops questor, whose of good reason was named the collector: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, p. 183 (Camd. Soc., 1846). bef. 1547 If your Grace thinke it so good, the said Collectors may first cal them that may beest spare it: *ABP. WARHAM*, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. CXXXV. p. 33 (1846). 1563 the Pope and his collectours: *J. PILKINGTON, Confut.*, sig. C vii v. 1679 their collectours...that did leauy and exact the take: *NORTH, Tr. Plutarch*, p. 411 (1612). 1600 received the particular summes from the collectors thereof: *JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 322. 1607 methinks 'twere a part of good justice to hang 'em at year's end, when they come out of their office, to the true terrifying of all collectors and sidemen: *MIDDLETON, Phoenix*, II. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1885). 1620 the Collector of the Peter-pence: *BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1676). 1649 Receivers, Treasurers, Collectors: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 2 v.

2 a. at Oxford University, the title of a bachelor of arts appointed by the proctors to perform academic functions.

1690 junior collector of the bachelors: *WOOD, A. O.*, Vol. IV. p. 237 (Bliss, 1813).

2 b. the title of the chief administrator of an Indian district or zillah under English rule, but in Bengal proper the title of an official who collects revenue. Such administrators were at first called 'supervisors'. [Yule]

1772 The Company having determined to stand forth as *devan*, the Supervisors should now be designated Collectors: *Regul. of May 14, 1772*. [Yule] 1799 You will be so kind as to communicate as soon as possible with Captain Munro, the collector of Canara, by means of the post at Hyderghur: *WELLINGTON, Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 302 (1858). 1848 such a magnificent personage as the Collector of Boggleywallah: *THACKERAY, Van. Fair*, ch. iv. [Yule]

3. an apparatus or machine for collecting, anything which has the function or property of collecting, as the system of hairs on the style of certain flowers.

1801 the electrophorus...is a collector of electricity from the surrounding bodies: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., s.v. *Electricity*, 194.

**colleen**, *sb.*: Ir. *cailín*: a girl, a maid.

1883 the caulighs, young colleens, and men of the village: *H. JAV, Con-naught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 127.

\***colerette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a collar for a woman. Partly Anglicised as *collarette*.

1827 Square lace *collarette*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21.

\***collie** (= 1 -), *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael.: a country dog; *esp.* a particular breed of long-haired dogs, now common as pets in England, but originally Scotch shepherd's dogs.

1814 a relay of curs, called *collies*, whose duty it was to chase the *chevaux de poste*...from one hamlet to another: *SCOTT, Waverley*, p. 91.

**colline**, *sb.*: Fr.: small hill, hillock.

1664 It has also a...watered park full of fine *collines* and ponds: *EVELYN, Diary*, Vol. I. p. 320 (1872).

**colliseum, collosseum**: Lat. See **colosseum**.

**collocutor** (= 1 -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *collocutor*, noun of agent to Lat. *colloqui*, = 'to converse': one who takes part in a colloquy, dialogue, or conversation.

1620 the different opinions of the Collocutors: *BRENT, Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 90 (1676).

**collodion, collodium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *κollṓdēs*, = 'glue-like': a liquid made from gun-cotton with ether and alcohol, which dries rapidly on exposure to the air, leaving a thin transparent film; first prepared 1847 or 1848 by Maynard, Boston, U.S., for surgical purposes; applied to photography by Archer in 1850. See *Chemist*, New Ser., Vol. II. No. 19, p. 257, Mar., 1851.

**collonel**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **colonel**.

**collonye**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **colony**.

**colloquintida**: Late Lat. See **coloquintida**.

**colloquium, pl. colloquia**, *sb.*: Lat.: conversation, conference, discourse.

1634 In serious discourse our Southerne Indians use seldom any short *Colloquiums*, but speake their minds at large: *W. WOOD, New England's Prospect*, p. 92.

1662 I desired the more to see it, because of some description which Erasmus hath made of it in that *Colloquium* entituled, *Peregrinatio religionis ergo*: *J. GREENHALGH*, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxiv. p. 292 (1846).

1760 "You are a cheating Fellow, and keep false Books," spoke of a Draper, but not laid with a *Colloquium* of his Trade, and held not actionable: *GILBERT, Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 246. 1882 the many disputations, conferences, and colloquia which were held in Germany during the period of the Reformation: *SCHAFF-HERZOG, Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 248/1.

**colluviēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: a collection of refuse or filth.

1654-6 that Egyptian...who said that both Jews and Christians were a *colluvies* of most base and beastly people: *J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 240 (1867). bef. 1744 the *colluvies*, and sink of human greatness, at Windsor: *POPE, Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 177 (1751). [Jodrell]

**collyrium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κollṓrion*, = 'poultice', 'eye-salve', 'very fine clay'.

1. eye-salve. Early Anglicised as *colirie*, *collerie*, *collyrie*.

abt. 1400 *colirie*, *collerie*: *Wyclifite Bible*, Rev., iii. 18. 1541 Syxtely is put colirium for the rednes and y<sup>e</sup> teares: *R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Y j v.

1543 make a collyrie accordyng to arte, whyche ye muste vse tyll the place be mundified: *TRAHERON, Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liv r<sup>o</sup>/1.

1555 I beseech you to take Christ's *collyrium* and eye-salve to anoint your eyes, that you may see what you do: *BRADFORD, Writings*, p. 443 (Parker Soc., 1848).

1561 if he hath greate heate in his head/then make him this *collyrium*: *HOLLYBUSH, Apothec.*, fol. 9 r<sup>o</sup>. 1563 washe the eye with this *collyrium* folowing vntyll he be healed: *T. GALE, Enchirid.*, fol. 20 r<sup>o</sup>.

1599 An excellent *Collyrium*, for freshe Cataractes: *A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 54/1.

1601 a good collyrie or eye-salve: *HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 168. — *colyries* or *eyesalves*: *ib.*, Bk. 24, ch. 12, p. 194.

1626 tinct the tip, | The very tip o' your nose with this *Collyrium*: *B. JONSON, Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). 1672 there is such a *collyrium* or eye salve made for us, that we may with these very eyes almost see the Deity: *T. JACOMB, Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 273/2 (1868).

2. a solid roll of medicated paste for introduction into the orifices of the body.

3. an occasional name of Samian earth or kaolinite.

1883 a cast of the impression was taken in *collyrium*: *FROUDE, Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 317.

**coloi(e)ro, coloire, coloyro**: Eng. fr. It. See **caloyer**.

**colombario, pl. colombari**, *sb.*: It. fr. Lat. *columbārium*, *pl. columbāria*: a sort of catacomb in which cinerary urns are ranged in holes so as to suggest the idea of a *dovecot*, which is the original meaning of *columbarium*, whence the Eng. *columbary*, = 'a pigeon-house' (1646 *Sir Th. Brown*; 1654-6 *J. Trapp, Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 42/1, Ed. 1867).

1757 the Gothic columbarium for his family: *HOR. WALPOLE, Letters*, Vol. III. p. 100 (1857). — The monument...is a simple Gothic arch, something in the manner of the columbaria: *ib.*, p. 118. 1830 went to look out for some *columbaria* I had heard of out of the Porta Pia: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 374 (1875).

1885 One of these *hypogæa* is built in the shape of a columbarium: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 28, p. 707/1. 1888 in the Via Salaria was discovered a network of *Colombari*, in which were no fewer than 7,000 inscriptions: *St. James's Gaz.*

\***colon**<sup>1</sup> (= 1 -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *κῶλον*, = 'a member', 'a clause', also a late form for *κῶλον*, = 'the large intestine between the caecum and the rectum'.

1. a mark of punctuation used to denote a pause in a sentence, greater than that indicated by a comma. Originally in Greek writing a single dot in the position of the upper dot of the modern colon ': '.

1589 *PUTTENHAM, Eng. Poet.*, II. iv. p. 88 (1869). 1593 thine eyes darts at every colon hitted: *B. BARNES, Parth. & Parth.*, p. 76. [N. & Q.]



**1623** *Lac. Sharp set*; there a colon, for colon is sharp set oftentimes: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, iii. 2. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 432 (1885). **1626** *Colon*, A mark of a sentence not fully ended: it is thus made with two pricks (:) thus: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). bef. **1637** *Syllables, Points, Colons, comma's*, and the like: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 90 (1640).

1 a. *metaph.* a period of repose, a pause.

bef. **1658** Sleep! The Days *Colon*, many Hours of Bliss | Lost in a wide Parenthesis: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 296 (1867).

2. the large portion of the intestinal canal between the *caecum* and the *rectum*, thought to be the seat of the ailment called *colic*.

**1525** The .v. [gut] is namyd *Colon* / & is grosse full of holownes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B. iij. v. 1. **1641** R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. H. ii. v. **1643** the gutte, called *colon*: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccv. v. 1. **1601** a great gut, named *Colon*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 11, ch. 37, Vol. 1. p. 343. **1607** O poor shrimp! how art thou fallen away for want of mouching! O, *colon* cries out most tyrannically: DEKKER & WEBSTER, *Sir Th. Wyatt*, Wks., p. 193/1 (Dyce, 1857). **1616** We are now got to his [i.e. man's] *colon*. Having left his heart full of evil, we come to his madness: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 269 (1867). **1621** The thick guts are three, the *blind gut*, *colon*, and *right gut*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. 1. p. 35 (1827). **1622** to feed *colon*: MASSINGER, *P. M.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 151 (1839). **1623** [See 1]. bef. **1627** Lent! what cares *colon* here for Lent!...the *colon* of a gentleman...Should be fulfill'd with answerable food, | To sharpen blood: MIDDLETON, *Chaste Md.*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 38 (1885).

*colon*<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: colonist, settler.

**1888** The failure of France in Indo-China is partly, no doubt, to be attributed to her methods of administration, and to the character of her *colons*: *Athenaeum*, July 14, p. 591a.

*colonel* (u =, as if *kernel*), Eng. fr. Fr. *colonel*; *coronel*(1), Eng. fr. Sp. *coronel*: *sb.*: a field-officer who ranks next to a general, the chief officer of a regiment. Some of the early *colonells* may be fr. It. *colonello*. The word was formerly trisyllabic (see quot. fr. Milton).

**1548** certain of the worthiest Almaynes at the desire of their *coronell*, with a new shewte efsones approached and reentred the same: T. FISHER, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxvi. p. 297 (1846). **1562** euerie *Colonell* wyth his regiment: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, fol. 17 v. **1575** he was *coronell* of the footemen: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 1 (Camd. Soc., 1847). **1579** ascending from a priuate Souldiour to a *Coronell*: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 79. **1579** *colonell* of a thousand footmen: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 347 (1612). — *colonels*: *ib.*, p. 470. **1591** to attend vpon the *Colonell*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 3. **1591** tooke advantage of some unkyndnes past betwixt the governor of Roan and one of his *colonells*: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Roan*, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 25 (1847). **1598** *Colonell* or *Coronell*, a french vvord, is the commander of a regiment of certaine companies of souldiers: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1598** *Colonello*, a *coronell* of a regiment: FLORIO. **1598** Lieutenant-*Coronell* to the regiment: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). **1601** a Tribune Militarie or *Colonell*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 488. — divers *colonels* and *centurions*: *ib.*, Bk. 22, ch. 23, p. 133. **1604** the *Colonell* or *Maestro del Campo*: T. DIGGES, *Feuere Parady*, i. p. 8. — Captains and *Coronell*: *ib.*, p. 9. **1611** *Colonell*, A *Colonell*, or *Coronell*; the Commander of a Regiment: COTGR. **1617** *Coronel*, a *Coronell*, or *Colonel*, or *Coronel*: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*. bef. **1674** Captain or *Colonel*, or Knight in arms: MILTON, *Son.*, viii. 1.

\**colonnade* (= = u), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colonnade*: a range of columns; also, *metaph.* a row of columnar objects, such as tall straight trees; a covered area the roof of which is supported by columns bearing straight architraves, instead of the arches of an *arcade* (q. v.).

**1718** for you my *Colonades* extend their wings: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 240 (1757). bef. **1719** Here circling *colonnades* the ground inclose, | And here the marble statues breathe in rows: ADDISON. [J.] **1738** CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* **1771** porticos, *colonnades*, and *rotundas*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 361 (1882). **1775** a terrace-wall with a square area and vestiges of a *colonnade*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 201. **1785** Not distant far, a length of *colonnade* [of trees]: INVITES us: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 10 (1808). **1806** Bernini filled up with apartments the grand *colonnade* which remained of the Basilica of Antoninus: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 151.

*colony* (l = = n), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colonie*.

1. a number of persons sent out from a country to make a settlement in another land, remaining under the rule of the state which they have left. In ancient times, many Greek colonies were independent of their mother-city or metropolis; while the colonies (*coloniae*) of Rome were of sundry classes, all subordinate to the Roman state, and many of them in Italy itself.

**1546** the Danes, being expelled from thence...the Romaine *colonie* was sente thither: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 196 (Camd. Soc., 1846). **1555** so named in respect of the greater cite of that name from whence was brought the firste *colonie* of the lesse cite: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 373 (1885). **1598** all Spayne was first conquered by the Romans, and filled with colonies from them: SPENNA, *State Ivrl.*, Wks., p. 671a (1883). — Henry the second...settled such a strong *colony* therein, as never since could...be rooted out: *ib.*, p. 629a. **1608** roodi towards the fetching home of the *Colonye*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxxv. (1884). **1611** And from thence to Philippi, which is the chiefe cite of that part of Macedonia, and a *Colonie*: *Bible*, Acts, xvi. 12. **1643** a people as hard of heart as that Egyptian colony that went to Canaan: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 337 (1806). **1645** the lower

*Bretons*...were a *Colony* of *Welsh* at first: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xix. p. 39. **1691** they would presently send him a *Colony* of huge Mortals, with large hats, and no Cravats, to inhabit it: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 24.

2. a country or district occupied by settlers from another country, forming a dependency of the state to which the said settlers owe allegiance.

**1579** they determined to make it a *Colonie*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1036 (1612). **1672** his Majesty's several plantations and colonies in the West Indies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1872). **1697** The rising city which from far you see, | Is Carthage, and a Trojan colony: DRYDEN, Tr. *Virg. Aen.*, i. 469.

3. any body of persons or living beings, or of inanimate objects, which live or exist together in some kind of association.

**1693** New herds of beasts he sends, the plains to share; | New colonies of birds, to people air: DRYDEN, Tr. *Ovid's Metam.*, i. 95. **1711** Thick as the bees, that with the spring renew | Their flow'ry toils...When the wing'd colonies first tempt the sky: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 284, Wks., Vol. II. p. 62 (1757).

*colophon* (l = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *κολοφών*, = 'top', 'summit': the printer's inscription or device at the end of a book, giving his name and generally the date and place of production, seldom seen in modern books; in MSS., a similar notice by the scribe. Also, by extension, the concluding portion of a literary work.

**1621** His *Colophon* is how to resist and repress atheisme: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 561 (1827). **1774** They are closed with the following epilogue and *colophon*: T. WARTON, *Hist. Eng. Poet.*, ii. 2. [T.] **1807** There is a sort of title-page and *colophon* knowledge—in one word, bibliography: SOUTHEY, *Life*, Vol. III. p. 108 (1850). **1816** from title-page to *colophon*: SCOTT, *Antiq.*, Vol. I. p. xi. (1839). **1887** Dr. Wikes was fortunate enough to obtain...a copy of the *colophons*...of this famous manuscript: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 16, p. 514/3.

*colophonia*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κολοφωνία*, = 'resin from Colophon': an old name for a genus of plants now called *Canarium*, and for the gum furnished by one of the species.

**1526** *Colophonia* is the gomme of a tre that groweth in grete quantyte in grece: *Grete Herball*, ch. 1st. **1641** in the bottom of the vessel will remain a hard gum called *Colophonia*, which is called boiled Turpentine: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. 1. p. 36 (1651).

*coluquintida*, *sb.*: Sp. and It.: (a) a name of the bitter cucumber or the colocynth, and of the purgative obtained from the pulp; (b) *metaph.*

a. **1398** TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, xvii. xl. **1526** *Coluquintida* is y<sup>e</sup> apple of a lytel tre y<sup>e</sup> growth towarde Iherusalem and is other wyse called gebilla or gowrde of Alexandry...sithe an vnce of the inward partes of *coluquintide*: *Grete Herball*, ch. lxxxiii. **1541** the vertue...of *coluquintida*, or of elebora: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Q. i. v. **1543** *Coluquintida* is hote in the thyrede and drye in the seconde: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvii. v. 2. **1563** Boyle your Herbes, your Powder and *Coluquintida* altogether: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 23 v. **1569** the rootes of *Coluquintida*: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. II. p. 32. **1578** *Coluquintida* creस्पeth with his branches alongst by the ground: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 374. **1579** The nature of *Coluquintida*, to draw the worst humours too it selfe: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 10 (Arber). **1579** one leafe of *Coluquintida*, marreth and spoyleth the whole pot of porridge: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 39 (1868). **1590** Cold *Coluquintida*, and Tetra mad: SPENNA, *F. O.*, II. vii. 52. **1604** the food that to him now is as luscious as locusts, shall be to him shortly as bitter as *coluquintida*: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 3, 359. **1615** sundry herbs as well Physicall as for food, turpentine, rubarbe, *coluquintida*, scammony, &c.: GRO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 221 (1632). **1626** *Coluquintida*, A kind of wild gourd, it is often used in Physicke: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). **1639** that we may feed ourselves with comforts fully without fear of bane, or noisome mingling of *coluquintida* in the pot: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1862). **1665** Carduus Benedictus, and *Coluquintida*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Truv.*, p. 16 (1677).

b. **1635** the least dramme of this *coluquintida* will marre the relish of all his sweets: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 132. bef. **1733** a Bundle of Wormwood and *Coluquintida* gathered out of cancred Libels: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 2, p. 648 (1740).

\**color*, *colour*(e), *cullor* (l = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *colour*, often assimilated to Lat. *color*.

1. the property of bodies and media which acts on the eye owing to their various modes of reflecting or refracting light, which is variously and sensibly decomposed when reflected from or refracted by various kinds of surface. Mirrors and mirror-like surfaces appear to reflect light unaltered in quality. Also called by the Old Eng. name *hue*.

**1508** this most goodly floure, | This blossom of fresche colour: SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparrow*, 894, Wks., Vol. I. p. 78 (1843). **1558** a pounce of *Lapis Lazuli*, spotted like Marble and somewhat of the colour of ASURE: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 84 v. **1605** it will looke of the colour of ordinarie marmelade: H. PLAT, *Delights for Ladies*, Recipe 31. **1664** To preserve the *Colour* of Flowers or Herbs, they should be dry'd in the *Shade*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 206 (1729). **1667** many precious things | Of colour glorious and effect so rare: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 612, p. 123 (1705). **1877** the colour has faded: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]



1 a. the complexion or hue of the face. The phr. of color is sometimes used for 'of dark color' in reference to persons of any dark-skinned race, esp. the African Negro race.

abt. 1350 He cast all his colour and bicom pale: *Will. Palerni*, 881. abt. 1386 And with that word he caught a greet Mirour | And saugh þat chaunged was all his colour: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1400. 1477 send me word of his color, dedes, and corage: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 792, p. 183 (1874). — colour: *ib.*, No. 793, p. 184. 1482 The colour of hys face often tymes was chaunged to ashis and ageyne meruaylously the colour of hys face was reuyuyd and welle shewyd: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 23 (1869). 1797 a variety of nations, castes, and colours: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1858).

2. any particular variety of appearance depending upon the reflection of light, as white, green, yellow, red, blue, black; any definite hue. Sometimes white and black are regarded as being without color, according to which view only the results of various decompositions of white light are colors.

abt. 1400 Gold and Azure and othere riche Coloures: *Tr. Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. vii. p. 75 (1839). 1506 a medowe...Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i<sup>ro</sup> (1554). 1569 the white colour of the Rockes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. IV. p. 33. 1579 the freshest colours soonest fade: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 34 (1868). — coulours of countenance: *ib.*, p. 64. 1588 *Arm.* My love is most immaculate white and red. *Moth.* Most maculate thoughts, master, are masked under such colours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 98. 1622 the cullers which are best after black and redd are sadd blewes, culier du roy, or mingled cullers neare unto that of culier dore roy: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 311 (1883).

3. a pigment, a substance used for overlaying surfaces with a particular hue or tint.

1573—80 No cullors ought worth, to sett her cullor fourth: GAB. HARVEY, *Let. Bk.*, p. 103 (1884). bef. 1744 When each bold figure just begins to live, | The treach'rous colours the fair art betray, | And all the bright creation fades away: POPE. [J.]

4. metaph. ornament.

1641 uttered with those native colours and graces of speech: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1806).

4 a. metaph. a representation, description, appearance.

1506 without rethoryke, or colour crafty: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. \* iv<sup>ro</sup> (1554). 1588 tell not me of the father; I do fear colourable colours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 156.

4 b. metaph. complexion, character, kind (answering to 1 a.).

1545 lyuely set forth in their own colors: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1600 boys and women are for the most part cattle of this colour: SHAKS., *As Y. L. L.*, iii. 2, 435.

4 c. metaph. false show, false appearance, pretence, guise, disguise.

1450 lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue vnder colour of loue and frendshippe: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge*, &c., p. 160 (1871). bef. 1626 affirming without color or simulation that nother he, nother any other officer...shall continue in my service: ASP. WARHAM, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxvii. p. 40 (1846). 1628 Make to her many errandes / Vnder colour of deuotion: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 107 (1871). bef. 1629 by enuye and vnder the colour of peace he was sent for: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1843). 1631 fraude is...an euill discyete, craftly imagined and deuised, which, under a colour of trouthe and simplicitie, indomageh him that nothing mistrusteth: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 217 (1880). 1646 taking unto him...the colour of Latin speeche: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 39 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1657 To forge, to fayne, to flater and lye, | Requiere diuers colours with wordes fayre and slye: SEAGER, 945, in *Babes Bk.*, p. 351 (Furnivall, 1868). 1657 So chanceth me, that euery passion | The minde hideth by colour contrary, | With fayned visage, now sad, now mery: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 37 (1870). 1679 he needed no counterfeit colour, nor artificial flattering of the people: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 541 (1612). 1691 without all colour | Of base insinuating flattery | I pluck this white rose with Plantagenet: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, ii. 4, 34. 1691 Honest simplicity abus'd, under the colour of Friendship: CARLY, *Sir Salomon*, iii. p. 32. bef. 1733 to put a false Gloss or false Colour upon infamous Actions: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 2, p. 32 (1740).

4 d. metaph. a pretext, an excuse.

abt. 1380 that he waste not ne mysyue the jifits of god vnder colour of this freedom: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 32 (1880). 1450 thus clerkes haue not so moche colour to saye yat the lordes and the laye people robbe them: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge*, &c., p. 160 (1871). 1640 considering that with better reason I moughte haue taken the name of Antonine, induced by colour either of afynitie, or els of equall astate in the imperial maiestie: ELYOT, *Im. Governasnce*, fol. 7<sup>vo</sup>. 1608 Vnder cullor hereof, they took my books of Account: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxxv. (1884). 1624 upon colour of a plot they had: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 458 (1848).

5. a flag, ensign, or standard (generally used in pl.). The phr. *fear no colors* means 'fear no foe', 'fear nothing'.

1591 There goes the Talbot, with his colours spread: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 3, 31. 1601 he that is well hanged in this world needs to fear no colours: — *Two Nts.*, i. 5, 6. 1620 *Fransberg*...caused a Halter to be carried near his Colours, saying, that with that he would hang the Pope: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 41 (1676). 1689 For certainly those Troops had an intent, | Forthwith to fall upon our Regiment, | Now scatter'd, and to seize

our Colours too: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 41. bef. 1719 An author compares a ragged coin to a tattered colours: ADDISON. [J.] 1743—7 the Confederates made themselves masters of...about a hundred and twenty colours, or standards: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 749/1 (1751). 1798 the use of the national colours and cockades: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1858).

6. a distinguishing badge (generally used in pl.), as the colors of an owner of race-horses, of a prize-fighter, or athlete, of a club formed for the pursuit of any game.

1599 at which you must seem to take as unpardonable offence, as if he had torn your mistress's colours: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 34/1 (1860).

7. Mus. See quotations.

1596 The third by colour, vhen perfect notes are made blacke, vvich notes are diminished by the third part, by vertue of the colour: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D iii<sup>vo</sup>. 1597 *Phi.* What is imperfection? *Ma.* It is the taking away of the third part of a perfect notes value, and is done three maner of wayes, *By note, rest, or cullor*:...Imperfection by cullor, is when notes perfect are prickt blacke, which taketh awaie the third part of their value: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 24. 1609 Colour in this place is nothing, but the fulness of the Notes: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 56.

8. in combin. as color-blind, color-blindness, color-box, color-man, color-sergeant.

Variants, 14 c.—16 c. *coloure*, 15 c. *colowre*, 16 c. *coulour*, *collour(e)*, *coler*, 16, 17 cc. *cullor*, 17 c. *culler*.

\*colossœum, Lat.; colisœum, Mod. Lat. fr. It. coliseo: name of the Flavian amphitheatre, built at Rome abt. A.D. 80, and applied to other buildings meant to resemble the same. It derived its name from a colossal statue of Nero, near which it was built.

abt. 1506 there we sawe Roulandes Castell, made after the facion of the Colyzeo at Rome: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 78 (1851). — we sawe the grete and olde Colyseio which is called there [at Verona] Reyne: *ib.*, p. 79. 1563 the Amphitiatrum: named Colosseum in Rome: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xvii<sup>vo</sup>. 1600 an high wall made of such stones, as are to be seene vpon the Colosso at Rome: JOHN FORY, *Tr. Led's Hist. Afr.*, p. 242. 1600 This Amphitheatre was commonly called Colosseum, of Neroes Colossus, which was set up in the porch of Neroes house: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar. Bk. v. ch. viii.)*, p. 1385. 1670 Descending from hence I went to the old Amphitheater, called now the Coliseo, because of a Colossean statue that stood in it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 74 (1698). 1722 Built by Mich. Angelo out of Materials taken from the Coliseum: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 129.

\*colossus, pl. colossi, Lat. fr. Gk. κολοσσός; coloss(e), Eng. fr. Fr. *colosse*: sb.

1. a statue of gigantic proportions, esp. the figure of Apollo at the entrance of the port of Rhodes.

1549 Of Colosses: the brasce that they piked out of that Colosse...these Colossi: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34<sup>vo</sup>. 1556 horrible great Images cauled Colossi: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). 1575 the horses made by Fideas...with other Colossi Statues Images & Pictures: J. TURLERUS, *Traveller*, p. 26. 1590 hee made a colossus or an image in Memphis: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 167. 1598 I am of opinion, that the ancient gaue not the naturall proportion to their huge statues and colossi, as that of Rhodes, to the end they might make them fit the eie without offence: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 83. — that mighty Colosse of gold, which Nabuchadonassar caused to be made: *ib.*, p. 119. 1601 the colosse of the sun which stood at Rhodes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 495. 1601 he doth bestride the narrow world | Like a Colossus, and we petty men | Walk under his huge legs: SHAKS., *Jul. Caes.*, i. 2, 136. 1603 Medals, Ascents, Statues and strange Colosses: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 47 (1608). 1608 Out-striding the Colossus of the sunne: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 966 (1616). 1615 that huge Colossus of brasce...In height it was threescore and ten cubits; euery finger as great as an ordinary statue: GRO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 91 (1632). 1620 the Colossus at Rhodes: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xlix. (1676). 1642 These, I confess, are the Colossus and Majestic pieces of her [Nature's] hand: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 340 (1852). 1644 a Minerva's head of brass, and that of Commodus, to which belongs a hand, the thumb whereof is at least an ell long...but the rest of the Colosse is lost: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850). 1650 the Neapolitan people shold haue erected him Colosso's, and statues of gold: HOWELL, *Tr. Graff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 125. bef. 1658 You disclaim being a Coloss: Content; I have as diminutive thoughts of you as you please: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 97 (1687). 1665 they [the Saracens] fell upon Rhodes...and amongst other spoils demolished that Colossus which was built by Chares of Lyndus...In that Isle he also defaced an hundred other Colossuses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 267 (1677). 1675 others like Colosso's discovering their ambition and haughtiness: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 38. 1681 Or what a Spectacle the Skipper gross, | A Water-Hercules Butter-Coloss, | Tunn'd up with all their sev'ral Towns of Beer: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 113. 1699 This Colossus of Brass is yet in the very place where it was cast; it is surprisingly great, being 22 foot high, the Foot of the King 26 inches in length: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 26. 1711 a Woman, who was but a Pigmie without her Head-dress, appear'd like a Colossus upon putting it on: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 154/1 (Morley). 1711 There huge Colosses rose, with trophies crown'd: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 121, Wks., Vol. II. p. 52 (1757). 1716 There was erected near it a great Colossus in snow that had two faces: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 496 (1856). 1722 In the Court on that side Two Egyptian kings, Colossuses in Touch-stone: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 111. — The Feet and a Hand of a vast Colossus of Apollo: *ib.*, p. 114.



2. *metaph.* applied to living persons of extraordinary size, fortune, or power, and occasionally to irrational creatures and inanimate objects of exceptional size.

1603 *Sci.* Why then you give way. *Dru.* Give way, Colossus? B. JONSON, *Sej.*, l. 2, Wks., p. 373 (1616).

1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, Hercules Pillers, here's non ultra: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. C 4<sup>re</sup>.

1618 and thinks to be swelled into a Colossus, over straddling the world: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 140 (1807).

1664 But believe it, the observation is very erroneous; for they are indeed two *Corinthians*, the one over the other, and albeit in the upmost, which forms the *Cornia* of this great *Coloss* of Building, the *Cornic* resembles not the other, as being very particular: EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Paralt. Archit.*, Pref., p. 5.

1678 Now if there be any greater *Fear* than the *Fear* of the *Leviathan*, and Civil Representative, the whole Structure and Machin of this great *Coloss* must needs fall a-pieces: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. II, p. 84.

1733 This he lays down for a Foundation, whereon to superstruct a wonderful Colossus of Reproach: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. I, 8, p. 18 (1740).

1820 then may they dash down from its pedestal of clay that colossus which now towers above their unfortunate country in all the horrible deformity of an evil genius: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 170.

1863 a cuirassed colossus at the gate of the Horse Guards can be considered a fair sample of the British soldier of the line: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 300 (1879).

1863 Thus the great Ranker stood, a colossus of wealth and stability to the eye: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I, p. 235.

1886 [There is] incongruity between the attenuated Hibernian-looking giant on p. 29 and the bovine Colossus on p. 37: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 18, p. 821/3.

### 3. in combin.

1606 stands colossus-wise, waving his beam: SHAKS., *Tril.*, v. 5, 9. 1646 and stands Colossus like in the entrance of *Nostra Dame in Paris*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v, ch. xvi, p. 210 (1686).

1741 a Court or Yard for the Statues, among which were three Colossus-like by Myron: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 106.

colpack: Turki. See calpack.

\*colporteur, *sb.*: Fr.: a pedlar, a hawker. Hence, Eng. *colportage*, the system or employment of hawking religious tracts.

1839 One important and novel feature of the proceedings of the year in France...is the employment of colporteurs: 23rd Ann. Rep. Amer. Bib. Soc., p. 56.

1886 *Athenaeum*, Jan. 30, p. 167/2.

columbarium: Lat. See colombario.

columbuck: Sp. See calambac.

colza ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *colza(t)*: cabbage-seed, *esp.* of the oil-bearing variety of *Brassica Napus*, a species of cabbage, the seeds of which yield colza-oil, used for lamps.

1825 the colsat or colza, or rape of the continent, the most valuable plant to cultivate for oil: LOUDON, *Encyc. Agric.*, ¶ 5460.

\*cōma, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κόμα*, = 'deep sleep', 'extreme torpor': an extreme torpor from which a person cannot be roused. A symptom of a morbid condition of the brain in which the cerebral functions are suspended.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1819 last night, at Alexandria, he fell into a coma, and never woke again: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III, ch. xiv, p. 365 (1820).

1863 apopleptic coma: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II, p. 107.

comandatore, commandadore, *sb.*: It.: commander, sergeant.

1605 Sir P. He's | A Commandadore. *Per.* What! a common serjeant? B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv, 1, Wks., p. 495 (1616).

combarband: Anglo-Ind. See cummerbund.

\*combat ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *combate*, and Fr. *combat*.

1. a duel, a formal fight between two persons; *Leg.* a judicial trial by battle; an engagement in which the force on both sides is small.

1546 the women stodee bie in cartes and waggons to beehoulde the combate: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 72 (1846).

1662 so behaued him selfe in the combatte that in the ende he obtained y<sup>e</sup> victorie: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II, fol. 2<sup>re</sup>.

1679 challenged the combate of him: NORTH, *Tr. Phylarch*, p. 304 (1619).

1688 Do you not see Pompey is uncasing for the combat: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v, 2, 708.

1689 It grew to single Combate: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v, ch. xxviii, p. 126.

1689 if young matching with olde, fire and frost fall at a combate: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 38 (1880).

1690 I should, as Hector did Achilles...Challenge in combat any of you all: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 59/1 (1865).

1691 desirous of that combate, and his name sente to the governor to accepte his challenge: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rowen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I, p. 39 (1847).

1694 Thus warres my hart, which reason doth maintaine, | And calls mine eye to combat if he darre: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 6th Dec., No. 7 (1818).

1601 the combate between him and Hercules: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I, p. 90.

1604 he did accept the particular Combate: T. DIGGES, *Roure Paradi.*, I, p. 22.

1619 it was judicially giuen in cases deseruing death, to bee tried by Combate, the Defendant pleading not guilty, by giuing the Accuser the Lye: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xl, p. 381.

1667 and at the Soldan's Chair | Def'd the best of Panim Chivalry | To mortal Combat: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 766 (1705).

2. a contest, a trial of strength or skill.

1603 the combats at the *Isthmian* games: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 39.

3. a mental struggle, agitation of mind.

1611 the noble combat that 'twixt joy and sorrow was fought in Paulina: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v, 2, 80.

combatant ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *combatant* (pres. part.).

1. *sb.*: one who is engaged in fighting, a champion; also, *metaph.* one who contends with immaterial weapons.

1559 And valient Essex this bold challenge sent, | As combatant in his great soueraigne's name: *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 846. [R.]

1591 wherein must remayne such number of Combatants, as they may be able to repulse the enemy vntill succour arrive: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 300.

1691 Come hither, you that would be combatants: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv, 1, 134.

1606 Give with thy trumpet a loud note...that the appalled air | May pierce the head of the great combatant: — *Tril.*, iv, 5, 5.

1608 sound trumpets, the combatants are mounted: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii, 6, Wks., Vol. III, p. 64 (1885).

1688 the Retiarii gladiators, the proper Combatants with the Secutores: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686).

1671 who single combatant | Duell'd their armies: MILTON, *S. A.*, 344.

1845 the shortness and completeness of the affair arose from the combatants being nearly equal in numbers: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 367.

2. *adj.*: ready to fight, engaged in fighting, warlike.

1632 Their valours are not yet combatant, | Or truly antagonistic, as to fight: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, iii, 4, Wks., p. 450/1 (1860).

[Cotgrave gives *combatant*, for Mod. Fr. *combattant*.]

comble, *sb.*: Fr.: consummation, acme, summit, culminating point.

1883 Katherine's engagement to Hackblock was regarded...as the comble of domestic felicity: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 445.

1883 and things were at their 'comble': LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II, p. 172.

comby: Anglo-Ind. See cumly.

comboloio, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *κομβολόγιον*: a rosary.

1813 And by her comboloio lies | A Koran of illumined dyes: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II, v, Wks., Vol. IX, p. 230 (1832).

1830 In his left hand he held a string of small coral beads, a comboloio which he hurled backwards and forwards during the visit: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 85.

combustible ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *combustible*: inflammable, capable of being burnt; also, *metaph.* Sometimes used as *sb.* in pl.

bef. 1535 Faith hath alwai good hope & charitie with it, and cannot but worke well, no more than the fire can be w<sup>t</sup> out heate and light and burne all combustible thinges that it may touch and tary with: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 264. [R.]

1611 Combustible, Combustible, soone fired: COTGR.

1646 Charcoals, made out of the wood of oxycedar, are white, because their vapours are rather sulphureous than of any other combustible substance: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

1667 [Ætina's] combustible | And fuel'd entrails: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 233, p. 13 (1705).

bef. 1859 Arnold was a combustible character: W. IRVING, [W.]

combustion ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *combustion*.

1. conflagration, burning-up.

1611 Combustion, A combustion, burning, or consuming with fire; also, a tumult: COTGR.

1667 Hurl'd headlong flaming from th' Ethereal Skie, | With hideous ruine and combustion: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 46, p. 5 (1705).

1. a fiery rage, state of heat and excitement.

1711 I found Mrs Vanhomrigh all in combustion, squabbling with her rogue of a landlord: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xxviii, Wks., p. 313/1 (1869).

2. tumult, uproar, excessive disturbance.

1605 dire combustion and confused events | Now hatch'd to the woeful time: SHAKS., *Macb.*, II, 3, 63.

1624 Christendome was like to fall into a generall combustion: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI, p. 53 (1871).

1667 to raise | Dreadful combustion warring, and disturb, | Though not destroy, their happy Native seat: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI, 225, p. 218 (1705).

comediante, *pl.* comedianti, *sb.*: It.: a comedian.

1573—80 my lord Ritches players, or sum other freshe starteupp comedanties: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 67 (1884).

\*comedieta, *sb.*: quasi-It., meant for dim. of It. *comedia*: a short comedy, a light interlude.

1878 she had written...the comedietta of 'Much Coin, much Care': G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 38.

1878 Miss Kate Field plays in *Eyes Right*, a comedietta: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

1883 A comedietta entitled *Dearest Mammy*: *Standard*, Jan. 10, p. 2.

comedy ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comédie*: (a) a humorous play in which the vices or follies of mankind, or peculiar types of character, are held up to ridicule; also, a performance of such a play; also, (b) *metaph.* an amusing or ridiculous course of action or series of circumstances in real life; also, (c) *collect.* the spirit or style belonging to such plays, as in the phrases, *Italian-comedy*, *the true spirit of comedy*. There is a casual use of *comedy* to translate the Lat. *comœdia*, explained in Trevisa's *Tr. Higden's Polychron.*, Vol. I, p. 315 (1865).

*Comedies* (bef. 1447 J. RUSSELL, 510, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 150, Ed. Furnivall, 1868), meaning some kind of cooked food, is probably quite distinct.

a. 1609 And some other wrote Comedyes with great libertye of speche: which Comedies we cal Interludes: JAS. LOCHER, in *Barclay's Ship of Fools*,



Vol. I. p. 6 (1874). **abt. 1520** Plautus, that wrote full many a comody: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 354. Wks., Vol. I. p. 376 (1843). **1540** The approved fables...comedies of Plautus: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. B ii<sup>vo</sup>. **1563** teache their children worldly learning, and make them to reade Comedes: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. K ii<sup>vo</sup>. **1573-80** Here is righte a newe comedy for him that were delighted with overthwarte and contrary Supposes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 86 (1884). **1579** the Comedies and Tragedies: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 688 (1612). **1586** After the time of Homer, there began the first Comedy writers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1815). **1588** like a Christmas comedy: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 462. **1603** the Comedies: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Dn Bartas*, p. 187 (1608). **1620** into that credence, or rather into that Comedy: BRENT, Tr. *Seave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvii. (1676). **1645** acting comedies on a stage placed on a cart: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 180 (1872). **1672** I entertained the Maids of Honour at a comedy this afternoon: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 63. **1870** "You must excuse Mr. Little, sir," said Bayne. "He is a stranger, and doesn't know the comedy. Perhaps you will oblige us with a note where we can find them": C. READE, *Put Yourself in his Place*, ch. xxiv. p. 273 (1888).

**comendador**: Sp. See **commendador**.

**comestible** (= 1 = 2), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **comestible**: eatable, in pl. eatables, victuals, viands.

**1533** Albeit some herbes are most comestible, and do lasse harme vnto nature, & moderately vsid maketh metely good blud: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. xv. [R.] **1611** **Comestible**, Comestible, eatable, fit to bee eaten: COTGR.

**comité**, *sb.*: Fr.: small party, party of intimate friends.

**1848** She sang after dinner to a very little **comité**: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879).

**comitium**, *pl. comitia*, *sb.*: Lat. Anglicised by Holland, once at least, as **comice**.

1. the place near the forum in Ancient Rome where the citizens assembled by their *curiae* to vote; hence, other places of assembly.

**1579** the place called at this day Comitium: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 25 (1612). **1600** their **Comices**, i. Courts, and Lictes of Election: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III. p. 114. **1606** besides the **Comitium**, the Market place, and stately Halls of Justice, hee beautified the Capitoll also: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 4.

2. in pl. **comitia**, an assembly of the Ancient Romans for the purpose of electing a magistrate; hence, an election; and, with reference to more modern times, a meeting, an assembly.

**1625** a **Comitia** of the **Canterers**: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 1, Wks., p. 64 (1631). **1625** many baronesses; with a number of other ladies, and a great **comitium** of coaches: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1848). bef. **1739** I assisted, Sept. 30, 1729, at the Michaelmas **Comitia** of the [Royal] College [of Physicians], at choice of President, Censors, and other officers: W. STUKELY, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 120/1.

**comitiva**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a retinue, a following of men.

**1837** It seems that this **comitiva** was but lately organized: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 115.

**comley**, *comly*: Anglo-Ind. See **cumly**.

**\*comma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κόμμα, = 'a short clause in a period'; in Late Lat., **comma** = the mark of punctuation, as in Eng.

1. a mark dividing a sentence into clauses, separated by the shortest pause recognised in punctuation. Formerly a slanting stroke, but during 15, 16 cc. the mark ', ' gradually came into general use. *Inverted commas*, thus before, ' or ', and thus after, ' or ', have replaced the 'pricks' which used to mark a quotation. The beautiful *Comma butterfly* is so named from the shape of a white mark on the under side of its wing.

**1554** You search verie narrowly when you misse not a comma, but you knowe what nugarator signifieth: WHITGIFT, *Def.*, p. 341. [R.] **1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. iv. p. 88 (1866). **1623** *Lac. But a woman*; a comma at woman: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, III. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 432 (1885). bef. **1637** *Syllables, Points, Colons, comma's*, and the like: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 90 (1640). **1699** on it are writ the *Psalms* in large Capital Letters, with Comma's or Points: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 118. **1732** every word, figure, point, and comma of this impression: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 250 (1757).

2. *metaph.* in various senses, as a pause, a link connecting two distinct entities, something quite insignificant.

**1593** Whose [my] faintyng breath with sighing commas broken | Draws on the sentence of my death by pawes: B. BARNES, *Parth. & Parth.*, p. 76. [N. & Q.] **1603** I feare the point of the sword will make a Comma [with a play on the word 'period'] to your cunning: N. BRETON, *Mad Lett.*, No. 38. [ib.] **1604** peace should still her wheaten garland wear | And stand a comma 'tween their amities: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 42. **1607** no levell'd malice | Infects one comma in the course I hold: — *Timon*, I. 1, 48.

3. a clause.

**1671** In the Moresco catalogue of crimes, adultery and fornication are found in the first comma: L. ADDISON, *W. Barbary*, p. 171.

4. *Mus.* the interval between a greater and a lesser tone, or the difference between a C and the B sharp next below it arrived at by ascending from a lower C by a progressive series of fifths, or by a progressive series of thirds. The last two commas have been called *apotome major*, and *apotome minor*.

**1742** he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 517, note S.

**commandadore**: It. See **comandatore**.

**commandant** (1 = 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **commandant**: a commander, *esp.* of a garrison. Partly Anglicised.

**1764** [See **conversazione**]. **1823** Perceiving then no more the commandant | Of his own corps: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. xxxi.

**\*commando**, *sb.*: Afr. Du. fr. Sp. **comando**, = 'a command': an expedition (against native Africans) under the jurisdiction of a commander.

**1885** The missionaries [in South Africa] protested against the capture and enslavement of native children by the Dutch commandos: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 15, p. 201/1.

**commark**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. **comarca**: a boundary, borderland, territory.

**1612** keepeth for me a flocke of sheepe in this Commarke: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 25.

**\*comme il faut**, *phr.*: Fr., 'as it ought to be'.

1. *adv.*: properly, in a well-bred manner.

**1756** we are not dead **comme il faut**: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 8 (1857).

2. *adj.*: well-bred, presentable in society.

**1818** I would not present in my own exclusive circle one who was not in all points **comme il faut**: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. III. p. 158 (1819). **1826** But all looked perfectly **comme il faut**, and on the whole very select: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 187 (1881). **1828** you may be also sure that the *ménage* will, in outward appearance at least, be quite **comme il faut**: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. iv. p. 10 (1859). **1841** The air **comme il faut**, the perfect freedom from all *gaucherie*, the ease of demeanour: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. **1854** she's very kind you know, and all that, but I don't think she's what you call **comme il faut**: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. VII. p. 79 (1879). **1856-8** but it never can have been **comme il faut** in any age or nation for a man of note...to be constantly asking for money: MACAULAY, in *Travels of the Life*, Vol. II. ch. XIV. p. 459 (1878). **1878** [These people] are quite **comme il faut**: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 6.

**commenda**, *sb.*: Late Lat.; **commendam**, used as *sb.*, = 'benefice held in commendam' (q. v.); trust, charge. The form **commendo** is prob. fr. It. **comenda**.

1. a vacant benefice held in trust pending the appointment of a clerk duly qualified to hold the same; generally **commendams** were granted to bishops to retain benefices they had forfeited on promotion; a layman might also hold the temporalities of a benefice as a **commendam**.

**1563** diuers fat benefices and prebendes, which they kept still for a commendum: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. N ii<sup>vo</sup>. **1575** He came to me to requier a Pluralitie, but I tolde him it should be a Commendam that he must see firste for at the Q. handes: ABP. PARKER, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccviii. p. 19 (1846). **1598** **Comendatore**, one that hath commendoes put to his charge: FLORIO. **1616** his Commendums of the orders of...*Alcantara*, and S. James: JOHNSON, *Trav.*, p. 350. **1617** the Lord Hobart, arguing in the exchequer chamber in the matter of **commendam**...was so ravished with the argument: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court and Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 19 (1848). **1620** But to finde a colourable way to put this in practice, they laid hold on **Commendades**, a thing instituted at the first to good purpose, but after used to this end only: BRENT, Tr. *Seave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 234 (1676). **1625** Thus dealt he with **Commenda's** (devised for the good of the Church, which was commended for a time to some other fit Rector...): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VIII. p. 1258. bef. **1670** Yet some suitors were so importunate to compass this Deanery, upon his expected leaving, that he was put to it to plead hard for that **Commenda**, before he carried it: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 73, p. 62 (1693). **1691** I find a man may hold all the seven deadly sins in **Commendam** with a Saintship: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 2<sup>re</sup>. **1705** which he held before his promotion by a commendam: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 250 (1818).

2. *metaph.*

bef. **1658** But when the Twin crys halves, she quits the first, | Nature's **Commendam** must be likewise Nurst: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 25 (1687). **1756** In the mean time, Mr. Pitt stays at home, and holds the House of Commons in **commendam**: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857).

**commendador**, *sb.*: Sp. **comendador**: knight-commander, lieutenant-governor. See **comandatore**.

**1598** *Don Luis de Zuniga* the grand **Commendador** of Castille: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 170. **1623** one of the commendadors of *Alcantara*: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 141 (1885).



**commendator** (ˌkɒmɛnˈdɒtər), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *comendatore*, = "one that hath commends put to his charge" (Florio), or Sp. *comendador*, = 'knight-commander'. As applied to a priest in Great Britain, *commendator* is probably for *commendatory*, = 'a secular person who holds a benefice in commendam'.

1645 To this building joins the house of the Commendator: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 151 (1879). 1777 Don Ferdinand de Toledo, great commendator of Leon: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 200 (1824).

**commendo**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *commendare*, = 'to recommend': *sb.*: a recommendation.

1620 By these commendes he gets patients: T. VENN, *Via Recta*, p. 361. [C. E. D.]

**commensalis**, *pl.* **commensales**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: one who has his meals at the same table with others; a fellow-boarder; in universities, a fellow-commoner.

1775 Some of the moths his commensales remonstrated to him I suppose, that he had fouled his own chrysalis by helping to unravel an intricate web: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 299 (1857).

**\*commentator** (ˌkɒmɛnˈtɒtər), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *commentator*, = 'an interpreter', noun of agent to Lat. *commentari*, = 'to study': an expounder, an annotator.

1611 *Commentateur*, A commentator, or commenter: COTGR. 1621 so many commentators, treatises, pamphlets, expositions, sermons: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 20 (1827). 1646 *Servius* his ancient Commentator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686). 1664 the nimble *Perfunctiveness* of some Commentators: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 454. 1662 their chief Commentator and Paraphrast of the *Alcoran*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 277 (1666). 1666 the *Canarie*, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the *Asores*...but the Commentator upon *Horace* near the *ultima Thule*, where *Taetas* as truly finds the *Elyzian Fields*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677). 1704 Some of the commentators tells us, that *Marsya* was a lawyer: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 463 (Bohn, 1854). 1712 Our Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects, not to mention Editors, Commentators, and others: *Spectator*, No. 457, Aug. 14, p. 655/2 (Morley). 1758 some commentator on the Scriptures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 133 (1857).

**comméragé**, *sb.*: Fr.: gossiping. See **commère**.

1818 to talk over in village comméragé a person of Lady Clancare's rank and celebrity: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 157 (1819).

**commerband**: Anglo-Ind. See **cummerbund**.

**commère**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fellow-mother': "A she-gossip, or godmother; a gomme" (Cotgr.), a cummer.

1598 after them followeth the bryde between two Commeres, each in their Pallamkin, which is most costly made: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 196 (1885). — the Commeres goe up and sit with great gravitie in a window: *ib.*, p. 197.

**\*commis**, *sb.*: Fr.: clerk.

1744 to pen manifestos worse than the lowest *commis* that is kept jointly by two or three margraves, is insufferable: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 321 (1857). 1763 his connections at court are confined to a *commis*, or clerk in the secretary's office: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). 1803 It is something novel to hear such language from a *commis* of that government: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 85.

**commis voyageur**, *phr.*: Fr.: commercial traveller. Sometimes shortened to *commis*.

1845 but the company is often composed of French and German *commis voyageurs* who do not travel in the truth or soap lines: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 206.

**commiseration** (ˌkɒmɪsɪˈreɪʃən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commiseration*: compassion, pity, sympathy for the misery of others.

1588 When it should move you to attend me most, | Lending your kind commiseration: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 3, 93. 1598 in a pityfull commiseration I could wish them [rebells] to be received: SPENS., *State Invl.*, Wks., p. 653/2 (1883). 1667 her lowly plight...in Adam wrought | Commiseration: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 940. 1688 imploring their pity and commiseration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 283 (1872).

**commiserator** (ˌkɒmɪsɪˈreɪtər), *sb.*: Eng.: one who shows or feels commiseration.

bef. 1682 Deaf unto the thunder of the laws and rocks unto the cries of charitable commiserators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 6. [T.]

[From Eng. *commiserate*, or *commiseration*. Lat. *\*commiserator* ought to mean 'one who excites pity']

**\*commissaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: commissioner, commissary.

1793 the Commissaires have persisted in their measure of shutting the port: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 400 (1832).

**\*commissariat** (ˌkɒmɪsɪˈʃɪəriət), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commissariat*: the service of providing food and stores for troops; hence, generally, supply of stores and provisions.

1811 The commissariat is well known to be of the very worst: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 246. 1826 their commissariat so miserably supplied: *Subaltern*,

ch. 6, p. 105 (1828). 1856 This [appearance of hare and reindeer] looks promising for our winter commissariat: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 126. 1883 her foresight in the commissariat department, far exceeded that of youth: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 165.

**\*commissaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who is entrusted with any commission; *esp.* a messenger attached to a hotel, public building, set of chambers, &c.

1641 the commissaires...are to dispatch bussinesse in the King's absence: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1872).

1749 You are an excellent commissaire, and my dutiful thanks attend you for your care and trouble: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 353 (1777).

1822 he had lived twelve years in Paris, a commissaire at the corner of the Palais Royal: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 484. 1826 A lame commissaire, such an one as is to be found at the gateway of every hotel in every large town upon the Rhine: *Reff. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 45. 1880 he is its commissaire, or odd man: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 100.

**\*commode** (ˌkɒmɒd), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commode*.

I. *sb.*: 1. a kind of high head-dress, fashionable in the time of William and Mary.

1691 Sure that *Commode* was made, I' faith, | In Days of Queen Elizabeth: *Islington-Wells*, p. 10. 1694 A *Commode*, is a frame of Wire, two or three Stories high, fitted for the Head, or cover'd with Tiffany, or other thin Silks: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 103a. 1696 What would I give t' have shew'd | You, Errant Knights a Romp in a Commode: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Epil. 1711 Her Commode was not half a Foot high: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 194/2 (Morley). 1716 she has contrived to show her principles by the setting of her commode: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 425 (1856). 18... the commode and all the pyramidal, scaffolded heads had gone out: C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. i. p. 23 (1883).

I. *sb.*: 2. a chest of drawers, a bureau.

1760 cabinets, commodes, tables: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). 1771 my French commode: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1/2 (1882).

1776 Pray don't let the commode be too much ornamented: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 88 (1882).

I. *sb.*: 3. a prostitute, a procuress.

1753 the mistress a commode: FOOTE, *Englishman in Paris*, I. (Davies)

I. *sb.*: 4. a night-stool.

II. *adj.*: convenient, agreeable, accommodating.

1728 So, sir, am I not very commode to you? CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, IV. (Davies)

**\*commodore** (ˌkɒmɒdɔr), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *comendador*, = 'knight-commander': a naval officer in command of a small detachment of vessels; *also*, a courtesy title of the president of a yacht club, and the senior captain of a fleet of merchantships; *also*, the leading vessel of a fleet of merchantships.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1756 Commodore Edgcombe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 12 (1857). 1779 is turned into a commodore of a cruising squadron: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 196 (1858).

**commoigne**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a monk of the same convent.

1612 Ioffred Abbot of Crowland, with one Gilbert his commoigne, and three other monks: SELDEN, *Drayton's Polyolb.*, S. 11. [T.]

**commortha**, *sb. pl.*: Welsh *cymhorthau*, *pl.* of *cymhorth*, = 'aid', 'succour': contributions exacted from tenants. Spelt *commoithes* in Minshew, s. v. *commote*.

1540 Farthermore ye shall understonde that where ffor the highe commodie and welth of Wales and the Marches of the same, Commortha and other exactions were fordon by Statute: BP. LEE, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxii. p. 276 (1846).

**commot(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *cwmwd*, = 'a division of a cantred' (q. v.): in Wales, half a Hundred, a district of fifty townships.

1635 Stat. 27 Hen. VIII., c. 26, 5. 1617 MINSHEW, *Guide into Tongues*.

**communard**, *sb.*: Fr.: a member or supporter of the Paris Commune of 1871; hence, an extreme republican who advocates the independence of communes (see **commune**), a communist.

**\*commune** (ˌkɒmjuːn), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *commune*: a community, generally used in reference to foreign countries.

I. a municipal district, the government of a municipal district, the citizens of a municipal district taken collectively; *esp.* applied to the smallest administrative divisions of France. In the country, a *commune* sometimes includes several villages.

1673 The Commune of Engadina alta hath 10 great Villages: J. RAV, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 414. 1803 Votes are...to be given...before the chief magistrate of each commune where the voter resides: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 383. 1837 In the country each commune has one, or more, *gardes champêtres*, whose sole business it is to detect and arrest trespassers: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 130.



2. a revolutionary committee consisting of persons who advocate the theory that every municipal unit should be independent, and connected with the rest of the nation by federation only. Such a committee held Paris from 1789 to 1794. The section of extreme republicans who gained temporary possession of Paris in 1871 was also called the *Commune*; as also was their revolution and the period of its duration.

1835 Robespierre's present power in the commune: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 346 (1857). 1880 a plot to promote a social revolution in Paris... was, in fact, the inception of the commune: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. VIII. p. 89.

**communibus annis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in common years, in average years.

1626 they say not £20 *communibus annis*, save the benefit of convenient lodgings: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1848). 1665 every Crown increased not less than 100. as *Pliny* reports; so that *communibus annis*, 1200000 Crowns came into his Exchequer: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1677). 1746 Five thousand tons of wine imported *communibus annis* into Ireland: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. LXXVI. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 546 (1777). 1759 What the loss in such a balance might amount to, *communibus annis*, I would leave to a special jury of sufferers in the same traffic to determine: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, i. x. Wks., p. 24 (1839). 1783 The island produces *communibus annis*, twenty thousand hogsheads of sugar: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 139 (1853). 1808 stated by the managers to have produced him three or four hundred pounds, *communibus annis*: SCOTT, *Dryden's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 101.

**communicator** ( $\equiv \cup \cup \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *communicator*, noun of agent to Lat. *communicare*, = 'to communicate': one who or that which communicates.

bef. 1687 This was that Tetractys which is called *Koσμoς* or the Universe, by the first communicator of which mystery both Pythagoras himself and the succeeding Pythagoreans so religiously swore: H. MORE, *App. to Def.*, ch. iv. [R.] bef. 1691 R. BOYLE, *ib.* 1807 I have already proposed to encroach farther upon your space than the communicator of an article in its nature not generally interesting, can reasonably be allowed to do: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 189 (5th Ed.).

**\*communiqué**, *sb.*: Fr.: communication, report.

1882 The result appeared in a long *communiqué* which attracted general interest: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. xlv. p. 292.

**comot**: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **commote**.

**compact** ( $\equiv \triangle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *compacte*: compacted, joined together, pressed together. The *adj. compact*, = 'confederated', 'united in a league', is a distinct word. The *sb. compact*, = 'structure', 'frame', is prob. fr. the *vb. compact*.

1. composed (of), compounded (of), consisting (of).

1531 Beholde the four elementes wherof the body of man is compacte, howe they be set in their places called spheria: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 4 (1880). — knowe that thou arte verly a man compacte of soule and body, and in that all other men be equal unto the: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 206. bef. 1674 My heart is not compact of flint nor steel: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 3, 88. bef. 1674 Compact of unctuous vapour: MILTON, [J.] 1694 but of itself it burns not wood or any compact body: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 339 (1872).

2. of closely united substance or component parts, solid, dense.

1573—80 the erthe itselſe maye be a compacte and condensate bodye of the grosser and quarrier sorte of them: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 84 (1884). 1642 as it were in skirmish to change the compact order: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 222 (1806).

2 a. well-joined, well-knit, held firmly together, containing much in a comparatively small compass.

1585 as fayre a compact townne as I have sennē: *Lycester Corresp.*, p. 480 (Camd. Soc., 1844). 1611 Jerusalem is builded as a city that is compact together: *Bible*, Ps., cxxii. 3. abt. 1623 In one hand Pan has a pipe of seven reeds, compact with wax together: PEACHAM, [J.] 1641 one mighty growth and stature of an honest man, as big and compact in virtue as in body: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 29 (1806). 1645 We went to see the ruins of the old haven, so compact with that bituminous sand in which the materials are laid: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 164 (1872).

3. *Rhet. and Lit.* concisely expressed, closely reasoned, compressed, terse.

1711 Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, close, and compact, we must study the utmost force of our language: FELTON, *Dissert. Class.* [L.]

**compadre**, *sb.*: Sp., 'godfather'; S. Amer. Sp., 'associate', 'partner'.

1804 The negro... set off alone in a montaria... in the dead of night, to warn his "compadre" of the fate in store for him: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 189. 1894 If the compadre with the machete be true, the tiger has probably two victims instead of one: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 365.

**compages**, *sb.*: Lat.: a structure, a composite body, a framework of compacted parts. Anglicised in 17 c. as *compage*.

1666 Your glass drops, from which if the least portion be broken, the whole compages immediately dissolves and shatters into dust and atoms: S. PARKER,

*Plat. Philos.*, p. 46. [C.] 1678 And he supposed this to be that which brought the Confused Chaos of Omniafious Atoms into that Orderly Compages of the World that now is: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 26. bef. 1682 The compage of all physical truth is not so closely jointed, but opposition may find intrusion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Christ. Mor.*, II. 3. [T.] 1684 God... seems to cast in the whole created compages of heaven and earth, as no firm object of his pleasure: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 430 (1865). 1693 the whole Compages of this Sublunary World, and all the Creatures that are in it: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 301 (1713).

**\*compagnon de voyage**, *phr.*: Fr.: travelling-companion.

1768 do not one half of your gentry go with a hundrum *compagnon de voyage* the same round: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, p. 37 (1779). 1770 I was heartily tired of my *compagnon de voyage*, and glad to get rid of him: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882). 1818 his very ardent admiration for his *compagnon de voyage*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 238 (1819). 1842 her fair *compagnon de voyage*, whose name was Miss Runt: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 294 (1857). 1859 the mother of the amiable curate then at Tresco, who had been my only *compagnon de voyage*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 1, p. 278/2. 1883 Colonel Martin, my *compagnon de voyage* from Southampton to Malta: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 118.

**compare** ( $\equiv \cup$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comparer*. As early as 14 c. *comparison* was used both as *sb.* and *vb.*

I. *trans.*: 1. to place objects (mentally) side by side with a view of observing similarity or difference of qualities or quantity, to express the result of such observations. Used with direct objects, with one direct object and the prep. *with*, and absol. The *phr. not to be compared* with generally means 'very inferior to', or (less often) 'very superior to'.

1509 he comparyd to ioyous Armony. | His soulysshe Bagpye voyde of al melody: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 28 (1874). 1546 a man... rather to be compared with the auncient Romanes then with men of that age: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1844). 1557 I hard a herdman once compare: | That quite nightes he had mo slept: | And had mo mery daies to spare: | Then he, which ought the beastes, he kept: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 129 (1870). 1593 York is too far gone with grief, | Or else he never would compare between: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, II. 1, 185. 1595 Compare our faces and be judge yourself: — K. John, i. 79. 1664 comparing his birth and education with that of his Cardinal Patron: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872). 1667 to compare | Great things with small: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 921. 1694 Name not (she cry'd) your puny Loss, | Compared with my dire Weeping-Cross: *Poet Buffoon d. &c.*, p. 9.

I. 2. to liken, to note similarity of one object to another. Used with one direct object and prepp. *to*, *unto*.

1535 Wysdome is more worth then precious stones, & all y<sup>e</sup> thinges y<sup>e</sup> thou canst desyre, are not to be compared vnto her: COVERDALE, *Bible*, Prov., iii. 15. 1557 In faith, me thinke, some better waies | On your behalfs might well be sought, | Then to compare (as ye haue done) | To matche the candle with the sonne: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 21 (1870). 1588 I am compared to twenty thousand fairs: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 37. 1594 but when the sunne thee I compar'd withall, | doubtles the sunne I flattered too much: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 1st Dec., No. 7 (1818). 1695 He that compared mans bodie to an hoast: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 60 (1871). 1611 who in the heaven can be compared unto the Lord? *Bible*, Ps., lxxix. 6.

I. 3. *Gram.* to form from an adjective of the positive degree, an adjective of the comparative or superlative degree; to give *viva voce*, or in writing, the degrees of comparison of any adjective. For instance, a teacher or examiner says "Compare much". *Answer*. "Much, more, most".

II. *intr.* to seem like, to seem equal to, to set up a claim of equality or similarity; hence, *rarely*, to compete, to vie. Used with the prep. *with*, and absol.

1509 none may with them compare: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 1 (1874). — This folysshe Marcia with Phebus dyd contende. | Comparynge with hym in songe of Armony: *ib.*, p. 29. 1531 And of suche faire inheritance his highnesse may compare with any prince that euer raigned: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 260 (1880). 1557 My case with Phebus may compare: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 266 (1870). 1590 And, with her beauteie, boundie did compare, | Whether of them in her should have the greater share: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. iii. 39. 1694 for none compares with mee in true devotion: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Dec., No. 10 (1818). 1597 Shall pack-horses | And hollow pamper'd jades of Asia, | Which cannot go but thirty mile a-day, | Compare with Cæsars, and with Cannibals, | And Trojan Greeks? SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 180. 1611 a creature such | As, to seek through the regions of the earth | For one his like, there would be something failing | In him that should compare: — *Cymb.*, I. 1, 22. 1645 The inside of the Palace may compare with any in Italy for furniture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 197 (1872). 1687 new delights, | As may compare with Heaven: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 432.

**comparition** ( $\triangle \equiv \cup \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comparition*: an appearance, a presentation of one's self to public view.

1611 *Comparition*, A comparition; an apparance, appearing, or representing of himselfe to open view: COTGR.

**compatible** ( $\equiv \cup \cup \cup$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *compatible*.

1. able to exist together in one organism, system, constitution, or character, consistent with. Formerly used with the prep. *to*.



1620 the Papal dignity is not compatible with such a quality: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I, p. 40 (1676). bef. 1676 The object of the will is such a good as is compatible to an intellectual nature: HALE, *Orig. Man.* [J.] bef. 1746 Our poets have joined together such qualities as are by nature the most compatible; valour with anger, meekness with piety, and prudence with dissimulation: BROOME. [ib.]

2. able to exist in association with, able to bear with, capable of being born with, suitable, in agreement, mutually agreeable.

bef. 1535 not repugnant but compatible: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 485. [R.] 1598 Compatible, compatible, suffering or abiding one another: FLORIO. 1611 Compatible, Compatible, concurable: COTGR.

3. of a benefice, capable of being held with another by one person.

1620 benefices compatible and incompatible: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. VII, p. 610 (1676).

\*compendium, *pl.* compendia, *sb.*: Lat., 'a saving', 'an abbreviating', 'a short cut'.

1. an abridgment (of anything written or spoken), a summary, a concise statement or account.

1589 these men oppress with greater penurie of Art, do pound their capacities in barren Compendiums: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1880). 1598 mighty men can exercise it with commendation, being as it were a compendium of the greater part of the liberal artes: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Pref., p. 8. bef. 1628 The law is the compendium of morality, and the Gospel is the compendium of the law: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II, p. 205 (1806). 1639 you may see what kind of atheistical creatures those are that turn off all with a compendium in religion: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 100 (1862). 1642 Which he that studies wisely learns in a compendium: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xv. *Wks.*, Vol. II, (Bohn, 1852). 1652 A Compendium of the Sublevations and Turmoils which happen'd in the City, and among the People of Cosenza: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 42. 1654 our Saviours Compendium of the Law of doing as we would be done by: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 501. bef. 1658 The most cramp'd Compendium that the Age hath seen, since all Learning hath been almost torn into Ends, outstrips him by the Head: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 79 (1687). 1664 now for a Compendium, and to gratify Gentlemen with what is most effectual, as well as easy; let them always be provided with a plentiful Stock of old Neats-dung...Then with Three Parts of this, and One of the...Tanner's Pit they will be provided with an incomparable Composition: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 204 (1729). 1665 one Howel...has published a very profitable Compendium of Universal History: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 164 (1872). 1670 Rome...anciently stiled...the Compendium of the World; the common Mother and Nurse of all Virtues: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 3 (1698). 1681-1703 And in that compendium of prayers our Lord gave us, he puts in two petitions much to one purpose: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII, p. 261 (1863). 1704 our last recourse must be had to large indexes and little compendiums: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. *Wks.*, p. 791 (1866). 1786 He studied while he dress'd, for true 'tis | He read Compendiums, Extracts, Beauties: H. MORE, *Florio*, 118, p. 8. 1819 In the judicious compendium of Mr. Murray, I observe the following note: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II, ch. I, p. 288. 1886 As a compendium of definite knowledge unobscured by the fog of speculation, Sir W. R. Anson's treatise... must be looked upon as standing out prominently among recent works: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 25, p. 392/1.

2. metaph. a likeness or reproduction on a small scale, a personification (of some great principle or quality).

1619 The Body is an expresse Image and briefe Compendium of the World: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xi, p. 119. 1625 warre (the enchanted circle of death, compendium of misery, Epitome of mischiefe, a Hell vpon Earth): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. I, p. 60. 1665 This Garden...may well be termed a compendium of sense-ravishing delights: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 165 (1677). — J. Scaliger calls it [Java] a Compendium of the World; for it abounds with all things that be either useful or excellent: *ib.*, p. 364. 1675 these [patched] Gentlemen exprest a Compendium of the Creation in their Front and Cheeks: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentleman's Companion*, p. 59. 1682 the body of a man is advanced by the soul joined to it...and itself was the compendium and epitome of the world: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII, p. 101 (1863). 1742 his mother, an excellent lady, a compendium of charity and wisdom: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, p. 170 (1826). 1771 water, hills, prospects and buildings, a compendium of picturesque nature: HOR. WALPOLE, *Virtue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV, p. 150.

3. a short way, a short cut.

1626 Compendium. A saving course, a short way: COCKERAM, Pt. I, (2nd Ed.). 1689 So that I am resolv'd for the future rather to go five hundred leagues about than to take the advantage of this accursed Compendium: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 43.

competentes, *sb.*: Late Lat.: among early Christians, a designation of catechumens (see *catechumenus*) sufficiently instructed to be candidates for baptism at the earliest opportunity.

1662 But to return to our Instance of the Churches Fasts joynd with the Fasts of the Catechumens or Competentes: BR. GUNNING, *Lent Fast*, p. 106.

\*competitor (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *competitor*, noun of agent to *competere*, = 'to compete': a rival, a rival candidate for election, in Late Lat., 'a plaintiff'.

1. one who competes against another or others, one who contends against others for election to office for favor, or in a trial of strength or skill.

1579 many competitors and fellow suiters with him: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 863 (1612). 1588 Tribunes, and me, a poor competitor: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I, 62. 1589 For love to Deianira both Competitors did bring: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II, ch. vii, p. 27. 1598 being challenged by his Competitor and enemy: R. BARRETT, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. V, p. 174. 1600 the other Competitors, that contest and stand in suit: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI, p. 247. 1602 furthering, consenting, or any way seeking directly or indirectly the advancement of any one competitor more than another: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. 1607-12 it layeth their Competitors and semulators asleep: BACON, *Ess.*, XL, p. 252 (1871). 1611 You will not think what a number of competitors stood or were named, or what manner of men: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 137 (1848). 1630 Between these two Families, there was (as it falleth out amongst Great ones, and Competitors for favour) no great correspondencie: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 40 (1870). 1764 all his competitors in physic: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Bathom*, ch. IV. *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 327 (1817). 1876 the merits of those of their competitors: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. one who competes together with another, one who aims at a common object with another, an associate in pursuit of a scheme.

1588 he and his competitors in oath | Were all address'd to meet you: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, II, 82. 1590 Then shalt thou be competitor with me | And sit with Tamburlaine in all his majesty: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, *Wks.*, p. 121 (1865). 1606 my competitor | In top of all design: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, V, 1, 42.

competitrix, *sb.*: Lat.: a female who competes, a female rival.

bef. 1643 Queen Anne, being now without competitrix for her title, thought herself secure: LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY, *Hen. VIII.* [T.]

compiler (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *compilator*, noun of agent to *compilare*, = 'to plunder': a compiler.

1391 I nam but a lewd compilator of the labour of olde Astrologijens: CHAUCEER, *Astrol.*, p. 2 (1872). 1882 In the classical field, however, Alcuin himself was only a compiler: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I, p. 49/2.

complication (= 1 = 2 = 3), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *complication*: a folding together, an entanglement.

1611 Complication, A complication, or folding together: COTGR. bef. 1685 All the parts in complication roll, | And every one contributes to the whole: JORDAN, *Poems*. [T.] 1692 I should think my self very prophane...if I should call it a Religion, it is rather a Complication of all the Villanies that were ever acted under the Sun: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 v.

complice (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *complice*: an accomplice, a partner, generally in a guilty design, work, or deed, a confederate. The later form *accomplice* seems to rise from a confusion of *complice* with *accomplish*, *accomplisher*, &c., and does not appear to have come into use before the last quarter of 16c.

1485 I shal make thadmyral to dye, and al hys complices: CAXTON, *Char. Grete*, p. 164 (1881). 1581 that Randall hath manie complices: In Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. ccccxii, p. 34 (1846). 1585 the traitor Westmorland and his complices in France and Scotland: *Lett. of Elis. & Jas.*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1590 Thou com'st from Mortimer and his complices: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, p. 204/2 (1858). 1591 Success unto our valiant general, | And happiness to his accomplices: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v, 2, 9. 1593 To quell the rebels and their complices: — *II Hen. VI.*, v, 1, 212. 1603 the deceitful wiles and illusions of satan and his complices: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1351. 1632 the just and Legall proceedings vsed against the Complices: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 2. 1645 Letters can Plots though moulded under ground | Disclose, and their fell complices confound: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 v. 1670 Bajamante Theopoli and his Complices: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 242 (1698). bef. 1700 Who...He judg'd himself accomplice with the thief: DRYDEN, [J.] bef. 1715 If a tongue...had all its organs of speech, and accomplices of sound, about it: *Spectator*. [ib.] bef. 1733 he and his Complices: R. NORTH, *Examen*, t. II, 19, p. 40 (1740).

compliment, complement (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *complimento*. The second syllable used often to be affected by the original Lat. *complémentum*, = 'that which completes', whence Eng. *complement*.

1. a ceremonial act, a ceremonial expression of respect or affection. Often not easy to distinguish from 2.

1582 al other ceremonial complements betweene your lordship and mee: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Ded. Ep., p. 10 (1880). 1688 a refined traveller of Spain...A man of complements: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I, 1, 169. 1591 some of ours...observed the complements due to a Dutch-feste: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I, p. 48 (1847). 1599 To the perfection of complement (which is the Diall of the thought, and guided by the Sinne of your beauties) are required these three specials: the *gnomon*, the *juntillo*, and the *superficies*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II, 2, *Wks.*, p. 103 (1616). 1600 Which espousals being performed with all due complements accordingly: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII, p. 1020. 1602 he must comply with all times, comport all persons and be full of complements in all things pertaining to motion: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. 1606 This is a Soldiers kisse: rebukeable, | And worthy shamefull checke it were, to stand | On more Mechanick Complement: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, IV, 4, 32. 1619 Cringes, Crouches, Complements, Lookes, Words, Clothes, all new and strange: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. II, p. 489. 1622 a letter...wherein he wrot me much cumplimento: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 49 (1883). 1642 She [Italy] is the prime climat of Complement, which oftentimes puts such a large distance 'twixt the tongue and the heart: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 42 (1869).



1645 they...play, sing, feign complement: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 159 (1872).  
 1648 ended with a smooth fac'd complement: FANSHAW, *Progr. of Learn.*, 204, p. 262. bef. 1667 I leave *Mortality*, and things below; | I have no time in Compliments to waste: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 242 (1707). 1768 I desired the girl to present my compliments to Madame R.: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 436 (1839).

## 2. a flattering speech or act, a commendation.

1609 I urge not this to insinuate my desert, | Or supple your tried temper with soft phrases; | True friendship loathes such oily compliment: B. JONSON, *Case is All*, i. 2, Wks., p. 506/2 (1860). 1671 To sit and hear | So many hollow compliments and lies: MILTON, *P. R.*, iv. 124. 1679 you have imported *French* goods, I mean Compliments, they are a Nation full of Complimenters: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 23. 1715 But *Rafaele* has made his beloved Dante still a greater Complement: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 74. 1768 I have always observed, when there is as much *sour* as *sweet* in a compliment, that an Englishman is eternally at a loss within himself whether to take it or let it alone: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 401 (1839). 1815 She was extremely gratified at such a compliment: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 316 (1833).

## 3. a present, a gratuity. Only used in Scotland. [C.] In the quot. *compliment* is a modern change from *complement* (Ed. 1640), = 'accessory'.

[1616 you must furnish me with compliments, | To the manner of Spain; my coach, my guardaduennas: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 360/1 (1860).]

**complot** (ˌkɒplɒt), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *complot*, = 'a conspiracy', 'a plot'. In Shakspeare the accent is variable.

## 1. a conspiracy, a plot, intrigue, a preconceived plan of action.

1588 The complot of this timeless tragedy: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 3, 265.  
 1591 a Massacre...and the Complot written in ten sheets of Paper: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 649 (1683). 1596 They did this complot twist them selves devise: SHAKS., *R. Q.*, v. viii. 25. 1602-3 Desev'd I such a recompence as many a complot both for my life and kingdom? *Lett. of Eliz. & Jas.*, p. 155 (Camd. Soc., 1849). bef. 1603 he would make some complot against him: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1157 (1612). bef. 1733 are in a perpetual Complot and Machination to introduce some change: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 8, p. 128 (1740).

## 2. the scheme or subject (of a literary composition). Rare.

1651 a Sonnet...whereof the complot...had as much of the Hermit as of the Poet: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 165 (1685).

[The derivation of Fr. *complot* is doubtful; according to Diez, fr. Lat. *complicitum*. The Eng. word *plot*, = 'conspiracy', has been regarded as an abbrev. fr. *complot*, but is found 1579 in Fenton's *Guiciardini*, a few years earlier than the earliest Eng. use of *complot* hitherto recorded in a dictionary. The Eng. *plot*, = 'a patch of ground', came to mean 'plan' (cf. Cotgr., *Plateforme*). The change of meaning of Eng. *plot* from 'ground-plan' to 'scheme' is exactly analogous to the change in Eng. of *plan* from "ground-plat of a building" (Cotgr.) to 'scheme'. It seems therefore a mistake to separate *plot*, = 'conspiracy', from Eng. *plot*, *plat*, = 'plan'.]

**compluvium**, *pl. compluvia*, *sb.*: Lat.: a quadrangular opening in the middle of the roof of the atrium in a Roman house, towards which the roof sloped on each side, so that the rain which fell on the roof flowed into a tank called *impluvium*, beneath the opening.

1885 He must come down the chimney or through the compluvium opening in the roof: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 244/2.

**comply** (ˌkɒmplaɪ), *vb.*: Eng., prob. fr. It. *compiire*, = 'to fulfil', 'to use compliments', 'to suit'.

## 1. trans. to fulfil.

bef. 1634 my power cannot comply my promise: CHAPMAN, *Revenge for Hon.* [Nares]

## 2. intr. (often used with prep. *with*) to accord, to be complacent, to yield out of sympathy or forbearance, to conform, to agree, to be formally courteous.

1602 [See **complement** 1.]. 1604 Your hands, come then: the appurtenance of welcome is fashion and ceremony: let me comply with you in this garb: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 390. 1671 Yet this be sure, in nothing to comply | Scandalous or forbidden in our law: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1408. 1679 He that complies against his will, | Is of his own opinion still: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 380 (1860). bef. 1694 The truth of things will not comply with our conceits, and bend itself to our interest: TYLLOTSON. [J.]

[In the subjoined quot. *comply* seems to be a distinct word, fr. Lat. *complicare*, = 'fold up', supposed by Herrick to have the sense of *complecti*, = 'to embrace'. 1648 Witty Ovid by | Whom faire Corinna sits, and doth comply | With yvorie wrists his laureat head: HERRICK, *Hesp.*, p. 221. (Davies)]

\***compos mentis**, *phr.*: Lat.: having control over one's mind, of sound mind, in such possession of one's mental faculties as to be able to transact legal or other business. See **non compos mentis**.

1616 you were | Not *Compos mentis*, when you made your *seoffment*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 161 (1631-40). 1672 thou art not *compos mentis*, thou art in love: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 29. 1691 whenever you Seal such a Conveyance, you are not *Compos Mentis*: CARLYL, *Sir Salomon*, i. p. 1. 1711 I wish...the Captain may be *Compos Mentis*; he talks of a saucy Trumpet, and a Drum that carries Messages: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 being, out of Weariness, scarce *Compos Mentis*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 88, p. 184 (1740). 1769 That the Earl is perfectly well, that is *compos mentis*, and grown fat: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 177 (1857). 1812 if he [i.e. the King] be only *compos mentis*...he will have more authority than any two of the...most experienced individuals with whom he can communicate: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 337.

**compose** (ˌkɒzə), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *composer*, = 'to put together', 'make', 'set in order', 'reconcile', 'compound'. Preceded in some senses by Mid. Eng. *compounen*, fr. Lat. *compounere*, with which Mid. Eng. *sb. composition* is etymologically connected. The word *compose* is not found in the Authorised Version of the Bible.

1. *trans.*: 1. to put together (constructively, or by collection), to make, esp. of literary or artistic works, and more than all of a piece of music; in *Printing*, to put together type for printing. The past part. *composed* is most widely used; for instance, one does not speak of *composing* (in the sense of bringing together) a crowd or an army, but one can talk of a crowd or an army *composed* of such and such elements.

1509 these actours so excellent of name | Hath bokes composyd of this faculty: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). 1641 the membres composets be membres that are composed of the symple and consemblable membres: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. c 1<sup>o</sup>. 1579 The inscription doth not so much declare the authors as y<sup>e</sup> chief musicians appointed to sing y<sup>e</sup> psalme. Howbeit it might come to passe y<sup>e</sup> some man of that stocke being a leuite did compose it: J. FIELD, *Tr. Calvin's Four Serms.* [R.] 1601 I'll tell thee some [verses]...I composed even now of a dressing I saw a jeweller's wife wear: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 113/2 (1860). 1601 Youth, thou bear'st thy father's face; | Frank nature, rather curious than in haste, | Hath well compos'd thee: SHAKS., *All's Well*, i. 2, 21. 1606 a casque composed by Vulcan's skill: — *Troil.*, v. 2, 170. 1621 our body is like a clock; if one wheel be amiss, all the rest are disorder'd; the whole fabrick suffers: with such admirable art and harmony is a man composed, such excellent proportion: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 45 (1827). 1641 the port of entrance into an issue of this town, composed of very magnificent pieces of architecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1872). 1645 himself composed the music to a magnificent Opera: *ib.*, p. 184. 1668 You may please to compose two distinct narratives: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 211. 1689 this (too too scant) *Elogium*, I | Compos'd, to praise them to posterity: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, &c., p. 29/1. bef. 1733 Harangues, artfully composed to amuse the People: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740).

1. 1 a. (derived from the use of the part. just mentioned) to contribute to the formation of, as an element or constituent, to constitute the material of.

1667 Nor did *Israel* 'scape | Th' infection, when their borrow'd Gold compos'd | The Calf in *Oreb*: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 483, p. 24 (1705). bef. 1744 worlds on worlds compose one universe: POPE, *Ess. Man*, Ep. 1. 24 (1757).

1. 2. to set in order, to arrange, to prepare (with direct object and *reflex.*).

1546 Sweno the Firste immediatlie composed himselfe to warre with Ethelredus: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 251 (1846). 1626 the people compose themselves to eat the same [Rice, wheat, beanes, and such like], after the Arabian manner: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 289. [C.] 1667 he seem'd | For dignity compos'd and high exploit: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 111. bef. 1674 The whole army seem'd well compos'd to obtain that by their swords, which they could not by their pen: CLARENDON. [J.] 1697 In a peaceful grave my corps compose: DRYDEN, *Tr. Virg. Aen.* [ib.]

1. 2 a. to restore to order, to reduce to order, to reduce to stillness. With reflexive pronoun, 'to become calm', 'to recover from mental agitation'; hence, *composed*, = 'self-restrained', 'calm'.

1598 the soft perswading way, | Whose powers will worke more gently, and compose | Th' imperfect thoughts you labour to reclaim: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 22 (1616). 1635 she laboured to compose herself for the blessed change which she now expected: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 9 (1872). 1656 I perceive your spirits in Paris are not so composed, but that ill accidents may cause some disorders amongst you: — *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 315. 1659 God of His infinite mercy compose these things: — *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 302. 1689 you must bestir your self, and proceed vigorously to order and compose things, to fix and rivet the Common-wealth: Tr. *Cicero pro Marcello*, p. 24. bef. 1719 Upon this, he compos'd his countenance, looked upon his watch, and took his leave: ADDISON, *Sir T. Tittle*. [C.] bef. 1721 Yet, to compose this midnight noise, | Go freely search where'er you please: PRIOR. [J.] bef. 1732 Another advantage which retirement affords us is, that it calms and composes all the passions; those especially of the tumultuous kind: ATTERBURY, *Serm.*, 1. x. [C.] 1837 I heard him ask her to compose herself: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii. p. 364.



I. 3. to bring into agreement, to reconcile, adjust, to terminate in concord (of objects expressing *difference*).

1621 To reform our manners, to compose quarrels and controversies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 62. [C.]

II. *intr.*: I. to practise literary or artistic work.

1601 they say he's an excellent poet...I think he be composing as he goes in the street...I'll compose too: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. Wks., p. 113/1 (1860). 1685 she could compose happily: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1872).

II. 2. to come into concord.

1606 If we compose well here, to Parthia: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 2, 15. 1630 Compose with them, and be not angry valiant: B. JONSON, *New Inn*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 427/2 (1860).

II. 3. to arrange the chief features of an artistic design.

II. 3a. to form or serve as models for the chief features of an artistic design.

**composita**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a composition (*concr.*), a compound substance, a compost; *also*, the Composite order of architecture, perhaps for *It. composito*.

1625 than shall ye make hym a composita: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F iv r 2. 1644 The rest of the work of the Arch is of the noblest, best understood composita: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1872). 1664 Of all the four Orders of Architecture described by Vitruvius (for he speaks not a Word of the Composita which is the fifth) This of the Corinthian appears to me to be the most slightly handled: — Tr. *Reaart's Paradi. Archit.*, Pt. 1. p. 78. 1702 But that philosophy never taught the forms lodged in the same common matter were its essence, though they were supposed to essentiate the composita: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 58 (1834).

**Compositae**, *sb. pl.* (properly fem. past part. agreeing with *plantae* suppressed): Lat.: name of the largest natural order of plants, of which the flowers are compound, and consist of many florets. Sometimes called *Asteraceae*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**compositor** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *compositor*, noun of agent to *compōnere*, = 'to compose', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. *compositour*, = Fr. *compositeur*: one who composes, a composer; *esp.* one who sets up type for printing.

(1375 As gud nyctbur, | And as freyndsome compositor: BARBOUR, *Bruce*, i. 88. (C. E. D.)) abt. 1533 compositour: DU WES, in *Introduct. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 895 (Paris, 1852). 1598 *Compositore, Compositore*, a compositor, a framer, an agreeer, a maker, a composer: FLORIO. 1611 *Compositours*...a Printers Compositor, he that setteth the letters for the Presse: COTGR. 1619 the Founder, Grauer, Cutter, Inke-man, Paper-man, Corrector, Compositors, Pressemen, and others: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. iv. p. 322. 1623 One is his Printer...The other zealous ragge is the Compositor: B. JONSON, *Time Vind.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 96 (1640).

**compositum**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a compound.

1650 and by this means there is preserved an equality of the Elements, and so also of the compositum: JOHN FRENCH, Tr. *Sundvoogius' Alchymie*, p. 106. 1662 a triplicity of souls in one compositum: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 97. 1667 you have made it, as it were another compositum: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 136, Vol. I. p. 224. 1665 to see what Figures will arise from those several compositums: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 2, p. 29. 1678 And the Totum or Compositum of a Man or Animal may be said to be Generated and Corrupted, in regard of the Union and Disunion, Conjunction and Separation of those two parts, the Soul and Body: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 39. 1695 a compositum seems to imply a preexisting component that brings such things together: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 154/1 (1834).

**compossessor** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *compossessor*, fr. *com-*, = 'with', and *possessor*, = 'owner' (see *possessor*): a joint possessor, a joint owner.

1611 *Compossessor*, A compossessor; a ioint possessor: COTGR.

**compotator** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *compōtator*, fr. Lat. *com-*, = 'with', and *pōtator*, noun of agent to *pōtare*, = 'to drink': a fellow-drinker, a companion in drinking.

bef. 1744 I shall yet think it a diminution to my happiness, to miss of half our companions and compotators of syllabub: POPE, *Lett. to Mr. Knight*, [T.]. 1815 a venerable compotator, who had shared the sports and festivity of three generations: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi. p. 310 (1852).

**compote**, *sb.*: Fr.: fruit stewed in syrup; *also*, a kind of ragoût (see quotations).

1731 BAILEY. 1816 Compote of Pears...Compote of Golden Pippins: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 99. — Compote of Pigeons, and Truffles: *ib.*, p. 151. 1837 the morning repast consisting of light dishes of meat, *compōtes*, fruits: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 258. 1845 *Compote*.—A fine mixed ragoût to garnish white poultry, &c., also a method of stewing fruit for dessert: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. 1864 Harry's a very good fellow, and has plenty of feathers ready to be plucked, before he is fit to be made into a compote de pigeons: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 32. 1885 There was an excellent compôte of fruits: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. I. p. 91.

\***compotier**, *sb.*: Fr. See quotation.

1845 *Compotier*.—A dish amongst the dessert service appropriated to the use of the *compote*: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

**comprador**, *sb.*: Port., *lit.* 'buyer', 'purveyor': a native agent employed by foreign traders on the coast of China. Formerly also used in India. Yule gives the corruptions *compidore*, *compudour*, *compadore*, *compendor*.

1622 the Hollanders...thrust their *comprador* (or cats buyer) out of doors: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1883). 1711 Every Factory had formerly a Compradore, whose Business it was to buy in Provisions and other Necessaries: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 108. [Yule.] 1810 The Compradore, or *Kurs-buridar*, or *Butler-Konnah-Sircar*, are all designations for the same individual, who acts as purveyor: WILLIAMSON, *P. M.*, i. 270. [ib.] 1836 heavy taxes on the compradors, or purveyors for supplying the ships: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 51.

**comprehensor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *comprehensor*, noun of agent to Lat. *comprehendere*, = 'to comprehend': one who comprehends, one who has attained knowledge.

bef. 1656 thou art yet a traveller, they [the saints in heaven] comprehensors: Bp. HALL, *Soul's Farewell*, [T.]. 1660 The saints are not only blessed when they are comprehensors, but while they are viators: TH. WATSON, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. Dav.*, Vol. I. p. 32.

**compresbyter**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a fellow-presbyter (see *presbyter*).

1641 Cyprian in many places...speaking of presbyters, calls them his compresbyters: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 13 (1806).

**compressor** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *compressor*, noun of agent to *comprimere*, = 'to press together', 'to squeeze': one who or that which compresses, an apparatus for pressing together or squeezing. Used in various technical senses.

**comprime**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *comprimer*: to compress. *Rare. Obs.*

1641 To stay and conpryme the places dissolued: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. L iv r 0.

[The form *comprimitt* looks like a confusion between *comprime* and *compromitt*. 1573–80 *comprimitt* mie jward passions: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 157 (1884).]

\***compte rendu**, *phr.*: Fr.: return, report, official statement.

1822 but when appointed a Minister of State, thinking it against the *bien-sance* of the situation to publish any thing but a *compte rendu*, or grave works of morality, and afraid of being drawn into temptation, he burnt his plays: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 289. 1829 and the real object of the...*compte rendu*...is...to defend the policy of the government: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 71. 1886 It is for the most part rather a *compte-rendu* than a discussion, rather narrative than argumentative: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 7, p. 173/2.

\***comptoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: counter, counting-house, office for trading purposes.

1803 in pursuance of the treaties that France has made with the Porte, she had established valuable *comptoirs* upon the Black Sea: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 549 (1832). 1804 that arithmetic, which he may perhaps have found easy and infallible in the business of his *comptoir*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 46. 1888 and presently by our mismanagement...it was allowed to ruin the Arabian trade, reduce Jeddah to a mere *comptoir*, and threaten Sawákin with capture and massacre: *Academy*, Oct. 20, p. 249/2.

**compulse** ( $\angle \angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *compulser*: compel. *Rare.*

bef. 1555 Many parents constrain their sons and daughters to marry where they love not, and some are beaten and compelled: LATIMER, *Serm.*, &c., i. 170 (1844). [Davies] 1853 Before calamity she is a tigress; she rends her woes, shivers them in compelled abhorrence: C. BRONTË, *Villette*, ch. xliii. [ib.]

**compurgator** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *compurgator*, noun of agent to Lat. *compurgare*, = 'to purge completely': in early English law, one of a number of persons who swore to their belief in the innocence of an accused person, who previously swore to his innocence. The number of compurgators was generally twelve, and they are supposed to furnish the origin of the British *jury*.

bef. 1535 there remaine some tokens of suspicion, of whiche he think it good to purge him by the othe of himself & other compurgatours with him: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 986. [R.] 1611 *Compurgateur*, A compurgator: one that by oath justifies the (innocencie) report, or oath, of another: COTGR. 1639 Honour and duty | Stand my compurgators: FORD, *Lady's Trial*, III. 3. [C.] 1652 although they that knew him intimately, are most willing to be his compurgatours in this particular: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, sig. a 4 r 0. bef. 1658 And brings the Worms for his Compurgators: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, I. p. 22 (1687). 1705 Lord Russel defended himself by many compurgators: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1818). 1726 AVLIFFE, *Parerg.*, p. 450. 1742 a well-qualified compurgator of all his thoughts and actions: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1826). 1760 making the Men of the several Clans Compurgators of each other: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 450.

**computator** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *computator*, noun of agent to *computare*, = 'to compute', 'reckon', 'calculate': a computer, a calculator, a reckoner.



**1598** *Computista*, a computer a reckoner: FLORIO. **1759** the intense heat... is proved by computers, from its vicinity to the sun, to be more than equal to that of red-hot iron: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, 1. Wks., p. 55 (1839). [Davies]

**comrade** (♂ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *camarada*: a messmate, a soldier who shares mess and lodging with a few others; hence, a mate, a consort, an intimate companion or associate. The forms beginning *cam-* and ending in *-e* or *-a* are from Fr. *camerade*, or Du. *kameraad*. Shakspeare sometimes accents the last syllable, and so Milton. See *camarada*.

**1544** And I am sur ther hath bene comredis won with other far wars then he, except one faute: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1591** A Souldier in Campe must make choice of two, or three, or more *Camerades*, such as for experience, fidelity, and conditions, do best agree with his nature: GARRARD, *Art W'arre*, p. 13. — their *Camerades* and chamber fellows: *ib.*, p. 44. **1696** The nimble-footed Mad-Cap, Prince of Wales, | And his *Comrades*, that daft the World aside, | And bid it passe: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, iv. 1, 96. **1696** went his waies to make good cheere amongst his *Comrades*: *Estate of English Fugitives*, p. 96. **1698** To chuse to his *Camaradas* and companions men well acquainted: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 9. **1698** my brothers consorts, these! these are his *Cam'rades*, his walking mates! B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 22 (1616). **1612** Don Fernando beheld his *Camaradas*, and they all three did smile: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iv. ch. xii. p. 456. **1620** one of the *Camerades* told him, That he thought that Paper concern'd him: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xvi. p. 31 (1645). **1626** Then each man is to chuse his Mate, Consort, or Comrado...but care would be had, that there be not two *Comrados* vpon one watch: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 791 (1884). **1632** saying: *Comrade where is the King? Contin. of our Fovaine Avisoes*, No. 20, Apr. 28. **1641** I took my leave of the League and *Camerades*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1850). **1665** with his left [hand] outstretched he grasps a Footman that seems to oppose him; backt by another *Camerade* bare-headed: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677). **1687** Are these your *Camerades*? DRYDEN, *Maid. Qu.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 173 (1701). **1671** Among the slaves and asses thy comrades: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1162. **1689** Give notice of it to our *Camerades*: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 52. **1705** had been killed by him, if one of his *Camerades* had not come to his Assistance: *Tr. Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx. p. 410. **1822**—3 I will carry you to Spring Gardens, and bestow sweet cakes and a quart of Rhenish on both of you; and we'll be *cameradoes*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxx. p. 353 (1886).

**\*con, prep.**: It., 'with'. Often used in musical terms, as *con affetto*, = 'with feeling'; *con brio*, = 'with spirit'; *con diligenza*, = 'with exactitude'; *con discretione*, = 'with discretion'; *con fuoco*, = 'with fire', 'passion'; *con spirito*, = 'with spirit'.

**1724** *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1789** we cultivate roses and cabbages, *con spirito*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 341 (1835).

**con**: for Lat. *contra*. See *pro* and *con*.

**\*con amore, phr.**: It.: with love, with zest, with enthusiasm, with heartiness.

**1757** executed in the high manner the Italian Painters call *con amore*: WARBURTON, *Pope's Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 122 note. **1780** Whose most eloquent sermons the great Addison has translated *con amore*, and in his very best manner: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1834). **1782** I suppose you will labour your present work *con amore* for your reputation: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 150 (1858). **1803** your lordship speaks *con amore*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxviii. p. 266 (1832). **1807** Why, Sir, they did not hate *con amore*, as you do: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 129 (5th Ed.). **1814** 'The Corsair'...was written *con amore*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1832). **1818** Miss D...sung *con amore*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 97. **1824** We must say we think this Dialogue is written *con amore*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 74. **1832** I have not the least doubt that he did it *con amore*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 304 (1875). **1837** Once in the fight, they seem to have done their work *con amore*! C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 391. **1841** I had studied it *con amore*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 208. **1879** I made my design for the actual memorial [Prince Consort] also *con amore*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. vii. p. 263.

**con gentilezza, phr.**: It.: with courtesy, with gentleness.

bef. **1654** All the lives of Princes and private Men tended to one Centre, *Con Gentilizza*, handsomely to get money out of other mens pockets and into their own: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 36 (1689).

**con la bocca dolce, phr.**: It., 'with the sweet taste' (mouth): with a *bonne bouche* (q.v.).

**1661** according to the Art of Stationers, and to leave the Reader *Con la bocca dolce*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 395 (1654). **1824** We shall recite one more anecdote about her and so leave the reader *con la bocca dolce*: DE QUINCEY, *Rev. of Wilhelm Meister*, in *London Mag.*, Vol. x. p. 300. **1886** To end *con la bocca dolce*, we shall do ourselves the pleasure of quoting [the passage] in full: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 498/2.

**con licenza, -zia, -tia, phr.**: It.: with leave, by your leave.

**1678** T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 32. bef. **1733** But now, *con Licentia*, a Word or two as to the Clamor of this Party People: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 92, p. 491 (1740).

**\*conak, sb.**: Turk. *gönay*: a resting-place for the night for travellers; hence, a day's journey.

**1717** at Tchiorli, where there was a *conak*, or little seraglio, built for the use of the grand-signior when he goes this road: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 201 (1827). **1775** we were required by the owner of the ground to change our *conak* or resting-place: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 222. **1819**

we advanced till within three or four *conaks* of El-hassa: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. viii. p. 212 (1820). **1882** there is the *konak*, or palace, for the Sovereign: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 3.

**conatus, pl. conatus, sb.**: Lat.: exertion, endeavor, tendency, e.g. in the philosophy of Spinoza, the tendency of a thing to persist in its own existence.

**1682** The Parenchyma...hath thereby a continual Conatus to dilate itself: GREW, *Anat. Plants*, p. 125. [C. E. D.] **1802** What conatus could give prickles to the porcupine or hedgehog, or to the sheep its fleece? PALEY, *Nat. Theol.* [L.] **1883** This idea of a *conatus* is...based on a law of physical inertia as formulated by Descartes: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 507.

**concave** (♂ =), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *concave*: hollow, arched, vaulted.

**1.** *adj.*: hollow, presenting a hollow surface, curved like the circumference of a circle viewed from the interior of the circle, or like the interior surface of a hollow sphere, or of an eggshell, or curved cup—the exterior aspect or surface being correlatively *convex*.

**1590** Than from the concave superficies | Of Joves vast palace: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 581 (1865). **1593** a hill whose concave womb reworded | A painful story: SHAKS., *Lover's Compl.*, 1. **1600** the concave and conuexe Superficies of the Orbe of the Sunne is concentricke, and equidistant to the earth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 51. **1601** Tiber trembled underneath her banks, | To hear the replication of your sounds | Made in her concave shores: SHAKS., *Ful. Caes.*, i. 1, 52. **1676** I'll never use any other light in my Study but Glow-worms and Concave-glasses: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 70.

**I a. metaph.** (intellectually) hollow, empty.

**1600** I do think him as concave as a covered goblet or a worm-eaten nut: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, III. 4, 26.

**2.** *sb.*: a hollow, a hollow surface, a vault, an arch.

**1590** And make a fortress in the raging waves | Fenc'd with the concave of a monstrous rock: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 55/2 (1865). **1598** The swelling about the eyebrows is termed the *concaue*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 69. **1599** his wit, the most exuberant...of all that ever entered the concave of this ear: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 61/2 (1860). **1607** my heart: | In whose two Concaues I discerned my thoughts: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 7, sig. B iv r°. **1665** within that bottomless Concave: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 2 r°. **1667** the universal host up-sent | A shout, that tore hell's concave: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 542.

**concavity** (♂ = ♀ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *concavité*: a hollow, a concave surface; also, hollowness, the quality denoted by *concave*.

**1541** two concautees that are in the focylle of the leg: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. K iv v°. **1543** a concaute or holownesse out of which y<sup>e</sup> apple of the eye procedeth: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. vii r°/2. — Some are called *concaute*, because they have many concautes and chambers: *ib.*, fol. xxxiii r°/2. **1598** *Concaute*, concaute, hollowness, or bowing: FLORIO. **1599** the concautes of it [the Mynes]: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, III. 2, 64. **1694** Her Wisdom, Politics and Gravity, | Had reacht the depth oth' whole Concavity: *Poet Buffoon's d. &c.*, p. 6. **1776** The concavity of the rock in this part gave to the site the resemblance of a theatre: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 266. **1845** thus hemmed in by a natural circumvallation, the concavity must be descended into, from whatever side it be approached: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 598.

**concedo, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. concedere**, = 'to yield': I yield, I give in.

**1509** Or else I shall ensue the comon gyse | And say concedo to euery argument | Lyst by moche speche my latyn sholde be spent: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1874).

**conceptaculum, pl. conceptacula, sb.**: Late Lat.: a receiver, a receptacle, a conceptacle.

**1691** Admirable it is, that the Waters should be gathered together into such great *Conceptacula*, and the dry Land appear: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1701).

**conceptis verbis, phr.**: Lat.: in formal words, in a set form of words.

**1602** the latter hath heretofore often *conceptis verbis* most deeply detested them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 126. **1682** but let us have it [the matter] before us *conceptis verbis*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 501/1 (1834).

**concertante, sb.**: It.: *Mus.*: an orchestral composition with special parts for solo voices or instruments, or for solo instruments by themselves; *attrib.* in the phr. *concertante parts*, solo parts in an orchestral composition.

**1724** *CONCERTANTE*, are those Parts of a Piece of Musick which play throughout the whole, to distinguish them from those which play only in some Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**concertina** (♂ = ♀ =, -ina as It.), *sb.*: an improved kind of accordion (q.v.) with the ends generally polygonal.



\*concerto, *sб.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. a concert (which formerly seems to have been usually called a *consort*, though Holland has *consert*).

1724 CONCERTO, a Consort, or a Piece of Musick of several Parts for a Consort: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1739 Handel has had a concerto this winter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 31 (1857).

2. a piece of music for a concert for two or more solo instruments, or a composition in the style of a symphony for a solo instrument with orchestral accompaniment.

1742 he turned composer, and, from raw beginnings, advanced so far as to complete divers concertos of two, and three parts: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 205 (1826).

1755 signor Di-Giardino's incomparable concertos: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 174 (1777).

1759 a dance, a song, or a concerto between the acts: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, II. Wks., p. 75 (1839).

1766 Major Lignum has trod on the first joint of her toe—| That thing they play'd last was a charming concerto: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 83 (1808).

1822—3 To the song succeeded a concerto, performed by a select band of most admirable musicians: SCOTT, *Pov. Peak*, ch. xlv. p. 504 (1886).

1830 A famous violin player having executed a concerto, during which, he produced some appoggiaturi and shakes, that astonished many of his hearers: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). 1883 He sang the songs and whistled the concertos, for with the playing he could not get on very well: *Standard*, Feb. 14, p. 5.

3. a performance by a full orchestra, short for *concerto grosso* in its original signification.

1724 CONCERTO GROSSO, is the great or grand Chorus of the Consort, or those places of the Concerto or Consort where all the several Parts perform or play together: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1776 the invention [abt. 1700] of the Concerto Grosso, consisting of two choruses, with an intermediate part: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. v. Bk. iv. ch. i. p. 393. bef. 1782 The full concerto swells upon your ear; | All elbows shake: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 33 (1808).

concession (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sб.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *concession*.

1. the act of granting, conceding, or of giving in.

1611 Concession, A concession, grant, or granting; a lease, permission, surffiance: COTGR. 1644 coming at first to the height of your concessions: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 138 (1872). 1803 I think the Peshwah might be induced to make some concession, in order to obtain immediately so great an object: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 753 (1844).

2. a right or privilege or property granted, or *collect*. rights or privileges conferred by a formal grant.

1536 grawnits, privileges, and concessions given to hym and to his see apperteyning: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 95 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1655 Whatever concessions are to be granted, they must be to all alike: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 307 (1872). 1882, 1888 [See *concessionaire*].

\*concessionaire, *sб.*: Fr.: a person to whom a concession has been granted by a government. The Eng. equivalents, *concessionary*, *concessioner*, do not seem to make way against the original Fr. term.

1882 His Majesty has granted fifteen Firmans for the construction of public works and for concessions for industrial enterprises, one of which, for working chrome mines, has been accorded to an English firm. Among the other *concessionnaires* are several Turkish subjects and an Italian: *Standard*, Dec. 18, p. 3. 1884 The concessionaire was to receive a certain amount for every kilometre completed: M. ARNOLD, in *Contemp. Rev.*, p. 405. 1888 a concession was granted...to one Cicero de Pontes, and certain other concessionaires...for the making of a railway from Natal to Nova Cruz: HAWKINS, in *Law Times' Reports*, N. S., LX. 61/2.

\*conceitto, *pl. conceitti*, *sб.*: It.: a conceit, an affected term of expression intended to be witty or elegant, a piece of artificial wit, a specimen of affected style.

1750 epigrams, *conceitti*, and quibbles: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 185, p. 504 (1774). 1759 one might string conceitti for an hour: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 279 (1857). 1782 Lord Chesterfield took from Casimir the pretty thought (too much indeed bordering upon a *conceitto*) that evening dews are "the tears of the day for the loss of the sun": *Gent. Mag.*, 1080/1. 1812 The false refinements, the *conceitti*, the ingenious turns and misplaced subtlety, which have so long been the reproach of the Italian literature: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 122 (1844). 1813 The false refinements, the *conceitti*...so long...the reproach of the Italian literature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 39.

concha, *sб.*: Lat., 'shell': the trumpet-shell or conch, an ornament for a fountain in the form of a trumpet-shell; in *Archit.* the plain concavity of a vault, the dome of an apse, an apse.

1598 Concha or brow: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 73. 1644 We were showed in the church a concha of porphyry, wherein...the founder lies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 118 (1872). 1645 In the garden...are sixteen vast conchas of marble: *ib.*, p. 186.

conchylidium, *pl. conchylia*, *sб.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κογχύλιον*: shell-fish, purple shell-fish, purple dye. Anglicised as *conchyle*.

1601 the pretious conchylyes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 35, Vol. 1. p. 257. — conchylia: *ib.*, ch. 36, p. 258.

\*concierge, *sб.*: Fr.: the door-keeper of a public building, hotel, or house let off in apartments.

1647 He is known and re-known by the concierges, by the judges, by the greater part of the senate: SIR G. BUCK, *Rich. III.*, p. 99. [T.] bef. 1700 The Concierge that shewed the house: AUBREY, *Lives*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1813). 1761 tell me who he was, and as I suppose he lived ages ago, what he expended on concierges: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 60 (1858). 1880 But when the concierge closed the house-door behind him, it seemed to shut him out from gaiety and good humour: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xlv. p. 301.

\*conciergerie, *sб.*: Fr.: the office or room of a concierge, a prison.

1617 The Marshall d'Ancre his wife is removed from the Bastill to the Conciergerie in Paris, a common gaol as our Newgate: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 107 (Camd. Soc., 1860). 1828 They stopped at the door of an hotel, which opened in that noiseless manner so peculiar to the *conciergerie* of France: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 82 (1859). 1847 All these circumstances furnish such strong presumptive evidence against the Duke that he has been transferred to the conciergerie: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 198.

conciliabule, *sб.*: Fr.: a secret committee, a meeting of a secret committee.

1887 We know that these *conciliabules* were at work, especially in the Faubourg St. Antoine and St. Marceau: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 193. — the last *conciliabule* held in the faubourgs during the night of the 19th: *ib.*, p. 194. 1886 Their *conciliabules* meet daily and talk great nonsense and do nothing: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 24/2.

conciliator (= ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ), *sб.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conciliator*, noun of agent to *conciliare*, = 'to unite', 'gain over', 'bring together': one who or that which gains over or pacifies.

1654 but he is too raw to be judicious in either, too wilful to be a Conciliator of both: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 108. bef. 1670 he thought it would be his great Honour to be the Conciliator of Christendom: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. III. p. 101 (1693). 1765 tipping the searcher with half-a-crown, which is a wonderful conciliator at all the bureaux in this country: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 547 (1817).

conciliatrix, *sб. fem.*: Lat.: a woman who conciliates; esp. a professional match-maker in Ancient Rome.

1886 To be the intermediaries of her marriage—so far as English women of good birth can play the part of the old Roman conciliatrix: MRS. E. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Cartas*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 158.

concio ad clērum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a sermon before the clergy (see *clerum*).

1620—1 On Wednesday, the convocation began in Paul's, where the *concio ad clerum* was made by Dr. Bowles, who performed it so so: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1848). 1625 A *Concio ad Clerum*, in Saint Maries Church in Cambridge: I. RODIGINUS, *Differences*, p. 29. 1664 besides what he had delivered in public in his *Concio ad Clerum*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. iv.

concionator, *sб.*: Lat., noun of agent to *concionari*, = 'to harangue': one who makes harangues, a preacher; said also to mean a common-councilman, a freeman (Wharton).

1626 *Concionator*, A Preacher: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

\*conclave (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sб.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conclāve*, = 'a chamber' (which can be locked up). Sometimes in the ecclesiastical sense the It. *conclave* (*pl. conclavi*) is used.

1. a private apartment, a retired chamber.

1615 This Conclave hath a couer of marble, yet not touched by the same: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 206 (1632). bef. 1627 For the Situation of it (as his Lordship said), in the secret Conclave of such a vast Sea might cause it: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 13.

2. the suite of apartments including a chapel, in which the cardinals are confined during the election of a pope. The regular place is a set of cells in the Vatican.

1523 after the dethe of the pope Gregory, the cardynalles drew them into the conclave, in the palays of saynt Peter: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 326, p. 510 (1812). 1620 the Conclave was locked up: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Council*, Trent, Bk. 1. p. 67 (1676).

3. the election of a pope by the cardinals assembled in private.

1393 GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. II. [R.] 1522 the Cardinals comme oute of the Conclave: J. CLERIK, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p. 304 (1846). 1591 the *Conclavi* at many of the Popes Elections: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 624 (1683). 1592 the *Conclaves* hath received little alteration: *ib.*, p. 707. 1620 to find a means that Princes might not intermeddle in the *Conclave*, in the election of the Pope: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Council*, Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 678 (1676). 1679 Take all Religions in and sticke, | From Conclave, down to Conventicle: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 156. 1740 is a man nothing who is within three days' journey of a Conclave: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 39 (1857).

4. the Sacred College of Cardinals.

1613 once more in mine arms I bid him welcome, | And thank the holy conclave for their loves: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, II. 2, 200. 1840 as words were too faint His merit to paint, | The Conclave determined to make him a Saint: BARIHAM, *Inglolds. Log.*, p. 122 (1865). 1845 surrounded by his petty conclave of four cardinals: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 457.



5. any private meeting, any secret or private assembly.

abt. 1630 his predecessor *Walthingham* had left him a receipt, to smell out what was done in the Conclave: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 60 (1870). 1667 The great Seraphick Lords and Cherubim, in close recess and secret conclave sate: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 795, p. 37 (1705). 1705 'tis worth a whole conclave of em: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 30 (1776). 1764 A conclave of honour was immediately assembled: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 375 (1817). 1883 Miss Dulcie went on talking for half-an-hour by Chertsey clock, in fact till the tea-bell broke up the little conclave: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 32.

**concoctor** (= 1 =), *sb.* (a variant spelling of *concocter*): Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *concoquere*, = 'to cook together': one who concocts, one who makes up, one who fosters.

1642 this private concoctor of malecontent: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806).

**conde, cuende, sb.**: Sp.: earl, count.

1599 the yong *Conde* came with a small company of horsemen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. II. p. 190. 1623 Plough deep furrows, to catch deep root in th' opinion of the best, grandees, dukes, marquesses, condes, and other titulados: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 135 (1885). 1629 to learn whether the *Conde* or his son be Solvent: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxviii. p. 33 (1645).

**condominium, sb.**: Late Lat.: joint dominion, joint ownership.

1705 and to the condominium, which that King and that Duke have in that dutchy: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 254 (1818). 1883 there is no longer any fear of their creating a new "condominium," real or supposed, as between England and any other Power whatever: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, p. 4.

\***condor** (1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *condor*, fr. Peru. *cuntur*: a large South American bald-headed vulture, the *Sarcophagophus gryphus*. The name is also given to the large bald-headed vulture of California.

1604 those [birds] which they call *Condore* be of an exceeding greatnes, and of such a force, that not only they will open a sheepe and eat it, but also a whole calf: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 279 (1880). 1694 the *Cuntur* of Peru: HANS SLOANE, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 61. 1753 *Contor*, or *Cuntor*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1777 *ROBERTSON, America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 267 (1824). 1797 *Gryphus*, the condor...the largest of this genus: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Vultur*. 1822 The Lammergeyer, the largest, after the American condor, of all the birds of prey, measuring sixteen feet from wing to wing: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 138. 1826 why did not I say a Columbian cassowary, or a Peruvian penguin, or a Chilian condor, or a Guatemalan goose: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vio. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. VII. p. 120 (1881).

\***condottiere, pl. condottieri, sb.**: It.: a captain of mercenary soldiers (Lat. *conducti*, whence Late Lat. *\*conductarius*).

1850 The veteran Condottiere himself was no longer so scrupulous: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 390 (1879). 1882 a celebrated Spanish condottiere of the fifteenth century: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 892.

**condottore**: It. See **conduttore**.

**condrin**. See **candareen**.

\***conductor** (= 1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *conductor*, = 'a leader' (= Lat. *conductor*, 'a contractor', 'a lessee'), noun of agent to Lat. *conducere*, = 'to guide', 'to conduct', or fr. Fr. *conducteur*, assimilated to Late Lat. *conductor*. The earlier Fr. *conduitor*, *conduiteur*, gave rise to Mid. Eng. *conditour* [C.], and to Caxton's *conduytour* (Chas. Grete, p. 209, Ed. 1881).

1. a leader, a guide.

1550 But it is necessarye that every one of vs as well captayne as conductor and souldyer be always in feare to fall into any danger through his fault: NICOLLS, *Thucydides*, fol. 49. [R.] 1579 the guides or Conductours of their armie: DIGGES, *Stratoty.*, p. 101. 1599 the conductors of the camels and victuals: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 113. 1612 I should have proved but a bad conductor, having no manner of acquaintance in that house: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1848). 1612 every flocke...gather to their conductor, which bringeth them home to their village and dwelling: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 10. 1640 an easie and safe conductor to that grand Truth of the divine Hypostates: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 3 v (1647). 1641 with the aid of...our conductor, we visited divers churches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1872). 1712 went directly of themselves to *Error*, without expecting a Conductor: *Spectator*, No. 460, Aug. 18, p. 658/1 (Morley). 1743-7 There had likewise been an attempt to blow up the artillery by one of the conductors of it: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 183/2 (1751). 1771 Our conductor performed his promise with great punctuality: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 371 (1882). 1777 ports in India and Africa, which their conductors [pilots] were accustomed to frequent: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 33 (1824).

2. a leader of troops, a commander.

1527 gret capitaines or conductours of an hoste: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cclxxv. sig. I 1 v (1562). 1562 one of the kinges cheife conductours of his men at armes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 35 v (1591) which oftentimes doth cause great losse and discommoditie to men of warre,

small reputation to their conductour: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 153. 1598 such skillfull warriors, such braue Conductours: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 2. 1600 the Consuls...were their cheife conductours to the war: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 323. 1605 Who is conductor of his people? SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 7, 88. 1650 their leader and conductor: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 24. 1664 *Daniel Barbaro* is the Captain and cheif Conductor, as may easily be discern'd from the pattern of the *Contours* only belonging to the *Voluta* of the *Capital*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 48.

3. a director, a manager.

1600 a fit man to be cheife Conductour of this so hard an enterprise: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 98. 1603 the same god is their conductour and king: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1318. 1620 the conductor of the Plot: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lviij. (1676). 1800 I recommend that a deputy-commissary or a conductor may be sent there: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 427 (1858).

4. one who guides and regulates the time, and performance generally, of a chorus or an orchestra.

5. an official in general charge of a public conveyance, answering to the guard of the old stage-coach; hence, in the United States, also the chief official on a railway train. In this sense the term seems to have been borrowed in England fr. Fr. *conducteur*.

1815 A conductor is attached to each Diligence, whose duties, if they were properly laid down, would answer to those of our guards; but his chief business, according to his practice, is to sleep, closely shut up in the Cabriolet (which is a covered seat in front): J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 32 (2nd Ed.).

6. *techn.* a body which transmits heat, sound, electricity, &c.; an instrument designed to direct a surgical knife.

1779 One particular addition I have made to the apparatus consists in what I call an anti-conductor: it is exactly like the prime conductor: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXIX. p. 454.

**conduttore, sb.**: It.: guide, leader, conductor.

1820 we had to contend with the almost frantic demands of our fellow-travellers to the condottore, that he would put eight horses to the vehicle: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 372.

**cone, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *cône*, or Lat. *cōnus*, fr. Gk. *κῶνος*: *Geom.*

1. a solid generated by the revolution of a right-angled triangle about one of its sides as axis; more generally (the solid previously defined being distinguished as a *right cone*), any solid the surface of which is generated by the motion of a line, one point in which is fixed.

1570 Make of Copper plates, or Tyn plates, a foursquare vpright Pyramis, or a Cone: perfectly fashioned in the hollow, within: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij r. 1603 the forme and figure of the shadow, which indeed is a *Conus* or *Pyramis* (resembling a sugar loaf) with the sharpe end forward: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1172. — But the cause is in the difference of the shadow, which toward the bottom or base is broader as are the *Cones* or *Pyramides*: *ib.*, p. 1173. 1611 *Cone*, A Cone; a Geometrical bodie; or any figure, that is broad, and round below, and sharpens towards the top: COTGR. 1640 [See *basis* I. 3].

2. any object shaped like a geometrical cone (also, *metaph.*), esp. the fruit of the pine, fir, and cedar, &c., and a signal hoisted in meteorological warnings.

1598 it hath a *Conus* or sharpe pointe wherewith it seemeth to divide the aire: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 17. 1641 according to their hierarchies acuminating still higher and higher in a cone of prelacy: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1806). 1667 Now had Night measured with her shadowy cone | Half way up hill this vast sub lunar vault: — P. L., IV. 776. bef. 1682 The Cedar of *Libanus* is a *coniferous* Tree, bearing *Cones* or Cloggs: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 19 (1686).

**confector** (= 1 =), *sb.*: Eng., as if fr. Lat. *confector*, = 'a preparer', 'a maker', noun of agent to *conficere*, = 'to make', 'make up': a confectioner, a maker of sweetmeats.

1611 *Confiseur*, A Confectioner, Preserver, or Confet-maker: COTGR.

**confederator, sb.**: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *confederare*, = 'to bring into a league': a confederate, a conspirator. The word ought to mean 'one who brings (others) into a league', but is a falsely formed substitute for *confederate*, = 'one who is united in a league'.

1569 the king shall pay one hundred thousand Crownes, whereof the one halfe the Confederatours shall and maye employ when neede shall require: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. VIII., an. 26, p. 1227. 1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, pp. 291, 633 (1612).

\***conference** (1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conférence*.

1. conversation, talk, esp. consultation, parley, an interview for purposes of discussion, a friendly meeting for the settlement of differences.

1527 I wold gladly have conference with you a or 3 dayes: *Chron. of Calais*, p. 115 (1846). 1546 hee being in the ende called by the king to conference:



Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 99 (1844). — He had secret conference with one Raphe Sha, a divine of great reputation: *ib.*, p. 182. 1563 There is another conference of late betwix the reverend Bishop of Sarum, and D. Coole: J. PIRKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. E v<sup>ro</sup>. 1573–80 was now in his own studd, and in privi confersments much more reasonable with me: GAB. HARVIV, *Lett. Bk.* p. 51 (1884). 1575 I had conference with the French Ambassadors: SIR F. WALINGHAM, *Fynl.*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 24 (1871). 1588 so sensible | Seemeth their conference (talk of mocking wenches): SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 9. 260. bef. 1590 Their conference will be a greater help to me | Than all my labours, plod I ne'er so fast: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 501a (Dyce). 1600 met in private conference with the Nobilitie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Lity.*, Bk. IV. p. 170. 1641 There hath bene a conference between y<sup>e</sup> Houses: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 61 (1872). 1659 Get a conference between them, and some experienced Judicious Divine: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. XXIX. p. 184. 1666 mature advice and conference with learned persons: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1877). 1667 not to let th' occasion pass | Giv'n him by this great conference, to know | Of things above his world: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 454. 1768 in conference with a lady just arrived at the inn: STERNE, *Sensiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839).

2. comparison, a bringing together with a view to comparing.

bef. 1588 The conference of these two places, containyng so excellent a peece of learning...must needs bring great pleasure and profit: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 164 (1884).

\*conference, sb.: Fr.: a lecture, a conference.

1888 The Broca conference was delivered on December 14th by M. Mathias Duval, who took for his subject 'Aphasia since Broca': *Athenaeum*, May 26, p. 666/2.

conférencier, sb.: Fr.: a lecturer.

1894 aid was sent...to continue, for a time, the support of the conférenciers, Messrs. Réveillaud and Hirsch: *Christian Wld.* (New York), June, p. 167.

\*conferva, pl. confervae, sb.: Lat.: name of a genus of simple green algae consisting of cellulose arranged in threads either simple or branching into network. Modern botanists exclude branching algae. See alga.

[1601 fresh water Sponge...called in Latin Conferva: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 280.] 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1796 The sides and bottom of the channel have no sediment; but a green Conferva grows in it: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 22 (1814). 1845 this cannot happen from any thing like voluntary action with the ovules, or the confervae, nor is it probable among the infusoria: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 17.

confessor (≡ ㄥ ㄣ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *confessor*, noun of agent to Lat. *confitēri*, = 'to confess'.

1. Eccles. one who has confessed himself a Christian, and suffered for the faith; one whose life is a good confession of Christianity.

bef. 1492 saynt domynik doctor of deunynte and confessour: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. a j<sup>ro</sup>/1. 1492 apostoles & martyrs confessours & virgins: ALKOK, *Mons Perse*, sig. c iii<sup>ro</sup>/1. 1641 the commendatory subscriptions of confessors and martyrs: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 8 (1806). bef. 1733 he became a Confessor of the Protestant Religion and the true Interest of his Country: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. li. 10, p. 35 (1740).

2. Eccles. one who hears confessions, a priest who acts as spiritual director.

abt. 1384 & thus the lord or the lady hireth costly a fals iudas to his confessor: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 65 (1880). abt. 1386 Wher as woned a man of greet honour | To whom that he was alwey confessor: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Summoner's Tale*, 7746. 1482 hys brother that was hys confessor: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 33 (1869). 1528 With all diligence they labour'd | To obtayne noble mens favoure | And to be ladys confessours: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 83 (1871). 1548 as priuy and secret as any Confessor: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 4 (1626).

3. one who makes a confession in any other sense than those specified above.

1702 Her confession agreed exactly (which was afterwards verif'd in the other confessors) with the accusations of the afflicted: C. MATHER, *Mag. Chris.*, vi. 7. [C.]

\*confetti, sb. pl.: It.: comfits.

1860 In the centre of their carriage stands a huge basket of confetti: *Once a Week*, Mar. 24, p. 284. 1883 Confetti, though flung in jest, can sting pretty smartly too: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 345.

\*confidant, confident (Cotgr.), sb. masc.: Fr.

1. a person to whom secrets are entrusted, an intimate and trusted friend. Partly Anglicised ㄥ ㄣ, -ant Eng.

1646 receiv'd the Truncheon to be Marshall of France, and grew to be a great Confidant: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 52. 1721 the coachman knew whither to go, which was to a certain place, called Mile-end, where lived a confidant of his: DEFOE, *Moll Flanders*, p. 18 (1877). 1743 favoured with a visit from my kind and punctual confidant: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. lvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 404 (1817). 1815 the favourite and intimate of a man who had so many intimates and confidants: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 284 (1833). 1818 is the son a well-chosen confidant of his father's misdeeds: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 304 (1819). 1878 He said things which might have exposed him to be kicked if his confidant had been a man of independent spirit: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xii. p. 93.

2. a small curl near the ear.

1694 A Confidant, is a small Curl next the Ear: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 101/1.

\*confidante, sb. fem.: Fr.: a confidential female friend.

1696 That the way to do that, is to engage her in an Intrigue of her own, making yourself her Confidante: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1776). 1777 If I were...writing to my confidante, I should tell you all the fine things that were said: In W. Roberts' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1835). 1788 Mrs. Howard...had been the confidante of the Prince's passion: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 235v. (1857). 1806 for I have so long been in the practice of making her the confidante of my distresses: BRERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 274 (5th Ed.). 1811 All the griefs, contradictions...were detailed to this confidante: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 25 (2nd Ed.). 1813 the triumphant Zara rang for the base confidante of her late distresses: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 164 (1833). 1816 The genial confidante, and general spy: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 189 (1832). 1819 I panted for the appearance of my confidante: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 43 (1820). 1826 there are moments when we are irresistibly impelled to seek a confidante: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. IV. p. 403 (1881). 1880 Miss Rouncey the confidante: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 95 (1879). 1883 Aunt Betsy...is always my confidante in all delicate matters: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 13.

configurator (ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *configurare*, = 'to fashion accordingly': *Astrol.*: one of the planets in a house of a horoscope.

1598 The fit named the house of Children, hath his signification of them, of loue, of Embassadors & messengers, and of gyfts, ioyes, playing, banquets, apparell, configurators ㄥ ㄣ, ioy of 9: F. WITHER, *Tr. Daniel's Astrolog.*, sig. Li<sup>ro</sup>. 1652 J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 306.

confine (ㄥ ㄣ), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *confiner*, = 'to border', 'to shut up'.

1. intr. to aboard upon, to have a common boundary (with prepp. on or with).

1523 It is thought right necessary that the Archiduke Don Ferdinando shulde kepe his residence this somer either in his Duchie of Wiertemberg, or in his Countie of Ferrate, whiche dothe confyne in some partes with the Swices: WOLSEY, in *State Papers*, Vol. VI. p. 119. 1667 What readiest path leads where your gloomy bounds | Confine with Heav'n: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 977.

2. trans. to keep within bounds, enclose, imprison, limit.

1594 Silence, wearily confinde in tedious dying: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Decad., No. 6 (1818). 1641 those eternal effluences of sanctity and love in the glorified saints should by this means be confined and cloyed with repetition of that which is prescribed: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 82 (1806). 1668 you would have me to confine myself to that little world that goes under the name of Sayes Court: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 203 (1872). 1671 As if they would confine th' Interminable: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 307. 1691 then I threatened to suspend all those Poets from Stew'd Prunes, Wine, Fire and Tobacco: nay, to confine them *durante vita*, to Temperance: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 14. 1693 our fore-Fathers not to one She confin'd: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, ix. p. 12.

3. pass. (with no active use to correspond) to be contentious, to be unable to leave one's bed or one's room or the house, esp. of women, to be in childbed.

1626 On the South it is confined with Pamphilia: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 321. [C.] 1637 a hurt which...confined me to my study: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1872).

confine (ㄥ ㄣ, or in poetry ㄥ ㄣ), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *confin*, *confin*, fr. Lat. *confine*, = 'border', 'boundary', 'neighbourhood'. The form *confiny*es quoted fr. Maundevile in C. is fr. Lat. *confinium*.

1. a boundary, a border.

1549 limittynge the Duchie of Benevento to be as a confyne or bounde betwene them both: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 20<sup>vo</sup>. 1573 th' easte confynes of Sussex: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccv. p. 11 (1846). 1579 the confines that separate ASIA from EUROPE: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 402 (1612). 1644 one of the utmost confines of the Etrurian State: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1872). bef. 1733 This Writer does not involve all Particulars alike within the Confines of this statelly Character: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iv. (1740).

2. a frontier, a frontier district (generally in pl.).

1546 Afterwarde with armes well arrayed he proceeded to spoyle the confynes of his enemy: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 61 (1844). 1600 Hippocrates began at first to make rodes by stealth into the confines bordering upon the Romane Province: HOLLAND, *Tr. Lity.*, Bk. XXIV. p. 529. 1645 a fort...defending the confines of the Great Duke's territories: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1872). 1667 and now in little space | The confines met of Emyprean Heav'n | And of this World: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 321, p. 378 (1705). 1776 a temple and statue of Minerva near the confines of Epidauria and Argolis: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 223.

3. a district, a region.

1607 Caesar's spirit...Shall in these confines with a monarch's voice | Cry 'Havoc', and let slip the dogs of war: SHAKS., *Jul. Cass.*, III. 1. 272.

4. one who lives near, a neighbour.

1546 Som other impute it as a remedee for the malice and hatred of there confines and neighbours: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1846). 1555 exchangynge golde for housholde stuffe with their confines: R. EDEN, *Decades*, fol. 89.



5. (properly a distinct word, fr. Eng. vb. *confine*) a place of confinement.

1604 a prison...in which there are many confines, wards and dungeons: SHAKS., *Ham.*, ii. 2, 252.

**confirmator** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *confirmator*, noun of agent to *confirmare*, = 'to confirm': one who or that which confirms, makes certain, or ratifies.

1485 the holy ghost, confirmator and Illuminator of al good werkes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 15 (1881). 1646 There wants herein the definitive confirmator, and test of things uncertain, the sense of man: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

**confiscator** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *confiscare*, = 'to store up in a chest' (*fiscus*), 'to confiscate': one who confiscates, one who seizes private or corporate property for the use of the state; hence, loosely, a plunderer, an appropriator of what does not belong to him.

1790 I see the confiscators begin with bishops and chapters, and monasteries: BURKE, *Rev. in France*. [T.]

**confiseur**, *sb.*: Fr.: confectioner, maker of comfits.

1841 an Italian *confiseur*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 10. 1886 certain bon-bon boxes for which the *confiseur* had taken "French leave" to copy portions of a picture: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 18, p. 833/2.

**Confitebor**, 1st pers. sing. fut. ind. of Lat. *confiteri*, = 'to confess': name of the ninth Psalm, of which the Latin version begins with this word. It is a psalm of joy and triumphant thanksgiving.

1550 now we may syng Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: BR. BALE, *Kynge Johan*, p. 65 (1838).

**confiteor**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *confiteri*, = 'to confess': name of the form of confession used in the Roman Catholic Church, which begins with this word; hence, *metaph.* a confession generally.

abt. 1375 many saien confiteor: *Lay-Folks Mass-Book* (Brit. Mus. *Royal MS.* 17 B. XVII.), 63, Simmons' Text B. p. 8 (1879). 1430-40 To schryue pe in general pou schalle lere | Vy Confiteor and misereatur in fere: *Boke of Curtasye*, II. 154, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868). 1482 And whan y had seyde my confiteor as the vse ys...he gaue me disciplynys vi. tymes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 33 (1869). 1531 they said confiteor, and knowledged themselves to be sinners: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 220 (1849). 1534 as none as the preyste began confiteor, she fyll in a traunce: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1559 Ye say the confiteor, and make your confession: BECON, *Wks.*, p. 263 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1886 The failure was complete, and amongst the records is found a *confiteor* of Colbert which evidently caused intense chagrin in the Louvre and at Fontainebleau: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 11, p. 333/3.

**conformity** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conformité*.

1. correspondence in form, likeness in externals; agreement, harmony; conduct in accordance with the requirements of the state or of society, *esp.* with reference to England, observance of the forms, ceremonies, and doctrines of the Established Church.

1494 seinge they might not enduce the kynge to noone conformytie or agreement, to resume his lawfull wyfe: FADYAN, ch. 243. [R.] 1531 the necessary drection and preservation of them in conformytie of luyng: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 209 (1880). 1533 I suppose all thyngs will prove the better to suche conformytie as must folowe for the same: R. FULLER, in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser. Vol. II. No. ccv. p. 236 (1846). 1573-80 And yet, berady, thy brothers conformytie | Howsoever its temper with thy mothers deformitye, | Makes well enowghe, me thinks, for my uniformity: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 119 (1884). bef. 1603 In this is true nobilitie, to wit: the conformitie vnto vertuous manners: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1205 (1612). 1641 evaporating and exhaling the internal worship into empty conformities, and gay shows: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 92 (1866). 1666 knowing nothing would better please them than his conformity to Religion: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 262 (1677). 1703 The Bill against occasional Conformity was lost by one vote: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 383 (1872).

2. submission, obedience.

1546 After this Edward reduced to conformitee the wavering Wallshemenn: TR. Polydore Vergil's *Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1846). 1569 The Messenger found him so towards, and of such conformitee, that he was content to sweare in his presence, truly to take King Edwardes part agaynst all men: GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 683. 1645 In Conformity to your commands...I have sent...this small Hymn: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. 13. [C.]

**confortation** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *confortation*: strengthening.

1543 This plaistre...hath vertue to resolute the bloode with confortation of the place: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcii vº/a. 1627 For corroborata and confortation, take such bodies as are of astringent quality, without manifest cold: BACON, *Nat. Hist.* [J.]

\***confère**, *sb.*: Fr.: a fellow-member of a brotherhood, a colleague, an associate.

bef. 1670 So he bewailed the disaster of his Confère's Attachment: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 204, p. 198 (1693). 1716 In Aubrey's *Lives*, II. 22 (1813).

[T. L. K. Oliphant] 1833 authors maintain distinct opinions as to the priority of the German schools, from whence it is contended that the master-masons with their *Confrères* or operatives have emigrated into France and Italy: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 405. 1863 His *confère*, the modest but gifted Henri...is a better cook: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 309. 1862 did you see, my good soul, when I spoke about his *confère*, how glum Goodenough looked? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 110 (1887). 1863 will you permit me to show you what your learned *confères* have prescribed for her? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 83. \*1877 the work of a late *confère* of the author: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

\***congé**, *sb.*: Fr.: leave, leave to depart, dismissal; hence, in Eng. an act of courtesy on taking leave, an act of courtesy generally, a bow, &c. The Eng. *congee* (*congie*, *congey*, *congy*, *congye*) was in early use, and is scarcely obsolete yet, though the modern French word, which in 17 c. was only occasionally used, has now almost entirely superseded the Anglicised form.

1600 by the persuasion of one *Sicinius*, and without *congé* of the Consuls: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. II. p. 65. 1626 he made a low *congé*, or courtesy, to all the rest of the University: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 127 (1848). 1702 I immediately got my *congé* and embark'd at *Dunkirk*: VAN-BRUGH, *False Friend*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 321 (1776). 1764 I shall come to you as soon as ever I have my *congé*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 296 (1857). 1768 I...was presented this morning to all the Royal Family for my *congé*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1882). 1816 without time to become his tutor, I thought it much better to give him his *congé*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 302 (1832). 1863 This welcome wind-visor...is not perpetrating, I hope, an extra brilliancy before its *congé*: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xl. p. 365. 1864 Durillée had his *congé*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 181.

**congé d'aller**, *phr.*: Fr.: leave to depart.

1654-6 No sooner therefore had he got his *congé d'aller* at court but he hies to Jerusalem: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 70/a (1868).

\***congé d'élire**, *congé d'eslire*, *phr.*: Fr.: leave to elect.

1. leave given by the civil power to a dean and chapter to elect a bishop or archbishop, or to any body corporate to elect an officer. Before the time of Henry VIII., the election of prelates was sometimes real, but now the civil power nominates the person to be elected.

1538 your lordshipp hath send downe the *congee d'estier* and free election from the kinges majestie: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1843). bef. 1547 he hadde grauntedte to the Munkes of S. Albans iv. or v. dayes past his lycence and *congee d'élire* to chose a new Abbot: R. PACE, in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser. Vol. I. No. cii. p. 277 (1846). 1615 Dr. Milbourne, Dean of Rochester, hath his *congé d'élire* for St. David's, in Wales: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1848). 1632 It is said...that...all three [have] their *congé d'élire* for their removals: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1848). 1641 there is noe returne as yet made upon yº *Conge d'eslires* for any of yº other Bps: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 129 (1872). 1644 you will think he had his Congessier his black Box already, for converting me: *Ld. Digbys Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 13. 1662 his *conge d'élire* was signed to elect him bishop of Gloucester: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 447 (1840). bef. 1670 The Bishopric of Lincoln was bestowed on him by the Royal *Congé d'Élire*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 73, p. 62 (1693). 1679 And my wench shall dispose of *congé d'Élire*: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 235 (1860). 1705 All the forms of the *congé d'Élire*, and my election, were carried on with despatch: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 14 (1823). 1808 the reverend electors had received a *congé d'élire* from the royal candidate himself: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 506. 1815 The king cannot grant his *conge d'élire* to any people out of his realm: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 185 (1856). 1818 they acted with the freedom of a chapter, electing a bishop under a *conge d'élire*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 340. 1883 In compliance with the *congé d'élire*, transmitted to the Dean of Canterbury on the 20th inst., empowering the Dean and Chapter of the Metropolitan Church of Canterbury to elect an Archbishop of that see, and in pursuance of due formal notice, a special Chapter was opened in the Chapter House yesterday: *Standard*, Jan. 30, p. 5.

2. *metaph.* any formal permission to elect or choose when the power of choice is withheld.

1636 How grossly is the country wronged and befooled chiefly in the choice of such as into whose hands they put their lives and lands at parliaments, by a kind of *conge d'élire* usually sent them by some of the gentry of the shires: S. WARD, *Wks.*, p. 118 (1862). 1712 When she has made her own Choice, for Form's sake she sends a *Congé d'élire* to her Friends: *Spectator*, No. 475, Sept. 4, p. 680/a (Morley).

**congee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *kañshi*, = 'boilings': water in which rice has been boiled, used as food for invalids and prisoners and for starching clothes; in combin. *congee-house*, the temporary lock-up of a regiment in India.

1673 a great smooth Stone on which they beat their Cloaths till clean; and if for Family use, starch them with Congee: FRYER, *E. India*, 200 (1698). [Yule] 1835 All men confined for drunkenness, should, if possible, be confined by themselves in the Congee-House, till sober: In Mawson's *Napier*, 101 note. [ib.]

\***congener** (ㄥ = ㄥ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *congener*, = 'of the same race or kind'.

1. *adj.*: of the same genus, nearly allied. *Rare.*

2. *sb.*: that which belongs to the same genus (as another



or others), that which is nearly allied, a fellow-member of a genus.

bef. 1771 The cherry-tree has been often grafted on the laurel, to which it is a congener: MILLER. [T.] 1845 It runs (in contradistinction to hopping), but not quite so quickly as some of its congeners: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 56. 1872 the pine-apple is altogether innocent of the rich flavour of its hothouse congener: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 29. 1830 demanding whether she could not have opposed coachman and footman to their congeners: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 139.

\*conger (≡), congre, cunger, sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *conger*, fr. Gk. *γόνγρος*: a conger-eel, a large species of sea eel.

bef. 1447 Salt samoun / Congur, grone fische / bape lyng & myllewelle: J. RUSSELL, 555, in *Babes Bk.*, p. 154 (Furnivall, 1868). abt. 1460 The Conger is a se fische facioned like an ele / but they be moche greter in quantyte: *Babes Bk.*, p. 233. 1867 the Lamprey, and Conger: J. MAULET, *Green Fox*, fol. 108 v. 1597 Hang yourself, you muddy conger, hang yourself! SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 58. 1601 Congre: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 20, Vol. I. p. 248. 1603 The Poet Autogoras being in his campe upon a time, was seething of a conger, and himselfe with his owne hand stirred the kettle or pan wherein it boyled: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 415. 1611 Congre, A Congar, or Cungar (fish): COTGER.

\*congerië, sb.: Lat.: a collection, a mass, an aggregation.

1672 a great Lump or mass made up of a Numerous Congeries of soft Christs: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 16. 1678 there was from Eternity an Infinite Congeries of Similar and Qualified Atoms, Self-existent, without either Order or Motion: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 380. 1783 It is a large moor...formed by a congeries of leaves, twigs, &c.: E. R. LOVELL, in *Archæol. Zool.*, Vol. VII. p. 111. 1886 Mr. Swinburne answers certain remarks of our own upon this grand congeries of poems: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 351/3.

congius, sb.: Lat.: an Ancient Roman measure of capacity, containing about an old English wine gallon, or nearly six pints English; in pharmaceuticals, *congius* or *cong* = a gallon; hence, *congiarium*, a *congiary*, a largess distributed amongst the soldiers or people of Ancient Rome.

1600 A Congius of oyle: HOLLAND, *Tr. Liéy*, Bk. XXV. p. 546. 1601 it [Amphora] contained eight Congius, which are much about eight wine gallons, or rather between seven and eight: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A iii v. 1603 & to fill every man his Congious or gallon of wine: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 678.

congo: Port. See canga.

congou (≡), sb.: Eng. fr. Chin. *kung-fü* (Amoy *kong-hü*), = 'labor': a name applied to various kinds of black tea not of first-rate quality, which constitute nearly 70 per cent. of the total quantity of black tea imported into Great Britain from China.

1777 china, shawls, congou tea, avadavats, and Indian crackers: SHERIDAN, *Sch. for Scand.*, v. 1. 1797 *Congou*, a term applied to tea of the second quality: *Encyc. Brit.*

congratulator (≡ ≡ ≡), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to *congratulari*, = 'to congratulate': one who congratulates.

bef. 1660 Nothing more fortunately auspicious could happen to us, at our first entrance upon the government, than such a congratulator: MILTON, *Lett. of State*. [T.]

congree (≡), vb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *congreer*, = 'to gather together': to agree.

1599 government, though high and low and lower, | Put into parts, doth keep in one consent, | Congreing in a full and natural close, | Like music: SHAKS., *Hen. F.*, i. 2, 182.

conicopoly, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *kanakka-pillai*, = 'account-person': a native clerk (Madras Presidency).

1793 the conicopoly, to keep the accounts of the village: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 549 (1796). 1800 I have some suspicion of dubash tricks, such as fictitious owners and maistries in camp, the real owners being conicopolies in the office at Seringapatam: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 149 (1844).

\*cônifer, adj.: Lat.: bearing fruit of a conical form; in Bot. used as sb., a cone-bearing plant, one of the *Coniferae*.

conjector (≡ ≡), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *conjector*, noun of agent to *conjectere*, *cônicere*, = 'to guess': one who guesses or conjectures.

1642 he pretends to be a great conjector at other men by their writings: MILTON, *Apol. Smeat.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 213 (1806). bef. 1745 For so conjectors would obtrude, | And from thy painted skin conclude: SWIFT. [J.]

conjurator (≡ ≡ ≡), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *conjurator*, noun of agent to Lat. *conjurare*, = 'to conspire': one bound to others by oath, a conspirator, a confederate, a plotter.

1550 For it was not very easye to understand, who were the coniurators and complices or partakers in that same sect: NICOLLS, *Thucydides*, fol. 212. [R.] 1569 abated the courages, and hartes of the coniurators: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. VII., an. 9, p. 902.

S. D.

connary. See canary.

connât, connaut: Anglo-Ind. See canaut.

connexion (≡ ≡), sb.: Eng. fr. *connexion*. Often spelt *connection* by false analogy.

1. a binding together, a being bound together, union, relationship by marriage or remote consanguinity, congruity, a linking together.

1531 which represented a pleasant connexion of fortitude and temperance: ELYOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 230 (1880). — it is a blessed and stable connexion of sondrie willes: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 129. 1667 My heart, which by a secret harmony | Still moves with thine, join'd in connexion sweet: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 359. bef. 1676 Contemplation of human nature doth, by a necessary connexion and chain of causes, carry us up to the Deity: HALE. [ib.] bef. 1733 the Essential Part, this is the Design and Connection [of an Incident]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 105, p. 88 (1740). 1817 lady de Brantefield's sentence, touching honour, happiness, and family connexion: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 65 (1825).

2. one who is connected by marriage or remote consanguinity.

3. an intimacy, a social relation, a political relation.

1763 his connections at court are confined to a *commis*, or clerk in the secretary's office: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 258 (1817). 1768 the want of languages, connections, dependencies: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839).

3a. the aggregate of persons with which one has social, commercial, or political relations.

3b. a religious community.

4. an association of ideas or propositions, esp. in the phrases, *in this connexion*, *in that connexion*.

connive (≡ ≡), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *conniver*: to wink; (with prep. at or on, or absol.) to pretend not to notice, to tolerate, to aid or encourage secretly, to acquiesce; (with prep. with) to deal laxly (*Rare*).

1611 Sure the gods do this year connive at us, and we may do any thing extempore: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 692. 1630 Pray you connive on my weak tenderness: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iii. 2. [C. E. D.] 1643 divorces were not connived only, but with eye open allowed: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 336 (1806). 1661 a Neapolitan Prince connived at his bringing some horses into France: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 285 (1872). bef. 1670 Nor were they ever intended to be connived with in the least syllable: J. HACKETT, *Abb. Williams*, i. 178. [C. E. D.] 1671 He, be sure, | Will not connive, or linger, thus provoked: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 466. 1689 let who will send | You 'gainst us: or connive at what ye do: T. PLUNKET, *Plain Dealing*, &c., p. 50/2. bef. 1715 This artist is to teach them how to nod judiciously, to connive with either eye: *Spectator*. [J.]

connocenti, conoscenti: It. See cognoscente.

\*connoisseur (≡ ≡ ≡, -oi- as -i- or -o-, -eur as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *connoisseur*, old spelling of *connaissance*: a proficient in any branch of learning, esp. a person of cultivated taste, a skilled critic of works of art.

1722 Connoisseurs are not sufficiently Careful to Distinguish between the Times, and Kinds of Work of a Master: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 200. 1733 Your lesson learn'd, you'll be secure | To get the name of connoisseur: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/1 (1869).

1742 He became no ordinary connoisseur in the sciences: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1826). 1742 He applied most of his leisure hours to music, in which he greatly improved himself; and became so perfect a connoisseur in that art, that he led the opinion of all the other footmen at an opera: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, i. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 29 (1806). 1742 Those wise connoisseurs who pronounced it [a picture] a copy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 206 (1857). 1759 but as to the delicacy and relish of the meat, connoisseurs know no difference: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 634 (1814).

1766 the connoisseurs like Giardini better than Manzoli: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1882). 1771 As I have no great confidence in the taste and judgment of coffee-house connoisseurs, and never received much pleasure from this branch of the art, those general praises made no impression at all on my curiosity: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 301/1 (1882).

1777 I long to see your china, merely because it comes from you, for I am no connoisseur in china: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 104 (1777). 1792 Mr. Fielding, who was the acknowledged connoisseur of the age: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 187. 1803 Clarence Hervey was quite a connoisseur in female grace and beauty: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2 (1839).

1816 the scrutinizing eye of the connoisseur: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 289. 1824 Lord Henry was a connoisseur [rhyming to pure] — | The friend of artists, if not arts: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. lvi.

1828 the gusto of a connoisseur: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxix. p. 297 (1839). 1834 scrutinized his person with the knowledge of a connoisseur in wrestlers: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 211. 1837 a third, — was applauding both performers with the air of a profound connoisseur: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xl. p. 441.

1885 He was a connoisseur in eggshell china: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. v. ch. iii. p. 207.

\*conquistador, sb.: Sp.: a conqueror, one who participated in the conquest of the Spanish possessions in America and W. Indies.

1683 the tuber which more than three centuries ago a nameless conquistador brought to Europe among the loot of the New World: *Standard*, Sept. 14, p. 5/1.



consaorman: Pers. See consumah.

**consecrator** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *consecrator*, noun of agent to Lat. *consecrare*, = 'to consecrate'; one who consecrates, one who dedicates to sacred uses.

**1632** having caused to be engraven upon the upper part of that plate the pictures of their majesties, as founders, and the lower side of the capuchins, as consecrators: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 176 (1848). bef. **1670** yet I should bear false Witness, if I did not confess, that your Decency which I discern'd at that Holy Duty was very allowable in the Consecrator and Receivers: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 217, p. 211 (1693).

**\*consensus**, *sb.*: Lat.: agreement, concurrence.

**1633** The devil will suggest, and concupiscence will admit... There will be *consensus*, let there not be *consensus*: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 521 (1865). **1843** Notwithstanding the universal *consensus* of the social phenomena, whereby nothing which takes place in any part of the operations of society is without its share of influence on every other part: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 484 (1856). **1882** Nothing can more decisively prove the incompleteness of a mechanical consensus than the fact that millions of readers have failed to perceive the dissimilarity in style: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. p. 291.

**conserva**, *sb.*: It. or Late Lat.: a conserve.

**1543** conserva of roses and violettes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxvi r<sup>o</sup>/s. **1577** taking of a little Conserva: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 14 v<sup>o</sup>. — Conserva of Violettes: *ib.*, fol. 28 v<sup>o</sup>. **1584** make Conserva of Elecampane rootes in this maner: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 73.

**conservative** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *conservatif*, fem. *-ive*.

I. *adj.*: 1. keeping from change or decay.

**1502** the very medecyne of all the sickenesses spyrytuell, conservatyf of strength & of helthe: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. vii. sig. h iii r<sup>o</sup>. **1543** the wounde muste be cured by thynges that drye, and conserve frome putrefaction, as is our poudre conservatiue of seames: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cii r<sup>o</sup>/s.

I. *adj.*: 2. (*Political*) more or less averse to change in the institutions of a country. A term which the present state of parties makes it almost impossible to define accurately without alluding to persons.

II. *sb.*: 1. an upholder, a preserver.

**1664** The Holy Spirit is the great conservative of the new life; only keep the keeper, take care that the spirit of God do not depart from you: JER. TAYLOR, *On Confir.* [R.]

II. *sb.*: 2. (*Political*) a member of the political party which is more or less opposed to change in the institutions of a country, a Tory.

**conservatoire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a school where music and declamation are taught.

**\*conservator**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conservator*, noun of agent to *conservare*, = 'to keep', 'to preserve': one who has charge of anything, a custodian; *esp.* a member of a board which has charge of a river, or a portion thereof.

bef. **1492** kynges Salomon auctor and conservatour or keper of peas: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. d v r<sup>o</sup>/s. **1540** certayne persons, whyche were named Conservatours of the weale publyke: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 34 v<sup>o</sup>. **1569** should depute and appoynt the Duke and the Erle, to be gouernors and conservators, of the publike welth: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 685. **1620** Protectors, Defenders, Conservators, and Nurses of holy Church: BRENT, Tr. *Swave's Hist. Coun.* Trent, p. lxxxvi. (1676). bef. **1627** he was warned by the Conservatour of Health: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 4. **1644** Then followed...the conservators of the city, in robes of crimson damask: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). **1691** The Lord Mayor as...Conservator of the River of Thames: T. HALE, *Act.*, &c., p. xcvi. **1780** the conservators of the Church of England assembled in St. George's Fields to encounter the dragon, the old serpent, and marched in lines of six and six: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 380 (1858). bef. **1782** We next inquire, but softly and by stealth, | Like conservators of the public health, | Of epidemic throats: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 167 (1808).

**conservatorio**, *sb.*: It.: a place of education; *esp.* a school for music.

**1776** had...in imitation of the Italian conservatorios, just founded a school for music in the FOUNDLING HOSPITAL: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. ii. **1787** A gentleman who had a natural daughter, put her into a Conservatorio at Venice, and left the country: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1805).

**conservatrix**, *sb.*: Lat.: a female preserver or defender.

**1611** Conservatrice, A Conseruatrix; Preseruereesse; Protectrix, Defenderesse: COTGR.

**consessor** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consessor*, noun of agent to *considerare*, = 'to sit with': an assessor (Bailey).

**considerator**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: one who considers, a sceptic.

**1658** Without this accomplishment the naturall expectation and desire of such a state, were but a fallacy in nature, unsatisfied Considerators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 67.

**\*consigliero**, *pl. consiglieri*, *sb.*: It.: counsellor.

**1615** the Gouvernor of the Iland...whom they call the *Providore*, with two *Consiglieri*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632).

**consist** ( = 1 = ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *consister*.

I. to stand still, to keep still, to stand.

**1546** in that place wheare the hospital dedicated to Saint Thomas consistethe: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1846). **1622** It is against the nature of water, being a flexible and ponderous body, to consist and stay itself: BREREWOOD, *On Languages*. [J.]

2. to stand together, to exist together (with another or others).

**1658** Necessity and election cannot consist together in the same act: BRAM-HALL, *Agst. Hobbes*. [J.]

3. to be based, to stand (with prep. *on*, or *absol.*).

**1546** the other parte [of the city] consisting on a leivil grounde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 250 (1846). — yeat (thanckes bee to Godd) the Englishe emperie consistethe on sewen pillars: *ib.*, p. 280.

3 a. to take one's stand, to insist (with prepp. *on*, *upon*).

**1597** such large terms and so absolute | As our conditions shall consist upon: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 1, 187. **1608** Welcome is peace, if he on peace consist: — *Pericles*, I. 4, 83.

4. to contain as elements, parts, or ingredients, to be made up (with prepp. *of*, or *in*).

**1546** This fleece...wherin the chefe richis of the people consistethe: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1846). **1594** My forward shall be drawn out all in length, | Consisting equally of horse and foot: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, v. 3, 294. **1640** In the middle...is a hill...appearing to consist of sulphureous matter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1872). **1641** It consists in a bold presumption of ordering the worship and service of God after man's own will: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1806).

4 a. to depend on, to be comprised in.

**1546** In youre right hands consisteth the safte...of the whole Englishe nation: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1846). **1557** My loue and lord, alas, in whom consistes my wealth: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 19 (1870). **1594** In her consistis my happiness and thine: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iv. 4, 406. **1600** If their purgation did consist in words, | They are as innocent as grace itself: — *As Y. L. It.*, i. 3, 55.

5. to hold together, to maintain one's constitution.

**1611** And he is before all things, and by him all things consist: *Bible*, Coloss., i. 17.

6. to be consistent, to be congruous.

bef. **1674** His majesty would be willing to consent to any thing that could consist with his conscience and honour: CLARENDON. [J.] bef. **1744** Health consists with temperance alone: POPE. [ib.]

**consolator** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consolator*, noun of agent to *consolari*, = 'to console', 'cheer', 'comfort': a comforter, a consoler, a solacer.

bef. **1541** He almost commanded his glorious apostles to preach it, and confirmed it with so many myracles, and did also geeue to the confirming and writing of it, the glorious consolatur of the Holy Ghost: BARNES, *Wks.*, p. 293/2. [R.] **1611** Consolateur, A consolator, solacer, comforter: COTGR.

**consolatrix**, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a female consoler, a female comforter.

**1863** Love, the consolatrix, met him again: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Salem Chapel*, ch. xxvi. (Davies)

**console**, *sb.*: Fr.

I. *Archit.* an ornamental bracket or truss formerly called an *ancon*.

**1664** These they also nam'd *Telamones* or *Atlas's*, the French *Consoles* where they usually set them to sustain the *Architrave*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 132. **1738** Console, in architecture, a part or member projecting in manner of a bracket, or shoulder-piece; serving to support a cornice, bust, vase, beam, little vault, or the like: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

2. a slab or table projecting from a wall, supported by a bracket; also called a *console-table*.

**1841** a white marble *console* in this gallery: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 162. **1865** a dozen decanters on the console: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 95. **1885** the plentiful gilding of consol-tables and mirror-frames was a good deal tarnished: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 42.

**\*consolidator** ( = 1 = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *consolidator*, noun of agent to *consolidare*, = 'to make solid', 'to consolidate': one who consolidates.

**consolide**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *consolider*: to consolidate, to make sound, become sound. *Rare*.

**1527** it [a broken bone] heleth and consolydeth agayne togyder: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. lxiv. sig. E ii v<sup>o</sup>/1.



\***consommé**, *sb.*: Fr.: broth or soup, which, when cold, is a thick jelly.

1824 I must leave undescribed the gibier, | The salmi, the consommé, the purée: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. lxxl. 1841 urged the necessity of her abandoning *café au lait*, rich *consommés*, and high-seasoned *entrées*: LADY BLENINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 214.

**consortium**, *sb.*: Lat.: action in concert, company, association.

1829 If the *consortium* gives pleasure to the shades of these good people, we must acquiesce in it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 89. 1883 Our firm conviction, I repeat, is that the consortium of France and England is necessary to ensure the results desired by us: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, p. 5. 1893 but the fact is, Grandesella is over in Paris trying to pacify the *consortium* there, who are getting most impatient about the conclusion of our arrangement: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiv. p. 298 (1884).

**conspectus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a synopsis, an abstract.

1885 The one is a brief conspectus, the other a succession of little treatises: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 12, p. 333/1.

\***conspirator** ( = ㄥ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *conspirator*, noun of agent to *conspirare*, = 'to conspire', 'to plot': one who joins with others in a plot, a comploter.

1831 This report was made by one of the conspirators, and therewith diuers other things agreed: *ELVOT, Governour*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 74 (1880). 1835 such conspirators: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 85 v<sup>o</sup>. 1649 as manie as could be founde...of the other conspirators, were put to execution: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 155 r<sup>o</sup>. 1555 This punysshmente thus executed vpon the conspirators: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 122 (1885). 1669 deuided the same among the conspirators, which were in number .xxvj: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. II. p. 15. 1588 the proud'st conspirator that liues: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 4, 26. 1602 And so to follow any abettor, comploter, pretendor or conspirator: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. 1603 the conspirators ran to it, and let downe the liddle and cover thereof upon him, and partly with nailes, and partly with melted lead which they powred aloft, they made it sure enough: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1292. 1611 Abithophel is among the conspirators with Absalom: *Bible*, 2 Sam., xv. 31. 1632 the Conspirators (as they call them) were lawfully, and rightly apprehended: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 2. 1641 the Egyptian Typhon with his conspirators: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 319 (1806). bef. 1668 the great Conspirators: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 494 (1687). 1670 The Clown whetting his Sithe, and hearing the Conspirators of Cataline speaking of their Conspiracy: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 108 (1698). bef. 1733 It was too blunt to say, the King was a Conspirator: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 95, p. 189 (1740). 1820 The principal conspirators, together with many innocent persons, were subjected to extreme punishments: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 22.

**consponsor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a joint surety. See **sponsor**.

1631 The consponsors or witnesses were, Thomas Cranmar, Archbishop of Canterburie, the Dutchesse of Norfolk, and the Marchionesse of Dorset, both widows: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 13 (1641).

**Constantia**, a rich wine imported from the Cape of Good Hope, named after the farms of Constantia.

1818 We lads had begun our desert with a bottle | Of neat old Constantia: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 79.

**constitutor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *constituere*, = 'to order', 'to establish', 'to arrange': one who orders, one who arranges.

1631 The chief constitutor and maker of a publyke weal: ELVOT, *Governour*, fol. 162. [L.]

**constrictor**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: that which squeezes, draws together.

1. See **boa constrictor**.

2. a term applied to various muscles, the function of which is to draw together or compress.

1727 the constrictors of the *Eye-lids*, must be strengthen'd in the supercilious: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 144 (1757).

\***constructor** ( = ㄥ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *construere*, = 'to construct': one who builds, one who causes construction; better *constructor*.

1752 a constructor of dials: JOHNSON, *Rambler*, No. 103. [L.]

\***consul** ( ㄥ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consul*, fr. *consolos*, = 'joint protector', cf. Zend *hārō*, 'protector', 'lord' (Giles).

1. one of the two annual chief magistrates of the republic of Ancient Rome. The title was given to the nominees of the emperor during the Empire. The quotations dated 1549 and 1594 make it seem likely that Shakspeare had seen W. Thomas' *History of Italy*.

1393 Of Julius and Cicero, | Which consul was of Rome: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. vii. Vol. III. p. 138 (1857). 1509 Poule that was consul of the Impyre romayne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 302 (1874). 1631 he was vainquysshed and taken prysoner by Paulus Emilius, one of the consules of Rome: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 44 (1880). 1641 Whan was there a better consul than Tully, or a better senator than Cato called Uticensis? — *Im. Governance*, sig. b i r<sup>o</sup>. 1649 he and all his were exiled out of Rome, and the astate chaunged from kynges to Consules: W. THOMAS,

*Hist. Ital.*, fol. 10 r<sup>o</sup>. 1562 the Romane consules and legates: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1594 the Tarquins were all exiled, and the state government changed from kings to consuls: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, Arg., 26. 1781 the joyful multitude...repeated their acclamations of Consul and Augustus: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. p. 331 (1813).

2. a magistrate of the state of Rome in the middle ages, a chief man, a magistrate, a senator.

abt. 1400 kyngis, and consuls of erthe: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, iii. 13. 1549 Adrian the .iiiii. an englishman borne, constreigned the Consules and Senators of Rome to depose theym selves: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34 r<sup>o</sup>. 1590 We will reign as consuls of the earth: MARLOWE, *T. Tamburl.*, I. 2 (1592), p. 12/1 (1858). 1604 many of the consula...Are at the duke's already: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 2, 43. 1682 one day might be Consuls too: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 122.

3. a person appointed by a state to look after its commercial interests in a foreign country or a foreign town, and who, in places where there is no embassy or legation, is appealed to for help and advice by members of the state which he represents. See **exequatur**.

1562 he made proclamation that no forien nation moughte after a certain day haue within anye of his dominions ether ambassadour or Consul: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 47 r<sup>o</sup>. 1615 I was friendly entertained of the English Consul: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 12 (1632). 1644 The town...has three consuls: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). 1682 He was then Consul of the English nation: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 178. bef. 1733 to his Ambassador at Constantinople and to the Consuls in the several Factories: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 56, p. 464 (1740). 1741 He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cadi or Waivod would for Money: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 267. 1876 The United States Consul: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**consult** ( = ㄥ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *consulter*.

I. *intr.*: 1. to take counsel together, to join in deliberation (*absol.*), and with prepp. *with*, *of*, *about*, and infinitive or subordinate clause).

1527 beinge at libertye to consulte and determyne what shalbe done for ordering of the church: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). 1531 shuld reason and consulte in whiche places hit were best to resiste or invade their enemies: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Vol. I. p. 78 (1880). 1546 he consulted with Gregorius as towchinge the promulgation of lawse: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1846). — the good prelates...consulted as menn ignorant what was best to bee done: *ib.*, p. 146. 1688 Then sit we down, and let us all consult: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 2, 132. 1691 In th' afternoone my lord wente to the marshall's quarter and consulted: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 33 (1847). 1644 Here we...consulted of our journey to Cannes by land: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). 1666 To London, to consult about ordering the natural rarities: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 3. 1667 reassembling our afflicted powers, | Consult how we may henceforth most offend | Our enemy: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 187.

I. 2. to have care, to have regard (with prep. *for*).

I. 3. to plot, contrive (*absol.*), with prepp. *against*, *for*, and infinitive or subordinate clause).

1593 then join they all together, | Like many clouds consulting for foul weather: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 972. 1598 Let's consult together against this greasy knight: — *Merry Wives*, II. I. 111. 1611 They only consult to cast him down from his excellency: *Bible*, Ps., lxii. 4. — And consulted that they might take Jesus by subtilty, and kill him: — *Mat.*, xxvi. 10.

II. *trans.*: 1. to deliberate upon. *Rare*.

bef. 1674 Many things were there consulted for the future, yet nothing was positively resolved: CLARENDON. [J.]

II. 2. to seek counsel from, to ask advice from, esp. from a professional adviser, and also from any writing or significant phenomena.

1546 the damosell...whom as an oracle he consulted in all his affaires: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1844). 1666—7 you must by all means consult that admirable little treatise: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 89 (1872). 1661 giving me order to consult Sir William Compton: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 375.

II. 3. to have care for, to have regard for (less correct than I. 2), as in phrases to *consult your own convenience*, to *consult your health*.

1663 reasons so convincing why you should rather consult your health: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 141 (1872). bef. 1719 The senate owes its gratitude to Cato, | Who with so great a soul consults its safety: ADDISON. [J.]

II. 4. to plot, plan, contrive, bring about.

1611 remember now what Balak king of Moab consulted: *Bible*, Mic., vi. 5. — Thou hast consulted shame to thy house by cutting off many people: — *Hab.*, II. 10.

**consulta**, *sb.*: It.: consultation.

bef. 1670 I troubled his Highness with a long Relation of the Consulto we had about his Majesties taking the Oaths: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. 2. 152, p. 144 (1693).

**consultor** ( = ㄥ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *consultor*, = 'one who gives counsel', 'one who asks counsel', 'one who consults', noun of agent to *consulere*, = 'to consult': one who joins in



a deliberation, a counsellor, also one who seeks advice (esp. professional or authoritative).

**1611** *Consulateur*, A consultant; a counsellor: Cotgr. **1620** Judges, and other Consultants: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Ingu.), p. 856 (1676). **1652** leaves the Consultant in a wood or mist: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 142. **1842** a soothsayer explained from the intestines...whether Trophonius would be pleased to admit the consulor [to his oracle]: SMITH, *Dict. Gr. & Rom. Antiq.*, p. 673/1, s.v. *Oraculum*.

**consumah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *khansāmān*, = 'a house-steward': the chief table-servant and provider in a Bengal Anglo-Indian household.

**1621** I met with *Camillo* your Consaorman here lately, and could he be sure of entertainment, he would return to serve you again, and I beleve for lesse salary: HOWELL, *Lett.*, l. xxvii, p. 53 (1645). **1776** Nundocomar was asleep. I put the arzee under the care of the Consumma, directing him to give it either to Rada Churn or Rajah Nundocomar in the morning: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 6/1. **1788** After some deliberation I asked the Khansaman, what quantity was remaining of the clothes that had been brought from Iran to camp for sale: GLADWIN, *Tr. Mem. Kh. Abd.*, 53. [Yule] **1810** The Kansamah may be classed with the house-steward, and butler; both of which offices appear to unite in this servant: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, l. 199. [ib.]

**consummator** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *consummātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *consummare*, = 'to fulfil', 'to accomplish thoroughly': one who accomplishes thoroughly.

**1582** Looking on the author of faith, and the consummator Jesus: *Rheims Test.*, Heb. xii. 2. [C. E. D.] **1883** the Messiah, the destroyer of sin, the consummator of the Davidic royalty: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II, p. 1481.

**consummatum est**, *phr.*: Lat.: it is finished.

bef. **1590** *Faust. Consummatum est*; this bill is ended | And Faustus hath bequeath'd his soul to Lucifer: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, p. 86/2 (Dyce). **1618** he must mount his chariot of death, the cross, and then bear it till the appeased God give way to a *consummatum est*. "It is finished!" T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 420 (1867). **1633** The Son of God when he undertook the work of our redemption, never gave it over till he came to his *Consummatum est*: — *Com. a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 884/2 (1865).

**\*contadina**, *pl. contadine*, *sb.*: It.: a country-woman, a female peasant.

**1787** the same pin the Contadina's now wear, supports her tresses behind, and the fore part is composed of a false toupee: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 165 (1805). **1854** a Contadina and a Trasteverino dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xxii, p. 247 (1879).

**\*contadino**, *pl. contadini*, *sb.*: It.: countryman, peasant.

**1656** travelling in Italy, ask your contadino, that is, the next country fellow you meet, some question: HARRINGTON, *Oceana*, p. 110. [Jodrell] **1787** The Contadini (countrymen), who assemble in great numbers, consider the prompt execution of this fire-work as a certain sign of a good harvest: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 128 (1805). **1854** preferring to depict their quack brigands, Contadini, Pifferari, and the like, because Thompson painted them before Jones, and Jones before Thompson: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xxxv, p. 403 (1879). **1886** He was of the true contadino type: *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 74/1.

**contador**, *sb.*: Sp.: auditor, commissary, controller of finance.

**1598** to see that the same be perused and registered in both the offices of the two *Contadores* of the armie, and signed with their names and rubrics: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 36. **1803** The Contador and Interventor are officers subordinate to the Intendant: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I, p. 353 (1834).

**contagion** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *contagion*.

1. transmission of disease by contact.

bef. **1533** This is a very true saying and maketh well agaynst his owne purpose, for in dedde this contagion began to spring euen in St. Paule's tyme: FRITH, *Wks.*, p. 115. [R.] **1543** This disease commeth by the way of contagion: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxiv r<sup>o</sup>/1. **1546** but the towne... by contagion of corrupt ayre... beganne to be sore infected with pestilence: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II, p. 49 (1844). **1667** Down fell both spear and shield... And the dire hiss renew'd, and the dire form | Catch'd by contagion: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 544. **1810** O'er all her frame with quick contagion spread: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 202.

2. *metaph.* transmission of evil by contact or contiguity.

**1537** I beleve that...all true penitent sinners...shall then be...delivered from all contagion of sin...and shall have everlasting life: *Instit. of Xtian Man*, p. 60 (1825). **1598** corrupts the iudgement; and from thence, | Sends like contagion to the memorie: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II, 3, Wks., p. 23 (1616). **1598** there was no part free from the contagion, but all conspired in one to cast of their subjection to the crowne of England: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 617/1 (1883).

3. a contagious disease, pestilence, poisonous influence, poison.

bef. **1547** the contagion of the Plague whiche hath heretofore not a litell infected this towne: GREGORY CROMWELL, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. cccxxiv, p. 209 (1846). **1563** If that the Patient haue not a bodye replete wyth euyl iuse, or haue tasted of that contagion, whiche...is called *morbis Gallicus*: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 9 v<sup>o</sup>. **1590** the charme and veneme which they dronck, | Their blood with secret filth infected hath, | Being diffused through the senseless tronck, | That through the great contagion direful deadly stonck: SPENS., *P. Q.*, II, II, 4. bef. **1603** the contagion was so

horrible: NORTH, (*Lives of Ephamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1151 (1612). **1604** churchyards yawn and hell itself breathes out | Contagion to this world: SHAKS., *Ham.*, III, 2, 408. — I'll touch my point | With this contagion, that, if I gall him slightly, | It may be death: *ib.*, IV, 7, 148. **1620** who died in the Contagion of the year 1576: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. v. (1676). **1665** the malignity of this sad contagion: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 167 (1872).

**\*contagium**, *sb.*: Lat.: contagious influence causing disease or evil, contagion.

**1883** LORD GRANVILLE, in *Pall Mall Gas.*, Aug. 8.

**conte**, *sb.*: It.: earl, count.

**1549** if a *Conte*, (whiche is as much to saie as an Erle) haue .xx. sonnes, euery one of theim is called *Conte*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 3 v<sup>o</sup>.

**conte de terra**: Sp. See **cuento de terra**.

**conte folle**, *phr.*: Fr.: silly tale.

**1787** they must now exercise their wit in making synonymes, and *contes folles*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 258 (1835).

**conte intime**, *phr.*: Fr.: story of intimate life, a story comprising minute delineation of character.

**1889** 'For Auld Lang Syne' is a *conte intime*, full of delicate shades and dreamy memories: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 7, p. 778/3.

**contemn** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *contemner*: to despise, think lightly of, hold cheap.

**1509** Nat thynkyng hym contemned for his mad condicion: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II, p. 29 (1874). **1531** shall contemne the foly and dotage expressed by poetes lasciuious: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I, ch. x, Vol. I, p. 71 (1880). **1546** yt was a poynt of wysdom not to contemne the forces of hys enemye: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II, p. 219 (1844). bef. **1547** And here I said that so many of his lawes as were good, men ought not to contemne and despise theym, and wilfully to breake theym: CRANMER, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. cclxvi, p. 23 (1846). **1567** A visage, stern, and myld: where bothe did grow, | Vice to contemne, in vertue to reioyce: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 29 (1870). **1669** The French king did...contempe his proud words: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 684. **1673**—80 in Inglish where Inglish is contemnid: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 67 (1884).

**1696** So to contemn it [life]...is basenes, rashnes, and no Fortitude: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 60 (1871). **1611** they rebelled against the words of God, and contemned the counsel of the most High: *Bible*, Ps., cviii, 11. **1667** To argue in thee something more sublime | And excellent than what thy mind contemns: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 1015. **1668** soldiers accustomed to the noise of drum and cannon contemn the softer airs of the viol or lute: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 202 (1872).

**contemplator** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *contemplātor*, noun of agent to *contemplāri*, = 'to observe', 'consider', 'give attention to': a meditator, an observer, one who contemplates.

**1579** I cannot but blame those liher contemplators very much, which sit concluding of Sillogisms in a corner: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 51 (Arber). **1652** J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 144. **1658** Severe Contemplators observing these lasting reliques: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 51.

**continuando**, *gerund. abl.* of Lat. *continuāre*, = 'to continue', 'to carry on without interruption': uninterrupted progress, continuation (with prepp.).

**1711** It has rained all day with a *continuando*: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xxxiii, Wks., p. 331/2 (1860). bef. **1733** having admitted a Popish Plot with a *Continuando*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, III, 134, p. 209 (1740).

**continuato**, *adv.*: It.: Mus.: continuously.

**1724** CONTINUATO, is to continue or hold on a Sound or Note in an equal Strength or Manner; or to continue a Movement in an equal Degree of Time all the Way: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**continuator** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *continuāre*, = 'to continue', 'to carry on uninterruptedly': one who carries on farther a work already brought up to a certain point by another or others.

**1691** WOOD, A. O. [R.] **1771** As my task is finished, it will, I hope, at least excite others to collect and preserve notices and anecdotes for some future continuator: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV, p. 150. **1829** Walter Bowar, the venerable continuator of Fordun: TYTLER, *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. III, p. 239. **1883** it is evident that Anastasius Bibliothecarius is simply one of the continuators: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II, p. 1314/1.

**continuo**, *adj.*: It.: Mus.: continual. See **basso 2**.

**continuum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *continuus*, = 'continual', 'uninterrupted': a body held together in uninterrupted cohesion, a regular uninterrupted series.

**1646** the fusible Salt draws the Earth and infusible part into one continuum: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. i, p. 40 (1686).

**contor**: Peru. See **condor**.

**\*contour**, *sb.*: Fr.: the outline which any figure or body presents from a particular point of view. In *Fortif.* the *contour* is the outward limit of works in respect to a horizontal plane; in *Geol.* a *contour* is the line of intersection of a vertical plane with the surface of the earth. *Contour lines*



are the lines in a map or plan which indicate variation of level. As applied to solid figures, *contour* often means the general effect of many or all of the outlines presented from different points of view.

1664 the draught of its *Contour* does consist of the most industrious operation of the Compass: EVELYN, *The Great's Paradi. Archit.*, Pt. 1. p. 58. 1694 so the contours and outlines be well designed, I am not solicitous for the hatching: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 343 (1872). 1722 One sees a Greatness of Style throughout and the General Design; but as for the Airs Heads, Contours and other such Particularities they are almost gone: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 104. 1741 that the Engravers, for the Truth of the *Contours*, and the Force of the Expressions, were directed intirely by himself: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 5. 1749 Aurora's features all at once assumed the broader contour of a laugh: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Gil Blas*, Bk. IV. ch. vi. p. 143 (1866). 1806 I could never perceive the perfection which has been attributed to the elevation of the Sheldonian theatre. Its *contour* towards the street is certainly beautiful: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.* 1816 This strong contour of the eyebrows is expressed with great force...in the Niobe: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 44. 1820 that remarkable contour and expression of countenance: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 30. 1841 the dancer, by the constant practice of her art, soon loses that roundness of *contour* which is one of the most beautiful peculiarities of her sex: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 134. 1858 a chin equal in contour to the rest of her face: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8. 1865 the exquisite contour of her form: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 60. 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] 1886 The contours of the hull are not satisfactory: *Athenæum*, May 29, p. 720/1.

**contrā, prep.**: Lat.: against. See *pro* and *con*.

1659 God's revealed will concerning the things to be done upon us is either *pro* or *contra*, for or against us: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 289/2 (1865). bef. 1733 Mr. ... argued *contra*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 34, p. 607 (1740).

**contrā audentior ito, phr.**: Lat.: go against [ills] more boldly. The end of Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 95, *Tu ne cede malis, sed c. a. i.*, 'do not thou yield to ills, but, &c.'

1646 *contra audentior ire* ('to go'): HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 131. 1748 Do not then be discouraged by the first difficulties, but *contra audentior ito*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 125, p. 284 (1774).

**contrā bonos mōres, phr.**: Lat.: contrary to good conduct.

bef. 1733 He intends to write nothing *contra bonos Mores*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. v. (1740).

**contrā jus gentium, phr.**: Lat.: against the law of nations. See *jus gentium*.

1601 This is and ever was holden an act *Contra jus gentium*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 40. 1665 the Ambassador *contra jus Gentium* made close prisoner for some time: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 283 (1677).

**contrā mundum, phr.**: Lat.: against the world. A phrase especially connected with Athanasius, who at first stood alone in his violent opposition to the Arians.

1766 even he cannot be alone, *contra Mundum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 183, p. 516 (1774). 1837 The whole business of the great feud of Goldschmidt *contra mundum* forms one of the most readable pages of Danish literature: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 279/1.

**contraband** (≡ ≡), **contrabanda**, **contrabando**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. and Sp. *contrabando*, = '(trafficking) against proclamation': smuggling, smuggled goods (short for *ropa de contrabando*); also, *attrib.*

1588 all the spices and drugs that is brought to Mecha, is stolne from thence as *Contrabanda*...they that goe for Ormus carrie no Pepper but by *Contrabanda*: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 12 v<sup>o</sup>. 1612 the ship must be searched for goods *contra bando*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 26. 1623 they cavill'd at some small proportion of Lead and Tinn, which they had onely for the use of the ship, which the Searchers alledged to be *ropa de contrabando* prohibited goods: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. vi. p. 57 (1645). 1625 It is *contrabanda*, to sell of them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1616. 1632 the Queens Ships that were laden with *Ropas de contrabando*, vis. Goods prohibited by her former Proclamation into the Dominions of Spain: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. iii. p. 8 (1645). 1677 Carravans that import merchandize of several sorts...of whose approach he [i.e. Sha-Abbas] has early notice; and sometimes for reasons of State prohibits his Subjects to trade with them as *contrabanda*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 203. 1711 many false helps and contraband wares of beauty: *Spectator*, No. 33, Apr. 7, Vol. 1. p. 128 (1826). 1776 this being a contraband cargo was to be delivered clandestinely: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 8. bef. 1782 Church quacks, with passions under no command, | Who fill the world with doctrines *contraband*: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 46 (1808).

**\*contrabandista, sb.**: Sp.: smuggler.

1832 contrabandistas, who...carry on a wide and daring course of smuggling: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 48. 1845 they facilitate smuggling by acting as confederates with the *contrabandistas* who bribe them: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 205. 1883 the celebrated *contrabandista* Francisco Martinez: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. 1. p. 189.

**\*contractor** (≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *contractor*, noun of agent to *contrahere*, = 'to draw together', 'to contract'.

1. a contracting party, one of the parties bound by a contract, bargain, agreement, or treaty.

1548 yf durynge this amitie, and truce, any of the subiectes of either prince do presume or attempt to aide, helpe, mainteine or serue ani other prince againste any of the saide contractors: HALL, *Rich. III.*, an. 3. [R.] 1569 the princes be named, as chiefe contractors in euery treatie and amitie concluded: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 9, p. 694. 1650 Let the measure of your affirmation or denial be the understanding of your contractor: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Living*. [T.]

1. a. *esp.* one who enters into a contract for carrying out a work, or supplying any commodities in consideration of receiving a stipulated amount of remuneration, or of payment at a stipulated rate.

1666 'Twas then that the Chimney-contractors be smok'd: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. 1. p. 182 (1860). 1782 The profits of Thompson the contractor were to be but twenty-six out of forty-nine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 168 (1858). 1800 There is a contractor in Bengal who furnishes the troops with their provisions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1. p. 448 (1858). 1820 The contractors for this building: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 379.

2. one who contracts, incurs, or draws anything on himself. [C. E. D.]

**\*contrada, sb.**: It.: a parish, a neighbourhood, a district.

1612 both he, and the whole *Contrado* where hee dwelleth must pay vnto the *Subbasha*, so many hundred Dollers: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 49. — the whole *Contrado* or parish, was also fined: *ib.*, p. 50.

**contradictor** (≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *contrādictor*, fr. Lat. *contra dicere*, = 'to speak against': one who contradicts, an objector, an opponent.

1612 direct contradictors of the decrees of the Cæsar vnder whom they liued: T. TAYLOR, *Com. Titus*, p. 347 (1619). 1650 Amongst the most famous Contradictors, which the Doctrine of Luther found, was Henry 8. King of England: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. 1. p. 15 (1676). 1643 all contradictors of the sayd charter: PRYNNE, *Sov. Power of Parls.*, Pt. II. p. 36. [R.]

**\*contralto, adj.**, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. the lowest female voice corresponding to the alto (*q. v.*) of the male voice.

1740 GRASSINEAU, *Mus. Dict.* 1754 no virtuoso, whose voice is below a *contralto*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 165 (1777). 1797 His [Rubinelli's] voice is a true and full *contralto* from C in the middle of the scale to the octave above: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Mus.*, p. 498/2. 1850 Her voice was a rich *contralto*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 166 (1879). 1863 this divine *contralto*, full, yet penetrating: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. 1. p. 107.

1 a. music written for a *contralto* voice, a *contralto* part.

1 b. *attrib.* pertaining to the *contralto*.

1787 She had a good *contralto* voice, and not a bad manner: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 117 (1805). 1850 Laura had a sweet *contralto* voice: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 241 (1879).

2. one who has a *contralto* voice.

1787 all these *virtuosi*...were either *contraltos* of the softest note, or *soprano*s of the highest squeakery: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1834). 1817 Soprano, basso, even the *contra-alto*, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxii. 1854 Madame Pozzoprofondo, the famous *contralto* of the Italian Opera: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 124 (1879). 1877 the part of Rosina...was written for a *contralto*, but transposed by the influence of Grisi: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1883).

**contrapunto, sb.**: It.: *Mus.*: counterpoint. A system according to which one or more parts can be added to a given melody.

1724 CONTRAPUNTO, a Way or Method of composing Musick, called Counterpoint, now very little used: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**contraria contrariis cūrantur, phr.**: Lat., 'opposites are cured by opposites': diseases are cured by remedies of which the effect is opposite to the effect of the disease. The system based on this principle is called *allopathy*.

1584 that common *Maxima*, *contraria contrariis curantur*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 174. 1589 the *Galenistes* vse to cure [*contraria contrariis*]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiv. p. 63 (1869).

**contrasto, sb.**: It.: contention, strife, contrast. It is doubtful whether Eng. *contrast* (1618 Daniel, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 26, quoted by Davies) is fr. It. *contrasto*, or Fr. *contraste*.

1625 ther was such a *contrasto* 'twixt the Cardinals: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. viii. p. 18 (1645).

**contratenore, It.; contratenor, Eng. fr. It.**: *sb.*: counter-tenor, alto.

1586 as we see in that harmonie which consisteth in voyce, & in sounds, wherein the *contra-tenor* seemeth to command over the base: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud.*, *Fr. Acad.*, p. 575. 1609 the parts which Musicians at this time vse, are many, to wit; the Treble, Tenor, high Tenor, *Contratenor*, Base: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 83. 1627 Richard Sandy, a *contra tenor* of St. Pauls: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 12 (Camd. Soc., 1872).



**contrayerva**, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'counter-poison': the name of a genus of herbaceous plants found in tropical America, allied to the Mulberry, the rhizomes of which have stimulant and tonic properties. The full Bot. and Pharmac. name is *Dorstenia Contrayerva*, and in Pharmaceutics, *contrayerva* means the rhizome of the plants.

1593—1622 they runne for remedie to an herbe, which the Spaniards call *contrayerva*, that is to say, contrary to poison: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 156 (1878). bef. 1656 No Indian is so savage, but that he knows the use of his tobacco and *contrayerva*: Bp. HALL, *Sel. Thoughts*, § 51. [T.] 1773 he considers with what propriety saffron, valerian, castor, and *contrayerva* have been admitted as contributing to the cure of fevers: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. XLVIII. p. 302.

**contre**, *prep.* and *adv.*: Fr.: against.

1598 Sirrah, what be you that parley *contre* | Monsieur my Lord Atenkin: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 1, p. 203/2 (1861).

**contre vent et marée**, *phr.*: Fr., 'against wind and tide': in defiance of all obstacles, impetuously.

1787 by not forcing myself into your presence *contre vent et marée*, I shall be received with more complacency when I do appear to you: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1835).

**contrecoup**, *sb.*: Fr.: counterblow, rebound, reaction.

1755 My country-folks think only of the new world, where they expect to conquer, and perhaps will, but I cannot help dreading the *contrecoup* of those triumphs in the old one: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xcvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 416 (1777). 1800 Miss Mourtray...feels the effects of her terrible alarm last night, and Lord Miramont the *contrecoup*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III. p. 192. 1883 The *contrecoup* of the quotation...is unlucky enough for him: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 518.

**contredanse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a quadrille. Applied to a particular variety of dance. Anglicised as and corrupted into *country-dance*.

1828 the first note of *contredanse* summoned them to existence: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 32. 1860 A glass of wine...just to gulp down this little *contredanse*: *Once a Week*, May 26, p. 498/1. 1884 the company...began to wander through the rooms in an informal manner, and to arrange *contredanses* among themselves. In those days the *contredanse* had not hardened itself into the quadrille: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. ix.

**\*contretemps**, *sb.*: Fr.: accident, mischance (applied to matters that are disagreeable or slightly mortifying).

1769 As any national calamity is a gain to aspiring patriots, this *contretemps* is very pleasing to ours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 204 (1857). 1780 there have been so many *contretemps* about them: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 384 (1858). 1803 Such *contretemps*! M. EDGEMORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 286 (1832). 1806 the thwarting accidents, the perverse perplexities, the unexpected *contretemps*, with which Fortune herself, in pure malignity, delights to strew the carpet of social intercourse: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 130 (5th Ed.). 1811 the *contretemps* they are fated to experience, are sometimes to an observer of manners, most whimsically ludicrous: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 41 (2nd Ed.). 1818 Now imagine, if you can, a *contre tems* like this: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 165 (1819). 1820 Melville, who did not expect this *contre tems*: *Mrs. Opie, Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 317. 1821 this unhappy *contretemps*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 26 (1823). 1837 a system that any little *contretemps* would derange: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 133. 1848 Mrs. Tufto had come over to Paris at her own invitation, and besides this *contretemps*, there were a score of generals now round Becky's chair: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 381 (1879). 1863 After tea came the little *contretemps*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 162. 1871 these were little *contretemps* that could hardly disturb the dignity of so great a man: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iv. p. 59.

**\*contributor** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *contribuere*, = 'to bring together'.

1. a joint tributary.

1560 certayn barbarous or estrangers, be contrybutours vnto the Syracusians: NICOLLS, *Thucydides*, fol. 155. [R.] 1629 himselfe as rich in all his Equipage, as any Prince in Christendome, and yet a Contributor to the *Turke*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 871 (1884).

2. one who contributes, one who gives or pays a share, one who or that which joins in producing a result.

bef. 1547 and ben contributors to this loone: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxv. p. 30 (1846). 1579 NORTH, Tr. *Plutarck*, p. 106 (1612). 1596 I promised we would be contributors | And bear his charge of wooing: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, i. 2, 215. 1600 liberal Contributors in setting forth of games, pastimes, feasting and banquets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 168. 1667 A grand contributor to our dissensions is passion: H. MORE, *Decay Chr. Piety*. [J.] bef. 1691 the success will invite perhaps many more than your own company to be co-operators with the truth, and contributors to the enlarging the pale of the Christian Church: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 109. [R.] 1712 A Contributor to this little religious Institution of Innocents: *Spectator*, No. 430, July 14, p. 619/1 (Morley). \*1873 the forty-third annual meeting of contributors to the charity: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

3. one who contributes a portion of the contents of a journal, review, miscellany, &c.

1751 Let therefore the next friendly contributor, whosoever he be, observe the cautions of Swift, and write secretly in his own chamber: JOHNSON, *Rambler*, No. 56. [C. E. D.]

**controversor**, *sb.*: false form for *controversator*.

1625 thus saith the controversor: Bp. MOUNTAGU, *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 91.

**contumax**, *adj.*: Lat.: contumacious; *Leg.* guilty of contempt of court.

1533 the noble lady Catherine was, for her non-appearance the same day afore me, pronounced *contumax*: CRANMER, *Remains*, &c., p. 241 (1846).

**\*conundrum** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.* Origin unknown.

1. a trick, a device, a quaint contrivance, a conceit.

1605 What a vile wretch was I, that could not bear | My fortune soberly? I must have my crotchets, | And my conundrums! B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 204/2 (1860). 1620 your printed conundrums of the serpent in Sussex, or the witches bidding the devil to dinner at Derby: — *News from New Wld.*, Wks., p. 614/2. 1633 that was the inducement | To this conundrum: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, v. 1, Wks., p. 313/2 (1839). 1739 staring after crooked towers and conundrum staircases: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1857). 1824 The whole together is what I could wish | To serve in this conundrum of a dish: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. xxi.

2. a quibble, a riddle involving play upon words.

1691 such Exalted Clinches, such Caterquibbles and Cunundrums: *Long Vacation*, Ded., sig. A 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1711 a Clinch, or a Conundrum: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley). 1713 What Conundrum have you got in your Head now, Sir Feeble: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, v. p. 66. 1746 If you have any new prints that are good, conundrums, or wit in any shape, prithee send them me: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 115 (1843). 1754 I have suspected this to be a Sort of Conundrum: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 170. 1815 I'll make a conundrum: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 332 (1833).

**conus**: Lat. See **cone**.

**\*convenable**, *adj.*: Fr.: convenient, in conformity with the usages and ideas of polite society.

1846 I don't think...[there] is a reason for withholding a customary mark of respect to a member of the King's family—so long, at least, as we are by way of being on *convenable* terms: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 160.

**\*convenances**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: proprieties, usages and ideas of polite society. See **les convenances**.

1878 as little as the *convenances* of society permitted: S. L. POOLE, *People of Turkey*, &c., Vol. I. p. 264. 1889 The hero is...surrounded by the elegances and almost the *convenances* of European civilization: *Athenæum*, May 4, p. 564/3.

**\*conversazione**, *pl. conversazioni*, *sb.*: It.: a social assembly for purposes of conversation, often held for the ostensible purpose of promoting interest in art, literature, or science.

1739 After the play we were introduced to the assembly, which they call the *conversazione*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1857). 1764 Besides these amusements, there is a public *conversazione* every evening at the commandant's house: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 391 (1817). 1776 It was a *conversazione*, but composed of rather too many people: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1835). 1804 De Brosse, in passing through Milan was carried to a *conversazione* on purpose to meet Signora Agnes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 402. 1810 some intelligent young woman, who might read and write for her, and assist in doing the honours of her *conversazioni*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1844). 1823 those evening *conversazioni* of the Via Babuina, where the comic Muse alone presided: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 123 (1855). 1845 In the former [library] are held weekly "*conversazioni*": WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. I. p. 286 (1848). 1848 She liked to be asked to Mrs. Veal's *conversazioni*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 235 (1879). 1864 Prince Esterhazy's last *conversazione*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 49.

**convictus**, *sb.*: Lat.: social intercourse, entertainment.

1817 the extraordinaries allowed to Mr. Casamajor for weekly expenditure, for *convictus* and *convictus*, during the economical half year, was at the rate of upwards of 10,000. a year: CANNING, in *Parl. Deb.*, 859.

**\*convive**, *sb.*: Fr.: guest, companion at a meal.

1648 A feast, which though with pleasures complement | The ravish'd convives tongues it courted: J. BEAUMONT, *Psyche*, x. 211. [R.] 1837 Among the *convives* were Cuvier, Villemain, Daru: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 111. 1857 the wit and humour of the *convives*: LADY MORGAN, *Memoirs*, Vol. I. p. 8 (1862).

**\*convolvulus**, *pl. convolvuli*, *sb.*: Lat., 'bindweed': name of a genus of climbing and trailing plants with funnel-shaped flowers.

1548 Convolvulus wyndeth it selfe aboute herbes and bushes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1601 an hearbe named in Latine Convolvulus [i. Withwind]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 84. 1658 the great *Convolvulus* or white-flower'd Bindweed: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 42 (1686). 1664 Set *Leucium*, slip the *Keris* or *Wall-flower*, and towards the end [of the month] *Convolvulus*'s, Spanish or ordinary *Jasmine*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1790). 1815 the hedges are interlaced with *Tropeola*, *Passion flowers*, and *Convolvuli*: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App. p. 287 (2nd Ed.). 1819 the cotton trees overtopped the whole, entwined in convolvuli: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 24. 1864 The lustre of the long convolvuluses | That could around the stately stems: TENNYSON, *En. Ard.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 42 (1886).



\***convoy** (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *convoy* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *convoi*: an accompanying, a guard of soldiers or ships to protect passengers or goods in transit, guidance, conveyance; a military or naval escort together with the ships, goods, or persons protected. In early use in Scotland.

1591 Divers points of service are committed to y<sup>e</sup> Capitaine, wherein great discretion and service is to be used, as in a *Convoy*, *Cannizado*, Ambush, skirmish: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 149. 1698 to passe with Convoyes, & to stand by your Artillerie: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 4. — *Convoys*, a French word, is a certaine guard of souldiers, sent to conduct and guard, victuall...from one place vnto another: *ib.*, Table. 1699 his passport shall be made | And crowns for convoy put into his purse: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 3, 37. 1665 craving that they might have their lives, and a save Convoy to *Muskat* in *Arabia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). 1765 To...destroy their convoys of provisions by land and water: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 15. 1808 They deemed it hopeless to avoid | The convoy of their dangerous guide: SCOTT, *Marmion*, v. 18.

**convulsionnaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person subject to convulsions; *esp.* a set of Jansenists in France, notorious for extravagancies and convulsive fits.

1816 I have not attended to the crucifixions of the *convulsionnaires* of Paris: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 221 (1856). 1831 It has been left to us to witness the establishment of a sect of intellectual *convulsionnaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 302. 1883 until one of these new *convulsionnaires* [Quakers]...begins to pray: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. xxix. p. 264.

**coolurnee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *kul'karant*: a village accountant and writer in some parts of Central and Western India. [Yule]

1826 You potails, coolunnies, &c., will no doubt, even under your new masters, contrive to reap tolerable harvests: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxiii. p. 242 (1884).

**cooleen**, *sb.*: Ir. *culin*: a small trout.

1843 A Parisian *gourmand* would have paid ten francs for the smallest *cooleen* among them: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 205 (1887).

\***coolie**, **cooly**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., of disputed origin: a common laborer, a porter; *esp.* a laborer who emigrates from India or China under a contract of service for a term of years.

1711 The better sort of people travel in Palankeens, carry'd by six or eight Coolies, whose Hire, if they go not far from Town, is threepence a Day each: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 26. [Yule] 1776 *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, Gloss. 1799 an order given out, stating the number of coolies which an officer may call for from a village: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1844). 1826 accompany the coolies from house to house with articles from the shop: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vii. p. 63 (1884). 1836 It was some time before the very coolies, the lowest class of servants, would condescend to carry a lantern before a European at night: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 253. 1876 The coolie recognizes the voice of authority: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

**coombie**: Anglo-Ind. See **koonbee**.

\***co-operator** (ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *cooperari*, 'to work together', 'to make joint efforts': "he that, by joint endeavours, promotes the same end with others" (Johnson). See **operator**.

bef. 1691 co-operators with the truth: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 109. [R.] 1822 L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 465.

**Coorban Bairam**: Arab. See **Kurban Bairam**.

**coorbatach**: Arab. See **kurbatach**.

**cooscoosoo**, **cooscoosh**. See **couscousou**.

**coozelbash**: Pers. See **kuzzilbash**.

**copaiba**, **copaiva** (ㄥ ㄣ), **capivi** (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *copayba*: a balsam or oily resin obtained from S. American and W. Indian trees of the same name (Bot. *Copaiferae*), which is a powerful diuretic, and acts as a stimulant on mucous membrane. The name *copaiba balsam* is given to an amber-colored varnish, also used as a vehicle in oil-painting.

1748 Thames water [he could invent] into aqua cinnamon; turpentine into capivi: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). 1769 The Balsam Copivi or Capaiba tree grows in great plenty in the interior: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 88. 1851 [See **copal**]. 1890 [Reynolds] finished the whole in lake, yellow, and black, with copaiba varnish: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 22, p. 249/3.

**copal** (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *copal*: a resin yielded by a Mexican plant, *Rhus copallinum*, from which varnish is made. The name is also given to resins obtained from various species of *Hymenaea* and *Trachilobium*. The best copal is got from E. Africa. *Indian copal* is a name given to *animé* (q. v.). See **jacass** and **kaurie**.

1577 The *copal* is a rosine very white: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. a. 1604 [See **animé**]. 1851 the productions of the neighborhood are...copal, copaiba and salt fish: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1854).

**copang**, *sb.*: Achin.: a weight equal to a quarter of a mace (q. v.).

1625 Foure hundred *Cushes* make a *Copang*, Foure *Copangs* are one *Miss*. Fieue *Masses* make foure shillings sterling: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 123. 1813 MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule, s. v. *Tael*]

[Perhaps akin to Jap. **kobang** (q. v.), lit. 'greater division'.]

**cope**, **coupe**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Flem. and Du. *koopēn*, 'to buy', 'bargain'.

[abt. 1420 Where flemynges began on me for to cry, | 'Master, what will you open or by...?' LYDGATE, in Skeat's *Specimens*, p. 25 (1871).]

I. *intr.*: I. to vie, to match one's self, encounter (with prep. *with*, and absol.).

1523 This course was greatly praysed, the seconde course they met without any hurte doyng: and the thyrd course their horses refused and wolde not cope: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 168. [R.] 1548 he neither would nor durst once medle or coupe with the earl's naue: HALL, *Hen. VII.*, an. 38. [ib.] — beyng afraid to cope with the Englyshe nation: — *Hen. VII.*, an. 38. [ib.] 1594 But she, that never coped with stranger eyes, | Could pick no meaning from their parling looks: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 99. 1601 This introduction made...then cope they, and so next have at all: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 80. 1642 Yet had they a greater danger to cope with: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 248 (1806).

I. 2. bargain, chop.

1591 some good Gentleman, that hath the right | Unto his Church for to present a wight, | Will cope with thee in reasonable wise: | That if the living yerely doo arise | To fortie pound, that then his youngest sonne | Shall twentie have, and twentie thou hast wonne: SPENS., *Proscop.*, 537.

II. *trans.*: I. to have to do with, to match one's self against.

1593 We must not stint | Our necessary actions, in the fear | To cope malicious censurers: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, I. 2, 78. 1600 I love to cupe him in these sullen fits: — *As Y. L. II.*, II. 1, 67. 1604 Horatio, thou art e'en as just a man | As e'er my conversation coped withal: — *Ham.*, III. 2, 60.

II. 2. to requite, pay for.

1596 We freely cope your courteous pains withal: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, IV. 1, 412.

\***copeck**, *sb.*: Russ. *kopeika*: a Russian copper coin, one hundred of which make a rouble (q. v.).

1662 Two *Copecks*, which make two sols French, would buy a tame Fowl: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 7 (1669). — The greatest piece is worth but a penny, and is called a *Copeck*, or *Denning*: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 72. 1885 In Kuldja Dr. Lansdell was "besieged by purchasers" of the Chinese Gospels, which he offered for sale at five copecks a copy: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 44/2.

**Cophetua**, a legendary African king, famed for having married a beggar-maid, and for his great wealth. A ballad on the subject is preserved in Percy's *Reliques*.

[1588 The magnanimous and most illustre king Cophetua set eye upon the pernicious and indubitate beggar Zenelophon: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 1, 66. 1591 he that shot so trim, | When King Cophetua loved the beggar-maid: — *Rom.*, II. 1, 14.] 1598 I have not the heart to devour you, an I might be made as rich as king Cophetua: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, III. 2, Wks., p. 15/1 (1860). 1636 Spoke like the bold Cophetua's son: *Wits*, in *Old Plays*, Vol. VIII. p. 429. [Nares] 1883 I married in a rhapsody of gratitude, thinking that I had found a modern Cophetua: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 16.

**cōpia**, *sb.*: Lat.: fulness, abundance, great number, great mass, copiousness. Early Anglicised as *copie*, *copy*.

1565 flowing and wandering over the banks with *copia verborum* ['of words'] by the violence and force of his talk carrieth a great deal of error and untruth along before him: JEWEL, *Serm.*, &c., p. 110 (1845). 1697—8 I hope everything shall be riveted in my head, which a first reading in so vast a copia could not carry along with it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 372 (1872). bef. 1733 in the *Copia* of the factious Language, the Word *Tory* was entertained: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 9, p. 321 (1740). 1742 I march on, and endeavour to rectify want of art by *copia* of matter: — *Lives of Norths*, Pref., Vol. I. p. xiv. (1826).

**copper** (ㄥ ㄣ), **coper**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Sax. *copor*, or directly fr. Late Lat. *cuper*, fr. earlier Late Lat. *cuprum*, fr. Lat. *Cyprium*, 'metal of Cyprus', an island in the Levant where copper was anciently abundant.

I. a reddish highly malleable and ductile metal, of which brass and bronze are alloys.

abt. 1386 Jupiter is tin, | And Venus coper, by my fader kin: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Chan. Fem. Tale*, 16297.

2. a boiler whether made of copper or iron.

1627 They boiled it in a copper to the half: BACON, *Nat. Hist.* [J.]

**copra**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khopra*: dried kernel of the cocoa-nut, from which clear oil is expressed, and is largely sold as olive-oil.

1598 The other Oyle is prest out of the dried Cocus, which is called Copra: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, 101. [Yule] 1662 *Copra*, or the pith of the same [cocoa-nut] Trees: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 70 (1669). 1727 That tree [coco-nut] produeth...Copera, or the Kernels of the Nut dried, and out of these Kernels there is a very clear Oil exprest: A. HAMILTON, *East*



*Indies*, l. 307. [Yule] — 1860 The ordinary estimate is that one thousand full-grown nuts of Jaffna will yield 525 pounds of Copra when dried, which in turn will produce 25 gallons of cocoa-nut oil: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 533. [*ib.*]

copstuck: Ger. See *kopfstück*.

**Copt**: Arab. *Kubt*: one of the old mixed race of Egyptians, who formerly used, and in some parts still use, the language called *Coptic*, a corrupted descendant of Ancient Egyptian.

1615 Inhabited by *Moors, Turkes, Jewes, Coptics*, and *Grecians*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1632). — We also hired a *Coptie* for halfe a dollar a day: *ib.*, p. 136.

**cópula**, *sb.*: Lat.: bond, tie, link; in *Gram.* and *Log.* that part of a sentence or proposition which links the subject to the predicate, generally a part of the verb to *be*, to which in negative sentences an adverbial expression of negation is adjoined.

1619 The third, is the *Copula*, the Verbe, with her two Aduerbes, as a sure Chest with two strong Lockes, to hold and make good this Evidence: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. ii. p. 12. 1659 the principal grace is faith...the *copula*... which knits Christ and the Christian together in union: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. *John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 185/1 (1865). 1696 faith is the bond, the *copula* which unites the soul to Christ: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 175 (1864). 1710 these generous Alexipharmicks...shake off the deleterious *Copula*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 49. 1786 their notion concerning the pretended *copula*...s, and is not: TOOKE, *Disc. Purley*, Vol. I. ch. ii. [Jodrell] 1843 The *copula* is the sign denoting that there is an affirmation or denial: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1856). 1856 He [Hume] owes his fame to one keen observation, That no *copula* had been detected between any cause and effect, either in physics or in thought: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, xiv. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 109 (Bohn, 1866).

**coq à l'âne**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a cock on an ass' (according to Cotgrave "A libell, pasquin, Satyre"): a silly disconnected rigmarole; cf. our Eng. 'story of a cock and bull'.

**coquelicot**, *sb.*: Fr.: wild poppy, corn poppy; hence, the color of corn poppies; also, *attrib.*

1818 placing coquelicot beyond the pale of salvation: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 69 (1819). 1818 the prettiest hat you can imagine... very like yours, only with coquelicot ribbons instead of green: J. AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 68. 1827 The trimming of the skirt...finished at the edge by a *rouleau* of coquelicot satin: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21.

**coquelucho**, *sb.*: whooping-cough.

1611 *Coqueluche*, A hood; also, the *Coqueluche*, or new disease; which troubled the French about the yeares 1510, and 1557; and vs but a while agoe: COTGR.

**coqueta**, *sb.*: Sp.: small loaf, coquette.

1616 [See *alcorza*].

**\*coquette, coquet** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *coquette*: a flirt who is vain and artful as well as giddy and insincere, a woman who lays herself out to attract male admiration. Formerly applied to either sex. Cotgrave defines the Fr. *coquette* thus:—"A prating, or proud gossip; a fisking, or fliperous minx; a cocket, or tatling houswife; a titifill, a flebergebit".

1669 she is one of the greatest Coquettes in *Madrid*: DRVDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1701). 1691 We shortly may our Native Speech forget, | And every Man appear a *French Coquet*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 14. 1696 with the Expende of a few Coquet Glances: VANBURGH, *Relapse*, II. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1776). — There are more Coquettes about this Town: *ib.*, v. p. 99. 1705 so long a placing her coquet-patch: — *Confid.*, II. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 25. 1711 How false and spiritless are the charms of a Coquet: *Spectator*, No. 33, Apr. 7, p. 56/2 (Morley). 1742 Their Smiles, the *Great*, and the *Coquet*, throw out | For Others Hearts, tenacious of their Own: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II. p. 31 (1773). 1743 she was an incorrigible coquette: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvii. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1817). 1803 A coquette I have lived, and a coquette I shall die: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 85 (1832). 1824 Adeline...Began to dread she'd thaw to a coquette: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. lxxxi. abt. 1833 abt. the slight coquette, she cannot love: TENNYSON, *Early Sonnets*, viii. 1863 a modest composure a young coquette might have envied: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 51.

**coquillo**, *sb.*: Sp. See quotations.

1593—1623 In the kingdom of Chile...is another kinde of these [cocoa-nuts], which they call coquillos (as wee may interpret, little cocos) and are as big as wal-nuts; but round and smooth, and grow in great clusters: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 133 (1878). 1604 There is of another kinde which they call Coquillos, the which is a better fruite: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 253 (1880).

**coquin**, *sb.*: Fr.: beggar, rogue, rascal.

1845 I have known her call a prince a *coquin* to his face: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 139. 1854 Go, Pendennis, thou art a happy *coquin*! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 264 (1879).

**cor**, *sb.*: Heb. *kor*: a Hebrew measure containing eleven and a half bushels (dry measure), about 119 gallons (liquid measure).

abt. 1400 bachus of oyle is the tenth part of the mesure corus: Wycliffite Bible, Ezek., xlv. 14. 1535 The oyle shal be measured with the Bat: euen the x. parte of one Bat out of a Cor: COVERDALE, *L.c.* 1611 ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths: Bible, *L.c.*

corabah: Eng. fr. Pers. See *carboy*.

**\*coracle** (ㄥㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *cawragl*: a light boat made of wicker-work covered outside with leather or oiled cloth, used by fishermen in Wales and parts of Ireland; also, a boat of similar shape, but more solid material.

1766 PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1776). [Jodrell]

coracora, corocoro: Eng. fr. Port. See *caracol*.

coraggio, *sb.*: It.: courage.

1601 Bravelly, coragio: SHAKS., *All's Well*, II. 5, 97. 1610 Coragio, bully-monster, coragio: — *Temp.*, v. 258.

corahs, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of piece-goods exported from Bengal.

1813 W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule] 1886 Worthy of notice are five pieces of unbleached silk cloth, representing the well-known *corahs*: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 42.

**cōram**, *prep.*: Lat., 'before', 'in the presence of': short for *cōram iudice* or *cōram nobis* (*qq. v.*), and so meaning 'before a magistrate', 'before a court', a summons to appear before a court. *Cōram* is used in various phrases, as *cōram Deo*, 'before God', *c. paribus*, 'before (one's) peers'; *c. populo*, 'before the people', 'in public'; *c. rege*, 'before the king'; *c. vobis*, 'before you' (pl.).

1563—70 the bishops and Sir Thomas More having any poor man under 'coram', to be examined before them: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Vol. v. p. 121 (1838). 1614 Since which time divers have been called *coram* their carriage and speeches in that House, and driven to explain themselves: T. LORKINS, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 325 (1848).

1555 Tell me here *coram Deo*, "before God", all this evidence being witness: BRADFORD, *Writings*, p. 476 (Parker Soc., 1848). 1673 Dr. South preached *coram Rege*, an incomparable discourse: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872). 1750 to murder your own productions, and that *coram populo*, is a *Medean cruelty*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 9, p. 34 (1774). 1760 he was sure to prevail *coram paribus*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, App., p. 460. 1790 But nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect a writ of error brought up on the grounds of a writ of error *coram vobis*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 32 (1834). 1887 [She has] given M. Dumas the opportunity of pleading *coram populo*, that is before a crowded house, the cause of woman: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 29, p. 161/2.

**cōram iudice**, *phr.*: Lat.: before a judge.

1826 The question, deeply interesting and important as it was, was still *coram iudice*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 1118. 1828 a numerous list of claims set for hearing, and now *coram iudice*: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1811.

**cōram nobis**, *phr.*: Lat.: before us (pl.).

1531—2 For I see well, whosoever will be happy, and busy with *vae vobis*, he shall shortly after come *coram nobis*: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 348 (Parker Soc., 1845). 1532 even to be called...a schismatic...and then to be called *coram nobis*, and to sing a new song...or else to be sent after thy fellows: TYNDALE, *Explos.*, p. 32 (1849). 1584 I warrant you that all the old women in the courtie would be called *Coram nobis*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 106. 1602 First, their shamefull abuses, which would be called vpon, & sure to come *coram nobis* in the highest place: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 168. 1720 This wicked rogue Waters, who always is sinning, | And before *coram nobis* so oft has been call'd: SWIFT, *Poems*, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 459 (1814).

**\*cōram non iudice**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'before a non-judge': before one who has no jurisdiction in a case presented to him.

1760 If it be *coram non iudice*, there not being a competent Authority: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 220. 1762 as the justice had not complied with the form of proceeding directed by the statute, the imprisonment was *coram non iudice*, void: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xii. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 111 (1817). 1770 that with respect to them, the malice or innocence of the defendant's intentions would be a question *coram non iudice*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xli. p. 178 (1827). 1777 As for the causes you send me to try, you bring them (to speak in the law style) *coram non iudice*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xc. Misc. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1777). 1820 What is the case of a rate? If a party be not occupier, the whole proceeding is *coram non iudice*: *Broderip & Bingham's Reports*, I. 436. 1826 The point was, therefore, as a lawyer might say, *coram non iudice*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 912.

Coran: Arab. See *Koran*.

corance: Eng. fr. Du. See *crants*.

coranich: Gael. See *coronach*.

**coranto** (= ㄥㄣ), *coranto*, *carranto*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *coranta*, *corranta*, "a kinde of French-dance" (Florio), fr. *Fr. courante*, whence Eng. forms *corant(e)*, *courant(e)*, and the hybrid *couranto*. See *courante*.



## 1. a rapid lively dance.

1599 They bid us to the English dancing-schools, | And teach lavoltas high and swift corantos: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 5, 33. 1608 they danced galliards and corantos: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 909 (1616). 1612 The Second Booke of Ayres...With new Corantos, Pavins, Almains: W. CORKINE, Title. 1623 put my horse to a coranto pace: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 462 (1885). bef. 1654 At a Solemn Dancing, first you had the grave Measures, then the Corantos and the Galliards: SEIDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 62 (1868). 1657 You had done better to have danc'd a Coranto lesse, and sent me a Letter: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 102, Vol. 1, p. 176. bef. 1658 While the rough Satyrs dance Corantos too | The chattering Sembriffs of her Woo hoo, hoo: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 248 (1687). 1670 torments me with a d...d Coranto, as he calls it, upon his Violin: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, i. p. 5. 1692 The skipping Mountains in Choranto dance: J. SALTER, *Triumphs*, iii. p. 24. 1822-3 If you are so ready to dance after my pipe and tabor, I will give you a couranto before you shall come up with me: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. vii. p. 88 (1886). 1860 we'll have our host's pretty daughters in to dance a measure and one of the Black trumpeters to play us a couranto: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 42.

2. a newspaper, a gazette, a despatch. These meanings, implying 'current (news)', are not found in Fr. or It. dictionaries. The It. *coranta* seems to have been confused with *corrente* (*gazzetta*), = 'current (gazette)'.

1621 pamphlets, currantos, stories, whole catalogues of volumes of all sorts: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 5 (1827). 1625 the *Coranti* and *Gazzetti*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, l. 5, p. 14 (1631). 1628 I had a coranto at Norwich, wherein was a list of the names of fifty two shippes: J. ROUS, *Diary*, p. 31 (Camd. Soc., 1856). 1632 but this smothering of the Currantos is but a palliation, not a cure, of their wounds: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 186 (1848). 1660 in this sun-shine of content *Jaeger* spends some years with his lovely Queen, without regarding ought save *Cupid's* Currantos: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 75 (1677).

corbacchio, *sb.*: It., "a filthy great rauen" (Florio).

1748 He was soon scented by the Voltiores and Corbaccio, who had fairly begun to pluck him: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1826).

corban, *sb.*: N. T. Gk. κορβάν, Heb. qorban: an oblation, something dedicated to God.

abt. 1400 If a man schal seye to fadir or to modir, Corban, that is, What euere jifte of me, schal profite to thee; and ouer 30 suffren not him do any thing to fadir or modir: Wycliffite Bible, Mark, vii. 11. 1535 A man shall saye to father or mother: Corban, that is, The thinge y<sup>e</sup> I shulde helpe the withall, is geuen vnto God: COVERDALE, 4c. 1611 But ye say, If a man shall say to his father or mother, It is Corban, that is to say, a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me; he shall be free: Bible, l. c.

Corbana, Corban: Hellen. Gk. Κορβανᾶς, shortened from βῆθ qorbānā, or some such Aramaic phr. (see Josephus, B. J., 2, 9, 4): the treasury of the temple of Jerusalem, into which oblations were put; a receptacle for offerings.

1582 It is not lawfull to cast them into the Corbana: because it is the price of blood: N. T. (Rhem.), Mat. xxvii. 6. 1583 beeyng put into this Corban, thei are perswaded it is meritorious: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 95 v<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1670 Being told enough that there must be Gold, as well as Iron to play this Game, and that a good Purse made a good Army, they gave him such discouragement, that they drop not more than two Mites into the Corban: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 13, p. 13 (1693).

corbleu, *interj.*: Fr.: an exclamation expressive of various emotions. "Corbleu, Gogs heart" (Cotgr.).

1843 but, *corbleu!* it makes one indignant to think that people...should countenance such savage superstitions and silly grovelling heathenisms: THACKERAY, *Fr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 222 (1887). 1846 I long for sleeve-buttons; and the Captain's boots with brass spurs, in the next room, *corbleu!* what an effect they will make in the Allée Verte! — *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 328 (1879).

corchorus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. κόρυθος, = 'a wild plant with a bitter taste': a garden shrub (Nat. Order *Rosaceae*) from Japan, *Kerrea Japonica*, with bright yellow flowers usually double.

corcovado, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'hump-backed': probably a hump-backed whale of the genus *Megaptera*.

1625 fish, most of them being Corcobados, and Steen-brasses: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 93. 1705 corcoado: Tr. *Bozman's Guinea*, Let. xv. p. 278.

cordage (u), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cordage*. See quotations.

1598 *Cordaglia*, *Cordaggi*, the shrowdes or tacklings of a ship, all manner of cords or cordage: FLORIO. 1611 *Cordage*, Cordage, ropes: or stuffe to make ropes of: COTGR. 1612 Our cordage from her store, and cables should be made: DRAVTON, *Polyolb.* [T.] 1655-6 I have not cordage nor sails sufficient to bear me thither: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 70 (1873). 1722 all Sorts of Masts and Yards, besides Sails, Cordage and Iron: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 283. 1864 Hard coils of cordage, swarthy fishing-nets, | Anchors of rusty fluke: TENNYSON, *En. Ard.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 4 (1886).

\*cordillera, *sb.*: Sp.: a ridge or chain of mountains.

1845 the Peninsula is thus divided by the mountain-walls of these *cordilleras* or chains: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 93.

\*cordon, *sb.*: Fr.: ribbon, cord, wreath, edging. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc.

S. D.

1. a ribbon, a cord, a cord or ribbon used as a badge or decoration, *esp.* the ribbon of an order of chivalry.

1536-7 one Steele glasse broken with cordons, buttons and tasselles of red silke: *Inuent. Duke of Richmond*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 37 (1855). 1600 they (long robes) are buttoned with certaine cordons of cotton: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 380. 1605 all lay brethren and sisters that did weare St. Francis's cordon: SIR E. SANDYS, *State of Religi.* [T.] 1609 he did cut away the strings or cordons onely that hung downe from their hats: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXX. ch. xi. p. 394. 1826 The orange-coloured cordon of her canopry was slung gracefully over her plain black silk dress: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Vin. Grry*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 406. 1827 a stomacher in front, composed of zigzag diamonds in rich silk cordon: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 293. 1848 when you saw Madame de Saint Amour's rooms lighted up of a night, men with plaques and cordons at the *scarif* tables: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 323 (1879).

2. *Fortif.* the coping of the inner wall of a ditch. Barret's *cordone* may be It.

1698 The ditch...should cover the wall, at the least vnto the Cordone, and no more but to the beginning of the Parapete: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 127.

3. a line of military posts, sentries, or civilian watchers, drawn round any place to prevent ingress or egress; also, *metaph.* an encircling line.

1758 if our officers order us to form a line we can do it; but if they call that line a *Cordon*, we must be obliged to apply to the chaplain for a *Denouement* of the mysterious word: *Ann. Reg.*, i. *Humble Remonstrance*, &c., p. 373/2. 1825 They are the two chief powers of the New World, and stand at the head of that *cordon* of Republics...destined to make the last stand in defence of human liberty: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 345. 1839 a military *cordon* is established along the heights overlooking the valley: MISS PARDON, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 6. 1840 but to hem them up, as winter approaches, between an armed *cordon* and the snow, so as to extirpate or force them to terms: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 346. 1845 no *cordon* of custom-house officers can put down contraband in these broken ranges: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 977. 1864 hunters round a hunted creature draw | The *cordon* close and closer toward the death: TENNYSON, *Aylmer's F.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 115 (1886). 1886 His death...will darken with a deep sorrow...every door in that great *cordon* of British homes which girdles all the seas and all the world: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 584/2.

\*cordon bleu, *phr.*: Fr.: blue ribbon. In France, the *cordon bleu* belonged to the very distinguished order of the Holy Spirit.

1. a blue ribbon used as a decoration of honor.

1771 The new Minister and the Chancellor are in general execration. On the latter's lately obtaining the *Cordon Bleu*, this epigram appeared: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 276 (1857). 1815 the Hottentots, though they might be tempted to commit outrage by a *cordon bleu* and gold cross, never forget the respect that is due to a patch of filth stuck upon some conspicuous part of the human figure: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 58 (2nd Ed.). 1837 The long white hair that hung down his face, the *cordon bleu*, the lame foot, the imperious countenance...made me suspect the truth: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 298.

2. a person distinguished by the honorable decoration of a blue ribbon.

1769 When the doors are opened, everybody rushes in, princes of the blood, *cordons bleus*, abbés: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 190 (1857).

2 a. a distinguished cook, a first-rate chef (*q. v.*).

1845 few indeed are the kitchens which possess a *cordon bleu*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 725. 1850 You must have a *cordon bleu* in your kitchen: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 381 (1879).

cordon d'honneur, *phr.*: Fr.: ribbon of honor.

1865 one whose tap from her fan is one of the *cordons d'honneur* of Europe: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 159.

\*cordon sanitaire, *phr.*: Fr.: a sanitary cordon, a line of watchers posted round an infected district to keep it isolated and prevent the spread of disease.

1857 Leave us to draw a *cordon sanitaire* round the tainted states, and leave the system to die a natural death: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. ii. (1877).

cordovan, cordwain (u), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *cordouan*: leather (orig. of goat-skin) from Cordova in Spain; hence, leather generally, *esp.* shoe leather; also, *attrib.*

abt. 1386 His here, his berde, was like saffron, | That to his girdle raught adoun, | His shoon of cordewane: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Sire Thopas*, 1366a. 1590 her straight legs most bravely were embayld | In gilded buskins of costly Cordwayne: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iii. 27. 1598-1600 shoes, made of Cordouan skine: R. HAKLUYT, in Purchas *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 55 (1625). 1600 And hither do all the bordering regions bring their goat-skins, whereof the foresaid Marrochin or Cordouan leather is made: JOHN POPE, *Tr. Led's Hist. Afr.*, p. 90. 1612 a paire [of gloves] of cordavant: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. [Nares] 1629 Puts on his lusty green, with gaudy hook, | And hanging scrip of finest cordovan: FLETCHER, *Faithful Sh.*, i. 1. [ib.] 1650 cordovan pockets and gloves: HOWELL, *Lett.* [ib.] 1797 cordovan, commonly called Morocco leather: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. Morocco, p. 349/1.

Variants, *cordewan(e)*, *cord(e)wayne*, *cordovant*, *cordüvant*, *cordevan*, *cordowan*, *corduane*, *cordwane*.



**corge, coorge, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *corja*, or a native Indian original: a score. Used by trading Arabs as well as in India. [Yule]

1598 These Iacinties, Granadoes, and Robasses...they are to sell in everie Market...by whole corgias, each corgia having twentie peeces [at the least in it], they sell the corgia for one stiver or two at the most: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 140 (1885). 1622 10 pec. byrains mill of 15 Rs. per corgie: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 4 (1883). 1625 fourteen peeces of course Duttie, of six corgias a packe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 306. 1684 They are sold by *Corges*, every *Corge* consisting of twenty peeces, which cost from 16 to 30 Roupies: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Pt. 2, Bk. ii. p. 126. abt. 1760 At Madras...1 gorge is 22 peeces: GROSE, *Voyage*, i. 284 (1772). [Yule] 1810 several coarges (of sheep) bought for their use, at 3 and 3½ rupees: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, i. 293. [ib.]

**coribantes:** Lat. See **corybant**.

**Coridon:** Lat. See **Corydon**.

**corim, sb.:** Heb. *korim*, pl. of *cor* (q. v.). See quot.

1626 *Corim*, A measure of 18. gallons: COCKERAM, Pt. i. (2nd Ed.).

**corinth:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **currant**.

**Corinth:** Gk. *Kóρινθος*: a city on the Isthmus between the Peloponnese and the northern part of Greece, noted for licentiousness, and hence (a) the name is used to designate a brothel, while (b) the adj. **Corinthian** means 'licentious', 'dissipated', and is also used as sb., meaning 'a licentious person', 'rake'. In *Archit.* the most slender and ornate order of Ancient Greek architecture is (c) the **Corinthian**.

a. 1607 Would we could see you at Corinth! SHAKS., *Tim.*, ii. 2, 73.  
b. 1596 tell me flatly I am no proud Jack, like Falstaff, but a Corinthian, a lad of mettle, a good boy: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 13. 1642 all her young Corinthian laity: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.* [C. E. D.] 1819 'Twas diverting to see, as one ogled around, | How Corinthians and Commoners mixed on the ground: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 9 (3rd Ed.). 1886 Mr. Pycroft writes a Tom and Jerry history, and his crew of "Corinthians" are only low, not even high-spirited: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, p. 460/3.  
c. 1614 [See **Dorian**]. 1651 *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 212 (2654). 1664 that Corinthian Instance of the Rotunda: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 138. 1665 Corinthian architecture: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). bef. 1700 Behind these figures are large columns of the Corinthian order, adorned with fruit and flowers: DRYDEN, [J.] 1749 The Corinthian Order is chiefly used in magnificent buildings, where ornament and decoration are the principal objects: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 166, p. 444 (1774). 1878 no one can have failed to notice the Corinthianesque outline of the capitals which prevail in France from the twelfth to the thirteenth century: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. i. p. 80.

**coriphaeus:** Lat. See **coryphaeus**.

**cork, sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *corcho*.

1. the outer bark of the Cork Oak (*Quercus Suber*); also, attrib.

1440 *Corkbarke*, cortex; *Corketre*, suberies: *Prompt. Parv.* 1598 *Sughero*, the light wood called cork: FLORIO. 1601 Now concerning Corke, the woodie substance of the tree is very small, the mast as bad, hollow, spongeous, and good for nothing. The barke onely serveth for many purposes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 8, Vol. i. p. 461. 1644 We took coach to Livorno, through the Great Duke's new park full of huge cork-trees: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 95 (1872).

2. a stopper for a bottle, or a small stopper for a cask, made of cork (1).

1600 take the cork out of thy mouth that I may drink thy tidings: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 2, 213. 1611 you'd thrust a cork into a hog'shead: — *Wint. Tale*, iii. 3, 95.

**cornac:** Anglo-Ind. See **carnac**.

**cornalin(e), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *cornaline*: a cornelian. *Obs.* The immediate origin of the forms *cornelian*, *carnelian*, is not clear.

1530 Cornalyn a pale reed stone, *cornalin*: PALSGR. 1601 Cornalline: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 6, Vol. ii. p. 615. 1611 *Cornalline*, The Cornix, or Cornaline; a flesh-coloured stone that is easie to bee grauen on, and therefore much vsed in signets: COTGR.

**cornea, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Lat. *corneus*, = 'horny': one of the coats of the eye, esp. the transparent anterior part of the external coat called *cornea pellucida*.

1525 y<sup>e</sup> fyrst cote groweth of dura mater/y<sup>e</sup> inner parte therof is named sclerotica/y<sup>e</sup> vtermost parte is named cornea: Tr. *Jerome of Brunstwick's Surgery*, sig. B i v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1643 viceration of the eye lyddes, and of the skynne called Cornea: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vig's Chirurg.*, fol. liii r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1619 How curiously are these Windows glazed with the Horny tunic...and therefore called Cornea, because it is as a Lanthorne to the EYE before, shady & darke behind: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 88. 1658 If the Pearl be above or beneath the Cornea, make a Powder of Sugar-Candy of Roses, burnt Allome, &c.: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. viii. ch. iv. p. 221. 1665 Each Cornea seemed to have its Iris, (or Rain-bow-like Circle) and Apertures or Pupils distinct: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 5, p. 86. 1763 rays, when they fall upon the cornea: T. REID, *Inquiry*, [T.] 1796 This animal has real eyes, consisting of a cornea, choroidea, and a crystalline lens: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 17 (1814).

**cornet, sb.:** Fr.: a conical paper-bag such as grocers use; short for *cornet de papier* (Cotgr.).

1862 Philip affably offered his Lordship a cornet of fried potatoes: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. i. ch. xix. p. 343 (1887).

**cornet-à-piston, sb.:** Fr.: a kind of trumpet furnished with valves worked by three piston-like keys.

1854 Jack sat behind with the two grooms, and tooted on a cornet-à-piston in the most melancholy manner: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. i. ch. xxviii. p. 322 (1879). 1860 "the street" will resound with the sweet strains of the cornet-à-pistons: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 125/2.

**cornette, sb.:** Fr.: head-dress, mob-cap.

1827 The morning and home cornettes are of blond: *Souvenir*, Vol. i. p. 27/3.

\***cornice** (u =), **cornish(e), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *cornice*, *corniche* (Cotgr.), or It. *cornice*: the highest part of a wall or entablature, which is generally a moulded projection.

1563 The highest parte of TRABEATIONIS, called in English a Cornishe: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii v<sup>o</sup>. — Cornish: *ib.*, fol. xvii v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 [See **architrave** 1]. 1603 And on the Cornish a Colossus stands | Of intricate brass: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 346 (1608). 1644 About the body of the church, on a cornice within, are inserted the heads of all the Popes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 101 (1872). 1664 The Crown of the Cornice is also sufficiently observable for its extraordinary projection: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. i. p. 16. 1665 Gold that was laid upon the Freeze and Cornish: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 143 (1677). 1670 R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 20 (1698). 1684 In the first opposite to the window, on the Corniche, is represented *Cæsar*: Tr. *Combes Versailles, &c.*, p. 22. 1732 The Windows...are between the Pilasters and under the Cornish and Frize: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 136.

**cornicello, sb.:** It.: a little horn.

1823 The *cornicello* is bestowed to avert an evil eye: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 22 (1855).

**cornix, sb.:** Low Lat., also found as *coronix* (Shute), = 'a border', apparently fr. Gk. *κορωνίς*, confused with Lat. *cornix*, = Gk. *κόρυς*, 'a crow': a cornelian. The connexion between the Lat. meaning and that given in the quotations is obscure.

1598 *Cornice*, a chough, a daw, a rooke. Also a red Cornix stone. Also the ledge whereon they hang tapestrie in any room: Also an out-letting peece or part of a house or wall: FLORIO. 1611 [See **cornaline**].

\***cornūcōpiæ, Lat.;** **cornucopia, Late Lat. and It.:** sb.: horn of plenty. See **Amalthæa's horn**. Anglicised as *cornucopy* (Blount).

1508 He plucked the bull | By the horned skull, | And offred to Cornucopia; | And so forth *per cetera*: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparrowe*, 1320, Wks., Vol. i. p. 91 (1843). 1591 Hospitality...with her cornucopia in her fist, | For very love his chilly lips she kiss'd: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, p. 280/1 (1861). 1598 The *Cornucopiae* will be mine: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 42 (1616). 1600 both of them hold in their right hand *Cornucopia*, which signifieth plenty: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, Bk. ii. ch. vi., p. 1357. 1611 These be the three countries with their Cornu-copia: L. WHITAKER, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. b 2 v<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1614 A better cornucopia than ever nature...could have produced; the bread of heaven, by which a man lives forever: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 373 (1867). 1630 Let not the *Cornucopiae* of our land, | Vnsightly and vnseene neglected stand: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 6 r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1654-6 Christ is cornucopia, a universal good, all sufficient and satisfactory...every way fitting to our necessities: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. iii. p. 233/1 (1868). 1670 two great Candlesticks of pure Gold, made like *Cornucopias* and neatly wrought: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 209 (1698). 1713 Hearing that your unicorn is now in hand, and not questioning but his horn will prove a *cornu-copia* to you: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 124, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 248 (1856). bef. 1720 A cornucopia fill'd her weaker hand, | Charg'd with the various offspring of the land: HUGHES, *Triumph of Peace*, [R.] 1741 the *Heracleans* caused Medals to be struck with Ears of Wheat and *Cornucopias*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. iii. p. 26. 1845 a circle in the centre and a cornucopia at each corner: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 36a. 1887 Mr. Evans exhibited a large brass coin of Domitian...having on the reverse Pax holding a cornucopia: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 26, p. 292/2.

**cornuto, sb.:** It., "horned. Also a cuckold" (Florio).

1598 the peaking Cornuto her husband...dwelling in a continual 'larum of jealousy: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 5, 71. 1621 Thou art made a cornuto by an unchast wife: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. ii. p. 417 (1827). 1630 Or with Hells Monarch enuious ill fac'd Pluto, | And proue him by his hornes a dambd Cornuto: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 4 r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1695 and take this advantage over a poor Cornuto: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, v. p. 65.

**corobia:** Russ. See **carobia**.

**corocoro:** Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol**.

\***corolla, pl. corollae, sb.:** Lat., 'little crown', 'little wreath'.

1. small wreath, small garland.

1673 works it into round figures like spiral wreaths or *corollae*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 456.

2. Bot. the whorl formed by the petals, separate or coherent, of a flower which has also an outer envelope



(called *calyx*, *q.v.*) of a different color and texture. In other cases the flower-leaves are said to form a *perianth*.

1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1858 All true,—he said,—all flowers of his soul: only one with the corolla spread: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ii. p. 55 (1882). 1886 They form one of the very few illustrations of the use of the flower, or at least of the corolla, as an article of food: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 27, p. 709/3.

\**corōna*, *sb.*: Lat., 'garland', 'wreath', 'crown'.

1. *Archit.* the drip, a projecting member of a cornice, with a plain vertical face, between the upper and lower mouldings.

1563 ymages, figured like women...and make over their heads Mutilos, and Coronas: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii r. 1598 The projection of *corona* and the *dentelli*, is as much as the *freize* with his *cymatium*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 94. 1864 the first and principal [cymatium] hath always its Cavity above, and doth constantly jett over the *Corona* or drip like a Wave ready to fall, and then is properly call'd *Sima*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Paradi. Archit.*, &c., p. 133. 1712 In a Cornice...the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

2. a *corōna lucis*, = 'circle of light', a circular frame suspended from a roof, to hold tapers.

1878 screens, lamps, *coronae*, fonts: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. i. p. 348. 1882 the corona-shaped headgear they wear: *Globe*, Dec. 27, p. 6.

3. a kind of halo round the sun or moon, or a planet; esp. a halo seen round the moon during an eclipse, or round a planet during transit.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1853 The aurora...halos, coronae, tangent circles: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 312. 1885 Prof. Tacchini has a note on the solar corona and the red twilight: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 475/2.

\**coronach*, *coranich*, *sb.*: Gael. *corronach*: a loud lament for the dead.

1754 This Part of the Ceremony is call'd a *Coronach*, and generally speaking, is the Cause of much Drunkenness: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. ii. p. 210. 1771 At the grave, the orator, or senachie, pronounced the panegyric of the defunct, every period being confirmed by a yell of the coronach: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 87/2 (1882). 1810 SCOTT, *Lady of Lake*, iii. xvi. 1830 The wild swan's death-hymn...Prevailing in weakness, the coronach stole | Sometimes afar, and sometimes anear: TENNYSON, *Dying Swan*, iii.

coronel(1), coronal: Eng. fr. Sp. See colonel.

corōnis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κορωνίς*: a curved flourish at the end of a chapter or book; hence, end, consummation.

bef. 1670 Therefore this Rule must be the *Coronis* of all this Dispute: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 225, p. 220 (1693). 1693 the *coronis* and complement, the very summity of his acquired rights: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 469/1 (1834).

corovoya, *sb.*: Russ. See carobia.

1598 euery packe, fardell, trusse, or packet, corouoya, chest, fatte, butte, pipe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 273.

Corpo di Dio, *phr.*: It.: God's body! Cf. "by goddess corpus", Chaucer, C. T., *Miller's Tale*, 3743.

abt. 1590 *Corpo di Dio!* stay: you shall have half: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, i. p. 149/2 (1858).

corpora, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. *corpus* (*q.v.*): bodies, organisms.

1625 for in y<sup>e</sup> crussed woundes is y<sup>e</sup> flesshe brusyd and the corpora of the vaynes & synewes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswicke's Surgery*, sig. E ij v<sup>o</sup>/1.

corposant, Eng. fr. It. or Old Sp.; *corpo-santo*, It. and Old Sp.; *cuero-santo*, Sp. and Port.; 'sacred body', 'holy body': *sb.*

1. an electric light often observed on stormy nights on the masts and yards of a ship, supposed by Roman Catholic sailors to be the (spiritual) bodies of saints, and of good omens.

1598 The same night we saw upon the maine yarde...a certaine signe, which the Portingalls call *Corpo Santo*, or the holy body of brother Peter Consalves, but the Spaniards call it S. Elmo: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 238 (1885).

1600 in the night, there came upon the toppe of our maine yarde and maine maste, a certaine little light, much like unto the light of a little candle, which the Spaniards called the *Corpo santo* and saide it was S. Elmo, whom they take to bee the advocate of Sailors: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 450.

1625 vpon our maine Top-mast head, a flame about the bignesse of a great Candle; which the Portugalls call *Corpo Sancto*, holding it a most diuine token, that when it appeareth the worst is past: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 133. — at night we had a great storme, and had many *Corpo-Santos*, viz. at the head of the Main-top-mast, and on the Meson yarde: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 620.

1665 We had some thunder and lightning or *corpo sanctos*, such as seem good Omens to the superstitious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 8 (1677).

1684 They beheld three corposants (as mariners call them) on the yards: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 63 (1856).

1698 the *ignes fatui* of the watery element, by the Portugals christened *Querpos Santos*, the bodies of Saints, which by them are esteemed ominous: FRAYER, *E. India*, quoted in *Southey's Com. Pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 400/2 (1849). 1833 The sky one second intense blackness, and the next a blaze of fire, mastheads, and yard-arms studded with corposants: *Mail*, Dec. 10, p. 3.

2. a receptacle for the relics of a saint, with its contents. Cf. *Mid. Eng. corseint, corseynt*, fr. Old Fr. *corsaint*.

1769 We were shown some rich reliquaries, and the *corpo santo* that was sent to her by the Pope: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 192 (1857).

corps, *pl. corps*, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a body (of troops), a division of an army, an organised association; in German universities, a students' club.

1711 our Army being divided into two Corps: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). 1746 you unnecessarily make yourself a great number of enemies, by attacking a *corps* collectively: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 78, p. 171 (1774).

1754 This *corps* has a kind of captain or magistrate presiding over them, whom they call Constable of the cawdys: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. i. p. 21 (1818). — I foresee that a Time may come when the Institution of these *Corps* may be thought not to have been the best of Policy: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 117 (1754).

1757 the *corps* under my command: In *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. dxxxvii. p. 328 (1846). 1768 For his sake, I have a predilection for the whole corps of veterans: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 429 (1839). 1799 moving Malcolm's corps to the rear a little: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 24 (1844).

1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 9, p. 155 (1826). 1842 Francois Xavier Auguste, as I've told you before, I believe, was a popular man in his corps: BARMAN, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 220 (1865). 1883 An army corps could be moved with equal rapidity in war-time: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 396.

1885 [We ought] not in future to extemporize mounted infantry corps out of detachments from various cavalry regiments: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 799/2.

\**corps d'armée*, *phr.*: Fr., 'a body of an army': the largest division of an army engaged in war.

1820 The Government expects that *corps d'armée*, divisions and brigades will under the circumstances above supposed give to each other a mutual support: *Amer. State Papers*, *Mil. Affairs*, Vol. ii. p. 23 (1834). 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 22, p. 321 (1826). 1844 He was also to desire the general officers commanding the two *corps d'armée* to assemble their troops: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 97. 1852 A far more signal catastrophe had befallen another powerful *corps d'armée*: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xxiii. p. 407.

\**corps d'élite*, *phr.*: Fr.: body of picked men, select circle.

1884 The truth would seem to be that in every society there has existed a certain *corps d'élite*: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi. p. 105.

\**corps de ballet*, *phr.*: Fr.: company of ballet-dancers, applied to ballet-dancers collectively, or to the company performing at one place of entertainment.

1829 danced as if they had been brought up under D'Egville in the *corps de ballet*: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 70/1. 1832 a French *corps de ballet* put the ladies to the rout: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 512. 1847 Out they all saily. The whole *corps-de-ballet*: BARMAN, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 478 (1865). 1859 The *corps de ballet*...are not performers hired for the occasion, but form part of the regular establishment of our friend the Baboo: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/2. 1888 The moral tone of the work, though the principal characters are members of the *corps de ballet*, is quite irreproachable: *Athenaeum*, June 23, p. 793/1.

corps de bataille, *phr.*: Fr. See corps de réserve.

corps de danse, *phr.*: Fr.: corps de ballet.

1850 it is scarcely necessary to say, that all ladies of the *corps de danse* are not like Miss Pinckney: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 15 (1879).

\**corps de garde*, *phr.* (used as *sb. sing. or pl.*): Fr., 'body of guard'. Partly Anglicised in 16 c. as *corps of guard*, or *court of guard*.

I. a company of soldiers on guard.

1590 The bodie of the Watch...they now call after the French or Wallons, *Corps du gard*: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1591 a *corte de gard*, hard without the gates, of 2,500 men: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. i. p. 42 (1847).

bef. 1593 The keepers' hands and corps-du-guard to pass | The soldier's and poor lover's work e'er was: MARLOWE, *Ovid's Elegies*, i. ix. p. 320/2 (1858). 1598 *Corpo di guardia*, a corp de gard, the maine watch, a court of gard, the bodie of a watch consisting of a certaine number of souldiers: FLORIO.

1600 disposing of a good *Corpus de guard* upon the wals: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. ii. p. 70. 1604 the filthy *Corps de gardes* of ragged, lothsome, lowsie souldiers: T. DIGGES, *Four Paradi.*, i. p. 11.

1607 We kept Centinels and Courts de gard at euery Captaines quarter: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lix. (1884). 1611 And while the *Corps de garde* were scrambling to gather them up: T. CORVAT, *Cradities*, Vol. i. p. 21 (1776).

1611 *Corps de garde*. A Court of gard, in a Campe, or Fort: COTGR., s.v. *Corps*. 1612 at euery halfe houre, one from the Corps du guard doth hollow: vnto whom euery Sentinell doth answer: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 80 (1884).

1625 In the way stand three gates very strong, with places for *Corps du guard*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 426. 1690 Drawers (or else 'tis very hard) | Will serve me for my *Corps du Guard*: *School of Politicks*, xi. p. 17. 1816 When the palace becomes the head-quarters of the army, we must expect to find the decencies of the corps de garde amongst the courtiers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 309.

1822-8 they had about thirty stout fellows posted around the place where they met in the nature of a *corps de garde*: SCOTT, *Prov. Peak*, Note, p. 572 (1886).

2. a watch-post, a station occupied by soldiers on guard; also, *metaph.*

1591 one Captain Welch...wente downe to a *corps de gard*...nere the gate of the towne: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. i. p. 33 (1847). 1598 againe, wee vse both to pronounce and write, *Corps de garde*: which by the French is written *Corps de guard*, and by the Italian and Spaniard, *Corpo da*



*gardia*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. 1600 I at night vpon the Corps of guard, before the putting forth of Centinels, advertised the whole company of the case wee stode in: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 238. 1603 For, while their Watch within their *Corps de Garde*! About the Fire securely snorted hard: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 23 (1608). 1741 this Gate is a sort of Corps-de-garde, which has very much the air of the primitive Times: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 325. 1774 It is a dismal chamber...quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge...exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 106 (1837).

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *core*, *corp*, *cors*, *corpes*, *corpus*; *du* (de with masc. article instead of fem.); *guard*, *gard*, *gardes*.

**corps de logis**, *phr.*: Fr., 'body of a house': main-building.

1644 To this is a *corps de logis*, worthy of so great a prince: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). 1787 On each side two towers...joining on the enormous *corps de logis*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1834). 1819 I myself remained immovably stationed under my roof, where I commanded all the accessible parts of the *corps-de-logis*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 375 (1820). 1857 A ponderous double gate...which flanked a court and lane to the right, and presented in front a *corps de logis*, from whose portals streamed a flash of bright lights: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1862).

**corps de réserve**, *phr.* (used as *sb. sing.* or *pl.*): Fr., 'a body of reserve': a body of troops kept aloof from the main part of an army in action, ready to give assistance at any point on emergency. Opposed to *corps de bataille*, or main battle (body) of an army.

1702 *Corps de Bataille*, or Main-Battle. *Corps de Reserve*, Body of Reserve, or Rear-Guard: *Mil. Dict.* 1711 several French Battalions, who some say were a Corps de Reserve: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). 1791 a corps de reserve was ordered but never came up: *Amer. State Papers*, *Mil. Affairs*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1832). 1798 A corps de réserve ought to be formed somewhere about Chunar: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1858). 1805 The battle of Marengo is a striking instance of the advantages which the French have derived from their *corps de reserve*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 456. 1808 There may be other corps de reserve: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 127 (1838). 1845 Those who have a *corps de reserve* to fall back upon—say a cold turkey, can convert any spot in the desert into an oasis: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 64.

**\*corps diplomatique**, *phr.*: Fr., 'diplomatic body': the foreign representatives at any court collectively.

1764 I attack the *Corps Diplomatique* [of all Europe]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 206 (1857). 1777 As this is something in the style of the *Corps Diplomatique*, allow me to recommend one of its members to you: ROBERTSON, in Gibbon's *Life & Lett.*, p. 253 (1869). 1787 The Court usually remove higher from Florence the first week in November...few of the *corps diplomatique* follow: nor have we levees, or drawing-rooms, as at other Courts: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 361 (1805). 1860 little knots of the *corps diplomatique*, who necessarily, and as part of their professional duties, mix, to a very considerable extent, in English society: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 607/2. 1878 Generals, and Corps Diplomatique: *Lloyd's Whky.*, May 19, p. 8/1. [St.]

**corpus dramatique**, *phr.*: Fr., 'dramatic body': theatrical company.

1818 The corps dramatique of Dunore was a company of first-rates: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 136 (1819). 1833 After the tableaux the whole *corpus dramatique* marched through the rooms in procession: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 12. 1834 details...regarding the...*corpus dramatique* of that remote place: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 378. 1871 the selectness of the *corpus dramatique* swayed them: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 33.

**\*corpus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'body': substance; body corporate; a treatise which includes the whole of a set of works, or of a certain class of works; human body (*slang* in mod. use); also (in reference to money), principal or capital, as distinguished from interest. It is not easy to tell whether, in writings of 14 c.—16 c., *corpus* is meant for Lat., or is a bad spelling of Eng. *corps(e)*, fr. Fr. *corps*. See *corpora*.

abt. 1386 By goddes corpus this goth faire and weel / This sely Absolon herde every deel: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Miller's Tale*, 3743. 1527 any medycyne is mynystred with her corpus or substance in the maner of electuaries: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. 1815 there is a vacant place in the coach, so that the conveyance of my *corpus* will cost nothing: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 421 (1856). 1883 The *corpus* of a Cathedral of the old foundation: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 382. 1886 Scholars will possess an excellent *corpus* of Coptic martyrdoms: *Athenaeum*, July 3, p. 13/1.

**corpus delicti**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a material body with respect to which a crime or offence is alleged, as the body of a person who has been killed or injured, an article of property which is alleged to have been stolen or damaged, a specimen of works or goods alleged to have been wrongfully manufactured, composed, or procured. Sometimes the *phr.* is improperly applied to instruments produced in evidence against criminals.

1840 As his worship takes up, and surveys, with a strict eye, | The broom now produced as the *corpus delicti*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 99 (1865). 1858 there was the absolute *corpus delicti* in court, in the shape of a deficiency of some thousands of pounds: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 191. 1882 the ancient rule of law, which prevents a conviction for murder when no body—no *corpus delicti*—has been found: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 5. 1882 You

have made him fast to his own *corpus delicti*: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 241. 1882 The great mass of the multitude...were ignorant of the book which was the *corpus delicti*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. lviii. p. 366.

**\*Corpus Domini**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the body of the Lord, the Host.

1549 you shall vnderstande, how *Corpus domini* is alwaies caried in a tabernacle before hym on a white hackney: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 39<sup>vo</sup>. 1842 In the procession of Corpus Domini the Pope is attended by Bishops from all parts of Christendom: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 114 (1847).

**corpus jūris**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (the whole) body of law, a complete code.

1889 A code, we take it, is the *corpus juris* of a community reduced to a systematic shape: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 3, p. 153/3.

**\*corpus jūris canonici**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the code of canon law: *corpus jūris civilis*, the code of civil law.

**corpus sanum**, *phr.*: Lat.: sound body. See *mens sana*.

1777 I reserve time for playing at tennis, for I wish to have the *corpus sanum*, as well as the *mens sana*; I think the one is not good for much without the other: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. iii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 6.

**\*corpus vile**, *pl. corpora vilia*, *phr.*: Lat.: worthless body, worthless substance. See *fiat experimentum*, &c.

1860 it appeared that when she was in want of a chapter, she was in the habit of practising upon poor G. as a *corpus vile*: *Once a Week*, Apr. 14, p. 343/1. 1884 There is too great a tendency for the psychological novelist to regard his characters as so many *corpora vilia* for his scientific theories: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 23, p. 242/1. 1887 The work of Mionnet is the nearest approach to a *corpus* that we possess, but it is certainly a *corpus vile*: *ib.*, Mar. 12, p. 358/2.

**corpusant**: Eng. fr. It. See *corposant*.

**corquan**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *carcan*.

**corracle**: Eng. fr. Welsh. See *coracle*.

**\*corral**, *sb.*: Sp.: courtyard, an enclosure formed by wagons for purposes of defence on a journey in Spanish America.

1600 we found hog-houses, which they terme *coralles*, and tooke away certain hogs and pigs: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 570. 1826 The corral is about fifty or one hundred yards from the hut, and is a circle of about thirty yards in diameter, enclosed by a number of strong rough posts: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 15. 1829 they were ordered to repair with them to certain large corrales or inclosures adjoining the Alcazaba, which were surrounded by high walls: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxvi. p. 366 (1850). 1830 the captives destined for the gratification of royal palates were kept in large *corrales*, or gardens: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 370. 1845 There was plenty of water and limestone, a rough house, excellent corrales, and a peach orchard: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 145. 1845 The first Spanish playhouses were merely open court-yards *corrales* after the classical fashion of Thespia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 186. 1846 At every camping place the wagons were formed into a 'corral'; that is, so as to embrace an oval space with but one opening: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 6 (1848). 1851 there were thirty or forty more, mares and colts, in a spacious corral or enclosure near: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1854). 1864 Every house has a little pond, called a curral (pen), in the back-yard (for turtles): H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. x. p. 321 (1864). 1884 Each herd went towards its corral, where other horsemen were waiting by the entrance motionless: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360.

**corranto**: Eng. fr. It. See *coranto*.

**corrector** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *corrigere*, 'to correct'.

I. one who reforms, improves, punishes, corrects.

abt. 1380 gouernour, meynentour, and correctour of this fraternyte: WYCLIF (f), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. xii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 45 (1880). 1531 Wherefore, said he to the correctour, sens he can nat proue that I am yet angry, in the meane tyme whyle he and I do dispute of this matter...loke that thou styl beate him: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. Vol. II. p. 333 (1880). 1640 a correctour or an amender: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. P iv<sup>vo</sup>. 1663 the disdaynfull myndes of a nombre both scornfull and carpyng Correctours, whose Heades are euer busied in taunting Judgements: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 24 (1871). 1698 correctors or brokers as many as he shal thinke good, to make and to witnes the bargaines which are made: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 210. bef. 1627 a corrector of enormities in hair, my lord; a promoter of upper lips: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenh.*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 56 (1885). bef. 1628 Pride scorns a corrector, and thinks it a disparagement to learn: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. I. p. 139 (1806).

1641 They extol Constantine because he extolled them; as our homebred monks in their histories blanch the kings their benefactors, and brand those that went about to be their correctors: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 17 (1806). 1673 the Regulator or Corrector of the same: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 316. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. li. 4, p. 32 (1740).

I a. one who corrects printer's proof.

bef. 1587 Peter Chapot first was a corrector to a printer in Paris: FOXE, *Table Fr. Martyrs*, p. 822. [R.] 1602 I was not present at the printing to be a corrector: nor had I the sight of one prooffe untill the whole booke was out of print, and sold: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 345. 1606 a corrector of the common law print: *Proceed. agst. Garnet*, sig. T i<sup>vo</sup>. [T.] 1641 a press corrector: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 308 (1806). 1666 that they [the presses] be provided with able correctors, principally for schoolbooks: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 191 (1872). 1718 I gave



it to the corrector to compare with the Latin: POPE, *Letters*, p. 213 (1757). 1882 CRUDEN, Alexander, ... settled in London as bookseller, and corrector of the press: SCHAFF-HENZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 596/1.

2. under the Old Roman Empires, a governor of a district, of a rank between that of a *consular* and a *praeses*.

1609 *Dynamius*, as one for his excellent skill and cunning made renowned, carried away with him the dignity of a Corrector: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XV. ch. iv. p. 37.

**corredor**, *sb.*: Sp.: runner, racer, light-horseman.

1829 two hundred corredors were sent to scour that vast plain called the Campiña de Tarifa: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xi. p. 78 (1850).

**correggesca**, *sb.*: It.: the style of Correggio, *i.e.* of Antonio Allegri or Antonio da Correggio, an Italian painter born at Correggio 1494, d. 1534. He was distinguished for harmony of coloring, skilful disposition of light and shade, and the masterly movement of his figures. Also, *attrib.* Anglicised as *correggesque*.

1722 Plato, a Boy, asleep with several Bees about him... The Colouring throughout Correggesca: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 165. 1883 It is only after dismissing all true ideas about Sculpture from our minds that we can do justice to the facile handling the Correggesque conception and powerful expression of Begarelli's pictures in clay: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 385.

**corregidor, corrigidor**, *sb.*: Sp. *corregidor*: a Spanish magistrate, the chief magistrate of a town, a governor of a district called a *corregimiento* in Spanish America.

1599 there came aboard the *Corrigidor* with three or four of his men... the *Corrigidor* himself, who is governor of a hundred Townes and Cities in Spaine: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 113. 1600 his Majesty and the said *Corrigidor* commanded them to take the possession of that land: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 664. 1623 The great *corregidor*, whose politic stream | Of popularity glides on the shore | Of every vulgar praise: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 150 (1895). 1625 the *Corregidor* of the Criminal cases of the Court: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1515. 1632 the business is brought before the *Corregidor*, and the dead party is discerned: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 355. 1669 run to the *Corrigidor* for his assistance: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 321 (1701). 1673 [See *alcayde*]. 1686 The *Corrigidor* and the Patroll are walking yonder: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, II. 2, p. 18. 1777 We have viceroys, presidents, governors, oydors, *corrigidores*, alcaldes: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VIII. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 149 (1824). 1832 The *corregidor* himself waited upon us: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 24. 1845 he was the *Corregidor*, and he tells us he wrote his book with the assistance of S. Eulalia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 531.

**correi, corri(e)**, *sb.*: Gael. *corrach*, = 'steep', 'abrupt': a concavity or hollow in the side of a hill, or between two hills.

1810 Fleet foot on the correi... Red hand in the foray: SCOTT, *Lady of Lake*, III. xvi. (3). 1880 [See *cirque*]. 1883 Care be taken that a deer is not too high in the corrie: LORD SALTOUN, *Scrap*, Vol. I. p. 306.

\***corridor** (ㄥ ㄣ), Eng. fr. Fr. *corridor*; **corridore**, It.; **corredor**, Sp.: *sb.*

1. *Fortif.* a covered way.

1591 there shall be an Allie of 6. foote large, to receiue the Souldiours which shall passe the great Ditch, to mount vpon the *Corridor* of y<sup>e</sup> Counterscarpe: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 336.

2. an open arcade, a gallery, a lobby.

1644 The court below is formed into a square by a corridor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872). 1670 From hence I was let into the long *Corridor*, or close Gallery, which runs from the New Palace to the Old: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 117 (1698). 1673 making a tour round the two *Corridores*, where the Magistrates sit: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 197. 1771 If, instead of the areas and iron rails... there had been a corridor with arcades all round, as in Covent-Garden: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 15/2 (1882). 1771 They form light *corridores*, and transpicious arbours through which the sunbeams play and chequer the shade: HOR. WALFOL, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 123. 1806 from its want of depth the portico of the new India House... has the appearance of a *corridore*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 156. 1816 the semi-circular *Corridore* at Burlingham House: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 359. 1818 he pointed to the *corridore*, which ran round the hall: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 7 (1810). 1826 seen sitting under a *corredor*: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 176. 1828 vaulted *corridores*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 340. 1830 Full of long-sounding *corridors* it was, | That over-vaulted grateful gloom: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 165 (1886). 1845 To the right is an elegant double *corridor*, the only specimen of its kind in the Alhambra: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 375. — The upper *corredor* of la Casa de Salicofras is charming: *ib.*, p. 442. 1878 The fourth side [was] shut off as a lobby or *corridor*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Derenda*, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. p. 332.

**corrier**. See *courier*.

\***corrigenda**, *neut. pl. gerund.*: Lat.: things to be corrected, much the same as *errata* (see *erratum*).

1885 His list of corrigenda was very large: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 28, p. 704/2.

**corrobbery, corrobory, corrob(r)ee**, *sb.*: Native Australian: an assembly of Australian natives for a war-dance or other purposes; hence, any noisy assembly.

1845 were persuaded to hold a "corrobbery," or great dancing-party: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix. p. 490. 1881 A. C. GRANT, *Bush Life in Queensl.*, Vol. I. p. 181.

**corrobia**: Russ. See *carobia*.

\***corruptio optimi pessima**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the spoiling of the best (is) the worst. Sometimes *fit*, = 'becomes', or *est*, = 'is', is added.

1619 PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 697. 1625 — *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1270. 1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 42 (1869). 1659 It is a known saying, *Corruptio optimi pessima*, the best wine maketh the sourest vinegar: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 232/1 (1865). 1696 D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 89 (1865). 1789 SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxliii. p. 130 (1821). 1834 a melancholy illustration of the axiom, *corruptio optimi pessima*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 203.

**corruptor**, occasional spelling of Eng. *corrupter*, earlier *corruptour*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *corrumpere*, = 'to corrupt': one who or that which corrupts, depraves, leads astray.

1783 The seven vials are agreed to have been poured out on the corruptors of Christianity: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 144/2.

**corsage**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the trunk of the human body.

1579 And hath what ells dame Nature could devise | To frame a face, and corsage paragon: PUTTENHAM, *Parth.*, in *Eng. Poet.*, Vol. I. p. xxvi. (1811).

\***corsage**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: the body (of a dress).

1827 the *corsage* has a little fullness behind at the waist: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 29/2.

**corsale, corsare**, *sb.*: It.: a corsair, a pirate, a vessel of corsairs or pirates.

1549 certaine armed galeis to kepe the seas against *Corsales* and *Pyrates*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 82 r<sup>o</sup>. 1612 If through extremity of weather, or danger of *Pyrats*, or *corsars*, come be not duly brought vnto them, in short time they are ready to famish: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 4. 1625 it was sacked with *Cursares*, and *Pirates*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1843.

**corsarie**, Eng. fr. Sp.; **corsario**, Sp.: *sb.*: a corsair, a pirate, a vessel of corsairs or pirates. The form *corsaire*(e), fr. Fr. *corsaire*, appears not to have been in general use before 17 c.

1588 there is so many *Corsaries* which go coursing alongst that coast: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 r<sup>o</sup>. — there is three or four *Fustes* armed to defend the fishermen from *Corsarios*: *ib.*, fol. 14 r<sup>o</sup>. 1593–1622 The general, and all in general, not only in the Peru, but in all Spaine... held all English men of warre to be *corsarios*, or *pirats*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § lxiiv. p. 318 (1878). 1599 A Foist is as it were a Brigandine, being somewhat larger then halfe a galley, much used of the Turkish *Cursares*, or as we call them *Pirates* or *Rouers*: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 128 marg. 1625 a Ship of *Marcellie* conducted by a *Cursarie*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 877.

**corselet**<sup>1</sup>, **corslet** (ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *corselet*: a light cuirass which protected the front of the body when armour was worn.

bef. 1586 I dare vndertake, *Orlando Furioso*, or honest king *Arthur*, will neuer displease a Souldier: but the quiddity of *Enas*, and *Prima materia*, will hardlye agree with a *Corset*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 55 (1868). 1590 In corselet gilt of curious workmanship: PEELE, *Polykymnia*, p. 569/1 (1861). 1607 he is able to pierce a corselet with his eye: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 4, 21. 1816 Many a scar of former fight | Lurk'd beneath his corselet bright: BYRON, *Siege of Cor.*, xxv. Wks., Vol. x. p. 137 (1832).

\***corselet**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Fr.: an article of dress somewhat resembling a corselet<sup>1</sup> in shape.

\*1876 The *corselet* is also in favour for young and slight figures: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

\***corset**, *sb.*: Fr.: stays for a woman, a bodice. Sometimes Anglicised as *corset* (ㄣ ㄣ), *corsette* (ㄣ ㄣ). The pl. *corsets* (perhaps fr. Old Fr. *cors*, = 'body') is used in 15 c. to render Anglo-Fr. *corsets* (= *corsets*). Early Anglicised as *corselet*(e) meaning a close-fitting body garment, and a close-fitting quilted garment worn as armour.

[1485 that noo marchant stranger nor other after the fest of Ester... sholde bryng into this reame of Engelande to be solde any corseles gyrdles rybandes laces calle sylke or coleyn silke / throwen or wroughte: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 9, sig. a vii r<sup>o</sup> (1869).]

**corsetier**, *sb. masc.*; **corsetière**, *sb. fem.*: Fr.: a corset-maker, a stay-maker.

1848 She found fault with her friend's dress, and her hair-dress, and wondered how she could be so *chaussée*, and vowed that she must send her *corsetière* the next morning: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 311 (1879).

\***corso**, *sb.*: It.: course, race-course, carriage-drive; wine of Corsica.

1646 wherein the nobles exercise their horses, and the ladies make the *Corso*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 221 (1850). 1670 From thence I went on to the



Town Gate, a little out of which Gate lies a fair Street where they make the Corso of Coaches in Summer Evenings: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 96 (1698). 1740 The Pretender...I have had frequent opportunities of seeing at church, at the corso, and other places: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xli. Vol. I. p. 90 (1819). 1768 [See *cicisbeo*]. 1787 Here you will be made acquainted with the amusement of the Corso: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1805). 1851 Behold the Corso crowded with people...for three days they roar and thunder: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 148 (1857).

\***cortège** (pronounced *cortège*), *sb.*: Fr.: retinue, procession, train of attendants.

1648 you may know what an extraordinary cortège it was: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1872). 1802 attended with a cortège of upwards of seven hundred Indian women and children: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 142. 1814 none of the Allied troops joined in the Cortège: *Gent. Mag.*, I. p. 531/1. 1823 The cortège of Louis, on the contrary, was few in number: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xviii. p. 314 (1886). 1836 The funeral of the victims is to take place on Wednesday, and the King and Princes are to follow the cortège on foot: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 66. 1848 Sir Huddleston bringing up the rear with Colonel Crawley, and the whole cortège disappears down the avenue: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 107 (1879). 1878 She had visions of being followed by a cortège who would worship her as a goddess: GRO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 4. 1880 the cortège will start from the deceased's late residence: *Echo*, Sept. 20. [St.]

**cortejo**, *sb.*: Sp.: lover, one who courts.

1787 Madame d'Aranda, whose devoted friend and cortejo he has the consummate pleasure to be: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 244 (1834). 1797 concerning the City and its buildings, the manners of the people, their Tertullias and the Cortejo system, you will find enough in twenty authors: SOUTHEY, *Lett. d'ar. Resid. in Spain*, p. 100. — The conversation turned upon the Spanish Court and it was remarked that the Queen of Spain had her Cortejo with her: *ib.*, p. 245. 1818 Was it for this that no Cortejo e'er | I yet have chosen from out the youth of Seville? BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. cxlviii. 1845 whatever may be predicated of the better classes, there are no cortejos, no cavaliers-servantes among the humble many. The cortejo is a thing of the past: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 153.

\***cortes**, *sb.*: Sp.: the general assembly or parliament of the Spanish nation.

1769 Without the permission of the cortes, no tax could be imposed: ROBERTSON, *Chas. V.*, § iii. Wks., Vol. III. p. 146 (1824). 1825 the assumption of this debt by the United States was made a *sine qua non* to the ratification of the treaty by the Cortes: *Amer. State Papers*, Publ. Lands, Vol. III. p. 713 (1834). 1833 Philip the Second was the heir of the Cortes and of the Justiza Mayor: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 243 (1877). 1845 The Cortes of Madrid continued to write impertinent notes to the allied Sovereigns: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 209.

**cortex**, *sb.*: Lat.: bark, rind, husk, cork.

1. an useless husk, esp. *metaph.*

1653 a special hardness of enduring to see the cortex of the Mosaic letter: H. MORE, *Phil. Cab.*, App. ch. vi. [R.] 1679 but the exterior Cortex or Husk of true knowledge served notwithstanding to amuse and busy the Gentile world: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 113. bef. 1733 all that formal and stiff *Supellectile* will be found but a dry Cortex, which hath no Spirit or Taste at all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740).

2. Peruvian bark. See *cinchona*.

1689 at his desire I made up two doses of the cortex for him: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1742 his fever being taken off by the cortex: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 130 (1826).

**cortezan**: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See *courtesan*.

**cortile**, *sb.*: It.: court, courtyard, space inclosed by a quadrangle of buildings.

1722 There is the Arms of Innocent VIII...over a Door in the Cortile of the Belvedere: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 81.

**Corton**, name of a red variety of Burgundy produced close to Beaune. See *Beaune, Burgundy*.

**corundum**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *kurundam*: name of comparatively dull crystallised varieties of sapphire, found in India and China.

1836 The *corundum* is met with in granitic rocks, of which it is sometimes a component part: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 377.

**Corus**: Lat. See *Caurus*.

**corus**: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See *cor*.

\***corvée**, *sb.*: Fr.: forced labor; under a feudal system, the right of a lord to compel tenants and peasants to labor without pay, as at the making of roads and on public works.

1822 without *corvées*, without a tax, or even a toll: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 213. 1848 The *corvée* has been abolished without any compensation: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 249. 1889 No less signal a benefit was conferred on the fellahen by...the abolition of the *corvée*, which in 1883 called out 160,000 labourers. These unfortunate people...were fed miserably on dry bread, and forced to work without pay on canals in which they had not the slightest interest: *Athenæum*, Oct. 12, p. 489/3.

**corvetta**, *corvetto*: It. See *curvet*, *sb.*

\***corvette** (∠ ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *corvette*: a kind of man-of-war ranking next below a frigate.

1636 He desired me to write concerning a corvette, as he called it, of Calais, which hath been taken by the English: SIDNEY, *Lett.*, in *State Papers*, Vol. II. 436. [T.] 1803 The departure of the French fleet is a sign either that war was declared when the corvette which arrived at Pondicherry left France, or that the declaration of war was expected immediately: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 598 (1844). 1816 M. Choiseul removed one of the metopes and part of the frieze which Bonaparte allowed to be carried away by a corvette: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 370. 1818 a corvette, a light built Spanish vessel, passed the Bar of Dublin: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 1 (1819). 1886 A British corvette...had considerable difficulty in hitting off the narrow entrance: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 332/2.

**cory**: Anglo-Ind. See *curry*.

**corybant** (∠ ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *corybas*, pl. *corybantes*, fr. Gk. *κορυβας*: a Phrygian priest of Cybele, whose rites consisted in loud music and frantic dances; hence, one who dances wildly. The word first appears in the Lat. pl. form.

abt. 1374 Ther is a manere of pople that highte coribantes, that weenen that when the moene is in the eclipse, that it be enchanted, and therefore for to rescue the moene they betyn hyr basyns with strokes: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, iv. 5. [C.] 1631 Rhea semably taught the people there called *Coribantes*, to daunce in a nother fourme: ELYOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 213 (1880). 1603 these wanton skipplings and frisks of the Corybantes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1143. 1611 [See *coryphaeus*]. 1887 the corybants of that Dance of Death: *Athenæum*, Sept. 3, p. 309/3.

**Corydon**: Lat.: name of a shepherd in Virg., *Ecl.*, vii.; hence, a clown, a rustic. The *Coridon* may be It., and due to Guarini's *Pastor Fido*.

? 1582 Much lyk on a mountayn thee tree dry wythered oaken | Sliest by the clowne Coridon rusticks with twibbl, or hatchet: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II. p. 63 (1880). 1598 Perhaps wee shall meet the CORIDON, his brother, there: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 5. Wks., p. 18 (1616). 1611 If thou shalt happen to be apprehended by some rustick and barbarous Corydon of the country: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 403 (1776). 1630 the uncourteous pawes of the sordid Rusticks, or Clownish *Corvids*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G a r o l a. 1694 this sort of *Coridons* now, would fit the Female Devilings: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. i. p. 2. 1807 If I am not mistaken I have concluded letters on the Corydon courtship with this same wish: MARY LAMB, *Lett.*, in A. Gilchrist's *Life*, ix. 147.

\***coryphaeus**, *pl. coryphaei*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κορυφαίος*, = 'the leader of a Greek chorus'. Anglicised in 17 c. as *coryphe(e)*.

1. the leader of a chorus, *metaph.* a leader generally.

1611 Your Coryphe, great *Coryate*, | The Corybant of *Odcombe*: L. WHITAKER, in *Coryat's Crambe*, sig. b 2 v. 1633 But now they call him [Peter] the coryphe of the Apostles, the prince of their souls, the porter of paradise: T. ADAMS, *Com. a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 598/2 (1865). 1654—6 I heard the defamation of many...of his complices and *Coryphaei*, spies set a-work by him to defame and bespattle me: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 491/1 (1868). 1676 the *Coryphaeus* of all those thieves: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 5, p. 49. 1678 [See *chorus*]. bef. 1716 that noted *Coryphaeus* of the Independent Faction: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 45 (1727). 1787 On the *Coryphaeus* it depended that the tone should be given, and that the chorus altogether should sympathize: *Gent. Mag.*, 1793/2. 1803 the triumphant air of party...is better suited to the *coryphaeus* of a mob, than to a writer of history: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 181. 1819 Constantine was the *Coryphaeus* in every invective, as well as the leader in every altercation: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 207 (1829). 1828 "Oh, very well," replied the *Coryphaeus* of Cheltenham, swinging his Woodstock glove to and fro: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 114 (1859). 1845 a confidential friend is placed on the *saguan* or porch to whom the *Coryphaeus* of each arriving party unmask and gives the number: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 484. 1882—3 [Latimer's] practical and bold advocacy of the principles of the Reformation made him one of the *coryphaei* of that movement: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1281/2.

2. in the University of Oxford, the assistant of the *choragus* (q. v.), also called the *praecentor*.

1883 As *Coryphaeus* of the University and as successor of Eton he was well known: *Guardian*, Mar. 21, p. 416.

\***coryphée**, *sb.*: Fr., 'coryphaeus': ballet-dancer. This meaning is not given in French dictionaries, and the Fr. gender is masc. The Eng. use is owing to the leading dancer in a ballet having been formerly often a man, e.g. Vestris, father and son.

1882 the grand fairy ballet by the Alhambra *coryphées*, with Mdles. Lillie Lee and Von Rokoy as nimble and graceful principal dancers: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 2. 1888 those wonderful drawings of *coryphées* with their gauze dresses aglitter with spangles: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 294/2.

**cos, cose**: Anglo-Ind. See *cosss*².

**cosa fatta capo ha**, *phr.*: It.: 'a thing done has a head' (i. e., an end); what is done cannot be undone.

**cosaque**, *sb.*: Fr., 'cossack': trade name of a kind of bon-bon of the sort called 'crackers'.

**cosbeg**: Pers. See *kasbeke*.

**cosher**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *cosair*, = 'a banquet': to demand entertainment from a tenant, as was formerly one of a lord's rights in Ireland; to entertain.



1598 the said Irish Lord...is cutt of from his customarye services, of the which this [coignye] was one, besides many more of the like, as Cuddeehih, Cosshirh, Bonaught, Shragh, Sorehim, and such like: SPENS., *State Inet.*, Wks., p. 623/2 (1869). 1699 Such a worthy guest to cosher: *Irish Hudibras*. [Nares] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

cosher: Eng. fr. Heb. See **kosher**.

**cosmography** (∠ ∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cosmographie*: the science which is concerned with the description of the world or of the universe.

1555 As they were therfore conferrynge in matters of learnynge, and reasonynge of the science of Cosmographi, the sayde lerned man hauynge in his hande an instrument of Astronomie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 285 (1885). — the good affection, whyche I haue euer borne to the science of Cosmographie: — *Newe India*, p. 3 (Arber, 1885). bef. 1590 He now is gone to prove Cosmography, | That measures coasts and kingdoms of the earth: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, III. i. [C.]

**cosmopoeia**, *sb.*: Gk. *κοσμοποιία*: creation of the world.

1678 This Account of the *Cosmopoeia*, and first Original of the Mundane System: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 98.

**cosmopolite** (∠ ∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *κοσμοπολίτης*, or fr. Fr. *cosmopolite*: a citizen of the universe, a citizen of the world, one free from national prejudices. T. Adams uses the word in the sense of 'worldling' (Davies).

1625 an vniuersall tenure in the Vniuerse, by the Lawes of God and Nature, still remaining to each man as hee is a Man, and *κοσμοπολίτης*, as the common or Royall right of the King or State is neither confounded nor taken away by the private propriety of the Subject: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 4. — a *Cosmopoliticall* in regard of the World: *ib.*, p. 6. 1645 I came tumbling out into the World a pure *Cadet*, a true *Cosmopolite*, not born to Land, Lease, House or Office: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. lx. p. 92. 1654 but as *Socrates*, (that counted himselfe *Κοσμοπολίτης*) as one of my fellow Citizens: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 224. bef. 1655 The vanity of carnal joys, the variety of vanities, are as bitter to us as pleasant to the cosmopolite or worldling: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 229. [Davies] 1807 Perhaps, Gray, Goldsmith, and Collins might have been added, as worthy of mention in a *cosmopolite* account: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 80 (1875).

**cosmorāma**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *κόσμος*, = 'the world', and *ῥάμα*, = 'view': an exhibition of views representing scenes and objects in different parts of the world.

1836-7 The temples, and saloons, and cosmoramas, and fountains glittered and sparkled before our eyes: DICKENS, *Sketches by Bos*, xiv. [C.]

\***cosmos**, *sb.*: Gk. *κόσμος*, = 'order', 'universe': the universe, the system of the universe.

bef. 1666 this *kosmos*, this fair frame of the Univers came out of a *Chaos*, an indigested lump: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, IV. iv. p. 434 (1678). 1849 it has been judged that this work on the *Cosmos* is not his [Aristotle's] composition: OTTE, Tr. *Humboldt's Cosmos*, Vol. II. p. 380. 1874 The efforts made by the ancients to comprehend the nature of the cosmos on the basis of atoms: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, x. 181. 1883 [an attractive force] is the Ormuzd of the *Kosmos*: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 119/2. 1885 The elements of the cosmos are exhibited in successive order: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 501/1.

cosmos. See **koumis**.

**coso**, *sb.*: Sp.: course, open space.

1645 the *Coso* of Zaragoza is the aorta of the town...like the *Corso* of Rome: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 957. 1870 In some parts of Spain where there is no arena for the bull-fights they are held in some large open space called a *Coso*. The *Coso* at Zaragoza is a broad open street of the best houses planted with trees: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patnañas*, p. 97 note.

**cosa<sup>1</sup>**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *cosa*, = 'thing': the unknown quantity in algebra; algebra.

1579 The Rule of *Coss*, or Algebra: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 47. — this Art of Algebra or Rule of *Cosse* as the *Italians* terme it: *ib.*, p. 55. 1837 *Co* or *Cosa* stands for the unknown quantity: whence Algebra was sometimes called the *Cossic* art: HALLAM, *Lit. of Europe*, I. 321. [Jodrell]

**cosa<sup>2</sup>**, **cos**, **course**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kōs*: an Indian measure of distance, varying in different districts from 1½ miles to nearly 3 or even 4 miles.

1625 Here the *Cose* or *Course* is two miles English: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 436. 1662 eight *Cos* (which make four Leagues): J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandalaio*, Bk. I. p. 14 (1669). 1799 at the distance of about four or five *cos* from Munserabad: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1858). 1803 Two iron mines which are situated about two *cos* to the eastward of this place: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiat. Res.*, VII. 61. 1826 the village, about a *cosa* distant: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). 1834 a grove, within twelve *koss* of the Fort: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129.

cosa. See **casra**.

\***Cossack** (∠ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *Kozaku*: name of various tribes inhabiting the plains on the banks of the rivers Dnieper, Dniester, and Don, north and north-west of the Black Sea, which furnish light cavalry to the Russian army, called *Cossacks*.

1598 slew 14. of the Cassaks gunners: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 396. 1626 Hee spake of a vault vnder ground, that I vnderstand not; which, concurring with the rumour of the Cossacks, filled them with superstition, and

suspicion of mee: SIR TH. ROW, in A. Michaelis's *Anc. Marb.*, in *Gi. Brit.*, p. 107 (1882).

1663 And 'mong the *Cossacks* had been bred, | Of whom we in *Diurnals* read: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 92.

1788 the Superingian Cossacks...threaten an invasion into Poland, where they are dreaded worse than savages: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 71/1.

1813 I see in you what I never saw in poet before, a strange diffidence of your own powers, which I cannot account for, and which must be unaccountable, when a *Cossack* like me can appal a *cuirassier*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 250 (1832).

1823 the parries | He made 'gainst Cossack sabres in the wide | Slaughter of Ismail: — *Don Juan*, x. li.

1855 Cossack and Russian | Reel'd from the sabre-stroke | Shatter'd and sunder'd: TENNYSON, *Charge Light Brigade*, iv.

**cossock**, **kuzzak**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Turki *qazzaq*, = 'a robber': a freebooter, a mounted robber. Of the same origin as *Cossack* (q. v.).

abt. 1762 His kuzzaks...were likewise appointed to surround and plunder the camp of the French: MILES, Tr. *Hist. Hydr Naik*, p. 36 (1842). [Yule] abt. 1823 The term *Cossack* is used because it is the one by which the *Mahrattas* describe their own species of warfare. In their language, the word *Cosākee* (borrowed like many more of their terms from the *Moghuls*) means predatory: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, I. 69 (1832). [ib.]

**co ssid**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *qāsid*: messenger, courier.

1682 I received letters by a *Cossid* from Mr. Johnson and Mr. Catchpole: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 20. [Yule] 1690 word was brought of a *Cossid*'s Arrival with Letters from Court: OVERTON, *Voyage*, 416. [ib.] 1776 *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss.

1801 I have also recommended it to him to endeavour to open a communication with you by means of *co ssids* during the rains: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 405 (1858).

1803 I have just received your letter of the 11th; the *co ssids* who brought it, and who left Poonah on the 16th, in the morning, report that Amrut Rao marched 5 days ago: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 402 (1844).

1826 a *co ssid* or letter-carrier passed me: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxiv. p. 373 (1884).

1840 the *co ssids*, or foot couriers, who brought in the news: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xiii. p. 322.

**costa che costa**, *It.*; **costa que costa**, *Sp.* and *Port.*: *phr.*: cost what it cost, cost what it may, at all costs; cf. *coûte que coûte*.

1622 I marvel Mr. Wickham had not put yow in mynd to have conveyed our goods overlant at first *costa que costa*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1883). bef. 1733 and *costa che costa*, in Reputation Coin, the Indictment must be...stopt by the Grand Jury: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 159, p. 120 (1740).

**costelet**(te), **costlet**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **côtelette**.

**costo dulce**, *phr.*: *Port.*: sweet *Costus*-root; **costus**, *sb.*: Lat.: the root of the plant *Aplotaxis*, or *Costus speciosus*, an aromatic substance called **putchok**, and **koot**, which is largely exported from India to China. The latter name is fr. Hind. *kuṭ*, fr. Skt. *kushṭha*, whence Arab. *quṣṭ*, whence Gk. *kōstos*.

1588 abundance of *Opium*, *Assa Fetida*, *Puchio*, with many other sorts of drugs: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5<sup>vo</sup>.

1598 *Costus* which the Arabians call *Cost* or *Cast*...is brought into Cambaia and India... They are trees almost like Elder trees with white blossomes... The wood and the roote is the *Costus*, it is a great marchandise in Persia: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 129 (1885).

1599 *Costo dulce*, from Zindi, and Cambaia: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

1617 5 hampers *pochok*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, I. 294 (1883). [Yule] 1625 Cinamon, Pepper long, and white, Cloues, *Costus*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

1665 'Twas a Town [Diu] of good Trade when it afforded *Opium*, *Assa-fetida*...*Puchio*, Cotton, Indico: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1677).

1668 sandal-wood, red-wood, incense, cacha, *putchuk*, &c.: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836).

1711 *Putchuck* or *Costus dulcis*: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 77. [Yule]

1727 the Root, called *Putchuck*, or *Radix dulcis*... There are great quantities exported from *Surat*, and from thence to *China*, where it generally bears a good Price: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 126. [ib.]

1802 *Putchink*, shark fins, oilbanum: CAPT. ELMORE, in *Naval Chron.*, VIII. 380.

1862 *Koot* is sent down country in large quantities, and is exported to *China*, where it is used as incense. It is in Calcutta known under the name of 'Patchuk': R. H. DAVIES, *Punjab Trade Rep.*, cvii. [Yule]

**costume de cour**, *phr.*: Fr.: court-dress.

1848 We are authorised to state that Mrs. Rawdon Crawley's *costume de cour* on the occasion of her presentation to the Sovereign was of the most elegant and brilliant description: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 133 (1879).

\***costumier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a provider of costumes.

1887 The monarch of pantomime is now the costumier: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 40/3.

**cotamore**, *sb.*: Ir.: great-coat.

1818 I threw off my *cotamore*, in regard of the heat: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819).

**cote**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **quote**.

\***côtelette**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Old Fr. *costelette*, whence Eng. *costelet*, *costlet*, *lit.* 'a little side': an animal's rib (with the meat attached), a cutlet, a small piece of meat (often with bone attached) cut generally from the loin or neck.

1625 They sent *Cæsar* a *Costlet* and other Presents: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 707.

1742 at night he desired the company of some known and ingenious friends to join in a *costelet* and a salad at Chatterlin's: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1826).

1823 My *côtelette à la Maintenon* is smoking on my plate: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref. p. 15 (1886).

1828 A new stimulus appears in the form of stewed beef, or *côtelettes à la suprême*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 47.

1828 at seven o'clock, up came a *côtelette panée* ('covered



with bread crumbs': LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxxii. p. 92 (1859). **1860** Romeo longs for a cotelette à la Souvise: *Once a Week*, June 2, p. 531/1.

**\*coterie, sb.: Fr.: a set (of friends or persons of similar tastes, pursuits, or prejudices), a clique.**

**1738** but beware of select coteries, where, without an engagement, a lady passes but for "an odd body": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 51, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 80 (1777). **1765** I am in haste to return to the coterie: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 414 (1882). **1776** The following letters first made their appearance at Mrs. Miller's *Poetical Coterie*: C. ANSTEV, *Election Ball*, *Intro.*, *Wks.*, p. 204 (1808). **1806** the tone of the coterie gradually usurps the place of free and characteristic conversation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 368. **1811** He, Hobhouse, Davies, and myself, formed a coterie of our own at Cambridge: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1832). **1820** the affected dialogue of the *Précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hotel de Rambouillet, and afforded Molière matter for his admirable comedy, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 391/1 (1867). **1821—2** To be well spoken of he must... belong to some coterie: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 294 (1885). **1822** The exclusive spirit of coterie is still more marked here: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 318. **1826** here am I once more the Aristarchus of her coterie: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vii. ch. ii. p. 388 (1881). **1837** a certain piece by a coterie of very amiable women: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 104. **1840** I might, among the ladies' coteries, have picked up some tales of Peries and enchanters: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I, Let. vi. p. 165. **1850** The verses were copied out, handed about, sneered at, admired, passed from coterie to coterie: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 190 (1879). **1852** literary coteries remain: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 887.

**\*cothurnus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κόθορνος: the boot or buskin worn by tragic actors in Ancient Greece and Rome; hence, tragedy, tragic style.**

**1800** the form of the cothurnus is very perfect and singular, as the naked feet appear above the sandals: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 250. **1862** My venerable Muse stoops down, unlooses her cothurnus with some difficulty, and prepares to fling that old shoe after the pair: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 185 (1887). **1884** St. Paul cannot always wear the majestic cothurnus, yet his lightest words are full of dignity: F. W. FARRAR, *Mess. Books*, xv. p. 300.

cotilidon: Lat. See cotyledon.

**cotillon, sb.: Fr.: an elaborate dance with many figures; a piece of music to accompany such a dance.**

**1766** Miss CLUNCH and Sir TOBY perform'd a *Cotillon*, | Much the same as our SUSAN and BOB the postilion: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XIII. **1768** The Marquis of Kildare and I are learning to dance cotillons: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 245 (1882). **1771** they may hobble country-dances and cotillons: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 161 (1882). **1776** He has likewise studied and compared the different motions of the planets in their periodical country-dances and cotillons: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. **1781** Niobe and her progeny dance a cotillon: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 66 (1858). **1818** The cotillions were over, the country-dancing beginning: MISS AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I. p. 165. **1829** In the background they danced a cotillon: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 103 (1881). **1860** A game at forfeits! A cotillon! WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 19.

cotonia, sb.: Port.: cotton cloth, cotton canvas.

**1598** There [Cambaia] is made great store of Cotton Linnen of divers sorts... Iorlins, Chataures and Cotonias, which are like Canvas, thereof do make sayles and such like things: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 60 (1885).

cotta: It. See terra cotta.

cottabos: Lat. fr. Gk. See kottabos.

**cottage ornée, phr.: Fr.: an ornamented cottage, a small house built in imitation of a cottage as to external appearance, with the addition of various decorations. Swiss cottages are frequently taken as models.**

**1871** there is a charming cottage ornée: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 308.

**cotula, cotyla, cotylē, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κοτύλη, 'a cup': half a sextarius or pint; a vessel of this capacity. Early Anglicised as cotul.**

**1603** [See amphora 2]. **1658** [See choenix].

**cotwal, cutwal, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. kotwāl, 'a commandant of a fort': a superintendent of police, the head man of an Indian town. The cotwal used to act as superintendent of markets and bazaars. The forms catual, cutwal, are fr. Port. catual.**

**1625** the King sent an Officer or Magistrate, called *Catual*, honourably to conduct Gama vnto him: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 28. — I also desired his authority for carriages for the Kings Presents, which he gave in charge to the *Cutwall*: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 541. **1662** a *Couteval*, who is, as it were, the Captain of his Guard: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelsto*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). — The *Couteval*, who is as it were the Kings Lieutenant: *ib.*, p. 25. **1665** The *Cutwal* with three hundred Horse, and *Mortasa-chan* with fifteen hundred Horse more, all night post after Godgee: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 73 (1677). **1727** Mr. Boucher... carried it [the Poison] to the Cautwaul or Sheriff: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 199. [Yule] **1798** one shop for the sale of spirituous liquors... is to be... under the inspection of the cutwal: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1858). **1803** cutwahl: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 725 (1844). **1826** they hurried me to the police-office... I did not go in peace notwithstanding, although the kotwall released me: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxi.

p. 339 (1884). **1883** he went to the kotwal and asked why the man was among the rebels, but could get no satisfactory reply: E. H. MAXWELL, *With the Connaught Rangers*, ch. v. p. 95. **1883** we found the Cotwal, or head-man, very uncivil: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 146.

Variants, *catual, cutwal, cautwaul, couteval, cutwahi, cutwal(l), kotwal(l), kutwal*.

**\*cotwālī, kotwallie, kotwallee, cutwallee, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a guard-house, a police-station.**

**1883** my friend arrived at the kotwallee, or guard-house where these mutineers were incarcerated: E. H. MAXWELL, *With the Connaught Rangers*, ch. v. p. 95.

**cotylē, cotylos, cotylus, sb.: Gk. κοτύλη, κότυλος: Archæol.: a cup-shaped antique vase, holding about half a pint.**

**1889** The contents of the tombs seemed to belong to the Ptolemaic... period, a red-figured cotylus of late style... being the only noteworthy find: *Athenæum*, Apr. 6, p. 446/1.

**cotylēdōn, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. κοτυληδών, 'a cup-shaped hollow'.**

**1. Anat.** one of the membranes in which the fetus is enveloped; a kind of villous tuft on a *placenta* (*q. v.*).

**1540** it relaxeth, dissolueth, and looseth the Cotilidons, and so maketh the byrth to issue forth: RAYNALD, *Birth Man*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 135 (1613).

**1603** inclosed in his [the embryo's] 3. cotyledons or filmes: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 173. — six other conceptions that be natural, are euer contained in their owne proper Cotyledons, or couerings: *ib.*, p. 239. **1691** so here there should have been some lacteal Veins form'd, beginning from the *Placenta*, or *Cotyledons*, which concurring in one common ductus, should at last empty themselves into the *Vena cava*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 81 (1701).

**2. Bot.** name of a genus of plants, *Crassulaceae*, of which the species *Cotyledon umbilicus*, or Navelwort, is found in Great Britain.

**1664** *Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting*,...double *Cotyledon*, *Digitalis*, *Fraxinella*, *Gladiolus*, &c.: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 204 (1729). **1767** *Perennial and Biennial Flower-Plants. Cotyledon umbilicus*, or umbilicated leaved cotyledon, or navel-wort: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 697/1 (1803).

**3. Bot.** a seedling leaf, or one of the seedling leaves of a plant, a seed-lobe.

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 448. **1883** the cotyledons burst their ligaments and lift themselves into light: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 255.

**couche, sb.: Fr.: bed, layer, stratum; couches (pl.), confinement; couches sociales, phr.: Fr.: strata of society.**

**1672** these thin Couches or Layers of Earth: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 137. **1814** The couches of the atmosphere varied in an extraordinary degree: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 154. **1833** Dined at Court to-day in full dress, to meet the Queen of the French, who is come to attend the "couches" of her daughter: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 14. **1841** these pancakes... are arranged with jelly inside, rolled up between various couches of vermicelli flavoured with a little wine: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 400 (1885). **1882** I doubt if any one of the couches sociales has the right to throw stones upon the others: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. I. p. 13. **1885** At the Madeleine one finds those couches sociales which fill the theatres when new dramas are brought out by first-rate authors: *Fall Mall Gas.*, Mar. 24, p. 3.

**couché, part., also used as sb.: Fr.: lying down, lying along; a piece of timber lying flat under the foot of a prop or stay. [C. E. D.]**

**couchee, couchée, sb.: Fr. couchée, 'sleeping-place', confused by English with coucher, 'the act of going to bed': a reception held by a great person while retiring to rest, or in the evening.**

**1687** Levees and couchees passed without resort: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, I. 516. **1709** she bid him attend her after the King's *Couchee*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (2nd Ed.). **1742** Once, at a couchee, a courtier was pleased to say that his lordship was no lawyer: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1826). **1780** He goes every night at nine to the new Irish Queen's *couchée*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 455 (1858). **1825** great feudal lords had their levees and couchees, in imitation of sovereign princes: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xx. p. 198.

**coucher, sb.: Fr.: going to bed, a couchee (q. v.).**

**1880** I came back from the king's *coucher*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 33.

**coughe: Eng. fr. Arab. See coffee.**

**coulée, sb.: Fr.: Physic. Geog.: a watercourse, a stream of lava.**

**1807** a small tract of land, or prairie, on the river Detroit and river Rouge, bounded in front by the river Detroit, and in rear by a coulée, or small river: *Amer. State Papers*, Publ. Lands, Vol. I. p. 313 (1832). **1884** A coulée, or wady, has been cut through this mass by the floods: *Leisure Hour*.

**\*couleur de rose, phr.: Fr.: rose-color; also, attrib., and metaph. in the sense 'thoroughly satisfactory and hopeful'.**

bef. **1447** a pipe of couleur de rose: J. RUSSELL, II. in *Babes Bk.*, p. 125 (Furnivall, 1868). **1783** I confess my reflections are couleur de rose at present: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 383 (1858). **1818** what pretty thing are you making out of that scrap of couleur-de-rose note paper? LADY



MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 190 (1819). 1818 wherever one goes [With the creature one loves, 'tis all *coulour de rose*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 130. 1819 and truly, among his tulips and ranunculuses, his temper seemed, chameleon-like, to reflect a somewhat gayer hue. It was almost *coulour de rose*, and not perhaps the less resembling the queen of flowers, because it had a lurking thorn: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1820). 1829 Here everything was *coulour de rose*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 134 (1881). 1866 became a little episode picturesque and romantic, and took a *coulour de rose* at once under the resistless magic of her sunny smile: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 66. 1882 The generally *coulour de rose* character of his report: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 803. 1885 The author...sees most things *coulour de rose*: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 361/2.

**coulis, sb.**: Fr.: very strong clear broth. Early Anglicised as *cullis, culice, culise, culless, colles*.

1543 a spoonful of odoriferous wyne, addyng of a coulisse of a capon: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi *rs*2. — began to eate a couliss of a chyckyn: *ib.*, fol. xcii *rs*2. 1816 about two ounces of lean ham to a quart of couliss...a few spoonfuls of the couliss stock: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 11. 1845 *Cullis or Coulis*.—The gravy or juice of meat. A strong consommé: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

**\*coulisse, sb.**: Fr.: *Theatr.*: side-scene, space between the side-scenes.

1845 but they display exquisite art in their fashion, and would surprise...the most fastidious critic of the *coulisses*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1848). 1849 the queens to whom he paid his homage were the deities of the *coulisse*: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 32. 1854 took leave of Phryne and Aspasie in the coulisses, and proposed to devote himself henceforth to his charming young wife: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 355 (1879). 1865 a beautiful blonde...whom Erroll had...left the coulisses for at the opera, bought guinea cups of tea for at bazaars: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 28.

**couloir, sb.**: Fr.: channel, passage, steep gulley, strainer.

1822 Half-an-hour brought us to the second branch or outlet of the great glacier, that is, to a precipitous channel, or *couloir*, between the Mettenberg and the Wetterhorn: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 252. 1871 Along this couloir stones are discharged from a small glacier: TYNDALL, *Forms of Water*, § 30, ¶ 213.

**coulomb, sb.**: Fr. fr. C. A. de Coulomb, a French physicist, 1736—1806: the unit of quantity in measuring current electricity; the quantity furnished by a current of one ampère in one second (S. P. THOMPSON, *Electr. & Magn.*). [C.]

country-dance: Eng. fr. Fr. See *contredanse*.

**\*coup, sb.**: Fr.: a stroke, a hit, a piece of play (in any game), a stroke of policy, a trick, a stroke of luck.

1830 Polignac has deceived everybody, and put such words into the King's mouth that nobody could expect such a *coup*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 18 (1875). 1850 It was at a boarding-house at Lausanne, that Francis Clavering made what he called the lucky *coup* of marrying the widow Amory: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 226 (1879). 1863 he stood to win thirty thousand pounds at a *coup*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 230. 1864 If I had stuck to the *coup* you taught me at Van-john, I should have made ten thousand this season alone: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 119. 1883 They were beginning to be well known as enterprising promoters and skilful operators, and they only needed a great *coup* to have the financial world at their feet: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 51 (1884).

**coup d'archet, phr.**: Fr.: stroke of the bow (of a stringed instrument), movement of the bow across a string.

1877 the first *coup d'archet* announced the overture: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 29 (1883).

**coup d'éclat, phr.**: Fr.: stroke of brilliance, a glorious achievement, a flashy success.

1712 To put the Watch to a total Rout, and mortify some of those inoffensive Militia, is reckon'd a *Coup d'éclat*: *Spectator*, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 470/2 (Morley). 1714 that dreadful *coup d'éclat*, which has afforded these much chat: SWIFT, *Forms*, Wks., Vol. x. p. 407 (1814). 1763 The new Ministry are trying to make up for their ridiculous insignificance by a *coup d'éclat*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 74 (1857). 1819 thinking it would be a *coup d'éclat* much more important and agreeable, if he could settle the Warsaw palaver as well: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 123.

**coup d'essai, phr.**: Fr.: stroke of trial, a trial-piece, a piece of work serving for experiment or practice.

1712 I have a Design this Spring to make...and have already begun with a *Coup d'essai* upon the Sleeves: *Spectator*, No. 319, Mar. 6, p. 460/1 (Morley). 1748 he had perused my play, which he thought, on the whole, was the best *coup d'essai* he had ever seen: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxiii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 444 (1817). 1787 The Cupola is said to have been his *coup d'essai* before he attempted that of the Duomo: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1805). 1807 It is a pleasing circumstance for an unpractised writer to be able, for his *coup d'essai*, to correct a historian of such eminence as Mr. Gibbon: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 300. 1831 but this *coup d'essai* was sufficiently ambitious: *ib.*, Vol. 54, p. 466. 1845 This work seems...to be a respectable *coup d'essai*, written with some thought: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 6 (1857).

**\*coup d'état, phr.**: Fr.: stroke of state, piece of high policy, violent political measure; esp. one in which opposition is repressed by military force.

1646 These were the two first *Coups d'état*, strokes of State that he made: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 157. 1849 Now, see a *coup d'état* that saves all:

S. D.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 263 (1881). 1852 The Directory, hitherto, has not been very pacifically inclined, but having struck what is called a *coup d'état*, they at length saw the necessity of obtaining absolution from the discontented by giving peace to France: Tr. *Bourrienné's Mem.* N. Bonaparte, ch. vi. p. 70. 1877 *Echo*, Nov. 26. [St.]

**\*coup d'œil, phr.**: Fr., 'stroke of eye': glance, view taken in at a glance, the effect produced by a scene at the first glance.

1739 All this you have at one *coup d'œil* in entering the garden, which is truly great: GRAV, *Letters*, No. xxi. Vol. I. p. 43 (1819). 1749 they content themselves with the first *coup d'œil*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 143, p. 362 (1774). 1773 Nuneham astonished me with the first *coup d'œil* of its ugliness: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 489 (1857). 1787 One of the most pleasing *coup d'œil*s I ever remember was the ball at court, the last day of the carnival: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1805). 1810 such beautiful engravings and ingenious charts and *coups d'œil* of information: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 169. 1813 The first *coup d'œil* decided the fate of all who appeared: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 115 (1832). 1818 brings within the compass of a *coup d'œil* some of the noblest public edifices and spacious streets to be found in the most leading cities of Europe: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 46 (1819). 1834 The *coup d'œil* of the Louvre is very magnificent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 73. 1839 The entrance to the Black Sea...is the grandest *coup d'œil* on the Bosphorus: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 84. 1848 The *coup d'œil* of the Brussels opera-house did not strike Mrs. O'Dowd as being so fine as the theatre in Fishamble Street, Dublin: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 304 (1879). 1852 with that *coup d'œil* which seldom deceived him, he ordered a new battery to be constructed: Tr. *Bourrienné's Mem.* N. Bonaparte, ch. xiv. p. 180. 1871 The *coup d'œil* was beautiful, as the camel entered the enclosure with the shaggy head and massive paws of the dead lion hanging upon one flank: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. x. p. 131 (1884). 1876 it was, indeed, a charming *coup d'œil*: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**coup de baguette, phr.**: Fr.: stroke with a wand or light stick.

1761 this may come round again, like a *coup de baguette*, when one least expects it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 457 (1857). 1781 I shall like with your leave to print your alterations hereafter, for I think them, as I said, performed by a *coup de baguette*: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 36 (1858).

**coup de bâton, phr.**: Fr.: stroke with a stick or rod.

1773 was rewarded for his impudence with a volley of *coups de bâton*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 507 (1857).

**coup de bonheur, phr.**: Fr.: stroke of good luck.

1865 congresses and *coups de bonheur*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. p. 128.

**coup de chapeau, phr.**: Fr.: a touching of the hat.

1862 Again he salutes that lady with a *coup de chapeau*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1887).

**coup de front, phr.**: Fr.: blow in front.

1780 He seems as if he would take you by a *coup de front* and jump down your throat: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.*, Vol. IV. p. 397 (1882).

**\*coup de grâce, phr.**: Fr.: stroke of grace, stroke of mercy, finishing stroke.

1720 Yesterday came out an Arret wch. has given what the French call the *Coup de Grace* to the Bank Notes, they being thereby declared Null at the end of this Month: W. AYERST, quoted in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, July, 1889, p. 544. 1731 The *Coup de Grace*, or Heart-Blow, as it is call'd, not being given 'em, they were taken alive from the wheel: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 362. bef. 1733 sweeping out of the World the King and the Duke of York, both together, with one *Coup de Grace* from the Mouth of a Blunderbus, is of no Concern at all to us: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740). 1766 and therefore it is very indifferent to me, what minister shall give us the last *coup de grace*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777). 1771 one of the warriors, stealing behind him, gave him the *coup de grace* with a hatchet: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 703 (1882). 1775 I imagine she will escape a trial; but Foote has given her the *coup de grace*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 252 (1857). 1824 the Romans...gave the *coup de grace* to their military and political power: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 388. 1835 This would have been a *coup de grace* not only to Robespierre's present power in the commune but probably to the hopes that he was building on it, of his election to the Convention: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 346 (1857). 1845 the *matador*...advances to the bull...plays with him a little...and then prepares for the *coup de grace*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 182. 1853 [the bear] was brought to bay, and received the *coup-de-grace* from a bayonet: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xvi. p. 118. 1871 In a short time the whole party arrived, and, as Florian had wounded the animal, his servant Richam considered that he would give the *coup de grace*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiii. p. 224.

**coup de hasard, phr.**: Fr.: lucky chance, the risking of a stake.

1865 dangerous *coups de hasard* at roulette: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 208.

**\*coup de main, phr.**: Fr., 'stroke of hand': a sudden and resolute assault.

1768 *Coup de main* and *Manoeuvre* might be excusable in Marshal Saxe as he was in the service of France, but we cannot see what apology can be made for our officers lugging them in by head and shoulders: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance*, &c., p. 373/2. 1763 a certain impetuosity which makes them fitter for a *coup de main*: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Act. Voy. Canada*, p. 104. 1772 As if an appeal to the public were no more than a military *coup de main*, where a brave man has no rules to follow, but the dictates of his courage: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. iii. p. 25. 1792 and he has little hope unless from a *coup de main*, before the armies of the enemy are collected: *Amer. State Papers*,



For. Relat., Vol. i. p. 330 (1832). 1799 It appears more like a line of march than a body intended for a *coup de main*, as there are with it bullocks and baggage of different kinds: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 25 (1844). 1803 Should force be necessary, Governor Claiborne and General Wilkinson would have to decide on the practicability of a *coup de main*, without waiting for reinforcements: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 572 (1832). 1813 Passion always conquers art at a *coup de main*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1833). 1819 It is only when the commander of the whole nation purposes some definite expedition or *coup-de-main* of great importance and short duration, that all the lesser Schaiachs and their vassals close in round his standard: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. viii. p. 210 (1820). 1840 The Koords of Amadia were so appalled by this *coup-de-main*, that it was supposed they would give up the place without any more fighting: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. III. p. 76. 1844 The idea of advancing upon Gembloux, and of capturing Brussels by a *coup de main*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 96.

\**coup de maitre*, *phr.*: Fr.: master-piece.

1718 I have made a *coup de maitre* upon my mother, in persuading her to pass a month or two at Stanton Harcourt, in order to facilitate my journeys to her: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 323 (1872). bef. 1753 this *coup de Maitre* of a Dissolution: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 135. p. 105 (1740). 1771 crown me with oak, or ivy...or what you will, and acknowledge this to be a *coup de maitre* in the way of waggery: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107½ (1882).

*coup de pied*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'stroke of foot': a kick, a step in dancing.

1797 the art of commanding those resources which depend upon a proper exertion of the *coup de pied*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 670½.

\**coup de poing*, *phr.*: Fr.: blow with the fist.

\**coup de soleil*, *phr.*: Fr.: sunstroke.

1787 A *coup de soleil* and a quarrel with his ambassador...had turned the poor fellow's brain: BACKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 88 (1834). 1797 they go with their heads uncovered, without suffering the least inconvenience, either from the cold, or from those *coups de soleil*, which in Louisiana are so often fatal to the inhabitants of other climates: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *America*, p. 543½. 1813 a *coup de soleil*, and a storm at sea, which he afterwards encountered: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. XI. p. 137. 1843 A *coup de soleil* gives a person a brain fever: J. S. MILL, *Systems of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1856). 1847 the sun's so hot, and it shines so on your bald head...you'll have a *coup de soleil*: BARRIAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 481 (1865). 1871 Bacheet had a slight *coup de soleil*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. XXII. p. 374.

*coup de tête*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'stroke of the head': a piece of inspiration, an extremely hazardous action.

1882 A *coup de tête* on the part of Russia is possible, of course; but it is not probable: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

\**coup de théâtre*, *phr.*: Fr.: theatrical hit, piece of clap-trap, production of a sensational effect.

1747 this *coup de théâtre* procured Knight his Irish coronet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1837). 1787 They must have scenes, and a *coup de théâtre*, and ranting and raving: M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 22 (1833). 1812 and by a striking *coup de théâtre*, Emilie and her mother discover...that their deliverer is the son of Mrs. Somers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 112. 1845 paltry *coups de théâtre*, an occasional explosion of musketry and blue lights: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 223. 1854 Let us disdain surprises and *coups-de-théâtre* for once: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXXI. p. 362 (1879).

\**coup de vent*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'stroke of wind': a gale.

1829 Good-bye! Oh, what a *coup-de-vent*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. XI. p. 39 (1881).

*coup de vin*, *phr.*: Fr.: a sip of wine.

1779 and after a few *coups de vin*, their tongues run very fast: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 196 (1851).

*coup manqué*, *phr.*: Fr.: an abortive stroke, a miss, a failure.

1826 You meant well; but it was a *coup-manqué*, a missing of the mark, and that, too, as is frequently the case, by overshooting: In W. Cobbett's *Rural Rides*, Vol. II. p. 199 (1885).

*coupe*: Eng. fr. Du. or Flem. See *cope*.

\**coupé*, *sb.*: Fr.: a four-wheeled close carriage, with a seat inside for one person; the front part of a foreign diligence or omnibus; a small compartment at the end of a railway carriage with only one range of seats, and windows facing them.

1834 he must...place himself in the front *coupé* beside the *conducteur*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 375. 1837 At six, then, I stepped punctually into my *coupé*, and gave Charles the necessary number and street: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 192. 1862 the *coupé* of an Ems omnibus: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1884). 1864 having the *coupé* to ourselves, made a very comfortable journey to Paris: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. XXII. p. 239 (1879). 1864 He had taken a place for her in the *coupé* of the diligence to Paris: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 172. 1883 Come Keith, you and I will go together this time for a change, and send Bob and Stella in the other *coupé*: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. III. p. 50 (1884).

*coupe de gorge*, *phr.*: Fr.: a cutting of the throat.

abt. 1590 ay, there it goes; But if I get him, *coupe de gorge* for that: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. *Wks.*, p. 170½ (Dyce).

*coupée*, *sb.*: Fr.: a forward movement on one foot in dancing.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

*coupe-jarret*, *sb.*: Fr.: 'cut hamstring': ruffian, cut-throat.

1822—3 Let him assemble my gladiators, as thou dost most wittily term my *coup jarrets*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. XLIV. p. 498 (1886).

coupled, coupolo: Eng. fr. It. See *cupola*.

\**coupon*, *sb.*: Fr.: 'a piece cut off': one of a set of dividend warrants attached to a bond; one of a set of tickets issued together, and used one by one. The Old Fr. form *colpon*, and the Anglo-Fr. *colpoun*, were early Anglicised as *colpon* (Chaucer, *C. T.*, *Prolog.*, 679), *culpoun*, = 'piece cut off'.

1863 C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 228. 1865 sink among the ordinary herd, who are deep in business before we've had our coffee, and trade in their coupons before we've thought of our valets: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 120. 1879 Neither could any amount of coupons fill you with delight like that small scrap of a Bellini by which you hope to *faire fortune*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. XIX. p. 101.

*courant*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. part. *courant*, = 'running'. See quotation.

1601 the cords and strings [of a net] called courants: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 3.

*courante*, *corant(e)*, *corrant*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *courante*: a coranto (*q. v.*).

1. a lively dance, originated in France.

1586 And the Voltes, courantes, and vyolent daunces: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. XI. p. 39. 1597 Like unto this (but more light) be the voltes and courantes, which being both of a measure, ar notwithstanding daunced after sundrie fashions, the volte rising and leaping, the courante trauising and running: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. 1671 In good faith it is a very merry and luscious Corant: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, III. p. 32.

2. a journal, a gazette, a notice published in a gazette.

1624 a Corante was granted against Master Deputy Farrar, and...others...to plead their causes before [the Priory Council]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 621 (1884). 1625—6 For news, I can hear no more foreign than the last Corante afforded you: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1848). 1632 All the Lords | Haue him in that esteeme, for his relations, | Corrant's, Auiues, Correspondences: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. 7, p. 18 (1640).

*couranto*: Eng. fr. It. See *coranto*.

*courbash*: Arab. See *kurbatch*.

*courbette*, *sb.*: Fr.: *curvet* (*q. v.*).

1822—3 spurred Black Hastings, checking him at the same time, so that the horse made a courbette, and brought the full weight of his chest against the counter of the other: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. VII. p. 91 (1886).

*courie*: Anglo-Ind. See *cowry*.

\**courier*, *sb.*: quasi-Fr. See *avant-courier*. The Fr. *coureur* was early Anglicised as *corrouer*, *currouer*, *curreur*.

*courou*: Anglo-Ind. See *crore*.

*cours de ventre*, *phr.*: Fr.: looseness of the bowels.

1766 I hope it is only March's indigestion occasions your *cours de ventre* in your second: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemp.*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1882).

*course*: Anglo-Ind. See *cośś*².

*court de gard*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *corps de garde*.

*courtepy*. See *pea-jacket*.

*courtesan* (u = ɹ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *courtisane*, or Sp. *cortisana*: a lady of the court, a prostitute.

1549 as well the courtesanes as the married women: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 6 rº. 1579 he loued...a rich curtisan: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 465 (1612). — after she fell to curtizan trade: *ib.*, p. 892. 1590 I'll cull thee out the fairest courtezans: MARLOWE, *Faustus* (1604), p. 87½ (Dyce). 1598 the Venetian courtezans: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 5, *Wks.*, p. 484. 1605 the most cunning curtizan of Venice: — *Volp.*, III. 5, *Wks.*, p. 484. 1641 Tamar...sate in the common road dress like a courtezian: MILTON, *Animado*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 171 (1806). 1642 a wanton Courtisane: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 17 (1869). 1651 The Corinthian, is a Columne, lasciuiously decked like a Curtezian: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 212 (1654). 1689 the most beautiful courtesan or prostitute of them all: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1872). 1776 that his mistress Aristagora, a courtesan of Corinth, might enjoy the Spectacle: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 102. 1816 An anecdote is preserved of Praxiteles and the courtesan Phryne: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 114.

*cousecous(ou)*, *cuscus(u)*, *sb.*: name of a Barbary and West African dish, consisting of wheat or other grain and meat with the bark of the baobab (*q. v.*), dressed in oil or water. For possible deriv. see *cuscus*.

1600 in winter they haue sodden flesh, together with a kinde of meate called Cuscusu: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 122. 1704 Their Fare is generally Bread and Milk, and Cus ha. seu [sic, Ed. 1731 *Cuska seu*], which is made of Meal and Water: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 25. 1738 their



common Food is call'd Cooscoosh, being Corn beaten in a Wooden Mortar, and sifted thro' a fine Basket till it is about as fine as coarse Flower: F. MOORE, *Trav. Afr.*, p. 109. 1759 They sat cross-legged on the sand, round a large wooden bowl of *conscousou*. Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 612 (1814). 1797 For dinner, from the emperor down to the peasant, their [Moors] dish is universally *cooscoosou*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, p. 351/2. 1830 the never changing dish of *Conscousou*: E. BLANCHIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pountani*, p. 45 (2nd Ed.). — The celebrated *conscousou* is prepared by putting a quantity of rice...in a perforated vase, &c.: *ib.*, p. 218.

**coussinet**, *sb.*: Fr., 'small cushion': the rolled part of an Ionic column below the abacus.

**\*côte que coûte**, *phr.*: Fr.: cost what it cost, at all costs, come what may. Often wrongly written *côte qui coûte*.

1715 I could heartily wish y<sup>e</sup> Campion might be come back to y<sup>e</sup> coast of Britanny, before your Maj<sup>ty</sup> sail'd, which he will attempt *côte qu'il coûte*: LORD BOLINGBROKE, *Lett.*, in P. M. Thornton's *Stuart Dynasty*, App. i. p. 397 (1890). bef. 1744 Knew what was handsome, and would do't, | On just occasion, *côte qui coûte*: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Sat. vi. 164. 1786 to try a numerous invasion...*côte qui coûte*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 520 (1857). 1782 the result of these thoughts was a resolution that I would write to you by the post to night, *côte qui coûte*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. i. p. 135 (1835). 1831 Their object is not so much to buy an article at the lowest price, as to get it *côte qui coûte*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 317. 1841 I determined, *côte qui coûte*, to pay a visit to my friend Madame Craufurd: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. ii. p. 170. 1856 if I do not hear within four days that the stores are fairly on their way, *côte qui coûte*, I will be off to the lower bay: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. i. ch. xxxii. p. 436. 1863 All the mother was in arms to secure her daughter's happiness *côte que coûte*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 173. 1883 For *côte que coûte*, whatever might be the value of this threat, that if he failed to win Stella, he would fall back upon me, I was determined never to let that dear noble girl fall a victim to so unscrupulous an adventurer: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. x. p. 128 (1884).

**couteau**, *phr.*: Fr.: knife, short sword, dagger.

1677 There is likewise found with one of the persons in custody, a small Couteau walking Sword: *Lond. Gas.*, No. mxcviii. 4. 1748 drawing a large couteau from his side-pocket, threatened to rip up the belly of the first man that should approach him: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xxix. Wks., Vol. i. p. 191 (1817).

**\*couteau de chasse**, *phr.*: Fr.: hunting-knife.

1815 with his *couteau de chasse* by his side: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. ii. p. 247. 1824 without any arms except a *couteau de chasse*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xxiii. p. 412 (1886). 1837 There was besides a hanger, or *couteau de chasse*, the weapon with which most murders in this part of the country are committed: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 154. 1877 These daggers are about the size of an ordinary *couteau de chasse*: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

**couteval**: Anglo-Ind. See *cotwal*.

**\*couturière**, *sb. fem.*: Fr.: dressmaker.

1818 That enchanting *couturière*, Madame LE ROI: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 135. 1842 actresses, *couturières*, opera-dancers: THACKERAY, *Fitz-Boodle Papers*, Miscellanies, p. 10. 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**couvade**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a brooding', 'a hatching': a term applied to the custom which prevails here and there of the husband lying-in when his wife has given birth to a child.

1889 The tracing of kinship through females does not necessarily preclude the acknowledgment of relationship with the father. It is some consideration of this kind which is probably the origin of the curious custom of the *couvade*: *Athenæum*, June 22, p. 795/2.

**couvre-feu**, *sb.*: Fr., 'cover-fire': curfew.

1623 I pray let no *couvre-feu* Bell have power here after to rake up, and choak with the ashes of oblivion, that clear flame wherewith our affections did use to sparkle: HOWELL, *Lett.*, iii. xxiv. p. 115 (1645). 1654—6 He that thus raketh up his fire overnight shall find fire in the morning, Christian *couvre-feu*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. iv. p. 609/2 (1867).

[The form *couvrez* is 2nd pers. pl. imperat.]

**couvre-pied**, *sb.*: Fr., 'cover-foot': a coverlet or rug for the feet.

1818 will you just inquire for a *couvre-pied*, that is lying loose somewhere in the carriage? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 154 (1820). 1879 Her dress was carefully drawn over her feet...and a wadded *couvre-pied*...laid over them: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xli. p. 423.

**couzel-basha(w)**: Pers. See *kuzzilbash*.

**covado**, *sb.*: Port.: a cubit, an obsolete Portuguese cloth measure, equal to from 26½ to 27½ English inches. Formerly often written *cavedo*, *cavido*, *cabido* (see *cavedo*).

**cowdie**: Maori. See *kaurie*.

**cowle**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See *caul*.

**cowpan**: Achin. See *copang*.

**\*cowry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kauri* (*kauṛī*), ultimately fr. Skt. *kāparda*: a small white shell (*Cypraea moneta*) used as a coin on the coasts of S. Asia and Africa. Also, *attrib.* as in *cowry-shell*.

1662 They also make use of Almonds, whereof thirty six make a *Peyee*, as also of certain Shells, which they call *Kauris*, and are gathered on the Sea-side, eighty whereof amount to a *Peyee*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. i. p. 68 (1665). 1672 Cowries, like sea-shells, come from Siam, and the Philippine Islands: FRER, *E. India*, 86 (1698). [Yule] 1692 Duties charged...upon all Amber Beads, Amber rough...and all Cowries: *Stat. 4 Will. & Mary*, ch. v. § 7 (Ruffhead). 1727 *Ballasore* in *Orias* near *Bengal*, in which Countries Couries pass for Money from 2500 to 3000 for a Rupee, or half a *Crown English*: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, i. 349. [Yule] 1797 The exports from Bengal to Europe consist of musk, gum-lac, nicaragua wood, pepper, cowries, and some other articles of less importance: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. iii. p. 172/1. 1803 He...told me that, if I would send some cowries it was probable we might get a little grain: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, vii. 63. 1810 wishing to relieve a white man in distress, had sent me five thousand cowries, to enable me to purchase provisions in the course of my journey: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 245 (1814). 1840 cowrie-shells are added according to the wearer's fancy: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. xv. p. 368. 1856 The Englishman is finished like a cowry or a murex: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 30 (Bohn, 1866). 1871 ornamented with cowrie-shells: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. v. p. 75.

**cowzel-bash**: Pers. See *kuzzilbash*.

**coyang, coyong**, *sb.*: Jav. See quotations.

1625 I offered five Dollers the *Coyong* more then the *Dutch* paid: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 199. 1662 two thousand *Coyangs* of Rice, five *Coyangs* making four *Lestes*, or eight Tuna, at seventeen or eighteen *Thails* the *Coyang*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. ii. p. 106 (1665).

**coygye**: Ir. See *coignye*.

**coyote**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mex. *coyotl*: the American jackal, which tunnels into the side of a hill for its burrow. Corrupted in Amer. Sp. to *cayote* (Sp. name of the American gourd).

18.. the quick, sharp yelp of a *coyote* on the plain below: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 10 (1881). 1894 His dogs, big, slouching, light-coloured animals, are evidently related to the coyote: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 363. 1886 we spied a coyote (prairie-wolf) slinking furtively away: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N. S., p. 256.

**cozbaugue, cozbeg, coz**: Pers. See *kasbeke*.

**\*craal**: S. Afr. Du. See *kraal*.

**crab**: Eng. fr. S. Amer. See *carapa*.

**crabat, crabbat**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *cravat*.

**crackling**, *sb.*: Du. *krakeling*: a cracknel, a kind of biscuit.

1598 a great silver or guilt vessell full of bread baked like cracklinges: Tr. *J. Van Lincoloten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 198.

**Cracovienne**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance, named from Cracow, a town of Poland.

1844 He could dance a Tarantalla like a Lazzarone, and execute a Cracovienne with all the minging graces of a ballet heroine: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. iv. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).

**cracowe**, *sb.*: a kind of shoe with a very long point at the toe, named from Cracow, a town of Poland, where the fashion originated.

abt. 1380 *crakowis*: *Rel. Antiq.*, p. 41. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1846 The spreading dark cuff of the sleeve is a peculiarity of this age, as are also the enormously long toes, which became so fashionable, and were termed *crackowes*; being so named, says Mr. Planché, from the city of Cracow: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, p. 139.

**cral**, *sb.*: Slav.: king, title of the princes of Servia and of other Sclavonic states.

1614 In *Slavonique Cral*, and, the Queen, *Cralna*, which the Polonians call *Cral*, and *Crolna*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. i. p. 45. 1788 The *Cral*, or despot of the Servians, received him with generous hospitality: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. xi. p. 378 (1813). 1819 to come and spy disguised in our own dress the nakedness of our land; in order that their *Crales* may know how to conquer it: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. vi. p. 118 (1830). 1820 they were governed by an hereditary monarch, under the title of *Cral*, a Slavonic word signifying king: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii. p. 6.

**crambē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κράμβη*, = 'cabbage'; *bis cocta*, Lat., 'twice cooked'; *recocta*, Lat., 'cooked again'; *bis positum*, an error for Lat. *bis posita*, 'twice served'. Re-cooked cabbage suggested to the Romans insipid, nauseous repetition, a twice-told tale. Cf. Juv., 7, 154, *crambe repetita*.

bef. 1570 I marvel that you, so fine a feeder, will fall to your *crambe*: CALPHILL, *Wks.*, p. 320 (1846). [Davies] 1575 but they do so hunt a letter to death, that they make it *Crambē*, and *Crambe bis positum mors est* ['is death']: therefore *Ne quid nimis*: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. ii. p. 12 (1815). 1603 so to obtrude them the second time, like twice sodden *Crambe* is as tedious and irksome: C. HAYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*,



p. 297. **1611** Objecting that this is *Crambe bis cocta* as it is in the Pro-verbe: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, sig. b 8<sup>vo</sup> (1776). — Coryat's Crambe, or his Colworte twice sodden, and now served in with other Macaronicke dishes, as the second Course to his Crudities: — Title. **1642** I...say, there is no hap-piness under...the Sun; nor any Crambe in that repeated verity and burthen of all the Wisdom of Solomon: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiv. p. 45 (1686). **1688** narrating crambe verities and questions over-queried: — *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 51. **1689** No repeated Crambes of Christ's discipline, of Elders and Elderships...no engine was capable to buoy up Presbytery: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 17. [Davies] **1669** the rest [of his Comedies] are but a *Crambe bis cocta*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. sig. Na i<sup>vo</sup> (1701). bef. **1733** There is the Crambe of the Faction: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 684 (1740). **1760** The town are reading the King of Prussia's poetry (*Le Philo-sophe sans souci*), and I have done like the town...it is all the scum of Voltaire and Lord Bolingbroke, the crambe recocta of our worst free-thinkers, tossed up in German-French rhyme: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 382 (1814). **1806** and, while you execrate the very name of a hound, being gorged with the *crambe recocta* of one fox-chase after another: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 159 (5th Ed.). **1820** There was a disadvantage, notwithstanding, in treading this Border district, for it had been already ransacked by the author himself, as well as others; and unless presented under a new light, was likely to afford ground to the objection of *Crambe bis cocta*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 389/1 (1867).

**crambo, crambe, sb.**: origin unknown: a game in which one person names a word to which another has to find rhymes, or which he has to introduce as the last word of a verse of a rhymed couplet; hence, a rhyme.

**1616** F. Ioule, oule, foule, troule, boule. P. Crambe, another of the *Dimell's* games! B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, v. 8, Wks., Vol. II. p. 169 (1631-40). **1680** Where every jovial tinker, for his chink, | May cry, Mince thou, to crambe! | Give us drink! | And do not sink, but skink, or else you sink: — *New Inn*, I. 1, Wks., p. 409/2 (1860). **1670** Such as your Ears with Love, and Honour feast, | And play at Crambo for three hours at least: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, Prol., sig. B 1<sup>vo</sup>. **1711** A Game of Crambo. I heard several Double Rhymes as I passed: *Spectator*, No. 63, May 12, p. 104/2 (Morley). **1712** who can play at Crambo, or cap Verses: *ib.*, No. 504, Oct. 8, p. 718/1. bef. **1745** So Mevius...His smiles in order set | And every crambe he could get: SWIFT. [L.] **1815** his court around him resounded with such crambo scraps of verse as these: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 311 (1852).

**cramoisay, cramoisy**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **crimson**.

\***cranium, pl. crania, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *κράνιον*: the upper part of the head, the skull. Occasionally Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *craney, cranie, crany*.

**1525** Of a wounde in the heed throughe cuttyng with brekyng of Craney without losynge of substance to the innermost couerynge or superficion over the brayne throughe perced: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswicks Surgery*, sig. Cijj r<sup>o</sup>/2. **1543** the bone named Cranium, or the fyrst table of bones of the heade: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vied's Chirurg.*, fol. iij r<sup>o</sup>/1. **1563** The Cranium is ioynd together in fiue and thyrtye dayes: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 42 r<sup>o</sup>. **1599** Take the Mosse of deade mans Cranium, or scull: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke*, p. 67/1. **1646** he affirms it was rather the forehead bone petrified, than a stone with the crany...Toads, whose cranies or skulls in time grew hard, and almost of a stony substance: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xiii. p. 109 (1686). **1670** A piece of St. John Baptist's Cranium: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 238 (1698). **1691** the cause of baldness in men is the dryness of the Brain, and its shrinking from the Cranium or Skull: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 255 (1701). bef. **1733** This Fancy...came into the Author's Cranium, because...: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 144, p. 308 (1740). **1856** Not a bear's paw, or an Esquimaux Cranium...can leave your hands for a moment without their making a rush at it: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 64. **1864** What spun-glass or floss silk wigs had been smoothed over the crania of ruddy double-chinned coachmen: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 16. **1886** Prof. Flower pointed out the resemblance...to that of the Neanderthal crania: *Athenæum*, June 5, p. 751/1.

**crannog(e), sb.**: Ir.: a lake-dwelling, remains of which places of refuge have been found in Ireland and Scotland.

**1863** Not unfrequently the crannoge was erected on a hill within the lake: A. HUME, *Anc. Moels*, p. 367. **1882** R. MUNRO, *Ancient Scottish Lake Dwellings or Crannogs*, Title.

**cranny, crany, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *karānt*: a native or half-caste clerk who wrote English (in Bengal); perhaps also a 'writer' in the old Indian Civil Service.

**1793** As an encouragement therefore to my brother crannies, I will offer an instance or two, which are remembered as good Company's jokes: H. BOVD, *Ind. Observer*, 42. [Yule] **1834** The Crany will write your Evidence: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 311. **1872** The clerk, or *heranny*, in his leisure hours retains the costume of Europe: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 235.

**crantara, sb.**: Gael. *creantarigh*, = 'cross of shame': a fiery cross by which in former times the Highlanders of Scotland were summoned to arms.

**crants, sb.**: Old Du. *krants*: a garland, a wreath. Perhaps the nautical *crance* [C.], the iron head-piece of a boom through which the jib-boom passes, is the same word.

bef. **1592** The filthy queane wears a crauce, and is a Frenchwoman forsooth: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*, in *Harl. Misc.*, v. 419. [Davies] **1604** Yet here she is allow'd her virgin crants: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 255. **17c.** rose corance: *Alphonsus, Emp. of Ger.*, v. 2. [C.]

**crapaud, sb.**: Fr.: toad; hence the nickname *Johnny Crapaud* or *Crapaud* for a Frenchman, used by English sailors in the Great War.

**1485** a grete hede of stele...whyche was alle enuenymed wyth the blood of a crapaud and was ryght daungerous: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 79 (1881).

**crape, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *crêpe, crespé* (Cotgr.): a gauzy fabric of raw silk, often crimped or crisped by the twist of the threads of the warp. Anglicised as *crispe* in 17 c. The Fr. adj. *crispe* means 'curled, frizzled, crisped, crisp', and Cotgrave defines the sb. as 'Cipres; also, Cobweb, Lawne'. The Eng. and Anglo-Sax. *crisp* is direct fr. Lat. *crispus*.

[**1619** the new deuised names of Stuffs and Colours, *Crispe, Tamet, Plush*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268.] **1729** A motly mixture! in long wigs, in bags, | In silks, in crapes, in Garters, and in rags: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 22 (1757). **1754** his Bagpipe, which was hung with narrow Streamers of Black Crape: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 266. **1766** Crape, that's worn by love-lorn maids, | Water'd tabbies, flow'r'd brocades: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. III. **1816** long black cloaks, white crapes and hat-bands: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852).

**crāpula, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *κραπάλη*: bad physical effects of a bout of intemperance.

bef. **1687** The Drunkard now supinely snores, | His load of Ale sweats through his Pores, | Yet when he wakes the Swine shall find | A Cropala [sic] remains behind: C. COTTON, *Poems*, p. 248 (1689).

**crāsis, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *κράσις*, = 'a mixing'.

1. the mixture of the constituents of anything, esp. of an animal body or of blood; constitution, constitutional characteristics.

**1616** His bodies crasis is angelicall, | And his soules actions diabolical: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 647, p. 24 (1871). **1643** But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted Genius or proper star, or whether the supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects, or this elemental crasis here below: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 370 (1806). **1646** a conceptive constitution, and Crasis accommodable unto generation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 289 (1686). **1665** If we pass further, the phancies of men are so immediately diversify'd by the individual Crasis, that every man is in this a *Phanix*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xv. p. 105 (1885). **1671** it [the soul] can never be happy without a change of its very crasis and temper throughout: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 201/2 (1834). **1684** Outward applications...will do little good in a fever unless...a new crasis [be] wrought in the blood: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1865). **1689** this vanity of dreams which he as well as Hippocrates...attribute to the crasis...of the body: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 314 (1879). **1710** Anti-phthisic Deoction...gives no trouble to the Blood, when 'tis weak, and of a broken Crasis: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 50. **1731** New Comers that have liv'd any considerable Time upon the ordinary Ship-Diet, and thereby subverted or disturb'd the ordinary Crasis of their Blood and Humours: TR. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 348. bef. **1733** [the securing the Law to be on their side] would have been an useful Crasis of Power all over England: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 109, p. 90 (1740).

2. *Gram.* the contraction of the final vowel of one word with the initial vowel of the next into one long vowel or diphthong; less accurately, the running together of two words into one.

**1888** Another highly interesting feature of the early language...is the curious use of crasis. Words are run together in such forms as *Ichim*, e.g., *Ichim wolde hakky*, i.e. I would hack him: *Athenæum*, June 23, p. 790/1.

**craska, crasko, sb.**: a kind of Persian piece-goods.

**1598** apparell made of cotton wooll and crasko: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 332. — The Persians do bring thither *Craska*, woollen cloth, linnen cloth: *ib.*

\***crāter, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *κράτηρ*, = 'mixing-bowl'.

1. *Archæol.* a large two-handled vase which gets gradually broader towards the top.

2. the cup-shaped cavity resulting from the formation of a volcanic cone, through which cavity lava, gases, stones, ashes, &c. are ejected during eruption.

**1693** violent Eruptions of Fire from the Craters of those Mountains: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 379 (1713). **1818** the yawning craters of huge and menacing volcanoes: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. II. **1820** the crater of Mount Etna: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 110. **1883** Masses of molten material are seen...flowing outside the crater: *Spectator*, Sept. 29, p. 1255/2.

**crauancera, crauanserra**: Pers. See **caravanserai**.

**craunce**: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **crants**.

**cravat (= 1), crabat, crevat, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *cravate*, lit. 'a Croat': a fine wrap for the neck, of silk, muslin, or lace, introduced into France in 17 c. from the costume of Croat troops in the Austrian army.

**1663** The hand-kercher about the neck | Canonical Cravat of Smeck: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. III. p. 250. **1672** no observing spruce Pop will miss the Crevat that lies on ones shoulder: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*,



ii. p. 19. **1678** Each here *deux yeux* and am'rous looks impart. | *Levells Cravats and Perriwigs at Hearts*: SHADWELL, *Timon*, Epil. **1690** But flung a Glass of Mum so pat | It spoilt both *Perriwig* and Point *Cravat*: *School of Politicks*, xiv. p. 22. **1691** To discard the janty Cravat-string, and the ceremonies Muff: *Reasons of Mr. Bay's*, &c., p. 8. **1697** put on a fine new Cravat: VANRIGH, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1776). **1823** His bandage slipp'd down into a cravat: BYRON, *Don Juan*, ix. xlv. **1851** Let us take a cast of this beautiful statue [of Demosthenes] and model upon it a coat, trowsers, and cravat... To me it would become a disgusting object: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 174 (1857). **1878** Deronda remembered that he had laid aside his cravat: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII. ch. lxviii. p. 396.

\***crayon**, *sb.*: Fr., 'chalk': a pencil of pipe-clay or chalk mixed with coloring matter; a drawing in colored chalk.

**1695** strokes of the pencil or the crayon: DRYDEN, Tr. *Du Fresnoy's Art of Painting*, [T.] **1696** *Crayons*, or *Pastills*, little Pencils, as it were of any sort of Painting or Colouring: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1722** the Head of the Magdalen in Crayons by Barocci: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 321. **1762** I find by Montfaucon that the use of crayons was known in this age in France: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vernie's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 30. **1800** a collection of Holbein's first sketches, upon paper with crayons: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 459. **1807** The dusty colours of chalks or crayons imparting themselves quite as liberally to your fingers, as to your paper: BERNARD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 92 (5th Ed.). **1809** Send me the crayon-portrait, as you hope to be forgiven for having assassinated me: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1850). **1815** Miniatures, half-lengths...crayon, had been tried in turn: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 37 (1833). **1864** an effigy—a very vile one—in crayons, of Mrs. Bunycastle: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 74. **1886** The collection of drawings by E. Frère, in water colours and crayons...deserves special mention: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 27, p. 7141.

**crazia**, *pl. crazie*, *sb.*: It.: an old Tuscan coin worth from three to five farthings; mentioned by Benvenuto Cellini.

**1787** A serious opera, is not dear at *three pauls*: a burletta, at *two*; a comedy, at *one*; and at the little theatres, *four crazie* only, somewhat less than *three pence English*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1805).

**creaght**, *sb.*: Ir. *graiagh*: herd of cattle.

**1598** in shorte space his creete, which is his mooste sustenance, shalbe wasted in praying, or killed in driving, or starved for wante of pasture in the woodes: SPENS., *State Invel.*, Wks., p. 65a/2 (1869). **1648** the *Creaghts* of cattell of the other Provinces: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 159, p. 1253. **1883** Let *creaghts* be recognized as suitable methods of replenishing Highland larders: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 464.

**crease**: Malay. See **creese**.

\***creator** (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *creatour*, or fr. Lat. *creator*, noun of agent to *creare*,='to fashion', 'to create': one who or that which makes, fashions, creates; *esp.* the Divine Maker of the universe.

abt. **1374** his *creator*: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 46 (1868). **1487** thomage that the creature oweth to his creator naturally: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a vii<sup>o</sup>. **1528** god oure creatoure: W. ROV & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 106 (1871). **1531** god theyr creator: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 5 (1880). **1598** translated thus, from a poore creature to a creator: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). **1603** whereof the one is the creatour and worker of good, the other opposite unto it and operative of contrary effects: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1307. **1641** custom was the creator of prelacy, being less ancient than the government of presbyters: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 99 (1806). **1648** *Jove* Creator of Mankind: FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.*, 127.

**creatix**, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a female **creator** (*q. v.*).

**1883** formed an island, to which the creator and creatrix descended to make other islands: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2176.

\***crèche**, *sb.*: Fr.: a public nursery for infants, who are left there while their mothers are at work; an infant asylum; *lit.* 'crib', 'manger'.

**1885** A *crèche* shelters her and brings her happiness: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 805/2.

\***credat Jūdaeus Apella**, *phr.*: Lat.: let the Jew Apella believe (it), *i. e.* no sensible person will believe it; see Hor., *Sat.*, I, 5, 100, *Credat Jūdaeus Apella | Non ego* ('I do not').

bef. **1568** ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 139 (1884). **1608–9** But *credat Jūdaeus Apella non ego*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1848). **1625** PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 48. **1671** J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 196 (1773). **1774** Macpherson is to publish the papers of James II., and detect Sir John Dalrymple, *Credat Jūdaus!* Is that house so divided against itself? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 119 (1857). **1787** P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1805). **1790** *Credat* who will—certainly not *Jūdaus apella*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 354 (3rd Ed.). **1840** But she, (we presume, a disciple of Hume,) | Shook her head, and said angrily, '*Credat Jūdaus!*' BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 140 (1865).

**credenda**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. (also naturalised as **credend**, *pl. credends*, *Obs.*). See **quotations and agenda** I.

**1638** those points of faith...which were merely and purely *credenda*, and not *agenda*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1820). **1656** The globe of divinity parts itself into two hemispheres, to wit, *credenda et agenda*, the things we are to know and believe, and the things we are to do and perform: N. HARDY, on *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 61 (1865). bef. **1670** Seek no other reason why they had so many Enemies, but because Christianity was mightily faln among us, both as to the *credenda* and the *agenda*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 138, p. 168 (1693). **1881** there are two sorts of things revealed; the

first are *credenda*...things to be believed... Secondly, there are *agenda*, things to be done and practised by us: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Devines*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1861). **1704** But besides the *One* great Fundamental Article of their *Faith*, and these *six Credenda*, there are several *Practical* Duties enjoyn'd them: J. FITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 52. **1716** These have already seen the evil tendency of such principles, which are the *Credenda* of the party, as it is opposite to that of the Whigs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 452 (1856). **1818** lavish dogmas and *credenda* to those who want the means of existence: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 17 (1819). **1883** Neither the Trinity, nor the deity of Christ are to remain among the *credenda* of the coming Church: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 496.

[From Lat. *credendum*, neut. gerund. of *credere*,='to believe'. See **credo**.]

\***creditor** (= *u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *crediteur*, assimilated to Lat. *creditor*, noun of agent to *credere*,='to trust', 'believe'.

I. a person to whom something is owed, one to whom another is under obligation as debtor.

**1471** And then theyer Creditors they begyn to flatter, | Promysying to worke for them agayne: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 156 (1652). **1488** with th' entent to defraude their creditours: CAXTON, *Stat. 3 Hen. VII.*, c. 4, sig. b v v<sup>o</sup> (1869). **1509** Wherefor if he than disceyue his credytour | He oft hym chastyth with iustyce and rygour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1874). **1532** I borrowed of the Kinge a hundred marcs, which I wold fayne paye if myn other creditours wer not more importune on me than frendes shold be: ELYOT, *Lett.*, in *Governour*, Vol. I. p. lxxvii. (Croft, 1880). **1549** [See **auditor**]. **1554** yet by the vewe of any reasonable iudge the yelde of thone, and the bente of thother, ought with the creditour to supply the thyrdes defect: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Ep., sig. A vii<sup>o</sup>. **1579** the debtors and creditours: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 717 (1612). **1600** the Suretie...is a debtor and obnoxious to the Creditor, and the Law: R. CAWDRAV, *Tras. of Similies*, p. 148. **1608** how great my debts are, and how extream my creditours: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 276 (1885). **1620** He was also resolv'd to reserve some provisions for his own use, whereof he was a creditor: BRENT, Tr. *Scavo's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. xcv. (1676). **1688** being under very deplorable circumstances on account of his creditours: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1872). **1864** "Monsieur's creditours indeed are pressing." "The creditours be hang'd": G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 217. **1877** certain special accounts had been required by the opposing creditours: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

2. one who believes.

**1609** many sought to feed | The easie creditours of nouelties: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. III. 83, p. 84.

**créditrix**, *sb.*: Lat.: fem. of **creditor** (*q. v.*).

**1676** Elizabeth...his principal creditrix: C. COTTON, *Compl. Angler*. [T.]

\***crêdo**, *1st pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *credere*,='to believe': 'I believe', a creed, a profession of faith; so called from the first word of the Latin version of both the Apostles' Creed and the Nicene Creed.

bef. **1300** *Old Eng. Homilies*, I. 75 (Morris, 1867). [Skeat] **1481** he wold teche hym his credo and make hym a good chapelayn: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. III. p. 7 (1880). **1528** It were much better that our wives followed the ensample of the holy women of old time in obeying their husbands, than to worship them [the Virgin Mary, &c.] with...a *Credo*: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 171 (1848). ? abt. **1530** Afterwards the prest and the quere doo sing the *Credo* as we doo: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxci. p. 192 (1846). **1535** in the article of our *Credo*: G. JOVE, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 9 (1883). **1538** This *Credo* I have translated as nigh as I can conveniently, word for word: CRANMER, *Remains*, &c., p. 83 (1846). **1545** beleue in him [God] as it standeth in our *credo*: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 21<sup>o</sup>. **1558** let them boyle for the space of a *Credo*: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 65<sup>o</sup>. **1584** shall shee fue *Pater noster*, fue *Auer*, and one *Credo*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. ix. p. 234. **1607** a Foxe teaching a Hare to say his *Credo* or Creed betwixt his legs: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 228.

**crêdo quia impossibile**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: I believe [it] because [it is] impossible. This apparent paradox is ascribed to S. Augustine, but may be founded on Tertullian's *credibile est, quia ineptum est...certum est, quia impossibile* (*De Carne Christi*, § 4). [N. & Q.]

**1742** Tertullian's rule of faith, *Credo quia impossibile est* ['it is']: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lviii. Vol. I. p. 127 (1819). **1890** One comes away, indeed, with a sort of conviction of the truth of these inconceivable episodes, and is disposed to quote the phrase of the disputant, *Credo quia impossibile*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 19, p. 509/3.

**creel**, *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael.: a basket made of osiers, a fish-basket.

**1754** his Horse loaden with *Creels*, or small Paniers: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 66.

[Akin to Mid. Eng. *crelle* (of Celtic origin), and Old Ir. *craidhal*,='cradle', or *criol*,='chest', 'coffer'. Mod. Gael. only preserves the dim. *craidhleag*.]

\***creese**, *sb.*: Malay *kris*, *kres*: a Malay dagger.

**1598** a place called *Mananabo* where they make Poinyars which in India are called *Cryses*, which are very well accounted and esteemed of, and is thought the best weapon of all the Orient: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. xix. p. 33/2. **1600** which dagger they call a *Crise*, and is as sharpe as a rasor: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 822. **1625** This *Cryse* is a kind of Dagger, whose haft and handle (for it hath no crosse nor hilt) is made of a kind of metall:



PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 119. — two Creses, which are a kind of Daggers: *ib.*, p. 154. — Their ordinary weapon which they wear is called a Crise, it is about two foot in length: *ib.*, p. 165. — a waied dagger, which they call a *Cris*: *ib.*, Vol. ii. Bk. ix. p. 165. 1665 the enterprize was undertaken by *Mohebbally-canon*...with four hundred young men privately armed with Cryzes as a guard to his Seraglio: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1677). — their [the people of Java] greatest bravery is in their Crizes; a Weapon that is commonly two foot long and four inches broad, waied, sharp both in the edge and point, but contrary to the Law of Nature and Nations, invenomed; the handle is usually of Wood or Horn...cut into the shape of a mishapen Pagod: *ib.*, p. 364. 1684 the points of their Arrows and *Cris*'s are poison'd: E. EVERARD, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan*, &c., p. 71. 1727 A Page of twelve Years of Age...[said] that he would shew him the Way to die, and with that took a Cress, and ran himself through the body: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 99. [Vule] 1847 The cursed Malayan crease, and battle-clubs | From the isles of palm: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, ProL, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 4 (1886). 1856 They chew hasheesh; cut themselves with poisoned creases: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866). 1837 She goes out into society like a Malay, with his kreese at a fair: *Athenæum*, May 14, p. 639/1.

**crematorium, sb.**: Late Lat.: a crematory, a building for consuming corpses by fire.

1884 [The Bill] provides that all crematoriums...shall be under thorough supervision and regulation: *Standard*, Feb. 8, p. 5/4. 1884 The discovery of a crematorium at Lincoln ought to have more than a merely antiquarian interest just now: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, June 9, p. 3/2.

**\*crème, sb.**: Fr.: cream, cream-color.

\*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**crème de la crème, phr.**: Fr.: cream of the cream, the very choicest part of anything.

1860 the *crème de la crème*, or those initiated into the highest mysteries of the sect: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 193/4. 1871 Altogether, the society in this district was not *crème de la crème*, as Mek Nimmur's territory was an asylum for all the blackguards of the adjoining countries: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xvii. p. 305.

**cremes**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **kermes**.

**cremeur, sb.**: Fr. (Cotgr.): dread; cremor.

1485 emperor Kyng of Fraunce and lord of so grete cremeur: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 46 (1881).

**\*Cremona<sup>1</sup>**, a town in the north of Italy which gave a name to the violins made by the Amati (see **Amati**) in 17 c., and by Stradivarius and Guarnerius in 18 c. Also, *attrib.*, and in combin. as *Cremona-fiddle*, *Cremona-violin*, *Cremona-mark*.

1672 2 Gittars, a *Cremona Violin*, 1 *Lyra Viol*, 1 *Viol de Gambo*: SHADWELL, *Miser*, II. p. 33. 1754 a number of crazy fiddles...upon which he counterfeited the Cremona mark: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 177 (1817). — declaring it [the violin] was the best Cremona he had ever touched: *ib.*, p. 178. 1776 raising a competent sum for the purchase of the best *Cremonas*, and other instruments: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. vi. 1806 After waiting an hour for a friend's *cremona*, for which you had sent your servant—seeing it at length brought in by him—in fragments: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 55 (5th Ed.). 1826 that gentleman was composing his mind after his noon meal with his favourite *Cremona*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vi. ch. vii. p. 371 (1881).

**cremona<sup>2</sup>, sb.**: corrupt. fr. Fr. *cromorne*, or Ger. *Krumhorn*, = 'crooked horn' = a reed stop in the organ. Confused with **Cremona<sup>1</sup>**.

**cremor, sb.**: Lat., 'thick juice', 'thick broth', 'pap': a milky or creamy substance. See **chylus**.

1691 concocted, macerated, and reduc'd into a Chyle or Cremor, and so evacuated into the Intestines: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 29 (1701).

**cremosin, cremsin, cremysyne**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **crimson**.

**\*creole, sb.**: Fr. *créole*: a person of European blood, born in W. Indies or Spanish America; also (incorrectly), a person of African blood, or a half-breed, born in W. Indies or Spanish America. Also, *attrib.*

1604 Some Creoles (for so they call the Spaniards borne at the Indies): E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 251 (1880). 1763 Our Creoles...have a great deal of piety and religion: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 104. 1818 the creoles, or degenerate descendants of the first Spanish settlers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). 1865 it was said that the Marquis had married her in the Mauritius when she was fifteen—those Creoles are women so early: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 89. 1884 Exercise is not essential to creole comfort: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 19. — the horror which African creoles entertain towards their native disease: *ib.*, p. 21.

**crêpe, sb.**: Fr.: crape (*q. v.*).

1829 Over a white satin slip, a dress of crepe-aerophane, with a broad hem at the border: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 317/2.

**crêpé, part.**: Fr.: frizzed.

1828 her own grey hair *crêpé*, and surmounted by a high cap of the most dazzling blonde: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859). 1872 hair...*crêpé*, according to the new [mode]: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Omra*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 9.

**\*crêpe lisse, phr.**: Fr.: glossy crape.

1827 Frock of white crepe lisse over a rose colour satin slip: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 71/1.

**crepundia, sb. pl.**: Lat., 'a rattle': rattles, children's toys.

1621 as with us our elder boys leave off without constraint, their Babies, Cobnuts and other *Crepundia*: HEVLIN, *Cosmography*, Bk. IV. Pt. II. p. 1064 (1665).

**crepundio, sb.**: apparently quasi-Lat. fr. *crepundia*: a player with toys, a trifier.

1589 to bee more iudicial in matters of conceit, than our quadrant crepundios: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880).

**crepusculum, sb.**: Lat.: twilight, dusk. Anglicised as *crepuscle* in 17 c.

1662 In such a *crepusculum* of time those writers lived: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1840). 1673 the light was so great, that at a good distance from the Town as we came thither late at night, the reflection thereof from the clouds and atmosphere appeared to us like the *Aurora* or *Crepusculum*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 317. 1853 The twilight too, that long Arctic *crepusculum*, seemed...to be disproportionately increased in its duration: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 313.

**\*crescendo, adv. and sb.**: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually increased. The ordinary sign for *crescendo* is  $\text{<}$ .

2. *sb.*: a gradual increase in the volume of sound.

1776 I stood still some time to observe the *diminuendo* and *crescendo*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 60. 1879 'Then you think'...cried the Signor with a *crescendo* of tone and gesticulation: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxxvii. p. 385. 1886 The contemporary sonnet...ought to have its passage of carefully regulated *crescendo* counterbalanced by a *diminuendo* movement: *Athenæum*, Apr. 3, p. 452/2.

**crescit amor nummi quantum ipsa pecunia crescit**: *phr.*: Lat.: the love of coin increases as much as the money itself increases. *Juv.*, 14, 139.

1583 STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 68 r.

**crese, cress**: Malay. See **creese**.

**Cressus, Cresus**. See **Croesus**.

**cretic (u -), sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *creticus (pes)*: a metrical foot consisting of three syllables, the first and third of which are long, the second short; named from the island of Crete. Also, *attrib.* Another name for the *cretic* is *amphimacer* (1830 J. Seager, *Tr. Hermann*, p. 8).

1586 Creticus of a long, a short, and a long, as -- - dangerous: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poess*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). 1603 he extended them farther, and made them longer inserting the measures Maron and Creticus into his melodie, which *Archilochus* never used: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1251. — the intension of Iambus unto Pæan Epibatos, & of the Herous augmented both unto the Prosodiaque & also the Cretic: *ib.*, p. 1257. 1697 The first verse here ends with a trochee, the third with a cretick: BENTLEY, *Phalaris*. [T.] 1830 the Cretic numbers belong to the trochaic, and are nothing else but a catalectic trochaic dipodia...even five short syllables may be put for the Cretic: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xix. p. 45. 1886 two cretics in the first and fourth: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, v. 75.

**\*crétin, sb.**: Swiss Fr.: a peculiar kind of idiot, frequently found in certain Alpine valleys.

1787 *Cretins*, whose sagacity is infinitely beneath the instinct of your dog, and whose stature, about four feet high, is rendered more disgusting by immense goitres: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 37 (1805). 1814 Unfortunately this country is very subject to the *goitre*, and that lowest of the human species, the *Cretin*, is not uncommon: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 139.

**\*cretonne, sb.**: Fr., 'fine linen': a cotton fabric, something like unglazed chintz in appearance, used for furniture.

1870 Chair-covers and sofa-covers, chintz or tammie,—*crettonnes* were not then invented: DASENT, *Annals of an Eventful Life*, Vol. II. p. 134. 1883 the-cretonne chair-covers: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 87.

**creutzer**: Ger. See **kreutzer**.

**creux, sb.**: Fr., 'hollow', 'cavity': a term used in sculpture to signify the inverse of relieve, in which the design is carved below the ground, like intaglio in the engraving of gems.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**\*crevasse, sb.**: Fr.: a crevice, a fissure; *esp.* a long vertical fissure in a glacier.

1819 A breach in the levée, or a *crevasse*, as it is termed, is the greatest calamity which can befall the landholder: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 240. 1863 I had fallen down a *crevasse* the other day in the Oberland: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 321. 1886 [Bompard says] there is no possibility of an accident, not even in the *crevasses*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 324/2.

**crevat**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **cravat**.



**crève-cœur, sb.**: Fr.

1. heart-break.

1619 Sir Arthur Lake hath buried his lady with scandal enough, which, among the rest, is not the last *crève-cœur* to the father, to see the fruits of so graceless a generation: T. LORIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 160 (1848).

2. See quotation.

1694 A *Crève-cœur*, by some call'd Heart-breaker, is the curl'd Lock at the nape of the Neck, and generally there are two of them: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 102.

**criant, adj.**: Fr.: crying, discordant, glaring (of color).

1884 There is nothing garish or *criant* in either of these canvases: *Tablet*, p. 805/1.

**criard, fem. criarde, adj.**: Fr.: crying, discordant.

1840 His pictures are chiefly effects of sunset and moonlight; of too *criarde* a colour as regards sun and moon: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 189 (1885).

**cric(ke)**: Malay. See **croese**.

**crimen falsi**: Lat. See **falsi crimen**.

**crimen laesae majestatis, phr.**: Late Lat., 'the crime of having injured majesty': high treason against a sovereign.

1647 as if you should say of the king's hand and seal, when it comes down to you, that it were counterfeit, and deny it; which is *crimen laesae majestatis*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III, p. 316 (1861). 1684 News of the Prince of Orange having accused the Deputies of Amsterdam of *crimen laesae Majestatis*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 304 (1872). 1692 whatsoever...is a denial of it [the law], is rebellion, and *crimen laesae majestatis*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V, p. 94 (1863).

**criminātor, sb.**: Lat.: an accuser, a calumniator.

bef. 1670 Thus far of the Crime, and the Criminators, or rather the Tale and the Tale-bearers: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 109, p. 113 (1693).

**crimine**: Lat. See **O crimine**.

**crimson** (Δ -), **adj.** and **sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *cremesin*. Some forms beginning with *crām-* are found early (e.g. 1508 *velet* of *cramosyne*: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 55, Camd. Soc., 1846), being fr. Fr. *cramoisin*, Mod. Fr. *cramoisi*, whence Lord Lytton's *cramoisay* (*Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8, 3rd Ed.). See **kermes**.

1. **adj.**: of a rich red color with a slight tinge of blue, of the color of *cochineal* (*q. v.*), of the color of blood.

1485 and all other saddels covered with crymesyn velvet: *Rutland Papers*, p. 5 (1842). 1506 the sleveys of cremysyne velvyt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 953, p. 404 (1874). 1508 Item, a stole covered with crymsyne velvet: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 57 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1536 a Dobleett of crymsen satten: *Invent. Duke of Richmond*, Camden Misc., Vol. III, p. 2 (1855). bef. 1547 Here is one cope of crimson veluet sunwhat imbroderede: R. LAYTON, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. cccxxii, p. 205 (1846). 1549 the Cardinales theym selues aparylled in robes of crymsen chamlet: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 38<sup>vo</sup>. 1551—2 certen damask and crimson saten: *Household Acct. Pss. Elis.*, Camden Misc., Vol. II, p. 32 (1853). 1553 and certayne gentell-women between every of the saide charyots rydyng in chrymsyn satteyn: Q. JANE & Q. MARY, p. 28 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1555 high redde or crimson colour: R. EDEN, *News India*, p. 22 (Arber, 1883). 1563 red, white, and Crimsine: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II, fol. 15<sup>vo</sup>. 1590 Early, before the Morne with cremosin ray | The windowes of bright heaven opened had: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II, xi. 3. 1591 one brave fellowe all in crymsyn velvett: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rowen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I, p. 35 (1847). 1645 The Doge's vest is of crimson velvet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 211 (1872). 1684 The reins and headstall were of crimson silk: *ib.*, Vol. II, p. 212.

1 a. making to blush, shaming.

1593 Still he is sullen, still he lours and frets, | 'Twixt crimson shame and anger ashy-pale: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 76.

1 b. stained with guilt or shame, with reference to *Isaiah*, i. 18, "though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool".

1659 the bold Crimson sins, which forced Gods patience: R. B. & J. N., *Life of Morton*, p. 133.

2. **sb.**: a rich red color with a tinge of blue, the color of cochineal, the color of blood.

1579 If your sinnes were as Crimosin, they shall bee made whyter then Snowe: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 173 (1868). 1580 Seest how fresh my flowers bene spredde, | Dyed in Lilly white and Cremsin redde: SPENS, *Shep. Cal.*, Feb. 130. 1599 a maid yet rosed over with the virgin crimson of modesty: SHAKS., *Hem. V.*, v. 2, 393.

Variants, 15 c. *crimesyn*, 16 c. *cremysyne*, *crymsyne*, *crymsen*, *crimosyn*, *crimosin*, *chrymesyn*, *crimson*, *crimisine*, *crimosin*, *crymosen*, *crymsen*, *cremsin*.

\***crinoline, sb.**: Fr.: a stiff fabric of horsehair and cotton; hence, a modern skirt extended by any kind of frame or stiff petticoat, the fashion of wearing wide skirts.

1850 *Crinoline* hats of open pattern...are worn to the opera: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I, p. 144. 1864 His companion was the stoutest, bluntest-featured old lady that ever forswore crinoline: *London Sec.*, Vol. VI, p. 48.

**cris(e), criss(e), crize**: Malay. See **croese**.

\***crisis** (Δ -), **pl. crises** (Δ Δ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *crisis*, fr. Gk. *κρίσις*, = 'a judgment', 'a turning-point' (of a disease), 'a decisive event'.

1. a turning-point (of a disease).

1543 for as Galene saythe, euerye crisis is a token of healtthe, rather than of dethe, sauynge in a feuer pestilentiall: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cccxvii<sup>vo</sup>/a. 1598 By the which if any man will know what day the crisis or extreme force of any malady shall happen: F. WITHER, *Tr. Dario's Astrolog.*, sig. F 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 yea and for these causes it may well seeme to happen and that not without reason, that the Crises doe alter their times and are not alwayes the same: G. C., *Math. Phis.* (after F. Wither's *Tr. Dario's Astrolog.*), sig. I 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1600 those that overlived and escaped that crisis, lay long sicke by it, and commonly of the quartane ague: HOLLAND, *Tr. Lievey*, Bk. XII, p. 1109. 1603 Not much vnlike a skilfull *Galente*, | Who (when the Crisis comes) dares enen foretell | Whether the Patient shall doo ill or well: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Tropheis*, p. 83 (1608). bef. 1658 the World was impaired with Diseases, which must be the more for their Age, the Crisis would be dangerous, and there could be no Health: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Rampl.*, Wks., p. 401 (1687). bef. 1733 when a peccant Tumour gathers about the Brain, the Crisis, or Discharge of that, proves either immediate Death, Apoplexy, or Mania: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. lib. 62, p. 170 (1740). 1788 those exertions hastened the crisis of her distemper: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. cxxxi (1857). 1863 your constitution is at a crisis: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I, p. 65.

2. **Astrol.** an effective conjunction of planets.

1603 shee proceedeth without impeachment to make a Crisis vpon the seasoneth: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 475. 1663 and tell what Crisis does diuine | The Rot in Sheep, or Mange in Swine: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I, Cant. I, p. 46. 1682 And the same Crisis still is known, | To rule o're Love as o're Renown: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I, p. 68. 1709 the Diuine *Astrea* could neuer have descended at so favourable a Crisis: MRS. MAMLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II, p. 271 (2nd Ed.).

3. a decisive event, a turning-point in a career, a decisive moment.

1638 I hope by our next Foot-Post to hear the Crisis of that day: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 574 (1685). bef. 1670 These brought commodious Manufacture into the Realm; but they brought a Discipline with it, according to the Allowance of their Patent, which was a Suffocation to the Temperate Crisis of our own Church Government: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 107, p. 96 (1693). 1692 He soon perceives it, and too wise is, | Not to lay hold on such a Crisis: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 17. bef. 1733 is become a Convert, and the Crisis of his Turn, this Speech: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. lib. 7, p. 34 (1740). 1742 He put out a little tract of that subject, with a preface slightly touching the chief crises of his life: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, Pref., p. xviii (1826). 1761 Lally's spirited insolence in the crisis of his misfortune: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 421 (1857). bef. 1782 Free in his will to choose or to refuse, | Man may improve the crisis, or abuse: C. COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, *Poems*, Vol. I, p. 30 (1808). 1827 at this eventful crisis a stir was heard among the prisoners: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 45. 1881 If its influence...has not in any one period prevailed so widely, it has been more enduring and survived greater crises: E. MULFORD, *Republic of God*, ch. iii, p. 55. 1887 It...carries him into various horrible crises: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 24, p. 402/2.

**crispe**: Eng. See **crape**.

**Crispin** (Δ -), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Crispinus*, the name of the two patron saints of shoemakers and cobblers: a shoemaker, a cobbler.

\***critērion, critērimum, pl. critēria, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *κρίτηριον*.

1. means of judging, test, distinctive mark, differentia, standard, ground upon which a judgment can be based, guiding principle.

bef. 1631 Of the diseases of the mind there is no Criterium, no Canon, no rule: J. DUNNE, *Poems*, p. 284 (1669). bef. 1733 [political interest] hath been made the *Criterion* of all Good and Evil: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xi (1740). — a *Criterium* of absolute Perfection of Justice: *ib.*, i. lib. 57, p. 59. 1760 I would take it then along with me, that this is a Plea only for the Incumbent, as the true proper Criterium whereby to judge of it: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 70. 1769 certain criteria of moral truth: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. 21, p. 64 (1820). 1792 ambition judged it necessary to add further marks and criterions for severing the general herd from the nobler species: H. BROOKER, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II, p. 79. 1800 to establish a criterion of what is pure Gothic: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 56. 1803 just notions of the criteria of true and false science: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, in *Wks.*, p. 121 (1846). 1820 the state of manufactures is a fair criterion of the state of civilization: T. S. HUGHES, *Trev. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. I, p. 26. 1825 the criteria by which its title...is to be determined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 6. 1830 they would, as far as this criterion goes, be the most cultivated people on earth: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 300 (2nd Ed.). 1843 and by what criterion we can, in matters not self-evident, distinguish between things proved and things not proved: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I, p. 18 (1856). 1845 The best criterion of the goodness of a crab...is the redness and absence of furze upon the shell: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 113. 1860 Yet these are not the only criteria by which they should be judged: W. W. WILKINS,



*Polit. Bal.*, Vol. 1. Pref., sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1883 he formulates personal and political criteria which he wants the courage and the consistency to apply: *Standard*, Jan. 1, p. 5. 1885 We take the proportions of the endemic genera and species as criteria: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 14, p. 640/3.

## 2. discriminative faculty, organ of judging or discernment.

1640 crusted and made hard their inward *κρυπτον* by overmuch and trivial wearing it: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 3 (1647). 1665 Is he sure, that objects are not otherwise sensed by others, then they are by him? and why must his sense be the infallible Criterion? GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xxvi. p. 188 (1885). 1678 Others say that according to Empedocles, the Criterion of Truth is not Sense but Right Reason: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 23. bef. 1739 By what Criterion do ye eat d'ye think, | If this is priz'd for sweetness, that for stink? POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. ii. 29, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1757).

\*critique, sb.: Fr. The Eng. sb. and adj. *critic* (Λ =), found 1588 Shaks., *L. L. L.*, iii. 1, 78; iv. 3, 170, is direct fr. Lat. *criticus*, Gk. *κριτικός*.

### 1. a criticism, a critical essay.

1710 Your Critique is a very *Dolce-picante*; for after the many faults you justly find, you smooth your rigour: POPE, *Letters*, p. 61 (1737). 1803 and various admirable critiques both upon the nature of his merits as an author, and as a leader of the Scottish Church: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 232. 1806 I have been favoured with a critique on the buildings of Bath: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 223. 1806 the horror and confusion of the author, if he should ever hear of the critique... "What execrable stuff!" BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. 1. p. 36 (5th Ed.). 1811 the critique on \*'s book is amusing: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1832). 1818 addressing his critique to Mr. Crawley: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 95 (1819). 1823 John Keats, who was kill'd off by one critique, | Just as he really promis'd something great, | If not intelligible, without Greek | Contrived to talk about the gods of late: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XI. lx. 1826 its critiques and articles were as impartial as they were able: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iii. p. 399 (1881). 1845 Thorwaldsen came in and ventured a critique: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 748. 1850 the critiques of various literary journals and reviewers: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 35 (1879). 1885 The best part of this...book is an excellent critique on Dora Greenwell's mode of thought: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 26, p. 395/1.

### 2. a judge, a critic.

1654 an ordinary English Critique may correct in his reading: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, Pref., sig. a 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1664 I shall first endeavour to prevent and elude certain Objections which our Critiques may possibly raise: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 102. 1672 G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 39 (1668).

Croat, sb.: a native of Croatia, many of whom served as cavalry in the Austrian army. See *cravat*.

1750 Brother, you are absolutely a perfect Croat; but as those have their use in the army of the empress queen, so you likewise have some good in you: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 283 (1806). 1752 The troops are filled with Cravates and Tartars: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. I. Pt. II. Ess. 7, p. 339 (1825). 1788 Soon after the retreat of the Imperialists, 8000 Croats passed the Seave near Lyka: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 72/2.

croc-en-jambe, sb.: Fr., 'hook in leg': a trip, overthrow.

1612 yet I would be loth to have a *croc-en-jambe* in this first employment, which would be my disgrace for ever: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1848).

crocherd: Ger. See *kreutzer*.

\*crochet, sb.: Fr., 'little hook': a kind of knitting performed with one hook instead of knitting-pins or -needles. Holland uses *crochet* (? for Eng. *crotchet*) in the sense of 'little hook'.

[1601] tyles flat yet hooked and made with crochets at one end to hang upon the sides of the roof: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 553-1. 1864 They played at "letters" or did crochet: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 49. 1872 more crochet-working and novel-reading: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 141.

crocheteur, sb.: Fr.: porter, carter.

bef. 1626 Rescued? Slight I would! Have hired a crocheteur for two carduces | To have done so much with his whip: BEAU. & FL., *Hon. Man's T.*, iii. 1. [C. E. D.]

crocus, in Eng. *pl. crocuses* (Lat. *pl. croci*), sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *κρόκος*: name of a genus of plants with showy flowers, grass-like leaves, and corms, several species of which flower in spring, and one which flowers in autumn (*Crocus sativus*) yields saffron.

1398 y<sup>e</sup> herbe wyth the floure bath that name Crocus: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. de P. R.*, XVII. xli. 1526 Crocus is saffron/ and there be two kyndes: *Grete Herball*, ch. ciii. bef. 1593 I'll gather moly, crocus, and the herbs, | That heal the wounds of body and the mind: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, i. 1, p. 192/1 (1861). 1644 anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1850). 1651 *The Fields and Gardens* were beset | With *Tulip, Crocus, Violet*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 385 (1685). 1673 We observed in the fields we passed through this day great store of vernal *crocuses* now in flower: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 369. 1728 the snow-drop and the crocus: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 527 (1834). 1820 The crocus, the narcissus, and a thousand flowers still mingle their various dyes and impregnate the atmosphere with odours: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 295. 1854 when the wreath of March has blossom'd, | Crocus, anemone, violet: TENNYSON, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 75 (1886).

crocus Martis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: sesqui-oxide of iron.

1684 Some have truly observed of *crocus martis* or steel corroded with vinegar...that the loadstone will not at all attract it: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 75 (1856).

crocus metallorum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *crocus antimonii*, or oxysulphide of antimony.

1697 I am come Post to Town with my Head full of *Crocus Metallorum*, and design to give the Court a Vomit: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1776).

\*CROESUS, a king of Lydia in 6 c. B.C., famed as the richest man in the world, and for his downfall B.C. 548, when he was defeated by Cyrus, king of Persia.

[abt. 1386 Ne of Turnus with the hardy fiers corage | The riche Cresus kaytyf in seruage: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1946.] 1577 what auailes...King Cressus welth: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 23 (1868). 1621 though a man had Cressus wealth: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 94 (1827). 1654—6 If I may have but...a morsel of meat, a mouthful of water, and convenient clothing, I shall not envy the richest Cressus or Crassus upon earth: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 146/1 (1868). 1754 a contest between two young Cressus's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1857). 1819 You must have heard of the wealthy Vakareskolo, the Cressus of Boyars,—he who thought himself so secure from being fleeced: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 275 (1820). 1850 the great Railroad Cressus' wife: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvii. p. 414 (1879). 1883 Ida, left alone amidst all the fascinations of the chief shop...and feeling herself a Cressus: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 59.

croisade, Fr.; croisado, Eng. fr. Sp. *crusada* infected by Fr. *croisade*: sb.: a crusade (q. v.).

1562 This kind of Croisade was determined in the concistorie at Rome: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. fol. 27<sup>vo</sup>. 1614 When Purgatory gold enough not gave, | Croisadoes then did holy warres pretend: EARL OF STIRLING, *Dooms-Day*, 9th House, 95. 1616 his Subsidies, which he leueth extraordinarily (of late times for the most part, turned into ordinarie, as his Croisadoes) doe amount to as much as the entire profits of some whole kingdom: JOHNSON, *Trav.*, p. 350. 1626 Croisado, A battle: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2d Ed.), 1642 to proclaim a croisade against his fellow-christian: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 228 (1806). 1654 and the Noble Order of the Croisado Heaven bestoweth not on Milk-sops, low-spirited Soules: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 531. 1654—6 the Waldenses, against whom the Pope turned his croisadoes, those armies of the Cross, which had been first appointed against the Saracens: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. III. p. 687/2 (1868). — So the Pope published his Croisadoes against the Protestants: — *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 462/1 (1867). 1670 the engagement of a new Croisade against the Turks: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 45 (1698). 1679 your Great Croisado, General: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 146. 1686 Innocent the 3d by his Croisades, persecuted the Waldenses, and Albigenes: *Acct. of Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 42. bef. 1733 as if the King and the Pope, as among Croisades of old, were to be sworn Brethren: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 17, p. 23 (1740). 1748 This gave rise to the Croisadoes...Peter the Hermit...was the immediate author of the first Croisade: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 131, p. 310 (1774). 1775 Barbarossa going by Laodicea towards Syria on a Croisade was received so kindly that...: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 228.

croisie, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A crosse, a crossing, a marking with a crosse".

1523 took on hym the Croisey: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 217, p. 275 (1812).

croissant, adj. and sb.: Fr.

1. adj.: increasing, growing. *Obs.*

1601 the moone croissant: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 55.

2. sb.: crescent. *Obs.* Also, *Herald*. a cross with crescents terminating the ends.

1612 seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a croisant: *Masque of Inner Temple*. [C. E. D.] 1614 with the Mahumedan Turks, the Croissant or half Moon, as a Religious symbole, is as commonly set on the top of their Meschits, Seraglias, Turrets and such like: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. I. p. 162.

croix, sb.: Fr.: cross.

1768 he had seen the croix set in gold, with its red ribbon, he said, tied to his button-hole: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839).

\*cromlech, cromleh, crommel, sb.: Welsh *cromlech*: a flat stone supported by two upright stones, supposed to be a sepulchral monument, erected by Celts. Similar erections have been raised by other races. Properly *cromlech* is a circle of large stones, but the term has been frequently applied to dolmens or table-stones in English. See *dolmen*.

1797 The cromlech, or cromleh, chiefly differs from the *Kist-væn*, in not being closed up at the end and sides: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. 1818, 1820 [See *cairn*]. 1848 an ancient Druidical crommel: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 31 (3rd Ed.).

cromorna. See *cremona*.

croom, sb.: Native W. Afr. See quotation.

1819 Many of these reside in a secluded part of the King's croom, or country residence, at Barramang: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 290.



\***croquet**, *sb.*: dialectic Fr., 'a shepherd's staff', Mod. Fr., 'crackling gingerbread': an outdoor game in which wooden balls are driven through hoops by strokes with wooden mallets. If a player's ball strikes another ball, he may place his ball against the other, and by a sharp stroke at his own ball drive the other off or forward; this is called a *croquet*.

1865 After dinner a croquet party: Bp. HANNINGTON, in *Life*, ch. iii. p. 27 (1887). 1866 Can't you...have an early dinner, and a chat, and a game of croquet? In Bp. Fraser's *Life*, Pt. 1. ch. vii. p. 138. 1872 croquet-grounds or gardens: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 13. 1880 Miss YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xi. p. 242.

[It seems clear that *croquet* originally meant the mallet or crutched stick used in the game.]

\***croquette**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: a ball of rice or potatoes fried a light brown. Sometimes meat or fish is placed in the interior of the ball. See, however, first quotation.

1816 Croquets are made of the same materials as risoles, only of a different shape. Put the small claw of a lobster in one end, and the broad part of the tail in the other, which gives it the shape of a bird; dish them on a napkin, with fried parsley in the middle: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 91. 1829 You were not recommended to neglect the *croquettes* because the *boudins* might claim attention: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 159 (1881). 1878 They may have taught young ladies to make "omelettes" and "croquis" (! confusion with *croquis*) but the English middle-class kitchen is still a temple of waste and monotony: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 12, p. 2. [St.]

\***croquis**, *sing.* and *pl.*: *sb.*: Fr.: sketch, outline, rough draught.

1888 The volume will be illustrated with etchings and *croquis*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, p. 23/2.

\***crore**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *karor*: one hundred lacs, or ten millions. A *crore* of rupees used to be worth about £1,000,000.

1625 The King's yeerly Income of his Crowne Land, is fiftie *Crow* of *Rupias*, euery *Crow* is an hundred *Leckes*, and euery *Leck* is an hundred thousand *Rupie*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 216. 1662 [See *areb*]. 1690 The *Nabob* or Governour of *Bengal* was reputed to have left behind him at his Death, twenty *Courous* of *Roupees*: OVERTON, *Voyage*, 189 (1696). [Vule] abt. 1785 The revenues of the city of *Decca*, once the capital of *Bengal*, at a low estimation amount annuallly to two *kherore*: C. CARRACCIOLI, *Life of Clive*, I. 172. [sb.] 1799 a *crore* of rupees: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1. p. 237 note (1858). 1841 [See *aumil*].

**crotalo**, *sb.*: It., "a musical instrument, made like a great ring of brasse, and beaten with an iron rod maketh a sweete harmonie. Also a child's rattle or bell. Also a cimball, a gingling rattle or clapper" (Florio): a rattle.

bef. 1682 A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, Crotaloes...in use among the Ancients: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686).

**crotalum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *κρόταλον*: *Class. Antiq.*: a rattle or clapper.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**croton** (u n), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *crotōn*, fr. Gk. *κροτών*, = 'a tick', 'the castor-oil plant': name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*. *Esp.* in combin. *croton-oil*, an acrid fatty oil obtained from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*, a violent purgative.

\***croupier** (u n, -ou- as Fr., -i- as -y-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *croupier*: one of the professional assistants at a gaming-table who attends to the stakes, and superintends the game generally; also, *metaph.*

1707 since I have such a *Croupier* or Second to stand by me as Mr. Pope: WYCHERLEY, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 18 (1757). 1709 The *Croupiere* is one that is assistant to the *Talliere*, and stands by to supervise the losing Cards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 178. 1860 the croaking croupiers were calling out their fatal words of *Rouge gagne* and *Couleur perd*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 201 (1879). 1883 In the same building in which the croupier's rake is continually busy is one of the best-appointed newspaper reading-rooms in Europe: *Standard*, Nov. 3, p. 5/3.

**croustade**, *sb.*: Fr.: crust of bread, dish prepared with crusts, a sort of rissole with a hard crust.

1845 *Croustades*.—Fried crusts of bread: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. 1865 congregate at luncheon, and take *croustades* and conversation together: OUIDA, *Sirathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 172.

**croûton**, *sb.*: Fr.: small crust, sippet.

1816 garnish with either paste or croûton: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 33.

**croysade**, **croysado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *croisade*.

\***cru**, *sb.*: Fr.: growth. Used of wines, as "wines of the finest cru(s)".

**crucres**: Lat. See **crux**.

S. D.

**cruciata**, *sb.*: Old It.: a crusade, a bull of the pope instituting a crusade. Hacket's form is influenced by Fr. *cruciade*.

bef. 1870 The Pope's *Cruciata* drew thousands of Soldiers to adventure into the Holy War: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 183, p. 195 (1693).

**crucifer**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a cross-bearer, one who bears a cross in an ecclesiastical ceremonial.

\***cruise**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kruisen*, = 'to cross': to sail about, to traverse the sea for pleasure or on naval business.

1743—7 frigates, to cruise from between *Dover* and *Calais*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 91/1 (1751).

\***crusade** (u n), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *crusado*, or Sp. *cruzada*. See *crusado*<sup>3</sup>, *croisade*.

1. a sacred war undertaken by Christians who wore the Cross, for the delivery of the Holy Land from the Turks; a holy war undertaken by members of the Latin Church against any infidels or heretics.

2. an army of crusaders.

1788 the report, that the Pope himself, with an innumerable crusade, was advanced as far as Constantinople: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 143 (1813).

**crusado**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Port.: a Portuguese coin stamped with a cross.

1547—8 in gold they have *crusados* worth v.s. a peca: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxix. p. 109 (1870). 1582 Pearles of 5 quiliates, worth 150 *crusados*: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 160 (1850). 1598 200 *Caixas* is a *Sata*, and 5 *Satas* are 1000 *Caixas*, which is as much as a *Crusado* Portingale money, or 2 *Keyars* guilders, Netherlandish money: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. 1. p. 113 (1885). 1599 There is also a kind of money called *crusados* stamped with the armes of *Portugall*, & is worth 6 *tangas* good money, the *larines* are euery 9 of them worth a *crusado*, which is 12 *tangas* good money: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 276. — one *Crusado*-weight of gold: *ib.*, II. p. 30. 1604 I had rather have lost my purse | Full of *crusadoes*: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 4, 26. 1700 allowed by the King of Portugal a pension of two thousand *Crusados* a year, that is 266l. 13s. 4d.: Tr. Angelo & Carl's *Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 157 (1814).

**crusado**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Port.: a crusader.

1573—80 [See *bravado* 1]. 1620 The Ambassador of *Portugal* said, he was sorry that provision was not made for the *Crusadoes*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Councc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 746 (1676). 1625 an *Armie of Crusado's*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VIII. p. 1267.

**crusado**<sup>3</sup>, Port.; **cruzado**, Eng. fr. Sp. *cruzada*: *sb.*

1. a bull of the pope instituting a crusade.

1598 Pope *Sixtus quintus* for the setting forth of the foresaid expedition, as they use to do against *Turkes* & infidels, published a *Crusado*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 594. 1620 publishing Indulgences, as formerly was used so to be done in *Crusados*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Councc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 191 (1676). 1625 *Crusado's*, Interdictments, Inquisitions: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. VIII. p. 1253.

2. a crusade.

1598 *Cruciata*, a *crusado*: FLORIO. 1770 so you...don't think that the *crusado* from Russia will recover the Holy Land: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 228 (1857).

**Crusca**: It., 'bran'. See *Accademia della Crusca*.

1670 The subtil Air of this Country, and the Academy of the *Crusca* have sharpened them into much Wit: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 144 (1698). 1749 The *Crusca*, in Italy, has the same object: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 175, p. 522 (1774).

**crusero**, *sb.*: It.: a cross.

1658 the Triangle, and remarkable *Crusero* about the foot of the *Centaur*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 33 (1686).

\***crustacea**, *sb. pl.*: Low Lat.: name of a class of animals which have shells and jointed limbs; popularly a general name for crabs, shrimps, prawns, and lobsters.

1845 The central and inter-tropical parts of the Atlantic swarm with Pteropoda, Crustacea, and Radiata, and with their devourers the flying-fish: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 162. 1860 We are not, however, inclined to trifle away our time or appetites upon these delicate *crustaceae* [shrimps], for we have nobler game in view: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 554/1.

\***crux**, *pl. cruces*, *sb.*: Lat., a cross; Late Lat., a place where cross-roads meet; hence, an argument or experiment which determines which way is to be taken, a serious difficulty. The phrases *crucial instance*, *crucial experiment* are frequently misapplied as if *crucial* merely meant 'very important' or 'very severe', and *crucial* is erroneously used for *critical*.

bef. 1745 Dear dean, since in *cruxes* and puns you and I deal, | Pray, why is a woman a sieve and a riddle: SHERIDAN, *To Swift*. [T.] 1830 *idea* has been the *crux philosophorum* ('of philosophers'), since Aristotle...to the present day: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 183. 1882 The essence and the *crux* of it lie in small compass: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. iv. p. 83. 1884 that most insoluble *crux* of all evolutionary reasoning: GRANT ALLEN, in *Longman's Mag.* 1885 He prefers to deal with minor difficulties and avoid the chief "*cruc*es":



*Athenaeum*, Nov. 28, p. 709/2. 1888 there remained the point, which was the *crux* of the case, whether the defendant was under any duty towards the plaintiff: *Law Times*, LXXXIV. 293/2.

cruysado: Eng. fr. Sp. See *croisade*.

cruzado: Port. or Sp. See *crusado*<sup>1,2</sup>.

crymesyn, crymsen, crymsen, crymsyne: Eng. fr. Sp. See *crimson*.

crys(e), cryze: Malay. See *creese*.

crysis: Eng. fr. Lat. See *crisis*.

\**cuarto*, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a coin equal to four maravedis. The word properly means 'fourth', probably of a soldo, which equalled sixteen maravedis in certain Spanish calculations of the weight of old plate.

1589 Two pounds of their flesh...is worth ordinarily two Foys, which is a kinde of many like unto the quartes of Spaine: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. 1. p. 17 (1853). 1845 the *cuarto* is equal to 4 *maravedis*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 3.

*cube*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *cube*: a solid figure contained by six equal squares; the product of three equal factors, or the third power of a number.

1570 Make a Cube, of any one Uniforme: and through like heavy stuffe: J. DEE, *Prof. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. c. i. v. 1579 I multiplie 512 the Cube of 8 by 3 the charge of the Falcon: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 64. 1600 a Cube, or Square: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). 1603 the most beautiful and perfect figures of regular bodies which be in the world & within compass of nature, are five in number (namely, the Pyramid, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron): HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1359. 1667 in hollow cube | Training his devilish engin'ry: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 552. 1691 whether, for example, a rightly-cut *Tetradrum*, *Cube* or *Icosaedrum*, have no more Pulchritude in them than any rude broken Stone: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 118 (1701).

*cubiculario*, *pl.* -ri, *sb.*: It.: a groom of the chambers.

1644 cubiculari and chamberlins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 130 (1850).

*cubiculo*, *sb.*: It.: a chamber.

1601 We'll call thee at the *cubiculo*: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iii. 2, 56.

*Cubo*: Jap. See *Kubo*.

*cuchenilla*: Eng. fr. Sp. See *cochineal*.

*cuchillo*, *sb.*: Sp.: knife, poniard.

1845 they are prone to use the coward *cuchillo*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 355. 1883 proclamation against carrying the large *cuchillos*: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. 1. p. 219.

*cucullus non facit monachum*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a cowl does not make a monk.

1601 Lastlie, if in the serene name of Jesus, this man haue all this while bin so tempestuous a creature, it is no maruell if *Cucullus non facit monachum*: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 102. 1601 SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 5, 62. 1603 — *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 263.

*cuende*: Sp. See *conde*.

*cuente de terra*, *phr.*: Sp.: beads of earth, a variety of aggr. or popo bead.

1705 ten or twelve small white Strings of Conte de Terra, and Gold: Tr. Bosman's Guinea, Let. ix. p. 120. — richly adorned with Conte di Terra and Agrie, two sorts of Coral: *ib.*, Let. xix. p. 374.

*cuervo*, *sb.*: Sp., 'body': in phrases *en cuervo*, *in cuervo*, often used in 16, 17 cc. meaning 'in body-clothes', 'in a close-fitting costume'. Sometimes evidently intended to mean 'stark-naked', the Sp. for which is *en cueros*.

1622 the general leading in *cuervo*, with a trunchon in his hand: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 328 (1883). 1629 hee is cast behind his master as fashionably as his sword and cloake are and he [the master] is but in *querpo* without him: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 83 (1868). 1630 *Tip*. But why in *cuervo*? | I hate to see an host, and old, in *cuervo*. *Host*. *Cuervo*! what's that? *Tip*. Light-skipping hose and doublet, | The horse-boy's garb! poor blank and half-blank *cuervo*. | They relieth not the gravity of an host, | Who should be king at arms, and ceremonies, | In his own house; know all, to the gold weights: B. JONSON, *New Inn*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 415/1 (1860). 1632 in the evening in *Quirpo*: MANSINGER, *Fatal Down.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 272/1 (1839). 1639 And footman, as you see, to bear my sword | In *cuervo* after me: *City-Match*, iv. 3, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIII. p. 278 (1875). 1662 all should go *en cuervo* | I...walked in *Querpo* into the City: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. H 8 v. 1665 *1673* but *Cuervo* is not to be digested by *Castilian*: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 565 (1701). 1679 *Expos'd* in *Querpo* to their Rage: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 184. 1691—2 going in *quirpo* like a young scholar: WOOD, *A. O.*, Vol. iv. col. 98 (Bliss, 1820). 1748 the drummer, who had given his only shirt to be washed, appeared in *cuervo*, with the bolster rolled about his middle: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 50 (1817). 1887 In 1867 diplomatic officials were forbidden to wear any uniform or official costume not previously authorized by Congress—an ambiguous order, capable of being construed (so says an American authority) as justifying an appearance in *cuervo*! *Athenaeum*, Aug. 6, p. 173/3.

*cuervo-santo*: Sp. and Port. See *corposant*.

*cuesta*, *sb.*: Sp.: hill, rising ground.

1818 a high ridge or mountain surrounds them all; and a *cuesta*...more or less rugged and precipitous: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. iv. p. 298 (1834). 1861 The road ascends a steep and rugged *cuesta*: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. 1. p. 92 (1854).

Cufic. See *Kufic*.

\**cui bono*? *phr.*: Lat., 'to whom (is it) for good?' for whose benefit, for whose advantage? Occasionally used as *sb.* meaning practical utility to individuals, and as *vb.* meaning to question the practical utility of.

1604 For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono*? Bf. ANDREWS. [T.] 1614 if it be asked why they should take this course, and *cui bono*? J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 326 (1848). 1621 to what end? *cui bono*? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 7, Vol. 1. p. 250 (1827). 1693 So that of such Inflictions one may rationally demand, *Cui bono*? J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 447 (1713). bef. 1733 amount to a... *Demonstration of the Sort I may call cui bono*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 130, p. 207 (1740). 1760 If the Intent of the Act be considered, and the Queen be asked *cui bono* this could be? it will appear stronger: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 325. 1810 the public is perpetually prepared with the question of *cui bono*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 308. 1826 uniformity in the system—*Cui bono*? *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 978. 1836 The Chinese always estimate such matters by their intermediate and apparent *cui bono*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 272. 1837 To *cui bono* the objects of worldly ambition: LORD LYTTON, *E. Maltravers*, VIII. l. 1843 *Cui bono*? let them live on in their deceit: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 147 (1857). 1856 A grateful country...will never think of asking '*Cui bono* all this?' E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 167. 1863 he said '*Cui bono*' to any effort that imposed a violence of tastes and dispositions: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 10.

*cuique suum*: Lat. See *suum cuique*.

\**cuirasse*, *sb.*: Fr.: cuirass, a kind of breastplate.

\*1874 The *cuirasse* bodies seem especially made for evening costume: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

\**cuisine*, *sb.*: Fr.: a kitchen, style of cookery.

1786 O! if the Muse had power to tell | Each dish, no Muse has power to spell | Great Goddess of the French Cuisine! H. MORE, *Florio*, 657, p. 42. 1829 He was faint, and did justice to the *cuisine* of his host, which was indeed remarkable: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. iv. ch. vii. p. 240 (1881). 1834 prepared according to the most recent modes of the *Cuisine*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 146. 1843 What the merits of the *cuisine* may be I can't say for the information of travellers: THACKERAY, *Tr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 285 (1887). 1856 [a curved bone] is the universal implement of an Esquimaux *cuisine*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 115. 1874 the *cuisine* in kitchens in workhouses: G. A. SALA, *On Cookery*. [St.] 1876 we find an excellent dinner, of no especial *cuisine*, but distinctly foreign fashion: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

*cuit*, *sb.*: Old Fr., 'cooked': new wine boiled down.

1601 serveth as a sweet *cuit* to mingle with their wines: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 7, Vol. 1. p. 415.

*cul-de-lampe*, *pl.* *culs-de-lampe*, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.* bracket; in *Printing*, tail-piece.

1819 He was delighted with my progress, and talked of an ornamented and illustrated edition, with heads, vignettes, and *culs de lampe*, all to be designed by his own patriotic and friendly pencil: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 96/1 (1867). 1833 The roof has several pendants (*culs de lampe*): J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 94. 1889 [He has reproduced] in facsimile the genuine vignettes, *culs-de-lampe*, and *lettres grises* of the [Elzevir] presses of Leyden and Amsterdam: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 17, p. 216/1.

\**cul-de-sac*, *pl.* *culs-de-sac*, *sb.*: Fr., 'bottom of bag': a blind-alley, a confined space from which there is no exit except by the single entrance.

1809 The bridges...being irreparable, they would be in a *cul de sac*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 490 (1838). 1817 and it is impossible not to view most of its results as mere *culs-de-sac*, out of which we return without either profit or pleasure: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 188. 1826 one often comes to a spot which has the appearance of a *Cul-de-Sac*, from which there is no exit to be seen: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 137. 1831 hills...thus form a natural *cul-de-sac*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 326. 1835—6 The spleen is very intimately connected...to the left extremity or great *cul de sac* of the stomach: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. and Phys.*, Vol. 1. p. 503/2. 1845 a line was formed reaching across the island, with the intention of driving the natives into a *cul-de-sac* on Tasman's peninsula: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix. p. 447. 1856 Here, in a *cul-de-sac*, between the barriers, both impassable...we were to wait till the tardy summer should open to us a way: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 260. 1862 Milman Street is a little *cul de sac* of a street, which leads into Guilford Street: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 292 (1887). 1871 thus the herds of game retreating from the south before the attacks of the serout, found themselves driven into a *cul-de-sac* upon the strip of land between the broad and deep rivers: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. ix. p. 143. 1885 You tried the *cul-de-sac* of thought: | The *montagne Russe* of pleasure: | You found the best ambition brought | Was strangely short of measure: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 30.

*culmen*, *sb.*: Lat.: top, highest point; also, *metaph.* culmination, acme, highest point.

1665 Upon the culmen has been a *Pagod*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151 (1677). bef. 1733 the common Tendency of Things to change, which, from a Culmen at the Restauration, went continually declining towards...Sedition, and Rebellion: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 169, p. 118 (1740). — his Life, which concluded in the *Culmen* of his Honour: *ib.*, III. vii. 13, p. 513.



**culotte, sb.:** Fr.: small-clothes, breeches.

1842 ripping the lace from his coat, | And from what, I suppose, I must call his *culotte*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 215 (1865).

**culotte courte, phr.:** Fr.: short breeches, knee-breeches.

1848 She said that it was only the thoroughbred gentleman who could wear the Court suit with advantage: it was only your men of ancient race whom the *culotte courte* became: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 109 (1879).

**cultismo, sb.:** It.: the pursuit or practice of over-refinement in literature and art.

1885 the humour for conceits—*cultismo*: H. MORLEY, note to *Spectator*, No. 379, p. 553. 1886 The spirit of *Cultismo*...simultaneously infected the literature of England and of Spain: *Athenæum*, Aug. 28, p. 265/2.

**cultivator (cultivator), sb.:** Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *cultivare*, = 'to till': one who tills, one who raises crops; also, *metaph.* one who promotes culture, one who studies zealously.

bef. 1691 It has been lately complained of, by some cultivators of clover grass, that from a great quantity of the seed not any grass springs up: R. BOYLE.

[J.] 1797 the former are the cultivators and merchants, and the most useful class: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1858). 1820 if the weather should prove very rainy, the hopes of the cultivator are totally destroyed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 147.

**culto, pl. culti, sb.:** It.: form of worship.

1886 they do not...seek to destroy either the official *culti* or the unrecognised religions: *Spectator*, Aug. 14, p. 1091/1.

**\*culture (cultura), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *culture*: tillage, husbandry; also, *metaph.* improvement.

1531 no house shall abide standing, no felde shall be in culture: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 122 (1880). bef. 1535 The culture and profit of their myndes: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 14. [Skeat] 1611 give us seed unto our heart, and culture to our understanding, that there may come fruit of it: *Apocrypha*, 2 Esdr., viii. 6. 1611 *Culture*, Culture, tillage, husbandrie: COTGR.

1664 a very useful and sincere book, concerning the culture of flowers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 149 (1879). 1776 who required him... by discovering to him the culture of the fig: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 184. — the culture of the plain: *ib.*, p. 189. 1845 The culture of rice was introduced by the Moors: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 431.

**\*Kulturkampf, sb.:** Ger.: a struggle for control of a national system of education.

1883 a system of *Kulturkampf*: *Guardian*, Mar. 21, p. 406.

**\*cultus, pl. cultūs, sb.:** Lat.: worship, form of worship, zealous pursuit, zealous cultivation.

1656—7 he proves culture [acc.] Dei ['of God'] to be natural in man: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 90 (1879).

1856 In the barbarous days of a nation, some cultus is formed or imported; altars are built, tithes are paid, priests ordained: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 95 (Bohn, 1866).

1881 The cultus and system of the religions that were contemporary with them have utterly perished: E. MULFORD, *Republic of God*, ch. iii. p. 55. 1885

The cultus as to place, time, matter, and form belonged almost entirely to the inheritance which Israel had received from Canaan: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 631/3.

1887 Italians...who exist for the sake of pure cultus of art: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 80. 1888 She is certainly not an adherent of the cultus which George Eliot endeavoured to originate: *Academy*, Oct. 20, p. 253/3.

**cum, prep.:** Lat.: with; often found between names of places which are included in one parish, as Stow-cum-Quy.

1871 he greatly preferred coffee cum chicory, to coffee pure and simple: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 125.

**\*cum grano salis, phr.:** Lat., 'with a grain of salt': with caution, with mistrust, with allowance. Used with regard to the acceptance of exaggerated, improbable, or untrustworthy statements.

1656 but that [assertion] must be taken cum grano salis: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 75/2 (1865). 1704 That these rigorous clauses in the will did therefore require some allowance and a favourable interpretation, and ought to be understood cum grano salis: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II. Wks., p. 64/1 (1869).

1760 This is to be understood cum grano salis: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. Wks., p. 67 (1839). 1771 a maxim which, however, ought to be taken cum grano salis: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 461 (1882). 1809 African accounts must be received cum grano salis: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 451.

1818 put the church in the middle of the parish: ergo, the salt-cellar: I always take my nuts cum grano salis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 102 (1819). 1820 the egregious instances of vanity...recorded of this artist are to be received cum grano salis: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 398. 1841 All he says must be taken cum grano: In H. GREVILLE's *Diary*, p. 151. 1851 whose statements I think are always to be received "cum grano salis": HERNDON, *Amazon*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1854).

1871 There was some sense in old Halleem Effendi's advice...I took it "cum grano salis": SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 15.

**\*cum multis aliis, phr.:** Lat.: with many other things.

1612 expected as much feasting and entertainment, cum multis aliis, as he found by the Spanish viceroy in Sicily and Naples: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1848). 1651 to make those fairest, which are most in Sight, and to leave the other (like a cunning Painter) in shadow, cum multis aliis, which it were infinite to pursue: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 243 (1654).

bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen, Refl. on Mr. Le Clerc*, p. 684 (1740). 1754 E. BERT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1818). 1765 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 166, p. 494 (1774).

**cum privilegio, phr.:** Late Lat.: with privilege, with license. Often placed at the beginning or end of a book to show that its printing or publication is duly licensed. Sometimes ad *imprimendum solum*, = 'for printing only', is added.

1549 Cum privilegio ad Imprimendum Solum: HOOFRER, *Later Writings*, p. 18 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1569 Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, colophon. 1572 many few light books...printed, not only without reprehension, but cum privilegio: WHITEHART, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 524 (1853).

1578 Cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: EDW. VI., *Liturgy*, p. 8 (1844). 1583 cum gratia & ['favor and'] Privilegio: FULKE, *Defence*, &c., p. 2 (1843).

1596 cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, IV. 4, 93. 1609 H. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, II. 6, Wks., p. 551 (1616).

1630 I humbly beseech your Majesty to accept and Patronize this poore labour of mine, that your powerfull approuement of it, may make it passe thorow all your Kingdomes and Territories Cum Privilegio: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. E 2<sup>o</sup>.

1676 put Padlocks on dull Conscience, and live the life of sence cum Privilegio: D'URFEE, *Mad. Pickle*, I. p. 1 (1691). 1713 to be inserted in your papers cum privilegio: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 124, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 247 (1856).

1835 some variations from the Attic edition cum privilegio: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 93.

**cumbre, sb.:** Sp.: summit, top.

1818 and thence it is thirty two miles to the cumbre or extreme ridge: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 298 (1834).

**cumini sectōres, phr.:** Late Lat., 'dividers of cumin': persons given to over-subtle distinctions and arguments.

1625 If his Wit be not Apt to distinguish or find differences, let him Study the *Schoolmen*; For they are *Cumini sectores*: BACON, *Ess.*, I. p. 13 (1871).

**cumly, comby, comley, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kamli*, ultimately fr. Skt. *kambala*: a woollen blanket, a coarse woollen cloth.

1673 Leaving off to wonder at the Natives quivering and quaking after Sunset wrapping themselves in a Comby or Hair-Cloth: FRYER, *E. India*, 54 (1698). [Vule] 1800 a letter which I have received from Major Blaquiere, regarding the complaint of a bazaar man at Bangalore, about cumlies purchased by Mr. Ward: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1844).

**\*cummerbund, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *kamarband*: a loin-band, a girdle, a waist-belt, a sash.

1622 The nobleman of Xaxma sent to have a sample of gallie pottes...table books, chint brampton, and combarbans: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 147 (1883).

1662 *Satius, Taffias, Petolas, Cummerbands, Ornis*, of Gold and Silk, which Women commonly make use of to cover their Faces withall: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelato*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1669). 1776 When Comaul goes...to the Durbar, he puts his small seal upon his finger, and a bundle of papers into his cummerbund: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, 2, 24/1.

1815 But I believe she thought as little of her own gown at the moment as of the India turbans and cummerbands: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxix. p. 248 (1852).

1834 a white kerseymere edged with gold lace, and terminating in a crimson shawl, which formed the sash, or kumeerbund: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118. 1853 A long waist-scarf, worn like the kummerbund of the Hindoos, is a fine protection while walking: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxx. p. 264.

1872 round their waists is a large cloth, the *kumurbund*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 47. 1876 a cummerbund of scarlet silk: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, Prol. I. p. 3 (1877).

1882 their saices in many-coloured turbans and belts, or cummerbunds, as the sash is called in India: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. viii. p. 164.

**\*cumulo-stratus, sb.:** coined fr. Lat. *cumulus*, and *stratus*: *Meteorol.*: a mass of clouds which combines the features of the *cumulus* and *stratus*. L. Howard (1803).

**\*cumulus, pl. cumuli, sb.:** Lat.

1. a heap, a pile.

1858 the silvered cumulus of sluggish satiety: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, x. p. 249 (1886). 1886 'Ambrose Malet' again plunges into tragedy. The 'Story of a God-daughter,' in its miserable misdirection of a life apparently intended for nobler things, crowns this cumulus of imagined woe: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 335/3.

2. *Meteorol.* a collection of rounded masses of clouds. L. Howard (1803), in Tilloch's *Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XVI. p. 97.

1874 beautiful clouds...like great snowy mountains...the cumulus: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. ix. p. 105 (1883). 1885 Bluish cumuli...seem to be driven by the wind slowly over the enormous plain: *Athenæum*, Sept. 13, p. 342/2.

**\*cunctando restituit rem, phr.:** Lat.: by delaying revived the state. From a verse of Ennius on the dictator, Q. Fabius Maximus Cunctator, quoted by Cic., *Off.*, I, 24, 84.

1693—1622 R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § x. p. 117 (1878). 1672 I think it is not the first time I have writt that old sentence to you "cunctando restituit rem": *Savile Corresp.*, p. 32 (1858). 1775 Fabius's cunctando was wise and brave: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 369 (1854).

**Cunctator**, a title given to Q. Fabius Maximus, the Roman dictator, who wore Hannibal out by hanging about him and avoiding a general engagement. Hence, rarely, one who practises delay.

1654 Others, being unwilling to discourage such cunctators, always keep them up in good hope, that, if they are not yet called, they may meet, with the thief, be brought in at the last hour: HAMMOND, *Fundam.* [J.] 1883 The



part of Cunctator has often and of necessity been played by weak Governments:  
*Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 229/1.

**cundur, cuntur:** Peru. See **condor**.

**cunette, sb.:** Fr.: *Fortif.*: a small ditch along the middle of a dry ditch, acting as a drain.

**1800** It appears to me also to be possible, as I stated in my letter to the Secretary of the Military Board, to sink a cunette in the ditch on the river faces: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1, p. 581 (1858).

**cunger:** Eng. fr. Lat. See **conger**.

**cuniculus, pl. cuniculi, sb.:** Lat.: a mine, an underground passage or gallery. The word originally meant a 'rabbit'.

**1693** the Force of the Fire, joined with the Elatery of the Air, being exceeding great, may of a sudden heave up the Earth, yet not so far as to rend it in sunder, and make it Way out, but is forced to seek Passage where it finds least Resistance through the lateral Cuniculi: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii, p. 267 (1713). **1777** Had he never heard of the cuniculi of the ancients? what are they but galleries? BURN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 81.

**conundrum. See conundrum.**

**\*cupid (♂), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Cupido*, name of the god of sexual passion, often called the 'god of love', the son of Venus, the goddess of beauty, represented in art as a naked blind winged boy with bow and arrows: the genius of love, an artistic representation of *Cupido*, who was multiplied in modern art, so that many cupids are found in the same scene.

abt. **1386** O Cupide, out of alle charitee! | O regne, that wolt no felaw have with thee! CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1623. bef. **1586** euen to the Heroical, *Cupid* hath ambitiously climed: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 53 (1868). **1623** Livia descends as Juno, attended by Pages as Cupids: MIDDLETON, *Women beware Women*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 366 (1885). **1625** Witches, Ethiopes, Pigmies, Turquets, Nymphs, Rusticks, Cupids, Statua's Mouing, and the like: BACON, *Ess.*, liii, p. 540 (1871). **1816** conducted by a cupid, flying: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 304.

**Cupido:** Lat. See **cupid**.

abt. **1386** Beforn hire stood hir sone Cupido | Vp on his shuldres wynges hadde he two: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1963. **1582** Too mothers counsayl thee fyrye Cupido doth harcken: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. 1, p. 40 (1880). **1584** Thou blamest Cupidoes craft, | who strikes in stealing sort: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 15 (1880).

**cupidon, sb.:** Fr.: cupid (*g. v.*).

**1824** no abuse | Of his attractions marr'd the fair perspective, | To indicate a Cupidon broke loose: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv, xii. **1847** a small well-formed mouth with the Cupidon lip: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 447 (1865).

**\*cupola, cupolo, coupolo, coppola (♂), sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *cupola*: *Archit.*: a lantern on the top of a dome, a dome; also, name given to one or two sorts of furnace. Hence is formed the adj. *cupolaed, cupoloed, coupled* (1615 Geo. Sandys, *Trav.*, p. 33, Ed. 1632).

**1549** ouer the queere is a whole vault called *Cupola*, facioned like the halfe of an egge: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 137 v. **1615** certaine little Cupoloes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1632). — a lawrell thrusteth out her branches at the top of the ruined *Cupola*: *ib.*, p. 264. **1625** In which *Galleries*, Let there be three, or fūe, fine *Cupola's*, in the Length of it, placed at equal distance: BACON, *Ess.*, lv, p. 551 (1871). **1644** ouer the chief entrance a stately cupola, covered with stone: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 67 (1879). **1662** In the top of the arched roof of the cathedral, which is very high, there is a cupilo or great round hole, as round and broad as a mill stone: J. GREENHALGH, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 2d Ser., Vol. iv, No. dxiv, p. 287 (1846). — it was drawn up by degrees into the Cupulo out of sight: *ib.* **1664** They did likewise sometimes cover (especially *Temples*, and such magnificent and sacred Buildings) with a *Cuppola*, which is that *Dome* or *Hemispherical* Concave made in resemblance of the *Heavens*, and admitting the light at the top Center or *Naui* only: EVELYN, *Tr. Frevall's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 140. **1665** the Carravans-rav was very neatly built with coupulo's at top: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1677). **1670** Then I went to the *Damo*, whose *Cupola* was painted by the rare hand of *Coreggio*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1, p. 91 (1698). **1684** at the top stand two *Cupola's*, form'd like the Turbants which the *Persians* wear: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1, Bk. i, p. 21. **1699** the *Domes* or *Cupolae* have a marvellous effect in prospect: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 8. **1704** About half a Mile out of *Mecca* is a very steep Hill, and there are Stairs made to go to the top of it, where is a *Cupola*, under which is a cloven Rock: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 85. **1710** The famous cupola-painter of those times: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 1, Wks., Vol. II, p. 115 (1854). **1711** [Nature] seems to have designed the Head as the Cupola to the most glorious of her works: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 155/1 (Morley). **1717** in the midst is a noble cupola, supported with beautiful marble pillars: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 243 (1827). **1742** the *Duom* after the aforesaid manner, large and very high; and also the *Cupola*, as they call it, which is round and very high: R. NORTH, *Lives of North.*, Vol. II, p. 333 (1826). **1775** the shops being little rooms with cupoloes leaded: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 57. **1787** The cupola, by BRUNELLESCHI, was a bold undertaking: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1, p. 124 (1805). **1788** The solid piles which sustained the cupola were composed of huge blocks of freestone: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII, p. 120 (1818). **1806** Cupolas rise from the centre of the transept: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 7. **1819** the pointed minarets, the swelling cupolas, and the innumerable habitations: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1, ch. iii, p. 67 (1820). **1823** A huge, dun cupola, like a foolscap crown | On a fool's head—and there is London Town! BYRON, *Don Juan*, x, lxxxiii. **1877** a cupola over the well: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxi, p. 247 (1883).

**\*cura, sb.:** Sp.: parish priest.

**1845** it is always advisable in each place to question the cura or the alcalde in any case of difficulty: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 400. **1851** the doctrina, or ecclesiastical division of which the cura has charge: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. 1, p. 48 (1854).

**\*Curaçoa, sb.:** a liqueur composed mainly of brandy, orange-peel, and sugar, named from the Caribbee island, Curaçao, where it was first made.

**1818** Your Noyaus, Curaçoa: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 161. **1826** taught the Marquess to eat cabinet pudding with Curaçoa sauce: LORD BEACONS-FIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II, ch. v, p. 40 (1881). **1828** he would refresh himself with another glass of Curaçoa: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv, p. 66 (1859). **1850** a second glass of Curaçoa: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1, p. 52 (1879).

**\*curara, curare, curari, sb.:** S. American of Guiana: *Chem.*: name of the resinous poison called wourali (*g. v.*); also, name of a climbing-plant from the root of which one of the ingredients of the said poison is extracted.

**1777** All the nations situated upon the banks of the Maragnon and Orinoco are acquainted with this composition, the chief ingredient in which is the juice extracted from the root of the *curare*, a species of withe: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV, Wks., Vol. VII, p. 5 (1824).

**\*curator (♂), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *cūrator*, noun of agent to *cūrāre*, = 'to take care of', or fr. Anglo-Fr. *curatour*.

1. one who has the charge of a person or persons, a guardian; hence, in Scotland, a trustee.

abt. **1380** & the fend bi sotil menys of ypocrisie & symonye stireth lordis & mystryt men to make an ydiot & fool curatour of cristene soules, that neither may ne ken ne wole: WYCLIF (*O. Sal. & his Children*, &c., ch. ii, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 212 (1880). **1586** their husbands, parentes and curators: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlix, p. 242. **1678** He made Gods to be the Curators of men, and he made men to be the Worshippers and Servers of those Gods: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. iv, p. 446. **1776** The Christians, both Greeks and Albanians, are more immediately superintended by the Archbishop, and by the two Epitropi or curators: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 120. **1800** and fulfil all the functions which belong by the disposition of the laws to such guardian, tutor, curator, or executor: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II, p. 321 (1832).

2. one who has charge of any article or property, esp. of a museum, picture-gallery, or any public building or place.

**1661** in which [diving-bell] our curator continued half an hour under water: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 373 (1872). **1693** Next the Curators must take care | No breach of Peace be suffer'd there: *Oxford-Act*, ii, p. 11. **1741** His sons...were the principal curators of it [the ark] for twenty years: WHISTON, *Josephus*, Vol. II, p. 126. bef. **1745** The curators of Bedlam assure us, that some lunatics are persons of honour: SWIFT. [J.] **1886** By him the Art Museum at Rugby was arranged, and he was its first curator: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 9, p. 731.

**cūratrix, sb. fem.:** Late Lat.: a female guardian, a female who takes care of a thing; also, a female who cures.

**1678** That Nature of *Hippocrates*, that is the Curatrix of Diseases: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. iii, p. 167.

**\*curé, sb.:** Fr.: parish priest.

**1763** the brother was visited by the curé of the parish: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii, Wks., Vol. v, p. 259 (1817). **1814** The next morning the bergers perceived and brought him to the village, where by the charitable efforts of the Curé he was recovered: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii, p. 149. **1823** The Curé of the parish is my only guest, besides yourself: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 25 (1886). **1837** I had the honour to go through the ceremony of appointing the curé of a very considerable town in Auvergne, of which I was the Seigneur: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II, p. 249. **1864** the most docile of parishioners to their curé: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1, ch. x, p. 148.

**\*cūria, sb.:** Lat.

1. one of the ten divisions of a Roman tribe. See **comitium**.

**1600** *Camillus* should be called back again out of exile by a Ward-leet, or the suffrages of the *Curia*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v, p. 209.

2. the senate-house at Rome.

**1601** that Curia which he erected: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. II, p. 527. **1629** Let's to the curia, | And, though unwillingly, give our suffrages, | Before we are compell'd: MASSINGER, *Rom. Actor*, i, 1, Wks., p. 145/2 (1839).

3. a court or council, esp. the council of the Roman see which discusses temporal concerns.

**1840** Still more important to the curia was the second article, concerning the plurality of benefices: S. AUSTIN, *Tr. Ranke's Popes*, Vol. 1, p. 237 (1847). **1886** Domesday was merely consulted on these occasional translations for the king's personal information in his curia or council: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 27, p. 707/1.

**\*curieux, fem. -euse, sb.:** Fr.: a virtuoso, an inquisitive person, a zealous investigator.

**1659** I know you are such a *curieux*...that not many things...relating to your subject, can escape you: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 128 (1872).



\***curio**, *sb.*: abbrev. of Eng. *curiosity*, or perhaps of *curiosità*; or from a pl. *curios*, short for Lat. neut. pl. *curiosa* (q. v.). Webster, *Suppl.*, Ed. 1880.

**cūriōsa**, *sb. pl. (neut.)*: fr. Lat. adj. *cūriōsus*, = 'curious': curiosities, rarities.

1883 Indicating at the end of his preface such miscellaneous *curiosa* as may be found in the mighty volume ensuing: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 350. 1886 Among the *curiosa*... will be the remarkable Domesday Chest: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 23, p. 535/3.

**cūriōsa felicitas**, *phr.*: Lat., 'thoughtful happiness' (of verbal expression): a neat and agreeable style due to assiduous care. Applied by Petronius (118, 5) to Horace.

1762 the delicacy and *curiosa felicitas* of that poet (Horace): LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 55, p. 234 (1774). 1830 This establishment... is pleasingly described, and with much of that *curiosa felicitas*, which eminently distinguishes the style of Washington Irving: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 127. 1886 He [Tennyson] has a *curiosa felicitas* of phrase: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 61. 1897 The Elizabethan version reproduces nothing of the *curiosa felicitas* of the original: *Athenaeum*, July 16, p. 812.

**curioso**, *pl. curiosi*, *sb.*: It.: a collector or admirer of curiosities, a virtuoso.

1683 and the rest sold to the curiosi in antiquities and medals: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 195 (1872). 1695 Dr. J. Wilkins... the greatest *curioso* of his time: Wood, *Life*, p. 118. [L.] bef. 1733 scarce a *Curioso* to be found much concerned at what was done, or not done, then: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 54, p. 156 (1740).

**curra curra**, **curricurro**, **curricurru**: Eng. fr. Port. See **caracol**.

**curragh**, **currach**, **corragh**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *curach*: a coracle.

1665 The ships here are not unlike our old *Corraghes* which *Julius Caesar* mentions: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 188 (1677). 1818 was drowned off the bay of Kenmare, in his own bit of a *curragh*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 170 (1819). 1882-3 [Columba] sailed from Derry in 563, in a curragh, or skiff, of wickerwork covered with hides: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 516/1. 1883 two curraghs were sailing... upon the sea: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 158.

**curral**: Sp. See **corral**.

\***currant** ( $\perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Corinthe*, = 'Corinth', a city of Greece.

1. the small dried grape of a variety of vine grown in the islands of Greece, which were formerly called 'raisins of Corinth', or 'Corinths'.

[1471 reynosys of Corons: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 681, p. 25 (1874). 1528 resyns of corans hurt y<sup>e</sup> splene: PAYNEL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. Q iv 20.] 1599 Take Corentes, Raysons, Sugar of Candy: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique*, p. 99/1. 1600 We found an herbe growing vpon the rocks, whose fruit was sweet, full of red iuice, and the ripe ones were like corinths: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 101. 1641 Commerce... is found beneficial... by the vent of their Corrence: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in *McCulloch's Collection*, p. 111 (1856).

2. the fruit of sundry shrubs belonging to the genus *Ribes*, several varieties of which are grown in England. Currants grown in England have no connexion with the dried and imported currants which originally bore the name.

1664 Raspberries, Corinths, Strawberries, Melons: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 207 (1729).

**curranto**: Eng. fr. It. See **coranto**.

**currente calamo**, *phr.*: Lat., 'with running pen': straight off, without hesitation, without pausing to think.

1776 What I here send you was written yesterday *currente calamo*: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 316 (1857). 1819 I happened *currente calamo* to drop the phrase: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 378 (1856). 1833 instantly and *currente calamo* drew up a series of objections: *Creville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 344 (1875). 1883 the man who writes *currente calamo*: A. TROLLOPE, *An Autobiogr.*, Vol. I. p. 174.

\***curriculum**, *sb.*: Lat., 'race-course': a settled course of study at a place of education.

1824 When the student has finished his *curriculum*... he is himself numbered among the Philistines: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 85. 1860 If a tolerably practical *curriculum*, with a dash of sentiment and poetry in it, were wanted, it might be difficult to prescribe better than in the words "Walk the Strand": *Once a Week*, Nov. 10, p. 534/2. 1872 he has learnt much that is neither mentioned in the *curriculum* nor to be lost as soon as he has closed his books: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 226. 1882 it will help you, in your *curriculum*, as I believe you term it, to call upon me, when you come home for the holidays: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxxiv. p. 270.

**currier**. See **courier**.

**curry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *karo*, = 'sauce': meat, fish, or fruit cooked with red pepper and spices, used in India as a relish for a meal or quantity of insipid food such

as rice. In England, the rice is used in comparatively small quantities to temper or ornament the curry, which is meat or fish dressed with *curry-powder*, for which there are various receipts, most of them containing red pepper and turmeric. The Port. form *caril*, pl. *caris*, is fr. the Canarese *karil*.

1598 Most of their fish is eaten with rice, which they seeth in broth, which they put upon the rice, and is somewhat soure, as if it were sodden in gooseberries, or unripe grapes, but it tasteth well, and is called Carriel, which is their daily meat: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, 88. [Yule] 1681 Most sorts of these delicious Fruits they gather before they be ripe, and boyl them to make Carrees; to use the Portuguese word, that is somewhat to eat with and relish their Rice: R. KNOX, *Ceylon*, p. 12. [ib.] abt. 1760 The carrees are infinitely various; being a sort of fricacees to eat with rice, made of any animals or vegetables: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 150 (1772). [ib.] 1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabolas, and stuffatas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882). 1806 *Currie* and rice is a standing dish at all meals: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 12. 1816 a table spoonful of East India currie powder: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 49. 1834 and as your pretty lips would not touch them, I ate the curries and kibabs: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 22. 1845 BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 326. 1845 it is like giving a man who has been brought up on curry and chineae a boiled leg of mutton: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 78.

**curado**: Port. See **crusado**<sup>1</sup>.

**cursare**: It. See **corsale**.

**cursarie**, **cursaro**. See **corsario**.

**cursor**, *pl. cursores*, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *cursare*, = 'to run': a runner; an inferior officer of the papal court; one of an order of birds with wings ill-adapted for flying, including the ostrich, cassowary, emu, and apteryx; a sliding part of a mathematical or scientific instrument.

**curtana**, **curtein**, name of the blunt pointless sword carried before sovereigns of England at their coronation.

1687 But when Curtana will not do the deed, | You lay that pointless clergy-weapon by: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panther*, II. 419.

**curtisan**, **curtizan**: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See **courtesan**.

**curvet**, **corvet** ( $\perp$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *corvettare*: to prance or bound, properly of a horse.

1593 Anon he rears upright, curvets and leaps: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 299. 1598 *Corvettare*, to coruet or prance as horses of service are taught to do: FLORIO. 1600 Cry holla, to thy tongue, I prethee: it curvettes vnseasonably: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, III. 2, 258.

**curvet**, **corvet** ( $\perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *corvetta*: a bound or prance of a horse.

1598 *Corvetta*, a coruet, a sault, a prancing or continuall dancing of a horse: FLORIO. 1601 his manly marrow... should sustain the bound and high curvet: SHAKS., *All's Well*, II. 3, 299.

**cuscous(o)u**. See **couscousou**.

**cuscus**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *khaskhas*, = 'root of a kind of grass', 'poppy-seed', 'millet-seed': a kind of millet-seed; the roots of an East Indian grass used to make screens in India called *tatties* (see *tatty*).

1625 Their Bread is made of this *Coana*, which is a kind of blacke Wheate, and *Cuscus* a small white Seed like Millet in *Biskany*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1368. 1629 Some of this broth they [Tartars] would temper with *Cuskus* pounded, and putting the fire off from the hearth, powre there a bowle full, then cover it with coales till it be baked; which stewed with the remainder of the broth, and some small peeces of flesh, was an extraordinarie daintie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 856 (1884). 1665 Rice, Pease, Cuscus, Honey: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1677). 1810 The Kuss-Kuss... when fresh, is rather fragrant, though the scent is somewhat terraceous: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 235. [Yule] 1824 We have tried to keep our rooms cool with 'tatties,' which are mats formed of the Kuskos, a peculiar sweet-scented grass: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 59 (1844). [ib.] 1872 those who can successfully use *huskus tatties*, find in the scorchingly dry wind from the west a very good friend: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 15.

[Pers. *khaskhas* appears to mean 'little seeds' generally, and to be applied to various kinds of seeds and plants. The Barbary *couscousou*, of which millet-seed is often an ingredient, may be akin to *khaskhas*.]

**cuscusu**. See **couscousou**.

**cushaw**, *sb.* See quotation.

1722 Their *Cushaws* are a kind of Pompion, of a blueish green Colour, streak'd with White, when they are fit for Use. They are larger than the Pompions, and have a long narrow Neck: Perhaps this may be the *Ecushaw* of T. Harriot: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 124.

**cushee**. See **cassa**.

**cushoon**: Anglo-Ind. See **koshoon**.

**cuska-seu**. See **couscousou**.

**cuskus**: Anglo-Ind. See **cuscus**.



**cuspadore, cuspidor, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *cuspadreira*: a spittoon.

**1735** 5 cuspadores: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, III. 139 (1861). [Yule] **1775** Before each person was placed a large brass salver, a black earthen pot of water, and a brass cuspadore: T. FORREST, *Voy. New Guinea, &c.*, 235 (1779). [*ib.*] **1889** and in every room, in a conspicuous spot, may be seen the walnut or maple-wood spring cuspidor, which is apparently considered indispensable in all Russian dwellings: *Harper's New Monthly*, July, p. 206/1.

**cuspis, sb.:** Lat.: point, tip, cusp, apex.

**1640** Each portion of the *Cuspis* of the Cone: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wids.*, 7, p. 193 (1647). **1646** The Southern point or cuspis of the Needle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 45 (1686). **1652** the apex and cuspis of it catches at heaven, and longs to touch happiness: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xviii. p. 200. bef. **1670** The Point coming as it were to the Cuspis, or Horoscope of Fortune: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 223, p. 217 (1693). **1727** The *Cuspis* of a sword: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblers*, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 108 (1757).

**custalorum:** mispronunciation of *custos rotulorum*. See **custos**.

**custôdes:** Lat. See **custos**.

**\*custodia<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** It.: a case or box, a pyx.

**1670** a great *Custodia* of Chrystal, ... a *Custodia* of Lapis Lazuli: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 214 (1698). **1845** when lighted up during the night of Good Friday, when the host is enclosed in the silver *custodia*, the effect is most marvellous: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 252.

**custôdia<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** Lat.: custody, guardianship.

**1827** It was an interposition, by legal authority, between debtor and creditor by which the former was divested of all control over his property, which was placed in *custodia legis* ['of the law'], for the benefit of the latter: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 135. — their Ministry (that of the Judges) is not the *custodia morum* ['of morals']: *ib.*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 435.

**custos, pl. custôdes, sb.:** Lat.: keeper, guardian, warden. Anglicised through Fr. *custode*, in 14 c., as *custode* (abt. 1380 the nexte custode of that place: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. xiii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 47, Ed. 1880). **custos brevium, phr.:** Late Lat., 'keeper of briefs': an officer in any one of the courts of Queen's Bench who used to have the charge of writs and other documents connected with the business of the court. **custos mōrum, phr.:** Late Lat.: guardian of morals. **custos regni, phr.:** Late Lat.: warden of the kingdom, regent. **\*custos rotulōrum, phr.:** Late Lat., 'keeper of the rolls': the chief civil officer of a county who has charge of the rolls and records of sessions, and who is always a Justice of the Peace and of the Quorum for the county of which he is chief officer.

**1523** the vertue of history...hath to her custos and kepar, it (that is to say tyme), which consumeth the other wrytynges: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Pref. (1812). **1569** the Constable of the tower, then Custos of the Citie: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 130. **1600** the Custos and keeper of religion and Church matters: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 220. **1620** the Custos and Executor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. lvi. (1676). bef. **1670** Mr. W. Boswell his Secretary, and Custos of his Spirituality, and chief Servant under him in this Work: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 98, p. 86 (1693). **1683** the Lord Mayor and two Sheriffs holding their places by new grants as *custodes*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 106 (1872). bef. **1733** In old Times the Mayor was the *Custos* of the City: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 23, p. 599 (1740). — the Sheriffs are *Custodes Pacis* ['of the peace']: *ib.*, p. 599. **1811** The *Custos* was sometimes appointed in Parliament, but more frequently by the King alone: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 68. **1854** Mr. Chivers is the senior pupil and custos of the room in the absence of my son: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 195 (1879). **1885** The king's *custos* was set at defiance: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 233/2.

**1603** there is a gentleman of the king's privy chamber hath gotten the guyft of the *Custos brevium* his office, when it falleth: *Trvelyan Papers*, Pt. III. p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1872).

**1826** were the *custodes morum*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 435. **1811** The Parliament which deposed Edward II., was originally summoned by his son as *custos Regni*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 69.

**1537** I understand that the *Custos Rotulorum* within Nottinghamshire is depart this miserable life: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 348 (1846). **1598** justice of peace and 'Coram', and 'Custalorum': SHAKS, *Merry Wives*, I. 1, 7. **1617** Sir John Savill yielded up his place of *Custos Rotulorum* voluntarily unto me: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1633** Old Sir John Wellborn, justice of peace and quorum: I And stood fair to be *custos rotulorum*: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, I. 1, Wks., p. 291/1 (1839). bef. **1670** they are very busie in the House of Commons...to settle the *Custodes Rotulorum*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 62, p. 52 (1693). **1773** for both the office of *custos rotulorum* and that of clerk of the peace were created by Statute: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 57 (1851). **1821** I am X. Y. Z., esquire, but not Justice of the Peace, nor *Custos Rotulorum*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 120 (1823).

**cutch:** Anglo-Ind. See **catechu**.

**cutchā:** Anglo-Ind. See **kutchā**.

**cutchanele, cutchanel(1), cutcheneale, cutcho-neale:** Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See **cochineal**.

**cutcheree, cutcherry:** Anglo-Ind. See **kedgerree**.

**cutchery, cutcherry, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kachahri*: an office of administration, a court-house, a collector's office, a zemindar's office. [Yule]

**1610** Over against this seat is the Cichery or Court of Rolls: HAWKINS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 439 (1625). [Yule] **1673** At the lower End the Royal Exchange or Queshery...opens its folding doors: FRYER, *E. India*, 261 (1698). [*ib.*] **1763** he last Saturday attended the Court of Cutcherry: In J. Long's *Selections*, 316 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] **1767** the Cutchery Court of Calcutta: HOLWELL, *Hist. Events*, Pt. II. 152. [*ib.*] **1776** When the Officers of the Cutchery have no place to stay in, what must the character of the Farmer be in the country: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 19/1. — I saw his house was a cutcherry of Barramuts; the Radshaky man went with a Barramut, and others went with Barramuts: *ib.*, B. 6/1. **1799** I have instructed Haliburton to order the polygar of Bilghy to go to Munro's Cutchery: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1858). **1801** carrying into execution and enforcing the decrees of the courts of Cutchery and Foudjarry: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 620. **1834** I went boldly to Kucheree without any more previous knowledge of what I had to do there, than, that I should have to try some rascal for some petty crime: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 110. **1848** Constant dinners, tiffins, pale ale and claret, the prodigious labour of cutcherry, and the refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 245 (1879). **1872** Work (be it the work of the cutcherry, the merchant's desk, or the parade ground) has been left in the plains below: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 150.

**cutis, sb.:** Lat.: skin. Jonson probably had in mind Horace's *nitidum bene curata cute* (*Epp.*, I, 4, 15).

**1603** And then prepare a bath | To cleanse and clear the cutis: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, II. 1, Wks., p. 145/2 (1860).

**cuttan(n)ee, sb.:** Anglo-Ind.: a kind of silken piece-goods.

**1622** 2 handkerchiefs Rumall cottony: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1883). **1690** [See **alleja**]. **1813** W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule]

**cutwahl, cutwal(1):** Anglo-Ind. See **cotwal**.

**cutwallee:** Anglo-Ind. See **cotwali**.

**cuvéé, sb.:** Fr.: tubful, sort.

**1883** Perrier Jouet's...Extra Dry [Champagne] Reserved Cuvee: *XIX. Cent.*, Sept., Advt.

**cuvette, sb.:** Fr.: basin.

**1860** He then lets himself drop on the first sofa where he can find room to accommodate his miserable limbs—or it may be on the floor—but always taking care to have a *cuvette* within easy reach: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 605/2.

**cuya, sb.:** Native S. Amer.: a drinking-cup made from a gourd.

**1864** two Indians baled out the water [from the boat] with large cuyas: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. ix. p. 254.

**cyath(e):** Eng. fr. Fr. See **ciathe**.

**Cyclades, sb. pl.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *Κυκλάδες*, = 'encircling' (islands): a group of islands round Delos in the Ægean Sea, south-west of Euboea and Attica.

abt. **1506** The uttermost yle of all the Ciclades towards the southe: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 58 (1851). **1821** Where fairer Tempes bloom, there sleep | Young Cyclads on a sunnier deep: SHELLEY, *Hellas*, Wks., p. 337 (1853).

**\*cyclamen (⊥ = ⊥), sb.:** Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *cyclamen*, fr. Gk. *κυκλάμινος*: Sowbread, name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Primulaceae*. The form *cyclamine* is either fr. Fr. *cyclamine*, or Lat. *cyclaminum*, -non, -nos, fr. Gk.

**1601** Cyclamine: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 176. — Cyclaminum, i. Sow-breed: *ib.*, Bk. 21, ch. 9, p. 89. **1664** JANUARY... *Flowers in Prime* or yet lasting, Winter-Aconite, some *Anemonies*, Winter-Cyclamen: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 192 (1729). **1767** *Cyclamen*, sow-bread, European, with the corolla reflexed, different varieties: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 697/1 (1803).

**\*cyclopaedia, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *κυκλοπαίδια*, = 'circle of instruction', for Gk. *ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία*; see **encyclopaedia**: a treatise containing information on all sciences, arts, and other topics; an encyclopaedia. Wrongly applied to a treatise on one branch of knowledge. Formerly Anglicised as *cyclopede*, *cyclopædy*.

**1759** that part of the cyclopaedia of arts and sciences where the instrumental parts of the eloquence of the senate, the pulpit, the bar, the coffee-house, the bed-chamber, and fire-side, fall under consideration: STERNE, *Trist. Skand.*, II. Wks., p. 85 (1839). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1819** I was his cyclopaedia, and whatever puzzled his sagacious brain...all was referred to me: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 17 (1820).

**\*Cyclopean (⊥ = ⊥, or ⊥ = ⊥), Cyclopial, adj.:** Eng. fr. Gk. *Κυκλώπειος*, = 'pertaining to the Cyclopes' (see **Cyclops**): vast, gigantic, grim. *Cyclopean architecture* is distinguished by huge polygonal blocks of stone fitting exactly into one another, or having the interstices filled up with smaller stones.



**1588** their haute stomachs, and more than Cyclopien countenances: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, sig. G ii r<sup>o</sup> (1585). **1657** for whose rage also and *Cyclopean* fury there is no other reason why it should be sent to the Isle *Auticyra*, but (as they themselves will privately and openly confesse) their ignorance of the just and due preparation of things: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 14. **1820** the massive substruction of its Cyclopean walls: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 201. **1828** There was W—h, with his manly and elegant form, which could not fail to strike a stranger, more particularly when contrasted with the Cyclopien visage of L— at his side: *Harrobian*, p. 12. **1845** I was well repaid by the strange Cyclopean scene: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Bragle*, ch. xvii. p. 174. **1886** The cyclopean cliff-castles...are, or were originally, fortified marks of the ubiquitous traders: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 399/1.

\***Cyclops**, *pl.* **Cyclopes**: Lat. fr. Gk. Κύκλωψ, = 'round eye': one of the *Cyclopes*, a race of fabulous giants having only one eye placed in the centre of their foreheads, supposed to have inhabited the coast of Sicily, and to have worked as smiths for Vulcan inside Mount Etna. The most famous was Polyphemus. Sometimes Anglicised as *Cyclop*.

**1580** Or as he that drew Cyclops: J. LYLE, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 217 (1588). **1583** *Goliath* the greater giant, the huge Cyclops, and sworn enemy to the children of *Israell*: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 46 r<sup>o</sup>. bef. **1586** [See *chimera*]. **1588** No big-boned men framed of the Cyclops' size: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3, 46. **1590** My heart is as an anvil unto sorrow, | Which beats upon it unto the Cyclops' hammer: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, p. 191/1 (1598). **1615** When he with verse to pipe applyde, did please | Even rude woods, then no Syren sung to seas: | Scyllas dogs barkt not, black Carybdis staid: | The Cyclop listned whilst he played: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 236 (1632). **1652** 'tis better to be an *Argus* in obedience, then a *Cyclops* a *monstrum horrendum*, &c.: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xv. p. 164. bef. **1658** You talk of *Cyclops* and *Juglers* (indeed hard words are the *Jugler's* Dialect): J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 98 (1687). **1662** Blind as the Cyclops and as wild as he, | They owned a lawless savage liberty: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 45. **1682** Then, Cyclop-like, in human flesh to deal, | Chop up a minister at every meal: — *Medals*, 226. **1684** The Deities of the Fire are *Vulcan* in the midst of *Cyclopes*, who are *Brontes* and *Steropes*: Tr. *Combes' Versailles*, &c., p. 5. **1714** 'Twas Night, and Heav'n, a *Cyclops*, all the Day, | An *Argus* now did countless Eyes display: *Spectator*, No. 617, Nov. 8, p. 864/2 (Morley). **1863** The vocalists were the Cyclopes to judge by the tremendous thumps that kept clean time to their sturdy tune: C. KEADE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 198.

**cyclorāma**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. κύκλος, = 'a circle', and ὄραμα, = 'a view': a scene represented on a cylindrical surface and viewed from about the centre of the cylinder.

**cydaris**: Lat. fr. Gk. See *cidaris*.

**cylindrus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κύλινδρος: a cylinder, a roller.

**1579** Though the stone *Cylindrus* at every thunder Clap, rowle from the hill: J. LYLE, *Euphuus*, p. 73 (1588).

**cylix**, *kylix*, *sb.*: Gk. κύλιξ: a flat round vase with a short stem, used for drinking.

**1871** In Table Case I is a *kylix*, No. 168: *Synopsis of 1st Vase Room, Brit. Mus.*, p. 30. **1886** Each *cylix* is inverted, so that the principal designs on it may be seen: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 27, p. 430/2.

**cyma**, Lat. fr. Gk. κύμα, = 'a wave', 'a waved moulding', 'a young cabbage-sprout'; **cima**, It. fr. Lat. *cyma*: *sb.*: *Archit.*: the highest moulding of a cornice, which generally had a waved or ogee profile. It was *cyma recta* if the higher part of the wave was concave; *cyma reversa*, if convex. In Classical Lat., *cyma* is only found in the sense 'a young cabbage-sprout'.

**1563** Mutuli which is also named Modiglians...the eight part of the whole *Syma*: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xii v<sup>o</sup>. **1664** In the *Tuscan* and *Doric* 'tis turn'd like a *Scima* or *Cymatium*, and is substituted for support of the *Corona*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Pall.*, *Archit.*, &c., p. 136. — It is rather meant for all that *Moulding* projecting over the *Dye* or square of the *Pedestal* (by some call'd also *Cima*) than this conclusive superior member of the *Entablature* which we name the *Cornice*: *ib.*, p. 139.

**cymatium**, Lat. pl. *cymatia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κύματιον, = 'a little wave', 'a waved moulding': *Archit.*: a *cyma* (*q.v.*).

**1598** Deuide the *Cornish* into four partes: one giueth the vpper *Cymatium* P, the other two the *Corona*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. — three make the *Corona*, and two the *Cymatia* X: *ib.*, p. 90. **1684** he has here made a quarter round in stead of the direct *Cymatium* or *Ogee* of the *Cornice*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Pall.*, *Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 30. — But the remedy is at hand by adding a few *Leaves* or other *Carvings* on the *Cymatium's* of the *Cornice* and *Architrave*: *ib.*, p. 80. **1712** In a *Cornice*...the *Gola* or *Cymatium* of the *Corona*: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

**cymini sectores**: Late Lat. See *cumini sectores*.

**cynamon(e)**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *cinnamon*.

**cynocephalus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κυνoκέφαλος, = 'dog-headed': the name of a kind of baboon found in Africa; a dog-headed figure.

**1570** And they vnderstand not (or will not vnderstand) of the other workings, and vertues of the Heauenly *Sunne*, *Mone*, and *Sterres*: not so much, as the *Mariner*, or *Husband man*: no, not so much, as the *Elephant* doth, as the *Cynocephalus*, as the *Porpentine* doth: J. DEE, Pref. *Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. b iiii r<sup>o</sup>. **1871** two ostriches, and a *cynocephalus* or dog-faced baboon: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xxii. p. 377. **1883** Among other things

found during the recent excavations were a cynocephalus of black granite, with excellently-executed hieroglyphics, &c.: *Daily News*, Sept. 6, p. 3/4.

**cynomome**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *cinnamon*.

**cynorrhodon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κυνoρρόδον: dog-rose.

**1744** And where the cynorrhodon with the rose | For fragrance vies: J. ARMSTRONG, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. I. 278.

\***cynosūra**, Lat. fr. Gk. κυνόσουρα, = 'dog's-tail'; **cynosure** (u = l), Eng. fr. Lat. *cynosūra*: *sb.*: the constellation of the Lesser Bear, *esp.* the star at the end of the tail, called the Pole-star; hence, *metaph.* a pole-star, a guide, a point of attraction (as the North Pole is to the magnet). The first quot., given by Richardson s.v. *connoisseur*, is without doubt properly placed here, but it is uncertain how Davies spelt what is recorded as *connoisseur*; perhaps *cynosoure* read as *connosure*, = 'connoisseur'.

**1596** These arts of speech the guides and marshals are: | But logic leadeth reason in a dance, | Reason the connoisseur and bright load star, | In this world's sea 't avoid the rock of chance: DAVIES, *On Dancing*. [R.] **1603** So the Soule, toucht once by the secret pow'r | Of a true lively Faith, looks euer bow'r | To the bright Lamp which serues for *Cynosure* | To all that sail vpon the Sea obscure: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 109 (1608). **1637** Where perhaps some beauty lies, | The Cynosure of neighbouring eyes: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 80. **1644**—6 the terror of the Scriptures, his sure *cynosura*: J. TRAPP, *Comm.*, Vol. iv. p. 382/2 (1667). bef. **1670** That the Countess of Buckingham was the *Cynosura* that all the Papists steered by: J. HAKKER, *Adv. Williams*, Pt. I. 178, p. 171 (1693). **1681**—1703 we may safely and assuredly take the sense of the first verse as the *cynosura* or polestar, to steer us in the ensuing interpretation of the rest: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. vii. p. 371 (1853). **1691** For that steady Stream of Particles, which is supposed to keep the *Axis* of the *Earth* parallel to it self, affords the *Mariner* both his *Cynosura*, and his *Compass*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 201 (1701).

\***Cynthia**: Lat. fr. *Cynthus*, Gk. Κύνθος, a mountain of Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana: the Cynthia goddess, Diana, the moon personified.

**1590** And silver Cynthia waxed pale and faynt, | As when her face is staynd with magicke arts constraint: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. vii. 34. **1590** his power, which here appears as full | As rays of Cynthia to the clearest sight: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, II. 3 (1592), p. 51/1 (1858). **1592** Chast Cynthia gon, *Aurora* blushed | Lord *Beaumanoyr* betime was stirring: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 64. **1640** pale Cynthia | Did foul her silver limbs with filthy die: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 54 (1647). **1665** here the female Sex each new Moon defie pale *Cynthia*, imagining her the cause of their distempers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677). **1682** Pleasing yet cold, like Cynthia's silver beam: DRYDEN, *Prolog. to Duchess on Ret. fr. Scott.*, 37. **1691** Your Wife, you know is a meer *Cynthia*: D'URVEY, *Husb. Revenge*, iv. p. 32. bef. **1717** The hook she bore instead of Cynthia's spear: POPE, *Vert. & Pom.*, 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 203 (1757).

\***cy-pres**, *adv.*, used as *sb.*: Norman-Fr., 'as near as possible': applied to the doctrine and procedure by which the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court orders an approximation to the carrying out of the intentions of a testator or other settlor whose intentions cannot be carried out as expressed.

\*bef. **1876** Nothing is more common in a bequest to charitable institutions than a misdescription of the name of the charity, and a consequent sharing of the benefits by all charities with a sufficiently similar name, under what is called the doctrine of *cy-pres*: *Newspaper*. [St.]

**Cyprian**, *adj.*: pertaining to Cyprus, an island in the Levant where the worship of Aphrodite (Venus), goddess of beauty and desire, flourished in ancient times. Hence, a *Cyprian*, = 'a courtesan'; *Cyprian*, = 'lewd', 'sensual'.

**Cyprus**, *cyprus*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Κύπρος, name of an island in the Levant.

1. a kind of lawn, crape; also, *attrib.* A mistaken spelling for an Eng. word *cypress(e)*, *cypris(s)*, *sypris*, of unknown origin. According to Holland, the fabric was first devised in Spain. Perhaps black crape was named in Spain *cypris*, = 'cypress', because that tree was an emblem of mourning.

**1611** Lawn as white as driven snow; | Cyprus black as e'er was crow: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 221. **1637** sable stole of Cyprus lawn: MILTON, *II Pens.*, 35.

2. a mistaken spelling of *cypress*, an evergreen conifer with dark spreading foliage.

**1611** *Cypris*, The Cyprus tree; or Cyprus wood: COTGR. **1612** firee trees, Cyprus trees, and other pleasant trees in gardens: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Laverer's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 12.

3. name of a tree which grew in the island of Cyprus, *Lawsonia alba*, said to be the Heb. *gopher* (*Gen.*, vi. 14), the flowers of which yielded *cyprus-oil*, *cyprus-ointment* (Anglicised as *cypre*, *cypre*).

[**1558** Take Damaskene Roses Cipre Alexandrin: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 50 r<sup>o</sup>.] **1880** *cyprinum*...cyprus-oil, cyprus-ointment: LEWIS & SHORT, *Lat. Dict.*



4. name of a wine made in the island of Cyprus.

1820 some of which are sweet like the Muscat; others luscious like the Cyprus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 146.

**cystis**, *pl. cystides*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. κύστις, = 'bladder': a cyst, a bag or sac containing matter in an animal organism; a cavity with thin walls in an animal or vegetable.

1715 *Cystis*, a bladder; also, the bag that contains the matter of an imposthume: KERSEY. 1734 In taking it out, the cystis broke, and shewed itself by its matter to be a meliceris: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

**Cytheræa**: Lat. fr. Gk. Κυθήρεια, fr. Κύθηρα, name of an island off the southern point of the Peloponnese: a surname of Venus (Aphrodite), goddess of beauty.

abt. 1386 Vn to the blisful Cithæra benigne | I mene Venus honourable and digne: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 2215. 1611 Violets (dim. | But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes, | Or Cytheræa's breath): SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 122. 1665 desires more hot than Cytheræa's: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 346½ (1839). 1742 Chiming her Saints to Cytheren's Fane: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 28 (1773).

\***cytissus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. κύτισος: name of a genus of papilionaceous plants which includes the laburnum; *esp.* an ornamental evergreen shrub with profuse bright yellow bloom, grown in English greenhouses and rooms.

1548 Cytissus groweth plentifully in mount Appennine: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1578 The strange plant hath no name that I know: for albeit some would have it to be Cytissus: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 666. 1586 these faire Cytissus flowers: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). 1664 MAY. Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting...Cyanus, Cytissus, Maranthæ, Cyclamen: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1720). 1755 thirty evergreen cytissus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 482 (1857). 1767 Smaller EVERGREEN TREES & SHRUBS...Cytissus, evergreen, Neapolitan, Canary, Siberian, and Tartarian: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 682½ (1803).

\***Czar, czar**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *tsare*, = 'king', 'emperor' (*esp.* of Byzantine empire), 'sultan'. First assumed in dealings with foreigners by Ivan III., bef. 1505, and adopted as the specific title of royalty by Ivan IV., 1547. Though *czar* is ultimately derived fr. *Caesar*, the title did not at first convey the idea of imperial dignity. Ivan III., however, assumed it in connexion with his claim to be the successor of the Byzantine emperors. The word *tsare* was imported into

the Russian language long before 1500, but was not applied to native sovereigns.

1555 Note therefore that Czar in the Ruthens tounge signifieth a kynge, whereas in the language of the Slauns, Pollons, Bohemes, and other, the same woorde Czar, signifieth Cesar by which name Th[e] emperours haue byn commonly cauled. For bothe they and the Slauns that are vnder the kyngdome of Hungarie, caule a kynge by an other name: as sum Crail, other Kyrail, and sum Koroll: but thinke that only an Emperoure is cauled Czar. Whereby it came to see that the Ruthene or Muscouite interpreters hearynge theyr prince to bee cauled of strange nations, began them selues also to name hym an Emperour, and thinke the name Czar to bee more worthy then the name of a kynge, although they signifie all one thyng. But who so wyl reade all theyr hystories and bookes of holy scripture, shall fynde that a kynge is cauled Czar, and an Emperour Kessar. By the lyke erroure Th[e] emperour of the Turkes is cauled Czar, who neuertheles of antiquitie vsed no hygher tytle then the name of a kynge, expressed by this woorde Czar. And herof the Turkes of Europe that vse the Slaun tounge, caule the cite of Constantinople Czargrad, (that is) the kynges cite: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 319 (1835). 1698 call himselfe the Monarch or Czar of all Russia: R. HAKLVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 223. — by his princely state hee is called *Otesara*, as his predecessors haue bene before, which to interpret, is a king, that giueth not tribute to any man. And this word *Otesara* his maiesties interpreters haue of late dayes interpreted to be Emperour, so that now hee is called Emperour and great Duke of all Russia: *ib.*, p. 319. 1614 *Basilius*...took to himselfe the name of King or Emperour, i. Czar, not deriued from *Cesar*...but a meer Russian word, they vsing *Kessar* expressly and anciently for the Emperour of Germany, different from *Czar*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. I. pp. 27, 28. 1662 the Czar his Master (so the Muscovites call their Prince): J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669). 1667 the Russian Czar | In Moscow: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 394. 1687 Two Csars are one too many for a throne: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, iii. 1178. 1814 The Czar's look, I own, was much brighter and brisker: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832). 1855 Jack on his ale-house bench has as many lies as a Czar: TENNYSON, *Maud*, ii. 1878 the absolute government of the Czar: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6¼. [St.]

\***czarevna**, *sb.*: Russ. *tsarevna*: the wife of the **czarowitz** (*q. v.*).

\***czarina**, *sb.*: fr. Russ. *tsaritsa*: title of the Empress of Russia.

1757 the news of the Czarina's death: In Ellis *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxlii. p. 369 (1846). 1758 the Czarina Catherine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 181 (1857). 1788 the present Czarina has likewise abolished torture: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 101/2. 1823 the best | Barouche, which had the glory to display once | The fair czarina's autocratic crest: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xlix.

\***czarowitz, czarowitch, czarevitch** (∠ = ∠), **cesarewitch** (∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Russ. *tsarevich*: the Czar's eldest son.

1786 Czarewitch, son to Peter the Great: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 139.

## D.

**D<sup>1</sup>, d**: *Mus.*: name of the fifth and twelfth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale. Guido's fifth note, *D sol re*, was D; his twelfth note, *D la sol re*, was d; his nineteenth note, *D la sol*, was dd. Our D, the second note in the *natural* major scale, is also called *Re*.

1596 *D sol re*, one Cliffe two notes haue I. | *E la mi*, show pittie, or I die: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iii. 1, 77. 1597 *D sol re*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 7. 1609 *Dd la sol*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microl.*, p. 9.

**D<sup>2</sup>, d**, abbrev. for Lat. *dēnārius* (pl. *dēnārii*), orig. = a Roman silver coin of the value of ten asses (see **as**), now taken to represent a penny (pence) English. See **L. S. D.**

1588 What's the price of this yncle? i. d. no, Ile giue you a remuneration: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 140. 1596 Item, a Capon. ii. s. ii. d. ... Item Anchoues and Sacke after Supper. ii. s. vi. d.: — *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 585—9.

**D<sup>3</sup>**, abbrev. for Eng. and Lat. *doctor*, as in *D. C. L.*, = Doctor of Civil Law, *D. D.*, = Doctor of Divinity, *D. Litt.*, = Doctor of Letters, or Doctor Litterarum, *D. Sc.*, = Doctor of Science, or Doctor Scientiae. See also **LL.D.**, **M.D.**, **Ph.D.**

1662 He [Adam of Marsh] afterwards went to Oxford, and there became D.D.: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 102 (1840).

**D<sup>4</sup>, d**, in Roman numerals stands for 'five hundred', being an approximate representative of half the peculiar form of Lat. *M* which anciently stood for 'a thousand' (Lat. *mille*).

1569 this Thurston obteyned the rule of the Abbey againe for the price of .D. pound: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Will. I., p. 16.

\***D. g.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *Dei gratia*, = 'by the grace of God': generally placed on modern English coins, before *Britanniarum Regina* or *Rex*.

1614 adding DEI GRATIA in stiles, is now more proper to supremacie... In more ancient times it is familiar in the stiles of farre meaner Persons then supreme Princes: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, p. 116.

**D. T.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *delirium tremens* (*q. v.*).

**D. V.**, abbrev. for Deo volente (*q. v.*).

1883 He was resolved (D. V.) to send Prince Jum to his own island: BARINGOULD, *John Herring*, ch. xxxvi. p. 258 (1889).

**d**, elided form of Fr. *de* (*q. v.*), and It. *di* (*q. v.*).

**d'accord**, *phr.*: Fr.: agreed, on a good understanding; *Mus.* in tune.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

**d'ailleurs**, *phr.*: Fr.: besides, moreover, for another reason.

1752 *D'ailleurs* good health, natural good spirits, some philosophy, and long experience of the world: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (1777).

**d'aubaine**: Fr. See **droit d'aubaine**.

**d'avance**, *phr.*: Fr.: beforehand.

1803 He could not help assuming *d'avance* the tone of a favoured lover: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 209 (1832). 1865 he disarmed all danger by meeting it *d'avance*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 208.

**da**, *prep.*: It.: of, from, to (before a vb. in infinitive mood).

**da capo**, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: from beginning. Sometimes *al fine*, = 'to the end', or *al segno*, = 'to the sign' (♯), is added (see **al segno**); also, *metaph.*

1724 DA CAPO, or by Way of Abbreviation DC: *Short Exptic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1854 And then will wake Morrow and the eyes that look on it; and so *da capo*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1879). 1883 then Brooks sets up the overthrown assertion on its legs again, and *da capo*: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 610.



\***Dachshund**, *sb.*: Ger.: a terrier, *esp.* a long-backed variety with short ungainly legs.

1858 Max a dachshund without blot: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Poor Matthias, p. 198 (1885). 1883 the ungraceful curves of a Dachshund: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 147.

\***dacoit**, *fr.* Hind. *dakait*; **dacoo**, *fr.* Hind. *dakū*: *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: one of an armed gang of robbers; hence, **dacoity**, robbery by an armed gang.

1812 *Gloss. to 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India*, &c. 1817 The crime of dacoity...has...increased greatly: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, v. 466 (1840). [Yule] 1834 Touch not my boy, villains, for I suspect you are dakoos: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11. 1883 Mr. Owen, a European, employed in a timber-yard at Pongdeh, has been robbed and murdered by Dacoits: *Standard*, Jan. 15, p. 3. — A dacoity of a serious character was committed yesterday evening at a rice mill two miles from Rangoon, by a band of men carrying guns and revolvers. Dacoities in the neighbourhood are now of frequent occurrence: *ib.*, Jan. 8, p. 3.

**dactylus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δάκτυλος*, = 'a finger', 'a finger's breadth', 'a dactyl': a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by two short syllables, of which the word *dactylus* is an example. Anglicised as *dactyl*, *dactyl(i)*, *dactile*, and dim. *dactylet*.

bef. 1568 our English tongue...doth not well receive the nature of *Carmen Heroicum*, because *dactylus* the aptest foote for that verse, containing one long and two short, is seldom therefore found in English: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 214 (1884). 1582 Homer in mentioning the swiftness of the wind, maketh his verse to runne in posthaste all vpon *Dactylus*: T. WATSON, *Poss. Cent.*, To Reader, p. 27 (1870). 1586 The most famous verse of all the rest, is called Hexametrum Epicum, which consisteth of six fēte, wherof the first four are indifferently either Spondee or Dactyl, the fifth is euermore a dactyl, and the sixth a Spondee: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1815). 1589 the Greeke dactilus: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, p. 83 (1869). 1602 I could in this place set downe many ridiculous kinds of *Dactils* which they vse: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815). bef. 1719 my barber has often combed my head in dactyls and spondee, that is, with two short strokes and a long one, or with two long ones successively. Nay...I have known him sometimes run even into pyrrhichius and anapestuses: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (Bohn, 1854).

\***dado**, *pl.* **dadi**, *sb.*: It., 'a die': *Archit.*: a pedestal, a face of a pedestal, a decoration of the lower part of an interior wall surmounted by a cornice or border.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1830 *Dado*, (Ital. *a die*) the square or cubiform part of the pedestal of a column: R. STUART, *Dict. Archit.* 1877 a fine mirror from the ceiling to the dado: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xix. p. 214 (1883). 1882 All round the room is a high walnut wood dado: *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 3. 1883 There was a painted wooden dado halfway up the wall: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 35.

**Daedalus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Δαίδαλος*; *Gk. Mythol.*: name of a cunning workman, said to have constructed the maze of Crete, to have made automata, and to have made wings of wax for his son Icarus and himself, with which he flew over the sea, while his son was drowned. Hence, **Dædalian**, maze-like, cunningly wrought. The adj. *dædal(e)* is prob. fr. Lat. adj. *daedalus*, = 'cunningly wrought', 'variegated'.

bef. 1592 O Daedalus, an wert thou now alive | To fasten wings upon high Amurack: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iv. Wks., p. 241/2 (1861). 1593 I Dedalus, my poore Boy Icarus: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 6, 21. 1619 My lame-legged Muse, nere clome Parnassus Mount, | Nor drinke the iuce of Aganippe's Fount. | Yet doth aspire with *Dædal's* wings: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 5<sup>ro</sup>. 1631 In the interim a Warrant came down under seal for her execution. Gardiner was the onely Dedalus and inventour of the engine: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 123 (1641).

1616 a brazen statue of antique and Dædalian workmanship: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1632). 1655 As a Dædalean clew may guide you out of | This labyrinth of distraction: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 3, Wks., p. 412/2 (1839). 1767 *Dædalian* arguments but few can trace, | But all can read the language of grimace: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xv. (1757).

**daemon**: Lat. See *demon*.

**dafter**: Anglo-Ind. See *dufter*.

**dāgesh**, *sb.*: Heb.: name given to a point placed in certain letters in pointed Hebrew, which indicates either a stronger and unspirated pronunciation, or a doubling of the letter.

1591 sounded like the Hebrew *ך* when it is in the midst of a word without dāgesh: PERCIVALL, *Biblioth. Hisp.*

**dagh**, *sb.*: Turk.: hill, mountain.

\***dagoba**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Sing. *dāgaba*: a relic-receptacle, any dome-like Buddhist shrine, a solid mass of similar shape. [Yule]

1806 In this irregular excavation are left two dhagopes, or solid masses of stone, bearing the form of a cupola: In *Trans. Lit. Soc. Bo.*, i. 47 (1819). [Yule] 1885 the bluff knob-like dome of the Ceylon Dagobas: *Mission to Ava*, 35 (1858). [ib.] 1873 When such monuments were put together with stones, usually pyramidal, they were called *Dhatāgoka*, when Europeans gave them the name of *Dagobas*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 396. 1886 the magnificent silver-gilt dagoba, or shrine...is reputed to have been made nearly two hundred years ago: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 171/2.

S. D.

**Dagon**: Heb. *Dāgōn*: the Philistine god of Ashdod, Gaza, &c., represented as partly man, partly fish. Cf. 1 *Sam.*, v., *Judges*, xvi. 21—3. Hence, a false god, an idol.

1654—6 who held justification by faith alone, but refused to say so, lest their Dagon should down, their Diana be despised: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 381/2 (1867). 1679 all Poetry is abominable, and all Wit is an Idol, a very Dagon, I will down with it: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, iv. p. 57.

\***daguerreotype**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Daguerre*, name of the inventor: a photographic process, made public 1839, in which a silvered plate was made sensitive and exposed in a camera to reflected light, and the image developed and fixed by the use of chemicals; a likeness or picture produced by the said process.

1839 A practical description of that process called the Daguerreotype: J. P. SIMON, *Title*. 1857 They forget that human beings are men with two eyes, and not daguerreotype lenses with one eye, and so are contriving and striving to introduce into their pictures the very defect of the daguerreotype which the stereoscope is required to correct: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. ix. p. 141 (1877).

\***dahabieh**, *sb.*: Mod. Egypt. fr. Arab. *dahabiya*: a boat with cabins, used to carry passengers on the Nile.

1871 a good decked vessel with comfortable cabins, known by all tourists as a dahbiah: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 156 (1884). 1876 sailing up the river in a dahabeeah: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2, [St.] 1883 to go up to Cairo in a dahabeeah, or river-boat: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 99. 1883 one dahabeeah...looking like a huge state barge, but with long yards sweeping up to the sky both at the bow and astern: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 208.

**dahlia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. *Dahl*, name of the Swedish botanist who first cultivated the plant: name of a genus of garden plants (Nat. Order *Compositae*) with large showy flowers.

1819 REES, *Cycl.* 1844 bore his name on the hangings in gigantic letters formed of dahlias: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IX. ch. vi. [L.] 1857 dahlias and chrysanthemums: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 154 (1877).

\***daimio**, *sb.*: Jap. fr. *dai*, = 'great', and *mio*, = 'name': a Japanese prince or noble, a vassal of the Mikado; opposed to *shomio* ('little name'), a vassal of the Shogun (*q. v.*). The daimios are now official governors of their districts, subject to the Mikado (*q. v.*).

1727 Particular Provinces are govern'd by hereditary Princes, call'd *Daimio*, which signifies *High-named*, that is, Princes and Lords of the highest rank: SCHEUCHZER, *Tr. Kamper's Japan*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 80. 1886 [In Japan] *The shiro* alone, the country castles of the daimios...impress the beholder: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 7, p. 166/3.

\***daireh**, *sb.*: Arab. *dāira*: lands in Egypt which were treated as the private estate of the Khedive prior to European interference in Egyptian finance.

**Dairi**, *dairi*, *sb.*: Jap. fr. *dai*, = 'great', and *ri*, = 'interior': 'court', one of the titles of the Mikados of Japan who were emperors before 1517, and recovered the empire 1868. See *Mikado*, *Shogun*, *Kubo*.

1622 the cheefe (or first) that took the authoretic royall from the *Daire* who was the successor to Shackle: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1883). 1727 the *Dairi*, or the Ecclesiastical Hereditary Emperor's whole Court: SCHEUCHZER, *Tr. Kamper's Japan*, Bk. III. ch. II. Vol. I. p. 212. 1797 the title of *cubo*, which under the *dairios*, was that of prime minister: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 681f. 1822 The *Dairi* is yet considered as the sovereign of the empire, but...the supreme power is really vested in the Djogoun: SHOBRI, *Tr. Tit-sing's Japan*, p. 3.

\***dāk**, *dawk*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāk*, = 'post': a system of relays of men and horses for the transport of mails, or for travelling. Also, the transport of intelligence by runners from post to post. Also, *attrib.* A *dāk-bungalow* is a house where travellers can obtain rest and refreshment at the end of a stage which is long or short according to the amount of traffic on the line of road.

1727 The Post in the Mogul's Dominions goes very swift, for at every Caravansary, which are built on the High-roads, about ten miles distant from one another, Men, very swift of Foot, are kept ready... And those Carriers are called Dog Chouckies: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, i. 149. [Yule] 1781 suffering People to paw over their Neighbour's Letters at the Dock: In Hicky's *Bengal Gaz.*, Mar. 24. [ib.] 1798 As the dawk will reach Calcutta at this season before the ships will, I'll endeavour to have the Bengal packets opened: WEL-LINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1858). 1805 I apprehend that there is some irregularity in the dawk, and, indeed, that some of your letters have missed me entirely: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 708 (1844). 1834 We enquired further, and found that from a neighbouring station he had taken *dāk* for Calcutta: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 197. 1854 *Dāk-bungalows* have been described by some Oriental travellers as the 'Inns of India'. Playful satirists! W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, II. 17. [Yule] 1860 a post *dāk*...one of the *dāks* or relays of horses: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 127. 1866 The *Dawk Bungalow*; or, 'Is his Appointment Pucka?' G. O. TREVELYAN, *Title*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, Vol. LXXXIII. p. 215. 1872 to travel a distance of sixty miles involved a palanquin

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*dak* of twenty hours: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 123. — the arrival at any village of the *dak-walla* (letter-carrier) with a letter is an event to be remembered and talked of: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 260. 1882 I shall lay a *dak* by messengers before I go to Oude: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 108. — we reached Kalka, where the tongas are exchanged for *dak gharry* (see *garry*) or mail carriage: *ib.*, ch. ix. p. 182. 1884 his bag is safely delivered at the next *dak-office*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 65. — that *dak*-runner is a dead man! *ib.*

**dakoo**: Anglo-Ind. See **dacoit**.

**dal segno**, *phr.*: It., 'from the sign': *Mus.*: an instruction to a performer to repeat from the sign **S** placed above the beginning of a bar earlier in the piece.

**\*Dalai Lama**, title of the Grand Lama of Thibet, a Buddhist pope and living idol. See **Lama**.

1754 It is these bonzes that in *Tartary* have the dailama or dalaylama for their chief, a living idol: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. x. p. 204. 1873 The title Dalai Lama (according to Abbé Hue's spelling Talté Lama), the head of Tibetan Buddhism, is half Mongolian and half Tibetan. *Dalai* is Mongolian for 'ocean', and *Lama* Tibetan for 'priest'; making, 'a priest whose rule is vast as the ocean': MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 345. \*1876 The greater in this last respect... is the *Dalai* (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa; the other is the *Panchen Rinboché* ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: *Times*, May 15. [St.] — Dalai Lama himself, the great Asiatic Antipope: *ib.*

**dalaway**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Canarese and Malay. *dhalavay*: the commander-in-chief of an army (in S. India), title of the rajah of Mysore.

1801 I was, last night, at Mysore, at the marriage of the Delaway's son: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 269 (1844).

**Dalilah**. See **Delilah**.

**dal(l)**: Anglo-Ind. See **dhal**.

**dally**: Anglo-Ind. See **dolly**.

**dalmatic** (L L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Dalmatica* (*vestis*), = 'a garment of Dalmatian wool': a long tunic with short sleeves, worn by popes and kings as a vestment of state, and subsequently by bishops in the Roman Church, and now by deacons in both the Latin and the Greek Church.

1440 *Dalmatyk*, *Dalmatica*: *Prompt. Parv.* 1828 They were brought by Father Clement, who came in a pilgrim's cloak, or dalmatic: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xxix. p. 355 (1886). 1886 That celebrated Byzantine dalmatic... said to have been worn by Charlemagne at his coronation: *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 441.

**dama**, *sb.*: It.: lady.

1817 From the rich peasant cheek...To the high dama's brow: BYRON, *Beppo*, xlv.

**damajuana**: Sp. See **demijohn**.

**damas**, *sb.*: Fr.: damask (*q. v.*).

1509 Full goodly bounde in pleasant counture | Of domas, satyn, or els of velvet pure: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. 1. p. 20 (1874).

**\*damascene** (L - u), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Damascēnus*, = pertaining to Damascus.

I. *sb.*: 1. a native of Damascus.

abt. 1400 the cite of Damascēnus: Wycliffite Bible, 2 Cor., xi. [xii.] 32. 1526 the cite of the Damascēns: TYNDALE, Bible, 2 Cor., xii. 2. 1611 Bible, 2 Cor., xi. 32.

I. *sb.*: 2. a damson.

1600 here are plentie of damascens, of white plums, and of the fruite called Iujuba: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 120. 1611 *Damaissine*, A Damascene, or Damsen plum: COTGR. 1612 The damascens are much commended if they be sweete and ripe, and they are called damascens of the cite of Damascus: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. [Nares] 1719 Wine of damascens and other hard plumbs: *Accomplished Fem. Instructor*. [*ib.*]

II. *adj.*: 1. named from Damascus.

1611 *Huile de Damas*. Oyle Damascene: COTGR., s.v. *Damas*. bef. 1627 In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the damascene and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf: BACON. [J.] 1664 a Catalogue of... excellent Fruit-Trees. PLUMS...Date white *Damascene*, Damson, White, Black: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 233/2 (1729).

II. *adj.*: 2. *Metall.* applied to a wavy pattern produced by forging iron and steel in combination.

1883 the damascene work and the foliated ornaments...challenge comparison with bronzes of any period: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 100.

**Damasco**, *sb.*: It., 'Damascus': a Damascus-blade, a kind of sword originally manufactured at Damascus, distinguished for the excellence and veined appearance of the steel.

bef. 1616 A *Millan Hilt*, and a *Damasco Blade*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 452 (1713). 1665 a Sword not so hooked as the *Damasco*, nor so close-guarded as ours: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677).

**\*Damascus**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of an ancient and distinguished city in Syria, famous for its swords, silk fabric, and fragrant red roses. Often used in combination, as *Damascus-blade*, *Damascus-steel*.

**\*damask** (L -), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Damascus*.

I. *sb.*: 1. a rich silken fabric ornamented with raised figures, originally manufactured at Damascus; a modern imitation in linen of the said fabric; also, *attrib.* In this sense *damask* has properly nothing to do with *Damascus*, but is fr. Arab. *dimags* (by transposition fr. Gk. *mérağa*, = 'raw silk'), which Europeans assimilated to the place-name.

abt. 1430 Clothes of ueluet, damaske, and of golde: LVDGATE, *Storie of Thebes*, Pt. III. fol. cccxix/2 (1561). [Skeat] 1473 a newe vestment off whyght damaske for a dekyne: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 725, p. 91 (1874). 1537 A sewte of vestments with a cope all of guld and rede damaske: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michael*, p. 125 (1884). 1555 theyr princes and noble men use to pounse and rase theyr skynnes with pretty knottes in diuers formes as it were branched damaske, thynkyng that to be a decent ornament: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 286 (1885). 1580 a patch of Fustian in a Damaske coat: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 289 (1868). 1591 anie weaver, which his work doth boast | In dieper, in damaske, or in lyne: SPENS., *Compl. Muicop*, 364. 1600 certayne mercers shops where the rich stuffes of Italy, namely silke, damaske, veluet, cloth of golde, and such like are to be bought: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 307. bef. 1745 Wipe your shoes, for want of a clout, with a damask napkin: SWIFT, *Directions to Servants*. [J.]

I. *sb.*: 2. *Metall.* damascene work, the peculiar appearance of the surface of damascene work.

I. *sb.*: 3. red color like that of the rose of Damascus.

1607 our veil'd dames | Commit the war of white and damask in | Their nicely-gawded cheeks to the wanton spoil | Of Phœbus' burning kisses: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II. 1, 232. bef. 1632 And for some deale perplexed was her spirit, | Her damask late, now chang'd to purest white: FAIRFAX. [J.]

I. *sb.*: 4. variegation.

1600 'twas just the difference | Betwixt the constant red and mingled damask: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, III. 5, 123.

II. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to or named from Damascus, as *damask rose*, *damask water* (a cordial distilled from roses and other fragrant flowers and herbs), *damask work* (damascene work; see **damascene**, II. 2; also, *metaph.*).

1519 damask water made so well, | That all the house thereof shall smell, | As it were paradise: *Four Elements*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. 1. p. 44 (1876). 1527 Damaske water and oyle: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, sig. X ii v/2. 1543 Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane barley of euery one .3. ss.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii v/1. bef. 1547 damaske water made cheffy with rosis, driede rosis: G. ALYSBURY, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxxvi. p. 80 (1846). 1579 or at the least not vnlike to the damaske Rose: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 91 (1868). 1580 Upon her head a Cremosin coronet, | With Damaske roses and Daffadillies set: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 60. 1584 Take Damaske roses or red roses, Spike flowers: T. COGHAN, *Hauen of Health*, p. 81. — put thereto some pure rose water or damaske water: *ib.*, p. 95. 1598 *Damascchino*, damaske worke vpon blades, or anie thing of Damasco: FLORIO. 1611 *Eau de Damas*. Damaske, or sweet, water (distilled from all sorts of odoriferous hearbs): COTGR., s.v. *Damas*. 1627 *Damaske-Roses*, that haue not bene knowne in England aboue an hundred yeares, and now are so common: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 659. 1664 PLUMS...the red, blue, and amber *Violets*, *Damasce*, *Deny Damasc*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 210 (1729). 1830 where all | The sloping of the moon-lit sward | Was damask-work: TENNYSON, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, 3.

II. *adj.*: 2. red.

1599 A lily pale, with damask dye to grace her: SHAKS., *Pass. Pil.*, vii. 89.

II. *adj.*: 3. variegated.

1588 their damask sweet commixture shown: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 296.

**damaskin(e)**, **damaskeen**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *damasquin* (*adj.*) = 'damascene': a Damascus-blade.

1562 a Scimitar bending lyke vnto a falcion he was a righte damaskyne: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. sig. Cc i v. 1625 a Damaskeen, or Turkish Sword, richly garnished with Siluer and Gilt: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 346.

**\*dame d'honneur**, *phr.*: Fr.: maid of honor.

1848 some said she was living in Bierstadt, and had become a *dame d'honneur* to the Queen of Bulgaria: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 225 (1879). 1888 The *dame d'honneur*...is tying the sandals of a dainty *princesse*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 31, p. 411/1.

**dame d'industrie**, *phr.*: Fr., fem. of *chevalier d'industrie* (*q. v.*): a female swindler, an adventuress.

1865 I may be a prima donna, a dame d'industrie, a princess incognita: OUIDA, *Sirathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 82.

**dame de compagnie**, *phr.*: Fr., 'lady of company': a lady's paid companion.

1784 The duchess brought with her as *dame de compagnie*, a Frenchwoman: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 518 note (1858). 1832 The female







**daroga, darogha, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *dārōgha*: a governor, a superintendent, a chief of police.

1662 the *Daroga* came attended by five or six hundred men: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 188 (1669). 1673 The Droger, or Mayor of the City, or Captain of the Watch, or the Rounds: FRYER, *E. India*, 339 (1698). [Yule] 1684 the *Daroga*, or Judge of the Town: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. ii. p. 74. 1776 A Daroga of the Audalet to the Hidgees District was appointed from the Presence: *Trial of Joseph Forrester*, 179a. 1799 the complainant shall pay such batta for his subsistence in prison as the Judge shall think proper to award, which batta shall be paid into the hands of the Daroga: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 260 (1858). 1797 the divan-beggi, or chief-justice, to whom there lies an appeal from the deroga, or the lieutenant of police, in every town: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 176/2. 1840 this... is the *Darogha* (magistrate) of the town: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. iv. p. 106. 1872 to the inefficiency, dishonesty, and banefulness of the native *daroghas* and *jemadars* is attributable that police reform: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 253.

**darvis(e):** Pers. See **dervish**.

**darwan:** Anglo-Ind. See **durwaun**.

**dass(e), dassai, sb.** See quotations.

1796 In my various excursions to Table Mountain, I observed in its crevices both Dasses and Baboons: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 64 (1814). — the uppermost covers himself with the skin of a Dassi (*cavia capensis*), to keep out the cold and bad weather: *ib.*, p. 129.

**dastoor:** Anglo-Ind. See **dustoor**.

**\*data, sb. pl.:** Lat., pl. of *datum* (*g.v.*): facts, proofs, or arguments granted, upon which reasoning can be based; items of available information upon a subject.

1740 This then may, I think, be numbered among what the mathematicians called data; that is, confessed and granted truths: DELANY, *David*, i. 81. [T.] 1767 I have neither data nor *postulata* enough to reason upon: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 186, p. 521 (1774). 1776 the author begs leave to assure the *connoisseurs* that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient data: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. 1803 all our data must be obtained from our own mental operations: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, Wks., p. 101 (1846). 1806 He cast a quick and penetrating glance over the facts and the data that were presented to him: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. i. p. 141 (1844). 1809 Some of these data on which the lists which make the population of Austria amount to twenty-seven millions are founded, are truly ridiculous: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXXV. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 124. 1818 To a mind so quick in its perceptions, so energetic in all its workings, slight data were sufficient to lead to a just result: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i. p. 9 (1816). 1821—2 The above was only one instance of his building too much on practical data: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 77 (1885). 1826 in civilized countries, where experience has recorded many valuable data: CAPT. HEAD, *Panopae*, p. 274. 1843 All science consists of data and conclusions from those data, of proofs and what they prove: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1856). 1845 he has suggested that the comparison of the respective weights (if there were sufficient data) of an equal number of the largest herbivorous quadrupeds of each country would be extremely curious: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87. 1865 With a million novel data | About the articulation, | And facts that strip off all husks | From the history of molluscs: O. W. HOLMES, *Farewell to Agassiz*, Poems, p. 295/1 (1882). 1885 many curious data concerning a Roman garrison at Greta Bridge: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 270/1.

**dataria, sb.:** It.: an office of the Roman curia for the dating, registration, and issue of papal bulls and other official documents, and for management of grants and dispensations.

1840 It was Minucci's opinion that a special dataria for Germany should be established at Rome: S. AUSTIN, *Tr. Ranke's Popes*, Vol. i. p. 458 (1847).

**\*date obolum Belisário, phr.:** Lat.: give a penny to Belisarius. The phr. is founded on the legend that Belisarius, the famous general of Justinian, was blinded and reduced to beggary when in disgrace at court.

1712 you might bring in the *Date Obolum Belisario* with a good Grace: *Spectator*, No. 461, Aug. 19, p. 661/1 (Morley). 1828 They will not consent to exhibit to the world, in their persons, the humiliating, the degrading spectacle of the venerable Fathers of the Revolution, hobbling on their crutches, to cast themselves at the feet of their children, with the *date obolum Belisario* on their lips: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 433.

**datio, pl. datii, dati, sb.:** It.: custom, tribute, toll.

1670 These are his Annual Revenues; besides his Jewels, Forfeitures, and his *Datii*: which last, are of vast profit to him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 144 (1698). 1673 we paid *Datii* to the Arch-Duke of Inspruck: J. RAV, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 388.

**datisi, sb.:** coined by Schoolmen: name of the fourth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the major premiss is an universal affirmative, and the minor premiss and conclusion are particular affirmatives.

1552 Hipocrites { *Da-* All hypocrites compt wil works high holines.  
 *ti-* Some hypocrites haue bene Bishops.  
 *si.* Therefore, some Bishops haue countmed wil workes high holinesse:  
 T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30<sup>ro</sup> (1567).

**\*datum, sb.:** Lat., neut. sing. of part. *datus*, = 'granted': the sing. of *data* (*g.v.*).

1768 All the rules, relating to purchases, perpetually refer to this settled

law of inheritance, as a datum or first principle: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.* [T.] 1802 It was there calculated upon the *datum* that only one person in twenty is naturally exempted from the distemper: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. i, p. 246. 1843 In demonstrating an algebraical theorem, or in resolving an equation, we travel from the *datum* to the *quæsitum* by pure ratiocination: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 147 (1856).

**\*datura, sb.:** Mod. Lat. fr. Skt. *dhattūra*: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*, of which several species are used as narcotics. The leaves of *datura Stramonium*, or Thorn-apple, and *datura Tatula*, violent narcotics, are smoked to palliate the distressing symptoms of asthma. The corrupted forms are from Indian vernaculars.

1598 Deutroa of some called Tacula, of others *Datura*, in Spanish *Burla Dora*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 220 (1885). 1621 *Garcias*... makes mention of an herb called *datura*, which, if it be eaten, for 24 hours following, takes away all sense of grief, makes them incline to laughter and mirth: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). 1664 SEPTEMBER... *Flowers* yet in Prime, or yet lasting... *Gilly-flowers*, *Passion Flower*, *Datura* double and single: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.* (1729). 1665 they have the *Deutroa* in special request... An Herb or Drug it is which being infused... has a marvellous force: For it is not so much of a soporiferous quality to procure sleep... since the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a *Tarantula* had infected him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677). 1667 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. II. No. 23, p. 417. 1679 Dewtry: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 18. 1885 There is an interesting account... of a seemingly successful cure for hydrophobia by means of *datura* leaves: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 471/1.

**\*dauphin (u =), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *dauphin*, Old Fr. *daulphin*, = 'one whose banner bears a dolphin' (Lat. *delphinus*): a title of the lords of Dauphiny and Viennois, which was transferred to the eldest son or heir-apparent of the kings of France when those lordships became attached to the French kingdom. Hence, **dauphinage**, the period during which the title 'dauphin' is borne, the position of dauphin.

abt. 1417 He bad the Dolphyne delyuer it shulde be his: *Batayle of Ecyngecourte*, 90, in Hazlitt's *Rem. of Early Pop. Poet.*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1866). 1518 beinge chefe ambassadors into Fraunce, to finishe the mariage betwyx the doleyfn of Fraunce and the princes of England: *Chron. of Calais*, p. 17 (1846). 1623 the dolphyne of Auvergne: LORD BERNERS, *Froisuart*, l. 204, p. 240 (1812). — *Daulphyne of Auvergne: ib.* 1697 The turning tide bears back, with flowing chance, | Unto the dolphin all we had attain'd, | And fills the late low-running hopes of Fraunce: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, v. 44. [Nares] 1614 *Dauphin*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 172. 1620 the Dolphin, being young, and not experienced, he knew not what to promise himself: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 242 (1676). 1633 aided with the *Dolphin* of France his power: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonwe. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 19. 1638 the *Infanta* Queen of France was brought to bed of a *Dolphin*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 574 (1685). 1694 Y<sup>e</sup> *Dauphin* is going back for Paris: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 204 (1878). 1765 The *Dauphin* is ill: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 405 (1857).

1646 the *Dauphinage* of Lewis the thirteenth: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 2.

**David**, name of the second king of Israel and Judah, representative of faith, valor, and divine favor. As at the turning-point of his fortunes David was let down from a window (1 *Sam.*, xix. 12), perhaps he gave the name to the beams and cranes called *davits* by sailors (see quotation from Smith), used for raising and lowering things clear of a ship's side.

1550 As a strong David, at the voyce of verytie, | Great Golye, the pope, he strake down with hys slynge: BALE, *Kynge Johans*, p. 43 (1838). 1579—85 But with the Papists, the bishop of Rome, he is forsooth: for humilitty David: ROGERS, 30 *Articles*, p. 347 (1854). 1626 The forecastle, or prow, the beake head, the bits, the fish-hooke, a loufe-hooke, and the blocke at the *Dauids* ende: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 793 (1884). 1650 We are now the *Dauids* and the *Manassehs* and the *Abrahams* of God: we are now the beloved of God: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 368 (1862). 1654—6 Every *Zophyrus* is sure to have his *Zoilus*, every *David* his *Doeg*, that will seek to raise himself upon the ruins of another: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 460/1 (1867). — And yet if God be with his *Dauids* in this sad condition, no hurt shall befall them but much good: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 202/1 (1868).

**Dāvus sum non Oedipus, phr.:** Lat.: I am *Davus* (a slave) not an *Oedipus*. I am a plain man, not a famous solver of riddles.

1765 There was evidently some trick in this, but what, is past my conjecturing. *Davus sum non Oedipus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 166, p. 495 (1774).

**dawk:** Anglo-Ind. See **dāk**.

**daye, dhye, dyah, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāt*, fr. Pers. *dāyah*, = 'nurse', 'midwife': a wet-nurse.

1810 The *Dhye* is more generally an attendant upon native ladies: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, i. 341. [Yule] 1883 the 'dyah' or wet-nurse is looked on as a second mother, and usually provided for for life: C. T. WILLS, *Mod. Persia*, 326. [ib.]

**\*de<sup>1</sup>, prep.:** Fr.: of, from, by, to (with infinitive). With masc. art. before consonants except *h* mute the prep. forms *du* (direct fr. Late Lat. *dē illo*), with pl. art. *des* (direct fr. Late Lat. *dē illis*). Used in phrases as *de bon cœur*, 'with a



kind heart'; *de bonne grâce*, 'with a good grace'; *de circonstance*, 'prepared for the occasion'; *de l'imprévu*, 'of the unforeseen'; 'something unforeseen'; *de longue haleine*, 'long-winded'; *de suite*, 'one after another'; *de temps en temps*, 'from time to time'.

bef. 1663 offered *de bon cœur* to those who will sit down under my *tonnelle*, and have a half-hour's drink and gossip. It is none of your hot porto, my friend: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 121 (1879). 1763 you did very prudently, in doing *de bonne grace*, what you could not help doing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 150, p. 475 (1774). 1836 the Archbishop...made a speech *de circonstance* to the king on his arrival at the cathedral: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 67. 1845 they dwell in the land of the unexpected—*de l'imprévu* where exception is the rule: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. Pref., p. ix. 1878 That girl has *de l'imprévu*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 190. 1886 [It is] a work *de longue haleine*, a solid contribution to literature: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 2, p. 32/1. 1803 I will not promise that I can recollect twenty lines *de suite*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 123 (1837). 1837 for though they have ceased since the days of the Vardarelli to form organised bands there, they have never failed *de temps en temps* to lie in ambushade, and commit robberies: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 92.

\**de*, *prep.*: It. and Sp.: of, from, by.

—bef. 1733 So far, *de accordo* ['agreement'], they worked (like good Oxen) lovingly in Couples: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 23, p. 41 (1740).

\**de*, *prep.*: Lat.: of, from, according to, concerning. Used in Latin and Late Latin phrases as *de claro*, Late Lat., 'clear', 'nett'; *de congruo*, Late Lat., 'of congruity'; *de industria*, 'of set purpose', 'deliberately'; *de integro*, 'afresh'; *de modo*, 'about the means'; *de more*, Late Lat., 'usual', 'usually'; *de nocte in noctem*, Late Lat., 'from night to night'; *de visu*, Late Lat., 'from sight', 'from personal observation'.

1604 and fynd it by the most general report to be worth 3000 years *de claro*: *Traveller's Papers*, Pt. III. p. 68 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1633 God always punisheth *de condigno* ['according to deserts'], sometimes *de congruo*: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 260/2 (1865). 1638 Works done by bare nature are not meritorious *de congruo*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1820). 1628 that the great man should willingly and *de industria* betray the kingdom to an enemy: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 373 (1848). 1681 men do not *de industria* imitate this devil: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1861). bef. 1733 he ought to proceed *de integro*, as if nothing had been done: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 37, p. 610 (1740). 1614 There are some...so hot about the question *de modo*, that the devil steals the matter of religion from their hearts: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1867). 1655 But the question is *de modo*, whether by gentle means...or...telling them their sin to their face: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 488 (1862). 1816 great councils were held *de more* at the three festivals of Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 358. 1821 the Courts *de more*; held under our Norman Kings: *ib.*, Vol. 35, p. 4. 1826 twenty four princes of the blood, who, *de nocte in noctem*, held their councils in the obscure caverns of this place: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1929. 1832 made a tour of the island that he might ascertain *de visu*, what was the actual condition of the slaves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 155.

\**de bene esse*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: according to the present worth, without prejudice.

1603 Wherefore, *de bene esse*, I have provisionally made a warrant redy for his Majesty's signature: *Egerton Papers*, p. 378 (Camd. Soc., 1840). 1624 the Earl of Bristol would not accept of them but only *de bene esse*, for the procuring of the dispensation: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 25 (1871). bef. 1670 Which reference to the Archbishop was granted, who did authorize the receiving of those Fees for the present *De bene esse* only: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 92, p. 95 (1693). 1681 I send you the one and the other *de bene esse*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 249 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1790 The clerks of the several courts...may...issue a commission for taking the deposition of such witness *de bene esse*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 33 (1834). 1885 The Court ultimately determined that it should be read *de bene esse*: *Law Reports*, 29 Ch. D., 200. 1888 the witnesses might be examined *de bene esse*, the question whether the court should receive the evidence to be determined at the hearing: *Law Times*, Mar. 17, p. 350/1.

*de bonne part*, *phr.*: Fr.: from good hands, from trustworthy source.

1819 We have just heard, and I trust *de bon part*, that the King of Prussia is becoming pious: In W. Roberts' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 290 (1835).

*de but en blanc*, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'from mark to blank': bluntly, without any preliminaries.

1726 To fall *de but en blanc* as the French say, or as we English, slap dash, upon the Subject: *She-Bear & Wild Boy*, &c., p. 3.

*de comburendo* (-dis) *haer.*: Lat. See *de haeretico comburendo*.

*de convenance*: Fr. See *mariage de convenance*.

\**de diē in diēm*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from day to day, every day uninterruptedly.

1619 Their Lordships resolved to sit *de diē in diēm* till the cause should be sentenced: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1871). 1629 or else to have Habeas Corpus, or a rule of court *de diē in diēm*, to attend their censure to the contrary: SIR G. GRESLEY, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 18 (1848). 1641 And then the house...enjoyed them to attend *de diē in diēm*, till the house took further order: VERNY, *Notes of Long Parli.*, p. 137 (Camd. Soc., 1845). bef. 1670 If all these labour'd in vain, he protracted the hearing of their Causes *de diē in diēm*, that time might mollify their refractory Apprehensions: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693). 1753 We are

to meet of evenings, at six o'clock, *de diē in diēm*, at my house: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 369 (1851). 1827 They might begin at the 4th of December of each year, and go on *de diē in diēm*, through every session in this manner: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 225. 1831 holding their offices *de diē in diēm*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 178 (1875). 1884 The principal sum...carried interest at 4 per cent., arising *de diē in diēm* as a statutory right: LORD FITZGERALD, *Law Reports*, 9 Appeal Cases, 624.

\**de facto*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in fact, in reality, in actual possession, in actual force, *adv.* and *adj.* Generally opposed to *de jure* (*q. v.*).

1601 For although the said Buls upon her Majesties excommunication therein promulged, doe *de facto* assoyle the subjects of this Realme from their homage unto her: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 39. 1602 that the Pope erred *de facto* in the reconciliation of the French King: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 73. 1611 and that whatsoever was done in that kind in Queen Elizabeth's time was done *de facto*, but not *de jure*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1848). 1626 a Peer may be *de facto* be committed upon a contempt in the interim: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. xxvii. (1871). 1651 And, *de facto*, it is evident that there was some act passed from God: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 35 (1862). 1699 That which is the true form of the Catholic Church of Christ, it retaineth *de facto* at this day: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 404. 1673 The power of sin is but usurped, it hath dominion *de facto*, but not *de jure*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 109/2 (1868). 1678 Nothing now remains but only to show more particularly, that it was *de facto* thus, that the same persons did from this Principle (that Nothing can come from Nothing and go to Nothing) both Atomize in their Physiology: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 40. 1681 many wicked men may be—as it is certain *de facto* they are, though *de jure* they should not—in the Church: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 272 (1861). 1691 we would conclude it ought to be steady, and so we find it *de facto*, though the Earth move floating in the liquid Heavens: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 205 (1701). 1694 Husband or Gallant, either way, *De facto* or *De jure* say: *Post Buffoon*, &c., p. 7. 1742 "Here," said they, "are two sheriffs declared; so they are officers *de facto*": R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1826). 1748 the Wit *de facto* of that company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 335 (1774). 1768 As I love peace, and have done with politics, I quietly acknowledge the King *de facto*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 112 (1857). 1780 A citizen of a State thus completely in possession of a sovereignty *de facto*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 315 (1852). 1813 Like all sovereigns who have ceased to be kings *de facto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 153. 1818 The subjects '*de facto*' of the Crown of Wirtemberg were divided into three general classes: *ib.*, Vol. 29, p. 348. 1826 The beneficent genius of the confederacy has made us *de facto* as we are *de jure*...coequals with our compeers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 559.

*de fide*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'of faith': to be held as an essential article of religious belief.

1638 the learned among you are not agreed concerning divers things, whether they be *de fide*, or not: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1820). 1659 Whatever is *de fide*, you make to be of such equal necessity, that you deride our distinguishing the Fundamentals from the rest: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xiv. p. 47. 1682 this doctrine of the Jesuits is not *de fide*: DRYDEN, *Rel. Lat.*, Pref., *Wks.*, p. 188 (1870). 1696 and though this be not infallible, or *de fide*, as they count the decisions of councils, yet it is as certain, they say, as the nature of the subject requires: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 5 (1865).

*de fond en comble*, *phr.*: Fr., 'from bottom to top': from top to bottom, utterly.

1813 Mrs. Falconer and I differ in character essentially—*de fond en comble*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxxv. p. 353 (1833).

*de gaieté de cœur*, *phr.*: Fr., 'from lightness of heart': playfully, sportively, wantonly. See *gaieté de cœur*.

1803 MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

\**de gustibus non est disputandum*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'one must not dispute about tastes': there is no accounting for tastes, differences of taste cannot properly be made matters of argument.

1750 *De gustibus non est disputandum*:—that is, there is no disputing against HOBBY-HORSES: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, i. vii. *Wks.*, p. 19 (1839). 1787 If you are a musician, listen to the *Reus des Vaches*, the favourite Swiss tune, and remember that useful lesson, *De gustibus non est disputandum*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1805). 1826 *De gustibus non est disputandum*, even between cynics, sir: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 356. 1842 BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 299 (1865). 1888 the maxim *de gustibus*, &c., must be allowed the fullest recognition: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, p. 14/2.

\**de haeretico comburendo*, concerning the burning of a heretic; *dē haereticis comburendis*, concerning the burning of heretics; *phr.*: Late Lat.

1662 the writ *De Haeretico Comburendo* bare date the 26th of February: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 354 (1840). — When the writ *de comburendis haereticis* for the execution of Richard White and John Hunt, was brought to Mr. Michel, instead of burning them he burnt the writ: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 338. bef. 1733 The Repeal of the Law *de Haeretico Comburendo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 57, p. 154 (1740). 1811 the writ *de haeretico comburendo* had been a dead letter for more than a century: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18.

\**de haut en bas*, *phr.*: Fr., 'from top to bottom': contemptuously, with an air of conscious superiority.

1696 *Young Fash.* Art thou then so impregnable a Blockhead, to believe he'll help me with a Farthing? *Lory*. Not if you treat him, *de haut en bas*, as you use to do: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1776). 1752 he



wondered so many people would go to Sir Thomas's, as he treated them 'all *de haut en bas* (bon mot on Sir Thomas "making an assembly from the top of his house to the bottom")'; HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1857). **1778** The Congress has ratified the treaty with France, and intend to treat the Commissioners *de haut en bas*, unless you choose to believe the 'Morning Post,' who says five provinces declare for peace: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 86 (1858). **1882** But her *de-haut-en-bas* judgment of Macaulay is perhaps wisest of the mark: GRÆG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. ix. p. 181. **1886** whose utterances, moreover, though treated somewhat *de haut en bas*, are among the most sensible of all: *Athenæum*, June 12, p. 7732.

**de haute lutte**, *phr.*: Fr.: by a violent struggle.

**1803** MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

**\*dē jūre**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'of law', 'of right'.

1. about law, about right, according to law or right.

**1550** We contend *de jure*, et non *de facto* ('and not about fact'): BRADFORD, *Writings*, &c., p. 385 (Parker Soc., 1853). **1580** Now in all controversies that be *de jure*, either the law is plain to be understood, or it is obscure: FULKE, *Answers*, p. 135 (1848). **1636** In the understanding part it [the conscience] is a judge, determining and prescribing, absolving and condemning *de jure*. In the memory it is a register, a recorder and witness testifying *de facto*: S. WARD, *Wks.*, p. 97 (1862).

2. *adv.* and *adj.*: by right, by law. Often opposed to *de facto* (*q. v.*).

**1611** [See *de facto*]. **1646** the Kingdom of France though it was regain'd by the victorious arms of your dead father, it was his *de jure*, and so he got but his own: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 63. **1662** King Edward...before and afterward *de facto*, and always *de jure*, was the lawful King of England: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 234 (1840). **1677** the ordinary methods which are so *de jure*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 130/2 (1834). **1743-7** they thought they might swear Allegiance to him, by means of the distinction of a King *de jure*, and a King *de facto*: FINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. Intro., p. xxvi. (1751). **1748** he is not always a Wit *de jure*, yet, as he is the Wit *de facto* of that company, he is intitled to a share of your Allegiance: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 735, p. 335 (1774). **1772** And are no longer, *de jure*, Lord Chief Justice of England: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxxviii. p. 310. **1804** James...was still *de jure* and *de facto* King of Ireland: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 164. **1863** the driver, *de jure*, of the fly: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 9.

**dē jūre divino**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by divine right.

**1620** he and the other Prelates did not hold the institution and superiority of Bishops *de jure Divino* to be necessary to be determined in Council: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Council. Trent*, Bk. vii. p. 597 (1676). — that the Decree of residence *de jure divino*, might be received: *ib.*, Bk. viii. p. 665.

**de la guerre**, *phr.*: Fr.: of war.

**1663** Clad in a Mantle *della Guer* | Of rough impenetrable Fur: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 97. **1664** When they in field defid' the foe, | Hung out their Mantles *della Guer*: *ib.*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 116.

**dē latere**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'from the side': with *legatus* or *legatus*, properly, the lower of the two grades of Cardinal ambassadors or legates possessing plenipotentiary powers. See a *latere*.

bef. **1547** havynge among theym a grete nombre of books of the saide perverse doctrine which wer forbidden by your Graces auctoritie as Legate *de latere* of the See apostolicke: ABP. WARHAM, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xciii. p. 239 (1846). **1554** The Lord Cardinal Pool, Legate *de latere*: *Stat. 1 & 2 Phil. & Mary*, c. 8, § 1 (Ruffhead).

**de luxe**, *phr.*: Fr., 'of luxury'. See *édition de luxe*.

**1865** I wonder governments don't tax good talk; it's quite a luxury, and they might add *de luxe*, since so many go without it all their lives, in blessed ignorance of even what it is! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 134. **1882** Mr. Carr has republished in this volume of *luxe* a series of essays: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 853. **1889** The edition...reaches the point *de luxe*: *ib.*, Jan. 5, p. 14/2.

**de mal en pis**, *phr.*: Fr.: from bad to worse.

**1803** MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

**dē medietate linguæ**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'of a moiety of (one's own) tongue' (as applied to a jury when a foreigner is to be tried), with half the members belonging to the same nationality as the accused, of mixed nationality.

**1806** A true verdict can only be found...by a jury *de medietate linguæ*, composed of all the civilized nations of the world: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 18. **1820** he would have been liable to be hanged...without the privilege of a jury *de medietate linguæ*: *ib.*, Vol. 34, p. 393. **1826** Have we even the benefit of a jury *de medietate linguæ*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 289.

**\*dē minimis non cūrat lex**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the law takes no account of trifles.

**1618** T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 570 (1867). bef. **1733** the Law hath another Rule...which is *de minimis non curat Lex*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 25, p. 330 (1740). **1826** it was a received maxim, *de minimis non curat lex*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 31. **1828** recommending him...the application of the legal maxim...*De minimis non curat lex*: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1453.

**\*dē mortuis nil (nihil) nisi bonum**, *phr.*: Lat.: of the dead (say) nothing except good.

**1760** *De mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a maxim which you have so often of late urged in conversation: STERNE, *Letters*, *Wks.*, p. 738/2 (1839). **1762** and it is my maxim, *de mortuis nil nisi bonum*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 21 (1817). **1809** *De mortuis nil nisi*, is a maxim, we know, in repute: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 187.

**dē nihilo (nilo) nihil (nil)**, in *nihilum (nilum) nil posse reverti*, *phr.*: Lat.: that nothing can (come) from nothing, nothing can return to nothing. A verse made up from *Lucr.*, I, 205, and 237, cf. 265, 266. See a *nihilo*.

**1678** that famous *Axiom*, so much talked of amongst the Ancients, *De Nihilo Nihil*, in *Nihilum Nil posse reverti*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 30.

**\*dē non apparentibus et non existentibus eadem est ratio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: the same account is taken of things which (or those who) do not appear as of things which (or those who) do not exist.

**1826** *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 391.

**de nouveau**, *phr.*: Fr.: anew, afresh, over again.

**1775** The first chapter has been composed *de nouveau* three times: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 237 (1869). **1780** as a full and reasonable pretence to trouble you *de nouveau* with my nonsense: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1835).

**\*dē novo**, *phr.*: Lat.: anew, afresh, over again.

**1627** And, indeed, it is said they have opened *de novo* Calais to our English trade: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1848). **1644** to take arms *De novo*: *Plot and Progress of the Irish Rebellion*, p. 4. **1654-6** Vincentius Victor...vaunted that he would undertake to prove by demonstration that souls are created *de novo* by God: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 73/2 (1868). **1665** *Selym* was freed & sent to his own House...till upon some old mens malicious surmises or his Fathers new jealousy he was restrain'd again, and the Mogul *de novo* exasperated against him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 72 (1677). **1681** you have another being founded in Christ *de novo*, anew: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 32 (1864). **1681-1703** plants rather in the heart of man...which God...bath planted there *de novo*: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 252 (1863). bef. **1733** the politic Measures taken *de novo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 125, p. 296 (1740). **1817** We cannot make a constitution *de novo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 121. **1828** If these appointments were made *de novo* by the President, then there would be some color for the objection: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1695. **1847-9** much less does a *de novo* development of such texture lie within the range of morbid action: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 143/2.

**dē omni (rē) scibili**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: concerning every knowable thing.

**1603** Heauen is a subiect...of the Logitian, because it is *ens*; and therefore his subiect, as he disputeth *de omni scibili*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 218. **1820** offering to dispute *de omni scibili*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 296. **1883** [M. Clémenceau's] pretensions to speak in a competent manner *de omni re scibili*: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 534. **1886** It treats *de omni scibili* in regard to trade, from the price of silver to the price of shoddy: *Spectator*, Aug. 14, p. 1077/2.

**\*dē omnibus rēbus et quibusdam aliis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: concerning all subjects and certain others.

**1838** we have been a long time talking, *de omnibus rebus*, at the door: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 121 (1885). **1886** Disquisitions "de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis" have naturally a quantitative value [in a newspaper]: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 299/2.

**de par le roi**, *phr.*: Fr.: in the king's name.

**1780** Dr. Johnson licenser of the press, *de par le Roi*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 452 (1858).

**de part et d'autre**, *phr.*: Fr.: on either side.

**1852** I see that people are beginning to be very violent *de part et d'autre*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 417.

**dē poena et ā culpa**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from punishment and sin. See a *poena*.

**1506** And there is plenary remysyon de pena et a culpa: SIR R. GUYL-FORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 42 (1851).

**Dē profundis (clāmāvi)**: Late Lat.: name of Psalm cxxx., being the first words of the Latin version; hence, an ex-ceeding bitter cry of misery.

**1453** before he departe standing he shall say *de profundis*: *Trevelyan Papers*, p. 24 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1463** saying *De profundis*: for me, for my fader and my moder: *Bury Wills*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1504** ij chylidren to sey 'De profundis' att my grave for my soule: *ib.*, p. 106. **1589** yet let subjects for all their insolence, dedicate a *De profundis* euerie morning to the preservation of their *Cæsar*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 17 (1880). **1614** How many weep out a *De profundis*, that would not "sing the songs of Zion" in the land of the living! T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1867). **1778** *De profundis* clamavi: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 50 (1858). **1874** This was designed so as to coincide with the hour when 'the faithful' throughout the world are saying the *De Profundis*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 163 note. **1890** the Labor cry, the new *De Profundis*, the passionate psalm of the workers appealing out of the depths of misery and degradation for more wages and less hours of daily toil: *Open Court*, Apr. 10, p. 220/2.

**dē propaganda fide**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'for the propagation of the faith': title of a congregation of cardinals instituted in 1622 for the superintendence of foreign missions. See *propaganda*.

**1654-6** At Rome they have a meeting weekly *de propaganda fide*, for the propagating of the Romish religion: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 682/1 (1868). **1866** If ever the country should be seized with another such mania *de propaganda fide*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. (Halifax).



**dē proprio, phr.:** Late Lat.: of one's own (nature, constitution, or resources).

1661 Therefore a man is said to *sin de proprio*, of his own, as the devil is likewise said to do, in John 8: 44: Th. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 120 (1861). 1696 this...comprises all other truths, and adds, *de proprio*, unspeakable excellency to them: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 445 (1864).

**dē proprio mōtu, phr.:** Late Lat.: of one's own motion, spontaneously.

1818 The petitions were answered by the king, sometimes *de proprio motu*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 158.

**de quoi, phr.:** Fr.: wherewith, wherewithal.

1840 They could never sit down, for they hadn't *de quoi*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 148 (1865).

**\*de règle, phr.:** Fr.: in order, the rule. See *en règle*.

**\*de rigueur, phr.:** Fr., 'of strictness', 'in strictness': indispensable, according to strict etiquette.

1833 the costume *de rigueur* of a 'sentimental-passionate ascetic': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 389. 1850 It is *de rigueur*, my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play macao and hazard in Mr. Fox's time: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 6 (1879). 1864 he attired himself in the black tail-coat and white cravat *de rigueur*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133. 1865 All women are coquettes, except plain ones, who make a virtue of a renunciation that's *de rigueur*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 205. 1884 It is, I understand, *de rigueur* to wear evening clothes: J. PAYN, in *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 292, p. 373. 1887 Court dress was *de rigueur*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 6, p. 173/3.

**\*de trop, phr.:** Fr.: too much, in the way.

1752 if you will but add a versatility, and easy conformity of manners, I know no company in which you are likely to be *de trop*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 58, p. 248 (1774). 1820 But the sexton would have been *de trop* in the group: SCOTT, *Monastery*, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 405/1 (1869). 1833 To make reference to these would be *de trop*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 203. 1848 "I should only be *de trop*," said the Captain: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 57 (1879). 1858 He abounded in acquaintances...and would have regarded it as quite *de trop* to have a friend: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 188. 1876 She did not second the invitation, and, finding that I was becoming *de trop*, I put my foot in the stirrup, and mounted: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundred*, ch. xv. p. 123. 1882 The man who is more than welcome at one period proves *de trop* at another: MRS. J. H. RIDDELL, *Daisies and Buttercups*, Vol. III. p. 186.

**dea:** Port. and Sp. See *aldea*.

**\*débâcle, sb.:** Fr.: a breaking up (of ice), overthrow, downfall.

1814 It must be the genuine deluge of the Scriptures, not...the *débâcle* of Pallas and Saussure: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 469. 1822 The *débâcle* must have been a sudden catastrophe: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 550. 1848 It was a general *débâcle*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 342 (1879). 1853 the creation of an iceberg by *débâcle* or *avalanche*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. viii. p. 57. 1877 Next comes the Screedan or rock-slip, a vast *débâcle* of huge fragments of rock lying at the foot of a tall cliff: LYTTEL, *Landmarks*, Div. IV. ch. iv. p. 203. 1886 The occasional stones...are extraneous, and due to accidental *débâcles* from the cliffs to which the "floe berg" happened in its early stages to have been attached: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 321/1.

**debash:** Anglo-Ind. See *dubash*.

**débauché, fem. débauchée, sb.:** Fr.: a debauchee, a rake. Apparently Anglicised in 17 c. as *debauchee*, and earlier as a participle as *debauched* (Shakespeare).

1676 the Wits and Debauchees of the TOWNE: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 33. 1678 he turns Debauchee: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 11. 1689 and those most commonly *Fools* too, and *Debauchés*: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 120. 1691 I thought...that the man who could endure such a brunt for two days, was a confirm'd season'd Debauchée, and that nothing could hurt him: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 24. 1715 does but Pursue Pleasure as eagerly as a *Debauché*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*. 1765 Madame du Deffand's, a blind old debauchée of wit: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 416 (1857).

**dëbellator, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *dëbellare*, = 'to subdue', 'conquer': a subduer, a conqueror.

1713 Behold...the terror of politicians! and the debellator of news-writers! dwindled on a sudden into an author below the character of Duntun! SWIFT, *Char. of Steele*, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 216 (1814).

**debenture, debentur (= 1 = 1), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *dëbentur*, 3rd pers. pl. pres. ind. pass. of *dëbère*, = 'to owe': a certificate duly signed in acknowledgment of a debt, named from the first word of early forms; a deed or bond of mortgage bearing stated interest, often issued by public companies for raising additional capital.

bef. 1637 My wofull crie...that he will venter | To send my *Debentur*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, p. 225 (1640). 1647 To State Accompts, and to give *Debenturs*, whereby...the Soldier may have his Arrears ascertained to him: *Kingdoms Wkly. Intelligencer*, No. 238, p. 759. 1703 and the dispatch...gave him the opportunity to purchase their lots and debentures for a little ready money: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 394 (1872).

**debile (= 1), adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *dëbile*: weak, feeble.

1607 For that I have not wash'd | My nose that bled, nor foil'd some debile wretch: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, I. 9, 48. 1659 The Conclusion followeth the more debile of the Premises, in point of evidence or certainty to us: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xliii. p. 308.

**debility (= 1 = 1), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *dëbilité*: feebleness, weakness, imbecility, infirmity.

1474 the debillite and feblenes of corage: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 31 v. 1528 they...that by debillite of stomake | can holde nothyng: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. H iii v. 1646 Richarde first excusyd himself by reason of debylitie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1844). bef. 1647 I am so ferre spent and brought in debillite that I came not stande by myself: In *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxix. p. 180 (1846). 1600 Nor did not with unbashful forehead woo | The means of weakness and debility: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, II. 3, 51. 1661 Surely I have neither so much debility and weakness in my capacity: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 58 (1872).

**debitor (= 1 = 1), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *dëbitor*, noun of agent to *dëbère*, = 'to owe': a debtor; also, attrib. A *debitor and creditor* means 'an account-book'.

1554 Also they haue this custome to deleuer in gage to the creditoure the dead body of the debitor: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. H iii v. 1604 SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 1, 31. 1611 O, the charity of a penny cord! it sums up thousands in a trice: you have no true debitor and creditor but it: — *Cymb.*, v. 4, 171. 1626 *Debitor*, A debtor: COCKERAM, *Pl.* II. (2nd Ed.).

**\*déboisement, sb.:** Fr.: clearing land of trees, destruction of trees or forests.

**\*debonair (= 1 = 1), Eng. fr. Fr.; débonnaire, Fr.: adj.:** of kindly natural disposition, courteous, affable, gentle.

1654—6 and to plant churches, to whom their feet though fouled and worn... deemed delectable and debonnaire: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 406/2 (1868). 1743 Mr. North, being always *debonnaire*, and complaisant, kept them company, and did as they did: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 415 (1826). 1768 A little French *debonnaire* captain: STERNE, *Sentimental Journ.*, *Wks.*, p. 408 (1839). 1842 He'd a mien so disting'd, and so *debonnaire*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 200 (1865). 1860 gay and *debonair* demeanour: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 20.

Variants, 13 c. *debonere*, 14 c. *debonur*, *deboneire*, *deboner*, 14 c.—17 c. *debonaire*, 15 c. *debonayr*, 16 c.—19 c. *debon(n)air*, 17 c. *deboneere*.

[The Old Fr. *de bon aire* was Anglicised in 14 c. or before. The masc. sb. *aire* (Mod. Fr. *air*) is fr. Lat. *ærem*, acc. of *ær*. Perhaps the Old Fr. phr. is immediately fr. the Old It. phr. *di buon aere*. Though the word was early naturalised, it has been occasionally treated as Fr., and sometimes the Mod. Fr. form is used.]

**Deborah**, a Hebrew prophetess who judged Israel, and who with Barak delivered her people from Jabin, king of Canaan, and his general, Sisera. *Judges*, iv., v.

1593 deffende thy moste noble worthye our dread Soverayne Ladye Elizabeth, whom thowse hast rayssed up an admirable Deborah for thy holye Church with us and farre abroad: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 175 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1654—6 a governess and protectress, such as was our English Deborah, Queen Elizabeth: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 362/1 (1867).

**\*débouché, sb.:** Fr.: opening, outlet.

1813 the *débouchés* of the mountains: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 545 (1838). 1829 waylaying the poacher's spoil...by closing up his *débouché*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 100. 1840 dipping down to the sea-side at the two points of Ponte Piccolo and Ponte Grandé, each of which is the *débouché* of a stream, which has been dammed up into an inland lake by the wash of the waves: FRASER, *Koondistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 411. 1844 one or two battalions covering all the *débouchés* in advance on the Brussels road: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 97. 1856 This glacier was about seven miles across at its 'débouché': E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 271. 1857 he permitted that one gate, as an additional *débouché* for the crowd, should be afforded: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 202.

**debout(e), vb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *dëbouter*: to thrust back, thrust from, depose, expel, dismiss.

1611 *Debouter*. To deboute; to put, thrust, or drive from: COTGR.

**déboutonné, part.:** Fr.: unbuttoned, careless.

1830 who insists upon the license of a *déboutonné* dress and posture: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 497.

**\*débris, sb.:** Fr.: remains, rubbish, wreck, broken fragments.

bef. 1745 Your grace is now disposing of the debris of two bishopricks, among which is the deanery of Ferns: SWIFT, *Let. to Dorset*, *Wks.*, xix. 263 (Ord MS.). [L.] 1778 our gamesters are in a worse situation. The best they can hope for, is to sit down with the *dëbris* of an empire: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 97 (1858). 1812 the earth, or *dëbris* of the ancient world did very little resemble that of the present: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 376. 1818 several horizontal strata of rock overhanging the long slope of debris: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 7. 1840 the debris of what once was a dense mass of dwellings: FRASER, *Koondistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 269. 1851 The river...raging in foam over the *dëbris* of the porphyritic cliffs: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I. p. 48 (1854). 1853 It is not to the geologist alone that these talus and debris are impressive: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xix.



p. 145. 1871 the narrow streets were choked up with the débris of the fallen buildings: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II, ch. xviii. p. 314. 1878 among the débris of ancient art to sow the seeds... of richer and mightier civilization: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I, p. 5. 1881 A garden strewn with débris: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. v. p. 39. 1885 'The student must... spend his time in grubbing among the débris which forms what Mommsen calls "the rubbish heap of tradition": *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 467/1.

\***début**, *sb.*: Fr.: first cast, first appearance, entry upon any public vocation.

1751 I find that your *début* at Paris has been a good one: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 18, p. 76 (1774). 1768 the winter keeps up to the vivacity of its *début*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 123 (1857). 1807 the manner in which you make your *début* in the wholly unstudied part of striking a light for yourself: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II, p. 250 (5th Ed.). 1808 We may begin with Mrs. Mason's *début* in the Glen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 403. 1813 *The début* of his [Grattan's] predecessor, Flood, had been a complete failure: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II, p. 211 (1832). 1818 And my *début* in Paris, I blush to think on it! Must now, DOLL, be made in a hideous low bonnet: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 9. 1829 I was a little disappointed in her *début*, and much interested in her success: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III, ch. viii. p. 162 (1881). 1842 It was under this gentleman that Morgiana made her *début* in public life: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV, p. 195. 1845 The first publication... will appear to an English reader an odd *début* for a politician and historian of such eminence: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I, p. 8 (1857). 1878 five Nubian lions are announced as about to make their *début* in a startling and novel way: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 712. [St.] 1881 One sees the animals driven in at one end of a tubular arrangement to make a *début* at the other in the form of a sausage, ham or side of bacon: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Sharp*, II, 10.

\***débutant**, *fem. débutante*, *sb.*: Fr.: one who makes a first appearance (esp. as actor, actress, or public performer).

1821—2 I was generally sent out of the way when any *débutant* had a friend at court, and was to be unduly handled: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 413 (1885). 1828 considering that allowances would be made for the timidity of a *débutant*, I strolled leisurely up the hill: *Harrobian*, p. 47. 1848 and Eaves was certain that the unfortunate *débutante* in question was no other than Mrs. Rawdon Crawley: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II, ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879). 1876 *The débutante*, Mlle. Camille (Emma Marigold), showed very great promise in an insignificant part: *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.] 1877 His eyes turned admiringly to the faultless loveliness of the new *débutante* again: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. II, ch. ii. 1885 *The débutante* has certainly enjoyed excellent tuition: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 24, p. 544/2.

**decachordon**, *sb.*: Gk. δεκάχορδον, neut. of δεκάχορδος, = 'ten-stringed': something consisting of ten parts.

1602 A Decachordon of ten Quodlibetical Questions concerning Religion and State: W. WATSON, Title.

\***decade** (Δ -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *décade*: ten consecutive numbers, the number *ten*, a period of ten days or ten months or ten years, a group or series of ten.

1555 R. EDEN, *Decades*, Title. 1611 *Decade*. A Decade; the tearme, or number of tenne yeares, or moneths; also, a tenth, or, the number of tenne: COTGR. 1676 because it was the only number within the Decad, which was neither *Generated*, nor did it self *Generate*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. iv. p. 393. bef. 1744 All rank'd by ten; whole decades, when they dine, | Must slave a Trojan slave to pour the wine: POPE. [J.]

**décadent**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who holds that the age is in a state of decadence, one with a self-imposed mission to regenerate the age; also, *attrib.* Hence, **décadentisme**, the theory and practice of the above.

1886 I shall speak to you some other time about the *décadents* and the *décadentisme*, a malady of the hour, fashionable, like the visit to the watering-places: *Athenaeum*, July 24, p. 117/1. 1887 The *décadent* school, under the pretext of symbolism, ... of "rare impressions," applies its resources to writing unintelligibly: *ib.*, Jan. 1, p. 10/3.

\***decameron**, *sb.*: fr. the title of Boccaccio's celebrated collection of Italian tales which are, amongst other things, distinguished for striking variety: a remarkable variety. Perhaps only used in the passage quoted.

1609 such a decameron of sports...Boccace neuer thought of the like: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, I, 3, Wks., p. 536 (1616).

[The It. *Decameron* means a record of ten days' events, coined fr. Gk. δέκα, and αἰῆρα (Doric for ἡμέρα), = 'a day', cf. Gk. adj. δεκάημερος, or fr. δέκα, and μέρος, = 'a part'.]

**decāni**, *sb.*: Lat., gen. of *decānus*, = 'dean': often used *attrib.* in the phr. *decani-side*. See *cantoris*.

**decastichon**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. δεκάστιχον: a stanza or poem of ten verses. Anglicised as *decastich*.

1601 this Decastichon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31, ch. 2, Vol. II, p. 402.

**decasyllabon**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. δεκασύλλαβον: a verse of ten syllables.

1589 the spacious volubilitie of a drumming decasyllabon: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 6 (1880).

**December**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the twelfth (originally the tenth) month of the year.

1600 men are April when they woo, December when they wed: SHAKS., *As You Like It*, IV, 1, 148.

**decemvir**, *pl. decemviri*, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a commission of ten men, esp. a commission for legislating, who were absolute rulers of Rome B.C. 451—449.

1579 this law of the Decemviri, which the Tribunes did preferre: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 864 (1612). 1590 the *Romanes* had altered their government from Kings to Consuls, from Consuls to Dictators, from Dictators to *Decemviri*, which *Decemviri* continued not long, and then againe to Consuls: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 502. 1600 there should be created Decemvirs...the Decemviri: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. III, p. 100. 1622 I had much adowe with Zanzabars deservery: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 30 (1883). 1625 The Lawes also of the Roman Kings, and of the *Decemviri*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. i, p. 105.

**décence**, *sb.*: Fr.: propriety, comeliness.

1836 To the opera to see Taglioni dance... Her grace and *décence* are something that no one can imagine who has not seen her: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 94.

**decennium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a period of ten years.

1837 These are the only monuments of early typography acknowledged to come within the present decennium: HALLAM, *Introd. Lit. Europe*, Pt. I, ch. iii, § 25. [L.]

**dēceptio visūs**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a deceiving of the sight, an optical illusion.

1599 methinks you should say it were some enchantment, *dēceptio visūs*, or so: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 67/2 (1860). 1612 For the Corps Sir...there's no bodie, nothing. A meere blandation, a *dēceptio visūs*: CHAPMAN, *Widowes T.*, v. Wks., Vol. III, p. 80 (1873). 1634 But it may be objected, this is but *dēceptio visūs*: W. DODD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 82. abt. 1645 Whereas you please to magnifie some pieces of mine, and that you seem to spie the Muses searching upon my Trees, I fear 'tis but *dēceptio visūs*, for they are but Satyrs: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II, lxix, p. 381 (1678). 1665 *Jannes* and *Jambres* who...by a *dēceptio visūs* or diabolical enchantments imitated Moses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 224 (1677).

\***déchéance**, *sb.*: Fr.: forfeiture, fall.

1835 This revival of their hopes sufficiently accounts for the violence with which Robespierre and his friends urged the *déchéance* of the king in the Jacobins, in the Assembly, and even on the Champ de Mars: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI, p. 332 (1857). 1870 It was not the *déchéance* of Napoleon that was proclaimed on the 4th of September [1870], but the *déchéance* of militarism: F. HARRISON, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, New Ser., VIII, 647.

**déchirant**, *adj.*: Fr.: rending, heart-rending.

1810 there is something truly *déchirant* in the natural and piteous iteration of her eloquent complainings: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I, p. 252 (1844).

**déchu**, *part.*: Fr.: fallen.

1870 Not only Napoleonism and militarism are *déchus* henceforth in France, but something else; and that is, the indolent extravagance of the rich: F. HARRISON, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, New Ser., VIII, 648.

**decimator** (Δ - Δ -), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *decimāre*, = 'to select every tenth man of a number of men for death'; Late Lat., 'to take tithes': one who decimates.

bef. 1716 the pillaging soldier, or the insolent decimator: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. x, No. 6. [R.]

**decimo sexto**, *ord. number abl. case*: Lat., '(in) sixteenth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixteenth of a full sheet or signature. Usually indicated by '16mo.', which is short for **sexto decimo** (*q.v.*). Hence, *metaph.* a small compass, miniature.

1600 my braggart in *decimo sexto*! B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I, 1, Wks., p. 187 (1616). 1608 *Fri.* ...Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? *Pri.* Faith, neither in folio nor in *decimo sexto*, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, I, 1, Wks., Vol. III, p. 133 (1885). 1614 Our lives shorten, as if the book of our days were by God's knife of judgment cut less, and brought from *folio*, as in the patriarchs before the flood, to *quarto* in the fathers after the flood; nay to *octavo*, as with the prophets of the law; nay even to *decimo-sexto*, as with us in the days of the gospel: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 330 (1867). 1616 Three drops...keeps the skin | In *decimo sexto*, ever bright and smooth: B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, IV, 4, Wks., Vol. II, p. 148 (1631—40). 1626 A book in *decimo sento* [*sic*], of the finger size: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 114 (1848). 1630 when a mans stomache is in *Folio*, and knows not where to haue a dinner in *Decimo sexto*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 3 v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1632 O terrible! *dismembogue*! | I talk'd of Hercules, and here is one | Bound up in *decimo sexto*: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, II, 2, Wks., p. 195/1 (1839). 1639 Proceed, my little wit In *decimo sexto*: — *Unnat. Combat*, III, 3, Wks., p. 37/1. 1646 for of a gentleman in *decimo sexto*, he was made Duke, Peer, and Lord high Constable of all France: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 3. 1676 a very Devil in *decimo sexto*: D'URFVY, *Mad. Fickle*, v. p. 53 (1691). 1707 How now, my Amazon in *decimo sexto*? CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, III, p. 40.

\***deck**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *decken*, = 'to cover'. *To deck a ship*, in the sense 'to make a deck for a ship', is derived from the *sb. deck*.



## 1. to cover, to overspread.

1610 When I have deck'd the sea with drops full salt: SHAKS., *Temp.*, i. 2, 155. 1667 Whether to deck with clouds th' uncolour'd sky, | Or wet the thirsty earth with falling show'rs: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 190.

## 2. to array, adorn, clothe.

1526 the woman was arrayed in purple and rose color / and decked with gold/precious stone / and pearly: TYNDAL, *Rev.*, xvii. 4. 1535 He shal decke me like a brydegrome: COVERDALE, *Isaiah*, lxi. 10. 1590 Her nathelless | Th' enchaunter finding fit for his intents | Did thus revest, and deckt with dew habiliments: SPENS., *F. Q.*, ii. i. 22.

## 3. to fit out, to furnish.

1548 He decked and vaitaild dyuers shippes of warre: HALL, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 25. [C. E. D.]

\*deck, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *dek*: cover, a floor in a ship, esp. the uppermost floor.

1509 Do on your Decke Slut: if ye purpos to come oft. | I mean your Copyn-tanke: And if it wyl do no good. | To kepe you from the rayne. ye shall have a foles hode: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. i. p. 38 (1874). 1591 By force to winne the Turkish decke, | The which he did obtaine: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 836 (1818). 1599 one maine Orlop, three close decks, one fore-castle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. p. 199. 1610 now on the beak, | Now in the waist, the deck, in every cabin: SHAKS., *Temp.*, i. 2, 197. 1626 Sixe foote decke betwene the beames of the Decke and Orlope...the halfe Decke: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 792 (1884).

declamation (ˈˌ = ˈˌ = ˈˌ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *déclamation*.

1. a set speech, an exercise in rhetoric, a speech delivered with emphasis and energy.

1531 the heed of a declamation called *thema*: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. xiv. Vol. i. p. 149 (1880). bef. 1603 a good number of declamations dispersed in the midst of his Morall workes: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1188 (1612).

2. the action of delivering a set speech or of speaking with emphasis and energy, energetic delivery of an oration, a violent and high-flown style of speaking or writing, composition in such a style.

bef. 1667 Thou mayest forgive his anger, while thou makest use of the plainness of his declamation: JER. TAYLOR, [J.] 1785 Cat'acts of declamation thunder here: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. ii. p. 104 (1808).

dēclāmātor, sb.: Lat.: a declaimer, one who practises declamation.

1531 rhetoriciens, declamatores, artificiall spekers, (named in Greeke *Logodotali*): ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. xiii. Vol. i. p. 120 (1880).

dēclārātor, 3rd pers. sing. imperat. pass. of Lat. *dēclārāre*, = 'to declare': *Scots Law*: name of an action in which the plaintiff prays the court of session to make a judicial declaration in respect to his rights or status.

dēclīnātor, sb.: Lat.: one who refuses. The techn. *declinator* is for *declinatory* or *declinature*.

bef. 1670 the Votes of the Declinators could not be heard for the noise: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 65, p. 65 (1693).

decoit: Anglo-Ind. See *dacoit*.

\*décolletée, part. fem.: Fr.: with the neck (and shoulders) bare, wearing a very low dress.

1831 The Queen is a prude, and will not let the ladies come *décolletées* to her parties: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. ii. ch. xiii. p. 106 (1875). 1841 You are beautiful; you are very much *décolletée*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 417 (1885). 1848 A stout countess of sixty, *décolletée*, painted, wrinkled with rouge up to her drooping eyelids: — *Van. Fair*, Vol. ii. ch. xiii. p. 133 (1879). 1865 *décolletée* to a disadvantage, ruddled with rouge: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 87.

decora: Lat. See *decorum*.

\*decorator (ˈˌ = ˈˌ = ˈˌ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *decorator*, noun of agent to *decorare*, = 'to embellish', 'adorn': one who adorns, one who embellishes, a person whose profession or trade it is to decorate buildings and rooms.

1755 JOHNSON. \*1877 the first decorators in the world: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

decore, vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *decorer*: to decorate, adorn, embellish.

1583 thei thinke their beauteie is greatly decored: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 31<sup>vo</sup>.

\*décoré, fem. *décorée*, part., also used as sb.: Fr.: decorated, distinguished by the decoration of some Order of chivalry or merit; one who wears such a decoration.

1865 most other European Dips and *décorés*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 128. 1893 Though the distinction was issued for the first time less than six years ago, and is confined to women, no fewer than eight hundred and ninety-three *décorées* are on the roll of domestic chivalry: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 5.

\**dēcōrum* (Lat. pl. *dēcōra*), sb. (properly neut. adj.): Lat.: good taste, propriety, seemliness, due formality, appropriate display of grandeur; in art, propriety of design, good taste.

1573–80 preceptes of arte and stile and decorum: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 76 (1884). 1575 a president and pattern to observe *Decorum*, and cumlynesse in expressing affections: J. TURLERUS, *Traveler*, p. 29. 1583 observing an outward *decorum*: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 80<sup>ro</sup>.

1586 his due observing of *decorum* every where, in personages, in season, in matter, in *spéeche*: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. ii. p. 52 (1815). 1596 the precepts of Arte permit vs to represent the Pope, the Emperor, a Souldier, or anie other person, with that *Decorum* which truly belongeth to them: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 23. 1601 It had bin a *decorum* in them, to have shewed themselves thanful unto such kind office: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 114. 1602 that a *decorum* might be kept for superiortie on earth: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 53.

1608 ride along with us in their goodly *decorum* beards, their broad velvet cassocks: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 4. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 323 (1885).

bef. 1616 From which they gather Honey, with their care, | To place it with *decorum* in the Hive: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, i. 3, Wks., Vol. i. p. 406 (1721).

1620 it is strange how much they allowed for a Bishop, in regard of the *decorum* he is to keep: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. ii. p. 234 (1676).

bef. 1630 And for his Dispatches, and the content he gave to Suities, he had a *decorum* seldome since put in practise: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 56 (1870).

1665 the *Braminy* and *Bannyan* are tied to a most severe and strict observance in the *decorum* of their Worship: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677).

bef. 1670 Those outward *Decorums* of Magnificence which set forth your Exaltation this Day: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 122, p. 112 (1693).

1675 how could they have framed the Doctrine and History of Christ in such a *Decorum*, in so exact a Symmetry of Parts: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. ii. ch. i. § 1, p. 1. 1676 Tell not me...of your *Decorums*, supercilious Forms, and slavish Ceremonies: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, i. p. 1 (1681).

1713 A swaggering crew rode on horseback before him, | He threw out his cash, that the mob might adore him, | So Tag-rag and Bob-tail made up the *decorum*: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. ii. p. 137 (1866).

1715 Polydore in a Drawing I have seen, has made an ill Choice with respect to *Decorum*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 69.

1728 With princes kept a due *decorum*, | But never stood in awe before 'em: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 600a (1869).

bef. 1733 examining the Nature of historical *Decorums*, which consists much in the Mode of Expression: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. iv. (1740). 1748 He knows to keep Each due *decorum*: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, i. lvi. p. 215 (1834).

1788 the steady *decorum* of Mrs. Howard: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. cxxv. (1857). 1828 he internally devoted the intruders to Mahound and Termagant, and outwardly gave orders to receive them with all decorum and civility: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. viii. p. 103 (1886).

bef. 1849 He disregarded the *decora* of mere fashion: E. A. FOR, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 102 (1884).

1864 She went through her long-deferred first communion with unexceptionable *decorum*: G. A. SALA, *Quile Alone*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 156. 1885 She hates the dull *decorum* of the austere family: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 235/3.

découpure, sb.: Fr.: cut-paper work, a profile cut out in paper or card. Such a profile in black paper was called from abt. 1757 a *silhouette* (q. v.).

1761 the *découpure* she sent me of herself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 460 (1857).

décousu, part.: Fr., 'unstitched': desultory, disconnected.

1883 This story may be read with interest, though it is terribly *décousu*: *Standard*, Sept. 22, p. 2/1.

decreator (ˈˌ = ˈˌ = ˈˌ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *de-*, = 'un-', and creator (q. v.): an un-maker, an annihilator.

1678 One *Universal Numen*, which was not only the Creator of all the other Gods, but also in certain Alternate Vicissitudes of time, the *Decreator* of them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 426.

decrepit (ˈˌ = ˈˌ = ˈˌ), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *decrepite*: very old, worn out. Sometimes wrongly spelt *decrepid*.

1533 ELVOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. i. [R.] 1540 contynnall labour, whereby their bodies shulde become decrepite and vnapt to the warres: — *Im. Govern.*, fol. 38<sup>vo</sup>.

1546 yeat at the last this croked and decrepite age...was agayne renewed into yowthe: Tr. Polydore *Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 223 (1846).

1588 her decrepit, sick and bedrid father: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 139. 1590 therein sat an old man, halfe blind, | And all decrepit in his feeble corse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, ii. ix. 55. 1598 *Decrepito*, very old, at the pits brink, decrepite: FLORIO.

1620 He lived in the world seventy one years, which was a decrepit age if you consider his complexion: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. civ. (1676).

1641 But none did I so much admire as an Hospital for their...decrepit soldiers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 25 (1872).

1715 sometimes the Figure appears to be not only as one would describe the *Ancient of Days*, but feeble and decrepit: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 54.

1845 the decrepit formal Don coming in a coach and six: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 540.

decrecendo, adv. and sb.: It.: Mus.: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually decreased, sometimes used instead of *diminuendo* (q. v.).

dēcrētum, pl. *dēcrēta*, sb.: Lat.: decree, ordinance.

1602 No example of the Apostles actions, neither yet of any Infidels conversion can free them from the *dēcrētum* of the order observed in all elections: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 163.

1817 the *dēcrētum* of the Irish synod was promulgated in Dublin: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 939.

décrotté, part.: Fr.: brushed up.

1748 My boy goes next spring to Turin to be *décrotté*, which I am told he wants a good deal: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. ii. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 325 (1777).

1774 These strictures...I hope will have a good effect upon you, and make the style of your next a little more *décrotté*: W. MASON, in *Hor. Walpole's Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 79 (1857).



**decuria**, Lat.; **decurie**, Eng. fr. Fr. *decurie* (Cotgr.): *sb.*: a company or college of ten, esp. of the Roman judges.

**1600** *Quintus Petilius* had chosen the foresaid *Lucius* into the decurie of the Scribes and Secretaries: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XL. p. 1079.

**Dedalus**, **Dedall**, **Dedalian**. See **Daedalus**.

**dedans**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dedans*, = 'interior', 'inner part': the part of a tennis-court in which spectators are placed.

**1890** Let any young man...go into the "dedans" of a tennis court while a good match is going on: *Athenaeum*, June 21, p. 794/3.

**dedicator** (L = L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dedicator*, noun of agent to Lat. *dedicare*, = 'to dedicate', 'to devote', 'to consecrate', 'to inscribe' (of a composition): one who dedicates, one who composes a dedication.

**1596** the first of these causes doth shew a greedie minde in the Dedicator: W. HARLEY, *New Bk. of Tabliture*, sig. A 2<sup>vo</sup>. **1676** In fine, Madam, like a faithful Dedicator, I hope I have done my self right: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, Ep. Ded. (1687). **1680** it has been the custom of Dedicators of late to make the Praises they give to their Patrons so extravagant, that they become Abuses: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2<sup>vo</sup>. **1729** With ready quills the Dedicators wait: POPE, *Dunciad*, ll. 198.

**\*dedimus**, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *dare*, = 'to give': name of a writ giving a person authority to act in the place of a judge, from the first words *dedimus potestatem*, = 'we have given authority'.

**1489-90** Afore Easter, send upp your pardons, wrytes of *dedimus*: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 92 (Camd. Soc., 1839). **1716** drawing *dedimus potestatem* to examine evidences: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 682 (1834). **1767** two gentlemen...were expressly excepted by the Governor in the *dedimus*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 490 (1851). **1771** he soon found means to obtain a *dedimus* as an acting justice of peace: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 62/2 (1882). **1801** for taking the acknowledgment of a fine by *dedimus* 30 cents: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 665 (1834). **1807** Every...commission of *dedimus potestatem* to qualify officers...to be done *ex officio*: *ib.*, p. 676.

**deewan**: Arab. See **divan**.

**defalke**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *défalquer*: to deduct, cut off, abate.

**1552** Defalke a decre, or statute. *Refigere decreta vel leges*, &c.: HULOET. **1598** *Defalcare*, to defaulke, to abate, to bate, to deduce, to deduct: FLORIO. **1586-6** he sayeth (that) part therof may be defalked out of their enterrement: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 185 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1611** *Defalquer*. To defaulke, deduct, bate, abate: COTGR.

**defensor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *defensor*, noun of agent to *defendere*, = 'to defend', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. *defensour*: a defender, a protector.

**1427** be name of Protector and Defensour: *Rolls of Parlt.*, Vol. IV. p. 326. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1450** saynt Gregorye wrote to the defensoure of Rome in this manner: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge*, &c., p. 164 (1871). **1530** defensor of the fayth: PALSGR., sig. A ii<sup>vo</sup>. **1652** a *Demon* his defensor: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 258.

**deferendum**, *gerund. adj.* used as *sb.*: Lat.: a being referred to deliberation (*ad consilium*). Applied to agenda which cannot be disposed of without further consideration.

**1619** This [case] (what *Diutano* would haue done it?) is too weightie, it must be considered of further, and with a *Deferendo* [abl.], they are dismissed! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxviii. p. 770.

**deffadar**, **deffodar**: Anglo-Ind. See **duffadar**.

**deficit**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *deficere*, = 'to be wanting', 'to fail': a deficiency; in *Finance*, an excess of expenditure over receipts, the opposite to *surplus*.

**1814** there is a sad deficit in the morale of that article upon my part: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 121 (1832).

**\*défilé**, *sb.*: Fr.: long narrow pass; *Mil.* filing off, march-past. Anglicised as *defile* in 17 c.

**1835** I was at the Hôtel Bristol...in the Place Vendôme, where the King placed himself for the *défilé* of the troops: In H. Greville's *Diary*, p. 65.

**definitor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *definire*, = 'to define', 'to determine': an instrument for determining measurements of sculpture.

**1664** This whole Instrument thus describ'd consisting of *Horizon*, *Ruler*, and *Plummet* we shall call our *Definitor*: EVELYN, Tr. *Frearl's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 153.

**defterdar**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. *daftardār*, = 'holder of account-books': treasurer. In the Bombay Presidency, *dufterdar* means the head native revenue officer on a collector's establishment.

**1599** vnder him be three subtreasurers called *Teftadars*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 292. **1612** a very faire new Cane builded by *Amrath... Chullabee*, sometimes *Defterdare*, that is, treasurer of *Aleppo*, and afterwards of

*Damascus*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 75. **1615** tending to the *Teftadar* or Treasurer the revenue of that *Sansackery*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 211 (1632). **1625** the *Defterdar*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1586. **1632** the boisterous tempest is somewhat ceased through the death of the *Teftadar*: *Contin. of our Weekly News*, Mar. 28, p. 5. **1684** The Grand Signor's Duties are receiv'd by a *Teftadar*, or Treasurer-General: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 59. **1717** Amongst all the great men here, I only know the *teftadar* (i.e. treasurer): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 148 (1827). **1798** The first minister of finances is called *Defterdar*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1796). **1836** The *Defterdar*, having caused the Na'zir to be brought before him, asked him...: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 154. **1884** *Hairié Hanoum*, wife of *Mizhet Effendi*, ex-*defterdar* of the villayet of Broussa: F. BOVLE, *Borderland*, p. 342.

**\*dégagé**, *fem. déagée*, *part.*: Fr.: unembarrassed, unrestrained, free, careless.

**1696** Why truly the World most do me the justice to confess, I do use to appear a little more *dégagé*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 83 (1776). **1712** fits with an Air altogether galant and *dégagé*: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/2 (Morley). **1722** one stands...and t'other is running which as it requires a Shape more *dégagé* does not spread the Hips as the other: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 135. **1754** with an Air as *dégagé*, as if she was going to meet a favourite Lover: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott*, Vol. I. p. 261. **1764** the young ladies have a certain *dégagé* air: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1817). **1822** so free and *dégagé* in his manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 256. **1843** that *dégagé* air peculiar to the votaries of Bacchus: THACKERAY, *Fr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 235 (1887). **1847** placed | With a *dégagé*, devil-may-care, kind of taste: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 422 (1865). bef. **1849** a graceful and *dégagé* manner: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1884). **1864** *Drax*...wore a white tie; a strictly medical neckband, a consulting neck-cloth, a family cravat—symmetrical without being formal—*dégagé* without being careless—tied in a little square bow: G. A. SALA, *Quête Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 81.

**dégoût**, *sb.*: Fr.: dislike, distaste, disgust, loathing.

**1818** the dégoût of an atmosphere of Irish snuff and marrow pomatum: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 102 (1819).

**degradation** (L = U =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dégradation*: a degrading, a being degraded, a change for the worse.

**1611** *Degradation*, A degradation; a degrading, or depriving of office, estate, benefice, dignity, or degree: COTGR. **1620** the *Degradation* of the lesser was wholly disused: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Cosm. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 317 (1676). **1845** The history of the degradation of the Alhambra deserves to be recorded: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 364. — Trade was never thought here to be a degradation: *ib.*, p. 463.

**dégringolade**, *sb.*: Fr.: fall, tumble.

**1883** The *dégringolade* of Tokka and the catastrophe of Obeid are all but certain: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 648/1.

**dehors**, *adv.*: Fr.: outside, out.

**1825** this gentleman deems it necessary to travel *dehors* the record: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. 1. p. 570.

**\*Dei gratia**: Late Lat. See **D. g.**

**déjérâtor**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *déjérâre*, = 'to swear'. See quotation.

**1626** *Deierator*, A great swearer: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

**\*déjeuné, déjeuner**, *sb.*: Fr.: breakfast.

**1589** went roundly to his breakfast; by that time he had ended his *desune*, *Lamedon* was gotten vp: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 35 (1880). **1809** every body now gives *dinés, soupés, and déjunes*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112. **1811** had given *déjeunés* at the hour of dinner: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 266 (and Ed.). **1820** we were entertained at a very elegant *déjeuné*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 364. **1837** two days after the *déjeune* at Mrs. Hunter's: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xviii. p. 179. **1848** a poor carpenter who has ruined himself by fixing up ornaments and pavilions for my lady's *déjeuner*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 13 (1879). **1862** you got yourself up as if you were going to a *déjeuné*: — *Philp.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 63 (1887). **1865** In the breakfast-room every *déjeuner* delicacy was waiting: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 183. **1876 a *déjeuner* service of splendid Wedgwood ware: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundred*, ch. x. p. 89. **1883** Mrs. Clarke...yesterday gave a *déjeuner* to a few of the Commissioners: *Standard*, Aug. 31, p. 3/4.**

**\*déjeuner à la fourchette**, *phr.*: Fr.: a meat breakfast, a morning or mid-day banquet.

**1818** this exceeding long letter | You owe to a *déjeuner à la fourchette*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 8. **1822** The numerous company...had sat down to a *déjeuné à la fourchette*, for we could hear the clatter of knives and forks: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 361. **1840** Their breakfast, in fact, and the best they could get, | Was a sort of *déjeuner à la fourchette*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 98 (1865). **1841** When on the point of sitting down to our *déjeuner à la fourchette*...repeated knockings at the *porte-cochère* induced us to look from the window: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 164. **1848** she was finishing her interrupted *déjeuner à la fourchette*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 339 (1879). **1883** He comes down in time for his little *déjeuner à la fourchette*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 304.

**dekoyt**: Anglo-Ind. See **dacoit**.

**del**, abbrev. for Lat. *delineavit*, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of *delineare*, = 'to sketch out': 'has drawn', 'has engraved', often put with the draughtsman's name on drawings and engravings.



**del credere**, *phr.*: It: name of a guarantee given by factors and commercial agents under which they are responsible for the solvency of the purchasers of their employers' goods.

**délabré**, *part.*: Fr.: disordered, ruined, shattered.

**1808** yet if her affairs are délabrés...she will indicate the want of...a sound judgment: H. MORE, *Catech in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 174.

**Delai Lama**. See **Dalai Lama**.

**delaine** ( = u ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *de laine*, = 'woollen': name of certain fabrics for women's dress, of wool or wool and cotton.

**délassement**, *sb.*: Fr.: relaxation, repose, recreation.

**1806** In the room of an inn to which you are confined by the rain, or by sudden indisposition, the whole day, finding yourself reduced to the following *délassement de coeur* ['of heart']: HERSEFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 99. **1854** Clive...who had taken a trip to Paris with his father, as a *délassement* after the fatigues incident on this great work: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 238 (1879). **1860** W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 56.

**\*delator** ( = u = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dēlator*: informer, accuser.

**1615** what were these *Harpyes*, but flatterers, delators, and the inexplicably courteous: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1632). **1632** His accuser or delator: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xlv. p. 42 (1645). **1652** What are these but as *Plutarch* calls inquisitive delators *αὐτὸν ἵκον*, or in the Apostles phrase, *men of itching ears*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 18. **1668** the empty and malicious cant of these delators: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 304 (1872). bef. **1870** these pernicious Delators: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. p. 196 (1693). **1866** This indeed did all our Bishops, to the disabusing and reproach of all their delators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1872). bef. **1733** A Trade of Searing was instituted, such as never was heard of since the Roman Delatores: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 130, p. 206 (1740).

**delaway**: Anglo-Ind. See **dalaway**.

**dēlē**, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. *dēlēre*, = 'to destroy': a marginal direction to the printer to omit some letter or letters marked in the text of a proof which is under revision. Hence, *delendum*, pl. *delenda*, = 'something to be omitted'.

**1857** England takes down the Map of the World...and makes a correction thus: DELHI. *Dele*: MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 445 (1878).

[Perhaps *dele* is short for *deleatur* (q. v.).]

**dēleatur**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. (for imperat.) pass. fr. Lat. *dēlēre*, = 'to destroy': 'let it be destroyed', a marginal direction to the printer to omit some letter or letters marked in the text of a proof which is under revision.

**1602** we pervert (he sayth) the ancient Fathers with the censure of *deleatur* when any sentence lyeth us not: R. PARSONS, *Warn-Word*, &c., Pt. II. ch. ix. fol. 70<sup>vs</sup>. **1652** Every iniquity shall have a *Deleatur*, and all *Desiderata* shall be suppl'd: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 33. **1696** *Deleatur*, therefore, wherever you meet it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1850).

**\*Dēlenda est Carthāgo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'Carthage must be destroyed'; a sentence continually in the mouth of the elder Cato (see **Cato**), which has passed into a proverb meaning that anything which is highly dangerous should be utterly destroyed.

bef. **1733** [of Holland]: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 6, p. 33 (1740). **1774** because there is no principle of law...by which she can effect it, therefore she will resort...to the maxim, *delenda est Carthago*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 107 (1851). **1854** *Delenda est Carthago* was tattooed beneath his shirt-sleeve: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 390 (1879). **1883** The existing rookeries must come down as soon as possible. *Delenda est Carthago*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 617/1.

**\*delf, delft, delph**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *Delft*, a town in Holland, once famous for its earthenware, though the kind is now quite coarse compared with more modern varieties: coarse crockery, crockery. Also, *attrib.* as in *delft-ware*.

bef. **1755** Thus barter honour for a piece of delft! No, not for China's wide domain itself: SMART, [J.]. **1815** a cracked delft plate: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv. p. 388 (1852). **1833** this upper compartment was paved with fiddle tiles like delft ware: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 347. **1838** sundry cracks made erratic wanderings over the yellow surface of the delf: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 252 (1848).

**delhi, dellī**, *sb.*: Turk.: a horseman, one of a picked body of horse.

**1812** When his Delhis come dashing in blood o'er the banks, [How few shall escape from the Muscovite ranks! BYRON, *Childs Harold*, II. lxiii. (10). **1819** and purposing within the hour to review my noble dellis, I had ordered my horse round to a particular spot: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 146 (1820).

**Dēlla**: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of Diana (Artemis), taken from her birthplace, the island of Delos. See **Diana**.

**1667** but *Delia's* self! In gate surpass'd, and Goddess-like deport: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 388 (1705).

**delicatesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: delicacy, nicety.

**1704** All which required abundance of *Finesse and Delicatesse* to manage with Advantage: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 62 (2nd Ed.).

**dēliciae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: delight, pleasure; darling, favorite.

**1853** At last to crown the *dēlicias* of an Arctic walk, we come to a long meadow of recent ice: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxviii. p. 220. **1673** He [Christ] indeed is the *dēlicias humani generis* ['of the human race']: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 268/1 (1868). **1835** There, all men who, like us, are fond of the same pursuits, the same studies, *dēlicias musarum* ['of literature']: LORD LYTTON, *Rienzi*, Hk. II. ch. II. p. 40/1 (1848). **1654-6** Sheshbazzar...a fit man for a prince who should be *Dēlicia orbis* ['of the world']: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 6/2 (1868).

**1845** they are the *dēlicia populi* ['of the people'] and always in their hands: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 189.

**\*Delilah**, name of the woman who betrayed Samson to the Philistines. See **Judges**, xvi. Representative of any temptress, or of subtle temptation.

**1597** you who esteem...to be the dearlings of the pleasure of Egypt, and be set upon the knees of the Delilah of this world: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 208/1 (1864). **1614** there are many Delilahs in these days: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1867).

**1654-6** they would...live all their lives in Delilah's lap, and then go to Abraham's bosom when they die: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 277/1 (1867). **1657** When a man finds his beloved sins, his Delilahs...fall before his closet duties...then assuredly he hath had fellowship with God in them: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 372 (1866). **1679** Transform'd all Wives to *Dalilahs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 142. **1679** alas *Dalilah* hath shaven his locks, betrayed his strength: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 127. **1691** These *Dalilahs* his Bosom Secrets knew, [And had the Cunning to improve 'em too: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 87. **1792** I have no foreign Delilahs, no secret amours, no pleasures that shun the light: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 261.

**delineator** ( = u = ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēlineāre*, = 'to sketch out': one who or that which sketches out, draws, delineates.

**1777** It is called the *delineator*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 484 (1857).

**deling**, *sb.*: a kind of litter used in Pegu in the 16, 17 cc., consisting of a sort of hammock slung on a pole.

**1588** carried in a closet which they call *Deling*, in the which a man shall be verie well accommodated, with Cushions vnder his head, and covered for the defence of the Sunne and raine: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Friderick's Voy.*, fol. 32<sup>rs</sup>. **1598-1600** *Delingeges*, which are a kinde of Coaches made of cords and cloth quilted: R. HAKLUYT, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1737 (1625).

**dēliquium**, Lat., 'an eclipse'; Late Lat., 'a melting down', 'a swoon': *sb.*

1. a melting down or dissolving.

**1641** *Deliquium*, is the dissolving of a hard body into a liquor, as salt: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 10 (1651). **1654** *Drath* is a preparing *Deliquium*, or melting us down into a *Menstruum*, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 407.

2. a swoon, a failure of vitality.

**1597** his soul forsook him, as it were, and there was *deliquium animæ* ['of the soul']: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 180/2 (1864). **1639** She was in a spiritual swoon and *deliquium* upon his withdrawing: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 111 (1862). **1679** the grief for the loss of him was so renewed that the good man sinks into a *Deliquium*: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 243. **1684** if she did but eat a piece of bread cut with a knife, which a little before had cut cheese, it would cause a *deliquium*: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 72 (1856). **1693** not stark dead but under a kind of spiritual apoplexy or *Deliquium*: SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 624.

3. an eclipse.

bef. **1658** The law in this Case suffers a *Deliquium*, but she is not dead: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 106 (1687). **1671** I have suffer'd a *Deliquium*, viz. an Eclipse: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, III. p. 33.

**\*dēlirium** (Lat. pl. *dēliria*), *sb.*: Lat.: madness, temporary mental derangement such as occurs in acute mania and in very many cases of high fever; hence, *metaph.* extreme excitement, wild enthusiasm.

**1563** *Delyrium* or alienation of the mynde is a motion deprauate of the principall facultie: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 40<sup>vs</sup>. **1609** *Phrenetis* is only *delirium*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, IV. 4, *Wks.*, p. 572 (1616). **1621** Folly, melancholy, madness, are but one disease: *delirium* is a common name to all: R. BURTON, *Anat. Med.*, To Reader, p. 25 (1827). **1642** And there is no *delirium*, if we do but speculate the folly and indisputable dotage of avarice to that subterraneous Idol, and God of the earth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xlii. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 448 (1852). **1654** Hec would fall into a *Dilirium*, or Raving, and the next day dye so: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 67. bef. **1670** What? Though the *Italians* are so Witty for their own part, do they suppose all people beside are fallen into a strong *Delirium*? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 141, p. 130 (1693). **1673** we see the vapour of Quicksilver doth principally affect the brain and nervous parts, begetting palsies and *deliriums* in Painters, Gilders, Miners: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 144. **1710** the wild *deliriums* and extravagancies of fancy: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 4, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 150 (1854). **1731** But in the End it strips 'em of their Senses, and throws 'em into the wildest *Deliria*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Pt. I. p. 213. **1769** You will find that learned seminary perfectly recovered from the *delirium* of an installation: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xv. p. 68 (1827). **1786** But the too powerful effects of this agreeable *delirium* might be avoided by descending into an immense garden: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 19.



(1883). **1817** I am still in love, and...under the influence of that paramount delirium: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 369 (1832). **1839** Up and down shooting, like the brain's fierce dance | In a delirium: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 381 (1866). **1858** The delirium that ordinarily attends such cases: GEO. ELIOT, *Jane's Repentance*, ch. xxiii. p. 304. **1863** he has gone in a moment of delirium: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 230.

**\*delirium tremens**, often shortened to **d. t.**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a morbid state of brain and nerves—generally characterised by tremor, depression and terror, optical illusions, and mental delusions—produced by excessive indulgence in alcoholic drink.

**1848** actually carried Posky through the delirium tremens, and broke him of the habit of drinking: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 82 (1879). **1854** a poor shopkeeper...takes to the public-house...to the gin-bottle—to *delirium tremens*—to perdition: —*Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 410 (1879). **1880** In saying that he had been suffering from the 'jumps' (an unscientific term for *delirium tremens*): J. PAYN, *Confident Agent*, ch. li. p. 332. **1885** Mania from drinking is confused with delirium tremens: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 243/2.

**della Crusca**: It., 'of the bran'. See **Accademia della Crusca**. The name *Della Crusca*, *Della Cruscan*, was applied to a set of sentimental versifiers who were demolished by Gifford's *Baviad*, 1794, and *Mæviad*, 1796.

**1823** and the councils of the Della Crusca rarely admitted genius that came not duly labelled with the *petit collet*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 14 (1855).

**della guer**: Fr. See **de la guerre**.

**\*della Robbia**, name of a sculptor of Florence, applied to terra-cotta ware invented by him in 14 c., glazed and ornamented in relief.

**1787** Fine pictures are seldom to be found in a Convent of Capuchins; you must content yourself with some curious specimens in Terra della Robbia: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1805). **1878** a mural tablet in Della Robbia ware: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/4. [St.]

**delli**: Turk. See **delhi**.

**Delphian, Delphic**, belonging to the oracle of Delphi in Greece, in the style of the responses of the said oracle; hence, obscure, equivocal.

**1889** The typical Oxford lectures on poetry are a revelation, a Delphic utterance not to be criticized: *Athenæum*, Mar. 2, p. 274/1.

**\*Delphin(e)**, title of an edition of the Latin Classics prepared in *usum Delphini*, 'for the use of the Dauphin' of France, by order of Louis XIV.

**\*delta**, *sb.*: name of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, Δ, δ; hence, a triangular island or collection of islands formed by alluvial deposit between the mouths of a river, originally applied to the space between the mouths of the Nile.

**1555** In the furthest part of the goulfe of Arabie, is a porte cauled Daneo, from whence they determynd to brynge a nauigable trench vnto the ryuer of Nilus, where as is the fyrst Delta: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 284 (1885). **1612** As also *Delta*, an Ile by Nilus, not farre from *Alexandria* is so called, because it representeth the figure of the letter *Delta*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Laven-der's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 9. **1615** making of the richest portion of the land a triangular land; named *Delta*, in that it beareth the forme of that letter: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 94 (1632). **1665** these Characters [referring to Cuneiform inscriptions]...bear the resemblance of pyramids inverted or with bases upwards, Triangles or *Delta's*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

**deluce**. See **fleur de lis**.

**démarche**, *sb.*: Fr.: walk, step, proceeding.

**1761** My first *démarche*, you see, is on the Prince's birthday: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 372 (1852). **1885** She had lain on her bed, half blinded with nervous headache, tired out, past caring whether her *démarche* had been a wise or a foolish one: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 139.

**démêlé**, *sb.*: Fr.: strife, contention.

**1661** During this *démêlé*...a bold and dexterous fellow...cut the ham-strings of two of them: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1872). **1811** On hearing the story of this *démêlé*, Gertrude had expected Lord Luxmore's letter to have been of a very different tendency: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 294 (2nd Ed.). **1819** The Lord Keeper...ventured, at the risk of a *démêlé* with a cook, of a spirit lofty enough to scorn the admonitions of Lady Ashton herself, to peep into the kitchen: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1038/1 (1867). **1834** There is a fresh *démêlé* with Russia: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 69 (1874).

**\*démenti**, *sb.*: Fr.: lie, contradiction.

**1697** The very Looking-Glass gives her the *Dementi*: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1776). **1771** I will run no risk of having a *démenti*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 296 (1857). **1883** The public is informed, with that elaborate affectation of candour which distinguishes the official *démenti*, that only general principles have been discussed: *Times*, Dec.

**\*dementia**, *sb.*: Lat.: lack of reason, insanity, idiocy.

**1872** his hospitality was brought to a close by dementia: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 109. **1887** Of the mystery of dementia...Mr. Browning had already said...the subtlest...things that can possibly be said: *Athenæum*, Feb. 19, p. 248/2.

**\*demi, demy, prefix, adj., and sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *demi*: half. For *sb.* see **demy**.

**1506** a demy manche cut off by the elbow: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 953, p. 404 (1874). **1602** two secular Priests, who must be also demy Iesuites: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 94. **1626** Demy, Halfe, also little: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1665** a Cannon-pedro, two whole Culverins, two Demi-Culverins: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 105 (1677).

**demicastor**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. *demi*, and *castor* (*qq. v.*).

**1657** had I known him I would with all my heart have given him a Demi-caster: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 210. bef. **1658** Pray for the Mitred Authors, and defie | Those Demicasters of Divinity: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 32 (1687).

**demie lumière**, *phr.*: Fr.: half light.

**1865** the words which men had whispered to her in the perfumed demie-lumière of her violet-hung boudoir: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 117.

**demie toilette**, *phr.*: Fr.: half dress.

**1854** this tall slender form is concealed in a simple white muslin robe, (of the sort which, I believe, is called *demie-toilette*): THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 271 (1879).

**demijohn** (L = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dame-jeanne*, a corruption of Sp. *damajuana*, or Egypt. *demi-jān*, fr. Arab. *dāmijāna*: a large glass bottle holding from five to eight gallons, named fr. *Damaghān*, a town in Khorassan.

**1811** we imprudently put our wine into great flasks, called in the East *Damajanes*, and large enough each of them to contain twenty ordinary bottles: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. I. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 2. **1845** a wicker-bound bottle, "*damajuana*"...it is called *Damajān* in Egypt, and hence our "*Demi-john*": FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 61.

**\*demi-monde**, *sb.*: Fr., 'half-world': persons who are not in the *beau monde* (*q. v.*), *esp.* the class of disreputable women upon the outskirts of society.

**1864** "Is she demi-monde?" Thus, one Insolent. "Nobody knows": G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. **1887** The said Ethel...at first strikes the reader as being somewhat seriously infected with the manners and customs of the *demi-monde*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 26, p. 285/1.

**demi-rilievo**, *sb.*: fr. *demi* and *rilievo* (*qq. v.*): half relief, mezzo rilievo (*q. v.*).

**\*demi-saison**, *sb.*: Fr., 'half-season': a fabric for wear between winter and summer; also, *attrib.*

**1769** I...wish to know...if it is to be a *demi saison* or a winter velvet: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 380 (1882). **1811** wearing velvet when all the rest of the world were in *demi-saisons*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 292. **1883** the *demi-saison* costume: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

**demi-solde**, *sb.*: Fr.: half-pay.

**1823** the marriage of my aunt Dorothy to a *demi-soldé* captain of horse: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 16 (1886).

**demiurgus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δημιουργός*.

1. the chief magistrate in some Greek states.

**1600** the magistrates of the whole nation (whom they call *Demiurgi*, and ten in number): HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXII. p. 823. — he was a *Demiurgus*: *ib.*

2. the Maker of the Universe in Plato's ontological system; hence, a name of God in Neo-Platonic philosophy.

**1678** Either the One, or the Good, or Mind, or the very *Ens*, or the Father, or the *Demiurgus*, or the Lord: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 455. — he was at least *The Orderer and Disposer* of all, and that therefore he might upon that account well be called, the *δημιουργός*, *The Maker or Framer of the World*: *ib.*, p. 199.

**démocrate**, *sb.*: Fr.: a democrat; *esp.* a member of the French national party during the revolution of 1790.

bef. **1794** the sober dictates of wisdom and experience are silenced by the clamour of the triumphant democrates: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 110 (1869).

**démocratie**, Lat. fr. Gk. *δημοκρατία*; **democratie**, Eng. fr. Fr. *democratie*: *sb.*: government by the people. The modern *democracy* (1640 H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, ii. 128, p. 47) is probably formed by analogy with *aristocracy* (fr. the Old Fr. form *aristocracie*).

**1579** the ATHENIANS...recovered the *Democratia* againe, (to wit, their popular government): NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). **1586** changed the government of a Monarchie into a *Democratie* or popular estate: T. B., *Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 229 (1589). **1590** he perswaded the cuntry to live under the law of popular state called *Democratia*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 249. **1694** *Democratia* which is popular government by the people itself: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success*, Pt. I. ch. I. p. 9. **1605** some one there was who perswaded him to erect the popular government called *Democracy*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 432. **1611** *Democratia*, A *Democratie*; popular government, rule, or authority: COTGR.

**Democritus**, name of a philosopher of Abdera and Thrace, who invented the atomic theory, but is best known as the 'laughing philosopher', being reputed to have laughed at all



human follies and miseries. He is said to have died aged 108, B.C. 361.

1664 *Democritus* ne'r laugh'd so loud | To see *Bauds* carted through the crowd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. I. p. 7.

**demogorgon**, name (apparently corrupted fr. *demiurgus*, *g. v.*) of a mysterious and terrible Power, a perverted personification of some Neo-Platonic or Gnostic idea of creative force. For the last part of the name see **Gorgon**. According to Bursian the form is due to Boccaccio.

1590 that great house of Gods celestial, | Which wast begot in Dæmogorgons hall, | And sawst the secrets of the world unmade: SPENS., *P. Q.*, l. v. 22. 1600 there should be certain great open places whereby the waters should thus continually passe from the East vnto the West: which waters I suppose to be driuen about the globe of the earth by the vncessant mouing and impulsion of the heauens, and not to be swallowed vp and cast vp againe by the breathing of *Demogorgon*, as some haue imagined, because they see the seas by increase and decrease to ebbe and flowe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 9. 1619 [See **chaos**]. 1660 devout Naturalists and Disciples of Demogorgon: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 81 (1869). 1667 the dreaded name | Of Demogorgon: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 965. 1818 Waiting the incarnation, which ascends...from Demogorgon's throne: SHELLEY, *Prometh.*, III. 1, Wks., p. 223 (1864).

**démouelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: unmarried woman, young girl.

1762 a month's play with a French Dèmoiselle will make Lyd chatter like a magpie: STERNE, *Letters*, Wks., p. 750/2 (1839). 1818 And there an old *démouelle*, almost as fond, | In a silk that has stood since the time of the Fronde: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 27. 1884 These *démouelles* or dames rode out, but they never returned: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 30.

**demon**, *dæmon* ( $\mu =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *daemon*, fr. Gk. *δαίμων*, = 'a lesser divinity', 'a genius', 'a demigod'. See **agathodaemon**, **cacodaemon**.

1. a genius, a spirit, a guardian angel.

1579 thy *Demon*... (that is to say, the good angell and spirit that keepeth thee) is affraid of his: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 926 (1612). 1603 The third, by all probability and likelihood may well be called the providence and propiciation of the Dæmons or angels, as many as may be placed and ordeined about the earth as superintendents: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1053. 1606 Thy demon, that's thy spirit which keeps thee, is | Noble, courageous, high, unmatchable, | Where Caesar's is not: SHAKES., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 3, 19. 1652 Devils, Dæmons, Spirits, *Geniuses*, Souls: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 53. 1672 that tame *Dæmon*, which should guard my Throne: DRYDEN, *Comp. of Gonnada*, II. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 436 (1701). 1675 certain blessed souls (or Dæmons)...vouchsafe to descend into this earthly Dungeon: J. SMITH, *Christ. Reliq. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34. 1678 We might also take notice, how, besides the Immortal Souls of men, he acknowledged *Dæmons* or Angels: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 24. 1713 Fays, Fairies, Genii, Elves, and Dæmons hear! POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 74, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757).

2. an evil spirit, a devil; also applied to human beings as a term of opprobrium.

1599 If that same demon that bath gull'd thee thus | Should with his lion gait walk the whole world: SHAKES., *Hen. V.*, II. 2, 121. 1614 I would faine see that *Dæmon*, your curse: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, III. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 41 (1631-40). 1646 that solary *Dæmons*, and such as appear in the shape of Lions, will disappear and vanish, if a Cock be presented upon them: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 143 (1686). 1712 Melancholy is a kind of *Demon* that haunts our Island: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 564/1 (Morley). 1782 *Dæmons* produce them doubtless, brazen-claw'd | And fang'd with brass the *dæmons* are abroad: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 266 (1808). 1818 BIGOTTINI in PSYCHE dishevels | Her black flowing hair, and by *dæmons* is driven: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 41.

**demonstrator** ( $\mu =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *demonstrator*, noun of agent to *demonstrare*, = 'to point out', 'show', 'indicate', 'prove'.

1. one who points out, one who proves.

1671 But yet I cannot forbear just to shew what a great demonstrator you are of your second proposition: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1773).

2. a public lecturer.

1761 But when a demonstrator in philosophy...has a trumpet for an apparatus, pray what rival in science can pretend to be heard besides him? STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 163 (1839).

3. in English universities, a professor's assistant who illustrates teaching by experiments, operations, &c.

\**dēmos*, *pl. dēmi*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δῆμος*. Sometimes Anglicised as *deme*.

1. a division of the Attic territory.

1776 by it was a *demos* or borough-town of the same name before the time of Themistocles: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 19. — Hipparchus erected them in the *demi* or borough-towns and by the road-side: *ib.*, p. 36.

2. the communalty of a town in Greece; esp. *personified*, the populace of Athens, *hence*, the populace of any state, opposed to the rich and noble classes.

1883 *Demos*, though he wears clogs, is clattering fast up the steps of a throne: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1. 1886 Celtic *Demos* rose a *Demon*, shriek'd and slaked the light with blood: TENNYSON, *Locksley H. Sixty Yrs. After*, 90.

**demy** ( $= \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *demi*, *demy* (Cotgr.): a certain size of paper; title of a kind of scholar or exhibitioner at Magdalen College, Oxford.

**dēnārius**, *pl. dēnārii*, *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman coin which originally contained ten asses, *later*, a copper coin; *hence*, a penny English, generally abbreviated as *d.* Also, a penny-weight.

1547-8 in bras they haue kateryns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, *Introducion*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). 1579 eleven Myriades of their Denarij: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 862 (1612). 1645 ten asses make the Roman *denarius*. . . ten *denarii* an aureus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850). bef. 1719 [See **as**]. 1777 a hundred weight of this copper contains one dram and two denari of silver: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 93. 1883 'He has no fortune, I suppose?' hazarded Ida... 'Not a denarius,' said Horry: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 128.

**denier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a denarius; a small French coin in value about the tenth of an English penny or less. Also, a penny-weight. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *dener*, *deneer*(e).

1594 My dukedom to a beggarly denier: SHAKES., *Rich. III.*, I. 2, 252. 1596 I'll not pay a denier: — *I Hen. IV.*, III. 3, 91. 1601 the weight of twentie deniers or French crownes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 65, Vol. I. p. 31. — sold for a hundred deniers (3 *lib.* 2 *shil.* 6 *d.* *Sterl.*): *ib.*, Bk. 9, ch. 39, p. 260. 1612 hee would not pay one denier: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. III. p. 139. bef. 1616 Have you no Mony left?...Not a Denier: BEAU & FL., *Custom*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 333 (1711). 1626 *Deneere*, A penny: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1630 There were some *Sicles*, some *Mervadies*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sestertius*, | *Quadrans*, *Sextantes*, *Minas* (it appears) | *Didrachmas*, and *Sportulas* and *Denieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 v/2. bef. 1670 not a Denier allow'd to a single man: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 187, p. 200 (1693). 1741 the Chaouri comes to five Sous six Deniers: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. 1759 We bought about five dozen, which did not stand us in three *deniers* a piece: Tr. Adanson's *Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 513 (1814).

**dénigrator**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dénigrare*, = 'to blacken thoroughly': one who or that which blackens thoroughly.

1646 Iron and Vitriol are the powerful Denigrators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xii. p. 274 (1686).

**dénigrement**, *sb.*: Fr.: blackening, disparagement.

1883 A criticism approaching to *dénigrement*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 486.

\***Denkmal**, *pl. -mäler*, *sb.*: Ger.: monument, memorial.

\*1877 a forthcoming centenary or inauguration of a 'Denkmal': *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

**denominator** ( $= \mu =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēnominare*, = 'to give a name to'.

1. one who names.

1646 Both the seas of one name should have one common denominator: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

2. *Math.* that expression of quantity in a fraction which indicates the value of the part or parts of unity which constitute the fraction. In vulgar arithmetical, and algebraical fractions the denominator is placed below a line above which stands the numerator (*q. v.*).

1579 Hovv the Denominator is founde to the *Remayes* Cubicall: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 19. 1598 Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction, and adding thereunto the numerator of the said fraction, the proportion is found: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warrs*, Bk. III. p. 50. 1843 a fraction, having for its numerator the number of cases favourable to the event, and for its denominator the number of all the cases which are possible: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 58 (1856).

\***dénouement**, **dénoufment**, *sb.*: Fr.: the unravelment of a plot or intrigue, a catastrophe, an explication.

1758 [See **cordon** 3]. 1761 I went on and on, in hopes of finding some wonderful *dénouement* that would set it all right: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxii. Vol. II. p. 59 (1819). 1771 such a farce! such a *dénouement*! such a catastrophe! SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 107/2 (1882). 1779 I was filled with concern for the *dénouement*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 127 (1882). 1782 a politician would not look on the *dénouement* with the same indifference: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 168 (1858). 1812 the whole affair is merely the *dénouement* of a profligate concert between her and her husband: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 105. 1818 turned round...to reproach Lady Clancare for not assisting at a *dénouement* she had rendered so difficult to effect: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 68 (1819). 1820 I have a world of things to say; but as they are not come to a *dénouement* I don't care to begin their history: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 718 (1875). 1823 Not long after the *dénouement* of the tragedy of Louis XVI...the Doctor came to breakfast with me alone: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 408 (1856). 1861 naughty Clytemnestras, with flirtations on hand and *dénouements* looming in the future: *Wheat & Tarves*, ch. II. p. 12. 1875 the *dénouement* is classically satisfactory: *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.]

**dent-de-chien**, *sb.*: Fr.: couch-grass.

1601 the grasse called *coich* or *Dent-de-chien*, having a root full of joints and a stalk likewise, in manner of a reed: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 402. — the Quioche grass or *Dent-de-chien*: *ib.*, Bk. 19, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 19.



**dent-de-lion, sb.:** Fr.: dandelion, or *Taraxacum Dens Leonis*, Nat. Order *Compositae*.

1550 This herbe is called Dendelion: A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. C.iii<sup>vo</sup>.

**dentello, pl. dentelli, sb.:** It., 'little tooth': *Archit.*: a small oblong projection placed at intervals on a flat moulding of a cornice, between the frieze and the corona; rarely found in the Doric order.

1598 The *projecture of corona* and the *dentelli*, is as much as the *frieze* with his *cymatium*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 94. 1651 In the *Cornice* both *Dentelli* and *Modiglioni*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 212 (1654). 1684 for excepting only the *Dentelli* which he may have with reason omitted, all the rest of the *Entablature* is upon the matter the same: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. 1. p. 24. 1712 In a *Cornice*...the *Modillions* or *Dentelli*: *Spectator*, No. 413, June 26, p. 599½ (Morley).

**denticulus, pl. denticuli, sb.:** Lat.: a *dentello* (q.v.).

1563 the muller or *Coronics* of the antiques that standeth on the right side wherwith they have added *Echinus* and *Denticuli*, with *Apophigis* or rule: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. viii<sup>ro</sup>. 1598 vnder which in steede of *cymatium* the *denticuli* are placed: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 91.

**dentifrice ( = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *dentifrice*: a preparation for cleansing the teeth.

1558 *Dentifrices* or rubbers for the teeth of great perfection, for to make them cleane: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 53<sup>ro</sup>. 1601 while they may be made, with certain mixtures and medicines called *Dentifrices*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 16, Vol. 1. p. 164. 1603 B. JONSON, *Sej.*, il. 1, Wks., p. 374 (1616). 1676 To prevent a Stinking-breath...you may if you please try Mr. Turners *Dentifrices*, which are every-where much cryed up: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 170.

**denunciator ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēnunciator*, = 'a police-officer', noun of agent to Lat. *dēnunciāre*, = 'to announce', 'to denounce'.

1. one who lays information (against another).

1474 his accusers or denonciatours: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 31<sup>ro</sup>. 1726 The denunciator does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]

2. one who threatens, a denouncer.

**Deo grātiās, phr.:** Lat.: thanks to God.

1573-80 A Plaudite and Deo Gratiās for so happy an event, | And then to borrow a napp, I shall be content: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 129 (1884).

\***Deo volente, phr.:** Lat.: God being willing; generally abbreviated to *D. V.*

1856 *Deo volente*, I will be more lucky tomorrow: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. 1. ch. xxvii. p. 356.

**deodar(a), sb.:** *Cedrus Deodara*, a tall conifer similar to the cedar of Lebanon, native in the Himalayas.

1868 they stood under the shadow of the *deodara*: CAPT. MAYNE REID, *Child Wife*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 35. 1883 Opposite is...a window carved in *deodar-wood*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274½.

\***dépit, sb.:** Fr.: spite, vexation.

1845 he showed not a little mortification and *dépit* at the inconsistency and ingratitude of the Citizen-Monarchy: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 19 (1857).

**déplacé, part.:** Fr.: misplaced, ill-timed, unbecoming, out of place.

1747 whom nature always designed for a hero of romance, and who is *déplacé* in ordinary life: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 91 (1857). 1748 the magnificence and profusion of it, were surely *déplacés* (improper) at this time: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 328 (1777).

**depopulator ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *dēpopulātor*, noun of agent to *dēpopulāre*, = 'to lay waste', 'ravish', 'plunder': one who lays waste, one who clears of inhabitants, one who depopulates.

1607 they were wild and depopulators of other their associates: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 5<sup>ro</sup>. 1630 [See *deportator*].

**deportator, sb.:** *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēportāre*, = 'to carry off', 'to convey away': one who carries away, one who sends into banishment.

1630 Oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, deportators, depravators: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1862). [C. E. D.]

\***déporté, part., used as sb.:** Fr.: one transported.

1865 I am one of the *déportés* for Cayenne: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 226. 1886 On inquiring of my guide as to the record and sentence of the unfortunate *déporté*, I was informed that, despite his appearance, he had passed the medical inspection always made on embarkation: *Daily News*, Sept. 3, p. 3½.

**depositor ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Late Lat. *dēpositor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēponere*, = 'to deposit'.

1. one who deposits, *esp.* one who entrusts money to a bank.

2. one who makes a deposition, or gives evidence in writing.

1633 that all men may hear from the mouth of the Depositors and Witnesses what is said: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xxv. p. 196.

**dépositum, sb.:** Lat., 'anything deposited or entrusted for safe keeping'.

1. a pledge, a treasure given in trust; in Catholic theology, the sacred trust of faith.

1582 O Timothee, keepe the *dépositum* [Wycliffite Bible, *depoost*], avoiding the profane novelties of voices: N. T. (Rhem.), 1 Tim., vi. 20. 1601 not doubting but to find...this *dépositum* of my love to you &c. in heaven another day: A. C., *Ans. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 120. 1626 *Dépositum*, A pledge: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1639 and my body, as a good *dépositum*, is laid up in the dust: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 354 (1863). 1652 Lay up thine heart in the hand of a Saviour. Leave it there as a sacred *dépositum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 51. 1656 The Gospel is Christ's *dépositum* with us committed to our keeping: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 651½ (1868). 1659 the evangelical doctrine is a sacred *dépositum*, which Christ hath left with the bishops and pastors of the church: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 349½ (1865). 1684 God separated them [the Jews] from all the world to honour them with the *dépositum* of his oracles: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 441 (1864).

2. a treasure, a valuable store, a carefully preserved possession.

1644 Towards the lower end of the church...is the *dépositum* and statue of the Countess Matilda: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 129 (1872). 1676 *Cadmus's* Daughters, whom *Pallas* could not charm from prying into her *Dépositum*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 1. ch. vii. § 5, p. 62. 1710 This *Medicine* I fish'd out of a very worthy Gentleman, in whose Family it had been kept as a sacred *Dépositum*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 298. 1789 They [annual historical sketches] would be a very authentic *dépositum* of facts for future historians: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. 1. p. 473 note (1796).

\***dépôt, sb.:** Fr.

1. a place for deposit or storage, a warehouse, a magazine, a place for collecting goods or merchandize, a goods station, a railway station (U. S.), the head-quarters of a regiment.

1795 the accommodation of a *depot* at New Orleans which I proposed, shall be agreed on: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 543 (1832). 1797 a safe *dépôt* for the goods of the merchants: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. 1. p. 27 (1858). 1802 Lake Winipic...seems calculated...to become the grand *depot* of this traffic: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1. p. 142. 1809 Every conscript absenting himself for twenty four hours from his *dépôt*, is punished as a deserter: *ib.*, Vol. 13, p. 437. 1810 the selection of this river for the *dépôt* of commerce: *ib.*, Vol. 16, p. 95. 1836 the imperial *dépôt* of silkworms: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 311. 1845 This temple is carefully locked up...the Pasha having excavated it for a corn *dépôt*: WARBURTON, *Cresc. and Cross*, Vol. 1. p. 251 (7th Ed.). 1851 the wild Indian finding the way from his pathless forest to the steamboat *depot* to exchange his collections: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. 1. p. 186 (1854). 1878 orders were sent to the 15th Brigade *depot* to send down the infantry: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7½. [St.] 1885 He was left in charge of an exposed *dépôt* of stores on the Garonne: *Athenæum*, Sept. 5, p. 304½.

2. a depositing, a settling down.

1835-6 but afterwards *depôts* of matter take place in the disorganized tissue: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. 1. p. 515½.

**depravator, sb.:** *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dēpravāre*, = 'to corrupt', 'deprave': one who perverts, a corrupter.

1630 [See *deportator*].

**deprecator ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *dēprecātor*, = 'one who averts by praying', noun of agent to *dēprecāre*, = 'to pray against'.

1. an intercessor.

2. one who deprecates, or strongly condemns or opposes.

**depreciator ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēpretiātor*, *dēprecīator*, noun of agent to *dēpretiāre*, = 'to undervalue', 'to make light of': one who depreciates, one who makes light of, undervalues, underrates, disparages.

\***depredator ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēprēdātor*, *dēpraedātor*, noun of agent to *dēpraedāre*, = 'to plunder', 'pillage': a plunderer.

1627 The Cause is, for that they be both great Depredatours of the Earth, and one of them starueth the other: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 492. 1799 Hengist defeated the depredators, with a slaughter which at last ended their incursions: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. ch. i. p. 153 (Paris, 1840).

1800 to check the hopes of adventurers and depredators: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. 1. p. 457 (1858). 1828 led out the men of Perth to battles and skirmishes with the restless Highland depredators: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. vii. p. 91 (1886).

\***depressor ( = 1 = 1 = 1 ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēpressor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēprimere*, = 'to press down', 'to depress'.



'to disparage', Late Lat., 'to oppress': one who or that which presses down; an oppressor.

1621 Depressors and detractors: MOUNTAGU, *Agst. Selden*, 112.

**député**, *sb.*: Fr.: a deputy, a member of the lower house of representatives in France.

1845 It would be as hopeless to make a Spaniard understand real French cookery as to endeavour to explain to a député the meaning of our constitution: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 66.

derah: Arab. See *dirah*.

**dérangé**, *part.*: Fr.: disordered, embarrassed.

1754 his affairs are very much *dérangés*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817).

**dérangement**, *sb.*: Fr.: disorder, embarrassment.

1766 It is a total dislocation and *dérangement*; consequently, a total inefficiency: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 175. p. 506 (1774).

derba(r): Anglo-Ind. See *durbar*.

\***dernier ressort**, *phr.*: Fr.: last resort (*properly*, in reference to legal jurisdiction), a final court from which there is no appeal, hence, a last resource.

bef. 1670 And therefore, my H. Lordships, here I have fixt my *Areopagus*, and dernier Resort, being not like to make any further Appeal: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 159. p. 169 (1693). 1731 from thence to the Supreme Court in Holland, which is the *Dernier Resort*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 339. 1754 The process being carried on from a Kirk session to a presbytery, and thence to a synod, and from thence to the general assembly, which is the *dernier ressort* in such cases: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 185 (1818). 1769 This assembly became the *dernier ressort* in all causes: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 80. 1764 causes are evoked from Oneglia, and some other places, to their tribunal, which is the *dernier ressort*, from whence there is no appeal: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 387 (1817). 1777 chance being the great mistress of human affairs in the *dernier ressort*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 408 (1857). 1811 yet that, as a *dernier ressort*, general reading would be a good plan: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 133 (2nd Ed.). 1816 there Miss Crawley sought the *dernier ressort* of bold, pushing, presumptuous intrusion: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 64 (1819). 1821 A measure of this...character ought not to be adopted, except as a *dernier ressort*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 484. 1835 And, finally, the *Moniteur*, the *dernier ressort* in all such cases, states the appointment of a new Committee of *Défense Générale, ou du Salut Public*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 369 (1857). 1845 some dry salted cod—bacalao—should be laid in as a *dernier ressort*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 62.

deroga: Anglo-Ind. See *daroga*.

**dérögator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *dérögare*, = 'to take away from', 'to detract': a detractor.

1652 (See *arrogator*).

\***dervish** (درویش), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *darvish*: a Moham-medan monk. Members of some orders are religious fanatics.

1611 There is a College of Turkish monkes that are called *Darvishes*: T. CORVAT, *Journal, in Crudités*, Vol. III. sig. 18<sup>re</sup> (1776). 1615 they have an order of Monkes, who are called *Dervishes*, whom I have often seen to dance in their Mosques on Tuesdays and Fridays: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1632). 1625 a *Dervish* or Saint, living on a hill: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 562. — Amongst the *Turkes* there are no Religious houses, nor Monasteries: only the *Tekkes* of the *Mendessens*, (which are an order of *Dervishes*, that turne round with Musike in their Divine Service): *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1611. 1634 [See *Bairam*]. bef. 1670 *Mahumetan Dervishes*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 184. p. 192 (1693). bef. 1682 After the Sermon ended which was made upon a Verse in the Alcoran...the *Dervishes* in a Gallery apart sung this Hymn: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VI. p. 40 (1686). 1684 several Chambers cut out of the Rock, where the *Dervishes* made their abode: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 5. 1712 pretended to have learned of a certain *Dervise* to understand the Language of Birds: *Spectator*, No. 512, Oct. 17, p. 799/2 (Morley). 1717 I saw several dervises at their prayers here: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 198 (1827). 1742 a holy dervise came in: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 407 (1826). 1775 these edifices, a college of *Dervishes* and a bedlam were erected by Sultan Morat: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 269. 1778 That man must be a Braham, or a *Dervise*, who will not sip the sweets of secret Service: In HOR. WALPOLE'S *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 118 (1858). 1795 he fixed upon 10000 of them which he meant to be the standard number and sent them to a famous *Dervise*: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chio*, p. 108. 1800 an old *Dervise*, sitting in the sun | At his cell door: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, viii. 118. 1820 a college of howling dervishes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 311. 1836 Some dervishes of the sect of the Rifa'ees...wear a turban of black woollen stuff: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 39. 1887 The abolition of the *Dosah*, or ride over the dervishes' bodies, is among the humane acts of the Khedive: *Athenaeum*, May 14, p. 635/3.

derwan: Anglo-Ind. See *durwaun*.

**des**, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. *de* (*q. v.*) combined with the pl. article (*les*, uncombined) takes: of the, from the, some.

1762 He will take care it shall not be in a circle *des beaux esprits* ('of brilliant wits'): In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 213 (1882). 1766 the pattern-cup I sent by you is *des plus communs* ['of the commonest']: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 79.

\***désagrément**, *pl. désagréments*, *sb.*: Fr.: unpleasantness, disagreeableness.

1826 To be sure, my Lord; explicitness and decision will soon arrange any *désagréments*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 148 (1881). 1832 the social despotism of this strange house, which presents an odd mixture of luxury and constraint...with an alloy of small *désagréments*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 332 (1875). 1841 it has many *désagréments* for so large an establishment: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 73.

**descensus Aveni**: Lat. See *facilis d. A.*

desemvery. See *decemvir*.

\***desenvoltura**, *sb.*: Sp.: sprightliness, effrontery.

1607—12 Certen deliveries of a Mans self, which have noe name: The *Spanish word Desemvoltura* sheweth them best; when there be noe stondes, nor restiuenesse in a Mans nature: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxii. p. 374 (1871).

desert: Eng. fr. Fr. See *dessort*.

\***deshabillé**, *sb.*: Fr.: undress, careless costume; a garment worn in undress. Anglicised as *deshabille* (which is apparently supposed to be Fr.), *dishabille*, *dishabilly*. In Cotgrave *deshabillé* is a participle,—"Disarrayed, vnclothed", as in some of the earlier quotations.

1680 In Aubrey's *Lives* (1813). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1691 Three Ladies Drest *Dishabille*: *Islington Wells*, p. 4. 1694 he is *Deshabille*, that is in a careless Dress: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 141. 1699 the Female Sex...who seem in his time to have been mighty fond of being Painted in *Dishabille*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 40. 1709 favour'd by his *Dishabille* all tempting: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (2nd Ed.). — The Lady was in a genteel *Dishabille*, even to the very Night-cloaths, that she intended to lie in: *ib.*, p. 82. 1711 When the Day grows too busie for these Gentlemen to enjoy any longer the Pleasures of the *Deshabille*, with any Degree of Confidence: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26. p. 81/2 (Morley). bef. 1744 Not, Sir, my only, I have better still, | And this you see is but my dishabille: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 275 (1757). 1754 five damsels...in a very gay dishabille: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 109 (1817). 1762 wrapped in a loose dishabille:—*Launc. Greaves*, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 67. 1772 But do you | Go off so much in dishabille? R. WARNER, *Tr. Plautus*, Vol. IV. p. 76. 1779 in a white jacket of *deshabille*, pretty clean, without stays: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 213 (1882). 1792 who should enter but Lady Maitland, in an agreeable dishabille: H. BROOKES, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 211. 1800 It being late in the evening, I waited on him in dishabille: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 350 (1832). 1811 to make her appearance in her unstudied *deshabille*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 80 (2nd Ed.). 1826 The women are only seen in the day sitting at their windows, in complete dishabille: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 66. 1844 Lord Monmouth was not in dishabille: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 18 (1881). 1878 Pray excuse my dishabille: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII. ch. lxviii. p. 596. 1885 The shortcomings of a English costume pale before the *deshabille* of the Dutch colonial ladies: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 7, p. 601/1.

\***désideratium**, *pl. desiderata*, *sb.*: Late Lat. (*properly* neut. of Lat. part. *désideratus*, = 'wished-for', 'longed-for'): an object of desire, something wanted, something longed for, a requisite; a missing passage or a lacuna (in anything written or printed).

1652 [See *deleatur*]. 1664—5 these desiderata to our consummate felicity: EVERLIV, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 152 (1879). 1709 expunging certain passages, where the chasms now appear under the name of *desiderata*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Apol., Wks., p. 47/2 (1869). 1710 If a man of a right Genius...were to make true Experiments...he'd supply Physick with one of its main *Desiderata*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 4. 1736 the one motion, that great desideratum in our discipline: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 5 (1777). 1762 the great desiderata of my uncle Toby's apparatus: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, VI. Wks., p. 272 (1839). — the grand desideratum of keeping up something like an incessant firing upon the enemy during the heat of the attack: *ib.*, p. 275. 1763 infuse this composition into the brains of an ugly...mortal, and you have the desideratum: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1850). 1790 These appear to be the capital desiderata: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 25 (1834). 1808 he had expressed intelligibly the imagined *desiderata* which the church of Rome alone pretends to supply: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 315. 1819 These desiderata came in due time, but with them also unfortunately came the infatuation of my Turkish amour: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 204 (1820). 1841 his services will be always considered a desideratum to be secured if possible: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 128. 1874 More light is the chief desideratum in the world of thought: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I. 1. 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**desiderium**, *sb.*: Lat.: longing, yearning, regret (for anything absent or lost).

1715 and, when I leave a country without a probability of returning, I think as seldom as I can of what I loved or esteemed in it, to avoid the *desiderium* which of all things makes life most uneasy: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 10 (1871). 1883 Many Liberals regard the memory of Lord Beaconsfield with a *desiderium* which has not been exhibited towards that of any English political leader within the memory of living man: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 485.

**designator** (designator), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *designator*, = 'a marshal', 'a master of the ceremonies', noun of agent to *designare*, = 'to point out': one who designates, one who points out.

**desipere in loco**, *phr.*: Lat. From Hor., *Od.*, 4, 12, 28, (*dulce est*) *desipere in loco*, '(it is pleasant) to indulge in trifling at the proper time'.



**1710** all alive as you are, yet you may not sometimes disdain *desipere in loco*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 58 (1737). **1851** *Gaiety en tems et lieu* is very well—*desipere in loco*—but all this singing and parodying...seems to us to have been very silly: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 155 (1857). **1854**, you haughty Southerners little know how a jolly Scotch gentleman can *desipere in loco*, and how he chirrup over his honest cups: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 157 (1879).

**desist** (—), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *desister*: leave off, cease, forbear. With prep. *from*, and *absol.*, formerly also with *inf.*

**1546** thei easlie drew to agreement...that the Danes shoulde cleane desiste from warre: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 208 (1846). bef. **1647** from the wich no injuste vexacions can cause me to desiste: J. BARLO, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxii. p. 146. **1679** many desisted to trouble him any more: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 459 (1612). **1697** or at all desist | To build at all: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, I. 3, 47. **1606** Desist, and drink: — *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 7, 86. **1617** the Protestant princes perswade him to desist: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 89 (Camd. Soc., 1860). **1645** We now determined to desist from visiting any more curiosities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 188 (1872).

**désobligeante**, *sb.*: Fr.: properly fem. of adj. *désobligeant*, = 'disobliging': a close carriage with seats for two only.

**1768** an old *désobligeant*, in the furthest corner of the court: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 398 (1839). **1770** Got into my *désobligeant* to go home: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 246 (1850).

**désœuvré**, *adj.*: Fr.: unemployed, idle.

**1750** if...some charitable people, seeing my embarrassment, and being *désœuvré* themselves, came and spoke to me, I considered them as angels sent to comfort me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 181, p. 548 (1774). **1820** the rich *désœuvrés* of our country are accused of not knowing how to get through the day so cleverly as those of another: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 419.

**désœuvrement**, *sb.*: Fr.: lack of occupation.

**1828** The Baronne looked for a friend or for very little more than one, for *désœuvrement*, for amusement, not excitement: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 41.

**desolator** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dēsōlātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *dēsōlāre*, = 'to abandon', 'to leave desolate': one who makes desolate.

**1814** The Desolator desolate! | The Victor overthrown! BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 7 (1832).

**\*desperado**, *sb.*: Old Sp.: a desperate fellow, a ruffian ready for anything.

**1654**—6 those Turkish desperadoes, the Spahyes: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 474/2 (1867). **1674** one of the *Desperadoes* of the Town: *Compl. Gesteur*, p. 10. **1689** he hath Desperado's near at hand, | That will (for Gold) obey his curs'd command: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 14/1. bef. **1733** the Malecontents and Desperadoes of the Republican Gang: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 2, p. 40 (1740). **1748** I resolved to take my leave of these desperadoes without much ceremony: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 266 (1817). **1792** this must be some desperado, who is come to rob me in broad day: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 132. **1814** I could pity the Pr—, I mean the Chevalier himself, for having so many desperadoes about him: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvi. p. 374 (188—). **1826** The Services in war time are fit only for desperadoes (and that truly I am): LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881). **1832** he now doubted not he had entrapped some formidable desperado of his gang: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 343. **1887** François...with his boat-load of six-and-twenty desperadoes, ran boldly into the midst of the pearl fish: *Harper's Mag.*, Aug., p. 360/1.

**desposorios**, *sb. pl.*: Sp.: espousal, mutual promise of marriage.

**1624** the king of Spayne would not condescend to the proroguing of the *desposorios*: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 52 (1871). **1654** So the dispensation being completely com a little after from Rome, the Desposorio's, or the day for a contract betwixt the Infanta and the Prince was nominated: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 28. bef. **1670** A Dispororios, or Contract must go before the Marriage: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 167, p. 160 (1693). — The Infanta's Preparation for the *Dispororia* was great: *ib.*, 171, p. 164.

**despot** (— —), Eng. fr. Lat. *despota*, or Fr. *despote*; *despota*, Lat. fr. Gk. *δεσπότης*, = 'a lord': *sb.*

1. title of certain princes in the east of Europe.

**1606** was slain with a dagger by a servant of *Lascarus the Despota* or Lord of Seruia: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 408. **1611** *Despote*, A Despote; the chief, or souverain Lord of a Countrey: COTGR. **1614** The same Emperor *Alexius* invested this *Palæologus* with the special Title of *DESPOTE*, which thence remaind in that State for the next after the Emperor: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pt. II. p. 171. **1776** the despots or lords of the Morea: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 238.

2. an absolute ruler of a Greek state in ancient times. Dynasties of despots came between the oligarchical and democratic systems of government in the sixth and fifth centuries B.C. Also called "tyrants" (Gk. *τύραννος*).

3. an absolute, an arbitrary ruler, a person inclined to exercise arbitrary rule over others.

**1820** The despot, liberated from this last and most pressing danger, sunk deeper and deeper in iniquity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 15. **1845** your democrat in power is always a despot: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 296.

4. a title of bishops in the Greek Church.

**1819** I am bearer of letters to the despots, and proëists of our different islands: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 203 (1820).

**despota**, *sb.*: It.: a despot.

**1562** y<sup>e</sup> Dispotto of Seruia: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 8 v<sup>o</sup>.

**dessay(e)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *desāi*: the chief revenue officer (hereditary) of a village or district, who often became a petty chief.

**1800** He has sent 300 horse to seize the dessays of the villages which you mention...and if I can lay my hands upon the dessays they will be hanged: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1858).

**\*dessert**, *sb.*: Fr.: a course of fruit, confectionery, &c., to be partaken of with wine after a dinner. Anglicised as *desert*.

**1670** there were roses stuck about the fruit when the dessert was set on the table: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 51 (1872).

**dessous des cartes**, *phr.*: Fr., 'under-side (faces) of the cards': a reservation, a secret.

**1756** There must be some *dessous des cartes*, some invisible wheels within wheels, which, at this distance, I cannot guess at: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777). **1820** Sir Walter and Arthur laughed at this *dessous des cartes*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 271. **1885** wondered whether there might not be just a little something behind, an explanation, you know, a *dessous-des-cartes*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. IV. ch. lii. p. 176.

**destoor**: Anglo-Ind. See *distoor*.

**destrier**, *sb.*: Fr.: charger, war-horse.

**1825** By Saint Hubert, a proper horseman, and a *destrier* for an earl: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 164. **1848** clad himself in his ring mail, and mounted his great *destrier*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vii. p. 141/2 (3rd Ed.). **1884** The beavers of the horsemen are rusty; the *destriers* are poor jades: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804/2.

**dēsunt cētera**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the rest is wanting': often used to indicate that the remainder of a manuscript or publication is not extant.

**1669** In J. Donne's *Poems*, p. 188.

**dēsunt multa**, *phr.*: Lat.: many (words or lines) are wanting, much is wanting. See *dēsunt cētera*.

**1628** [A criticke] converses much in fragments and *desunt multa*'s: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 35, p. 56 (1868).

**detail** (— —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *détail*, Mod. Fr. *détail*: a division into small portions, particulars, small portions, a small portion.

**1603** To offer wrong in detail: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 306. [Skeat] **1695** But I must be forced wholly to wave and supersede the Detail of these: WOODWARD, *Nat. Hist.*, Pt. IV. p. 238 (1723).

**dētektor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dētegere*, = 'to uncover': a revealer, a discoverer.

**1605** O heavens! that this treason were not, or not I the detector! SHAKS., *K. Lear*, III. 5, 14. **1656** came Dr. Joyliffe...first detector of the lymphatic veins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 335 (1872).

**\*dētenu**, *fem. détenue*, *sb.*: Fr.: prisoner.

**1816** Many went to see it, English *détenus* as well as Frenchmen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 483. **1835** Twenty eight of the political *détenus* have escaped from St. Pelagie: In H. GREVILLE'S *Diary*, p. 63. **1865** She was not altogether sorry to be able to retain as a *dētenu* an English aristocrat, with a face like the Vandyke pictures: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 64. **1889** Mr. J. G. Alger has finished a volume on 'Englishmen in the French Revolution'... The volume goes down to the release of the *détenus* at Verdun: *Athenæum*, July 13, p. 65/3.

**dēterminātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dētermināre*, = 'to limit', 'prescribe', 'determine': one who prescribes, one who determines.

**1646** additional impositions from voluntary determinators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. IV. p. 284 (1686).

**detestable** (— — —), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *detestable* (Cotgr.): utterly hateful, utterly odious.

**1502** Also here ben defended [forbidden] horrible othes & detestable: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. vi. sig. k iii v<sup>o</sup>. **1509** These folyes in theyr dedys ar so detestable: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 129 (1874). **1528** Darlyng of the devill/gretly detestable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 115 (1871). **1537** and other abusys detestable of all soules: *Suppres. of Monast.*, p. 157 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1540** knew well how detestable unto god is enuy & crueltie: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 58 v<sup>o</sup>. bef. **1547** detestabill opinyons of Martyn Leuther: J. CLERK, in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxix. p. 258 (1846). **1579** shamefull and detestable desires: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1039 (1612). **1690** The Rocks of vile Reproch, | A dangerous and detestable place: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 8. **1620** the detestable and infamous gain which some Fryars made by publishing Indulgences: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 55 (1676). **1648** the most detestable and sordid oppression that ever befel a nation: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 14 (1872).



\***detonator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dētonāre*, = 'to thunder', = 'of which the whole mass explodes instantaneously; a percussion cap.

\***détour**, *sb.*: Fr.: a winding, a by-way, a circuitous route, a long way round.

1780 [they] attempted to stab in open daylight—we are above *détours*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 456 (1858). 1791 I immediately determined... to make a *détour* with Major Caldwell and the second battalion: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 134 (1832). 1828 he himself... by an immense *détour*, had come again within the fatal precincts of the colony: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 93. 1834 Selim thought fit to make a *détour* through the rice-fields: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 243. 1837 I do not think, however, we gained anything in the distance, the *détour* to cross the bridge more than equalling the ground we missed: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148. 1841 Nismes... amply repays the long *détour* we have made to visit it: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 1. 1883 most of my fellow-passengers preferring the doubtful honour of seats in the crazy vehicles which, by long *détours*, reached the same point: *XXX Cent.*, Sept., p. 483.

**detractor** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *detractor*, noun of agent to *dētrahere*, = 'to take away from', 'to disparage', perhaps through Anglo-Fr. *detractour*: a disparager, a slanderer, a calumniator. In *Anat.* Lat. *detractor* is applied to muscles which draw one part away from another part, or away from a medial line.

1535 detractors: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 30 (1883). 1540 Ne the access of flatterers or detractors, to hym that mortally hateth them, can bryng any damage: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 15<sup>ro</sup>. 1648 nor presumptuous: detractors of other men: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 4 (1665). 1663 and defende bothe them and me the Author from the malyce of busye Detractors: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij<sup>o</sup>. 1591 a malicious detractor, insolent, and insupportable: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 34. 1600 detractors and hinderers of this journey: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 168. 1602 as the most impious detractor on earth that ever lived: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 130. 1605 the calumnious reports of that impudent detractor: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616). 1623 When most I strive to praise thee, I appear | A poor detractor: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, I. 3, Wks., p. 51/2 (1839). 1642 For if every book, which may by chance excite to laugh here and there, must be termed thus, then may the dialogues of Plato, who for those his writings hath obtained the surname of divine, be esteemed as they are by that detractor in Athenæus, no better than mimes: MILTON, *Apol. Smeect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 216 (1806). 1654 our Rustick Detractors: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 459. 1676 I ignore not what the envy of Detractors have express'd of him: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 8. 1677 Some base Detractor has my Honour stain'd, | And in your easie heart a Credit gain'd: OTWAY, *Titus & Ber.*, ii. p. 20. 1682 can we be such base Detractors, | To vilifie our Benefactors: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto 1, p. 63. 1710 thus may it be said of Mr. Durfey to his detractors: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 77 (1757). 1776 The author has a brand of infamy set upon him, as a public warning to all calumniators and detractors: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 141/2.

**detriment** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *detriment*.

I. loss, damage, wear and tear, harm.

1528 Forger of our daily damage and detriment: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rode me, &c.*, p. 116 (1871). 1531 the litle pleasure and gret detriment that shulde ensue of it: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 129 (1880). 1546 Kinge Henrie the viij... marched stowtly into Oxforde without enie detriment: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1872). 1586 or els the subjectes of England... shall also suffer detriment: *Lycester Corresp.*, p. 297 (Camd. Soc., 1844). 1591 and ours [soldiers] returned without any greates detryments: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rowen*, Camden Misc. Vol. I. p. 50 (1847). 1594 Being from the feeling of her own grief brought | By deep surmise of others' detriment: SHAKS., *Locrine*, 1579. 1666 an extraordinary detriment to the whole republic of learning: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 188 (1872).

2. a charge made to tenants, and to students lodging in a college or an inn of court, for damage or dilapidation.

1548 note that sometimes the king is to take a detriment by the liuere with y<sup>e</sup> partition: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. v. fol. 25<sup>vo</sup> (1567).

\***détritus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a rubbing away': the material removed from rocks, &c., by water, ice, and weather; accumulation of disintegrated material; hence, *metaph.* rubbish.

1802 the detritus of the land is delivered by the rivers into the sea: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 207. 1853 the limestone rises in a mural face, based by a deposit of detritus: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 270. 1878 The great length of time required to withdraw the tool and remove the detritus: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 62. 1886 Such natural agents as wind and water, frost and fire, are ever at work in destroying the surface of the land and transporting the resulting detritus: *Athenæum*, Aug. 7, p. 178/2.

**dētūr digniōri**, *phr.*: Lat.: let it be given to the more worthy (*dignissimo*, 'to the most worthy'). Hacket makes a *sb.* of the *phr.* in the sense of 'paragon'.

bef. 1670 There was not a *Deturdigniōri* among the Sons of Kings in Europe, to whom he could give the Golden Apple: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 132, p. 119 (1693). 1704 SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 48/2 (1869). 1764 but this rule too of *dētūr digniōri*, your lordship must not expect will be scrupulously observed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 552 (1777). 1813 they, agreeing that Walter Scott was the fittest person upon whom to bestow the laurel, on the maxim of *dētūr digniōri*, had written and offered it to him: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1856).

deubash: Anglo-Ind. See dubash.

**deumo**, *sb.* See quotations.

1665 Many deformed Pagotha's are here worshipped; having this ordinary evasion, That they adore not Idols, but the Deumo's they represent... The Samoryn used not to eat till it were first offered, and so acknowledged as food sent him from his Deumo: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677). 1666 lesser Deumo's attending on this grand Pagod: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Fff 8<sup>vo</sup>.

**deury**: Pers. See dewry.

\***deus ex mächinā**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a god from a machine', in allusion to the mechanical contrivance by which on the Ancient Greek stage a god was made to appear in some elevated position, who resolved the complications which were beyond human powers: any person or thing called in to solve a difficulty insurmountable by ordinary means.

1840 This was, however, no less a personage than the *Deus ex machinā*,—the illustrious Aldrovando himself: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 75 (1865). 1843 The *deus ex machinā* was ultimately called in to produce a spark on the occasion of a flint and steel coming together: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 390 (1856). 1860 and, indeed, whenever he was called in as a *Deus ex machinā*, it was not for a pleasant purpose: *Once a Week*, July 21, p. 97/2. 1863 Percival Tracey, *Deus ex machinā*, had stepped in: LORD LYTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 51. 1877 The obstacle in the shape of a prior engagement to Clementina exists, indeed, but a *deus ex machinā* is not difficult to find: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 662/1. [St.]

\***Deus misereātur**, *phr.*: Lat., 'God be merciful': name of Psalm 67, used as an alternative canticle after the second lesson of the evening service of the Church of England, being the first two words of the Latin version.

**deutroa**. See datura.

\***deutzia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. *Deutz*, a Dutch naturalist: *Bot.*: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Philadelphaceae*, native of E. Indies, some species of which are cultivated in Britain as ornamental plants.

**deux yeux**: Fr. See doux yeux.

**dēva**, *sb.*: Skt.: god, deity; malefic deity, power of evil.

1819 a palace, a mosque, and a bath, whose architecture, achieved as if by magic, seemed worthy of the Devas: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 251 (1820). 1834 By the Deva, who is enshrined in this temple! *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 157.

\***Devānāgarī**: Skt., 'the divine city writing': name of the character in which Sanskrit is usually written.

1876 His alphabet was founded on the Devanagari, which he accommodated to the needs of the Tibetan tongue: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**devant**, *sb.* and *adv.*: Fr.

1. *sb.*: a kirtle, an apron.

1600 perfume my *devant*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

2. *adv.*: before, forward, in front.

1609 his beard, which was shagged and rough, with a sharpe peake *devant*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. xxv. ch. vi. p. 270.

**devastator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *devastātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *devastāre*, = 'to lay waste': one who lays waste, a plunderer.

1830 but all is to no purpose with these devastators, whose chiefs seem to direct them with the precision of regular troops, constantly stimulating them to the *pas de charge*, and from their unremitting progress, appear as if they were continually repeating *en avant*! E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 136 (2nd Ed.).

**dēvastāvit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *dēvastāre*, = 'to lay waste': *Leg.*: name of a writ which lies against an executor or administrator who has wasted or impaired the estate of the deceased.

\***devoir**, *pl. devoirs*, *sb.*: Fr.: respects; fr. the *phr.* *rendre devoirs*, = 'to pay (one's) respects'. The word *devoir* was early Anglicised, esp. in the phrases to *do one's devoir*, = 'to do one's duty', 'to do service', 'to do one's best', and to *put one's self in devoir* (whence comes Eng. *endeavor*) = Fr. *se mettre en devoir*, = 'to endeavor', 'to make efforts'. See Chaucer (abt. 1386), *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 2600, "Do now your devoir"; *Paston Letters* (1470), Vol. II. No. 653, p. 409 (1874), "put you in uttremost devoir with thaim to resiste the malice of our said ennemys and traitours".

bef. 1670 he receives the Devoirs of his Subjects comfortably and smilingly: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 132, p. 144 (1693). 1675 when you come near the person you would salute, make your Complement and render your Devoir modestly: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 49. 1676 having already this morning paid my devoir to you: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 7. 1742 planted himself as making a guard till the coach went by, and then made his devoir: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1826). 1748 charged him to pay his devoirs regularly to Mr Cringer: SHOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1817). 1813 Her marquis was paying his devoirs to



his intended bride: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 131 (1833). 1825 lay before her his uncle's *devoirs*, in the high-flown language of the day: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xi. p. 104. 1839 Oh, pray dispense | With my *devoirs* this time: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 222 (1866).

devoncan, devon-kawn. See *divan*.

*dévo*t, fem. *dév*ote, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: devoted to religion, pious; a devout person, a devotee. Hence, Eng. *devotee*, which appears as *Devotée* (fem.) in *Spectator*, No. 354, 1712, obviously intended to be Fr., but the Eng. form occurs earlier (bef. 1670 J. Hacket, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 212, p. 230, Ed. 1693). In Evelyn's *Diary*, 1645, Vol. I. p. 189, *devotée* (fem.) appears, according to Ed. 1872.

1765 She has a little of the *devote*: but that, Sir, is a terce to a nine in your favour: STERNES, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. Wks., p. 296 (1839). 1779 numbers of *devots* upon their knees: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 232 (1851). 1810 she had several times attempted to become *devote*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1844). 1880 nominally a *dév*ote of Madame de Maintenon's type: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 54.

devota: It. See *divota*.

\**devotee*: Eng. fr. *quasi*-Fr. See *dév*ot.

*devoto*, *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: devoted to religion; a devout person, a devotee; an attached lover.

1681 Ah, no! and 'twould more Honour prove | He your *Devoto* were, then Love: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 81.

dewan, dewaun: Anglo-Ind. See *divan*.

dewannee, dewanny, dewaun, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dīwānī*, popularly *dewānī*, = 'the office of *dīwan*' (see *divan*): the right of receiving revenue; hence, civil administration of justice.

1772 in each district shall be established two Courts of Judicature; one by the name of the Mofussil Sudder Audalet, or Provincial Court of Dewannee: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2. 1783 the acquisition of the Duanne opened a wide field for all projects of this nature: *Report, in Burke's Life & Wks.*, VI. 447. [Yule] 1883 the Emperor Shah Alum II. conferred the office of *Dewani* upon the East India Company: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 424.

dewry, *sb.*: Pers. *dēvri*: temple, house or shrine of a god.

1625 A little short of this place, is a faire Dewry inclosed with a stone wall: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 430. 1665 at *Nigracut*...the Dewry is seed'd & paved with Gold, yearly visited by many 1000 Bannians: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1677).

dewtry. See *datura*.

dexter, *adj.*: Lat.

1. pertaining to the right hand, on the right hand side. *N.B.* in *Herald* the right side of the shield answers to the right side of the person who may be supposed to hold it, and consequently to the left side of the person who looks at the face of the shield.

1606 my mother's blood | Runs on the dexter cheek, and this sinister | Bounds in my father's: SHAKS., *Tril.*, iv. 5, 28. 1622 their fathers whole coate, or part of the same in bend dexter: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 9. 1766 supporters. An old knave of clubs on the dexter; a young knave on the sinister side: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 10 (1817).

2. (of omens) seen or heard on the right hand side, favorable, auspicious, beneficent.

1646 sinister and dexter respects: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 159 (1686). bef. 1733 all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 53, p. 542 (1740). bef. 1744 As thus he spoke, behold, in open view, | On sounding wings a dexter eagle flew: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Il.*, XIII. 1039. [C. E. D.]

*dexterity* (二 二 二), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dextérité* (Cotgr.): ability to use the right hand better than the left; manual, bodily, or mental skill or quickness.

1627 it shalbe very expedyents that she by her greate wisdom and dexteryte do cause the kyng her sonne to write to such cardynelles as be at lyberte: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1556 We advertissed of your pleasure shal be glade, with all diligence and dexteritie...to accomlish that your mynde: *Supplic. of Monast.*, p. 102 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1648 knowing your wisdoms and upright dexterities: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxvii. p. 201 (1846). 1691 hee may be able to handle his Peece with due dextentie: GARRARD, *Art. Warre*, p. 2. 1608 I'll be gone, and with most quick dexterity provide you a crier: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 77 (1885). 1620 dexterity of Government: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Consc. Trent*, p. xv. (1676). 1663 the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 394 (1872).

\**dēy*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *dāi*, = 'uncle', 'commander': the title of the Mohammedan sovereigns of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis.

1704 they drove us all to the King's, or Dey's, House: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 6. — He having got great Riches, and being a Man full of Ambition, had a great Tooth for the Dey-ship of Algier: *ib.*, p. 150. 1793 Algiers,

Tunis and Tripoli have each of them a Turkish bashaw or dey, who governs in the name of the Grand Signior: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 616 (1796). 1830 the Dey of Algiers: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 328 (and Ed.). 1886 He concluded a treaty with the Dey: *Athenaeum*, July 24, p. 113/1.

dhagob, dhagope: Anglo-Ind. See *dagoba*.

\**dhal*, *dal*(1), *dol*(1), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāl*: a kind of Indian pulse like split pease. [Yule]

1673 the largess of Rice or Doll: FRYER, *E. India*, 101 (1698). [Yule] 1690 [Kitcheree] made of Doll, that is, a small round Pea, and Rice boiled together: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 310 (1696). [ib.] 1798 Rice and doll: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858). 1872 their supply of flour, dhal, salt, tobacco, cloth: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 48. 1884 Fields of dāl, or Indian corn: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.*

dhobee, dhobey, dhoby, dobie, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dhobi*: a native washerman.

1872 the dhobey's washing-tub: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 115.

dhoney, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Malay. and Tamil *tōnī*, fr. Skt. *drōṇī*, = 'a trough', 'a kind of boat': a small vessel.

1598 smal boates called Tones and Pallenges: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 191 (1885). \* 1860 [See *dhow*].

\**dhooly*, *doolee*, *doolie*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dolī*: a covered litter, consisting of a frame slung on a bamboo pole. Hence, *dhooly-walla*, *dooly-bearer*.

1625 he sends choice Souldiers well appointed and close couered, two and two in a *Doule*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 435. 1665 his Seraglio...was in two hundred Doolaes or Cajuaes, as if he were going upon a journey into Bengala: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1677). 1799 lascars, drivers, dooly-bearers: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 186 (1858). 1800 We have had much trouble in procuring dooley boys to send away the 74th regt...the remainder refuse to carry the doolies: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1844). 1803 The bridegroom, mounted on an elephant, was followed by the bride in a covered dooly: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 68. 1834 I and the child took the shelter of a dooley they had placed for me there in the after part of the boat: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 248. 1882 coolies, however, awaited me with a dooly, one of those low litters slung on a bamboo: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xii. p. 261. — my dooly-bearers: *ib.*, p. 264.

\**dhotee*, *dhoty*, *dotee*, *dutti*(e), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dhottī*: a loin-cloth of cotton or gauze, worn by male Hindoos.

1614 they will not looke on our red Zelas, blew Byrams, nor Duttis: In PURCHAS' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407. 1622 1 pec. duttis of 10 Rs. per corg: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1883). 1625 fourteen packes of course Duttie, of six corges a packe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 306. 1882 a common ryot, clad simply in a *dhotti* or waist-cloth: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 203.

dhow, dow, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a native vessel on the coasts of W. India and E. Africa, *esp.* an Arab slave-trader with one mast and lateen sail.

1809 A dōw was hired to go to Dhalac: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 103. 1860 Amongst the vessels at anchor lie the dows of the Arabs, the Patamars of Malabar, the dhoneys of Coromandel: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 103. [Yule] 1888 In May last the Khalifa was fitting out an expedition for the Upper Nile...four thousand men, who were to reach their destination in four steamers and a large number of dhows: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 22, p. 851/3.

dhurmsal(1)a, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dharmṣālā*, = 'piety-house': a place at or near a village for the reception of travellers.

bef. 1805 WELLINGTON, *Disp.* 1826 I sat myself down in the durhm sallah, or place for travellers: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (1884).

\**dhurra*, *sb.*: a kind of grain, *Sorghum vulgare*, used in the Soudan.

1811 In none of the inns could we find any other sort of food but coarse Durra bread, made of millet with camel's milk: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 44. — The Arabians cultivate wheat, barley, and durra, (Holcus Linn.) The latter grain, sorgo, or great millet, seems to be a native of Arabia: *ib.*, ch. cxli. p. 191. 1871 SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 6. 1876 layers of doura straw: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

dhye: Anglo-Ind. See *daye*.

*dī*, prep.: It. fr. Lat. *dē*: of, with, from, to, (before a vb.). In composition with the definite article Lat. *de ill.* becomes (It.) *dell*, *dell*, *degl*.

*dī*, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: gods, the more correct spelling of the pl. of *deus*, which is commonly spelt in English literature *dii*. See phrases with *dii*.

\**diabete*, Eng. fr. Fr. *diabète*; *diabētēs*, Gk. *διαβήτης*, = 'passer through': *sb.*: a serious wasting disease of which a distinctive symptom is an excessive discharge of urine containing sugar.

1541 diabete: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Y iii v. 1562 The often and to much making of water called Diabetes: TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. A ii v. 1603 Diabete: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 279 (1608). 1712 lord Marlborough is growing ill of his *diabetes*; which, if it be true, may



soon carry him off: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. iii. Wks., p. 373/2 (1869). 1771 diabetes, diarrhoea, and night sweats: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 112 (1882). 1878 epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

**diable**, *sb.*: Fr.: devil.

1598 SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 1, 93.

\***diablerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: devilry, mischief, weird scene.

1757 the diablerie of witchcraft and purgatory: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 235 note. 1809 We are no defenders of ghost seeing and diablerie: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. 1. p. 347. 1815 larded with many legends of superstition and diablerie: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv. p. 408 (1852). 1834 Diablerie and exaggerated sentiment became inextricably associated: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 74. 1840 One is puzzled by this piece of diablerie: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 179 (1885). 1840 In such a country one would have expected to find a thousand picturesque superstitions and diableries: FRASER, *Koondistan*, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 141. 1852 Any diablerie I take part in, is for pure mischief sake: C. LEVER, *Dalton*, p. 179 (1878). 1882 He found an extraordinary figure that might have stepped out of a scene of German diablerie: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 76. 1883 the painted "diableries" of BREUGHEL: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 24, p. 5.

**diablo**, *sb.*: Sp.: devil.

? 1590 *Diablo*, what passions call you these? MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 102/1 (Dyce). 1604 Who's that which rings the bell? Diabolo, hol SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 3, 160. 1607 O Diabolo, *Gustus* comes here to vex me: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 7, sig. B iv 20.

**diabolus**, *pl. diaboli*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. *διάβολος*, = 'accuser', 'devil': devil.

bef. 1834 Fierce Anthropophagi, | Spectra, Diaboli: C. LAMB, *Hypochond.* 1885 The dying person confesses his faith, defies Satan and all his works, and the baffled diaboli disappear: *Athenaeum*, July 18, p. 85/1.

**diacatholicon**, *sb.*: fr. Gk. *δια-* = 'thorough', and *catholicon* (*g. v.*): an electroly formerly supposed to be purgative of all bad humors.

**diachylon**, **diachylum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάχυλον*, neut. of *διάχυλος*, = 'very juicy': a healing plaster, now made of olive oil and hydrated oxide of lead; *metaph.* a soothing application.

1525 Or with Diaquylum plaster / and with y<sup>e</sup> reed powder: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Surgery*, sig. I ij r<sup>o</sup>/a. — Take diaquilon plaster out of this Antidotiario. iij. ounces: *ib.*, sig. S iij v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1530 make this Diaquillon Playster: *Antidotiarius*, sig. A iv v<sup>o</sup>. 1541 The seconde fourme is diaquillon common made thus: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. R iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 of whyte Diaquillon without gumes. j. ij.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxix v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1667 Some I cover'd over, beyond the place of Incision, with *Diachylon-plaster*, and tied them fast with packthread: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 11. No. 25, p. 454. 1671 then were fain to set up with six penyworth of Diaculum and a Collection of rotten Pippins: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 6. 1779 I suppose that was the object (as it seems to be of all our measures) and that as the demand for plasters will be infinitely increased, it may furnish pretext for a heavy gabel on diachylum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 221 (1858). 1818 tooth-brushes, diachylon plaster, Peruvian bark: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. IV. p. 96 (1832). 1845 He was a broken-nosed Arab, with pistols, a sabre... and his nose ornamented with diachylon: THACKERAY, *Cornh. to Cairo*, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 276 (1878).

\***diadēma**, *sb.*: Gk. *διάδημα*: a fillet, a mark of rank or royalty worn round the head. Anglicised as *diadem*, through Fr. *diadème*, = 'a crown', or 'royal wreath'.

1816 That deficiency in symmetry was remedied by the Greek women who wore a diadema or fillet: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 41.

**diacresis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διαίρεσις*, = 'a dividing'.

1. the separate pronunciation of two consecutive vowels.

1611 *Dieresis* is when two points ouer a vowel diuide it from another vowel: COTGR., sig. Nnnn 1 v<sup>o</sup>.

2. a mark, generally two superior dots, placed over the second of two consecutive vowels to show that they are to be pronounced separately, as in *coopérate*, *relect*.

3. *metaph.* division, distribution.

bef. 1658 Nature's *Dieresis*, half one another: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 28 (1687).

\***diagnōsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *διάγνωσις*, = 'recognition', 'discrimination'.

1. the discrimination of the character of a disease or internal injury by the symptoms.

1857 A young chap comes in, consumptive, he said, and I dare say he's right—he is uncommonly 'cute about what he calls diagnosis: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. viii. p. 119 (1877). 1871 As many wretched animals simply crawl to this spot to die, the crows, from long experience and constant practice, can form a pretty correct diagnosis upon the case of a sick camel: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 8. 1882 his skill in diagnosis was remarkable. Disease had few secrets for him: *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 5.

2. a scientific description of a special organism.

1885 From the written description of a room...a rough diagnosis of their character as observers can be made: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 21, p. 672/3.

**diago**, *sb.* See quotation.

1617 in the Muscovites money, it is rated at thirtie three altines and two Diaoges. And six single or three double diaoges make one altine: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 290.

**diabheyah**, **diabiah**: Mod. Egypt. See *dahabiah*.

**dialectica**, *adv.*: Gk. *διαλεκτικῶς*: in a logical method of discussion by question and answer, according to the method of arriving at truth invented by Zeno, and developed by Socrates and Plato.

1663 And make you keep to th' question close, | And argue *Dialecticōs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. iii. p. 259.

**Dialis**: Lat. See *flamen*.

**diametros**, *pl. diametri*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάμετρος*: a diameter. The phr. *ex diametro*, 'in *diametro*', = 'diametrically'.

bef. 1593 Whose city large diametri contains, | Even three days' journey's length from wall to wall: GREENE, *Looking Glas*, Wks., p. 171/1 (1861). 1603 so he cannot but knowe, that the sunne this moneth *ex diametro*, irradiateth his place in the conception: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 473. 1625 there blow other winds that are quite opposite to the former, euen in *Diametro* (abl.): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 988. 1651 For my part, in good faith *ex Diametro*, I ever thought they were meer emptinesses: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 442 (1654). bef. 1733 a Faction opposite *ex Diametro*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xii. (1740). — his Fit was not of an Apoplexy but Epileptic, and then all that they did was *ex Diametro* wrong: *ib.*, iii. ix. 3, p. 648.

**Diāna**<sup>1</sup>: Lat.: name of the moon-goddess, Gk. *Ἄρτεμις*, representative of chastity and love of hunting. The goddess Diana of the Ephesians was of a very different character, and represented sensuality. Sometimes Anglicised as *Dian(e)*.

abt. 1386 To been hym self the grete hertes bane | For after Mars he serueth now dyane: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1682. 1506 horned Dyane, then but one degree | In the crabbe had entred: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i v<sup>o</sup> (1554). 1573—80 a very Diane: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 104 (1884). 1584 With all *Dianæ* chastitie, | or *Venus* rare beautie: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 27 (1880). 1603 Heer, many a *Iuno*, many a *Pallas* heer, | Heer many a *Venus*, and *Diana* cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Magnif.*, p. 65 (1608). 1633 Out upon that same golden devil, that Diana of the Ephesians, for it destroys many souls! T. ADAMS, *Com. s Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 858/2 (1865). 1636 Neither is wealth to be excluded, that Diana of the world, which...makes not the man, yet it adds some mettle to the man: S. WARD, *Wks.*, p. 219 (1862). 1641 Court the Mother, and you winne the Daughter, prevail with Nature, and the fair *Diana* (moon) of the Philosophers is at your service: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2 v<sup>o</sup> (1651). 1679 The Nymphs of chast *Diana's* Train: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 45. 1713 Whether the nymph shall break *Diana's* law, | Or some frail China jar receive a flaw: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 105, Wks., Vol. I. p. 182 (1757). 1785 Nymphs were *Dianas* then, and swains had hearts, | That felt their virtues: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 120 (1808).

**Diana**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: It.: beat of drum or sound of trumpet at break of day.

1591 Warily and secretly, euen at the closing of the night, vntill the bright spring of the *Diana*, and fayre day light, he must ordaine and place *Sentinels*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 26.

\***diapāsōn**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διά πασών*, short for *ἡ διά πασών χορδῶν συμφωνία*, = 'the concord over all the notes' (i.e. of the first and last notes), 'the octave'. Occasionally shortened to *diapase*.

I. octave, the tones which form an octave.

1477 And also for like as *Diapason*, | With *Diapente* and with *Diatessaron*, | With *ypate ypaton*, and *Lecanos musar*, | With other accords which in Musick be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 60 (1652). 1506 the lady excellent | Played on base organs, expedient | Accordyng well, vnto dyapason | Dyapenthe, and eke dytessaron: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. G iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1579 Pythagoras commaunded that no musition should go beyond his *Diapason*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 27 (Arber). 1598 Now the first part from the toppe of the heade to the nose, answereth to the space betwixt that, and the chinne, in a triple proportion, which maketh a *Diapente* and a *Diapason*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 33. 1601 Thus are composed seven tunes [Toni], which harmonie they cal *Diapason*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 14. 1609 *Diapason*...is an *Intervall*: wherein a *Diatessaron* and a *Diapente* are conioyned: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microlog.*, p. 19. 1627 The *Diapason* or Eight in Musick is the sweetest *Concord*; Inasmuch, as it is in effect an *Unison*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 103. 1630 As for Musick, It is to be coniectured by her long practice in prickeson, that there is not any note above *Ela*, or below *Gammoth*, but she knows the *Diapason*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. II 2 v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1640 Lutes hear each soory diapase [rhyming to 'passe']: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 31, p. 237 (1647). 1646 it be true that the string of a Lute or Viol will stir upon the stroak of an *Unison* or *Diapason* in another of the same kind: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 314 (1686). 1712 That Intervall which is called *Diapason*, or an Eight: *Spectator*, No. 334, Mar. 24, p. 487/2 (Morley). 1748 Ah me! what hand can touch the string so fine? | Who up the lofty diapason roll | Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine, | Then let them down again into the soul? J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. xii.

2. a full volume of various sounds heard simultaneously.

1589 the *Diapason* of thy threatens: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). 1594 So I at each sad strain will strain a tear, | And with deep groans the diapason



bear: SHAKS., *Locrine*, 1139.  
 sig. A 9<sup>vo</sup>.

### 3. harmony, concord. Also, *metaph.*

**1580** In Musick there are many discords, before there can be framed a *Diapason*: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 387 (1668). **1590** Nine was the circle sett in heavens place: | All which compacted made a goodly Diapase: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 23. **1591** a tunefull Diapase of pleasures: — *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 549. **1591** Her sorrows and her tears did well accord; | Their diapason was in self-same cord: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, Wks., p. 279/1 (1861). **1603** The *Diapason* of their Heavenly Lay: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 91 (1608). **1621** a diapason and sweet harmony of kings, princes, nobles, and plebeians: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 94 (1827). **1628** When I hear... a melodious voice in concert with the tones of the artificial instrument, I apprehend by this a higher diapason: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. 1. p. 30 (1806). **1640** In her [Haphe] there's tun'd a just Diapason | For every outward stroke: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 56, p. 15 (1647). **1665** ravish by the sweetness of that harmony the rolling Orbs in an exact diapason send forth by their forced motion: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1677). **1670** The Diapason of Peace, Wealth, and the King's Love were all in tune: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 1. p. 3 (1693).

### 4. name of the two principal foundation stops in a British organ.

**1861** it was only by a free use of the diapason stop that the organist could maintain his lawful ascendancy: *Wheat & Taves*, ch. II. p. 8.

**diapente**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διὰ πέντε*: *Mus.*: an interval of a fifth.

**1477, 1506, 1598** [See *diapason* 1]. **1603** Now the proportion of the Musicks or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritos or Sesquialteral, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialteral, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1358.

**\*diaphragma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάφραγμα*: the midriff, the membrane which divides the thoracic cavity from the abdominal cavity.

**1525** Somtyme is wounded the membres within the body / lyke as the harte / the longues / and dyaphragma / that is the pannicle that departeth the herte from the other membres: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. L i r<sup>o</sup> 2. **1541** the .xii. spondyles where as the dyaphragma endeth: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. I i r<sup>o</sup>. **1578** the fleshy part of the famous Muscle *Diaphragma*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 109 v<sup>o</sup>. **1621** the middle region, or chest... is separated from the lower belly by the *diaphragma* or midriff: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. 1. p. 25 (1827). **1627** then let me alone to tickle his *diaphragma*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, III. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1885). **1676** my last full Pass pierc'd his *Diaphragma*: D'URFEE, *Mad. Fickle*, v. p. 45 (1691). **1678** Respiration or that Motion of the *Diaphragma* and other Muscles which causes it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. III. p. 161.

**diacquil(l)on**. See *diachylon*.

**\*diarrhoea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάρροια*, = 'a flowing through': laxity of the bowels.

**1569** [See *dysenteria*]. **1603** The *Diarrhæa* and the *Burning-Fever*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Furies*, p. 281 (1608). **1616** The flux *diarrhæa* is the general, as being without ulceration or inflammation: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 496 (1807). **1626** *Diarrhæa*, The fluxe or laske: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). **1666** *Diarrhæa*'s: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 12, p. 210. **1729** to throw her into a *Diarrhæa*: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 121 (1757). **1765** on a single idea he had poured forth a diarrhoea of words: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 316 (1857). **1878** 7 [deaths] from diarrhoea: *Lloyd's Whky.*, May 19, p. 8/2. [St.]

**diarthrosis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *διάρθρωσις*: a movable articulation.

**1578** which *Articulation* also we call *Enarthrosis*, yet not vnder the kynde of *Diorthrosis*, but *Synarthrosis*: for asmuch as the moving of these bones is most obscure: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 3 v<sup>o</sup>. **1658** the *Diorthrosis* or motive Articulation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 42 (1686).

**diascordium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a medical preparation containing scordium.

**1654** If *Diascordium* faile them, have at *Mithridate*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 51. **1660** I went to see the several drugs for the confection of... diascordium: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 352 (1872). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

**diaspries**, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *diaspri*, pl. of *diapros*: jaspers.

**1665** Agats, Cornelians, Diaspriës, Calcedons: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1677).

**\*diastolê**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *διαστολή*, = 'a drawing apart'.

1. dilatation of the heart and arteries, one of the rhythmic movements of the heart; opposed to *systole* (q. v.).

**1578** not onely to the hart belongeth the same *Diastole* and *Sistole*, but likewise to the brayne: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 99 v<sup>o</sup>. **1620** the *Diastole* and *Systole* of a Heart truly affected: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 30 (1645). **1664** If *Systole*, or *Diastole* move | *Quickest*, when hee's in wrath, or love: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 153. **1678** Now as we have no voluntary *Imperium* at all, upon the *Systole* and *Diastole* of the Heart, so are we not conscious to our selves of any Energy of our own Soul that causes them: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. III. p. 161. **1691** the *Systole* and *Diastole* of the Heart, which is nothing but a Muscular Constriction and Relaxation: J. RAY, *Creatiqn*, Pt. 1. p. 47 (1701). **1807** my heart was absolutely naked

and visible, by which my inquisitive surgeon was gratified... with a living display of the whole process of *systole* and *diastole*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 103 (5th Ed.).

### 2. the lengthening of a short syllable in prosody.

**1580** and *Heaven*, being vsed shorte as one sillable, when it is in Verse, stretched out with a *Diastole*, is like a lame Dogge that holds vp one legge: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1815).

**diatessarôn**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διὰ τεσσάρων*.

### 1. Mus. the interval of a fourth.

**1477, 1506** [See *diapason* 1]. **1570** the diuersities of the soundes (which y<sup>e</sup> Grecians call *ἡρεια*) are ordred according to Musically Symphonies & Harmonies: being distributed in y<sup>e</sup> Circutes, by Diatessaron, Diapente, and Diapason: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d iij v<sup>o</sup>. **1603** [See *diapente*]. **1627** And as the Ancients esteemed, and so doe my selfe and some Other yet, the *Fourth* which they call *Diatessaron*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 107. **1646** a *diatessaron* or musical fourth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 225 (1686).

### 2. Pharm. a medicine made of four ingredients.

**1580** The triacle *Diathesaron*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, &c., fol. 119 r<sup>o</sup>.

**\*diathesis**, *sb.*: Gk. *διάθεσις*, = 'arrangement': a natural or constitutional disposition of the body, owing to which there is a predisposition to some special disease.

**1885** The attention paid to pathology has thrown somewhat into the background temperament and diathesis: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 671/1.

**\*diatriba**, Lat. fr. Gk. *διὰ τριβή*; *diatribê*, Gk., 'discussion': *sb.*: a treatise, a lengthy invective.

**1656—7** I have read your learned *Diatriba* concerning Prayer: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). **1664** those excellent *Diatribæ*... published: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. xxv. — how dextrously he hath handled that Scripture in a set and just *Diatribe*: *ib.*, p. lxxi. **1804** he favours his English readers with a *diatribe* on the horrors of boxing: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4. p. 93. **1814** this pestilent long diatribe: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 103 (1832). **1821—2** After a diatribe in the Quarterly, my landlord brings me up his bill: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 401 (1885).

**diavolaria**, *sb.*: It.: devilry, devilish device.

bef. 1733 these *Diavolarias*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. il. 98, p. 580 (1740).

**diavolo**, *sb.*: It.: devil.

**diazōma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διάζωμα*, = 'a girdle', 'a lobby giving access to the seats of a theatre': a corridor round the seats of a theatre.

**1820** It is of small dimensions, containing only one diazoma or corridor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 335.

**dichoraëus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διχορείος*: a *ditrochaëus* (q. v.).

**Dichter**, *sb.*: Ger.: poet.

**Dichtung**, *sb.*: Ger.: poetry.

**1883** *Daily News*, Aug. 18, p. 5/2.

**dicotylêdon**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: a plant which has two distinct cotyledons (see *cotyledon*). The pl. *dicotyledones* is earlier than the sing., coined fr. Gk. *δι-*, = 'two', and *κοτυληδών*, = 'cup-shaped hollow'.

**1797** *Dicotyledones*, plants whose seeds have two lateral bodies or lobes: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. III. p. 448/1.

**\*dicta**: Lat. See *dictum*.

**dictâmen**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: precept, ordinance, dictum (q. v.).

bef. 1637 Her man described by her own Dictamen: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 171 (1640). **1638** and all protestants according to the *dictamen* of their religion, should do so: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 121 (1820). **1669** if any followed... the Dictamens of right reason: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 343. bef. 1670 hath Subscribed no one Paper of all these against his own, nor (I profess it openly) against the Dictamen of my Conscience: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 152, p. 143 (1693).

**dictamnum**, *dictamnus*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δικταμνος*: dittany, a herb, Nat. Order *Rutaceae*, formerly supposed to cure the wounds of deer which ate it.

**1584** Seeks he dictamnum for his wound within our forest here? PEELE, *Arraignement of Paris*, III. 1, Wks., p. 359/2 (1861). bef. 1593 Dictamnium serves to close the wound again: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, IV. 3, Wks., p. 208/1 (1861). **1603** to finde out the herbe *Dictamnus*, for to feed on it: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 569. **1608** The deare being strooken, though neuer so deep, feedeth on the herbe *Dictamnium*, and forthwith is healed: *Carde of Fancie*, sig. E 4.

**\*dictator** (= 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dictator*, noun of agent to *dictare*, = 'to say repeatedly', 'to order', 'to dictate'.

1. a magistrate with absolute power, elected (for a period of six months) by the Romans during the republic, upon any grave emergency.

**1531** the Senate and people of Rome sent a messenger to shewe him that they had chosen him to be *dictator*, whiche was at that time the highest dignitie



among the Romanes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 34 (1880). 1646 noe...covenant should be made...withoute the countermaunde of the dictator: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1846). 1649 they create a Provveditor, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictator was wont to be in Rome: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 82<sup>vo</sup>. 1678 diuers Dictatours (which was the place of a great Prince, and Gouverneur, ouer the whole Emphyre, during the time of the warres): T[h.] P[ROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. ix. fol. 15<sup>vo</sup>. 1879 you shal finde howe from the Plough hath bin taken a Dictator: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 89. 1607 our then dictator, | Whom with all praise I point at, saw him fight: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II. 2, 93. 1619 Lookoe on *Cæsar*, the fortunate Dictator: PURCHAS, *Micreocosmus*, ch. xlix. p. 466. 1665 which sort of Chariot is not unlike that the Roman Dictators and other Generals sat in in triumph: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). 1712 Sylla the Dictator: *Spectator*, No. 293, Feb. 5, p. 421/1 (Morley). 1777 You have had nothing to do with perpetual dictators or triumviri: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. c. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 290 (1777). 1868 The mulberry-faced Dictator's orgies: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 167 (1886).

2. a ruler endowed with supreme authority; one who has authority to settle any question finally.

1586 a Dictator of Albany, who was drawne in peeces with foure horses: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. x. p. 96. 1625 Say, that you were the *Emperour* of pleasures, | The great Dictator of fashions, for all Europe: B. JONSON, *Step. of News*, III. 4, p. 48 (1631). 1646 We are not Magisterial in Opinion, nor have we Dictator-like obtruded our conceptions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup> (1686). 1646 the Dictator of the Protestants: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 118. 1685 The next Tavern was our Council-chamber, where Wine was the dictator: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ccc 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1671 Sense is actually the great dictator to the most of men, and *de facto*, determines them to the mark and scope which they pursue: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 278/2 (1834). bef. 1744 Helluo, late Dictator of the Feast: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. 79, Wks., Vol. III. p. 221 (1757). 1754 We must have recourse to the old Roman expedient in times of confusion, and chuse a dictator: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 100, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1777).

dictatrix, *sb. fem.*: Lat. (Plautus): a female who acts as dictator.

1626 *Dictatrix*, A woman commanding things to bee done: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

diction (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *diction*.

1. a word.

1542 Two sondrie wordes, albeit by difference of the figure called Synalephe it seemeth no more but one diction: UDALL, *Tr. Erasmi. Apoph.*, p. 13 (1876). [C. E. D.]

2. a description, a speech, a saying.

1604 to make true diction of him: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 193. 1611 *Diction*, A diction, speech, or saying: COTGR.

3. style, language, manner of verbal expression.

bef. 1700 There appears in every part of his diction, or expression, a kind of noble and bold purity: DRYDEN. [J.]

\*dictum, *pl. dicta, sb.*: Lat.: a prescription, an ordinance, a positive statement, an authoritative statement.

1787 The above quoted sentence is a dictum of Johnson's after reading these several opinions: *Genl. Mag.*, Nov., 947/1. 1800 He concludes his remarks, or rather dicta upon this topic, with the following passage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 452. 1827 Mere dicta opposed to matters of fact, have but little effect on me: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 666. 1828 Such is not my dictum, it is the language of the Constitution: *ib.*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1617. 1843 according to the dictum which an old but erroneous tradition ascribes to Plato: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1856). 1854 What were these new dicta, which Mr. Warrington delivered with a puff of tobacco-smoke...? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 230 (1879). bef. 1863 mentioned that old dictum of the grumbling Oxford Don, that "ALL CLARET would be port if it could!" — *Roundabout Papers*, p. 110 (1879). 1872 he propounds with much emphasis and some expletives the dictum that it is as hot in London as it is in Calcutta: EDW. BRADON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 19. 1881 the majority of anatomists have at different times been contented to accept the dicta of some authority on it: CLELAND, *Evolution, &c.*, Intro., p. xv.

dictum sapienti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a word to the wise. See *verbum sap.*

1617 *Dictum sapienti*: and so I leave it unto you: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1848).

didaskalos, *sb.*: Gk. διδάσκαλος: teacher.

1819 and whose humiliation under the Othoman yoke I had, in concert with my didaskalos of Chio, frequently lamented with tears: T. HORW, *Amast.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 67 (1820).

didrachma, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. διδραχμον: a double drachma (*g. v.*), a silver coin weighing a quarter of an ounce. Translated 'tribute money', *Mat.*, xvii. 24 (the Gk. being *pl.*). Anglicised as *didragme*, *didrachm(e)*.

[1882 And if *Phylacteries* be allowed for English, we hope that *Didragmes* also, *Prepuce*, *Paraclete* and such like, will easily grow to be current and familiar: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3<sup>vo</sup>. — *didrachmes*: *ib.*, *Mat.*, xvii. 24.] 1630 [See *denier*]. 1675 it was not that in *specie* the Didrachma being paid to the temple: J. SMITH, *Christ. Reliq. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 4, p. 113.

diægesis, *sb.*: Gk. διήγησις: recital, narrative, statement of a case.

diem clausit extremum, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'he has concluded his last day', 'he (or she) has died': name of a writ of extent issued on the death of a crown debtor.

1476 the *diem clausit extremum* for my lord shall not be delyverd tyll she be of power to labore hyr sylff her most avauntage in that mater: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 772, p. 155 (1874). 1665 a writ of diem clausit extremum may be issued on an affidavit of debt and death: *Stat. 28 & 29 Vict.*, c. 104, § 47.

diem perdidit, *phr.*: Lat., 'I have lost a day': a saying attributed to the Roman emperor Titus upon his having passed a day without doing anything for the welfare of his subjects.

1684 So that a Christians *Diem perdidit* is inexcusable: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 305.

\*dies irae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: day of wrath. The opening words of an old rhymed Latin hymn, derived from Vulgate of *Joel*, II. 31.

bef. 1863 The idea (*dies irae*) of discovery must haunt many a man: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 110 (1879).

\*dies non, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a day not': a day on which legal business is not transacted. For many kinds of business Sunday is a *dies non*.

diesis, *pl. diesēs, sb.*: Gk. δίσκος, = 'division'.

1. *Mus.* a quarter tone, old name of a semitone, the difference between three true major thirds and an octave.

1603 So idle and lazie they be, that they thinke and say, the harmonical diesis giveth no apparence at all...seven Dieses: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1261. 1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones major, tones minor, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

2. in *Printing*, name of the double dagger, †, one of the marks of reference.

\*diet (u -), Eng. fr. Fr. *diète*; *diēta, diaeta*, Late Lat. fr. Gk. διαίτα, = 'way of life': *sb.*: a council or assembly of the old German Empire, or of one of the electorates; hence, a council or parliament generally. In the sense of 'food', *diēte* occurs early (Chaucer).

1879 he sailed vnto Ægium, where the diet or parliament was kept: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1035 (1612). 1582 there met at wormes in Germanie 12 Catholiques & 12 ministers, appointed by the former Councell or diēta of Ratisbone: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cons.*, p. 72. 1586 they hold their generall councell, called a Iourney, or a Diet: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 681. 1602 And in Germany howsoever there be some slacknes and dislikes at their Diets and election of their *Cæsar*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Reliq. & State*, p. 275. 1603 neither would they be present at the generall diets and common assemblies of other states: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 479. 1617 In the *Diēta* at Spyrre, in the yeere 1557, it was decreed, &c.: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 285. 1632 Wee learne from *Warschau*, the Metropolitan of Poland, that the Dyēt there is already begunne: *Contin. of our Forraigne Advoises*, No. 19, Apr. 24, p. 16. 1632-3 And therefore it is verily thought the princes at the Diet will choose him director of the war: *In Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 215 (1848). 1673 The *Diet* of the Empire is usually held heer, it being an Imperial City: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Counsell*, p. 136. 1830 the great Diet of the Tartars: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 191 (2nd Ed.).

\*Dieu et mon droit, *phr.*: Fr.: God and my right; motto on the scroll below the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland.

1664-6 howbeit, we have not done the same, but *Dieu et mon droit*, God and our right by us: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 350/2 (1867).

Dieu garde, *phr.*: Fr., 'God guard', '(so) God help': a formula of oath-taking.

abt. 1520 *Calisto & Melibæa*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1876). bef. 1656 His master Harding could not produce so much as a probability of any vow anciently required or undertaken, whether by beck or Dieu-gard: BR. HALL, *Wks.*, IX. 278. [Davies]

\*differentia, *sb.*: Lat.: a difference; a characteristic which constitutes an essential distinction between one species and another, or one individual and another; a quality or property essential to exact scientific definition and classification.

1843 which characteristics would of course be so many differentia for the definition of the power itself: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1856). 1883 M. Bourne's [book] has at least a certain differentia of its own: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 584/1. 1885 A tabular summary...gives the differentia of the chief meteorological elements in each month: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 273/3.

digamma, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. δῖγαμμα: the double gamma, the sixth letter of the old Doric and Æolic Greek alphabets, so named from its shape, F. It answered to the Heb. פ, and the Lat. consonantal u, and was probably pronounced some-



thing like an Eng. *w.* As a numeral, the digamma, in a modified form, had the value of six.

1699 the little use of his new invented Letter the *Digamma*, which he instituted or borrowed from the *Eolique* to express V Consonant: M. LISTER, *Journal*, to Paris, p. 50. 1729 While tow'ring o'er your Alphabet, like Saul, | Stands our Digamma, and o'er-tops them all: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 218 (1757). 1820 The Boustrophedon mode of writing, and the Digamma, which it appears to contain, are additional proofs of its high antiquity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 369. 1885 The most curious thing of all... is the existence of a gamma under circumstances which are at once suggestive of the old digamma in real life: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 481/2.

**digitalis, sb.**: Lat., 'belonging to the finger'.

1. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*, of which the Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea*, is a common English species.

1664 Remove Seedling *Digitalis*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 217 (1729).

2. *Pharm.* powdered leaves or extract of *Digitalis purpurea* and other kindred species, a medicine and a poison.

1860 Mrs. B. had recently put him through a searching course of *digitalis*: *Once a Week*, Apr. 14, p. 343/2.

**digito monstrari, phr.**: Lat.: to be pointed out by the finger, to be distinguished (Hor., *Od.*, 4, 3, 22).

1819 Even were that event to happen, I am not ambitious of the honoured distinction, *digito monstrari*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 966/1 (1857). 1865 You will want the triumph of the monstrari digito, and the guidance of the helm through stormy waters: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 73.

**\*dignus vindice nōdus, phr.**: Lat.: a complication (knot) worthy of a (divine) deliverer. See Hor., *A. P.*, 191, where he deprecates the introduction of a *deus ex machina* in a drama, unless it is indispensable to the plot.

bef. 1733 Here was *dignus vindice nōdus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 51, p. 460 (1740). 1749 The former is steady and unshaken, where the *nōdus* is *dignus vindice*; the latter is oftener improperly than properly exerted, but always brutally: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 175, p. 521 (1774). 1750 or perhaps it may not be *dignus vindice nōdus*, and the present security of Jones may be accounted for by natural means: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IX. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 541 (1806). 1765 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 333 (1857). 1779 I cannot conveniently wait on you to-morrow morning, but will if it be a *dignus nōdus*: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 345 (1882). 1817 but this *dignus vindice nōdus* has proved equally intractable by crystallographical distinctions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 189.

**digue, sb.**: Fr.: bank, jetty.

1670 There is a digue leading into it from the Land: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 171 (1698). 1886 There are several good figures of girls gossiping on the *digue* of stone which defends the place against the sea: *Athenaeum*, May 22, p. 686/1.

**dii majōres, phr.**: Lat.: the greater gods; hence, *metaph.* men of the first rank of merit.

1889 One by one the *Dii majores* are leaving us: Carlyle, George Eliot, Matthew Arnold; and now Robert Browning... has passed into silence: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 21, p. 858/1.

**\*dii minōres, phr.**: Lat.: the lesser gods; hence, *metaph.* men of the second rank of merit.

1882 There is a great gap between him and the *dii minores*, able young men, the promising *titulataurs* of the future: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 886. 1888 She has taken her place among the *dii minores* of the book world: *Academy*, Nov. 3, p. 283/3.

**dii ōmen āvertant, phr.**: Lat.: may the gods avert the omen.

1885 Why should the minister of Ruthwell call it the "Proposed Restoration of the Runic Monument"? *Dii ōmen āvertant*: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 814/2.

**dii Penātes, phr.**: Lat.: guardian gods of the household; hence, home. See *Penates*.

1772 I am just arrived, as well as yourself, at my *dii penates*, but with very different intention: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 223 (1869). 1819 with wives and children and *Dii Penates*: HANS BUSK, *Vestriad*, iii. 568.

**dii tūtēlāres, phr.**: Lat.: guardian (tutelary) gods.

1882 With the *Dii Tutelares* of cities and countries: SHORTHOUSE, *Yohn Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 37 (2nd Ed.).

**dīambus, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *δίαμβος*: a double iambus, an iambic dipody, — — —.

**dīs aliter visum, phr.**: Lat.: it seemed good to the gods (that it should be) otherwise. Virg. *Aen.*, 2, 428.

1803 MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

**dilapidator** (= *— — —*), *sb.*: Eng., as if Lat. noun of agent to *dilapidare*, = 'to cause decay' (of buildings, &c.): one who causes dilapidations, one who neglects proper repairs.

1711 The late bishop, a monstrous dilapidator of that see: STYVE, *Life of Parker*. [C. E. D.]

**dilecta dēlicta, phr.**: Late Lat.: beloved sins.

1656 So when God strikes a parting blow between us and our *dilecta dēlicta*, or right hand sins, let us see a mercy in it and be thankful: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 68/1 (1868).

**\*dilemma, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *δίλημμα*, = 'a double catch'.

1. *Log. and Rhet.* a double proposition, an argument in which an adversary is caught between two alternative difficulties. Such an argument was likened to a fork or a pair of horns.

1552 *Dilemma*, otherwise *complexio, vel cornutus Syllogismus*, called a horned argument, is when the reason consisteth of repugnant members, so that whatsoever you graunt, you fall into the snare, and take the foyle: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 34<sup>vo</sup> (1567). 1588 Thus was the poore manne perplexed with a doubtfull dilemma: GREENE, *Pandosto*, Wks., p. 48 (1861). 1589 the dilemma of the Logicians: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 230 (1869). 1602 the scrupulous catholikes perplexed with many dilemmas betwixt religion and loyaltie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 264. 1641 repair the acheloian horn of your dilemma how you can, against the next push: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 173 (1806). 1654 that swound at a Syllogisme, purge both wayes at a Dilemma and are ready to make their own Testament: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 162. 1665 so equivocal is the word *Erythraume*, that I cannot refrain the giving you a glance thereof, to the end you may the better help in this dilemma: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 107 (1677). bef. 1670 Now here's a forked Dilemma: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 125, p. 132 (1693). 1877 various famous dilemmas: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

2. *metaph.* a difficult and perplexing situation, an awkward predicament.

1598 in perplexity and doubtful dilemma: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iv. 5, 87. 1617 Blood follows blood through forty generations, | And I've a slow-pac'd wrath—a shrewd dilemma! MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, II. 1. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 185 (1885). 1649 A dilemma put upon the Parliament either to try or not to try John Lillburne: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 53 (1850). bef. 1667 Whom Good or Ill does equally confound, | And both the Horns of Fate's Dilemma wound: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1707). 1674 this way of taking [when a pawn has attacked two pieces at once] is called a *Fork or Dilemma*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 71. bef. 1739 Or which must end me a Fool's wrath or love? A dire dilemma! either way I'm sped: POPE, *Prolog. to Satires*, 31, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757). 1751 the House and its honour grew outrageous at the dilemma they were got into: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1857). 1776 This dilemma, however, was at an end: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. ii. 1814 I am in, what the learned call a dilemma, and the vulgar, a scrape: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 41 (1832). 1820 in this dilemma we made a virtue of necessity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 39. 1830 he made every possible exertion to extricate us from the appalling dilemma with which we were now threatened: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 66 (2nd Ed.). 1886 The eternal dilemmas of social compromise: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 56.

**\*dilettante, pl. dilettanti, sb.**: It.: a lover (of art), an amateur (of art), one who takes an unprofessional interest in art. The word has gradually degenerated so as often to mean a trifling pretender to knowledge of art, literature, or science. Also, *attrib.* Rarely Anglicised as *dilettant*.

1748 If so, you are likely to hear of it as a *virtuoso*; and if so, I should be glad to profit of it, as an humble *dilettante*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1777). 1754 he sometimes held forth upon painting, like a member of the *Dilettanti* club: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ch. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817). 1776 there are so many of the *Dilettanti* who reside within the precincts of this ancient seat of music and superstition: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 17. — he ordered his servant to bring in his *Dilettante* ring and wig: *ib.*, p. 54. 1807 Even if it were possible for a mere *dilettante* to avoid the many gross and dangerous errors into which Sir John Sinclair has fallen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. XI. p. 212. 1816 they have been able to deceive the cautious dealers and the experienced *dilettanti*: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 301. 1820 leaving room, however, for such dilettante rhymers as may be deemed worthy of appearing in the same column: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 751 (1875). 1821 I have been only a dilettante eater of opium: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 121 (1823). 1855 my heart beat stronger | And thicker, until I heard no longer | The snowy-banded, dilettante, | Delicate-handed priest intone: TENNYSON, *Maud*, viii. 1877 appealing to the dilettante rather than the critical students: *Times*, Dec. 19. [St.]

**\*diligence, sb.**: Fr.: a French stage-coach, a French omnibus. See *banquette*.

1748 I shall make my lord very merry with our adventures in the diligence: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1817). 1776 I came down from London on Friday in the stage-chaise, or diligence, as they will call it: BOSWELL, *Lett. to Rev. W. F. Temple*, p. 231 (1857). 1815 [See *cabriolet*]. 1828 the diligence in which the rogues travelled: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 120. 1837 The cattle of the diligences, of the post-houses, and even of the cavalry of France, are solid, hardy and good feeders: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 160. 1845 the first route is very circuitous: this is performed in a sort of diligence: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 356. 1864 He had taken a place for her in the coupé of the diligence to Paris: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 172. 1883 I just wander in—on the diligence—or in a return fly: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 317. 1887 My companion and I seated ourselves in the *banquette* of an old-fashioned diligence: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, I. 3.

**dilirium**: Lat. See *delirium*.

**\*diluvium, sb.**: Lat., 'flood': irregular accumulations of aqueous (glacial) deposit formerly ascribed to the Flood,



now classed as 'drift', and called 'glacial deposits'. See **alluvium**. Anglicised as *diluvye*, = 'flood' (Wycliffite Bible, Gen., vi. 17; 2 Pet., ii. 5).

18.. At the outlet of this cañon - in hygone ages a mighty river - it had the appearance of having been slowly raised by the diluvium of that river, and the debris washed down from above: BRET HARTE, *Snowbound at Eagle's*, p. 48 (1886). 1876 river beds, trenched thousands of feet deep in old diluvium: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**dimension** (=  $\Delta$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dimension*, = 'a measuring'.

1. size, proportion of shape; extent (generally pl.); measurement.

1540 sundry lynes, figures, descriptions, dimensions, or measurynge: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 41 *vo*. 1590 Intrench with those dimensions I prescrib'd: MARLOWE, *If Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 57/1 (1865). 1605 my dimensions are as well compact, | My mind as generous: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, i. 2, 7. 1665 that the Soul and Angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, hath the suffrage of the most: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xiii. p. 84 (1885). 1685 There was shown a draft of the exact shape and dimensions of the crown: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1872).

2. *Geom.* spatial extension in one direction. Thus a line has one dimension, *vis.* length; a plane surface has two dimensions, *vis.* length and breadth; a solid has three dimensions, *vis.* length, breadth, and thickness.

abt. 1633 length, largenes, and depnes (whiche one calle thre dimensions): DU WES, in *Introductio*, p. 1053 (Paris, 1852). 1665 He proves the world to be perfect, because it consists of bodies; and that bodies are so, because they consist of a triple dimension: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xix. p. 139 (1885).

3. in algebra, each literal factor of a term is a dimension.

**diminuendo**, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction indicating that the volume of sound is to be gradually decreased. The ordinary sign for *diminuendo* is  $\rightrightarrows$ .

2. *sb.*, also *attrib.*: a gradual decrease in the volume of sound.

1776, 1886 [See **crescendo** 2].

**dimittis**, 2nd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. *dimittere*, = 'to dismiss', 'to let depart': a leave to depart, a dismissal. See **Nunc dimittis**.

1615 to see thy children's children ingrafted into the church...to thy peace of conscience, and quietness in thy last dimittis: In *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1809). 1633 But as we cannot live without a *permittis*, so we must not die without a *dimittis*: T. ADAMS, *Com. a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 147/1 (1865). 1662 and then had his *Dimittis* out of this mortal life: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1840).

**dinār**, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab. fr. Lat. *dēnārius* (*q. v.*): in Modern Persian, small money of account equal to less than one-hundredth of a penny English, being the twentieth part of a *bisti* (*q. v.*), and the ten-thousandth part of a *toman* (*q. v.*); formerly a *dinār* was a gold coin current in Persia and India, varying in weight from 1 dwt. to 5 dwts. Troy, and also a silver coin of the same weight as the gold.

1788 By the command of the caliph...a national mint was established...and the inscription of the Dinar...proclaimed the unity of the God of Mahomet: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. x. p. 7 (1813). 1836 they did not buy or sell with the dirhem or dinar, for, should any one get these coins into his possession, he would melt them down immediately: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 15.

**diné, diner**, *sb.*: Fr.: dinner.

1809 Formerly they used their own language...but every body now gives *dinés, soupés, and dejunés*: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

**dingo**, *sb.*: Native Australian: the Australian dog.

1849-52 the Australian *dingo* was the probable ancestor of the spaniel: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 131/1. 1882 Less than sixty years ago the wallaby, the kangaroo, the dingo, and the platypus had Northern Australia pretty much to themselves: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5. 1890 For hunting purposes the author found that dogs would be an assistance (in Queensland), but to his surprise he found that dingoes are much rarer here than further to the south: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 4, p. 9/3.

**dingy** ( $\Delta$  = *g* hard), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Beng. *dingy*: a small broadish rowing-boat; the smallest ship's boat; in India a canoe is sometimes called a *dingy, dinghy*.

1810 On these larger pieces of water there are usually canoes, or dingies: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 159. [Yule] 1872 The dinghy in which we make this journey is a keelless boat that threatens to capsize on the slightest provocation: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 125.

\***Diogenēs**, name of the cynic philosopher of Sinope, who affected to despise all the comforts and refinements of civilisation; died in old age, B. C. 234.

1573-80 Schollars ar now Aristippi rather then Diogenes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 182 (1884). 1616 But lives one rootes like a Diogenes: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, VII. 3137, p. 99 (1871).

\***diorāma**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *διὰ*, = 'through', and *ὄραμα*, = 'a sight', 'a spectacle': a spectacular entertainment invented A.D. 1823, in which a picture was seen through an aperture. The word is now applied to a picture or a series of pictures which are moved laterally so as to pass before the spectators.

**diorthosis**. See **diarthrosis**.

**dioscordium**: Late Lat. See **diascordium**.

**Dioscūri**: Lat. translit. of Gk. *Δίосκουροι*, = 'sons of Zeus': Castor and Pollux, the **Gemini** (*q. v.*).

bef. 1637 It were friendships schisme...To separate these twi-Lights the *Dioscūri*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 235 (1640).

**diōta**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διωτή*, = 'two-eared': a two-handled vase for wine or water, generally tall and with a pointed bottom so that it could be stuck into the ground.

**dip**. See **diplomate**.

\***diphtheria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *διφθέρα*, = 'skin', 'membrane': a zymotic disease, characterised by a membranous growth over the surface of the mouth and throat, and affection of the kidneys and heart.

\*1878 9 (deaths) from diphtheria: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 8/a. [St.]

\***diplōma**, *pl. diplōmata*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δίπλωμα*, = 'a paper folded double', 'a license': an authoritative document conferring some power, privilege, or favor, such as a diploma authorising a person to practise as a physician. Some universities grant degrees by diploma. The word *diploma* has been extended in meaning so as to include any ancient writing, and the study of MSS. is sometimes called *diplomatics*.

1622 he was forced to publish a *Diploma* wherein he dispensed with himself... from payment: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 23 (1645). bef. 1658 I shall keep your Paper as the *Diploma* of my Honour: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 117 (1687). bef. 1666 they would not suffer any exotic or strange word to be enfranchis'd among them, or enter into any of their *Diplomata* and public Instruments of Command, or Justice: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. xix. p. 460 (1678). 1670 The Golden *Diploma* of this union written both in Latin and Greek: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 124 (1698). 1673 A Box full of *Diplomata*, given to Erasmus by the Pope: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 100. 1682 none (of the honorary members) should be admitted but by diploma: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). 1711 you had a *DIPLOMA* sent from the *Ugly Club* at OXFORD: *Spectator*, No. 78, May 30, p. 126/2 (Morley). 1877 She is a physician...has a French diploma, but must not practise in England: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvi. p. 172 (1883). 1877 The chairman then distributed the prizes and diplomas: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

\***diplomate**, *sb.*: Fr.: diplomatist; *orig.* an envoy, minister, or representative from or at a foreign court invested with a diploma. Anglicised as *diplomat*. Sometimes colloquially abbreviated to *dip*.

1837 a Russian *diplomate*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 10. 1840 The interpreter, Mr. Khotshkow, a Pole, is, I take it, the chief *diplomat* of the party: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xii. p. 245. 1865 (See **décoré**).

**diplomatique**, *sb.*: Fr.: diplomacy, diplomatics.

1832 all that, in the strict *diplomatique* of explanation, could be required: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 86.

**dipsas**, *pl. dipsades*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διψάς*: a serpent whose bite caused intense thirst; in Modern Zoology, name of a genus of harmless snakes.

1586 stong by that dangerous serpent *Dipsas*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlv. p. 206. 1603 Th' Adder, and *Drymas* (full of odious stink) | Th' Eft, Snake, and *Dipsas* (causing deadly thirst): J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 156 (1608). 1609 the Acontias, the Dipsades, and the Vipera: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXII. ch. xv. p. 213. 1667 (See **corastes**). 1731 The *Dipsas* or Thirst-Serpent, so call'd from its Bite's causing a burning Thirst: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 164.

\***dipsomania**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *δίψος*, = 'thirst', and *μανία*, = 'mania': properly **delirium tremens** (*q. v.*), but popularly an inordinate appetite for alcoholic liquor.

**dipteron, dipteros**, *sb.*: Gk. *δίπτερον, διπτερος*: a temple with a double peristyle.

**dirah, derah**, *sb.*: Arab. *دِيرَة*: the Egyptian unit of length, about 25½ in. English or less, as the unit varies.

1880 [See **abdat**].

**dirdjee**: Anglo-Ind. See **dirzee**.







II. *trans.*: I. to discharge, to pour out.

abt. 1630 for on that side there was disimbogued into her veins by a confluence of Blood, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendome: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 13 (1870). bef. 1658 Sure they'r the Antick heads which plac'd without | The Church, do gape and disemboque a Spout: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 31 (1687). 1662 the little River of Farnas or Parnou...disemboques it self into the Bultick Sea: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 20 (1669). bef. 1769 Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue | Dumb-sounding declamations disemboque: FALCONER, *Demagogue*, 401. [C. E. D.]

## II. 2. to force out, to drive out.

bef. 1626 If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' cuntry, | Nor all my aunt's curses shall disemboque me: BEAU. & FL., *Little Thief*, v. 1. [R.]

## II. 2 a. to make a passage for and drive out.

1632 my poniard | Shall disemboque thy soul: MASSINGER, *Maid Hen*, ii. 2. [R.]

## II. 3. discharge, let out, give up.

1742 drown'd, all drown'd | In that great Deep, which nothing disemboques | E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 26 (1773).

## II. 4. to pass out of.

1693-1622 it is another channell, by which a man may disemboake the straits, as by the other which is accustomed: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxxii. p. 200 (1878).

dysenteria, disenteria, *sb.*: It.: dysentery.

1482 And at the laste he fyl yn to a sekeneas yat ys called disenteria: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 102 (1869). 1528 disease in the lyuer called disenteria: PAVNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. M iv r<sup>o</sup>. 1669 the diseases called Dissin-teria and Diarrhea: R. ANDROSE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 12. 1605 B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). 1626 Dissenteria, The bloody-fluxe: COCKERAM, *Pt. I.* (2nd Ed.).

disgusto, *sb.*: It.: disgust, annoyance.

1598 although there befall him many disgustos, and insufferable toyles: R. BARNET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 12.

dishabile(e), dishabile, dishabilly: Eng. fr. Fr. See *deshabilé*.

\**disjecta membra*, *phr.*: Lat., 'scattered members', short for *disiecti membra poetae*, = 'the fragments of a dismembered poet', Hor., *Sat.*, I, 4, 62, where Horace says that traces of true poetry remain even if the words be placed in disorder.

1722 you call'd 'em an Horatian Cento and then I recollected the *disiecti membra poetae*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 250 (1737). 1754 shake those words all altogether, and see if they can be anything but the *disjecta membra* of Pitt! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1857). 1755 I am gathering together my *disjecta membra*, and as a specimen I send you the indoted Ode: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 26 (1853). 1757 we can have but a very imperfect idea of it from the *disjecta membra Poetae*, which now remain: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 183 note. 1803 later writers...ascribe the collection and arrangement of the *disjecta membra* of the Iliad to the tyrant Pisistratus: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 318. 1836 we are presented only with the *disjecta membra*: *ib.*, Vol. 64, p. 203. 1886 Those poems were on slips, and were merely *disjecta membra* intended for collection in book form: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 16, p. 1013.

*disparāta*, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: *Log.*: unconnected things or propositions. Arguments or syllogisms drawn à *disparātis*, = 'from unconnected' (statements), are necessarily fallacious.

1582 This proueth nothing M. Charke but from the place, a *disparātis*, where commonlie children and distracted men take their arguments: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 115. 1655 This the Jews attempt to disprove, by a new argument a *disparātis*: JOHN OWEN, *Vindict. Evang.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 272 (1826). 1663 Mere *Disparata*, that concerning | *Presbyterie*, this, *Humane Learning*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. III. p. 267.

[Properly neut. pl. of Lat. *disparātus*, pass. part. of *disparāre*, = 'to place apart'.]

dispensator ( $\angle \perp \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dispensator*, noun of agent to *dispensare*, = 'to dispense', 'distribute', 'manage': a steward, manager, treasurer, dispenser.

abt. 1400 the dispensatowr [v. I. *dispendere*] of his hows: Wycliffite Bible, Gen., xliii. 16. 1600 The fourth is the kings dispensator or almoner: JOHN FORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 222.

dispondaens, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δισπρόνδεος*: a measure consisting of two spondees or four long syllables.

dispositor, *sb.*: Lat., 'a disposer', 'an arranger', noun of agent to *disponere*, = 'to arrange', 'to dispose': *Astrol.*: the lord of a sign in its relation to another planet.

1598 and then also if there bee one and the selfe same nature of the 6 house and disposer thereof: G. C., *Math. Phil.* (after F. Wither's *Tr. Daviel's Astrolog.*), sig. F 4 r<sup>o</sup>. 1652 the Planets are...fortified in their proper houses...aspects, influences, irradiations, signifiers, dispositors, promissors, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 142.

dispossessor: Eng.: false form for *dispossesser*.

dispotto: It. See *despota*.

S. D.

\**dissector* ( $\angle \perp \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *dissicāre*, = 'to cut in pieces', 'to dissect': one who dissects, a practical anatomist.

1578 the most famous dissector, and prince of Anatomy: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 22 v<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1626 a Surgeon, I must confess an excellent Dissector: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 316 (1711). 1705 the dissector, emboweller, pollinctor, salter: GREENHILL, *Art Embal.*, p. 283. [I.]

disseminator ( $\angle \perp \angle \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *dissēminator*, noun of agent to Lat. *dissēminare*, = 'to spread abroad', 'to sow broadcast': one who spreads abroad.

1667 Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the disseminators of novel doctrines: *Decay of Piety*. [J.]

dissenteria: It. See *dysenteria*.

dissertator, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dissertare*, = 'to discuss', 'debate', 'dispute': a disputant.

bef. 1731 Our dissertator learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away: C. BOYLE, on Bentley's *Phalaris*, p. 114. [T.] 1825 if the dissertator [note, I here bring a French word into English] on classical poetry is in danger of being dull over his prejudices: T. CAMPBELL, in *New Mthly. Mag.* [N. & Q.], 7th S., VIII. Dec. 14, 1889, p. 464/2.]

dissimulator ( $\angle \perp \angle \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dissimulātor*, noun of agent to *dissimulare*, = 'to feign', 'dissemble', 'disguise': a dissembler, a concealer.

1828 Dissimulator as I was to others, I was like a guilty child before the woman I loved: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. [Davies]

dissipé, *fem.* dissipée, *adj.*: Fr.: dissipated.

1739 I am sorry you should think me capable of ever being so dissipé: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxi. Vol. I. p. 41 (1819).

dissuade ( $\angle \perp$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dissuader*: to persuade or try to persuade any one to abstain from some act, object, or course; to point out the inadvisability of.

1546 But Palladius...did bie all meanes diswade their kinge...that he wolde nott aide with armes those Englishe Saxons: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1846). — hee being but one, was dissuaded bie them all: *ib.*, p. 140. 1599 I pray you, dissuade him from her: she is no equal for his birth: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, ii. 2, 171. 1600 In pity of the challenger's youth I would fain dissuade him, but he will not be entreated: — *As Y. L. II*, i. 2, 170. 1667 War therefore, open or conceal'd, alike | My voice dissuades: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 188.

distichon, Lat., 'a poem of two verses', fr. Late Gk. *διστίχον*, neut. of *διστίχος*, = 'of two rows'; distich ( $\angle \perp$ ), distick(e), Eng. fr. Lat. *distichon*: *sb.*: a couplet, a pair of verses.

abt. 1520 Skelton rehersith, with wordes few and playne, | In his distichon made on verses twaine: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Lawr.*, 1467, Wks., Vol. I. p. 419 (1843). 1564 writing many a sharpe Distichon: W. BULLFIN, *Dialogue agst. Fever Pest.*, p. 17 (1573). 1586 There is one famous Distichon, which is common in the mouthes of all men, that was made by one Master VVatson: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Leg. & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1815). 1589 Distique: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, III. p. 237 (1869). 1603 *Apollodorus* hath recorded in this Dystichon: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 590. — The Pythagoreans therefore were wont to swear by the quaternarie or number of foure, which they held to be the greatest oath that they could take, as appeareth by this Distichon: *ib.*, p. 806. 1607 *Martiall*...celebrated a Pannonian cat with this distichon: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 103. 1644 this distich of the poet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 116 (1850).

\**distingué*, *fem.* distinguée, *adj.*: Fr.: distinguished, with an air of distinction, of a striking appearance; sometimes suggesting self-consciousness and affectation.

1813 every thing *distingué* is welcome there: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 290 (1832). 1841 that snowy napkin coquettishly arranged round the kidneys gave them a *distingué* air: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 381 (1885). 1841 the Duc looking, as he always does, more *distingué* than any one else: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 62. 1842 He'd a mien so *distingué*, and so *débonnaire*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 209 (1865). 1848 what a *distingué* girl she was: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 37 (1879). 1874 there is an immense variety, and very *distingués* toilettes are made of them: *Echo*, May 29. [St.] 1878 He is quiet and *distingué*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xiii. p. 101.

\**distoor*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *dastūr*: a high-priest of the Parsees.

1630 their Distoree or high priest: LORD, *Banians*, ch. viii. [Yule] 1665 *The Distoor* or *Pope*...has thirteen [precepts]...he is obliged to observe not only his own, but also the two former Tables: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1677). 1689 The highest Priest of the Persies is called Distoor, their ordinary Priests Daroos, or Hurboods: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 376 (1696). [Yule] 1809 The Distoor is the chief priest of his sect in Bombay: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 36 (1812). [ib.]

distrat, *fem.* distraite, *adj.*: Fr.: distracted (so as to be insensible to what is going on), pre-occupied, absent-minded.

1711 very often absent in Conversation, and what the French call a [un] *revoir* and a [un] *distrat*: *Spectator*, No. 77, May 29, p. 124/1 (Morley). 1748 I took care never to be absent or *distrat*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I.



No. 133, p. 325 (1774). **1767** You are too apt to be *distrain* not to forgive my being so: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II, p. 175 (1882). **1824** Confused, in the confusion, and distraint... Though knives and forks clank'd round as in a fray: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. lxxxvii. **1840** his manner was evidently *distrain*: BARMAN, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865). **1848** She was very *distrain*, nervous, silent, and ill to please: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II, ch. xxxii. p. 359 (1879). **1876** there was something distraint and preoccupied in his air: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Phoebe Junior*, Vol. II, p. 89. **1877** Zoe was silent and *distrain*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iv. p. 39 (1883).

**distributor**, *sb.*: occasional spelling of Eng. *distributor*, as if Late Lat. *distributor*, noun of agent to Lat. *distribuer*, = 'to divide', 'to distribute': one who divides or apportions, a dispenser.

**1863** a perfect distributor of the great mysteries: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ii v°. **1665** the *Sun*... though it be the Fountain and great Distributor of warmth to the nether Creation: GLANVILLE, *Scopsis*, ch. xii. p. 75 (1885). **1777** The violent operations of Albuquerque, the new distributor of Indians: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 227 (1824).

**distringas**, 2nd pers. sing. pres. subj. act. of Lat. *distingere*, = 'to detain', 'occupy', 'engage'; Late Lat., 'to distrain': 'thou mayest distrain', name of a writ empowering the sheriff to compel the obedience of a defendant or juror by taking and holding (distraining) his goods; a writ of distress.

**1607** get your *distringas* out as soon as you can for a jury: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, II, 3, Wks., Vol. I, p. 157 (1885). **1715** a writ of *distringas* and return: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I, p. 682 (1834). **1742** What signifies all the process between a *subpana* and a sequestration, and the officers that depend thereon, when the former is a summons, and the latter *distringas*, answerable to the common law? R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, p. 433 (1826). **1790** If, in legal analogy, an execution were to be sought, a *distringas* corresponds more aptly than any other: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I, p. 35 (1834).

**dithyrambus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *διδύραμβος*; **dithyramb**(e), *ἴ = ἴ*, Eng. fr. Fr. *dithyrambe*: *sb.*: a hymn in honor of Dionysus (Bacchus); hence, any wild, impetuous lyric utterance.

**1603** certaine Dithyrambicke ditties and tunes... The Dithyrambe with clamorous dissonant, | Sorts well with *Bacchus*, where he is resiant: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1358.

**ditrochaeus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *διτροχαιος*: a measure consisting of two trochees or chorei, a choreic or trochaic dipody or metre, - ~ - ~.

\***ditto**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.* in Eng.: It.: said, aforesaid, the same, the exact likeness. Often shortened to *do*. A suit of the same colored material throughout is often called 'dittos' or 'a suit of dittos'.

**1625** The eight and twentieth *ditto*. [of the same month] I went... to the Generals Tent: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. x, p. 1706. **1681-1703** These covenant mercies then being the declared *ditto* of his song: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII, p. 64 (1864). **1769** parsley roots, and leaves of ditto: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 105. **1806** The process of buttoning and tying your clothes (ditto of washing your hands) when the fingers are in so mained a condition: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I, p. 289 (5th Ed.). **1818** Judge Aubrey, just the ditto of herself: LADY MORGAN, *Pl. Macarthy*, Vol. III, ch. I, p. 67 (1819). **1834-47** A sober suit of brown or snuff-coloured dittos such as beseeemed his profession: SOUTHEY, *Doctors*, ch. lvi. [Davies] **1878** Mrs. Brown (who is also possessed of ditto ditto ditto): *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. (St.) **1878** She would not write again till she had written a long diary filled with dittos: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VIII, ch. liii, p. 533.

**div**, **dive**, **dev**, *sb.*: Turk. *dıv*, ultimately fr. Skt. *deva*, = 'deity': evil spirit, powerful magician.

**1786** "None! none!" replied the malicious Dive: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 145 (1883). **1819** hair of unborn Dives, heart of maiden vipers, liver of the bird Roc: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II, ch. vi, p. 103 (1820). **1884** there were ghouls and dives, and various other kinds of evil spirits to be met with: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xviii, p. 202 (New York).

\***divan** (ḍ ḍ), **dewan**, *sb.*: Eng. and Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *diwān*, = 'a collection of sheets', 'a register of accounts', 'a collection of poems', 'a writer of accounts', 'an office of a registrar of accounts', 'a council', 'a tribunal', 'a long seat' (formed by mattresses and cushions laid upon a raised portion of a floor against a wall). [Lane] The form *duana* is It.

I. the council of the Grand Signior, or of any Turkish, Arabian, Persian, or Indian sovereign or governor.

**1586** In this council called *Divan*, where audience is open to every one, they consult of embassages: T. B., Tr. *La Primand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 679. — Two Cadelliquers have the administration of all justice, who sit with the Bassaes in the *Divan*: *ib.*, p. 680. **1599** requesting the ambassador within an hour after to go to the *Divan* of the *Visir*: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i, p. 305. **1612** Also they are to sit in the *Divan* with the Viziers and Bashawes: T. CORYAT, *Journal*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III, sig. U 6 v° (1776). **1615** On the left hand the *Divano* is kept, where the *Bassas* of the Port do administer justice: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). — The Emperor... hath power to reverse both his sentence, and the sentence of the *Divan*, if they be not adjudged by him conformable to the Alcoran: *ib.*, p. 61. **1623** he assur'd them that they should

appear in the *Divan* the next day, to answer for themselves: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, xxi, p. 85 (1645). **1625** the next *Divan*, or publick Council: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. viii, p. 1371. — He comes no more at the *Divana*, except he be called: *ib.*, Bk. ix, p. 1563. **1634** this precept and the rigour of the *Caddies* or *Cause* in the *Divan*es, or Judgement Halls: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 157. **1684** the *Divan*-days (that is to say, upon Council-days): Tr. Tavernier's *Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 24. — The *Divan*-Hall... the *Divan*, or Council: *ib.*, p. 27. **1716** the ministers of his *Divan*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 463 (1856). **1742** all parties were summoned to the grand signior's public *divan*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II, p. 440 (1826). **1769** Was it economy, my lord? or did the coy resistance you have constantly met with in the British senate make you despair of corrupting the *divan*? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xii, p. 58 (1827). **1786** Get up, and declare in full *Divan* of what drugs the liquor was compounded: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 36 (1883). **1790** that he would pave the way with the Dey and *Divan*, so that America would succeed: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I, p. 118 (1832). **1807** I was sent for to the castle, where we found the *Divan* assembled: *ib.*, Vol. II, p. 724. **1817** mid the proud *Divan*'s dazzling array: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 15 (1860). **1823** an amusement after the *Divan*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI, xci. **1890** The *dwane*, or as we say, *divan*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 308 (2nd Ed.).

I a. a council generally.

**1619** This [case] (what *Divano* would have done it?) is too weightie, it must be considered of further, and with a *Deferendo*, they're dismissed: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxviii, p. 770. **1687** Forth rush'd in haste the great consulting peers, | Rais'd from their dark *Divan*: MILTON, P. L., x, 457. **1674** but 'tis not fit | Our dark *Divan* in publick view should sit: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, I, Wks., Vol. I, p. 595 (1701). **1763** of the British Senate, of that august *divan* whose wisdom influences, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 130 (1857).

2. Anglo-Ind., the head financial minister of a state or province, the prime-minister of a native state, an official who has charge of financial affairs and accounts.

**1776** Having a demand on the Dewan of the Calcutta District, for... 26,000 rupees... which he had not paid me: Trial of Joseph Frowke, 2/1. **1799** Major Macaulay, acting, in the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Close, as Resident in Mysore, will be the medium of communication between us and Purneah, the Rajah's dewan: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I, p. 295 (1858). **1887** The story told by the Dewan of Cambay seemed, we must confess, quite incredible to us: *Pall Mall Budget*, Apr. 21, p. 3/1.

3. a mattress with cushions placed on a raised part of a floor against a wall to form a seat.

**1707** Coming into his room, you find him prepared to receive you, either standing at the edge of the *duan*, or else lying down at one corner of it... These *duans* are a sort of low stages, seated in the pleasantest part of the room, elevated about sixteen or eighteen inches, or more, above the floor: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 319. **1813** But the *divan* is that part of the chamber which is raised by a step above the rest of the floor: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. xi, p. 132. **1818** throwing himself on a *divan*: LADY MORGAN, *Pl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV, ch. I, p. 34 (1819). **1820** he then seated himself cross-legged upon the *divan*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. vi, p. 176. **1836** The raised part of the floor of the room is called *leewān* (a corruption of 'el-ee-wān', which signifies 'any raised place to sit upon', and also 'a palace')... The *leewān* is generally paved with common stone, and covered with a mat in summer, and a carpet over the mat in winter; and has a mattress and cushions placed against each of its three walls, composing what is called a *derwān*, or *divan*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I, pp. 14, 15. **1839** The table is usually placed... next two of the *deewāns*: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I, p. 122. **1845** observe the *divans* or alcoves at each end of this anteroom: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 375. **1849** a *divan* or seat raised about one foot from the ground, and covered with silken cushions: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III, ch. II, p. 173 (1881). **1878** the piquant contrast of the two charming young creatures seated on the red *divan*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI, ch. xiv, p. 421. **1884** In the horseshoe was a Turkish *divan*... as high as a bed: E. E. SALTUS, *Balsac*, p. 21.

4. a room fitted with the seats just described; in Europe, a public room furnished with lounges in connexion with a cigar-shop or bar.

5. a collection of oriental poems.

bef. **1827** Persian poets... distinguish their separate poems... by the name of gazels, and the entire set... by that of *diwan*: J. MASON GOOD, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VI, p. 6 (1882). **1886** This includes complete *Divans* of the great poetical triumvirate, Solomon ibn Gabirol, Moses ibn Ezra, and Jehuda Halevi: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 18, p. 820/1.

**divan-effendi**, *sb.*: Turk. *diwān effendi*: secretary of council.

**1819** I make you my *Divan-Effendee*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II, ch. xiii, p. 292 (1820).

**divan-khan(ah)**, *sb.*: Hind. and Pers. *diwān-khānah*: council-house.

**1625** Within the second court is the *Moholl*, being a four-square thing, about twice as bigge, or better, than the Exchange; having at each corner a faire open *Devoncan*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, p. 429. — A little short of this place, is a faire *Deury* inclosed with a stone wall, in which is a *Devoncan*: *ib.*, p. 430.

**1665** Within is a Palace entered by two Gates, giving passage into two Courts; the last of which points out two ways; one to the Kings *Durbah*... the other to the *Devon-Kawn* where every evening from eight to eleven he discourses with his Umbras: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 69 (1677). **1840** I was told that my rooms were ready, and followed a servant of the great man's to what had been a superb *dewan khaneh*: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I, Let. III, p. 52.



**diversify** (=  $\div$  =  $\angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *diversifier*: to make variegated, to give variety to, to distinguish.

1603 like as they also diversifie the very letters: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 2057. 1611 *Diversifier*, To varie, diuersife: COTGR. bef. 1704 There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and diversified one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another: LOCKE. [J.]

**divertimento**, *pl.* -menti, *sb.*: It.

1. a diversion, a recreation.

bef. 1774 Where...abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep, indulge their innocent divertimenti: GOLDSMITH, *Polite Learn.*, ch. iv. [C.E.D.]

2. *Mus.* a light and cheerful composition.

1887 We find five large serenades and *divertimenti* for wind instruments: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 9, p. 489/3.

**divertissant**, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: diverting, amusing, pleasing.

1645 one of the most divertissant and considerable vistas in the world: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1872).

\***divertissement**, *sb.*: Fr. Anglicised in 17 c. as *divertisement* (1662 J. Davies, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 79, Ed. 1669; bef. 1667 Cowley, *Wks.*, Pref., Vol. I. p. lvi., Ed. 1707), *devertisement* (*Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 9, Ed. 1878).

1. a diversion, recreation, amusement.

1804 the whole party...were called upon to repeat the *divertissement* in a more public and ceremonious manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 86. 1816 There was nothing but fiddling and playing on the virginals, and all kinds of conceits and divertissements, on every canal of this aquatic city: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1839). 1853 our friends of the Rescue had a regular *divertissement* of single-stick: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 99. 1871 When this little *divertissement* was finished, we turned to the right: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xxiii. p. 376. 1875 Go to what place of *divertissement* you will, the representative of the national Church is seen: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

2. *Theatr.* a lively dance.

1882 the four greatest *dansesuses* of their time figuring...in the same *divertissement*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

\***Dives**: Lat. *dives*, = 'rich man': used as if the proper name of the rich man in the apologue of the rich man and Lazarus, *Luke*, xvi. 19; hence, representative of any wealthy man who lives in luxury.

1614 Hath Dives dined? He may walk up to his study and tell his money, his bags, his idols: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1867). 1662 A man that hath God for his portion prizes a poor ragged Lazarus that hath God for his portion, before a rich Dives that hath only gold for his portion: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 103 (1866). 1753 Great Phelam, the Dives, the prince of the tribes, Who understands Courts and the nature of Bribes: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 313 (1860). 1861 Dives in his barouche, with the gout in his legs, and Atra Cura up with the powdered footman behind him: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13.

\***divide et impera**, *phr.*: Lat., 'divide and rule': keep subjects and conquered peoples in a state of division so that they may be weak.

1602 according to Machiavel's rule of *divide et impera*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 60. 1654-6 And so shews himself a true breathing devil, a disciple of Machiavel, whose maxim was *divide et impera*, make division and get dominion: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 23/1 (1868). 1755 The only way to keep us from setting up for ourselves is to disunite us, *Divide et impera*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1856). 1762 the keeper perfectly well understands the maxim *divide et impera*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xx. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 192 (1817). 1771 In order to break the force of clanship, administration has always practised the political maxim, *Divide et impera*: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 91/2 (1882). 1787 *Divide et impera*, is the maxim of the Court: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 207 (1805). 1845 they acted as checks on each other, such is the *divide et impera* of Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 470.

**divi-divi**, *sb.*: native Central Amer.: name of the pods of *Caesalpinia coriaria*, used by dyers and tanners.

**divinător**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *divinare*, = 'to divine', 'foresee', 'foretell': a diviner.

1621 of all Nations they are most superstitious, and much tormented in this kinde, attributing so much to their Divinators, *et ipse metus fidem faciat*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Suba. 7, p. 166 (1632).

**divino jure**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of divine right, by divine right.

1681-1703 Bellarmine argueth that therefore bishops are not *divino jure*, of divine right: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. xi. p. 80 (1865). — perhaps most of our brethren, hold national and provincial assemblies to be *divino jure*: *ib.*, p. 466.

**divisor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *dividere*, = 'to divide': a divider, a number by which another number is divided, or is to be divided.

1679 The lease summe is the Diuisor or Diuident, the other y<sup>e</sup> number to be diuided or diuisible: DIGGES, *Stratior*, p. 8.

**divorcé, fem. divorcée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a divorced person.

1813 the mother was a *divorcée*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 71 (1832). 1830 The refusal to visit an interesting *divorcée* is pointedly contrasted with the willingness to associate with a profligate woman: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 460. 1877 he was now a *divorcé*, and a declared woman-hater: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ii. p. 13 (1883). 1888 The episode of the *divorcée* is surely out of place in a book for children: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 10, p. 625/1.

**divota, devota**, *adj. fem.* used as *sb.*: It., 'attached', 'devoted': a woman who is attached to a man.

1622 an Anagram...which a Gentleman lately made upon his own name *Tomas*, and a nun call'd *Maria*, for she was his *divota*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxiii. p. 384 (1678). 1642 Some have used it as a prime help to advance Language, to have some ancient Nunne for a *Divota*, with whom hee may chat at the grates: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 21 (1869).

**diwan**: Hind., Pers., and Arab. See **divan**.

**diwāni**: Hind. See **dewannee**.

\***dixi**, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *dicere*, = 'to say': 'I have said', I have said my say, I say no more.

1688 UDALL, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. 31 (1880). 1767 And now *dixi*: God bless you! LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 185, p. 520 (1774). 1862 after having said that he was a noble young fellow—*dixi*; and I won't cancel the words: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xl. p. 156 (1887).

**dixit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *dicere*, = 'to say': 'he has said', authoritative utterance, dictum (*q. v.*). See **ipse dixit**.

1628 He hates authority as the Tyrant of reason, and you cannot anger him worse then with a Fathers *dixit*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 46, p. 68 (1688). bef. 1733 on no better Ground than this Man's *Dixit*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 80, p. 645 (1740).

**dixit Dominus**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the Lord hath said': a commandment of the Lord.

1633 The true prophets say, Of all that thou hast thou shalt give me the tenth; this is a *dixit Dominus*, the Lord's reservation: T. ADAMS, *Com. s. Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 207/2 (1865).

**dizaine**, *sb.*: Fr.: the number of ten, a stanza of ten lines.

1575 There are Dyzaynes, & Syxaines which are of ten lines, and of sixe lines, commonly vsed by the French, which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1815). 1689 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. x. p. 102 (1869).

**djereed, djerid, jer(r)eed**, *sb.*: Arab. and Pers. *jarid*, = 'lance', 'spear', Turk. *jerid*, = 'rod for throwing in sport': a blunted javelin.

1662 They also often Exercise themselves at the *Tsirid*, or *Javelin*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 222 (1669). 1775 He was fond of the national and warlike diversion called the *Jarrit*...and we found him...engaged in this violent exercise... They were galloping from all sides at once with confused regularity throwing at each other the *Jarrit* or blunted dart: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 186. 1788 But as he practised in the field the exercise of the *jerid*, Soliman was killed by a fall from his horse: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. p. 444 (1813). 1811 Returning thence, he went to the parade, where the principal inhabitants of the city were engaged in the exercise of the *Djerid*: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 58. 1813 Swift as the hur'd on high jerred | Springs to the touch his startled steed: BYRON, *Glaucor*, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 157 (1832). 1819 I devoted my whole time to drawing the bow, and flinging the djereed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 214 (1819). 1820 he stood a considerable time to view his officers amusing themselves, in the great area, at the exercise of the *Djereed*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 474. 1830 At Smyrna Lord Byron... saw for the first time the Turkish pastime of the *Djerid*, a species of tournament: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 133. — Each rider is furnished with one or two *djerids*, straight white sticks a little thinner than an umbrella-stick: *ib.* 1834 feats of wrestling, to be succeeded by a camel-fight, and to finish by a grand game of *jerid*: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 299. — about to give a *jerid* party: *ib.*, p. 300. — wielded his *jerid*: *ib.*, p. 308. 1839 the Sultan...repairs thither to witness...the exercise of the *jarved*, and other athletic games: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 146. 1840 Exercises with the *jerred*, the bow, and the sword: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 397.

**djerm**, *sb.*: Turk.: a small vessel.

1819 On stating my intention to go to Raschid, he agreed for my passage on board one of the country *djerm*s: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 202 (1820).

**djinn(ee)**: Arab. See **jinnee**.

**Djogoun**: Jap. See **Shogun**.

**do**: It. *Mus.*: movable *do* is the key-note of any scale, formerly called *ut*; fixed *do* is the note *C*, the key-note of the natural major scale (see **C<sup>1</sup>**).

1878 the musical gamut... "do, re, mi, fa": J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 27.

**doab**, *sb.*: Hind. and Pers. *doab*, = 'two rivers': a tract between two rivers which run into each other, particularly the country between the Ganges and Jumna, and that between the Kistna and the Toombuddra in the Deccan.

1803 he recommends that you should transport your company and the boats... to the left bank of that river; that is, into the doab between it and the Godavery: WELLINGTON, *Disq.*, Vol. I. p. 605 (1844).



dobash, dohash: Anglo-Ind. See dubash.

dobie(s): Amer. See adobe.

dobla, sb.: Sp.: an ancient gold coin of Spain (nearly double the zequi or sequin), worth nearly 17s., called a *pistole* in France and England.

1599 The money that is coined in *Alger* is a piece of gold called *Asiano*, & *Doublaes*, and two *Doublaes* make an *Asiano*, but the *Doubla* is most used... which *Doubla* is fiftie of their *Aspers* there: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 176. 1829 offering him the town of Coin... and four thousand *doblas* in gold: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lii. p. 307 (1850). — an annual tribute of twelve thousand *doblas* or *pistoles* of gold: *ib.*, ch. i. p. 22.

doblon, sb.: Sp.: a doubloon, a Spanish gold coin, originally worth two *pistoles*, or about 33s. English.

1623 I gave him sixe *Dobloones* of two: MARBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 170.

Docent, sb.: Ger.: a teacher in an university.

1887 Two years later he was called to be *Docent* in history at that [Upsala] university: *Athenæum*, Mar. 26, p. 417/2.

dochmius, pl. dochmii, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. δόχμιος (πόυς), 'slanting (foot)': a compound measure used in Greek lyric verse of which the normal type resembles an iambus followed by a cretic, — — — —, but which presents nearly thirty varieties owing to resolution of the long syllables into two short syllables each, and the lengthening of the short syllables. It is explained as an iambic tripod with syncope of the middle iambic, or as a bacchius (— — —) followed by a catalectic trochee (a long syllable followed by a pause) and preceded by anacrusis. The latter explanation seems to be fashionable at present.

1830 Of the two dochmii which are usually conjoined in one verse, it is not necessary that each should finish with a whole word, but the words are often divided, and generally too so that they may terminate either in the first syllable of the second dochmius or the penultimate of the first: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxi. p. 55.

dock: Anglo-Ind. See dāk.

\*doctor (Δ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *doctor* (noun of agent to *docere*, = 'to teach'), or Anglo-Fr. *docteur*.

1. a teacher, an instructor, a person learned in any science or study. The title of *doctor* has been given *par excellence* to eight of the early fathers of the Christian Church; while several distinguished Schoolmen received the title with an epithet; Thomas Aquinas being called *Doctor Angelicus*, Alexander of Hales *Doctor Irrefragabilis*, Roger Bacon *Doctor Mirabilis*, Bonaventura *Doctor Seraphicus*, Duns Scotus *Doctor Subtilis*.

abt. 1370 An holy doctor: *Stacions of Rome*, 480, p. 16 (Furnivall, 1867). abt. 1380 for thei grounden hem in this, that holy writ is fals but here own doctors and gloses ben trewe: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. MATTHEW'S *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 33 (1880). 1391 The .5. partie shal ben an introductore after the statutz of owre doctors: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 3 (1872). bef. 1400 and in pis persecucion pe grekys, powe hit so were pat pei had many worschippful doctors and bishoppes of pe same contrey of greke borne, jit pei forsake pe lawe of holy chirche and pe feip and chose hem a patriark: *Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 134 (1886). bef. 1492 Doctors of holy chyrche: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. c vi r/2. 1528 We were called lordes and doctors reverente / Royally signifyinge in spretualte: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). 1531 the angels whiche be most feruent in contemplation be highest exalted in glorie, (after the opinion of holy doctors): ELVOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. I. ch. i. Vol. I. p. 6 (1880). 1603 a certaine respectuouse reverence which they bare unto their Reader and Doctor: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 6a. 1637 Now Christ on his cross, is a Doctor in his chair, where he reads unto us all a lecture of patience: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. App., p. 726/2 (1868). 1639 [Christ is] the great doctor and prophet of his Church, that spake by all the former prophets, and speaks by his ministers to the end of the world: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 142 (1862). 1662 For this, and other of his good services to the Church of Rome, he received the splendid title of *Doctor Irrefragabilis*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 561 (1840).

2. in universities, one who has taken the highest degree in any faculty, as in the old faculties of medicine, law, and divinity, of music, and the modern faculties of science, philosophy, and letters.

abt. 1386 With vs ther was a Doctor of Physik | In al this world ne was ther noon hym lyk: CHAUCER, *C. T. Prol.*, 411. — And of owre other doctors many oon | Swiche paynes that youre herte myghte agryse: — *Friar's Tale*, 7230. bef. 1400 doctors of pe lawe and pe scribys with her scripturis and prophecies: *Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 6a (1886). 1443 Adam Moleyns doctor of Lawe: HEN. VI., in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxiv. p. 79 (1846). bef. 1447 Right so reuerend doctors, degre of xij. yere: J. RUSSELL, 1153, in *Babes Bk.*, p. 193 (Furnivall, 1868). 1472 and som that ar greete clerikys, and famous doctors of hys, goo now ageyn to Cambridge to scoolle: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 69a, p. 39 (1874). 1482 a doctor of lawe: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 60 (1869). bef. 1492 saynt domynik doctor of deunyte and confessor: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. a j r/2.

1509 Doctors expert in medycyne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 65 (1874). 1525 the olde doctors and maysters very experte in the scyence of Surgery: *Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A i r°. bef. 1547 1, John Bale, doctor of dyvynyte: BALE, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxiv. p. 151 (1846). 1550 master doctor... a doctor of divinitie: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 29 (1870). abt. 1554 The Hunting of the Romyshe Vuolfe made by Vuyllyam Turner Doctor of Physik: Title. 1620 Doctor and Theologist: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. vii. (1676). — the three Catholick Doctors of the Colloquy dissented amongst themselves: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 9r. 1665 The Doctors are named *Hackeems*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

3. a doctor of medicine; popularly, a person licensed to practise as a surgeon or medical man.

1543 The auncient doctors... haue wrytten sondry remedies: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxii r/2. 1579 a desperate disease is to be committed to a desperate Doctor: J. LYLIV, *Euphues*, p. 67 (1868). 1590 Good master doctor, see him safe convey'd | Home to my house: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iv. 4, 125. 1622 common Chyrurgians, Mountebanks, vnlettered Empericks, and women Doctors: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. I. p. 11. 1675 fetch *Asculapius*... to act the part of a Doctor: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 1, p. 43. 1876 the doctor's letter lying on the table: *Times*, Nov. 24, [C.B.] 1878 At their head marched Surgeon-general W. A. Macdonn, C.B., and other doctors in scarlet: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 8/3. [St.]

3 a. *metaph.* a curer, one who remedies.

1569 Of which his mischiefs he was a most chiefe and principall doctor: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4.

doctor *medicinae*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: doctor of medicine, abbrev. 'M.D.', the professional title of a physician.

1662 He was physician to King Charles the first; and not only doctor *medicinae*, but doctor *medicorum* ['teacher of physicians']: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 148 (1840).

\*doctrinaire, sb., also *attrib.*: Fr.: one who advocates visionary schemes in politics without due consideration of the practical bearing of what he proposes; *esp.* one of a political party in France from 1814 to 1830, members of which advocated a limited monarchy with parliamentary government, and were therefore ridiculed both by republicans and monarchists.

1820 There is at Paris a small set of speculative politicians called *doctrinaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 38. 1831 A system may be the truest possible whilst argued on *in vacuo*, in the cabinet of a *Doctrinaire*: *ib.*, Vol. 52, p. 454. 1837 there is a party of *doctrinaires*, who wish to imitate England: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 228. 1839 the Republican and *Doctrinaire* parties: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, Feb. 3, p. 131 (1883). 1846 no sooner had the Duke cleared the Peninsula of *doctrinaires* and invaders: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 31. 1857 such pathetic heroism as would have touched the heart and softened the style of any one but a *doctrinaire*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 238. 1870 Thus we are told as before by the theological doctors, now by the political *doctrinaires*: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xix. p. 381 note. 1882 In those days *doctrinaire* and Liberal politicians flattered themselves that they had for ever succeeded in reconciling liberty and order: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 874.

dodecahedron, dodecaedron, pl. dodecaedra, sb.: Late Gk. δωδεκάεδρον, = 'a figure with twelve (δωδεκα) surfaces' (ἐδρα); a regular solid figure bounded by twelve equilateral and equiangular pentagons; the name is also applied in geometry and crystallogogy to other twelve-faced solids.

1570 BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*. 1603 the representations of spheres, cubes, or square bodies, as also those that be *dodecaedra*, that is to say, having twelve equal faces: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1150. 1603 See heer the *Solids*, *Cubes*, *Cylinders*, *Cones*, *Pyramides*, *Prismas*, *Dodecaedrons*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columns, p. 381 (1608). 1626 *Dodecaedron*, Figures of twelve Angels: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1672 yet it was very far from the *Dodecahedron* of Geometricians: For, whereas that consists of Twelve æquilateral and æquiangled pentagons: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 73.

dodgeon: Anglo-Chin. See dotchin.

dodkin, dotkin, doikin (Δ =), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *duitken*: a small doot (*q. v.*).

1563 not one dodkin of money came out of their purse: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. O iiiii r°. 1603 Here you shall have... a measure called *Chanix* for two brazen dodkins: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 153.

\*dodo (Δ Δ), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. *doudo*, perhaps fr. Prov. Eng. *dold*, = 'dolt' (Diez): a heavy bird with rudimentary wings, belonging to the Pigeon order, found in the Mauritius in 17c. The species soon became extinct owing to its inability to escape attack.

1634 Tis full of Wood, Tortoises, Dodoes and wild-fowle: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 207. 1883 creatures which have existed, but, like the dodo, the great auk, and the solitaire, have been exterminated by man: *Standard*, Sept. 7, p. 5/3.

dōdrans, pl. dōdrantes, sb.: Lat.: three quarters of anything, as three quarters of an as (*q. v.*) or nine unciae (see *uncia*); three quarters of a foot or twelve unciae ('inches').

Doeg, name of the Edomite who accused Ahimelech of being a partisan of David, and who executed Saul's command to slay Ahimelech and the other priests of Nob.



**1616** can listen to the whisperings of a Doeg...to the voice of a Delilah: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 16 (1862). **1654-6** A Doeg may set his foot as far within the Sanctuary as a David: J. TRAPP, *Comm. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 379/2 (1868). **1665** the report of an envious Doeg that they (the Armenian Christians) had submitted to Rome...made Abbas causelessly jealous of their loyalty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 158 (1677). bef. **1670** I am sure it was worthy Dr. Ferne who called the Archbishop out of *Cawood*, else he had been sacrificed to the Fury of a wicked Doeg: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 173, p. 187 (1693).

**dog**: Anglo-Ind. See **dāk**.

**dogana**, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *diwān* (see **divan**): custom-house.

**1650** They steer'd their course towards the Dogana or toll house for Corn: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 22. **1820** a dogana or custom-house: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 428. **1845** the itching palms of the Cerberi of the Dogana: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 205.

**dogaressa**, *sb. fem.*: It.: title of the wife of a doge.

**1885** The last Dogaressa of Venice, the wife of Manin, died, happily for herself, before the fall of the Republic: *Athenæum*, Aug. 1, p. 142/3.

**\*doge**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *doge*: title of the chief magistrates of the republics of Venice and of Genoa; hence, generally, a leader.

**1649** They have a Duke called after theyr maner, *Doge*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77<sup>ro</sup>. **1621** the Doge, and all the Clarissimos: HOWELL, *Letts.*, I. xxx, p. 58 (1643). **1670** the Doge's Palace: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 62 (1698). **1863** young Hardie was Doge of a studious clique: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 10.

**dogger** (ˌɒɡə), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *dogger*, *dogger-boot*: a Dutch fishing-boat used in the North Sea.

**1738** *Dogger*, a small ship, built after the Dutch fashion, with a narrow stern, and commonly but one mast; used in fishing on the *Doggers* bank: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**\*dogma**, *pl. dogmata*, *sb.*: Gk. *δόγμα*, = 'that which seems right': a point of doctrine propounded authoritatively; an article of religious belief; also, collectively, the whole subject or body of formulated articles of religious belief.

**1640** H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 43, p. 166 (1647). **1658** that Cabalistical *Dogma*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 49 (1686). **1665** All which *Dogmata*, how contrary they are to the Fundamental Principles of Reason and Religion, is easily determin'd: GLANVILLE, *Scep sis*, ch. xxii. p. 160 (1885). **1675** his *Dogma*, That the reputed Deities, oftentimes, proved less than men, in the hands of the Theurgicks: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. v. § 1, p. 45. **1678** though *Psellus* affirm, that the Chaldean *Dogmata*, contained in those Oracles, were some of them admitted both by Aristotle and Plato: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 293. bef. **1733** For, however they hold close to their *Dogmata* with Respect to Church and state, yet they relate the common Proceedings with Veracity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ix. (1740). **1771** So much for the dogmata of my friend Lismahago: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 100/2 (1882). **1818** lavish dogmas and credenda to those who want the means of existence: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). **1826** I want you to take no theological dogmas for granted, nor to satisfy your doubts by ceasing to think: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 15 (1881). **1828** all their dogmata on the probabilities of this conduct should be true: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 48, p. 491. **1864** She...had so filled her head with dogmas of tuition out of Jean Jacques Rousseau: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66. **\*1877** you are really convinced of the truth of this dogma: *Times*, Nov. 13. [St.]

**dogmatist** (ˌdɒɡmətɪst), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dogmatiste*: an authoritative or positive assertor of principles in any science or study.

**1541** which thyng the emperykes confesse and so do the dogmatistes: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd D ii<sup>ro</sup>.

**dogmatizando**, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: by dogmatising, dogmatically.

**1602** therefore published it as a most horrible crime, to maintain *dogmatizando*, that the foresaid resistance was not schisme in the Resistens: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 15.

**dohaee**, **duoy**, **dwye**, *interj.*: Hind. *dohāt*, *dūhāt*: a cry for justice shouted by a native petitioner for redress. Yule derives fr. Skt. *drōha*, = 'injury', 'wrong'.

**1776** I called out, Duoy on the King, and the Court, the Governor and on the Council. Having called out Duoy, I tore my jamma, and cried out: *Trial of Joseph Rowks*, 3, 8/2. **1854** the servant woman began to make a great outcry, and wanted to leave the ship, and cried Dohaee to the company, for she was murdered, and kidnapped: *Baboo*, Vol. II. p. 242.

**\*doit**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *duit*, *duyt*: a small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver or about a farthing English; hence, any coin of small value, any insignificant sum of money, a mere trifle.

**1596** I would...Supply your present wants and take no doit (Of usance for my moneys: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, I. 3, 141. **1630** Through thy protection they are monstrous thieves, | Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stuiers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3<sup>ro</sup>/1. bef. **1733** no Doit of that appears from him: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 83, p. 74 (1740). **1785** And force the beggarly last doit by means, | That his own humour dictates, from the clutch | Of Poverty: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 144 (1808).

**doitkin**: Eng. fr. Du. See **dodkin**.

**\*dolce far niente**, *phr.*: It., 'pleasant do-nothing': the luxury of complete idleness, the pleasing languor of absolute inactivity.

**1814** making the most of the 'dolce far niente' [at Hastings]: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 100 (1832).

**1819** However, the Captain-Pasha being as yet far from ready for his expedition, I determined, in the meantime, to indulge in the supreme pleasure of the Italians—the *far niente*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 124 (1820).

**1825** But the *dolce far niente* is the supreme bliss throughout the land: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 176.

**1832** the hurry and glitter of general and mixed society is infinitely less dangerous to female morals than the *dolce far niente* of a Spanish tertulia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 444. **1839** where groups of Turkish and Greek ladies are constantly to be seen during the summer months enjoying the *dolce far niente* so congenial to the climate: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 112. **1856** The scene was redolent of plenty and indolence—the *dolce far niente* of the short-lived Esquimaux summer: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 203. **1883** that form of the *dolce far niente* which is termed meditation: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 490.

**dolce piccante**, *phr.*: It.: sweet and sharp (to the taste). Cf. **aigre-doux**.

**1673** The Wines of this Territory are very rich and gustful, especially that sort called *Dolce & Piccante*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 217. **1699**

The most esteemed are *Vin de Bonne de Burgundy*, a red Wine; which is *Dolce Piccante* in some measure, to me it seemed the very best of Wine I met with: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 160.

**1710** Your Critique is a very *Dolce Piccante*; for after the many faults you justly find, you smooth your rigour: *Pors.*, *Letters*, p. 61 (1737).

**dolfyn**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dauphin**.

**\*dolichocephalus**, *pl. -li, adj.* used as *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *δολιχός*, = 'long', and *κεφαλή*, = 'head': long-headed; in Ethnology, applied to skulls whose breadth is less than four-fifths of the length. Opposed to *brachycephalus* (*q. v.*).

**dol(l)**: Anglo-Ind. See **dhal**.

**\*dollar**, **doller** (ˌdɒlə), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mid. Du. *daler*, or Low Ger. *daler*, fr. Ger. *thaler*: the name of various silver coins, such as the German *thaler* and the Spanish *peso* or piece of eight (reals), also of various N. American coins worth rather more than 4 shillings English, the monetary unit of the United States being equal to about 4s. 1½d. English; hence, coin or money generally. The symbol for dollar is \$.

**1554-1571** dallor: In Burgon's *Life of Gresham*, I. 334. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1581** doler, *farewell to Militarie Profession*, p. 217. [ib.] **1598** I had eight Hungers gilderns deliuered mee the thirde weeke of mine imprisonment to paye for my charges, which stoode mee in a Doller a weeke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 304. **1605** Ten thousand dollars to our general use: SHAKS., *Macb.*, I. 2, 62. **1796** [See **douceur** 2].

**dolly**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dālt*, = 'a tray': a complimentary offering of flowers, vegetables, fruit, &c.; the daily basket of produce brought in by the *mālī* or gardener. [Yule]

**1880** Brass dishes filled with pistachio nuts and candied sugar are displayed here and there; they are the oblations of the would-be visitors. The English call these offerings dollies: *Ali Baba*, 84. [Yule] **1882** I learn that in Madras dallies are restricted to a single gilded orange or lime, or a tiny sugar pagoda: *Pioneer Mail*, Mar. 15. [ib.]

**dolman** (ˌdɒlmən), **doliman**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dolman*, *doliman*, fr. Turk. *dolama*.

1. a long robe open in front with narrow sleeves, worn by Turks over the rest of their dress.

2. the uniform jacket of a hussar, worn with one or both sleeves hanging loose.

**1883** his Royal Highness has presented the whole of the Blücher Hussars with dolmans, which had hitherto only been worn by the Royal and Guard Regiments of Hussars: *Standard*, Mar. 7, p. 5.

3. a kind of mantle for women in the style of a hussar jacket.

**\*dolmen** (ˌdɒlmən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Breton *dolmen*, fr. *taol*, = 'table', and *méan* or *men*, = 'a stone': a large unhewn stone raised upon two or more upright unhewn stones, such structures being primarily sepulchral monuments, and secondarily altars.

**1885** In one place is a vast field containing hundreds of dolmens, some of which are sketched: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 53/2.

**dolor** (ˌdɒlə), **dolour**(e), **doulour**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *dolour*, *dolur*, assimilated to Lat. *dolor*: pain, grief, agony.

bef. **1300** Pen poule sykud and wept with gret doloure: *Old Eng. Misc.*, p. 212 (Morris, 1872). **1469** dolour: *Cowenry Myst.* (Halliwell). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1482** the presente sorowe or dolour that sche soffryd: *Revol. Monk*



of Evesham, p. 43 (1866). 1506 he might well see | Diuers men, making right great doloure | That defrauded women: HAWES, *Past. Pls.*, sig. B iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1509 This venemous doloure distaynyng his gode name | And so gyltes put to rebuke, and to shame: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. 1. p. 54 (1874). 1523 he clothed hymselfe with the vesture of doloure: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, i. 220, p. 283 (1812). 1531 In dolour and anguisshe tossed he hym selfe by a certayne space: ELVOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. II. ch. xii. Vol. II. p. 137 (1880). 1549 oh the greatnes of his dolour that he suffered in the garden: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, vii. p. 192 (1869). 1557 Oft craft can cause the man to make a seemyng show | Of hart with dolour all distreined, where griefe did neuer grow: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 215 (1870). 1563 beside the doulour, and payne which foloweth and many tymes losse, and mutilation of the membre: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 13<sup>vo</sup>. 1578 the ingent dolours, and tormentes of the teeth: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, Bk. I. fol. 14<sup>ro</sup>. 1584 Sometimes I spend the night to end, in dolours and in woe: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 54 (1880). 1593 My lous disdain which was her lousers dolour: T. WATSON, *Tears of Fancie*, xxxi. p. 194 (1870). 1603 Yet if their Art can ease som kinde of dolours: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 284 (1608). 1640 the precious life with deadly dolour kill: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 39, p. 262 (1647).

dolphin, dolphyne: Eng. fr. Fr. See dauphin.

dolus an virtus, quis in hoste requirat? *phr.*: Lat.: who in the case of an enemy would ask whether (his conduct were) craft or manliness? A variation on the theme 'all is fair in war'. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 390.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 299 (1869). 1858 A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, II. iv. p. 75.

dolus malus, *phr.*: Lat., 'wicked guile': fraud, guile.

dom, *sb.*: Port.: don (*q. v.*).

domas: Eng. fr. Fr. See damas.

domestique de place, *phr.*: Fr.: a servant engaged for a short time. See laquais de place.

1824 the grinning domestique de place led them: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 53. 1826 a domestique de place pestered me about it, that I did not go: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 68.

domina, *sb.*: Lat.: mistress, lady, used as a title of dignity.

1819 The first lady...whom I found disposed to cast an eye of compassion on my sufferings, was of the devout order, and the very domina who had excited the oracular ingenuity of one of the party: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 83 (1820).

dominator ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *dominātor*, noun of agent to *domināri*, 'to be lord', 'to rule', 'to reign'.

1. a ruler, a sovereign.

1555 Dominator and great prince of Nouogrodia in the lower contrei: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 309 (1885). bef. 1579 his prince and magnificent dominator and ruler: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 170. 1688 the welkin's vicegerent and sole dominator of Navarre: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 222. 1630 And absolute and potent Dominator, | For War or Counsell both by land and Water: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 4<sup>ro</sup>/a.

2. *Astrol.* the most powerful planet in a House or region; a predominant influence.

1576 The chiefe Dominator in Earthe and Skies: G. LEIGH, *Armory*, fol. 129<sup>vo</sup>. 1588 though Venus govern your desires, | Saturn is dominator over mine: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, II. 3, 31. 1652 Jupiter...Lord of the ascendant, and great dominator: J. GAULE, *Mag.-astro-mancer*, p. 4. 1816 a sign | Which shall control the elements, whereof | We are the dominators: BYRON, *Manfr.*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 14 (1832).

domine, dominie ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, 'lord', 'master' (cf. Sp. *domine*, 'schoolmaster', It. *domine*, 'sir'): a title of dignity, esp. applied to clergymen and schoolmasters; a schoolmaster, a private tutor.

bef. 1616 Adieu dear Domine: BEAU. & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 249 (1711). 1640 My chaplaine...You Domine where are you: R. BROME, *Antip.*, IV. 10, sig. I 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1655 Dear domine doctor: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411/2 (1839). 1826 the respected Domine stopped, and thus harangued: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 9 (1881).

domine, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dominer*: to rule, to govern, to domineer.

1474 his vertues domyne about his vices: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 5<sup>vo</sup>. 1487 wylle to domyne: — *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a v<sup>ro</sup>. 1506 Their fruitfull sentence, was great riches | The whiche right surely, they myght well domine | For lordship, wealth, and also noblesse: HAWES, *Past. Pls.*, sig. E i<sup>vo</sup>.

domineer ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *domineren*, 'to feast luxuriously': to play the master, to rule, to tyrannise (over), to bully.

1591 but yet they commaund the cuntry, and domineer and have their parts in any thing passing: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 62 (1847). 1596 Goe to the feast, reuell and domineere: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, III. 2, 226. 1598 Let him spend, and spend, and domineere, till his heart ake: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). 1603 This Sea of Mischiefs, which in every place | So over-flows thee, and so domineers: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 122 (1608). 1621 a few rich men domineer, do what they list, and are privileged by their greatness: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 6, Vol. I. p. 232 (1827). 1628 A

country wedding, and Whitson ale are the two maine places He dominiers in: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 88 (1868). 1640 dominere: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 17, p. 35 (1647). 1642 the Celestiall bodies...do domineere over Sublunary creatures: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 35 (1869). 1665 every Coosel-bash dares domineer, as we could perceive in our travel: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677).

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *domineere*, 17 c. *dominere*, *dominier*.

dominium, *sb.*: Lat., 'lordship': *Leg.*: absolute ownership; but *dominium utile* is the right of a tenant to use real property.

\*domino, *sb.*: It.

1. a loose garment with a hood, originally worn by ecclesiastics; a garment of similar make worn for purposes of disguise at masquerades; a hood like the one attached to such a garment; a half mask worn by women at masquerades and formerly on journeys..

1694 Domino, a hood worn by Canons, also a Womans mourning veil: *Ladies Dict.*. 1728 the Count in a Domino: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 331 (1776). 1763 Write...to your tailor to get you a sober purple domino as I have done: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 87 (1857). 1787 The polite circles appeared again in masks and dominos, and parties of dancing continued till the morning: *Gent. Mag.*, 928/2. 1806 drivelling Minervas—lusty Ghosts, &c. &c.—what little Character there is, lying, exclusively, among the Dominos: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 90 (5th Ed.). 1818 habited in a Venetian domino: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 222 (1819). 1832 But his travelling domino does not sit more loosely upon him than his prevailing humour: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 389. 1834 I could scarcely discover whether your guest's voice was harsh or sweet, much less the colour of her eyes, so strictly did she wear her domino: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 35.

2. a person disguised in a domino (1).

1866 motley company,—dominoes, harlequins, pantaloni, illustrissimi and illustrissime: HOWELLS, *Venet. Life*, viii. [C.]

3. one of a set of tablets called dominos, dominoes, *pl.*, with which the game of dominoes is played. On the faces of these tablets certain numbers or blanks are indicated.

1829 initiated in the mysteries of dominoes: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. v. ch. i. 1864 played endless parties of dominoes: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 171. 1872 playing dominoes and drinking *cau sucrée*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 314.

dominus, *pl. domini*, *sb.*: Lat., 'lord', 'master': a title of dignity given to knights, clergymen, and owners of property.

1870 the organic and historical people is, and can only be, the dominus or lord: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. x. p. 169.

Dominus factotum. See factotum.

Dominus vobiscum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the Lord (be) with you.

1593 PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 411/2 (1861).

domo: Old It. See duomo.

\*don, *sb.*: Sp. and It.: *dominus* (*q. v.*), fr. which word *don* and Port. *dom* are derived, and also Mid. Eng. equivalent *dan*.

1. a title in Spain and Italy used with a man's Christian name formerly as an indication of rank, now also as a title of courtesy; a Spaniard of high rank, hence, a Spaniard generally.

1523 the Archduke Don Ferdinando: WOLSEY, in *State Papers*, Vol. vi. p. 119. 1558 Don Alexis to the reader: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. sig. \* ii<sup>ro</sup>. 1588 And Don Armado shall be your keeper: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 1, 305. 1602 that olde satanas Signior Belsheub Don Lucifer: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 197. 1610 A noble Count, a Don of Spaine: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, III. 3, Wks., p. 641 (1616). 1614 Schah is nothing but an addition of greatness to the name, as Lord or Don or Monsieur...and truly interprets Signior: SELDEN, *Tit. Hom.*, Pt. I. p. 110. 1621 a Spanish don, a senior of Italy: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 18 (1827). 1623 the greatest Don in Spain: HOWELL, *Left.*, III. xx. p. 80 (1645). 1634 To day will give you audience, or that on | Affaires of state, you and some serious Don | Are to resolve: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 63 (1870). 1659 No sooner was the Frenchman's cause embraced | Than the light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 23. 1670 clad half like a Don, and half like a Monsieur: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 117 (1668). 1818 His father's name was José—Don, of course, | A true Hidalgo: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. ix.

2. an important personage, a person who affects superiority.

1673 a great Don at the Hague: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 566 (1701).

3. a fellow of a college or a graduate of the grade of master or doctor in residence at Oxford or Cambridge.

1721 I find that the reverend dons in Oxford are already alarmed at my appearance in public: AMHURST, *Terra Fil.*, Jan. 28. [C.]



**Don Giovanni**: It.: the title character of an opera by Mozart, 1787. See **Don Juan**.

**Don Juan**: Sp., 'Sir John': the name of a hero of Spanish romance, dramatised in Italy and England, represented as the seducer of a lady (or many ladies) of good birth, and as a murderer, and as being eventually taken alive down to Hell. The well-known *Don Juan* of Byron is a mere frivolous libertine.

1854 It was the man whose sweetheart this Don Juan had seduced and deserted years before: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236 (1879). 1883 Without being a Don Juan, it is no slight sacrifice to renounce the sweets of feminine society: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 305/2.

\***doña**, sb.: Sp., fem. of **don** (q.v.): lady, dame, *domina*. Often assimilated to It. *donna*<sup>1</sup> (q.v.).

1623 recreating her selfe with her friend *Donna Elvira*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 70. — we forgot to goe for *Donna Beatris* the new married Bride: *ib.*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 204. 1670 And I found all the great Ladies here to go like the *Donna's* of Spain, in *Guardinfanta's*: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 67 (1698). 1818 he | Could never make a memory so fine as | That which adorn'd the brain of *Donna Inez*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. xi. 1866 the long eyes of the Spanish *donnas*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 7.

**dōnārium**, sb.: Late Lat., 'place of gifts': a room or place in a temple or church where votive offerings are preserved.

1846 nothing could exceed the beauty and richness of the chased plate in the Donarium: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 632.

**dōnātor**, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to *dōnāre*, = 'to present', 'to give' (perhaps through Old Fr. *donateur*): a giver, a donor.

1449 donatouris or zeyers: PECKOCK, *Repressor*, p. 412 (Rolls Ser.). [T. L. K. Oliphant]

**donet**, **donat**, sb.: Mid. Eng. fr. the name of *Aelius Donatus*, a Roman grammarian who flourished about 358 A.D.: a grammar, a primer, an introduction to any study.

bef. 1400 Thanne drew I me amonge draperes my donet to lerne: *Piers Pl.*, v. 209. [C. E. D.] 1440 *Prompt. Parv.* 1449 As the common donet berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: PECKOCK, *Repressor*, Introd. [C. E. D.] 1606 And after this, she taught me ryght well | First my donet, and then my accedence: HAWKS, *Past. Pl.*, sig. C. ii v<sup>o</sup>.

**doney**, **doni**: Anglo-Ind. See **dhoney**.

**donga**, sb.: native S. Afr. of a ravine or watercourse with steep sides.

**donna**<sup>1</sup>, sb. fem.: It., fem. of *don*, and Port., fem. of *dom*: lady, dame, *domina*, a title of courtesy prefixed to Christian names of Italian and Portuguese ladies.

1816 my 'Donna' whom I spoke of in my former epistle, my Marianna: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 318 (1832).

**donna**<sup>2</sup>, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dāna*, = 'grain': a kind of pulse used as food for horses and elephants.

1626 a kinde of graine, called *Donna*, somewhat like our Pease: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1473. 1666 Elephants, fed with *Donna* or Pulse boiled with Butter and unrefined sugar: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59 (1677).

**dōno dedit**, *phr.*: Lat.: he has given for a gift.

**doob**: Hind. and Pers. See **doab**.

**dood(h)een**, **dudeen**, sb.: Ir.: clay tobacco-pipe with a very short stem.

1842 the little black doodheen: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1857).

**doola**, **doolee**, **dool(e)y**: Anglo-Ind. See **dhooly**.

**dooputty**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dopattāh*: a sheet; the principal female garment of the lower orders of Bengal.

1834 the various fashions, and devices into which the kimkhab, daputtas, shals, and muslins of the East, and the lamas, velvets, silks, and satins of the West, were shaped, and folded: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 180.

**doorea**: Anglo-Ind. See **doria**.

\***Doppelgänger**, sb.: Ger., 'double-walker': a double, a ghostly repetition of a person's self, supposed to attend certain haunted individuals.

1882 When she's with me a while she comes to see that I am not a mere *doppelgänger*: W. D. HOWELLS, *Counterfeit Presentment*, IV. l. p. 154.

**dorado**, sb.: Sp., 'gilt'.

1. name of sundry species of fish, Fam. *Coryphaenidae*, which are also erroneously called 'dolphins'.

1604 they are pursued by the Dorados, and to escape them they leape out of the sea: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 147 (1880). — dorads, pilchards, and many others: *ib.*, p. 146. 1662 the *Albocones*, *Bonitos*, and *Dorados*, the *Dorado*, which the English confound with the Dolphin, is much like a Salmon: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 196 (1669). 1700 This fish flying from another called the *Dorado* or *Dory*, which pursues to devour it, springs out of the water: *Tr. Angelo & Carli's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 149 (1814).

2. a wealthy person.

1642 A troop of these ignorant *Dorados*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 416 (1852).

**doree**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **dory**.

**doria**, **do(o)rea**, sb.: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of muslin.

1813 W. MILBURN, *Orient. Comm.* [Yule] 1886 Striped muslins, or *dorias*, are made at Dacca, Gwalior, Nagpur: *Offic. Catal. of Col. & Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

**Dorian**, **Doric**, pertaining to the Dōres, Gk. *Δωριεῖς*, the name of one of the four great divisions of the Ancient Hellenes or Greeks who inhabited western and southern Peloponnese, and Corinth and Argos in the Classical age of Greece. The (a) *Doric* order of architecture is the simplest and most ancient of the great orders. The (b) *Dorian* mode in Music, was characterised in the diatonic genus by a scale formed of two disjunct tetrachords separated by a whole tone, the first interval of each tetrachord being a semitone. The pitch of this mode was medium and the tone severe. It gave the name to the first authentic church tones. The (c) *Doric* dialect is a group of Ancient Greek dialects distinguished by a comparatively broad vowel system and by the retention of palatal mutes and mutes generally. The term *Doric* has been applied to the dialects of the Scotch Lowlands and of the north of England.

a. 1614 Architecture of olde Temples, you know, was either *Dorique*, *Yonique*, or *Corinthian* according to the Deity's severall nature: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, sig. a 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1664 the most excellent *Dorique* model which has been left us by the Antients: EVELYN, *Tr. Freat's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 16. 1667 Built like a temple, where pilasters round | Were set, and *Doric* pillars overlaid | With golden architrave: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 714. 1776 it was of marble of the *doric* order: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 39.

b. 1603 For he who is skilfull in the *Dorique* musick, and knoweth not how to judge and discern the proprietie, he shall never know what he doth... *Dorian* melodies and tunes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1250. 1667 anon they move | In perfect phalanx to the *Dorian* mood | Of flutes and soft recorders: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 550.

c. 1621 those other faults of barbarism, *Doric* dialect, extemporanean style, tautologies, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 12 (1827). 1681 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1889 All this was said with the deepest feeling, and in the *Doric* dialect of the Lake District: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 2, p. 281/3.

**dorian**: Anglo-Ind. See **durian**.

\***dormant**, sb.: Fr.: a table centre-piece which is not removed; a dish which remains in its place during the whole of an entertainment; also Anglicised as *dormant* (II. 2).

1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a *dormant*, a *platan*, an *epergue*, or a *candelabra*, is found so convenient: J. BREGIOM, *Pract. Cook*, p. 25.

**dormeuse**, sb.: Fr., 'travelling-carriage': a kind of couch.

1865 he lay back in a *dormeuse* before the fire: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94.

**dorni(c)k**, **dorneck**, **darneicke**, **darnex**, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Flem. *Dornick*, = 'Tournay': a kind of stout linen originally made at Tournay in Belgium; esp. a damask linen woven in a diaper pattern.

1513 3 yerds of dorneck for a pleyer's cote: In Lysons's *Enw. of London*, l. 230 (1796). [T.] bef. 1626 With a fair darnex carpet of my own: BEAU. & FL., *Noble Gent.*, IV. 1. [R.] 1629 4 old darnex curtaines: *Inventory*, in *Trans. Essex Archaeol. Soc.*, New Ser., Vol. III. Pt. II. p. 157. 1636 *Darneicke* hangings: SAMPSON, *Vow-breaker*, III.

**dorp**, sb.: Du.: a small village.

1619 a mean Fishing *Dorp*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, l. vi. p. 12 (1645). 1621 whole towns, *dorpes*, and hospitals, full of maimed souldiers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 43 (1827). 1630 wee were glad to trauaile on foot 1. Dutch mile to a *Dorpe* called *Durfurne*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 2 1/2. 1654 and to be chosen *Burgesses* of some inconsiderable *Dorpe*, or *Town* (very like a Village): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 398. 1687 No neighbouring *dorp*, no lodging to be found: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 611.

**dortoir**, sb.: Fr.: dormitory. Anglicised as *dorter*.

1699 This is a very fine Convent; with the noblest *Dortoirs*, having open Galleries round: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 131.

**doruck**, sb.: Mod. Egypt. *dorug*: a water-bottle with a narrow neck.



**1836** The water-bottles are of two kinds: one called *dó'ruck*, and the other *cheol'leh*: the former has a narrow, and the latter a wide, mouth: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. 1. p. 182.

**dory** (*u* -), *doree*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *dorée*, = "Saint Peters fish; also (though not so properly) the Goldfish, or Goldenie" (Cotgr.): a John-dory (*Zeus faber*), a gold-fish (*Obs.*), a *dorado*, *q. v.* (*Obs.*).

**1601** The Goldfish or Doree: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. 11. p. 451.

\***dos à dos**, *phr.*: Fr.: back to back.

**1837** he was dancing *dos-à-dos* in a *quadrille*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. 1. p. 41.

\***dose**, Eng. fr. Fr. *dose*; *dosis*, Laté Lat. fr. Gk. *δόσις*, = 'a giving': *sb.*

1. a portion of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time, a portion of medicine administered at one time.

**1543** The dosis or gyuing of them is .5.l. & somtimes ye maye take afore dynner a morsell of pure Casia: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv v<sup>o</sup>/2. **1599** administer hereof to the Patient everye Evening & Morning the dosis of a crowne with wyne: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 212. **1603** the ministring of one *dosis*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 362. **1611** But thine a Dosis is against all melancholy: R. RICHMOND, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. f 5 v<sup>o</sup> (1776). **1641** The Dose is from a scruple to two scruples: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 66 (1651). **1646** of *Pepper, Sal-Armoniac, Euphorbium*, of each an ounce, the *Dosis* whereof four scruples and an half: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 188 (1686). **1654** Sorrows in white; griefs tun'd; a Sugerd Dosis | Of Wormwood, and a Death's-head crown'd with Roses: H. VAUGHAN, *Silux Scint.*, p. 130 (1847). **1657** the methodical and set proportion or quantity of the Dose: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 156.

2. *metaph.* anything (other than medicine) administered to be literally or figuratively swallowed, a certain amount, a share.

**1663-4** No sooner does he peep into | The world, but he has done his doe; | Married his punctual dose of wives, | Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*. [J.] bef. **1716** If you can tell an ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a dose as you give him, he shall readily take it down: SOUTH. [J.] bef. **1735** We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable dose of what makes them so: GRANVILLE. [J.]

**dosneck, dosnick, doshnik**, *sb.*: Russ.: a boat.

**1598** your wake and tallows shall bee laden in two Dosnickes, for they bee meete to goe aboard the shippes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 302. — Barks and boats of that countrey, which they call *Nassades*, and *Dosneckes*: *ib.*, p. 312. — their goods laden in a small doshnik: *ib.*, p. 431.

\***dossier**, *sb.*: Fr.: bundle of papers, report, written description and character of a person.

**1883** the cleanest of all *dossiers* is required, ostensibly, by the Ministries dealing with tobacco bureaux candidates: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3. **1883** The dossier drawn up by the Commission of Inquiry has been completed: *Guardian*, Apr. 11, p. 516. **1883** Each dossier was then forwarded to the *contentieux*—i.e. the Egyptian Government lawyers: *Pall Mall Gas.*, Sept. 26, p. 152. **1884** In neatly-docketed cabinets round his office stood the *dossiers* of all the criminals with whom he has had anything to do for the past eight years: *ib.*, June 13, p. 112.

\***dot**, *sb.*: Fr.: marriage portion, dowry.

**1854** Mademoiselle has so many francs of *dot*; Monsieur has such and such *rentes* or lands in possession or reversion: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 354 (1879). **1883** The girls of the middle classes...have no *dot*: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull*, ch. vi. p. 47.

**dotchin**, *sb.*: Anglo-Chin.: a portable steelyard in use throughout China and the neighbouring countries.

**1696** For their Dotchin and Ballance they use that of Japan: *Bowyear's Trnl. at Cochín-China*, in Dalrymple's *Orient. Rep.*, 1. 88 (1808). [Yule] **1748** English scales or dodegons...Chinese *Litang*: *Voy. to E. Indies* in 1747-8, p. 265 (1762). [ib.]

**dotee**: Anglo-Ind. See *dhotee*.

**dotkin**: Eng. fr. Du. See *dodkin*.

\***douane**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It.: custom-house. See *divan*.

**1763** we were provided with a *passé-avant* from the douane: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1817). **1860** all the passengers have landed and passed the *douane*, and crowd, touters, and everybody are gone: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 6461.

\***douanier**, *sb.*: Fr.: custom-house officer.

**1814** Amid these scenes of awful grandeur, is the hut of a *douanier*, who receives the customs between the cantons of Berne and Le Valais: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 155. **1815** It is guarded by Douaniers and Military: the former are provided with steel weapons, much like small swords: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 60 (2nd Ed.). **1845** the baggage of those coming from Spain is severely searched by the semi-soldier *Douanier* who thus wages war in peace-time: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 942. **1852** every coast of Europe was to be lined with new armies of *douaniers* and *gens-d'armes*: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xxix. p. 368.

**douar, dowar, sb.**: Arab. *daur*, = 'a circle': a circle of Arab tents forming an enclosure for cattle.

**1830** these associations or flying camps, are called *Douars*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 187 (2nd Ed.). **1845** on market-days sorts of booths are put up like an Arab *douar*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 385. **1865** whole *douars*, or villages: *Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 6, p. 514.

**doubla**: Old Sp. See *dobla*.

**doublé, fem. doublée, adj.**: Fr.: lined, doubled.

**1848** in a sort of tent, hung round with chintz of a rich and fantastic India pattern, and *doublé* with calico of a tender rose-colour: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 30 (1879).

\***double entendre, phr.**: Fr. of 17 c., now superseded by *mot (phrase) à double entente*; the Fr. phr. *double entendement* being apparently still earlier, as Trevisa (*Tr. Higden*, viii. 179) has "doubel entendement": double meaning, equivocal, a word or phrase used in a double sense, one of which is generally innocent, while the other is more or less unbecoming. The attempt to alter *entendre* to *entente* is both mistaken and unnecessary, as the usual phrase constitutes an interesting instance of the survival in a foreign land of a phrase which has died out in its native country.

**1693** No *double entendres*, which you sparks allow, | To make the ladies look—they know not how: DRYDEN, *Love Triumph*, Prol., 23. **1696** bearing some little distant Obscenities and double Entenders: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Pref., sig. a 1 v<sup>o</sup>. **1709** the *double Entenders* of their Conversation: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. 1. p. 14 (2nd Ed.). **1728** Their innuendoes, hints, and slanders, | Their meaning lewd, and double entendres: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/2 (1869). bef. **1733** the *double Entendre*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 98, p. 84 (1740). **1755** so improperly making her majesty deal in *double-entendres* at a funeral: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 491 (1857). **1770** That is, *double-entendre*, affectation of wit, fun, smut: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1850). **1834** he...put forth a thousand *double entendres*: *Baboo, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 300. **1845** the words of her song are often struck off at the moment...full of epigram and *double entendre*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 191.

**doucepepe**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *douzepepe*.

**doucereux, fem. doucereuse, adj.**: Fr.: mawkish, over-ingratiating.

**1830** remarkably gentlemanlike, with very mild manners, though rather too *doucereux*, agreeable in society: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 264 (1875).

\***douceur**, *sb.*: Fr.: sweetness. Early Anglicised as *dousour*.

1. pleasantness of manner, kindness, charm.

**1620** he is thought to have presumed herein so much the more upon your Majesties *douceur* and facilitie: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 126 (Camd. Soc., 1871). **1688** thou hadst never Douceurs enough in thy Youth to fit thee for a Mistress: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 17 (1699). **1782** to think of me with a certain *douceur* of opinion: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. 1. p. 6.

2. bribe, present given to make things pleasant, gratuity.

**1763** Her lord has...added...little *douceurs*...to her jointure: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1857). **1768** By way of *douceur*, you may, if you please...take another [copy] for Pembroke Hall: GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 307 (1853). **1776** Mr. Fowke...asked me how much I had given as *douceurs* to the English Gentlemen, and how much to the natives in power: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 159. **1779** Till industry at length procure | Some pretty little snug *douceur*: C. ANSTEV, *Speculation*, Wks., p. 314 (1808). **1796** That of the money included in the *douceur* for peace, sixty thousand dollars were paid at the time of signing the treaty: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. 1. p. 549 (1832). **1819** he would not—even after the daintiest meal in the world—forego the *douceur* he expected, for what he used to call the wear and tear of his teeth: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 280 (1820). **1819** forgot not...to send a *douceur* of one thousand pieces of gold to his own household: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 971/2 (1867). **1825** a daily *douceur* of 1000 francs: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 76. **1830** a *douceur* once given by any stranger, is sure to be levied on all those who come after him: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 304 (2nd Ed.). **1840** And gave him a handsome *douceur* for his pains: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 182 (1865).

3. a sweet phrase, a complimentary expression.

**1807** but such elaborate *douceurs* as occur in the following letter to Mrs. Montagu, look too much like adulation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 190.

\***douche**, *sb.*: Fr.: shower-bath, a jet of water applied to the body; also, the application of a jet or shower of water to the body.

**1765** hither people of all ranks come of a morning, with their glasses, to drink the water, or wash their sores, or subject their contracted limbs to the stream. This last operation, called the *douche*, however, is more effectually undergone in the private bath: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 556 (1817). **1822** The modern baths, splendid in their appearance, are constructed for medical purposes only; that is, for the *douches*, and for steaming: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 332. **1876** he drew a long breath, as if he had received a *douche* of cold water in his face: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Phoebe Junior*, Vol. II. p. 54. **1883** I was handed over to an attendant who was to give me a local *douche* for five minutes: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 488.

\***doura**. See *dhurra*.



**doux**, *pl. doux*, *fem. douce*, *adj.*: Fr.: sweet, gentle, pleasant; as *sb.* in quot. apparently for *doucet*, = a kind of flute.

**1679** Wit and Women are quite out of Fashion, so are Flutes, Doux and Fiddles, Drums and Trumpets are their only Musick: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, i. p. 3.

**doux yeux** (*pl. of doux œil*), *phr.*: Fr., 'sweet eyes': amorous looks, fascinating glances.

**1676** he sighs and sits with his Arms a-cross, and makes *Doux yeux* upon me: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 40. **1678** Each here *doux yeux* and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells *Crevats* and *Perriwigs* at Hearts: — *Timon*, Epil.

**1679** he will make *doux œux* to a Judge upon the Bench, and not despair of getting a Widow at her Husband's Funeral: — *True Widow*, i. p. 4. **1704** he told her, after the exercise of the *doux-yeux*, that he was come to confer with her upon a subject: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 51 (1817).

**douzepere**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pl. douze-pers*, = 'twelve peers' = one of the twelve peers (*les douze pairs*) of French romance.

abt. **1200** Inne Franse weren italle twelfe iferan, | The Freinsche heo cleopeden dūze pers (v. l. dosseperes): LAYMON, i. 69. [C.] abt. **1440** I shall deluyder the thi brande so brighte, | Als I am trewe duspere: *Rom. of Roland*, 192 (1880). abt. **1440** Eries, Dukes, & p<sup>er</sup> xij duchebers, | Bothe baronnes and Bachelers: *Sege off Melayne*, 808 (1880). **1506** And then Charles, the great kyng of Fraunce | With all his noble dousepers also: HAWES, *Past. Pl.*, sig. Cc.iii. r<sup>o</sup>. **1669** there were at this Parliament chosen .xii. Peeres, which were named *Douse pers*: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 133. — Then day by day, the sayd *Douse Peeres* assembled at the newe Temple: *ib.*, p. 134. **1690** Big looking like a doughty Doucepere: SPENS, *F. Q.*, iii. x. 31. **1614** Robert of Gloucester...calls them the *Dosseperes of France*: SELDEN, *Tit. Hon.*, Pl. II. p. 349.

Variants, 13 c. *dusze pers* (*dosseperes*), *pl.*, 14, 15 cc. *doseper*, *dosiper*, *ducheper*, *dus(s)eper*, *dusper(e)*, 16 c. *douseper*, *doucepere*, *douze per*, *douze peere*.

**dow**: Anglo-Ind. See **dhow**.

**dowane**. See **divan**.

**dowar**: Arab. See **douar**.

**dowle**, **dowly**: Anglo-Ind. See **dhooly**.

**\*doyen**, *sb.*: Fr.: dean, senior member (of a body or class of persons).

**1883** The *doyen* of the Academy is Mr. Cousins (A.R.A. 1835): *Athenæum*, Aug. 25, p. 251/3.

**Dr.**, **D<sup>r</sup>**, abbrev. for Eng. **doctor** (*q. v.*).

**\*drachma**, Lat. fr. Gk. δραχμή; **drachm(ø)**, **dragm(ø)**, Eng. fr. Lat. *drachma*, Late Lat. *dragma* (perhaps through Fr. *drachme*, *dragme*): *sb.*

1. an antique silver coin of various weights and values in various places, the Attic weighing 67.4 grains, and being about equal in value to a Roman denarius; also a corresponding weight of Ancient Greece.

**1554** not above .xx. *Drachmes* whiche is ten pens Englyshe: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G vii. r<sup>o</sup>. **1679** three siluer Drachmes: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 92 (1612). — bringing store of gold and siluer...he reserued not vnto himself one Drachme only: *ib.*, p. 447. **1690** a measure of wheate called *Medinus*, was sold in *Athens* then for a thousand *Drachmes*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 507. **1601** To every Roman citizen he gives, | To every several man, seventy five drachmas: SHAKS., *Jul. Cæs.*, iii. 2, 247. **1601** here are twentie drachmes, he did conuey: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 308 (1616). **1603** a man might buy a suite of apparell for ten dragmes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 153. **1630** [See **denier**]. **1646** An Attick dragm is seven pence half-penny or a quarter of a shekel: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 295 (1686). **1669** whom I would not give two Drachma's to save from a Gibbet: SHADWELL, *Rep. Shep.*, iv. p. 46. **1678** I will make | The Beggars of the street my Heirs e're she | Shall have a drachma: — *Timon*, i. p. 7. **1712** This Basket...cost me at the Wholesale Merchant's an Hundred Drachmas: *Spectator*, No. 535, Nov. 13, p. 761/2 (Morley).

2. a weight equal to the eighth part of an ounce Troy and Apothecaries' weight, the sixteenth part of an ounce Avoirdupois. Early Anglicised as *drame*, so that only Latin forms are here illustrated.

**1525** Olibanum / Masticis / Sarcocolle / of eche one dragma: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iiij. v<sup>o</sup>/2. ? **1690** of eche .iii. dragma...of eche .ii. ounces and .iii. dragmes: *Antidotharius*, sig. A iv. r<sup>o</sup>. — a dragma of Saffron: *ib.*, sig. B iv. v<sup>o</sup>.

**\*Draco**, name of an Athenian law-giver and archon in the last quarter of the 7 c. B.C., renowned for the severity of the punishments ordained by the code ascribed to him. Hence, *Draconian*, *Draconic*, = 'severe', 'bloodthirsty', 'oppressive'.

**1679** *Dracons* lawes were not written with inke, but with bloud: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 90 (1612).

S. D.

**dracōnites**, *sb.*: for Lat. *dracōnitis*: a dragon-stone.

**1579** the precious gemme *Dacronites* [sic] that is ever taken out of the heade of the poysoned Dragon (δράκων): J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 124 (1668). **1624** haue in your rings cyther a Smaragd, a Sapphire, or a Draconites: SIR J. HARRINGTON, in *Babes Bh.*, p. 257 (Furnivall, 1668).

**dragée**, *sb.*: Fr.: sugar-plum, pill coated with sugar, medicine made up as a sweetmeat.

**\*dragoman** ( = *drag* ), occasional incorrect *pl. dragomen* (as if *-man* were Eng.): *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. Arab. and Pers. *tarjuman* (fr. *tarjama*, *targama*, = 'to interpret'; see **targum**), through Sp. *dragoman*; other forms through Old Fr. *drog(ue)man*, *drugement*, *trucheman*, *truchement*, or It. *turcimanno*: an interpreter; a guide who acts as interpreter and agent to travellers in Mohammedan countries (except India).

abt. **1506** by warrnyng of our drogemen and guydes, we come all to Mounte Syon: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Fylgerymage*, p. 56 (1851). **1662** declared to me... (by a Persian...) having for my turciman a citizen: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 98 v<sup>o</sup>. **1682** Of Gods thee spooks make, thee truchman of halloed Apollo: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 82 (1880). **1689** Trucheman: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 278 (1860). **1699** Our Truchman that payed the money for vs was stricken downe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 139. — his *Chugame* and *Drugaman* or Interpreter: *ib.*, p. 305. **1600** Soft, sir, I am *Truchman*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 240 (1616). **1601** in so many tongues gave lawes and ministred justice unto them without truchman: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 24, Vol. I. p. 168. **1603** the passive understanding, which is called the interpreter or truchment of the minde: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 847. **1603** Then, *Finland*-folk might visit *Africa*, | The Spaniard *Inde*, and ours *America*, | Without a truch-man: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 338 (1608). **1606** I my self might make plaine vnto his Maiestie (which for want of a Drugman before I could not doe), | MILDENHALL, in *Purchas Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 115 (1625). **1612** some of them [are] *Drogomen*, and some *Brokers*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 64. **1615** *Embassadors Drogemen*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 62 (1632). — *Attala a Greeke of Rama*; and *Drugman* to the *Pater-guardian*: *ib.*, p. 153. **1615** *TURGMAN*, *Trudgman*, *rapovijevos*, *δραγουμνος*, in the latter Greeke writers, signifeth, an interpreter: derived from the Ebrew *Thirgem*, which signifeth to interpret or expound out of one language into another. From whence also *Thargum*, or *Targum*, a translation, an interpretation, hath the denomination: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* **1626** *Trugman*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 253. — our *Trudgman*: *ib.*, p. 257. — the *Drugman* declareth the *Ambassadors* Commission: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 156. **1627** I am this day sending a drogaman, and Janitraz, with an Italian to Brussia: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Arab. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 201 (1822). **1738** Till I cry'd out, You prove yourself so able, | Pity! you was not *Druggerman* at Babel: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 273 (1757). **1741** the *Druggermans* on both sides did their Duty, and...explain'd their Master's Intentions: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 203. — the *Drogmans* or *Interpreters* came after his *Domesticks*: *ib.*, p. 218. **1768** When the drogman interpreted the ambassador's speech, he turned pale and trembled: *Genl. Mag.*, 154/1. **1775** the drogman or interpreter belonging to the Captain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 50. **1800** I sent my drogman to inform the Bashaw that the next day I should hoist the banners of the United States half-mast: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 350 (1832). **1812** I can recommend him as a good drogman: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1832). **1819** he was *Drogueman* to the French Consul at Chio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2 (1830). **1820** it was amusing to hear the extraordinary fictions which the drogman and his people invented: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 185. — His two drogmen, or interpreters: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 68. **1823** My two drogmen are low-minded, curious, vulgar men: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10 (1845). **1876** Our cavalcade is led by three solemn drogmen, in their handsome embroidered dresses: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

Variants, 16 c. *drogeman*, *turciman*, *truch(e)man*, *drugaman*, 17 c. *truchman*, *truchment*, *drogoman*, *drogerman*, *drug(a)man*, *turgman*, *trudgman*, *trugman*, *druggaman*, *drogoman*, 18 c. *druggerman*, *drogman*, *drugoman*, 19 c. *drogueman*.

**\*dragnnade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a raid of dragoons, a persecution carried on by quartering cavalry upon a district. The term arose from the persecutions of the Protestants of France in the reign of Louis XIV.

**1888** The operations with which he [Maréchal de Tessé] was chiefly connected were things such as the dragnnades and the devastation of the Palatinate: *Athenæum*, Sept. 1, p. 286/2.

**dragoon** ( = *drag* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *dragon*: a kind of cavalry soldier; also, a dragnnade (*Rare*). Formerly dragoons were mounted infantry armed with carbines or short muskets.

**1651** What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, | Made up of Ears and Ruffs like Ducatoons: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 31 (1687). **1654** three troops of Horse and one of Dragoons: *Merc. Polit.*, No. 210, p. 3557. **1665** the General following with the rest of his Horse and Dragoons: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 283 (1677). **1686** *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 44. **1691** They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloons, | And look as fiercely as the French Dragoons: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 6. **1710** Kirke's Lambs; for that was the name he used to give his dragoons that had signalised themselves above the rest of the army by many military achievements among their own countrymen: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 393 (1850). **1803** a company of dragoons, and one of artillery: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 354 (1834).



\***drama**, *pl. drāmata* (in Eng. *dramas*), *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *δρᾶμα*, = 'something acted', 'a play'.

1. a stage-play, a composition written for the stage, or as if for the stage (cabinet-drama).

1616 I cannot for the stage a *Drama* lay...but thou writ'st the play: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 118, Wks., p. 805 (1616). 1641 The scripture also affords us a divine pastoral drama in the Song of Solomon: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 120 (1806). 1670 Then the several Opera's or Musical *Dramata* are acted and sung with rare Cost and Art: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 140 (1698). bef. 1733 no preconceived Drama could maintain and pursue its Fable and tend to its final Catastrophe, more regular and naturally than all these matters did to destroy King Charles II.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 28, p. 44 (1740). 1754 these excellent musical dramas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1777). 1820 fancy could call back the phantoms of a splendid drama which was past: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 106. \*1878 Mr. Joseph Mackay's new drama, to be produced at the Park theatre: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]

2. theatrical representation in the abstract; the literature of plays in the abstract.

bef. 1627 I am told his drollery yields to none the English drama did ever produce: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). 1711 the received rules of the *Drama*: *Spectator*, No. 13, Mar. 15, p. 24/2 (Morley). 1727 We should not wholly omit the *Drama*, which makes so great and so lucrative a part of Poetry: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 219 (1757). 1731 If these Characters were not written in the Genius of the *Drama*, rather to excite Terror or Laughter than to give a true History of Things: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 37. \*1875 the Musical *Drama*: *Echo*, June 2. [St.]

3. a course of action and suffering in real life analogous to the progress of a play.

1883 the obsolete scenes of the Messianic drama: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

\***drāmatis personāe**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: characters of a play, characters of a story, characters of a drama of real life (see *drama* 3).

1739 Our astonishment at their absurdity you can never conceive; we had enough to do to express it by screaming an hour louder than the whole *drāmatis personae*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xx. Vol. I. p. 40 (1819). 1762 practising a play we are to act here this Christmas holidays—all the *Drāmatis Personae* are of the English: STERNK, *Letters*, Wks., p. 754/2 (1839). 1771 The ancient *drāmatis personae* are dead: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 279 (1857). 1787 In this he resembles a greater genius of our own, who makes but an indifferent figure in the *drāmatis personae* of the sixteenth century: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (1805). 1806 I was within an ace of leaping on the stage, and knocking down all the rest of the *Drāmatis Personae*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 92 (5th Ed.). 1810 Then his characters are all selected from the most common *drāmatis personae* of poetry: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 270. 1819 how is it possible for an author to introduce his *personae* *drāmatis* to his readers in a more interesting and effectual manner: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 969/1 (1867). 1842 the eventual destination of his *drāmatis personae*: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 238 (1865). \*1875 *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.] 1877 We can't be all *drāmatis personae*, and no spectator: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 57 (1883).

**drap de**, *part of phr.*: Fr.: cloth of.

1619 [See *El Dorado*]. 1690 Barry Love...brought me a *drap de Berri* cloak: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 90 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

**Dravidian**, **Dravidic**: fr. Skt. and Hind. *Dravida*, name of an old province of S. India, applied to a family of non-Aryan peoples and languages found in S. India and Ceylon. The languages are also called *Tamilian*.

**Dreier**, *sb.*: Ger.: a coin of the value of three Pfennige.

**Dreiheller**, *sb.*: Ger.: an old copper coin worth three Heller or half-Pfennige.

1617 a Grosh was worth four drier, & one drier was worth two Dreyhellers, and one Dreyheller was worth a pfennig and a halfe, and twelue pfennig made a Grosh, and two schwedgroshen made one schneberger: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 287.

**drogaman**, **drog(e)man**, **drogerman**, **drogoman**, **drugeman**. See **dragoman**.

**droger**: Anglo-Ind. See **daroga**.

\***droit d'aubaine**, *phr.*: Fr.: right of *aubaine*, which was the reversion of the goods of a deceased alien (*aubain*) to the king of France.

1605 The law d'*aubaine*, touching the goods of aliens which die, is likewise reversed: SIR EDW. HOBY, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1848). 1763 The same *droit d'aubaine* is exacted by some of the princes in Germany: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 257 (1817). 1768 had I died that night of an indigestion, the whole world could not have suspended the effects of the *droits d'aubaine*;—my shirts, and black pair of silk breeches, portmanteau and all, must have gone to the King of France: STERNK, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). 1800 The citizens and inhabitants of the United States shall be exempted in the French Republic from the *droit d'aubaine*, or other similar duty: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 321 (1832).

\***droitzschka**, **droshky**, **droshky**, *sb.*: Russ. *drozhki*: a Russian travelling-carriage, an open car, a cab (in some parts of Germany). The proper Russian *drozhki* is a long

bench mounted on four wheels, the driver and the passengers sitting astride.

1882 On the way home he met the drosky containing Mrs. Barrie and the children: J. STRATHESK, *Bits from Blinkbonny*, ch. xiii. p. 294. 1883 The drosky drives were very exciting: *Pall Mall Gas.*, Oct. 10, p. 6/1. 1883 Your lumbering droschky feels no desire to emulate such a feat: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 240/1.

**drôle**, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Fr.: a comic actor, buffoon.

1712 a less eminent *Drole* would have been sent to the Gallies: *Spectator*, No. 283, Jan. 24, p. 406/2 (Morley).

\***droshky**, **droshky**: Eng. fr. Russ. See **droitzschka**.

**drug(g)aman**, **druggerman**, **drugoman**. See **drago-man**.

**Dryad** (*u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Dryade*, or Lat. *dryades*, *pl. of dryas*, fr. Gk. *δρῡας*: a tree-nymph, a wood-nymph.

1655 They supposed that they had seen those most beautiful *Dryades*, or the natyue nymphes or fayres of the fontaynes wherof the antiquities speake so much: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 83 (1885). 1691 Here also playing on the grassy greene, | Woodgods, and Satyres, and swift *Dryades*: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 178. bef. 1593 Juno...calling Iris, sent her straight abroad | To summon Fauns, the Satyrs, and the Nymphs, | The *Dryades*, and all the demigods, | To secret council: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 106/2 (1861). 1612 O ye *Napeas* and *Driades*, which do wontedly inhabite the Thickets and Groves: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xi. p. 237. 1667 Soft she withdrew, and, like a Wood-Nymph light, | Oread, or *Dryad*, or of Delia's train, | Betook her to the groves: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 387.

**dryinas**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *δρῡνας*: a serpent having its lair in hollow oaks.

1603 Th' Adder, and *Drynas* (full of odious stink) | Th' Eft, Snake, and *Dipsas* (causing deadly thirst): J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 156 (1608).

**dsjerid**. See **djereed**.

**du**, *part of phr.*: Fr.: the form which the prep. *de* (*q. v.*) combined with the sing. masc. article (*le*, uncombined) takes before consonants except *h* mute (not fr. *de le*, but directly fr. Lat. *de illo*): of the, from the, some.

1770 notwithstanding which the fools made *du pouche* ['some punch'] with bad rum: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 401 (1882).

**duan**. See **divan**.

**duan**, *sb.*: Gael. and Ir.: a poem, a canto.

**duana**: It. See **divan**.

**dubash**, **dobash**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dubhāshiya*, *dobāshī*, = 'two-linguaged': interpreter. Hence (humorous), *dubashery*.

1673 The Moors are very grave and haughty in their Demeanor, not vouchsafing to return an Answer by a slave, but by a Deubash: FRYER, *E. India*, 30 (1698). [Yule] 1799 I have therefore desired Mr. Piele to speak to your dubash upon the subject: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1844). 1800 there has been a system of dubashery there lately which has annoyed me considerably: *ib.*, p. 196.

**dubba(h)**, **dubber**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *dabbah*, or Guzerati *dabaro*: a large globular vessel for ghee or oil, made of green hide.

1673 Did they not boil their Butter it would be rank, but after it has passed the Fire they kept it in Duppars the year round: FRYER, *E. India*, 118 (1698). [Yule] 1727 Butter, which they gently melt and put up in Jars called Duppas, made of the Hides of Cattle, almost in the Figure of a Glob, with a Neck and Mouth on one Side: A. HAMILTON, *E. Indies*, I. 126. [ib.] 1810 dubbahs or bottles made of green hide: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 139. [ib.] 1845 I find no account made out by the prisoner of what became of these dubbahs of ghee: NAPIER, in J. Mawson's *Records, &c.*, 35 (Calcutta, 1851). [ib.]

**dubio**, *sb. abl.*: Lat. fr. *dubium*, = 'doubt', 'uncertainty' (in) doubt.

1748 SMOLLETT, *Rob. Rand.*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 110 (1817). 1826 The project had long hung in *dubio* in the Senate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 2454.

**ducan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., Hind., and Pers. *dukān*, fr. Arab. *dukkān*: shop.

1798 Estimate of ducans and bullocks for a regimental bazaar: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1858).

**ducaton** (*u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ducato*: a large ducat, or silver ducat, formerly current in Venice and Parma, and worth about half a gold ducat. Ducatoons varied in different places from about 4s. to about 5s. 3d. English.

1611 The ducatoone, which containeth eight livers: CORVAT, *Crudities*, II. 68. [C.] 1617 Here I payed thirte three soldi (that is the fourth part of a Ducaton) for my supper: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 172. 1651 What mean the Elders else, those Kirk Dragoons, | Made up of Ears and Rufis like Ducatoons: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 31 (1687). 1676 I would have own'd



all this for half a Ducatoon: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, iv. p. 59. 1701 the money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratic: *New Account of Italy*, p. 67.

Variants, 17 c. *duckatoon*(e), *ducadoun*.

**duces tecum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'thou shalt bring with thee': name of a writ ordering any person to bring into court any documents or other material evidence required for a case.

1715 *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. 1. p. 68a (1834).

\***ductor dubitantium**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: guide of those who are in doubt; title of a treatise on cases of conscience by Bishop Jeremy Taylor.

1829 any *ductor dubitantium* in cases of conscience: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 249.

**ductus**, *sō.*: Lat.: tube, direction.

1672 such Stones would usually split according to the *Ductus* of their Grain: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 21.

**ductus literarum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the course (of error in transcription) of letters, the indications of the genuine reading which the form of a corrupt reading in a manuscript gives to an expert.

1888 Of all our literature there is none more carelessly printed than our early drama—none in which conjecture, founded on the *ductus literarum*, comes more legitimately into play for the correction of its errors: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, p. 25/1.

\***dudeen**: Ir. See *doodheen*.

\***duel** (u), Eng. fr. Fr. *duel*, or It. *duello*; *duello*, It.: *sō.*: a single combat on a point of honor; a contest.

1588 The first and second cause will not serve my turn; the passado he respects not, the duello he regards not: his disgrace is to be called boy; but his glory is to subdue men: SHAKES., *L. L. L.*, i. a, 185. 1600 the true lawes of the duello: B. JONSON, *Cynthia*, Rev., l. 3, Wks., p. 101 (1616). 1603 And with his Rival enters secret Duel: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 83 (1608).

1610 The Duello or Single Combat: J. SELDEN, Title. 1619 One man commits not murders in Duels and Challenges: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlv.

p. 415. 1620 challenge him to a Duel: BRENT, *Tr. Scave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. vi. p. 527 (1676). 1623 nor shall one heare of a duel here in an age: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. XXXI. p. 109 (1645).

1627 Here was things carried now in the true nature of a quiet duello: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 146 (1885).

1658 The first word in the Penny-libel is ominous for a Duel: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687). 1659 Layman the Jesuit... thinks that a man may lawfully fight a duel: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xv. p. 60.

1667 Dream not of their fight, | As of a duel: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 387. 1671 Victory and triumph to the Son of God, | Now entering his great duel, not of arms, | But to vanquish by wisdom hellish wiles: —P. R., l. 174.

1883 Whereupon the Old Whip begins to talk of "personal abuse," vapours about the duello, hints that he has called his man out before now, and again insinuates that Lord Brabourne is not telling the truth about his correspondence with Mr. Gladstone: *St. James's Gaz.*, Jan. 12, p. 3.

\***duenna**, *sō.*: Sp. *dueña*: a lady, *esp.* a dame in charge of a young woman.

1623 MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman* (1630). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1716 the old and withered matrons, known by the frightful name of *gouvernantes* and *duennas*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 400 (1856). 1761 Kitty Dashwood... living in the palace as Duenna to the Queen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 435 (1857).

1787 Jealousy, without doubt, first instituted this Male-Duenna—who, watchful as Argus, and spiteful as the Dragon of the Hesperides, observed the lady's looks, controuled her actions, and returned her at night as pure as he had received her in the morning: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1805).

1845 as a *duenna* all eyes and toothless follows a pretty damsel: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 573. 1854 they turn the duenna out of doors—the toothless old dragon: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 119 (1879).

\***duet** (u), Eng. fr. It. *duetto*; *duetto*, *pl.* *duetti*, It.: *sō.*: *Mus.*: a composition for two performers; the execution of such a piece of music by two performers.

1724 DUETTI, or DUETTO, are little Songs or Airs in two Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1808 illness closely confining you to the house, and thereby securing your attention, during the whole performance of this diabolical duetto [of piteous moans of a jack, and a Sign squeaking in the wind]: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 189 (5th Ed.). 1837 At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187.

**duettino**, *sō.*: It, dim. of *duetto*: a short simple duet.

1839 Ariettas and duettinos succeed each other: LONGFELLOW, *Hyperion*, p. 399. [C.]

**duffadar**, *sō.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *daḥadār*: a petty officer of native police, a non-commissioned officer of the lowest rank in a regiment of irregular cavalry.

1800 २१ pagodas for a maistry or duffadar: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1844).

**dufter**, *duftur*, *sō.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *daftār* (for *daftār khāna*, = 'record-house'): an office, a record-office. Hence, *kudḥdar*, Hind. *daftār*, head native revenue officer under a collector (Bombay Presidency); *duftery*, Hind. *daftār*, a keeper of an office (in Bengal).

1776 The said Kialandars entered false records in the Dufur, and delivered the salt at... short weight: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 181. 1803 I refer you to the papers upon this subject, which you will doubtless find in the dufter: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 761 (1844).

1834 I will put the papers back into the dufter: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 53. 1887 [The fact is] conspicuous in the official jargon of the Sindh and Panjab *daftars*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 15, p. 90/1.

1810 The Dufstoree or office-keeper attends solely to those general matters in an office which do not come within the notice of the crannies, or clerks: WILKINSON, *V. M.*, I. 275. [Yule]

[The Arab. *daftār*, = 'bundle of papers', 'account-book', is fr. Gk. *δᾰφθῆρα*, = 'parchment'.]

**dugong**, *sō.*: Malay *dūyung*: a large herbivorous mammal of the Indian seas, *Halicore dugong*, a Sirenian allied to the Manatee.

1845 it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 8a.

**dulcarnon**, *sō.*: Late Lat. fr. Arab. *dhāḥqarnain*, = 'lord of two horns': a title given to the forty-seventh proposition of the first book of Euclid; hence, a dilemma, a difficult problem. Only used in Eng. in the phrases *to be at Dulcarnon*, *to come to Dulcarnon*, = 'to be quite at one's wits' end'. Holinshed's *dulcarnane* seems to be an Eng. derivative fr. *dulcarnon*.

bef. 1400 I am... At dulcarnon, right at my wittes ende... Dulcarnon called is 'flemynge of wriches': CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, 882, 884 (Morris). [N. & Q.] bef. 1536 In good fayth, father quod I, I can no further goe, but am (as I trowe) Cresede saith in Chaucer) comen to Dulcarnon euen at my wittes ende: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 1441 (1557). [ib.] 1586 these seale soules were (as all dulcarnanes for the more part are) more to be terrified from infidelitie through the paines of hell, than allured to christianitie by the ioies of heauen: HOLINSHED, *Desc. Irek*, p. 28/2.

**dulce domum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the sweet (sound) home' (i.e. going home), often supposed to mean 'sweet home'. It is the burden of a Latin song attributed to a boy of Winchester School.

1826 they generally habit the hut in which they were born, and in which their fathers and grandfathers lived before them, although it appears to a stranger to possess few of the allurements of *dulce domum*: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 13.

\***dulce est desipere in loco**: Lat. See *desipere* i. l.

**dulce et decōrum est pro patria mori**, *phr.*: Lat.: it is pleasant and honorable to die for one's country. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 2, 13.

1774 J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 346 (1854). 1826 *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1919.

**dulcia vitia**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: pleasant vices, pet faults.

1808 It is the *dulcia vitia* of system... which are apt to perplex and betray an inexperienced taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 74.

\***Dulcinea**: 'sweetheart', 'lady-love'; fr. *Dulcinea del Toboso*, the name given by Don Quixote to his mistress.

1748 his Dulcinea... persuaded him, that the poor pedlar, dreaming of thieves, had only cried out in his sleep: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1817). 1838 He had taken another man's dulcinea and sought a bower in Italy: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 236 (1848). 1861 just draw your valorous sword, and cut your Dulcinea a slice of bread and butter: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. II. p. 21.

\***dūlia**, *sō.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *δουλεία*, = 'slavery': in Roman Catholic Church, the lowest degree of adoration or reverence paid to angels and saints and relatively to artistic representations of them.

**dum spiro, spéro**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: while I breathe, I hope.

1654-6 for the righteous hath hope in his death; his posy is not only, *Dum spiro spero*, but *Dum expiro*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 282/2 (1868).

**dundeah**, *sō.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr.: a petty officer in a market.

1798 Five dundeahs: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1858).

**dungaree**, *sō.*: Anglo-Ind.: coarse cotton fabric.

1673 Along the Coasts are Bombaim... Carwar for Dungarees and the weightiest pepper: FEYER, *E. India*, 86 (1698). [Yule] 1883 A pair of light cord or dungaree breeches: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 175.

**Dunkirk, dunkirker**, a privateer of Dunkirk, a sea-port in the north of France.

bef. 1616 quite shot through 'tween Wind and Water | By a she *Dunkirk*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, IV. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 438 (1711).

\***duo**, *sō.*: Fr. fr. It. *duo*, = 'two', 'duet', or It. *duo*: a duet.

1590 Of Duos, or Songs for two voices: T. WHYTHORNE, Title. 1597 Take this example of a *Duo*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 10. 1807 going very early to the Opera, for the sole purpose of hearing a celebrated duo: BERSFORD,



*Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 158 (5th Ed.). 1818 The travellers sung most of the trios and duos: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 83. 1885 The programme included...a duo for piano by Mr. C. E. Stephens: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 815/2.

**duodecimo**, *adj.* *neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'twelfth': of books, having twelve leaves to the sheet, the size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves, a book of this size.

1713 the Author of a *Duo-decimo: Spectator*, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 753/1 (Morley). 1752 The spirit of that most voluminous work, fairly extracted, may be contained in the smallest *duodecimo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 58, p. 247 (1774). 1781 that out of two thick quartos of German, made a hundred *duodecimo* pages about Queen Christina: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 18 (1858). 1818 a *duodecimo* "Beauties of all the Poets, or Pocket Inspiration": LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 18 (1819). 1834 a small book case filled with *duodecimos*: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 33. 1883 one of Firmin Didot's exquisite *duodecimos*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calix*, Vol. III. ch. II. p. 29.

**\*duodenum**, *adj.* (gen. pl. of Lat. *duodeni*, 'twelve a piece'), used as *sb.* in Late Lat.: the first portion of a small intestine between the *pylorus* and *jejunum*, which is about twelve finger-breadths in length.

1525 the guttys...they be in nombre .vi. y<sup>e</sup> fyrst is namyd duodenum . for he is xii. inches longe . and is also namyd portenareus: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiiij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1641 R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. H iiiij<sup>o</sup>. 1646 the *duodenum* or upper gut: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 86 (1686). 1761 drive the gall and other bitter juices...down into their duodenums: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. Wks., p. 190 (1839).

**\*duomo, domo**, *sb.*: It.: cathedral.

1649 The *Domo* of Myllaine (beyng the Cathedrall Church): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 181 v<sup>o</sup> (1561). 1644 The *Duomo*, or Cathedral: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 89 (1850). 1673 The *Domo* or Cathedral Church hath a great tall Tower: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 44. 1701 The Steeple of the *Domo* is admired for the height: *New Account of Italy*, p. 74. 1742 [See *cupola*]. 1787 The *Duomo* is the principal building, and from thence you have the best view of the town: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1805). 1800 when surveying the *Duomo* at Sienna: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 4. 1855 In bright vignettes, and each complete, | Of tower or *duomo*, sunny-sweet, | Or palace, how the city glitter'd, | Through cypress avenues, at our feet: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 46. 1856 the *duomo*-bell strikes ten: BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, VII. p. 324 (1857).

**duoy**: Hind. See *dohaee*.

**dūpla**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: short for *dūpla ratio*, 'double proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

1596 The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembraie by a long: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1597 But by the way you must note that time out of minde we haue termed that *dupla* where we set two Minymes to the Sembraie: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 27.

**\*dūplex**, *adj.*: Lat.: twofold, double.

1667 who ever told you of...any great high holy-days of *dūplex*...or principal solemn feast in the church of God in all that time? JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 476 (1848). 1883 This *dūplex* arrangement does not exist in the plant: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 277/2.

**duppa**, *dupper*: Anglo-Ind. See *dubbah*.

**dūra ilia**, *phr.*: Lat., 'tough guts': strong digestion. Hor., *Epod.*, 3, 4.

1845 leave it therefore to the *dura ilia* of the muleteers: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 281.

**\*dūra māter**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'hard mother': the exterior membrane or meninx of the brain and spinal column, which adheres to the cranium, but not to the vertebrae; opposed to *pia mater* (*q. v.*).

1525 than the panne/than within be ij. small fleces named *dura mater* / and *pia mater* / than the substance of the braynes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A iiiij v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1641 feare lest the *dura mater* fall nat on the *pia mater*: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. E ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1643 Sometimes thys watrines is betwene the *dura mater*, and the braine panne: TRACHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlviii v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1648 it is to be noted of this Pannicle Pericranium, that it bindeth or compasseth all the bones of the head, vnto whom is adioyned the *Duramater*: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 12 (1626). 1675 they may study till they split their *dura mater*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 1, p. 127.

**durance** (ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *durance*.

1. duration, endurance.

1590 What bootes it him from death to be unbownd, | To be captived in endlesse *durance* | Of sorrow and despayre without allegeance! SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. v. 42. 1688 acquisitions so obtained...are of no *durance* longer than the favourite shall prostitute his Conscience: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 291 (1872).

2. imprisonment, close confinement.

1527 there could be no cause wherefor any prince of his owne authorityte could put the pope to his ransome or keepe him in *durance*: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1569 kept him in *durance* vntill he had giuen vnto him the Castell of Newarke: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Steph., an. 3, p. 42. 1588 I give thee thy liberty, set thee from *durance*: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 130. 1602 Such as for their conscience were imprisoned or in *durance*, were very mercifully dealt withall: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 265. 1641 Hugo

Grotius...being in *durance* as a capital offender: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1872). bef. 1658 taking me out of this withering *Durance*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 111 (1687). 1663 And after many a painful pluck, | From rusty *Durance* he bayl'd Tuck: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 78. 1671 are they hurrying thee to base *durance*, and contagious prison? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, II. p. 19. 1828 It was in this place, the reader will remember, that the hapless *dame du château* was at that very instant in "durance vile": LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 59. 1887 or she may be also in *durance*, and from her side of the prison may cry out to him: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 58.

3. buff leather; a stout stuff made to imitate buff leather, called also *durant* and *tammy*. Sometimes with play on sense 2.

1590 he, sir, that takes pity on decayed men and gives them suits of *durance*: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, IV. 3, 27. 1602 Tell my lady that I go in a suit of *durance* for her sake: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, III. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 58 (1885). 1607 Varlet of velvet, my moccado villian, old heart of *durance*, my strip d canvas shoulders: *Devil's Charter*. [Nares]

**dūrante bene placito**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: during good pleasure.

bef. 1627 she deserves so well, I cannot longer merit than *durante bene placita*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, IV. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 304 (1885). 1662 Others [writs] are granted from the king, *durante nostro* ['our'] *bene-placito*: to continue in their office "during his will and pleasure": FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1840). 1676 to have the priviledges of a Husband, without the dominion: that is, *Durante beneplacito*; in consideration of which, I will out of my jointure: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, v. p. 79 (1681). 1677 the tenure of his office being *durante bene placito*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1684 It [working miracles] was an instrumentality *durante bene placito*, and as God saw it convenient: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 444 (1864). 1773 no man in the province could say whether the salaries granted to judges were *durante bene placito* or *quam diu bene se gesserint*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 517 (1851). 1818 no longer to hold the liberty which is their birthright, during life or good behaviour, but *durante bene placito* of the servants of the Crown: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 180.

**dūrante vita**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: during life.

1621 Putt yt to the question whether to be degraded *durante vita*: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 63 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1691 then I threatened to suspend all those Poets from Stew'd Prunes, Wine, Fire and Tobacco: nay, to confine them *durante vita*, to Temperance: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 14.

**\*durbar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *darbār*: a court held by a sovereign or viceroy; the body of officials at a native court.

1625 you enter into an inner court, where the King keeps his *Darbar*, and round about which court are Atescanna's also for great men to watch in: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 432. 1665 Within is a Palace entred by two Gates, giving passage into two Courts; the last of which points out two ways; one to the Kings *Durbar* and *Jamsoo* where according to custom he daily shews himself unto his people: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 69 (1677). 1776 What will be the effect of your giving an arzee? at last you will be put on your oath on it in the English *Durbar*: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, B. 19/1. 1798 his conduct at the *darbar* of the Nizam: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1858). — He has more *Durbar* jobs than anybody: *ib.*, p. 124. 1834 if that Zumeendar had dared to hold such language in my *Durbar*, he should have played at foot-ball with his own head: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 89. 1840 a large double-balled one [tent], in which he holds *darbar* in the forenoon, and at night: FRASER, *Koordinatan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. III. p. 78. 1872 There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *darbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamanahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwams: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185.

**duretta, duretto**, *sb.*: fr. It. *duretto*, 'hardish': a coarse durable fabric; also, *attrib.*

1619 the lying names of *Perpetuano* and *Duretto*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269. 1641 Grograme-yarne of which is made *Iames*, Grograms, Durettes, silke-mohers: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in McCulloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856). 1665 they are cut and pinkt in several works upon their durretto Skins, Face, Arms and Thighs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1677).

**durhm sallah**: Anglo-Ind. See *dhurmsalla*.

**durian**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *duren*, *duriyān*: name of the tree *Durio zibethinus*, native in the Malay peninsula and the neighbouring islands; also the fruit of the said tree.

1589 There is one that is called in the Malacca tongue *durian*, and is so good that I have heard it affirmed by manie that have gone about the world, that it doth exceede in savour all others that ever they had seene or tasted: R. PARKER, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, II. 318 (1853). [Yule] 1598 Duryoen is a fruit that only groweth in Malacca, and is...no fruit in the world to be compared with it: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 50 (1885). 1634 pre-served Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalsans, lacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. 1662 Durians, Mangosthans, Annas, Lanciats, Ramboutammas, Pissans, Oranges and Lemmons: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelstam*, Bk. II. p. 108 (1669). 1665 The Gardens and Fields abound with fruits; amongst which the Duroyen is principal and the Pine-apple: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 356 (1677). 1666 the *Durion* (of the bigness and shape of an ordinary Melon) has a very unpleasant and uneven untolerable smell: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 328.

Variants, 16 c. *duryoen*, 16, 17 cc. *durion*, 17 c. *duroyen*, 19 c. *dorian*.

**durillo**, *sb.*: Sp.: a little *duro*, an Old Spanish gold coin, a gold dollar. [C.]



**dūris urgens in rēbus egestas**, *phr.*: Lat.: want urgent in hard circumstances. Virg., *Georg.*, I, 146.

1807 It was poverty, the parent of labour, the *dūris urgens in rēbus egestas*, which first tamed the habitable earth: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 372. 1830 The *dūris urgens in rēbus egestas* whetted the ingenuity of the Hollanders: *ib.*, Vol. 51, p. 418.

**dūrities**, *sb.*: Lat.: hardness.

1599 through the acositye of the Vineger the duricies of the Eggshells wilbe mitigated: A. M., *Tr. Gabelkower's Bh. Physicks*, p. 12/1.

**durjee**: Anglo-Ind. See *dirzee*.

**durk**: Eng. fr. Gael. See *dirk*.

**durkhaneh**, *sb.*: Pers. *darkhānah*, = 'gate-house': palace-gate.

1828 and after the customary compliments we proceeded towards the durkhaneh: *Kussilbask*, Vol. I, ch. xx, p. 390. 1840 About the Durkhaneh, or gate of the palace itself, were clustered knots of mounted men: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II, Let. xii, p. 241.

**duro**, *sb.*: Sp.: a Spanish silver dollar; also called *peso* and *piastre* (*qq. v.*).

1832 a peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar): W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 39. 1845 *duro* is the ordinary Spanish name of the dollar, it is the form under which silver has generally been exported: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 4. 1870 he drew out one *duro* after another, out of the magic purse, without stopping, like words out of a woman's mouth: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Patrahas*, p. 372.

**durra**. See *dhurra*.

**durwaun**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *darwān*: doorkeeper, porter of a compound.

abt. 1755 Derwan: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 50 (1773). [Yule] 1834 tell the Durwan to shut the gates for the day: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. xiv, p. 245.

**durweesh**: Arab. See *dervish*.

**durzee**: Anglo-Ind. See *dirzee*.

**dustoor**, fr. Hind. and Pers. *dastūr*, = 'custom'; *dustooree*, fr. Hind. and Pers. *dastūri*, = 'that which is customary': *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: commission deducted by officials and agents from the payments which they make.

1680 shall not receive any monthly wages, but shall be content with the Dustoor...of a quarter anna in the rupee, which the merchants and weavers are to allow them: In *Notes & Extracts*, Pt. II, p. 61 (Madras, 1872). [Yule] 1780 the numberless abuses which servants of every Denomination have introduced, and now support on the Broad Basis of Dustoor: *Hicky's Bengal Gaz.*,

Apr. 29. [ib.] 1824 The profits...he made during the voyage, and by a dustoor on all the alms given or received: Bp. HEBER, *Narrative*, I, 198 (1844). [ib.] 1834 Take batta and dustoorree, Ramnarayan, take batta: *Baboo*, Vol. II, ch. III, p. 55.

**dustoor**: Anglo-Ind. See *distoor*.

**dutti(e)**: Anglo-Ind. See *dhotee*.

**duumvir**, *pl. duumviri*, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a Roman commission of two persons.

1600 I ordaine Duumvirs to sit upon *Horatius*, in triall of a criminall cause of felonie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. I, p. 19. 1881 an illegal and cruel outrage on the part of the Duumvirs of the city who scourged them: J. Gwynne, in *Speaker's Com.*, III, 581.

**dux gregis**, *phr.*: Lat.: leader of the flock.

1662 our Robert is *dux gregis* and leads all the rest: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II, p. 325 (1840).

**dwey**: Hind. See *dohae*.

**dyafragma**: Lat. See *diaphragma*.

**dyah**: Anglo-Ind. See *dayo*.

**dyane**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *Diana*¹.

**dyaquylum**. See *diachylon*.

**dymy-**. See *demi*.

**dyopason**: Lat. See *diapason*.

**dysentery** (Δ = = =), Eng. fr. Fr. *dis(s)enterie*; *dysenteria*, Lat. fr. Gk. *δυσεντερία*: *sb.*: inflammation of the bowels with hemorrhage.

1527 good for the bloody fluxe and for other shytyngs or dysenteria: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II, ch. xlix, sig. D i v. 1. 1578 the intour, by *Dysenteria* or other dayly griefes, sometime putrieth: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v, fol. 71. 1611 For it doth often breede the *Dysenteria*, that is the bloody fluxe: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II, p. 31 (1776). 1665 I...fell into so violent a dysentery, as in eleven days gave me a thousand stools: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 192 (1677).

\***dyspepsia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *δυσπεψία*: indigestion, failure of digestive power.

1849 the principal cause of the modern disorder of dyspepsia prevalent among them, is their irrational habit of interfering with the process of digestion by torturing attempts at repartee: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v, ch. II, p. 361 (1881). \*1878 indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

## E.

**E, e**: *Mus.*: name of the sixth and thirteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale. Guido's sixth note, *E la mi*, was E; his thirteenth note, *E la mi* in alt, was e, his twentieth note, *E la*, was ee. Our *E*, the third note in the natural major scale, is also called *Mi*.

1589 *Pluto*, laughing, told his Bride to Ela it was Fa: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III, ch. xviii, p. 77. 1596 [See *B*]. 1609 *E la mi*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microt.*, p. II. 1623 *Crot. (sings)* *Ee la*: aloft! above the clouds, my boy! *Page*. It must be a better note than *ela*, sir, | That brings musicians thither: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 459 (1885). 1654 that the wel-ordered *Musick of former Ages* did not better *tune Devotion*, and to higher *Pitches* (or *Ela's*) of *Zeale*, that *Tunes* began by an *out-of-Tune Clerk*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 484. 1674 Now below double *A* *re* descend, | Bove *E la* squealing now ten Notes some fly: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 3. 1692 This is the *elak*, or highest strain of the saints' glory in Christ's bosom: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 195 (1858).

**ē**: Lat. See *ex*.

**ē contra**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: contrariwise, conversely, *vice versa* (*q. v.*).

? 1540 rote of Pyeny for the man the male/and for the woman e contra...the powdre of Mortegon: *Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. C iii v. 1621 Northe, *e contra*, untill further matter of accusation appear against him: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1627 As Light or Colour hinder not Sound; Nor *e contra*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. III, § 206. 1672 And so it is *e contra*, as to walking after the Spirit: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 64/2 (1868). 1681 All salvation hath a life supposed to be saved, but *e contra*: the angels live, yet are not said to be saved: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II, p. 225 (1861). 1692 for satisfy the law, and you satisfy God, and so *e contra*: *ib.*, Vol. v, p. 84 (1863). bef. 1733 a Metamorphosis of Good into Evil, and *e contra*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, v. 92, p. 373 (1740). 1782 doors through which men pass from the canal under the street into the cellars of the houses, and *e contra* from the cellars to the canal: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III, p. 293 (1856). 1843 it is clear, *e contra*, that every dissimilarity which can be proved between them, furnishes a counter-probability of the same nature on the other side: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 87 (1856).

**ē contrārio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: on the contrary.

1602 because we were neuer made acquainted therewith, hauing *e contrārio* formerly imparted our minds vnto them, &c. vnlawfully confirmed: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 164. 1621 Arundell. *E contrārio* for yt is newe which he proffers to prove: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 89 (Camd. Soc., 1870).

**ē conuerso**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: conversely, by (logical) conversion.

1589 if it please the care well, the same...pleaseth the eye well and *e conuerso*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II, x, p. 98 (1869). 1602 yet doth it not therefore follow *e conuerso*, that an act which of it selfe is good, can no way *per accidens* be made euill: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 85. 1621 The same law is *e conuerso* in these two last cases: *Tr. Perkins Prof. Books*, ch. I, § 116, p. 51 (1642). 1627 And what *Stroug-Water* will touch vpon Gold, that will not touch vpon *Siluer*, and *e conuerso*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. VIII, § 800. 1750 nor, *e conuerso*, will his being acquainted with the inferior part of mankind, teach him the manners of the superior: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IX, ch. I, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 519 (1806). 1826 Parliament can do anything but change a man into a woman, or *e conuerso*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 96.

**ē medio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: from the middle, from the mean state.

1679 For the Parables were commonly taken *e medio* from the common affairs of life: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 12.

\***ē plūribus ūnum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: one out of many. Motto of the United States of America.

**ē rē nāta**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'from the circumstance arisen': according to the exigencies of the case.

\***esael** (עסל), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *esel*: ass, a three-legged stand for supporting a picture or drawing during its execution,



or a small finished picture of the size called an *easel-picture*, or a board or portfolio or large book.

1722 the most Famous of all his small Easel-Pictures in Rome: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 172.

*eau*, *pl. eaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: water.

\**eau bénite*, *phr.*: Fr.: holy water.

1835 The King sprinkled them with *eau bénite*, and then returned to his seat in the church: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 66.

*eau Oréole*, *phr.*: Fr.: a cordial manufactured in Martinique by distilling the flowers of the Mammee apple with spirits of wine.

*eau de Chipre*, *phr.*: Fr.: Cyprus water.

1766 (See *eau de luce*).

\**eau de Cologne*, *phr.*: Fr., 'water of Cologne': a scent and stimulant consisting of a solution in alcohol of various volatile oils, chiefly those obtained from the flowers and rind of various species of *Citrus*.

1815 They would call for a bottle of *eau de Cologne*: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 211 (2nd Ed.). 1818 chafing L's temples with *eau de Cologne*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 69. 1826 Here are *Eau de Cologne*, violet soap, and watch-ribbons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vii. p. 202 (1867). 1840 Two nice little boys, rather more grown | Carried lavender water, and *eau de Cologne*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 119 (1865). 1854 A Mosaic youth, profusely jewelled, and scented at once with tobacco and *eau-de-Cologne*: THACKERAY, *Newcombes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 220 (1879). 1865 boasted that he never reflected but on two subjects—the fit of his gloves, and the temperature of his *eau-de-Cologne* bath: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 129.

*eau de luce*, *phr.*: Fr.: a creamy aromatic volatile fluid composed of alcohol and aqua ammoniac mixed with oil of amber, mastic, and oil of lavender.

1766 Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot, | *Eau de chipre*, *eau de luce* | Sans pareil and citron juice: ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Chemistry*. 1818 holding her *eau de luce* to her nose: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 239 (1819).

\**eau de vie*, *phr.*: Fr., 'water of life': brandy, esp. the coarser kinds; opposed to *Cognac* (*q. v.*).

1840 Mine host of the Dragon hath many a flagon | Of double ale, lamb's wool, and *eau de vie*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 93 (1865).

*eau forte*, *phr.*: Fr.: aqua fortis (*q. v.*).

1883 Besides these studies in *eaux-fortes*, there are numerous engravings of a very high order of merit: *Standard*, Mar. 5, p. 2.

*eau sucrée*, *phr.*: Fr.: sugared water, plain water in which white sugar is dissolved, a favorite beverage with the French.

1844 there was *eau sucrée* in the dining-room if the stalwart descendants of Du Guesclin were athirst: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 61 (1885). 1847 lemonade, | *Eau sucrée*, and drinkables mild and home-made: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 400 (1865). 1849 Papa Prevost sipped his *eau sucrée*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881). 1872 (See *domino* 3).

*ébauche*, *sb.*: Fr.: sketch, drawing in outline.

1722 The work is extremely Good; not highly Finish'd but rather a sort of *Ebauche*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 310. 1883 our leading artists obtain fabulous prices for rapidly executed *ébauches*: *XLIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 247.

*Eblis*, *Iblees*: Arab. *Iblis*: in Mohammedan mythology, the chief of the devils or wicked jins.

1786 Thou knowest that beyond these mountains Eblis and his accursed Dives hold their infernal empire: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 134 (1883). 1800 But Eblis would not stoop to man: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ii. 75. 1819 Ere, however, this measure could be quite accomplished; other resources, less splendid no doubt, but more acceptable, and in which Eblis had no hand, lent me their seasonable aid: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 220 (1820). 1834 Call louder, woman! call till Eblees, and all the devils in whom thou believest, come to thy assistance: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 148. 1845 here and there figures with lamps at their breasts fit about like the tenants of the halls of Eblis: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 289. 1849 Are these children of Eblis? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 232 (1881). 1887 Eblis in the Koran, Cain in the Bible are scarce so black as was this royal phantom in his Escorial: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 13.

*éboulement*, *sb.*: Fr.: a falling in, a falling down; esp. a landslip, the scene of a landslip.

1822 About fifteen miles after passing *Les Echelles*, and just beyond the last post-house, situated in a delightful little valley, begins a mountain *éboulement*, which covers a couple of miles, over which the road passes: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 327.

*ébuc(c)inātor*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *ē-*, 'out of', and *būcinātor*, 'trumpeter': one who trumpets forth.

1841 The ebuccinator, shewer and declarer of these news, I have made Gabriel, the angel and ambassador of God: BECON, *Wks.*, p. 45 (Parker Soc., 1843).

*ebulum*, *ebulus*, *sb.*: Lat.: Danewort, dwarf elder, *Sambucus ebulus*.

1615 to help the colour (of it selfe but pallid) with berries of *Ebulum*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1632). 1641 Take of the Berries of *Ebulus* or Dwarfie Elder, as many as you please: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 39 (1651).

*écart*, *sb.*: Fr.: digression, error, escapade.

1800 She knew that her mother, indulgent to Henry even to weakness, kept her father in ignorance of many of these *écarts*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. II. p. 130.

*écarté*, *sb.*: Fr.: a game of cards played by two persons with hands of five cards each, in which if the non-dealer likes, he may claim to have some or all of his cards changed, and if he does so claim, the dealer may similarly have fresh cards (from which *discarding* the game takes its name).

1824 A Treatise on the Game of *Écarté*, as played in the first circles of London and Paris: Title. [N. & Q.] 1826 If you like to have a game of *écarté* with St. George, well and good: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 239 (1881). 1828 the vicissitudes of an *écarté* table: LORD LYTTON, *Peckham*, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1859). 1837 Do you play *écarté*, Sir... The announcement of supper put a stop both to the game at *écarté* (*sic*), and the recapitulation of the beauties of the *Eatanswill Gazette*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xiii. p. 126. 1848 The old women who played *écarté* made such a noise about a five-franc piece: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 3 (1879). — an *écarté* table: *ib.*, ch. ii. p. 19.

\**ecce homo*, *phr.*: Lat., 'behold the man': a representation of Christ as he is described *John*, xix. 1—5, crowned with thorns and in a purple robe; so called from the Latin rendering of Pilate's words.

1619 Here ye haue indeed an *Ecce homo*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmos*, ch. lxxxi. p. 794. 1715 in an *Ecce Homo* which I have by him: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 115.

*ecce signum*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: behold the sign, behold the proof.

bef. 1471 A grace was the halter brast a sonder, *ecce signum*, | The half is a bowte my neke, we had a nere runne: In Collier's *Dram. Poet.*, Vol. II. p. 296 (1831). bef. 1693 *Alcon*. God speed, sir, may a man abuse your patience upon a pawn? *Usurer*. Friend, let me see it. *Alcon*. *Ecce signum*! a fair doublet and hose: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 139/1 (1861). 1596 my sword hacked like a hand-saw—*ecce signum*! SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 187. 1608 Here's my breastplate; and besides our own arms, we have the arms of the city to help us in our burdens—*ecce signum*! MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 81 (1885). 1669 I have swept your Gaming-house, i' faith, *Ecce signum*: DRYDEN, *Mock Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1701). 1806 So much for a wet review; but I can more than match you with a dry one; *ecce signum*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 27 (5th Ed.).

*eccellentissimo*, *adj.*: It.: most excellent (applied as a title of dignity).

1701 nine Ancients who bear the Title of *Eccellentissimo*'s: *New Account of Italy*, p. 64.

\**ecchymōsis*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκχύμωσις*: extravasation of blood under the skin, a portion of skin discolored by extravasated blood.

1541 if ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaccion, or phlegmone be in any parte: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd B ii v<sup>o</sup>.

\**ecclēsia*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκκλησία*: a public assembly of the whole body of citizens of Athens and other Greek states; hence, a Christian congregation, a church.

1656 free suffrage of the people in every congregation or ecclesia: HARRINGTON, *Oceana*, p. 128. [Jodrell] 1759 he had a legal right of giving his opinion and suffrage in the *Εκκλησία* or assembly of the people: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 80.

*Ecclesiastes*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστής*, 'one who speaks in an assembly', 'a preacher': name given to a book of the Old Testament which comes between *Lamentations* and *Esther* in the Hebrew Bible, and follows *Proverbs* in the Authorised Version; a preacher.

1646 Ecclesiastes; or a Discourse of the Gift of Preaching: J. WILKINS, Title.

*Ecclesiasticus*, *adj.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκκλησιαστικός*, 'ecclesiastical': applied to the apocryphal books of Scripture and especially to the most important of those books—"The Wisdom of Jesus, Son of Sirach". As a title abbreviated to *Ecclus.*

*ecdysis*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκδυσις*, 'a creeping out': the action, state, or process of casting a slough or moulting.

1863 the extraordinary growth of every department of physical science has spread among us mental food of so nutritious and stimulating a character that a new ecdysis seems imminent: HUXLEY, *Man's Place in Nature*, ii. ¶ 4. 1888 The author concludes that there is a hypopial stage in the life-history of Glyciphagus...and that it occupies the period between the penultimate ecdysis and that immediately previous: *Athenaeum*, May 19, p. 634/3.



**échantillon, eschantillon** (Cotgr.), *s.b.*: Fr.: a specimen, a sample.

**1720** lady Scudamore, whose short Eschantillon of a letter...I value: POPE, *Letts.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 39 (1757).

**échec, s.b.**: Fr.: check (in chess), a check, a disastrous opposition, a disastrous blow.

**1846** Palmerston, so far from having...received an échec by this affair, had been placed on a pinnacle: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 158.

**échelle, s.b.**: Fr., 'ladder': ornamentation of a dress resembling a ladder.

**1694** An Echelles, is a Stomacher lac'd or ribbon'd in the form of the Steps of a Ladder, lately very much in request: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 105. **1851** The under skirt of satin is enriched with an échelle of lace: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 288/2.

**\*échelon, s.b.**: Fr., 'step': an arrangement of bodies of troops, all of the same front, so that the whole formation resembles a series of steps both from the front and the rear, each successive body having a different alinement. Often used in the phr. *en* ['in'] échelon. Sometimes Anglicised as *echelon* (L = -, -ch- as Fr.).

**1799** Forming line from open column upon a front, centre, or rear division by the échelon march of divisions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1858). **1809** The troops advanced in échelons of regiments in two, and occasionally three lines: *ib.*, Vol. X. p. 450 (1838). **1816** So much is said about echelons and deployments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 68. **1826** columns marching in echelon: *Subaltern*, ch. 16, p. 247 (1828). **1826** nor dilate on...nor upon deploying, nor upon enfilading, nor upon oblique fronts, nor upon échelons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Piv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 433 (1881). **1884** Six or eight burly Montenegrians or Armenians, marching *en échelon*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 334.

**echemythia, s.b.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐχεμυθία, = 'restraint of words': the silence enjoined upon Pythagorean neophytes, Pythagorean taciturnity.

**1603** Pythagoras enjoined young men five yeeres silence, which he called Echemythia, Abstinence from all speech: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 139. **1655-60** The principal and most efficacious of their Doctrines they all kept ever amongst themselves, as not to be spoken, with exact Echemythia towards extraneous persons: T. STANLEY, *Hist. Philos.*, p. 376/1 (1701).

**echeneis**: Lat. See *remora*.

**\*échevin, eschevin** (Cotgr.), *s.b.*: Fr.: a sheriff, a justice, a warden of a guild. Also called *scabin* (*q.v.*).

**1673** The Government is by a Prester, two Burgomasters, seven Eschevins, and forty Senators: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 29. **1823** I have hanged knights and squires many a one, and wealthy echevins, and burgomasters to boot: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xv. p. 199 (1886).

**\*echinus, s.b.**: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐχῖνος, = 'hedgehog', 'sea-urchin', 'ovolo'.

**1. a sea-urchin.**

**bef. 1593** But the echinus, fearing to be gor'd | Doth keep her younglings in her paunch so long, | Till, when their pricks be waxen long and sharp, | They put their dam at length to double pain: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iii. Wks., p. 236/2 (1601). **1776** examining the bottom of the clear water for the echinus or sea-chesnut, a species of shell-fish common on this coast: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 7.

**2. a convex moulding supporting the abacus of a Doric column, a special form of the ovolo moulding.**

[1563 J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. v. r. v.] **1598** The height of the Capitell...is as much as the base, which being devided into three partes, one maketh plinthus, E; the seconde deuide into foure, whereof three make echinus F; and the fourth annulus G: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** the Echinus bracelets: EVELYN, *Tr. Breat's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 16. — Plinth is likewise taken for a like member about the Capitell, but then always with its adjunct, the Plinth of the Capitell, &c. because placed just above the Echinus as in the Doric, Ovolo or quarter round in the other Orders: *ib.*, p. 125. **1696** Channel in the Ionic Capitol, is that part which is under the Abacus, and lies open upon the Echinus or Egg, and which has its Centers or Turnings on every side, to make the Voluta's: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, s.v. Channel. **1887** Neither the original slope of the pediment nor the height of the column, nor, indeed, the curve of its echinus, can be determined: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 13, p. 219/1.

**echo (L L), s.b.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Echo*, fr. Gk. ἠχώ, = 'sound', 'reverberation of sound'. Lat. *Ēcho*, Gk. Ἠχώ, a personification of reverberated sound, a nymph said to have pined away for love of a beautiful youth, Narcissus, until only her voice was left.

**1. a reverberated or reflected sound, the reverberation of sound.**

**1340** ecko: *Ayenbite of Inwytt* (E. E. T. S.), quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1886). **abt. 1386** foloweth Ekko that holdeth no silence | But euere answereth at the countretille | Beth nat bidafor for youre Innocence | But sharply taak on yow the gouernaille: CHAUCER, C. T., *Clerk's Tale*, 9065. **1387** Perforce jif noyse of men oper of trompes sounep in pe valey, pe stones answerp euerich oper, and dyuers ecco sownep. Ecco is pe reboundynge of noyse: TREvisa, *Tr. Hygden*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1865). **1587** No longer fame could hold her peace, but blew a blast so hie, | That made an eckow in the ayer and sowning through the sky: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 202 (1870). **1563**

the principall chambers of the house, shuld with suche order be made, that the voice or noyse of muscalle Instrumentes, should have their perfect Echo resounding pleasantly to those that shalbe hearers...therof: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii. r. **1579** the hills and mountaines thereabouts did ring againe like an Echo, with cry and noise of so many fighting men: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 254 (1612). **1588** the babbling echo mocks the bounds: SHAKES, *Tit. And.*, II. 3, 17. **1589** emptic vessels haue the highest sounds, hollowe rockes the loudest echoes: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). **1590** And all the way their merry pipes they sound, | That all the woods with doubled Echo ring: SPENS, *R. Q.*, I. vi. 14. **1599** he answers him like an echo: B. JONSON, *Bo. Man out of his Hum.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 94 (1616). **1606** to hear our pieces... which in regard of the echo seemed a peale of ordnance: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 12 (1884). **bef. 1627** Wee haue also diuerse Strange and Artificiall Echo's, Reflecting the Voice many times: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 41. **1646** An Echo will speak without any Mouth at all, articulately returning the Voice of Man: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 86 (1686). **1665** Hollanders...saluted us as they past with a roaring Culverin, and we in return vomited out a like grateful echo: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 1 (1677). **1673** In the Gallery by the Riding-place, is an Echo, which reflects the Voice fifteen times as we were assured: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 10. **bef. 1744** In each low wind methinks a Spirit calls, | And more than Echoes talk along the walls: POPE, *Eloisa to Abelard*, 306. **1766** Cavern'd echo swell the cheerful sound: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, v. 238.

**2. Echo, the personification of reverberated sound.**

**abt. 1386** And dye he moste he seyde as dide Ekko | ffor Narcisus that dorste nat telle hir wo: CHAUCER, C. T., *Franklin's Tale*, 11263. **1557** Echo (alas) that dothe my sorow rewe, | Returns therto a hollow sounde of playnte: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 14 (1870). **1593** 'Ay me!' she cries, and twenty times 'Woe, woe!' | And twenty echoes twenty times cry so: SHAKES, *Ven. and Ad.*, 834. **bef. 1667** Here nought but Winds can hurtful Murmurs scatter, | And nought but Echo flatter: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1670).

**3. Rhet. and Poet. the studied repetition of sound, the figure epanalepsis (q.v.).**

**1586** But of these Echoes I knowe in déede verie daintie pièces of worke, among some of the finest Poets this day in London: W. WEBBE, *Disc. of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 64 (1815). **1589** The Echo sound: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 210 (1866). **1605** Our Poets have their knacks as young Schollers call them, as Echoes, Achrostiches, Serpentine verses: CAMDEN, *Remains*, p. 340 (1637).

**4. metaph. a repetition, a copy, a copying.**

**\*éclaircissement, esclarcissement and esclercissement** (Cotgr.), *s.b.*: Fr.: an explanation, a clearing up.

**1667** which esclarcissement I hope will be to his advantage: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 21 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1670** talk of nothing but Duels, Seconds, and Esclarcissements: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 4<sup>re</sup> (1698). **1676** Come to an esclarcissement, as I said: WYCHERLEY, *Plain Dealer*, iv. p. 57 (1681). **1688** since you have not yet understood him, till he has made an esclarcissement of his love to you: — *Countr. Wife*, iii. p. 31. **1693** I may take off all mistakes and prejudices by a free esclarcissement of particulars: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 333 (1872). **1702** an Esclarcissement manag'd with Prudence, often prevents Misfortunes: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 318 (1776). **1709** Hernando would not suffer Louisa to reply, least the Esclarcissement of the double Marriage should be a double Scandal to him: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 237 (and Ed.). **1730** a friend of ours told me of your epistolary esclarcissement with Pope: FENTON, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 157 (1872). **bef. 1733** the Chief Justice made a short Esclarcissement how this might very well happen: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 41, p. 251 (1740). — *Esclarcissement*: *ib.*, 108, p. 286. **1761** that if ever two people, who love one another, come to breaking, it is for want of a timely esclarcissement: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxxix. Vol. I. p. 165 (1819). **1779** The French will not like the esclarcissement of the Court-martial, by which it is clear they were beaten and fled: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 179 (1858). **1782** the king gave to his Grace, the Duke of Bedford, express instructions to come to an esclarcissement upon the point with the French ministry: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 331 (1856). **1819** His anxious solicitations that the Master would stay to receive his kinsman, were of course readily complied with, since the esclarcissement which had taken place at the Mermaid's Fountain had removed all wish for sudden departure: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1032/2 (1867). **1830** a surprising and not very probable esclarcissement takes place: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 455. **1848** when the esclarcissement comes there will be a scene: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 166 (1879).

**\*éclaireur, s.b.**: Fr.: scout.

**\*1877** General Gourkha's éclaireurs came on a fortified position: *Echo*, July 10. [St.]

**\*éclat, s.b.**: Fr., 'burst', 'explosion', 'flash', 'lustre', 'up-roar'.

**1. noise, brilliant effect, sensation, effective display.**

**1699** who made a great éclat about town by his splendid equipage: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 366 (1872). **1741** After the affair of Pindenissum, an exploit of more éclat and importance: MIDDLETON, *Cicero*, II. vii. p. 196 (3rd Ed.). **1745** an éclat on this unhappy occasion was hurtful to both: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1882). **1771** In order to give it the more éclat, every table is to be furnished with sweetmeats and nosegays: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 215 (1882). **1815** the truth might burst upon them with greater éclat, from the effect of the contrast: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App. p. 327 (2nd Ed.). **1827** and a signal was made to the huntsman to wind his horn, by way of completing the éclat of his reception: *Sowerby*, Vol. I. p. 261. **1864** it was received at its first incoming with a kind of éclat: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. ix. p. 185.

**2. brilliant success, distinction.**

**1744** The campaign is not open yet, but...will disclose at once with great éclat: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1857). **1764** resolving to make his first medical appearance in London with some éclat: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ch.*



*Fathom*, ch. lii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 307 (1817). 1777 The acquisition of Philadelphia would give Howe a temporary éclat: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. ix. p. 459 (1854). 1808 gaining a little paltry éclat, without the remotest possibility of assisting the common cause by the attempt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 232. 1815 The difficulties of continuing or discontinuing acquaintance, of avoiding éclat, were enough to occupy her: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. 1. p. 122 (1833). 1839 and never did he acquit himself with more éclat: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 161. 1850 she...had starred the provinces with great éclat: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 202 (1879). 1853 the Session closed with éclat by a speech of Palmerston's in his most flashy and successful style: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., i. iii. 80.

### 3. notoriety, flashy brilliance, exposure.

1672 the éclat of the Court gallantry: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 31 (1872). 1751 she is past the glare and éclat of youth: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 35, p. 154 (1774). 1781 The names of most éclat in the Opposition are two names to which those walls have been much accustomed at the same period: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 120 (1858). 1799 a step that will give more éclat to the business than I think it deserves: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. ix. p. 20 (1854). 1811 men of fashion are thought by many ladies to give éclat to vice: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. 1. p. 64 (2nd Ed.). 1823 The reason's obvious: if there's an éclat, | They lose their caste at once, as do the Parias: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xii. lxxviii. 1824 his success in such a pursuit would give a ridiculous éclat to the whole affair: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. ii. p. 163 (1886). 1830 in 1778 he acquired extraordinary éclat by the seduction of the Marchioness of Carmarthen: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 9. 1879 secured from the éclat of a disgraceful bankruptcy: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. iv. p. 40.

### 4. lustre, renown.

1743 Consider what lustre and éclat it will give you...to be the best scholar, of a gentleman, in England: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 140, p. 351 (1774). 1759 the eclat of his victories: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 132. 1792 This perpetual parade of sanctity gave him such an eclat and unmeasurable credit: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 72. 1809 So free was he from being elated with the eclat of his wonderful arms, and so far from thinking of higher things than how to defend himself: MATY, *Tr. Riebeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. II. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 190. 1811 scarcely hold out against the superior fashion and éclat of the Established Church: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 160.

**éclatant**, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: effective, noisy, brilliant, causing éclat.

bef. 1744 Certain it is, that something extraordinary and éclatant must be done: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 364 (1872).

**eclipsis**: mistake for **ellipsis** (*q. v.*).

**Ecnephias**: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκνεφίας*: a hurricane, supposed to be caused by meeting clouds.

1601 a whistle-puff or gust called *Typhon* (i.) the storme Ecnephias aforesaid, sent out with a winding violence: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 48, Vol. 1. p. 24. 1727 The circling Typhon, whirl'd from point to point, | Exhausting all the rage of all the sky, | And dire Ecnephias reign: THOMSON, *Summer*, 986 (1834). 1731 were often in Danger from the *Ecnephias*, as the Naturalists call it, or the *Travado-Wind*, very frequent between the Tropicks: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. 1. p. 11.

**écorché**, *sb.*: Fr., 'flayed (figure)': a representation in painting or sculpture of an animal figure with the skin removed.

1854 if you will have the kindness to look by the *écorché* there, you will see that little packet which I have left for you: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xl. p. 415 (1879).

**ecphōnēsis**, *pl. ecphōnēsēs*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκφώνησις*, 'exclamation': *Rhet.*: the effective use of an exclamation or interrogation.

1589 *Ecphonisis*, or the Outcry: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets.*, III. xix. p. 221 (1869).

**écrasé**, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: Fr.: crushed, ruined, humiliated. Sometimes used as *vb.*

1779 we have not heard yet how many people were *écrasés*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. iv. p. 30 (1882). 1848 she *écrasée* all rival charmers: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 177 (1879).

**écraser**, *vb.*: Fr.: to crush, overwhelm, humiliate.

1842 he wished to *écraser* the Ligonier: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 192 (1857).

**écrevisse**, *sb.*: Fr.: crayfish, lobster.

1854 Pass me the *écrevisses*, they are most succulent: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

**écrin**, *sb.*: Fr.: casket, jewel-case.

1854 the cigar-boxes given over to this friend, the *écrin* of diamonds to that, et cætera: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 254 (1879).

**\*écru**, *adj.*: Fr.: unbleached, raw.

1850 Mantelets...composed of...*écru* silk: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 720.

**ecstasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκστασις*, 'standing out', 'removal from the proper place': distraction, entrancement, astonishment, ecstasy, as in Late Gk. Often wrongly spelt *extasis*, perhaps after Fr. *extase*.

! 1582 with vnordinat extasis hamperd: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 80 (1860). 1604 Which words being uttered *Julia* began to

stammer and to change countenance, falling into an *extasis*, and so leeseing her voice, remained dumme untill she died: R. PARSONS, *Rev. Ten Publ. Disp.*, Pref., p. 30. 1621 another called bauge, like in effect to opium, which puts them for a time into a kinde of extasis, and makes them gently to laugh: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Séc. 5, Mem. 1, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). 1658 if any have been so happy as truly to understand Christian annihilation, exaltation, exultation, liquefaction: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 83.

**ecthlipsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐκθλιψις*, 'a squeezing out': *Lat. Prosod.*: the elision of a final *m* with the preceding vowel before the following word if it has an initial vowel.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**écu, escu** (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr., 'shield': name of old French gold and silver coins; often translated 'crown'; the sum of five (formerly three) francs.

bef. 1593 the stately Catholics | Send Indian gold to coin me French ecues: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 228/2 (1858). 1673 Then they dry it and carry it by sea to *Marseilles* where they sell it at 8 *escus* the *Milliere*: Every *Milliere* consists of 10 *Packieres*; every *Packiere* of 100 *Manados* or handfuls: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 480. 1886 a gentleman would find himself lodged and fed comfortably enough for 100 *écus* a year: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 271.

**\*eczema**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἐκζεμα*, 'a pustule': an inflammatory disease of the skin with morbid secretion of lymph and redness of the skin or pustules.

**edax rerum**, *phr.*: Lat.: devourer of (all) things; devouring (all) things. The epithet is applied to time, Ovid, *Met.*, 15, 234.

1608 that, that *Æsculapius*, were he now extant, could not heal, or *edax rerum* take away: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 110 (1885). 1651 at last Time, which is *edax rerum*, shall first digest all fears and discords: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1872). 1670 Time, which in all other places is called *Edax rerum*, may here be called *Bibax rerum*, having sup'd up here a whole Town: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 193 (1698).

**Edda**: Iceland, *lit.* 'great-grandmother': name of the collection of old Icelandic poems made early in the twelfth century, and also of the later prose version of the same.

1787 I told you before that (in a time of dearth) I would borrow from the Edda, without entering too minutely on particulars: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xcix. Vol. II. p. 27 (1819). 1780 I shall borrow a few lines of this poem, which are mentioned in the Edda among the *Hringakeiti*, and that prove how far these poets went in their Antonomasias: Tr. Von Troil's *Lett. on Iceland*, p. 201 (2nd Ed.). 1788 The contest concerning the antiquity of the later Edda is equally ridiculous: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 137/2. 1818 Among many other classical works, it [*Geyser*] occurs in the Edda, towards the close of the ancient and sublime poem: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. 1. p. 42. 1880 A good many parts of the Edda have, most likely, arisen in the land of the Cherusci: MACDOWALL-ANSON, *Asgard & the Gods*, p. 18.

**Edelweiss**, *sb.*: Ger.: name of an Alpine flowering plant, *Leontopodium alpinum*, found at a high altitude, and in places difficult to reach on the Alps and Pyrenees. It is a small downy plant, with white downy involucre, much prized for its rarity and peculiar appearance.

1877 Esmè having remarked at dinner that she did not possess a specimen of the *edelweis*, at breakfast-time next morning she found a bouquet of the same upon her plate: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 179 (1879).

**edema**: Late Lat. See **oedema**.

**\*Eden**: Heb. *Eden*, *lit.* 'delight': in Hebrew mythology, name of the delightful 'garden' in which our first parents lived before the Fall; hence, any delightful place or district. Also, name of a region in Biblical geography, perhaps in N.W. Mesopotamia.

1665 I think never man could boast it, without the Precincts of *Paradise*; but *He*, that came to gain us a better *Eden* than we lost: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiv. p. 95 (1885). 1813 Caught by the laughing tides that lave | These Edens of the eastern wave: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 148 (1832). 1864 To a sweet little Eden on earth that I know, | A mountain islet pointed and peak'd: TENNYSON, *Islet*, 14. 1877 Edens, the gates of which no flaming swords nor "watch of winged Hydra" guard: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ii. p. 11 (1879). 1880 In summer the inhabitants may be almost said to migrate from their houses into these miniature Edens: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i. p. 2.

**edepol**, *interj.*: Lat.: verily, truly. The letters *-pol* are for the vocative of *Pollux*.

1621 Away with your pishery pashery, your pols and your edipols: *Skoo-makers Holy-day*. [Nares]

**edile**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **ædile**.

**\*editio princeps**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: original edition, first printed edition.

1815 The room of the *Editiones principes* [pl.], contains every thing to gratify the taste of the bibliographer: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 237 (2nd Ed.). 1885 The first part deals mainly with the *editiones principes*: *Athenæum*,



Oct. 24, p. 539/s. 1887 The issue of this *editio princeps* is strictly limited to 125 copies: R. C. BROWNE, in *Academy*, Apr. 9, p. 250/s.

**\*édition de luxe, phr.:** Fr., 'edition of luxury': a handsomely and expensively got up edition, a fancy edition.

1819 But the paper used for printing, except in what are emphatically called the *éditions de luxe*, is very inferior to ours: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 377. 1882 A few months ago the Defendants advertised an *édition de luxe*, in two volumes, entitled, "The Life, Letters, and Uncollected Works of William Makepeace Thackeray": *Standard*, Dec. 21, p. 5. 1885 The volume may fairly claim to be, in a modest way, an *édition de luxe*: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 111/2.

**\*editor** ( = 二 ), *sb.*: Eng., as if fr. Lat. *editor*, = 'producer', 'exhibitor': one who edits or produces editions.

1. one who prepares a copy of another person's literary work for publication or republication (with or without notes or comments).

1649 some interloper may perhaps underhand fall upon the work at a lower rate, and undo the first editor: Bp. HALL, *Cases of Cons.*, Dec. 1, Case 5. [R.] 1712 Our Party-Authors will also afford me a great Variety of Subjects, not to mention Editors, Commentators, and others: *Spectator*, No. 457, Aug. 14, p. 655/s (Morley). bef. 1794 Professor Breiting of Zurich, the learned editor of a Septuagint Bible: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 45 (1869). 1818 They stand forth marshall'd in a handsome troop, | To meet the ingenious youth of future ages, | Till some less rigid editor shall stoop | To call them back into their separate cages: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. xlv.

2. one who prepares a magazine, journal, or review for publication, and who procures contributions for the same.

1807 a letter to the Editor of his favourite Magazine: BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 185 (5th Ed.).

**\*educator** ( = 二 = 二 ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *educator*, noun of agent to *educare*, = 'to rear', 'bring up', 'train': one who brings up, one who rears, an instructor, a trainer.

bef. 1716 the Educators of Youth: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 27 (1727).

eemaum: Arab. See *imaum*.

eezar: Arab. See *izar*.

**efface** ( = 二 ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *effacer*: to destroy the face or appearance of, to erase, obliterate.

1611 *Effacer*. To efface, deface, raze, blot, rub out, wipe out; to abolish: COTGR. 1686 havinge...effaced the name of *Kings* out of the inscription: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 314 (1872). bef. 1744 Judge we by Nature! Habit can efface, | Int'rest overcome, or Policy take place: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, l. 166.

**effatum, pl. effata, sb.**: Lat.: solemn utterance, prediction, axiom.

1677 And wherein is the indecorum of it, that both these *effata* should proceed from the same mouth: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 118/2 (1834). 1726 one of the sacred *effata* and dictates which I pronounce to you: *ib.*, p. 540/s. 1809 In many of the more modern works, the sentences are all separate, like the separate *effata* of an oracle: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 24.

**effector** ( = 二 = 二 ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *efficere*, = 'to effect': one who or that which effects or causes. A variant spelling of *effector*.

1626 *Effector*, Which hath done a thing: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. 1735 We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the effector of it: DEXHAM. [J.]

**effectrix, sb.**: *quasi*-Lat., fem. of *effector* (*q. v.*): a female who effects.

1611 *Effectrice*, An effectrix; she that causeth, procureth, or bringeth to passe: COTGR. 1626 *Effectrix*, She which hath done some thing: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**\*effendi, sb.**: Turk. *efendi*, fr. Gk. *αὐθέντης*: master, gentleman; a title of respect equivalent to our 'Mr.' or 'Sir', but coming after the proper name when that is used.

1704 Here are also several *Effendies*, or Masters of Learning, who daily Expound out of the *Alcoran*: J. FITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 101. 1717 I had the advantage of lodging three weeks at Belgrade, with a principal *effendi*, that is to say, a scholar: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 129 (1827). 1742 A Turkish *Effendi*, or priest: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 374 (1826). 1830 giving themselves the title of *Effendis*, they possess all the arrogance and pride, which generally belong to the upstart favourites of fortune: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 166 (2nd Ed.). 1839 and the serjeant said to him, Answer the summons of the *Effende*: E. W. LAMB, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 268. 1884 this stranger was an *Effendi* in Government employ: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 36.

Effeta: Heb. See *Ephphatha*.

**\*effigies, pl. effigiēs, sb.**: Lat.: likeness, representation, portrait; *esp.* on a monumental structure, a coin, or a medal. The Eng. *effigy* (1625 Sir W. Neve, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 3, Ed. 1848), *effigie*, are fr. Fr. *effigie*.

1600 as mine eye doth his effigies witness | Most truly limn'd and living in your face: SHAKS., *As Y. L. II*, ii. 7, 193. 1641 The effigies of another *Bald. Mar.* not so easie to be removed as the former: JOHN FRENCH, *Art*

*Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 23 (1651). — and in those cracks or chaps you shall see the perfect effigies of Firre-trees which will there continue many moneths: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 128. 1654 and yet in another sense with *likenesse satisfie the curious Eye, or treacherous memory*, that hath lost the *Effigies* of an absent Friend: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 490. bef. 1658 He is a counterfeited Piece, that shows Charles his Effigies with a Copper Nose: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 343 (1687). 1664 bearing now the *Armes of France*, with the Name and Effigies of *Louis le Juste*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Ep., sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1665 *Semiramis*...upon high Places caused her own Effigies and her Husband's to be engraven: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150 (1677). 1675 The Effigies of the Gospel is hung out where it is proscribed: J. SMITH, *Christ. Reliq. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20. 1681 this word *ruvos*...signifies the express image, effigies, form, or first draught of a thing: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 391 (1863). 1684 A beautiful Camahieu of a white Agate, on which is seen the Effigies of the Queen of *Sabe*: Tr. *Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 131. 1689 having his effigies, old, lean, and bald as he was, in medal: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 298 (1872).

**\*effluvium, pl. effluvia, sb.**: Lat., 'a flowing out': an exhalation, an emanation, invisible fluid which flows off from a body; now generally confined to disagreeable odors, foul gases, and emanations which taint the air. Also, *metaph.*

1646 Electric attraction, which is made by a sulphureous effluvia: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. I. p. 40 (1686). — (Comets) may be conceived to arise from the effluvia of other Stars: *ib.*, Bk. VI. ch. xiv. p. 57. 1665 the medicinal atoms entering together with the effluvia of the blood: GLANVILL, *Scopsis*, ch. xxiv. p. 178 (1885). bef. 1666 there is a constant effluvia from all elementary bodies, and are of divers shapes: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-Ed.*, Vol. IV. l. p. 507 (1678). 1669 he demonstrated by many Experiments, how the Effluvia of the Loadstone work in a Circle: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 83. 1678 the Corporeal Part of Sensation, and particularly that of Vision, may be saved only by Local Motion of Bodies, that is, either by Corporeal Effluvia (called *Simulacra*, *Membrane* and *Exuvie*) streaming continually from the Surface of the Objects: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 8. 1681 those useful luminaries the rejected effluvia of other heavenly bodies: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 341/2 (1834). 1691 What can we say of the subtlety, activity, and penetrancy of its effluvia, which no obstacle can stop or repel: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 105 (1701). 1695 histories of...effluvia, and other his works so firmly established on experiments: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1872). 1704 other ancient oracles, whose inspirations were owing to certain subterraneous effluvia of wind: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. *Wks.*, p. 81/s (1869). 1710 Thus are the vaporous Effluvia sent into the Habit of the Body: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 82. 1729 from th' effluvia strong | Imbibes new life, and scours and stinks along: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 105 (1757). 1742 And it is some demonstration how easily the effluvia of a magnet may permeate glass, metals, and every palpable substance we are acquainted with, as we continually observe of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 296 (1826). 1748 the effluvia of tobacco: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1817). 1780 bedewed likewise with some odoriferous effluvia: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. x. Vol. VI. p. 259 (1806). 1786 your fears of effluvia: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 351 (1814). 1776 The Pythia...mounted in it, to receive the divine effluvia: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 261. 1780 there is one remarkable anecdote breathing the full effluvia of the reign: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 351 (1858). 1786 the gouts on all sides protruded their noses, to inhale the effluvia which the carcases of the woodmen began to emit: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 120 (1883). 1805 for nature has as if for its protection denied the fawn the property of leaving any effluvia upon his track, a property so powerful in the old deer: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 734 (1832). 1820 The noxious effluvia which he breathes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 33. 1830 the effluvia proceeding from the lion, becomes sufficiently strong to indicate its being close at hand: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 131 (2nd Ed.). 1845 Frequently, when passing at the distance of half a mile to leeward of a herd, I have perceived the whole air tainted with the effluvia: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 49. 1886 His experiments tend to show that the effluvia (electric or otherwise) produces the same effects as the ultra-violet rays: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 525/s.

**effronterie, sb.**: Fr.: shamelessness, impudent assurance. Anglicised as *effrontery* (1715 Kersey).

1758 *Pet-en-l'air*, may suit very well with French *effronterie*: for if the ladies of that country make no scruple of watering their *ruelles* before the gentlemen who attend their *levées*, I see no reason why they should be ashamed of... but we could wish that they had found a name of a little more delicacy for this garment: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/2.

\*Efreet(ah): Arab. See *Afreet*.

**égalité, sb.**: Fr.: equality. Early Anglicised as *egalitee* (Chaucer).

1794 I hope my old friend will never meet the fate of another preacher of *égalité*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 462 (1858). 1828 but is not this the land of *égalité*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 27.

**égarement, pl. égaremens, sb.**: Fr.: error, bewilderment, aberration.

bef. 1733 all Alarms and Frights were useful to increase the *Égarments* of the People: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 174, p. 121 (1740). 1748 Having thus confessed some of my *égarements*, I will now show you a little of my right side: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 133, p. 325 (1774). 1807 in some unhappy moment of *égarement*,...you have used another Lady's complexion! BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 52 (5th Ed.). 1828 I never, therefore, talked to the duchess about our ancient *égarements*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859).

\*Egeria, name of a nymph of Roman legend, who instructed Numa Pompilius, the second king of Ancient Rome; representative of a source of wise inspiration.

1621 I was not a little offended with this malady, shall I say my mistress melancholy, my Egeria, or my *malus genius*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To



Reader, p. 7 (1887). 1818 Why may not I have my Egeria or my daemon, as well as another? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 82 (1819). 1826 It is in these moments that we gaze upon the moon. It is in these moments that Nature becomes our Egeria: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 109 (1881). 1890 With the help and counsel of Beatrice, who turns his Egeria, he wins fame in law and politics: *Athenaeum*, May 24, p. 670/2.

**ēgesta**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: that which is discharged from the body, excrements, faeces.

1727 with allowance for the extraordinary quantity of the *Ingesta* and *Egesta* of the people of England: POPE, *Memo. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757). 1771 When he examined the *egesta*, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the *virus* was discharged: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 108/2 (1882).

**egis**: Lat. See *aegis*.

**egma**. See *enigma*.

\***ego**, *pron.*: Lat., 'I': self, the thinking subject, subjective personality.

1820 In every act of consciousness we distinguish a self or *ego*, and something different from self, a *non ego*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 200. 1867 if the Space and Time present to our minds belong to the *ego*, then of necessity they do not belong to the *non-ego*: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (2nd Ed.). 1886 The *Ego* is not for Herbart a thing apart: BALDWIN, *Tr. Ribot's Germ. Psych.*, ch. II. p. 42.

\***ego et rex meus**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'I and my king' (according to the Latin order, the position giving no dignity to the *ego* as was supposed by Wolsey's critics).

1613 Then, that in all you [Wolsey] writ to Rome, or else | To foreign princes, 'Ego et Rex meus' | Was still inscribed; in which you brought the king | To be your servant: SHAKES., *Hen. VIII.*, III. 2, 314. 1644 the very same Motto serve to know them both, (*Ego & Rex Meus*): *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 2. 1714 The most violent Egotism which I have met with in the Course of my Reading, is that of Cardinal Wolsey, *Ego et Rex meus*, I and my King: *Spectator*, No. 562, July 2, p. 802/1 (Morley). 1778 HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 80 (1858).

\***égout**, *sb.*: Fr.: drain, sewer, waterpipe.

1860 The system of *égouts*, or drains for supplying water to cleanse the streets, to fill fire-engines, and to carry off the rain-water is complete: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/2. 1874 *Echo*, Apr. 22. [St.]

**egressor** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *Egredi*, = 'to go forth', 'to go out': one who goes out.

\***Egyptian** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ): Eng. fr. Lat. *Aegyptius*, = 'of or belonging to Egypt'.

I. pertaining to Egypt. *Egyptian darkness* = total darkness (*Exod.*, x. 21 ff.).

1623 all was clouds, *Aegyptian* clouds, blacke and darke as Hell: MARBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. x. p. 192. 1754 involved in worse than an Egyptian fog that could not at once discern its weakness and absurdity: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 197 (1817).

2. a gipsy (wrongly supposed in former times to be of Egyptian race); a vagabond who pretends to be a gipsy.

1604 That handkerchief! Did an Egyptian to my mother give: SHAKES., *Oth.*, III. 4, 55. 1630 a crew of strolling Rogues and Whores that took upon them the name of *Aegyptians*, Jugglers, and Fortune-tellers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 3 v<sup>o</sup>/1.

\***eider** ( $\angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Du. or Swed. fr. Icelandic *æðhr*: name of a duck found on the coasts of the N. Atlantic, whence eider-down is obtained. The bird is also called *eider-duck*.

1678 J. RAY, *Tr. Willughby's Ornithol.*, p. 26a. 1780 The eider bird or duck is yet more useful to the natives: *Tr. Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 143 (2nd Ed.). 1819 the female who acted as waiter pointed to a huge mountain of eiderdown, in a corner of the room: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 411 (1820). 1826 I should have thought that thou wert one more anxious after dish and flagon than curtain and eider-down: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. II. p. 466 (1881).

**eidolon**, *pl. eidōla*, *sb.*: Gk. εἰδωλον.

I. a likeness, a phantom.

1813 If suddenly apoplexied, would he rest in his grave without sending his εἰδωλον to shout in the ears of posterity, 'Junius was X. Y. Z., Esq.': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1832). 1847 The very self-same—or at least his Eidolon: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 434 (1865).

2. a distorted shadow, a misconception. This use is suggested by Plato's myth of the cave in the *Republic*.

1867 "Here spoke the section of St. Bernard's society that pinned its faith to the French stage and the French schools of fiction and criticism"—which is no doubt one of the *eidola* of the modern academic mind: *Athenaeum*, July 23, p. 112/1.

3. one of the emanative images or simulacra of things, by the assumption of which the Ancient atomic philosophers accounted for vision. See *Lucr.*, 4.

1665 Whether *Sensation* be made by *corporeal emissions* and *material* Εἰδωλα, or by notions impress on the *Æthereal* matter, and carried by the

continuity thereof to the Common sense; 'He not revive into a Dispute: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. v. p. 25 (1885).

**eikon**: Gk. See *icon*.

**Eilwagen**, *sb.*: Ger., *lit.* 'haste-wagon': stage-coach, diligence (g. v.).

1860 The modern spirit...still resisted by *eilwagen*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 274/1. 1881 I was content to be again stifled for a few hours in a German *eilwagen*: G. PHILLIMORE, *Uncle Z.*, ch. III. p. 33.

**eimer**, *sb.*: Ger. *Eimer*: a liquid measure of various capacities, "from 2 to 80 United States gallons, but most frequently from 15 to 18 gallons" (C.).

1789 The province of Wallachia...produces in good years 5,000,000 eymers of wine, the eymer weighing 22½ lb.: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 460 (1796). 1878 *Eimer*, eimer, kilderkin, rundlet: GRIEB, *Dict. Germ. & Eng.* (7th Ed.).

**eirenica**, -con, *eirenika*, -kon: Latē Gk. See *irenicon*.

**eironeia**: Gk. See *ironia*.

\***eisteddfod**, *pl. eisteddfodau*, *sb.*: Welsh: an assembly, a congress; *esp.* of Welsh bards and minstrels.

1882 If we are allowed to speak the truth fearless of the fiery denunciation of the *Eisteddfodau* of the future: *Guardian*, Dec. 20, p. 1801.

\***ejector** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *ē(j)icere*, = 'to cast forth', 'eject': one who or that which ejects.

1648 *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 7. 1876 The brake is operated by air ejectors placed on the engine and worked by a steam jet: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**ejusdem generis**, *phr.*: Lat.: of the same kind.

1663 A just comparison still is, | Of things *ejusdem generis*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65. 1886 The reward given to the patentee and the copyright of an author or painter are constantly associated in thought, and even treated of by writers, as if *ejusdem generis*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 23, p. 136/3.

**ἐκ παρήργου**, *phr.*: Gk.: as a by-work, as a subordinate business.

1742 Besides...I have run over Pliny's Epistles and Martial *ἐκ παρήργου*; not to mention Petrarch: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1814).

**ekka**, *sb.*: Hind.: a native one-horse carriage.

1834 two or three covered Ekkas: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 191.

\***El Dorado**: Sp., 'the gilt': name of an imaginary region in S. America, fabulously rich in gold and jewels. Sometimes localised as Manoa on the Upper Amazon. Hence, any extraordinarily rich region, or vast wealth.

1619 the Colours of Gingelline, Grideline, Deroy, Eldorado, Droppe du Berry, Salimander, Minnim, and the rest: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269. 1629 [voyages by Spaniards up the R. Oranoca] to finde a passage to the great Citie of Manoa, called by them the *Eldorado*, or the Golden Citie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 895 (1884).

1818 Ballydab, the EL DORADO of O'Leary: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 225 (1819). 1827 Hold up to their imagination...some splendid El Dorado or other; and then they are in danger: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 45. 1841 those dear friends who believed that Paris was a second *El Dorado*, where all who sought—must find—Fortune: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 210. 1850 Pen began to fancy Eldorado was opening to him, and that his fortune was made from that day: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 32 (1879).

**ela**, *elah*. See *E*.

\***élan**, *sb.*: Fr.: dash, eagerness to advance, spring.

1877 none of that rush and *élan* of welcome: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 171 (1879). 1880 Delicate of constitution, though not absolutely an invalid, he had none of the vigour or *élan* of youth: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. i. p. 3. 1885 On one of them rides a postillion...full of professional *élan*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 476/3.

**eland** ( $\angle \angle$ ), Eng. fr. Ger. *Eland*; *élan*, Eng. fr. Fr. *élan*: *sb.*: the Cape elk, a large species of antelope; also, a name of the moose.

1600 These people are much giuen to bleed, and therefore stop their noses with deeres haire, or the haire of an élan: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 104. 1670 In another Cupboard I was shown the Foot of an *Elan*, and a *Visard* all set, and covered with *Turky* Stones: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 117 (1698). 1845 the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer—as large as a full-grown bull, and the élan—but little less, two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

**elatches**, *sb. pl.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki *alāchah*: striped piece-goods of silk or cotton. See *alleja*.

**elater**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐλατήρ*, = 'driver', 'hurler': elasticity, spring; *esp.* the expansive property of gas or vapor; in *Bot.* a filament or cell which acts as a spring to disperse the ripe seeds of a plant.

1676 Why should there not be such an elater or spring in the soul? CUDWORTH, *Serm.*, p. 82. [T.] bef. 1691 not the effects of an internal elater of



the water, but of the spring of the many little particles of air dispersed through that water: R. BOYLE, *Spring of the Air*, Exp. 22. [C.]

**elaterium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐλατήριον*: a drastic purgative drug obtained from the juice of the wild cucumber.

1752 SIR J. HILL, *Mat. Med.* [J.]

**elchee**, *sb.*: Turk. *ilchi*: ambassador, envoy.

1599 I came to the court to see a Morris dance, and a play of his *Elchies*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. li. p. 67. 1634 he sends his *Elches* (or Ambassador) into *Gorgia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 80. 1776 at the court of Delhi, where Ambassadors are received, and a real power is possessed of creating them, they are distinguished by the name of *Elchee*: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 12/1. 1828 So well described by an English *Elchee*: *Blackwood's Mag.*, XXIII. 64. 1834 "An English nobleman!" she exclaimed, with an inquiring accent. "And he—wherefore does he travel? Is he an *Elchi*—ambassador, or what?" *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 94. 1840 Away, away scowered every one, like madcaps, *Elchee*, officers and all: FRASER, *Keordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 42.

**elective** (=  $\angle \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *électif*, fem. *-ive*.

1. chosen by election.

1586 And they that live in other kinds of Commonwealths, as the Venetians, do retain an outward shew of a king, whom they call a Duke, who is elective, and to continue his estate as long as he liveth: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 624.

2. dependent on election (of an office or position).

1586 The fourth kind of monarchie is elective, not hereditary: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 633. 1611 *Electif*, Elective, subject unto choice; gotten, or passing, by election: CORGE. bef. 1627 I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an elective monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary: BACON. [J.] bef. 1699 The last change of their government, from elective to hereditary, has made it seem hitherto of less force, and unfitter for action abroad: SIR W. TEMPLE. [L.]

3. pertaining to election, esp. to election by vote.

bef. 1711 all moral goodness consisteth in the elective act of the understanding will: GREW, *Cosm. Sacra*. [J.]

4. in Chemistry, *elective affinity* means the property in virtue of which a substance enters into chemical combination with some substance or substances more readily than with others. Also, *metaph.* applied to a special tendency to sympathy between individual persons, in imitation of Goethe's *Wahlverwandschaften*.

**elector** (=  $\angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *elector*, noun of agent to *eligere*, 'to choose', 'to select'.

1. one who has the right of choosing, esp. of electing by vote.

1602 the ambition, enuie and Machiavelisme of his electors: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 167. 1685 the effect of the new charters changing the electors: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 234 (1872). 1738 The bribing Statesman... The brib'd Elector: POPE, *Epil. to Satires*, II. 25 (1757). \*1874 Mr. Fawcett addresses the electors of Hackney: *Echo*, Nov. 19. [St.]

2. a member of the body of princes which formerly had the right of choosing the emperor of Germany by vote (from 1356 to 1806).

1519 The Electors speke agaynst hym, and allege reasons whye he schulde nott be electidde: R. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 1st Ser., Vol. I. No. Ivi. p. 157 (1824). 1540 Sir John Dalsike, the Elector of Saxs Marshall, with x. persons: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccliv. p. 252 (1846). 1549 the electours of Germanie: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 59 v. 1586 That great emperor Charles the fift, did he not resign his empire into the hands of the princes electors: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 177 (1589). 1591 a golden Apple... which Countie Palatine, one of the Electors, carrieth on the right hande before the King: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. E 3 v. 1619 the Middle is as Prince Elector betwixt this and that higher, the Mind: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 568. 1629 the King of Denmark must repay unto the Emperor, and to all the other Princes, and Electors: *News of Certain Commands lately given by the French King*, May 5, No. 32, p. 4. 1643 the College of Electors hath continued the Empire in that Line these 300 yeares: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 45 (1869). 1776 and make the King of Prussia, and all the fiddling Electors of Germany die with envy: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. vi.

**electrolysis**, *sb.*: incorrect quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. *ἤλεκτρο-* for *ἤλεκτρον*, and *λύσις*, 'loosening', 'decomposition': decomposition of any substance by means of electricity. See **electrum**.

1846 the electrolysis of water: GROVE, *Correl. of Phys. Forces*. [L.]

**electrum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἤλεκτρον*, 'amber', 'gold', 'alloy of gold and silver'. Early Anglicised as *electre* (Wycliffite Bible, Ezek., i. 4).

1. amber; *metaph.* tears, with allusion to the sisters of Phaeton, the Heliades in Greek Mythology who were changed into poplars, their tears into amber. From the electric properties of amber *electrum* (base *electro-*), *electricus*, 'per-

taining to amber', have furnished names for electricity and things electrical, as *electro-motor* (see **motor**).

1591 Wounds were there none: it was her master's death | That drew electrum from her weeping eyes: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, Wks., p. 277/2 (1861). 1626 *Electrum*, Amber: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

2. mixed metal of amber color, alloy of gold and silver, an ideal bright metal to which fabulous properties were ascribed.

1601 There is also a base kind of pale and whitish gold, which hath in it a fifth part of silver...they call it *Electrum*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 469. 1608 And on each fold sparkled a pretious Gem... The fit of pale *Electrum* seemed wrought: | Sixt *Mercurie*: of *Silver* was the last: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Barbas, Urania*, xi. p. 153 (1608). 1627 The Ancient *Electrum* had in it a Fifth of *Silver* to the Gold: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 798. bef. 1631 She, of whose soul, if we may say, 'twas gold, | Her body was 'th' *Electrum*, and did hold | Many degrees of that: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 230 (1669).

3. orichalcum, brass.

1555 albeit in the dayes of the inhabitantes yet livynge, *Electrum* was no where digged: R. EDM, *Decades*, fol. 20 v. — I sawe also a great piece of pure *Electrum*: of the whiche belles and apothecaries morters, and many suche other vessels and instrumentes maye be made: *ib.*, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885).

**elect(u)arium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an electuary, eclegm.

1543 diafinicon, electuarium of Roses after Mesue, and diacatholicon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxx v. 12.

**elegant** (=  $\angle \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *élegant*: characterised by good taste, endowed with good taste; graceful in shape, or proportion, refined, delicate.

1531 accustome hym by litle and litle to speake pure and elegant latin: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 35 (1880). 1611 I have likewise heard this elegant distichon: CORVAT, *Credities*, Vol. I. p. 25. [C.] 1664 Went to see Mr. Povey's elegant house in Lincoln's Inn-Fields: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 403 (1872). 1776 that of Ceres was an elegant edifice: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 100. 1815 It was to be done in a quiet, unpretending elegant way: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 314 (1833).

\***élégant**, fem. **élégante**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: elegant, a person of fashion.

1787 Would you...know the fashionable dress of a Parisian *élegante*? M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 32 (1833). 1803 In the Palais Royale, the *élegantes* are furnished with flesh-coloured opera dresses perfectly fitted to the shape: HUGHES, *Tour through France*, p. 184. [N. & Q.] 1816 Goethe... was thunderstruck when he saw her as an *élegante* in the milliner's shop: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 352.

**èlègit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *eligere*, 'to choose': name of a writ of execution, issued at the election of a judgment creditor, conferring on him possession of so much property of the judgment debtor as at a fair valuation satisfies the creditor's claim. See Blackstone's *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xvi.

1535 Note ye / that an Abbot recouered damages / & prayed *Elegit* and it was granted: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brw.*, fol. 227 v. 1621 The same law is of tenant by *Elegit*: Tenant by Statute marchant: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 404, p. 174 (1642). 1760 GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 308. 1807 for executing writs of *èlegit*...4400: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 677 (1832).

**eleipsis**: Gk. See **ellipsis**.

**elemi**, *sb.*: Sp., Port., and It.: name of various aromatic gum resins, the common oriental variety chiefly derived from Manila being obtained from *Canarium commune*.

1543 of gumme elimi, armoniacke dissolved w<sup>th</sup> wyne, 3 .i. & ss.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. civ v. 1. 1699 The Tree likewise that affords Gummi *Elemi* grows here in great Abundance: *Description of Isth. of Darian*, p. 4.

**elena campana**: Late Lat. See **enula-campana**.

\***elenchus**, pl. -chi, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐλεγχος*: a refutation; a false conclusion. Anglicised as *elench* (1603 Holland, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 58; 1603 C. Heydon, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 342).

1663 And I shall bring you, with your pack | Of *Fallacies*, & *Elenchi* back: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 258. 1886 The old Chinese texts are...full of what Aristotle calls "elenchi from ambiguity": *Athenaeum*, Oct. 23, p. 528/3.

\***elephantiasis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐλεφαντίασις*: a name of various kinds of skin disease involving thickening of the skin. One species is a form of leprosy, another called 'Arabian' frequently attacks the legs which swell to an abnormal size. Anglicised as *elephantie* (1601 Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 219).

[1398 One manere Lepra comyth of pure Melancoly, and byght Elephantia: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. de P. R.*, vii. lxiv.] 1663 Laste of all, that he maketh no warrantye of suche sicknes, as are incurable, as to cure a Cancer not vicerate, or elephantiasis confirmyd: T. GALI, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 46 v. 1568 The



common Lepre called *Elephantiasis*: W. TURNER, *Nat. of Wines*, sig. G ij r<sup>o</sup>. 1601 the white filthie leprosie called Elephantiasis: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 394.

**eleutheromania**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. *λευθερο*, = 'free', and *μανία*, = 'mania' (*q. v.*): mania for liberty. *Rare*.

1837 insubordination, eleutheromania, confused, unlimited opposition: CARLYLE, *Rev. Rev.*, Pt. I. Bk. III. ch. iv. [Davies]

**elevator** (  $\angle = \angle =$  ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *elevare*, = 'to lift up', 'to raise', 'to elevate': one who or that which raises; applied to surgical and agricultural implements. Perhaps really fr. Fr. *élevatoire*. In *Anatomy*, *elevator*, fr. Late Lat. *elevātor*, is a muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body.

**élève**, *sb.*: Fr.: pupil, scholar, student.

1770 your *élève* Lord Richard Cavendish...is about to leave us: GRAY and MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 444 (1853). bef. 1777 he attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *élèves*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Characters*, in *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 54 (1777). 1806 Turenne, Condé, and their *élèves* had carried on a war of movements: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 454. 1811 it was likewise requisite to shew how our *élève* would use her acquired powers: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. xxxix. (2nd Ed.). 1818 a young barrister of great poetical, political, and diplomatic promise, her *élève*, and as the poet said, darling without end: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 23 (1819). 1825 in a state of disordered apprehension as an *élève* of chivalry was scarce on any occasion permitted to display: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxviii. p. 261. 1837 I detected her teaching her *élèves* to think Washington an unpardonable rebel: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 225. 1844 she went so far as to say, that she would adopt me as her "*élève*" in occult science: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 126 (1845).

**eliacampana**: Late Lat. See *enula-campana*.

**Elias**, N. T. name of Elijah the Prophet; representative of zeal and miraculous power.

1548 And then will break forth such horrible persecution as will first of all take from the world those mighty Eliases by triumphant martyrdom: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 137 (1849). 1579-85 But with the Papists, the bishop of Rome, he is forsooth...for zeal, Elias: ROGERS, 39 *Articles*, p. 347 (1854).

**elichryson**: Lat. See *helichrysum*.

**\*élite**, *sb.*: Fr.: choice, flower, pick. Early Anglicised (1387 Trevisa, *Tr. Higden*, vii. 155).

1780 there was all the *élite* of London, both for talents and fashion: In W. ROBERTS' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1835). 1815 he may thank the Russian frosts, which destroyed the *real élite* of the French army, for the successes of Waterloo: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 175 (1832). 1825 protected by a guard chosen from the *élite* of the army: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 94. 1826 pointing to the *élite* of his famous guard, an *élite* composed of men of all nations remarkable for their fine stature: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 366. 1837 The *élite* of Ba-ath: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxiv. p. 380. 1844 The President and the *élite* are to sit upon Nelson's pillar: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 229 (1885). 1875 the nurse and baby and the well-to-do farmer sit down at the *table d'hôte* beside the *élite* of the neighbourhood: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

**\*elixir** (  $\angle = \angle =$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *elixir*, fr. Arab. *el ikṣir*, = 'the dry-principle', fr. Gk. *ξηρόν* or *ἐξήριον*. See *chemist*.

1. (original meaning) the philosopher's stone, a soluble solid substance (*al-kimiyā* being the corresponding fluid substance) supposed to have the power of changing the baser metals into gold or silver and of conferring immortality, the discovery of which was the object of alchemy. Being supposed to prolong life if taken in small doses, it was called *elixir vitae* (*q. v.*). The *great elixir* was supposed to be a red tincture, opposed to the *lesser elixir* or white tincture. Also, *metaph.*

abt. 1386 A nay lay be the Philosophres stoon | Elixer [*v. l.* Elixir] clept we sechen laste echoon: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Can. Yeom. Tale*, 863. 1393 Of thilke *Elixer* which men call | Alconomy, as is befall: To hem, that whilome were wise: GOWER, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 371 (1652). 1471 the great *Elixers* both Red and White: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 110 (1652). 1477 [See *Arabis* c.] bef. 1500 After that thy Lexter ya, | Be hit White or Rede I wys, | If thow his cast on Iren also: In Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 347 (1652). 1579 I reveled to Roger Coke the gret secret of the elixir of the salt: DEE, *Diary*, p. 7 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1600 Of Alchymistes here are two sorts; whereof the one seeke for the *Elixir*, is the matter which coloureth brasse and other metals: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 156. 1605 Ne yet of *guacum* one small stick, sir, | Nor RAYMUND LVLLIES great *elixir*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. a, Wks., p. 469 (1616). bef. 1631 no chymique yet th' elixir got: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 31 (1669). 1641 In the perfection of this Art, I mean the accomplishing of the *Elixir*, is the Sulphur of Philosophers set at liberty: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A 2<sup>o</sup> (1651). bef. 1652 Our greate *Elixer* most high of price, | Our Azot, our Basaliske, our *Adrop*, and our *Cocatrice*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 312 (1652). 1657 which like the *Elixir* of life is the superlative and last consolation of Mans body: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 207. bef. 1658 For we have got a newer Trick, Sir, | Which far out-does the fam'd *Elixir*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 344 (1687). 1667 What wonder then if thilke and regions here | Breathe forth elixir pure: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 607. bef. 1682 Smarter curiosities would have been at the great *Elixir*, the Flux and Reflux of

the Sea, with other noble Obscurities in Nature: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XI. p. 60 (1686). 1883 I languished for the elixir of wealth: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 287.

2. the concentrated virtue of a substance or quality, the quintessence, the ideal.

1599 *Canarie*, the very *Elixir* and spirit of wine: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prolog., Wks., p. 88 (1616). 1603 Imploy no more th' *Elixir* of your spirit | On *Cytheria* and her winged Son: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Urania*, 59, p. 160 (1608). 1616 some toyes I had writ...were th' *elixir* of wit: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 100, Wks., p. 799 (1616). 1620 Love is the marrow of friendship, and Letters are the *Elixir* of Love: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 29 (1645). 1642 the memory may carry away the *Elixir* of them [poets]: — *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 25 (1869). 1654 will raise us embodied into the *Elixir* of Glorious Immortality: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 407. 1665 he then had got the *Elixir* of Earthly happiness: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 178 (1677). 1675 his warbling Voice and Fingers would be an *Elixir*; and charming the World into a Royal mine, whence he might draw, out at the Pit-hole of the ravish'd Ear: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 2, p. 98. 1681 For I must find things to find out...what is the *elixir* of the Holy Ghost's intention: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1861).

3. an agreeable alcoholic preparation containing various medicinal substances; formerly, a tincture with more than one base.

1616 Marry, your true *elixir*, all rare wine, | That doth enspire, & make the thoughts divine! R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1911, p. 62 (1871). 1621 it [a letter] became...of more virtue then Potable Gold, or the *Elixir* of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi. p. 61 (1645). 1633 Here, drink it off: the ingredients are cordial, | And this the true *elixir*: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 2971 (1839). 1686 Fools may talk of Myrtridate, Cordials, *Elixers*: D'URFVY, *Commonw. Wom.*, v. p. 47. 1712 an Account of several *Elixirs* and Antidotes in your third Volume: *Spectator*, No. 548, Nov. 28, p. 779/1 (Morley). 1764 here is an *elixir*, to which I trust the consummation of my revenge: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fathom*, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 143 (1817).

Variants, 14 c.—17 c. *elixir*, 15 c. *lexir*, 16 c. *elissir*, 17 c. *elixar*, *elixer*.

**\*elixir vitae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *elixir* of life.

bef. 1595 *Elixir vite*, and the precious *Stone*, | You know as well as how to make an Apple: E. KELLY, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 394 (1652). 1890 being restored to youth...by drinking the *Elixir Vite*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 148. 1877 the liquid ran through his veins like oil charged with electricity and *elixir vite*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxiv. p. 306 (1883). 1888 The secret it shows may make them an *elixir vite*. It is a simple secret—"Dinna forget" might sum it up: *Athenæum*, June 23, p. 787/3.

**ellipsis**, *pl. ellipsēs*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔλλειψις*, = 'omission', 'a falling short'. Sometimes *eclipsis* is wrongly substituted.

1. the omission of a word or more in grammar; in *Printing*, marks which indicate omission of letters or words.

1540 *Ellipsis* and *Synalopha*...cause euer one vowel to be drowned so often as they occur in a verse: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. E iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1583 The verse by you quoted, Rom. v. 18, is a manifest *ellipsis* or defective speech: FULKE, *Defence*, p. 120 (1843). 1589 if but one word or some little portion of speech be wanting, it may be supplied by ordinary understanding and virtue of the figure *Eclipsis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 175 (1869). 1608 I made *ellipsis* of *in* in this place, where it should have been expressed, so that the want of *in* put me clean out: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, III. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 61 (1885). 1657 the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, *ellipses*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1874). 1727 the *Ellipsis* or speech by half words, of Ministers and Politicians: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 211 (1757).

2. an ellipse, a plane section of a right cone of which the cutting plane is inclined to the axis of the cone at an angle greater than the inclination of the generating line of the cone to the said axis.

1579 Whether...that Arke by Tartalea Imagined Circular, be not an Eleipsis: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 187. 1665 the apparent *Ellipsis* of the Ring: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 4, p. 74.

**Elmo**: It. See *Saint Elmo*.

**\*éloge**, *sb.*: Fr.: panegyric, funeral oration, encomium.

bef. 1732 I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure: BP. ATTERBURY. [T.] 1758 the *éloge* on...poor Cocchi [recently deceased]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 129 (1857). 1782 Llano the other day made a grand *éloge* of the man: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 280 (1851). 1792 his [Newton's] *éloge* before the Academy of Sciences at Paris: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 90/1 (1846). 1802 The latter number of this *éloge* would not be wholly unintelligible, if applied to a spirited coach-horse: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 23. 1834 Fabault made a great *éloge* to me of the Duke of Orleans: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 40. 1851 the arrogant *éloge* on himself, which he published at an interval of thirty years: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 136 (1857).

**elogium**, *sb.*: Lat.: an utterance, an inscription (on a monument), hence, in Late Lat., a panegyric, eulogy, encomium. Anglicised as *elogy* (1646 Sir Th. Brown, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xiii. p. 300, Ed. 1686).

1576 he bestoweth this honourable *Elogium* vpon him: LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 223. 1592 Upon it is superinduc'd this *Elogium*, That, &c.: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 680 (1685). 1621 hyperbolical *elogiums* and commendations: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 193 (1827).



**1635** which whole Booke is nothing but an *Elogium* of those peaceable dayes: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 455. **1641** a public and far higher *Elogium* of it then it deserves: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. xlv. p. 67 (1645). **1654** Nay, such kind of men, have this more honourable *Elogium*, or Commendation: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 175. **1681–1703** the honorable *elogium* he [the Apostle] presently gives of the souls dwelling in the body: TH. GOODWIN, *Wh.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. vii. p. 402 (1863). bef. **1733** he gives him an *Elogium* out of the public *Gazette*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. ii. 5, p. 33 (1740).

**Elohim**, *sb.* *pl.*: Heb., *pl.* of *Elōah*, = 'God': one of the titles of the Supreme Being, found in the Old Testament.

bef. **1593** The wresting of the holy name of God... Eloim: GREENE, *Friv. Bacon*, Wks., p. 176/1 (1861). **1616** Why doth remorse of conscience, or dispaire, | Afflict thee thus? This is enough to prove | (Were there no more) an Elohim, a love: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, l. 112, p. 7 (1871). **1640** The learned Seventy 've boldly pight | A tent therein for the true Eloim: H. MORE, *Psych.*, iii. iii. 10, p. 157 (1647).

**eloin(e)**, **eloin(e)**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *éloigner*, Old Fr. *esloigner*: to remove, to separate; *Leg.* to remove out of the jurisdiction of a court.

**1535** so that they are eloynd and gone away: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brw.*, fol. 59<sup>re</sup>. **1550** they shulde eloyne or absent themselves from their domesticall affayres: NICOLLS, *Thucydides*, fol. 45. [R.] **1586** we should reforme and cut off all euill customs, and eloyne our selues from all daungers: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 41. bef. **1670** a finer shift was thought of to eloin him from *Westminster*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 88, p. 90 (1693). **1768** If the person be conveyed out of the sheriff's jurisdiction, the sheriff may return that he is eloin'd: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. iii. ch. viii. [R.]

**elope** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *ontloopen*, = 'to run away'.

1. to run away, to escape.

**1596** she left me quight, | And to my brother did elope streight way: SPENS., *F. Q.*, v. iv. 9. **1664** In close castled shut, past hope | Of wis or valour to elope: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. ii. Cant. i. p. 145 (1866).

2. to run away from home with a lover, esp. applied to women.

bef. **1739** Poor Cornus sees his frantic wife elope: POPE, *Prosl. to Satires*, 25, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 12 (1757). **1762** Miss Aurelia Darnel had eloped from the place of her retreat: SMOLLETT, *Lanc. Graves*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 169 (1817). **1771** He had eloped from college at Cambridge: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 118/1 (1882). **1784** since thy strength must with thy years elope: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. ii. p. 249 (1808).

**elops**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἔλωψ*, *ἔλωψ*: a sea-fish—in Classical times, a sturgeon or a sword-fish; now, the big-eyed herring (*Elops saurus*); also, a kind of serpent (in Late Gk.).

**1667** [See *cerastes*].

**El-Sirāt**: Arab. See *Alsirat*.

**1836** the bridge *Es-Sirāt* (which extends over the midst of Hell, finer than a hair, and sharper than the edge of a sword): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. i. p. 73.

**elucidator** (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Low Lat. *elucidare*, = 'to enlighten': one who enlightens, explains, simplifies, makes clear.

bef. **1633** Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical elucidators: ABBOT. [J.]

**Elysian** (= *u* = *u*), *adj.*: Eng.: pertaining to Elysium (*q. v.*).

**1596** the happie soules, which doe possesse | Th' Elysian fields and live in lasting blisse: SPENS., *F. Q.*, iv. x. 23. **1640** Jonson's ghost | Is not a Tenant i' the Elysian Coast: C. G., in R. Brome's *Antis*, sig. A 3<sup>re</sup>. **1665** the *Canaries*, Isles...about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the *Asores*...but the Commentator upon *Horace* near the *ultima Thule*, where *Tætes* as truly finds the Elysian Fields: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677). **1667** And where the riv'r of bliss through midst of Heav'n | Rolls o'er Elysian flow'rs her amber stream: MILTON, *P. L.*, iii. 359. **1713** Now lakes of liquid gold, Elysian scenes, | And crystal domes, and Angels in machines: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, iv. 45, Wks., Vol. i. p. 196 (1757). **1742** Ether pure | Surrounds him, and Elysian Prospects rise: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 68 (1773). **1817** The Elysian palm she soon shall win: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 41 (1860). **1818** The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled | With thine Elysian water-drops: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, iv. cxvi. **1847** for indeed these fields | Are lovely, lovelier not the Elysian lawns: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 87 (1886). **1890** It is painful to hear that this elysian state of matters threatens to be disturbed: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 26, p. 526/3.

\***Elysium**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἠλύσιον πεδίον*, = 'the Elysian plain': name of the paradise of Greek Mythology where the good pass their life after death, some favorite heros being translated without death. According to some versions of the legend Elysium and the Islands of the Blessed are identified. Hence, the paradise or the heaven of Christian future life; also, any supremely delightful earthly environment; supreme happiness.

**1590** And there I'll rest, as after much turmoil | A blessed soul doth in Elysium: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, ii. 7. 38. **1590** Hell and Elysium swarm with ghosts of men: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 37/1 (1858). **1593** Elysium be his walk, high heaven his shrine: PEELE, *Poems*, p. 60a/2 (1861). **1599** this knight dwells in *Elysium*, here: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of*

*his Hum.*, il. 1, Wks., p. 99 (1616). **1608** Hither, as to their new Elysium, | The spirits of the antique *Grækes* are come: — *Masques*, Wks., p. 904. **1644** Within it [the villa] is an elysium of delight: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 192 (1879). **1647** [See *chimera* 3]. **1658** Epicurus...whom men make honest without an Elysium: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydrioph.*, p. 64. **1665** the dead they [the inhabitants of Canary Isles] washt and kept erected in a Cave, a Staff in one hand, and a Pail of Milk and Wine set near him to support and comfort him in his Pilgrimage to Elysium: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). **1669** that rest | He finds in the Elysium of his thoughts: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, ii. p. 24. **1679** what mad Lover ever...Leap'd headlong in't Elysium: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. Cant. i. p. 3. **1766** Forsake, happy Shade, this Boeotian Air, | Fly hence, to Elysium's pure Ether repair: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Epil., p. 138. **1770** Between the flattery and the prospect the Princess was really in Elysium: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 247 (1857). **1806** But how long have you been in this elysium of brick and mortar [London]? BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. i. p. 61 (5th Ed.). **1812** Pluto! if this be hell I look upon | Close shaded Elysium's gates, my shade shall seek for none: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, ii. 11. **1818** the land of Cocaigne, | That Elysium of that is friend and nice: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 22. **1858** I am the St. Peter to whom are confided the keys of the Elysium: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. ii. ch. xi. p. 248.

\***Elzevir**, name of a family of Dutch printers who brought out famous editions of Latin, French, and German classics, at Amsterdam and Leyden in 16, 17 cc. Hence, a book printed by one of the Elzevirs; a style of type imitating one of the types used by the Elzevirs. Small Elzevir editions from 12mo. to 24mo. are most valuable.

bef. **1744** a small bag, containing three shirts and an Elzevir Virgil: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. vii. p. 244 (1757). **1850** In this were displayed black-letter volumes and books in the clear pale types of Aldus and Elzevir: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). **1865** old china, Maltese dogs, new fashions, Elzevir editions, and altar-screens: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. ix. p. 150.

email(e), esmail(e), emal, variants of *amel*, *ammel*, *aumail*, = 'enamel', after Fr. *email*, *esmail* (Cotgr.).

**1589** [quoting from *Parth.*, 1579] set rich robe to red esmayle, | The ravens plume to peacocks taylor: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, iii. p. 242 (1865).

**emancipator** (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *ēmancipator*, noun of agent to Lat. *ēmancipare*, = 'to remove from under one's own authority', 'to give up', = 'one who sets free; one who advocates the setting free of slaves or the removal of political disabilities (such as those of the Roman Catholics of England at the beginning of this century)'. **1815** Oh, these emancipators: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. ii. p. 400 (1856). **1883** Alexander II., the emancipator of the serfs, has also emancipated the Bible: SCHAFER-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. ii. p. 904/1.

**ēmancipātrix**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat.: fem. of emancipator (*q. v.*).

emaum: Arab. See *imaum*.

\***embargo** (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Sp. and Port. *embargo*, = 'seizure', 'arrest': a restraint imposed by the executive of a country on merchandise and ships to prevent their leaving the ports of a country; also, *metaph.* any restraint, prohibition, detention. **1593–1622** Besides, Spaine broke the peace with England, and not England with Spaine; and that by ymbargo, which of all kindes of defiances is most reproved: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § lxi. p. 318 (1876). **1603–16** In Court & Times of Yas. I. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1652** I went to Rye to meet her, where was an embargo on occasion of the late conflict with the Holland fleet, the two nations being now in war, and which made sailing very unsafe: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 279 (1850). **1665** they laid an embargo on the rest of my Wife's portion unpaid: K. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Cc 4<sup>re</sup>. **1692** Go bid the Medalists their Tools with-hold | Lay an Embargo upon all the Gold: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 13. **1744** the embargo at Dunkirk and Calais is taken off, but not a vessel of ours is come in from thence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 204 (1857). **1783** I have a worse embargo even than lameness on me: *ib.*, Vol. viii. p. 401 (1858). **1792** all late impediments and embargoes removed: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. ii. p. 91. **1828** With such as Piers, however, this embargo put upon nonsense, forcing them to produce their sense, had a most beneficial effect: *Engl. in France*, Vol. ii. p. 45.

**embarras**, *sb.*: Fr.: perplexity, confusion, embarrassment.

**1676** ambara's: ETHEREGE, *Marr. à la Mode*, ii. 3, p. 34 (1684). **1743** It is unpleasant to have old Pucci added to your embarras: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 278 (1857). **1764** The embarras of removing...has prevented my acknowledging...the receipt of your last: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. i. p. 328 (1882).

**embarras de (du) choix**, *phr.*: Fr.: embarrassment in choice, a perplexing number of objects from which to select.

**1845** our only difficulty is the *embarras du choix*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, l. p. 27 (1857). **1888** There is almost an *embarras de choix*, as is evident from the voluminous list of authorities consulted: *Athenaeum*, June 16, p. 756/1.

\***embarras de(s) richesses**, *phr.*: Fr.: a perplexing amount of wealth or abundance of any kind.

**1750** Say...you dread *l'embaras des richesses* ever since you have seen what an encumbrance they were to poor Harlequin: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 2, p. 6 (1774). **1861** The lecture was thought to 'break down', and indeed it quite did 'as a lecture': but only did from *embarras des richesses*—a rare case: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. ii. p. 245 (1884). **1880**



Beneath an *embarras de richesses* man's inventive faculty starved: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 353/1.

**embassatrix**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Late Lat.: a female ambassador.

bef. 1733 an Embassatrix resident to pursue the Point of raising the Grandeur of France: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740).

[A more correct form would be *ambassiatrix*.]

\***emblem** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *emblème* (Cotgr.).

1. ornamental work laid on or in a surface; ornamentation with such work.

1667 the violet, | Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay | Broider'd the ground more colour'd than with stone | Of costliest emblem: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 703.

2. an allegorical figure, a symbolical representation, a symbol, a type, an object suggesting an attribute.

1589 devices, a terme which includes...lieries, cognizances, emblemes, en-seigns and impresses: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, ii. p. 121 (1860).

1598 In imitation of whome the ancient Romans composed those Emblemes which they used to set up in private and publicke places: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Pref., p. 3.

1601 a leane visage, peering out of a seame-rent sute; the emblemes of beggerie: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 283 (1616).

1601 his cicatrice, an emblem of war, here on his sinister cheek: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 44.

1646 Errours not able to deceive the Embleme of Justice: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 81 (1686).

3. an application in words of the idea suggested by an allegorical or symbolical representation.

1645 Divine Emblems: QUARLES, *Title*.

\***emblème**, *pl. emblēmata*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐμβλημα*, = 'something fitted in' (to a socket): tessellated work; a metallic ornament (detachable) laid upon a surface of an object of art.

**embogue** (= u), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *embocar*: to disem-bogue (*q. v.*).

**embolus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a piston', fr. Gk. *ἐμβολος*, = 'a peg', 'a stopper': a part of an engine or an organ which works within another part or other parts; also, a clot which obstructs a blood-vessel and causes embolism.

1727 - a sort of an Hydraulick Engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood, is driven thro' elastic channels resembling arteries and veins, by the force of an Embolus like the heart: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. i. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 154 (1757).

\***embonpoint**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. phr. *en bon point*, = 'in good condition': plumpness, fulness of figure, fleshiness. Often used politely to indicate an excess of plumpness or stoutness.

1670 Great Riches make it [the Court] look plump, and give it an excellent *en bon point*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 140 (1698).

1769 As to stature and *embonpoint*, he is much the same (I fear I have misapprehended that word, which, I believe, is never used of lean people.): BRATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 24, p. 76 (1820).

1781 thought from her *embonpoint* that a cough would be of no consequence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 130 (1838).

1787 they unlookingly had more of the Flemish *embonpoint* than Grecian elegance: F. BECK-FORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. i. p. 147 (1805).

1816 his account of her corresponded with the usual description of her person, especially as to her *embonpoint*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 36.

1818 She has gained...so much bloom and *embonpoint*, and looks so happy: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. i. p. 285.

1822-3 her shape, though she could not yet be thirty years old, had the *embonpoint* which might have suited better with ten years more advanced: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxx. p. 354 (1886).

1852 There's nothing like wickedness for *embonpoint*, Padre: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 178 (1878).

1866 but the *embonpoint* is dreadfully fictitious with certain divinities we know: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 87.

**embouchure**, *sb.*: Fr.: mouth, point of discharge (of a river or stream); mouthpiece of a wind-instrument; the adaptation of a player's mouth to the mouthpiece of his instrument.

bef. 1785 The seaport at the embouchure of the river Pregel: WRAXALL, *Tour*, p. 319. [Jodrell]

1818 The cataracts were...of superior grandeur, especially one near the embouchure of the river: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. ii. p. 119.

1825 the place where Hannibal crossed was four days march from the embouchure of the river: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 193.

1845 The river Sella whose embouchure forms the port: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 705.

**embrassade**, *sb.*: Fr.: embrace, hug.

1818 bestowed her usual *embrassades* on her dear friend, Lady Georgina: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. iv. ch. iv. p. 164 (1819).

**embrocado**, **embrocata**, *sb.*: corrupt. of It. *imbrocata*: a thrust at fence or with a dagger (Florio). See *imbrocata*.

1855 Wiping maudritta, closing embrocata, | And all the cant of the honour-able fencing mystery: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. iii. p. 36 (1889).

**embrocation** (L = u =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *embrocation*: the process of rubbing and moistening a part of the body with liquids, fomentation; also, a liquid used for fomentation, a liniment.

1543 it shalbe good to make embrocation with clouttes weted in the foresayde decoction: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii v<sup>o</sup>/1.

1601 instilled or

let drop from on high by way of Embrocation upon the region of the braine and temples of the head: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 57.

**embroglio**: It. See *imbroglio*.

\***embryo**, **embryon**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *embryon*, abl. *embryo*, fr. Gk. *ἐμβρυον*, = 'a fetus': a germ, an organism in the rudimentary stages of development before its separation from the parent, or its release from the case in which its earlier stages of development are passed; sometimes erroneously applied to larvae. An animal fetus is not usually called an *embryo* after it has developed distinctive characteristics of its genus and species. From the Late Lat. phr. in *embryo* the Eng. form *embryo* has developed, and also the sense 'rudimentary state'; as an organ (or element of an organ) in embryo, i.e. 'in the germ or fetus', is of course in a rudimentary or embryonic state.

1. a germ (as above defined); also, *metaph.* anything (or any aggregate) in a rudimentary state.

1548 there is engendred Embreon: T. VICARY, *Engl. Truas.*, p. 49 (1626).

1599 but *Embryons* in Nature: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 123 (1616).

1603 That as before th' All-working Word alone | Made Nothing be All's womb and *Embryon*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columns, p. 388 (1608).

1608 What trick is not an embryo at first, | Until a perfect shape come over it? MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 253 (1885).

1621 her growing embryo: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. ii. p. 2 (1645).

1627 the *Embryon ripeneth*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 353.

1630 I am full of thoughts... And something there is here I must give forme to | Though yet an *Embryon*: MASSINGER, *Picture*, II. 2, sig. F 2 v<sup>o</sup>.

1666 The Parlement likewise hath many things in debate, which may be call'd yet but *Embryons*, in time they may be hatch'd into Acts: HOWELL, *Epiet. Ho-El*, Vol. IV. xlviii. p. 502 (1678).

1667 Embryos and idiots, eremits and friars | White, black and grey, with all their trumpery: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 474 (1770).

1670 I only discharged my memory hastily of some things which I had seen in Italy; and wrapt up that untimely *Embryo* in five sheets of Paper, for the use of a Noble person, who set me that Task: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 1 v<sup>o</sup> (1698).

1691 the *Embryon* in the Womb: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 128 (1701).

1699 he did believe, contrary to Mr. Merrie, that no Blood did circulate through the Lungs in an *Embryo*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 68.

1729 Round him much *Embryo*, much Abortion lay, | Much future Ode, and abdicated Play: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 131 (1757).

1769 The pistil contains the embryo of the [coffee] berry: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 27.

1818 a group of new unfinished houses, the embryo of some rising town: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 269.

2. *attrib.*

1613 The embion blossome of each spray: W. BROWNE, *Brit. Pastors*, I. 4. [L.]

1688 And are but *embryon* Philosophers: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriothaph.*, p. 63.

1665 and yet know no more of the immediate reasons of these common functions, then those little *Embryo Anchorites*: GLANVILLE, *Scepis*, ch. iii. p. 11 (1885).

1667 and to battle bring | Their embryon atoms: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 900.

1693 our *Embryo*-Notions: *Oxford-Act*, i. p. 5.

1728 If then (for hard you'll own the task) his art | Can to those *embryo*-scenes new life impart, | The living proudly would exclude his lays, | And to the buried bard resign the praise: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, ProL., Wks., Vol. II. p. 235 (1776).

1815 If you see any fitness or unfitness in any of these *embryo* intentions, tell me: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 407 (1856).

1826 the whole school were scribbling *embryo* prize-poems, epics of twenty lines on 'the Ruins of Pæstum': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 5 (1881).

3. a rudimentary state or stage of development, immaturity, esp. in the phr. in *embryo* (Eng. or Lat.).

1477 Passing the Substance of *Embryon*, | For then complete is made our Stone: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 90 (1652).

1601 since the plot was but an *embryon*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, ProL., Wks., p. 275 (1616).

1648 which things are but in *embryo* as yet: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1872).

1669 The Sin is but in *Embryo*, yet, we'll stifle it | Before it is brought forth: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, II. p. 27.

1880 Madge was then something more than in *embryo*, and destined to revolutionise science, as well as considerably to annihilate time and space: J. PAVN, *Confident*, Agent, ch. iv. p. 20.

1881 A solicitation...for more specific information ament this *embryo* Bonanza: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, I. 5.

1886 And who, forsooth, is bound to know | Each Laureate in *embryo*! A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 111.

**emendātor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a corrector, *esp.* one who alters and thinks he improves a literary text.

1672 The Roman emendators of Gratian: BR. J. COSIN, *Scholast. Hist. of Canon*, p. 123. [T.]

1884 the figments of emendators claim admission in the name of common sense: S. H. BUTCHER, in *Fortnightly Rev.*

**emeril**, **emery** (L = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *emeril*: a variety of corundum used for polishing metal; also (in the form *emeril*), a glazier's diamond. The form *emery* is often *attrib.* as in *emery-powder*, *emery-cloth*, *emery-paper*.

1558 Take Emeril, that men burnishe swordes or armour with: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 111 v<sup>o</sup>.

1646 The principal and most gemmary affection is its Tralucency: as for irradiancy or sparkling which is found in many gemms, it is not discoverable in this, for it cometh short of their compactness and durity: and therefore requireth not the Emery, as the Saphir, Granate, and Topaz, but will receive impression from Steel, in a manner like the Turchois: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 42 (1686).

\***emeritus**, *pl. emeriti*, *sb. and adj.*: Lat.: one discharged after full service, discharged after full service.



**1602** old souldiers (whome they called *emeriti*): SEGAR, *Hon., Milit. & Civ.*, Bk. III. ch. liv. p. 107. **1750** At your age, you have no right nor claim to laziness; I have, if I please, being *emeritus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 184, p. 359 (1774). **1804** they should be dismissed as *emeriti*, except when the public service required their assistance: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 470. **1885** Dr. Redwood...has retired as Emeritus Professor: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 533.

emeu. See emu.

\***émeute**, *sb.*: Fr.: riot, outbreak.

**1839** wounded during the late unsuccessful *émeute*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 134 (1883). **1845** M. Thiers in some subsequent *émeutes*, in which he happened to be personally exposed, showed sufficient firmness: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 22 (1857). **1853** Kossuth and Mazzini, to whom they attribute both the *émeute* at Milan and the assassination at Milan severally: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 46. **1879** His greatest dread was lest there should be an *émeute* during his stay at Paris: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iii. p. 163.

**émeutier**, *sb.*: Fr.: rioter.

**1848** 40,000 [of the National Guard] turned out in less than half an hour, and the *émeutiers* turned in: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 263.

**emigrator** ( $\text{—} = \text{—} = \text{—}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *emigrare*, = 'to depart from a place': one who leaves his country.

**1820** its natural features retain that imposing beauty which so early attracted emigrants from the east: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 218.

\***émigré**, *fem. émigrée*, *sb.*: Fr.: an emigrant; *esp.* a royalist who fled from France during the great Revolution.

**1792** The Geneva *émigrés*, particularly the Neckers, are hastening to their homes: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 150 (1865). **1803** An *émigrée*, a charming woman, whispered lady Delacour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 100 (1830). **1833** Pitt had gone into the hands of the *émigrés*: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 346 (1875). **1848** How many noble *émigrés* had this horrid revolution plunged in poverty! THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 94 (1879).

**Emir, Emir, sb.**: Arab. *emir, amir*: a chief, a head of a tribe or family, a Turkish governor or chief officer, an occasional title given to the descendants of Mahomet. See Ameer.

**1612** a. *Emeers* or great Lords in our way to Jerusalem were vp in armes one against another: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Laverne's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 66. **1615** The Clergie go much in greene, it being Mahomets colour; and his kinsmen in green shashes, who are called *Emers*, which is Lords: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1632). **1623** it was propounded that the *Emir of Sidon* should be made to rise up in arms: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 84 (1645). **1625** The Mir of *Aden* sent a Boat and a Messenger aboard: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimages*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 282. — an *Emeer* or great Lord: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. VIII. p. 1334. **1634** Abbas the Hemirs younger brother and late King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 118. **1665** a Saint *Meer & Emyr*: *ib.*, p. 316 (1677). **1741** The *Emirs*, who boast of their being descended from the Race of Mahomet: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 327. **1786** The good *Emir*, who was punctiliously religious and likewise a great dealer in compliments: TR. BECKFORD's *Vathek*, p. 77 (1883). **1811** Dola, or Emir, is the title which the Arabs give to the governor of cities. He of Loheia was an Emir, and his name was Farhan: NIEBUHR's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 27. **1819** got himself chastised by a hot-headed Emir: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 163 (1820). **1830** the Caliphs, Emirs, Fatemirs, Abacidi, and Almohades: E. BLAQUIERRE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 424 (and Ed.). **1839** the King gave permission to every one of the emeers and weazers...to come in to him: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nits*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 110. **1840** The Meer, or rather Pashah, Mahomed has four brothers living: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Lett. III. p. 72. **1849** The lands of Lebanon are divided into fifteen Mookatas, or feudal provinces, and the rights of the mookatadgi, or landlords, in these provinces, are power of punishment not extending to death, service in war...the administration of police, of the revenue...are in the hands of the mookatadgi, or rather of the most powerful individuals of this class, who bear the titles of Emirs and Sheikhs: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. I. p. 345 (1881).

**Emir el-Häjj**: Arab.: chief of the great caravan of pilgrims to Mecca.

**1704** the *Emmir Hagge*, or Chief-Leader of the Caravan: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 59. **1811** a square area...in which the principal inhabitants of Cairo assemble to receive the Emir Hadgi, at his return from Mecca: NIEBUHR's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. II. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 4. **1836** The Emeer el-Hbagg (or chief of the caravan), with his officers, soldiers, &c. were encamped apart from the rest of the caravan: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II. p. 180.

**emissario**, It.; **emissarium**, Lat.: *sb.*: an outlet, a channel or drain by which water is drawn off from a lake or reservoir.

**1822** this modern *emissario* is carried through a rock scarcely penetrable without the assistance of gunpowder: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 380. **1885** The wonderful *emissarium* of the lake is also a work of prehistoric times: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/1.

\***Emmanuel**, Gk. Ἐμμανουήλ; Immanuel, Heb. Immanu'el, = 'God with us': a name given to the Messiah by Isaiah (vii. 14); applied about the end of 16 c. to a popular ointment [C.].

abt. **1400** thou shalt clepe his name Emanuel (*Bible* (A. V.), Immanuel): Wyclifite *Bible*, Isaiah, vii. 14. **1626** Emanuel: TYNDALE, *Mat.*, i. 23. **1611** Behold, a Virgin shall be with child, and shall bring forth a sonne, and they shall call his name Emmanuel, which being interpreted, is, God with vs:

*Bible* (A. V.), I. c. **1630** Our God with vs, our great Emanuel, | Our Jesus, and our vanquisher of hell: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 4 v/2.

**emmeles**, *sb.*: Gk. ἐμμελής (adj.), masc. and fem. pl. ἐμμελεις, neut. pl. ἐμμελή: a harmonious consonance in music, one of two or more notes which make harmony when sounded together.

**1609** Of not *Vnisons*, some are *aquisons*; some *Consones*; some *Emmeles*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 79.

**emolument** ( $\text{—} = \text{—} = \text{—}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *émolument*.

1. profit or remuneration attached to an office, appointment, place.

**1546** nor cowide well perceave emolument or profitis enswinge: TR. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1846). **1686** the others [were] officers of University College, Oxford, who...enjoy all former emoluments: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1875). **1788** when a man's mind is so intent on the emoluments which the Church has to confer: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 103/1.

1 a. a profitable office, employment, or place.

**1620** a degree, dignity, or emolument was fitted to the quality of the person: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 203 (1676).

2. gain, benefit in general.

**1540** the emoluments and profitis dayly and commonly like to ensue to the wel versers of the same: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Prol., p. 11 (1613). **1664**—5 not without some considerable emolument to the public: EVELYN, *Corrup.*, Vol. III. p. 152 (1872).

emony: Eng. See anemone.

emoom: Arab. See imaum.

\***emphasis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμφασις. Anglicised as *emphasy* (1681 Blount).

1. stress of utterance whereby a syllable, a word, a clause, or a sentence is uttered so as to attract special attention.

**1575** And in your verses remembre to place euery worde in his natural Emphasis or sound, that is to say, in such wise and with such length or shortness, elevation or depression of sillables: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poety*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1815). **1722** If...the Emphasis laid on the Words is Wrong, the Sense is Obscur'd: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 90.

2. special stress of utterance intended to produce impressiveness. Originally rhetorical emphasis was defined as the suggestion that more was meant than was expressed.

bef. **1627** You're welcome, mistress, as I may speak it, | But my lord will give 't a sweeter emphasis: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. V. p. 284 (1885). **1728** Her voice was sweet, strong, piercing, and melodious: her pronunciation voluble, distinct, and musical; and her emphasis always placed where the spirit of the sense, in her periods, only demanded it: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, To Reader, Wks., Vol. II. p. 233 (1776). **1864** he would recite, with the sonorous emphasis of the late John Kemble: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66.

3. forcibility of expression, force and depth of meaning.

**1586** yet notwithstanding it seemeth that this word *Magnanimitie* carieith with it some greater and more particular Emphasis [*sic*]: T. B., *Tr. La Primada. Fr. Acad.*, p. 273 (1589). **1601** The Jesuits nevertheless gave out with great Emphasis that those men themselves were the Libellers: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 113. **1603** but for the greater emphasis and representation as it were to the life of that which they meant to deliver: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 800. **1604** What is he whose grief | Bears such an emphasis? SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 276. **1652** Words so big with Emphasis, as they hardly admit of a Translation: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 5. bef. **1733** But mark the emphasis of that *Yet*—: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 81, p. 72 (1740). **1876** It is scarcely possible for language to surpass in emphasis the expressions which we have cited from the speech: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

4. *metaph.* special intensity, superlative degree, particularly in the old phrase *with an emphasis*, = 'in a superlative degree', 'pre-eminently'.

**1573**—80 We began to reckon up the veri causis in deed, which he knew fully as well as mi self, with a good laze emphasis, I warrant you: GAR. HARVEY, *Let. Bk.*, p. 32 (1884). **1598** swearing with an emphasis: B. JONSON, *Ev. last in his Hum.*, III. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1610). **1655** I might say, And with an emphasis: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, I. 1, Wks., p. 341/1 (1839). **1665** Aloes which it [Socotra Isle] hath with an emphasis: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1677). — Snakes...we saw abundance of, but more especially Lions, Wolves, Foxes, Wild-Cats, Boars and Tygres; which last, a *Roman* Poet mentions with an Emphasis: *ib.*, p. 181.]

\***emphysēma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμφύσημα, = 'an inflation' (of the stomach, abdomen, &c.): distention of the body with air or gas; *esp.* a presence of air or gas in cellular tissue.

**1788** The emphysema here described was the consequence of a fractured rib in a labouring man: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 148/2.

**emphyteusis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμψύτευσις, *lit.* 'an implanting': *Roman Law*: a granting of lands or houses in perpetuity or for a long term upon condition of the estate



being improved and a small yearly rent paid to the grantor or his successors by the grantee or his successors.

1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1887 One would gladly have spared... the explanation of emphyteusis: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 542/3.

**emplacement**, *sb.*: Fr.: a site, a situation (of a building or other object). Anglicised in the sense of 'location', and as a technical term in fortification.

1836 To-day all Paris flocked to see...the great Luxor obelisk placed on its pedestal... It was very interesting to engineers, but the Luxor is ugly and too small for the *emplacement*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 102. 1836 Had... Napoleon been in possession of such an *emplacement*, ten times the sum voted... would have been spent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 222. 1841 His instructions as to its *emplacement* were so correct, that the servants found it instantly: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II, p. 184.

**emplotion, emplotum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπλεκτον, *lit.* 'inwoven': a kind of masonry in which the outer faces of the wall are ashlar in regular courses, the interval being filled in with rubble with occasional ties of stone from one place to the other; also, masonry in which blocks of stone are laid some lengthwise, some endwise, on a regular system.

\***employé, fem. employée**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who is employed, one who works for wages for an employer of labor. Sometimes Anglicised as *employee*. The first two syllables of the Fr. form are frequently assimilated with those of Eng. *employer*.

1822 they become soldiers or lawyers, who...increase the locust swarms of *employés*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 340. 1828 he must have been some old *employé*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II, p. 68. 1840 *Employés* see the great man's servants that they may secure friends at court: FRASER, *Koordinat, &c.*, Vol. I, Let. xii, p. 291. 1872 Employers...will raise wages in order to retain the services of their *employés*: M. G. FAWCETT, *Polit. Econ.*, Sect. III, ch. II, p. 109 (1874).

\***emporium**, Lat. *pl.* *emporia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπορίον, = 'trading-place', 'mart'. Anglicised in 17 c. as *empory*.

1. a market-place, an exchange for merchandize, a bazaar, a mart; applied grandiloquently to large shops or stores.

1600 The temples likewise of Isis and Serapis were in the Bourse called Emporium: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, Bk. III, ch. xii., p. 1367. 1645 the strange vanity of the several nations...negotiating in this famous Emporium: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 211 (1872). 1665 Gold and other rich trading was...conveyed by the Sledge and Camels...to *Coptos* the usual Emporium: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1677). 1840 An Oriental emporium of wealth and magnificence: FRASER, *Koordinat, &c.*, Vol. I, Let. viii, p. 217.

2. a centre of trade, a port, city, or town with an extensive commerce.

1621 those emporiums which are by the sea side, general staples, marts, as Antwerp, Venice, Bergen of old, London, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel. To Reader*, p. 88 (1827). 1665 'Twixt this city and *Derbent* is that noted *Emporium* some call *Arash*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190 (1677). 1682 London, thou great emporium of our isle: DRYDEN, *Medal*, 167. 1775 under the Romans Ephesus was accounted the most considerable emporium of Asia within Taurus: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 129. 1797 In order that Government might obtain a control over this trade, that London might become its emporium, and that Great Britain might have the advantage of levying a duty upon the consumption of Europe of Indian articles, the Company were obliged to give 300 tons, to be increased, when necessary, to the private trade: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I, p. 39 (1858). 1820 an emporium that might almost have vied with the Athenian Piræus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 22. 1826 Tombuctoo and Jeuné became the grand *emporia*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 210.

**empresa**, Sp.; **emprese**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: a motto. See *impresa*.

1603 but *Plutarch* considering well how ill this *Emprese* sounded, being taken in that sense and construction which they give unto it: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 605. bef. 1631 Thy name as my *empresa* will I beare: DRAVTON, *Matilda*. [Nares]

\***empresé, fem. empresée, adj.**: Fr.: impressively cordial, eager to display interest, good-will, or civility.

1837 exceedingly *empresées* in their manner towards the Great Unknown: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II, p. 42. 1877 be low, be depressed, but, at the right moment, *empresé* and earnest: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii, p. 160 (1879).

\***empressement**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. eagerness.

1754 I have not much *empressement* to give the detail of it to anybody else: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 384 (1857).

2. eagerness of manner, impressiveness, conspicuous display of interest, good-will, or civility.

1709 the *Empressment, Diligence and Warmth* of a beginning Lover: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II, p. 57 (2nd Ed.). 1769 gave me a ridiculous account of the *empressment* and homage of the Countess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v, p. 194 (1857). 1808 disinterestedness and probity show no *empressments*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 92. 1813 I hope Lord Oldborough did not conceive that there was any want of *empressment* on my part:

M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II, p. 140 (1833). 1837 who, observing the *empressment* of her hostess, through the vista of rooms, had rushed forward as fast as decorum would at all allow: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II, p. 186. 1838-9 He [Gladstone] received my advances with very great *empressment* indeed: MACAULAY, in *Trevelyan's Life*, Vol. II, p. 42 (1878). 1845 they are without *empressment* or prévenance and seem to care little whether you buy or not: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 731. 1877 *Emné*, with somewhat suspicious *empressment*, hastened to tell her father: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxii, p. 275 (1879).

**Empusa**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ἐμψουσα: a kind of hobgoblin which was supposed to assume various shapes.

1678 a mere *Empty Bladder*, blown up with vain Conceit, an *Empusa*, *Phantasm*, or *Spectre*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. II, p. 6a.

**empyr(a)eum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. adj. ἐμπύριος, = 'fiery': the celestial region of pure light and fire. Hence, (through Fr.) *empyrean*, *empyrean* (1667 Milton, *P. L.*, III, 57).

1626 Up to the *Empyrium*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). bef. 1652 'Through all the spheres [Of music's heaven; and seat it there on high] In th' *empyreum* of pure harmony: R. CRASHAW, *Musick's Duel*. [L.] 1665 it dwells no where in unblended proportions, on this side the *Empyreum*: GLANVILLE, *Scepis*, ch. ix, p. 57 (1885).

**empyreuma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπύρευμα, = 'a live coal covered with ashes': the pungent disagreeable effluvia produced by burning organic substances in close vessels.

1641 If the Liquor retain a certain *Empyreuma*, or smatch of the fire, thou shalt help it by putting it into a glass close stop: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I, p. 13 (1651). 1667 The hopes of an elixir insensibly evaporate, and vanish into air, or leave in the recipient a foul *empyreuma*: MORZ, *Decay of Piety*. [L.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**empyrosis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐμπύρωσις, = 'a kindling': a general fire, a vast conflagration.

1677 held these cataclisms and *empyroses* universal: HALE, *Orig. Man.* [L.]

\***emu**, *sb.*: name of the *Dromaeus* or Australian cassowary and other species of the same family. Some ornithologists regard the Australian varieties as a different genus of birds from the other cassowaries.

1678 A Cassawaries or *Emeus* Egg: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28.

**emulator** (ε = ε), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aemulātor*, noun of agent to *aemulāri*, = 'to rival', 'to vie with', 'to emulate': a rival, one who tries to become equal with or to surpass another.

1589 you are friendly emulators in honest fancy: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 81 (1880). 1602 Master *Bluett* a reuerend old secular priest, and truly a worthy confessor before some of these pure Iesuits his malicious *emulators*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 190. 1607-12 it layeth their *Competitors* and *emulators* asleepe: BACON, *Ess.*, xx, p. 252 (1871). 1621 they fear *corrivalls*...successours, *emulators*, subjects, or such as they have offended: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. I, Subs. i, Vol. II, p. 425 (1827). 1652 a false *emulator*, but no true imitator: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 215. — cruelly murdered by his own *emulators*: *ib.*, p. 329. 1678 he was a great *Emulator* of the *Pythagoreans*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. I, p. 13.

\***en**, *prep.*: Fr.: in, into, on, at, like, as a; frequently used to form adverbial and adjectival phrases.

1705 If you quarrel *en abrégé* ['compendiously'], I shoud' have a word of obligation to you: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, iv, Wks., Vol. II, p. 61 (1776). 1863 He was eternally blacking boots *en amateur* ['like an amateur']: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I, p. 286. 1764 She crossed the drawing-room...to speak to the Queen *en amie* ['like a friend'] (*fem.*) 'without ceremony', after standing with her back to the Princess Amalie: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 248 (1857). 1863 waive ceremony, and dine with me *en ami*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I, p. 94. 1819 He...slept but rarely during the day, after great fatigue, or a night *en bivouac*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 218. 1877 you judge all your old friends, *en bloc* ['in a lump'], simply from your own point of view: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xii, p. 115 (1879). 1744 Mr. Whithead is *en bon train* ['in a fair way']; but the recruits he is raising: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. 297 (1857). bef. 1593 *en bonne foi* ['in good faith'] prate you against Sir *Attesse*: GREENE, *Yas. IV.*, iii, 2, Wks., p. 203a (1861). 1612-3 religion, which, upon what ground I know not, was before suspected to be *en branle* ['in motion']: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 229 (1848). 1836 they left the canoe and some other things *en cache* ['in hiding']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 63, p. 296. 1779 I have had my spies *en campagne* ['in the field', 'at work']: In W. Roberts' *Mém. Hassanah More*, Vol. I, p. 99 (1835). 1782 Now for Mrs. Livesen—she has acquitted herself *en charme* ['charmingly']: *ib.*, p. 132. 1874 opened *en cœur* or square: *Echo*, Dec. [St.]. 1883 The Irish Père Duchêne was not so terribly *en colère* ['in wrath'] on the first occasion as he appeared to be: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 199/1. 1754 But I am unwarily fallen into an Apology to you, and not as if I was writing *en Confidence* to a Friend, but openly to the whole Kingdom: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II, p. 290. 1803 Now, *en conscience*, is it worth the while? M. EDGEWORTH, *Balinda*, Vol. I, ch. xiii, p. 223 (1832). 1816 he therefore mounted *Dumple en croupe* ['on the crupper'], and the little spirit nag cantered away: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii, p. 201 (1852). 1809 The districts of Ostergo, Westergo, the Seven Woods in Friesland, &c. although only properly bailiwicks, are at this instant occupied in separating entirely from the provincial assembly, and erecting their own tribunals, *en dernier ressort* [see *dernier ressort*], among themselves: MATY, *Tr. Ruesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lxx, Pinkerton, Vol. VI, p. 284. 1768 we cut them [the French] off *en détail*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 107, p. 416 (1774). 1689



may it not seem enough for a Courtier to know how to wear a fether, and set his cappe a flaunt, his chain *en echarpe* ['like a scarf']: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, III. xxv. p. 305 (1869).

1826 the comparative advantages of forming en cremaillière and en echiquier ['like a chess-board']: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vic. Gray*, Bk. vii. ch. viii. p. 433 (1881). 1829 A hat...with foliage of ruby satin, disposed *en éventail* ['like a fan']: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 347/3. 1862 his boots...remained *en faction* ['on duty'] at his door: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 121 (1887). 1844 and contained the remark that the latter would be taken *en flagrant délit* [see *flagrante delicto*] at the moment they might be endeavouring to join the English: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 152.

1827 The body made high, and *en gerbe* ['like a sheaf']: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 103/2. — sleeves *en gigot* ['like a leg of mutton'], very tight at the wrist: *ib.*, p. 13. 1850 whether he was a boxer *en goguettes* ['in a merry mood'], or a coachman in his gala suit: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1879). 1829 he was reminded, with annoyance, that his confusion at Hauteville prevented him from receiving his friends *en grand seigneur* in his hereditary castle: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. i. p. 219 (1881).

1841 she met us with several of her female neighbours *en grande toilette*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 33. 1820 We are painted *en beau* ['as handsome'] in the one, and *en laid* ['as ugly'] in the other: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 426.

1832 I was generally regarded as a prophet of evil, constitutionally disposed to look at everything *en noir* ['gloomily']: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. I. p. 2. — Painted *en beau* ['as fair'] by the Ins or *en noir* ['as black'] by the Outs: *ib.*, ch. vi. p. 125. 1818 One's hair and one's cutlets both *en papillote* [see *papillote*]: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 38.

1776 I gave her, *en partant* ['at parting'], the most solemn assurances of following her *parus* in less than two months: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 244 (1869). 1849 Guizot said that Thiers, Molé and Bugeaud had dined *en partie carrée* [see *partie carrée*]

with the President: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 315. 1889 Perhaps the least probable thing in the book is the persistence with which Mrs. Markenfield, the rich and pretty widow, remains *en pension* [see *pension*] in a gloomy house with such abominable company: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 14, p. 351/2.

1848 There were dirty trays, and wine-coolers *en permanence* ['permanently'] on the sideboard: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 102 (1879). 1872 his Lares and Penates are erected *en permanence*: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 178.

1865 If congresses were held *en petit comité* ['in a small meeting'] (of intimates), with a supper worthy Carême, they might come to something: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. 1886 The Grub Street ideal of style is not that of Raleigh and Milton and Burke, but that of John Bull

*en petit maître* ['in the character of a petit maître' (q. v.)]: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 13, p. 351/2. 1888 who are well fed and well housed, and live largely a life *en plein air* ['in the open air']: E. DRUMMOND, in *Practitioner*, Oct. p. 258.

1865 We are so proud of our stolen nuts that we crack them *en plein jour* ['in open day'], instead of keeping them to enjoy in the darkness of night: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 103.

1806 After having been promised what you expect will be the painted portrait of a friend—receiving instead of it, nothing more substantial than a black shade, *en profile*: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 204 (5th Ed.). 1742 To-morrow our Earl goes to Richmond Park, *en retiré* ['as a secluded person', 'into seclusion']:

HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1857). bef. 1733 [the setting grave judges on horseback] must end, as it did, *en ridicule*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 54, p. 57 (1740). 1830 appearing to refer *en avant* ['like a learned person'] to subjects with which he is imperfectly acquainted: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 447.

1882 'A Sequestered Pool', p. 19, with its finely delineated pine trunks *en silhouette* [see *silhouette*] against the vivid sky: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 23, p. 854.

1850 over each hip is a trimming *en tablier* ['like an apron'] formed of the fringe: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 575.

1822 well castigated...and with figures *en taille douce* ['in copper-plate', 'lit. 'in soft cutting']]: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 60. 1845 a biographical essay on the life of Mrs. George Anne Bellamy, *en tête* ['ahead'] of the 'Mémoires' of that actress: J. W. CROKER, *Essays in Rev.*, I. p. 8 (1857).

1884 The Marquis and I dined *en tête-à-tête*: C. READE, in *Harper's Mag.*, Mar. p. 620/2. 1827 the skirt finished by an embroidery in coloured worsted, consisting of wreaths of lilac and green leaves placed alternately *en treillage* ['like trellis-work']:

*Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 87/1. 1766 'Tis a wig *en vergette* ['like a clothes-brush'], that from Paris was brought, | *Un tête comme il faut*, that the varlet has bought: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 80 (1808).

**en<sup>2</sup>, prep.**: Sp.: in, on, for, upon.

**en arrière, phr.**: Fr.: behind, in the rear.

**\*en attendant, phr.**: Fr.: in the meantime, meanwhile, while waiting for.

1743 I hope in time to have...*En attendant*, I have sent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1857). 1746 *en attendant* Harley House...I should be glad to take [a small house]: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 40. 1753 The credit or the blame will be theirs, the appointments *en attendant* are yours: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 393 (1777).

1767 but I do not believe a word of it, so I write *en attendant*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1882).

1793 leave to go abroad to-morrow, and to go out of town when I please, *en attendant* the future measures of a radical cure: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 172 (1869). 1803 *En attendant*, here are your two hundred guineas: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 217 (1832).

1818 I shall...remain *en attendant* with Fanny Arlington in the neighbourhood of Paris: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 270. 1835 For the present, however, *en attendant* the railroad, we must be content to cross the desert to Suez much after the same fashion in which it was crossed in the days of Cheops: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 452.

**en avant, phr.**: Fr.: forward, to the front.

1823 But never mind—*en avant*! live while you can: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 935 (1875). 1831 he will not go *en avant*, and nobody feels any dependence upon him: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 134 (1875).

1845 the easy victories of the French over the Spaniards were mainly owing to their dashing *en avant* charges: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 218. 1852 'Very well,' said the chief consul, '*en avant*—let us proceed': Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem.* N. Bonaparte, ch. xiv. p. 176.

**en badinant, phr.**: Fr.: roguishly, with badinage (q. v.).

1762 tell him *en badinant*, that, &c.: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 62, p. 267 (1774). 1786 *This le je ne sais quoi...captivates en badinant*: In W. Roberts' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 243 (1835). 1811 On whatever topic she touched, trivial or severe, it was alike *en badinant*: *Quarterly Rev.*, May.

**en barbe, phr.**: Fr.: *en barbette* (q. v.).

1702 To fire *en barbe*. Is to Fire the Cannon over the Parapet: *Mil. Dict.*, s.v. *Barbe*.

**\*en barbette, phr.**: Fr.: on a breastwork or platform for ordnance which is fired over a parapet and not through embrasures; applied also to ship's guns which are fired over the bulwarks and not through ports; hence, *barbette* (which is also Anglicised as *barbette*, *u* =) is used attributively to denote the style of firing described above.

1794 where the batteries are not *en barbette* that the embrasures ought to be framed with joists: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 73 (1832). 1893 French naval architects have always...preferred to mount guns *en barbette*... The *barbette* system...is the best for big iron-clads: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 435. 1884 The guns will train upon the tops of the *barbettes*: *Standard*, Jan. 30, p. 3/6. — The *barbette* guns will be four breech-loading 18-ton guns: *ib.*

**en beau, phr.**: Fr.: as handsome, as fair, in bright colors, in flattering style. See *en<sup>1</sup>*.

1818 though we are certainly painted *en beau*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 315.

**en bon point**: Fr. See *embonpoint*.

**en bride**: Fr. See *bride*.

**en caballo, phr.**: Sp.: on horseback.

1884 When necessity requires them [ladies] to journey *en caballo*, to or from town, they invariably make their transit under cover of darkness: EMILY PIERCE, *Jalapa Roses*, in *Advance Chicago*, Aug. 14, 1884.

**en cabochon**: Fr. See *cabochon*.

**en cavalier, phr.**: Fr.: in a cavalier manner. See *cavalier*.

1650 He used...to remember it...as an adventure *en cavalier*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1872). 1671 for I always love to do those things *en Cavalier*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, III. p. 29.

1675 You might command me, Sir; for I sing too *en Cavalier*: DRYDEN, *Kind-Keeper*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (1701). 1694 N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 14/1. 1709 Hence it is that those Ladies are so fond of the Dress *En Cavalière*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 206 (2nd Ed.).

1762 he behaved *en cavalier*, and treated Sycamore...with the most sarcastic familiarity: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Groves*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 170 (1817).

1807 my behaviour to him during my last residence at Harrow...was rather '*en cavalier*': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 65 (1875). 1820 precluded the matter *en cavalier*, and, much embarrassed, he rode back: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 504/1 (1867).

**en chemise (de nuit), phr.**: Fr.: in night attire (shift, shirt).

1844 All the pilgrims—men, women, and children, are submerged, *en chemise*: KINGLAKE, *Eothan*, p. 229 (1845). 1860 she firmly believed that Marie was *en chemise* before the scene: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 150/2.

**en cremaillière, phr.**: Fr.: 'like pot-hooks': like the teeth of a rack or saw, applied to the formation of troops, esp. inside a parapet with its inner face so formed, which formation gives a closer fire.

1826 [See *en* (echiquier)].

**en croupe, phr.**: Fr.: on the crupper, on a pillion.

1820 knitting her bundle closer, and preparing to resume her seat *en croupe*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 504/2 (1867). 1824 by the dangerous track which I had first traveled *en croupe*, behind a furious horseman: — *Red-gauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 123 (1886).

**en cueros**: Sp. See *cuero*.

**en cuerpo**: Sp. See *cuerpo*.

**\*en déshabillé, phr.**: Fr.: in undress, in careless costume. See *déshabillé*.

1699 a young Gentleman in a Fur Cap *en dishabille*, after his wonted manner: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 25. 1771 there is a commodious public room, where they breakfast *en déshabillé*, at separate tables, from eight o'clock to eleven: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 59/1 (1882). 1808 which shows, as it were, a powerful mind *en déshabillé*, and free from the fetters of study: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 133.

1842 If I could but have guess'd—what I sensibly feel—| Your politeness—I'd not have come *en déshabillé*: BARRHAM, *Ingolds.* *Leg.*, p. 231 (1865). 1877 let me catch her *en déshabillé*, with her porter on one side, and her lover on the other: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. vii. p. 83 (1883).

**en échelon**: Fr. See *échelon*.

**en effet, phr.**: Fr.: in effect.

**\*en évidence, phr.**: Fr.: conspicuously, conspicuous, before the public view.

1818 Mr. Crawley now placed himself *en évidence* at his window: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 6 (1819). 1889 the desire of members to keep themselves *en évidence* tends to delay the transaction of Parliamentary business: S. BUXTON, *Handbk. to Political Questions of the Day*, p. 153.



**\*en famille, phr.:** Fr.: in (with) one's own family, at a family party.

1728 I may chance, in a day or two after, to carry her in my own chariot *en famille*, to an opera: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Provo. Husband*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1776). 1741 I do not love living *en famille* so much as you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 74 (1857). 1762 had him always to dine with him, even *en famille*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. LXXIII. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 387 (1777). 1768 I had the honour of dining with him; I believe *en famille*, for we were but twelve: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 353 (1882). 1771 we set out to-morrow for London *en famille*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 29½ (1882). 1787 We found her sitting *en famille* with her sister: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 244 (1834). 1820 Dryden...dined *en famille*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 327. 1837 to dine *en famille* with a literary friend: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 12. 1842 It was very kind of you to come upon us *en famille*, and accept a dinner sans cérémonie: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 86 (1857).

**\*en fête, phr.:** Fr.: in festivity, keeping high holiday.

1866 Paris was *en fête*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 120. 1888 Haslingden Liberalism...is to be *en fête* this evening on the occasion of its annual soirée and ball: *Lancashire Evening Post*, Feb. 3, p. 2/4.

**en fin, phr.:** Fr.: in the end, finally.

**en flûte, phr.:** Fr.: *Naut.*: with some of the guns removed to fit the vessel for transport duty.

1789 Six old 74 gun ships were cutting down, in order to be armed *en flûte*: *Genl. Mag.*, 1791. 1839 A corvette, armed *en flûte*...was particularly conspicuous: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 159.

**en friche, phr.:** Fr.: in waste, fallow.

1771 there is a stripe of grass, another of corn, and a third *en friche*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 321 (1857).

**en garçon, phr.:** Fr.: like a bachelor, in bachelor's style.

1811 he soon settled himself again, *en garçon*, in chambers: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 248 (2nd Ed.). 1842 we had made him promise to dine with us all round *en garçon*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 75 (1857). 1866 He was living quite *en garçon*, with only one man: MRS. H. WOOD, *Elster's Folly*, ch. xvii. p. 201 (1871).

**\*en grande tenue, phr.:** Fr.: in full dress.

1834 all the Court *en grande tenue* was obliged to attend: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 42. 1839 One of the minor Perote Diplomats...had gone *en grande tenue* to the camp: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 163. 1841 they see French people *en grande tenue*, both in dress and manner: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 269. 1881 The political malefactors were paraded *en grande tenue*: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxii. 146.

**en l'air, phr.:** Fr.: in the air, in the open, open to discussion or anticipation.

1808 its retreat to the sea should be considered in some degree *en l'air*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1838). 1844 The left of the brigade was completely *en l'air*, upon high, open, and flat ground: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 330.

**\*en masse, phr.:** Fr.: in mass, altogether, universally.

1795 the splendid project of transplanting the academy of Geneva, *en masse*, to Virginia: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 516 (1853). 1804 it is only intended to supersede the extraordinary modes of defence by volunteers, or a levy *en masse*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 471. 1818 the whole house Crawley...were announced *en masse*, and made their entrée together: LADY MORGAN, *Pl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 194 (1819). 1824 They (i.e. our soldiers) had only to cross *en masse* to the British side...for warm clothing and good quarters: *Congress Debates*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1825). 1826 hand-bills...warning us, that Gascony had risen *en masse*: *Swallow*, ch. 6, p. 96 (1828). 1839 This rapidity was more conspicuous in a single individual than when the men were seen *en masse*: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 162. 1839-47 a transverse section of a muscle that has been dried *en masse*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 507½. 1843 considerations which are of secondary importance when we are considering mankind in the average, or *en masse*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 450 (1856). 1845 The Abyssinians...believe that they shall one day rise *en masse*, to deliver Palestine from the Infidel: WARBURTON, *Croc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1848). 1858 the jury retired to regale themselves *en masse* at a neighbouring coffee-house: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 204. 1871 Thus were these unfortunate creatures destroyed *en masse*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 96. 1879 We used to visit him *en masse* every year: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. i. p. 27. 1882 When Hampden had been nominated to the see of Hereford, the Church of England protested, it may almost be said *en masse*, against the appointment: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. lix. p. 375.

**\*en militaire, phr.:** Fr.: as a military man.

1828 Then he meditated conquest somewhat *en militaire*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 192. 1845 We cannot now forbear to smile at the idea of M. Thiers *en militaire*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 5 (1857).

**\*en passant, phr.:** Fr.: in passing.

1611 There passed but short salutations between us, neither was he willing to talk single, but, as *en passant*, told stories of a certain Theatine, of Verona: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1848). 1665 these parts (of Persia) have no Inns for the reception of Travellers; but here *en passant* they may rest sweetly and securely gratis: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677). 1684 You may observe there *en passant*, that in Versailles there are two places where, &c.: Tr. *Combes Versailles, &c.*, p. 65. 1691 I now think it reasonable to inform the Reader...that I never was obliged more than for common Countesses (*en passant*) to any of 'em: D'URFVY, *Love for Money*, Pref., sig. A 3 vs. 1702 have the goodness to consider *en passant*, or so, a little now and then about Swords and Daggers, and Rivals and old Fellows: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 320 (1776). 1709 I have had

just to tell him *en passant*, that you were well: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 377 (1856). 1711 Having seen him but twice, and once *en passant*: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xxxii. Wks., p. 328½ (1869). 1739 saw the garden *en passant*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1857). 1747 said little to him of his abilities in state affairs, or at least but *en passant*, and as it might naturally occur: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 97, p. 211 (1774). 1764 those advantages could not be well known to such as are *en passant*: E. BURR, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1818). 1764 Friend Robert, thus like *chien savant*, [Letts fall a poem *en passant*,] [Nor needs his genuine ore refine: 'Tis ready polished from the mine: COWPER, *Ep. to Robert Lloyd*. 1782 who proposed, *en passant*, to starve five thousand fishermen: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 152 (1858). 1804 he mentions it as self-evident, *en passant*, that the Egyptian Iris...served for the prototype of the Holy Virgin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 84. 1807 ogling yourself, *en passant*, at a mirror: HERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 52 (5th Ed.). 1815 Paying his compliments *en passant* to Miss Bates: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 195 (1833). 1819 I will, perhaps, look in at Albemarle Street...*en passant* to Bolivar: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 692 (1875). 1826 I throw out these hints *en passant*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 117 (1881). 1828 his present majesty was pleased, *en passant*, to admire my buckskins: LORD LYTTON, *Celadon*, ch. I. p. 150 (1859). 1835 We must observe *en passant*, that Coleridge was a firm believer in the Wolfian theory: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 151.

**en potence, phr.:** Fr., 'like a gallows, prop, or crutch': applied to a line formed to defend the flank of a force in line at a decided angle to the main line.

1844 destined to act, as circumstances might require, either in reserve to the first line, or *en potence* to it in repelling any attack upon that flank of the Anglo-allied army: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 329. 1852 Cara Saint-Cyr, who was on our right and *en potence* with the left flank of the enemy, was much nearer than the enemy to the bridges upon the Bormida: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xiv. p. 192. 1880 the two companies of sepoys...were ordered to form *en potence*, that is, at an acute angle from the line, to enfilade the approaching cavalry: GRANT, *Hist. India*, I. xv. 82/1.

**en prince, phr.:** Fr.: in princely style.

1678-9 a French merchant who had his house furnished *en Prince*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1872). 1849 the journey was made *en prince*: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 27 (1878). 1885 I spoke beforehand; I did what I could; I was assured that you would be treated *en prince*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 55.

**en prise, phr.:** Fr., 'in taking': (of a piece at chess, draughts, &c.) in such a position that an adversary's piece can take it.

**en pure perte, phr.:** Fr.: to mere loss, to no purpose.

1778 'Tis endless to moralise; human life is forced to do so, but *en pure perte*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 45 (1858). 1822 they are expended *en pure perte*, and without contributing to increase the comforts...of any individual whatever: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 474.

**en quenouille, phr.:** Fr.: like a distaff, into female hands, to the female line.

1670 a Woman had the Key of it... Good Libraries should not fall *en quenouille*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 42 (1698).

**en queue, phr.:** Fr.: like a tail, in a string or line.

1771 a French posting whip in his hand, and his hair *en queue*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 58/1 (1882). 1833 I joined the throng which formed *en queue*, and by slow advances we passed through the low, small rooms of the ground floor, up the narrow old-fashioned staircase: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 5. 1887 The ignominy and irritation inflicted on the parents of standing *en queue* till they be admitted to the presence of their judges: *Manchester Exam.*, Feb. 5, p. 5/4.

**\*en rapport, phr.:** Fr.: in harmony with, in sympathy with, in connexion with; esp. of the relation of a mesmerised or hypnotised subject to the operator.

1857 An Irish audience was always *en rapport* with the stage: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1862). 1879 a new phase had come over me, thoroughly *en rapport* with my early taste: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. ii. p. 89.

**\*en règle, phr.:** Fr.: in order, in due form.

1837 many of these Calabrians were banditti...and afterwards became robbers *en règle*: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 39. 1854 Clive...began to study the art, *en règle*, under the eminent Mr. Gandish, of Soho: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 191 (1879). 1878 Genius itself is not *en règle*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 75.

**\*en retraite, phr.:** Fr.: in retirement, on half-pay.

1850 a military man *en retraite*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, ch. i. p. 1 (1885). 1860 W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 57.

**\*en revanche, phr.:** Fr.: in revenge, in return, by way of retribution or retaliation.

1841 she offers him, *en revanche*, a cane, buttons, or a pin—in short, some present: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 308. 1857 Mrs. Heale, *en revanche*, dragged out the books, and displayed to the poor widow's horror-struck eyes an account for medicine and attendance: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi. p. 458 (1877). 1865 Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph, but, *en revanche*, it always throws stones behind it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 89. 1888 she gave a comical look at that lady's waist and elbows, which was evidently *en revanche* for the well-bred stare to which she had been subjected: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vii. p. 97 (1884).



**\*en route, phr.**: Fr.: on the road, on the way.

1779 on which day he would certainly be *en route* with Mie Mie: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Schuyler & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 112 (1882). 1845 I...will at once put myself *en route* with the reader who is kind enough to accompany me: WARBURTON, *Crec. & Cross*, Pref., Vol. I. p. viii. (1848). \*1876 a regiment of soldiers, *en route* for the seat of war: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 46. [St.] \*1878 *en route* for Windsor: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/3. [St.]

**en spectacle, phr.**: Fr.: as a spectacle, to public view.

1810 The author seems to disdain giving himself *en spectacle* to his readers: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1844). 1814 who are condescending enough to give themselves *en spectacle* in private: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 298.

**\*en suite, phr.**: Fr.: in succession, esp. of apartments which open into one another.

1818 elegant rooms thrown open *en suite*: Mrs. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 24. 1837 the state apartments lie *en suite*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 321. 1860 She was an antique gem...and we thought if everything in the establishment were *en suite*, there must be a very vegetative sort of life going on there: *Once a Week*, Nov. 3, p. 530/1.

**\*en tout cas, phr.**: Fr.: in any case, upon any emergency; name of a large parasol or small umbrella suitable for either sun or rain.

1748 but *en tout cas* I repeat it again, upon any emergency, draw upon me, for, upon my word, such sums as you can want will be no inconvenience to me to advance: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (1777). \*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, Article on Fashions. [St.]

**en train, phr.**: Fr.: into the way (of doing anything), in progress.

1778 you cannot justly expect him to be very punctual at first, till he is got *en train*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 151 (1858).

**en ville, phr.**: Fr.: 'in town': out, not at home.

1860 she was so huffy that I told Blot I would dine *en ville* for a short time: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 152/1. 1894 the horrid cookshops which send dinners *en ville*—very good ones, too: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 336.

**enallagē, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐναλλαγή, = 'change': *Gram.*: the use of a less obvious inflection or derivative instead of a more obvious, e.g. the use of one case instead of another, or the plural instead of the singular, or the singular instead of the plural number.

1589 not changing one word for another, by their accidents or cases, as the *Enallage*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xv. p. 182 (1869).

**enamorado, sb.**: Sp.: lover, wooer, innamorato (*g. v.*). The form *enamorato* may be meant for either Sp. or It.

1623 MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman* (1630). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1685 They have also artificial Incisions of various shapes and forms, as have the Enamorados likewise: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 300 (1677). 1749 and enamorados, you know, of every kind, are all enthusiasts: FITZOSBORNE, *Lett.*, No. 1. [R.]

**enantiosis, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐναντιώσις, = 'contradiction': *Rhet.*: the expression of an idea by the use of a word of contrary meaning with a word or formula of negation, or '(ironically) without any expressed negation.

**enarthrosis, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐνάρθρωσις: *Anat.*: articulation by ball and socket when the ball is deeply set in the socket, as in the shoulder and hip joints.

1578 which *Articulation* also we call Enarthrosis, yet not vnder the kynde of Diarthrosis, but Synarthrosis: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 3 v.

**enauim, inauim, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *in'ām*, = 'a gift', 'a favor': tenure of land by gift free of rent, grant of such tenure, land held under such tenure.

1800 For the servants and for enaums for certain women in the mahals of Tippoo Sultaun and Hyder Aly, 316 canterai pagodas per month: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1567 (1844). 1803 It appears that the Rajah gave him a village in enauim, which he has now taken from him: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 747.

**enbonpoint**: Fr. See *embonpoint*.

**\*encaenia, sb. pl.**: Lat. fr. Gk. (τὰ) ἐγκαίνια, = 'Feast of Dedication': ceremonies in commemoration of founders and benefactors; formerly also of the consecration of a sacred building or of the building of an edifice, town or city.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1760 The institution of these church encaenia, or wakes, was without question on good and laudable designs: R. BURN, *Eccles. Law*, Vol. I. p. 309. [Jodrell] 1773 Every scrap of Latin Lord Edgumbe heard at the Encaenia at Oxford he translated ridiculously: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 490 (1857). 1883 The list of degrees to be given this year at the Encaenia [at Oxford] is remarkable for the absence of politicians pure and simple: *Athenaeum*, June 9, p. 727/2.

**encamisada, sb.**: Sp.: a camisado (*g. v.*).

1591 But I haue oftentimes séene them put in practise, and resolutely wrought with Incamisados, with assured and secret routes, and with imbucades placed in a conuenient and apt couert: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 173.

**\*enceinte, adj. fem.**: Fr.: pregnant, with child.

1759 the child or children which she shall be then and there enceinte and pregnant with: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, I. xv. Wks., p. 34 (1839). 1768 leaving his wife enceint or big with child: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. II. ch. xi. [Jodrell] 1778 Lady Percy is enceinte, and the suit for a divorce is commenced: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 59 (1858). 1787 her being enceinte increased the resemblance: BACKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 139 (1834). 1827 The young girl...though enceinte, has a most infantile appearance: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 30.

**\*enceinte, sb.**: Fr.: a wall of circumvallation, an enclosing rampart; also, the space enclosed by a rampart; a precinct.

1781 BAILEY. 1753 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1837 As the town has increased, it has been found necessary to enlarge its enceinte: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 145. 1883 The views...marking the enceinte of piles deserve careful attention: *Guardian*, Mar. 14, p. 392. 1884 The Bahawal Hak, of which he was chief guardian, stands within the fortified enceinte: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 376.

**encephalon, encephalus, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐγκέφαλος, = 'the brain': *Anat.*: the entire brain, the contents of the superior cavity of the skull.

**enchâssure, sb.**: Fr.: setting, incasement.

1716 the rich images of the saints (all of massy silver) and the enchassures of the relics: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 22 (1827).

**enchiridion, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐγχειρίδιον (neut. of adj. ἐγχειρίδιος, = 'in the hand'), = 'dagger', 'handle', 'manual': a manual, a small treatise, a handy little volume.

1563 I shewe them a methodical practise to cure wounds, fractures, and dislocations, in my booke called an Enchiridion of Chirurgie: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij r. 1626 *Enchiridion*. A little book which one may still carrie in ones hand: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). 1644 all the Sermons...should not be armor enough against one single *enchiridion* without the castle of St. Angelo of an Imprimatur: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 60 (1868). 1682 An Enchiridion of natures penning, in which she gave him a brief Synopsis of all such passages of his life: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 135. 1684 I mean the Book of Conscience, (I wish I could call it an *Enchiridion*, or Pocketing, but it is so little in mens hands or Pockets, (if taken in a good sense) it wanteth some other name.): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 239.

**enchois**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *anchovy*.

**encomendero, sb.**: Sp.: commander (of a district).

1818 All these regulations were found ineffectual to secure the Indians against the rapacity of the encomenderos, and encomiendas were abolished: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 325 (1834).

**encomienda, sb.**: Sp.: commandery.

1818 [See *encomendero*].

**\*encômium, encômion** (Lat. *pl. encômia*), *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐγκώμιον, = 'an ode in praise of a victor'. Occasionally Anglicised as *encomy*.

1. *concr.* an expression of praise, a laudatory speech or composition, a laudation.

1589 all your Hymnes and Encomia of Pindarus and Callimachus: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xix. p. 56 (1869). 1591 slightly perusing it, gaue it this encomium, that now there was rime in it, but afore it had neither rime nor reason: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 142 (1815). 1598 [he] crownes your beautie with such encomions and deuises: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 47 (1616). 1617 I came not hither, sir, for an encomium: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 208 (1885). 1623 The wits of the Court here, have made diuers encomiums of him, and of his affection to the Lady Infante: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xix. p. 77 (1645). 1640 Your early Encomiums also of Learning and Philosophy: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.* (1647). 1642 His first encomium is, "that the sun looks not upon a braver, nobler conuocation than is that of king, peers, and commons": MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806). 1654 having been an *Ample Encomium* of it: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 345. 1665 In order to which, I think it needless to endeavour to celebrate you in a profest *Encomium*: GLANVILLE, *Scepis*, p. IV. (1885). 1675 as high an Encomium as any Prince is capable of: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 1, p. 11. 1686 I cannot help digressing from your *Encomium* a little, to reflect upon the *Stages Misfortune*: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, sig. a 2 r. 1693 So that all this high Elogy and Encomium given by this Heathen of Moses, sprang only from the majestic Brevity of this one Expression: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 124 (1727).

1709 many are as much below the Dignity of *Satyr* as *Encomium*, even not knowing themselves what Business they have here: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 209 (2nd Ed.). 1716 The king smiled at the encomium which was given him: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 506 (1856). 1728 You know he has a satirical turn; but never lashes any folly, without giving due encomiums to its opposite virtue: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 244 (1776). bef. 1733 Of these irrefragable Authorities, some he affords great Encomiums to: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. I. 7, p. 18 (1749). 1754 Strange Encomiums I have heard from the Natives upon the Language of their Country: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 180. 1776 I was greatly flattered by these encomiums: J. COLLIER, *Mss. Trav.*, p. 99. 1798 Your encomium on the executive authority of the national government, is in a degree highly flattering: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 210 (1854). 1820 the same encomiums will apply, in every particular, to the family of the Duke di Sangro: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 5.

2. *abstr.* praise, high commendation, laudation.

1626 *Encomion*, Praise: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1792 in terms of high praise and aggravated encomium: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 242.



**encora, interj.**: confusion between *It. ancora* and *Fr. encore* (*qq. v.*).

1766 But talks of the op'ras and his *Signioras* | Cries *bravo, benissimo, bravo, encora!* C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 64 (1808). 1776 I was so struck with his masterly performance, that not being able to clap my hands together, in token of applause, I cried out *bravissimo! encora!* J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 39.

\***encore, adv.**: *Fr.*: again. In French the regular call for the repetition of a musical or other performance is not *encore!*, but *bis!*; though *encore* is used to mean 'recommences'.

1. **interj.**: again!, the exclamation by which a repetition of a performance (*e.g.* of a musical piece in a concert or opera) is asked for. Often heard as *Caw!*.

1712 at their crying out *Encore* or *Altro Volto*, the Performer is so obliging as to sing it over again: *Spectator*, No. 314, Feb. 29, p. 453/2 (Morley). 1765 salad and soup,—soup and salad—salad and soup, *encore*—'Tis too much for sinners: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, vii. xvii. Wks., p. 300 (1839). 1766 the jig I adore | Pray speak to Sir Toby to cry out *encore*: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 83 (1808). 1807 At the Play—just as you are beginning to recover yourself, after a song of unequalled length and insipidity, to which the singer has added the deficiencies of taste, time, and tune,—“encore! encore!”—from every mouth in the house but your own: BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 158 (5th Ed.).

2. **sb.**: a request for the repetition of a performance; the repetition of a performance by (or as if by) request.

1731 You are amaz'd: The *Hottentot* is delighted to see it, and will give you as many *Encores* as you please: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 243. 1818 nearly two hours had been passed in recitations, accompanied by bravos and *encores*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 152 (1819). 1848 the whole house was unanimous for an *encore*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 176 (1879).

3. **vb.**: to call for the repetition of a performance, to call out 'encore!'.

1784 we have been actually in treaty for repairing to Sandleford to *encore* my visit: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1835). 1786 Yet, for DIDONE how they roar! | And *Cara! Cara!* loud *encore*: H. MORE, *Florio*, 218, p. 15.

**encourage** (— 1 = 2), **encorage, vb.**: *Eng. fr. Fr. encourager*, Old *Fr. encourager*: to give courage to, to cheer, to incite to energy or fortitude; also, *by extension*, to give strength or spirit to (liquor).

1530 encourage well doers in any kynde of vertue: PALSGR., sig. A ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1550 to correcte and punyssh the euyl doer, and to encourage, rewarde, and mayntaine the good: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 42 (1870). 1560 I..wold haue sayde to encourage other workemen...these few thinges: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, Pref., sig. A viii v<sup>o</sup>. 1569 Euery Captaine encouraged his awne Souldiours to stickte vnto it manfully: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 170. 1598 they both greatie encouraged and enabled the Irish: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 656/2 (1883). 1603 and with language bold | In courage-on themselves their work to hold: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 336 (1608). 1655 Erasmus...sometimes encouraged his faint Ale with the mixture thereof [wine]: FULLER, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, v. 48. [Davies]

\***encyclopaedia, sb.**: Late Lat. *fr. Late Gk. ἐγκυκλοπαίδ(ε)ία*, for ἐγκύκλιος παιδεία, = 'complete (*lit.* 'in a circle') education'. Anglicised as *encyclo(p)ady*, *-die*, *encyclopaidy*.

1. the circle of arts and sciences, general knowledge of arts and sciences.

1531 Wherefore in as moche as in an oratour is required to be a heape of all manner of lernyng: whiche of some is called the worlde of science, of other the circle of doctrine, whiche is in one worde of greke *Encyclopædia*: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. Vol. I. p. 118 (1880). 1603 There, the *Stagirian* (that with learned vain, | In's Works includes the *Encyclopædy*) | Sorrie t' have led so many soules awry: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Triumph, II. xv. p. 177 (1608). 1626 *Encyclopædie*. That learning that comprehendeth all liberal Sciences: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1646 this *Encyclopædie* and Round of Knowledge: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, sig. A 2 r<sup>o</sup> (1686). 1654 borrowed from the Bank of the *Encyclopædia*, or generally Learning: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 187. 1665 So then, every Science borrows from all the rest; and we cannot attain any single one, without the *Encyclopædy*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xxv. p. 187 (1885). bef. 1670 this hath little or no Copulation with our *Encyclopædy* of Arts and Sciences: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 67, p. 57 (1693). 1679 faith will lead the dance to all other virtues, or do but set that on work, and it will draw on the whole *Encyclopædy*, and circle of graces: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 286.

2. a treatise which professes to give information upon all branches of literature, science, and art, generally arranged in alphabetical order or so that a topic can be found by a reference placed in alphabetical order.

1775 an article for the *Encyclopædia*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 247 (1837). 1845 Such a gormandising encyclopædia was indeed wanted: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 88 (1885).

**endiament, sb.**: *Fr.*: possession by a devil or devils. North (*Examen*, p. 571) uses *endiantee* (*Fr. endiable*) as a vb. [Davies].

bef. 1733 there was a terrible Rage of Faces at him, as if an Endiament had possessed them all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 35, p. 608 (1740).

endiades. See *hendiadys*.

**endoskeleton, sb.**: *quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. ἐνδον*, = 'within', and σκελετόν, = 'skeleton': the skeleton or bony and cartilaginous framework of the body when it is internal, opposed to the external skeleton or *exoskeleton* (*q. v.*) of crustaceae (crabs, &c.) and other genera of animals.

**endosmōsis, sb.**: *quasi-Gk. formed fr. Gk. ἐνδον*, = 'within', and ὥσμος, = 'impulsion': the passage of a fluid through a porous diaphragm into another fluid of different density, which goes on, in company with *exosmosis* (*q. v.*), until the different fluids form a mixture of equal density on either side of the diaphragm.

**Endymion: Gk. Mythol.**: name of a youth famous for beauty and capacity for sleep, with whom the moon-goddess (Diana, Phoebe, Artemis) fell in love, and visited him on Mount Latmos.

bef. 1593 feature by nature's skill | Passing in beauty fair Endymion's: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 117/1 (1861). 1598 Peace, ho! the moon sleeps with Endymion | And would not be awaked: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 109.

\***enema** (wrongly pronounced *enēma*), *Lat. pl. enemata, sb.*: Late Lat. *fr. Gk. ἐνυμα*: an injection, a *clyster* (*q. v.*).

**energūmenus, pl. -ni, sb.**: Late Lat. *fr. Eccl. Gk. pass. part. ἐνεργούμενος*, = 'possessed by a devil or devils': a demoniac, one suffering from diabolic possession. Anglicised as *energumen*.

**energy** (1 = 2), *Eng. fr. Fr. energie; energiea*, Late Lat. *fr. Gk. ἐνέργεια*, = 'state of effectiveness', 'actuality': *sb.*

1. effectual operation, exercise of power.

1640 this single Act or *Energie* of the Soul, *viz.* divine Love: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. C 1 (1647).

2. functional activity, readiness for effective action; an active faculty.

1640 And sure some souls at least are self-active | Withouten body having *Energie*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 24, p. 86 (1647). 1665 the supposition infers a creative energy in the object their product: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. [R.] bef. 1706 Matter, though divided into the subtile parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital energy: J. RAY, [J.] bef. 1742 How can concussion of atoms beget self-consciousness, and powers and energies that we feel in our minds? BENTLEY, [J.]

3. in Aristotelian Philosophy, actuality, real existence.

4. *Rhet.* vigor and force of expression and delivery.

bef. 1586 in truth they feeble those passions, which easily (as I think) may be betrayed, by that same forbideness, or *Energia*, (as the Greekes call it) of the writer: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 67 (1868). bef. 1685 Who did euer, in French authors, see | The comprehensive English energy? ROSCOMMON, [J.]

5. force, power (whether in operation or not).

bef. 1627 They are not effective of any thing, nor leave no work behind them, but are energies merely: BACON, [J.] bef. 1749 What but God! | Inspiring God! who, boundless spirit all, | And unremitting energy, pervades, | Adjusts, sustains, and agitates the whole: THOMSON, [J.]

5a. in *Physics*, the work done by a body, which is proportional to the product of the mass and the square of the velocity. Also called *vis viva* (*q. v.*).

\***enfants perdus, enfants perdus, phr.**: *Fr., lit.* 'lost children': forlorn hope.

1591 there would be appointed certaine troupes of Lances, whose guidons would be contrary to the rest, the which the *Germaine* calls their Forlorne hope, the French *Infants perdus*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 193. 1598 Vnto those may we well compare our shot, especially them of the forlorne hope, or *Enfans Perdus*, as the French doe terme them: K. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 321. 1599 you should take your leave of *Enfans perdus* here, your forlorn hope: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 11, Wks., p. 173 (1616). 1702 *Enfans Perdus*...In English they are sometimes call'd, *The Forlorn: Mil. Dict.* bef. 1733 the *Enfans perdus*, or *Forlorn Hope* of the *Presbyterians*: E. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 93, p. 81 (1740). 1820 You will hear the advanced *enfants perdus*, as the French call them, and so they are indeed, namely, children of the fall, singing unclean and fulsome ballads of sin and harlotrie: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 526/2 (1867). 1862 I can recall such, and in the vista of far-off forgotten boyhood, can see marching that sad little procession of *enfants perdus*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 154 (1887).

**enfant** (old *pl. enfans*) **de famille, phr.**: *Fr.*: a young person of good family, a young gentleman or lady. In the quot. it seems that *enfant de la maison* should have been written.

1826 I saw my party all happy, seated on the ground, and as completely *enfans de famille*, as if they had been born there: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 201.



**enfant de la maison**, *phr.*: Fr.: child of the house, quite at home.

1751 Cultivate them, frequent them, and shew a desire of becoming *enfant de la maison*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 124 (1774).

\***enfant gâté** (*fem. gâtée*), *phr.*: Fr.: spoilt child.

1809 This young lady... is the *enfant gâté* of a particular circle: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 52. 1818 Anna Matilda was neither more nor less than that *enfant gâté* of a particular set, Mrs. Cowley, the author of that tissue of all nonsense and absurdity, the *Belle's Stratagem*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 97 (1819). 1877 The world has made you its *enfant gâté* so long: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. III. ch. II.

\***enfant terrible**, *phr.*: Fr., 'terrible child': applied to a child whose precociousness and indiscreet chatter puts his elders in awkward positions.

1854 But the *enfant terrible*, young Alfred did: announcing to all the company at dessert, that Ethel was in love with Clive: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 227 (1879). 1885 That *enfant terrible* of Mrs. Farrell's is not coming back, I trust: L. MALET, *Cd. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 128.

**enfant trouvé**, *phr.*: Fr.: foundling.

1815 I see you are busy with our *Enfant trouvé*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. I. p. 449 (1852). 1882 M. Louis Blanc leaves... a sum of money to the Assistance Publique for the benefit of *enfants trouvés*: *Guardian*, Dec. 13, p. 1754.

\***enfilade** ( $\angle = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *enfilade*, = 'a suite of rooms', 'a raking fire': an open line or straight passage, esp. (*Mil.*) one along which a raking fire can be directed; also, the advantage of being able to direct a raking fire against an enemy.

1715 KERSEY. 1779 In the course of a century, nature has obliterated the forms of art, the trees have swelled out beyond the line traced for them, and destroyed the enfilade, by advancing into the walks, or retiring from them: SWINBURNE, *Spain*, Let. 38. [R.] 1794 this enfilade is prevented by raising the epaulement: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 88 (1832). 1803 WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 434 (1844).

**enfleurage**, *sb.*: Fr.: the process of transferring perfume from flowers to scentless oil or fat.

**engage** ( $\cup = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *engage*: gage, pledge, pawn, engagement.

1589 Nor that it came by purchase or engage, | Nor from his Prince for any good service: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 241 (1869).

**engage** ( $\cup = \cup$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *engager*.

I. *trans.*: 1. to pawn, to pledge, to bind by pledge, promise, agreement, contract, oath; also, *reflex.* esp. to bind one's self to wed (generally in passive).

1588 I, that hold it sin | To break the vow I am engaged in: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 178. 1590 And I to thee engaged a prince's word: — *Com. of Err.*, v. 162.

I. 2. to enlist, win over, compromise, implicate.

bef. 1694 All wicked men are of a party against religion: some lust or interest engageth them against it: TILLOTSON. [J.]

I. 2 a. to bind, to entangle.

1597 We all that are engaged to this loss: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 1, 180.

I. 2 b. to allure, attract.

bef. 1719 Good-nature engages every body to him: ADDISON. [J.]

I. 3. to occupy the time or attention of, to employ, to keep at work; also, *reflex.*

1687 She was now engaged in the marriage of my cousin: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 278 (1872). bef. 1700 For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage, | Which princes and their people did engage: DRYDEN. [J.]

I. 4. to secure the use or service of by persuasion, agreement, or contract.

1672 entreat him to engage Sir John Cutler... to provide us a grave and learned man: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1872).

I. 5. to enter into conflict or contest with, to encounter, to attack.

bef. 1744 The rebel knave, who dares his prince engage, | Proves the just victim of his royal rage: POPE. [J.]

II. *intr.*: 1. to pledge one's word, to commit one's self to a statement.

bef. 1661 How proper the remedy for the malady I engage not: FULLER. [C. E. D.]

II. 2. to entangle one's self, to involve one's self.

bef. 1765 Vice in its first approach with care to shun; | The wretch, who once engages, is undone: MALLET, *Prol.* to Thomson's *Agamemnon*. [R.]

II. 3. to occupy or employ one's self.

bef. 1700 'Tis not indeed my talent to engage | In lofty trifles, or to swell my page | With wind and noise: DRYDEN. [J.]

II. 4. to enter upon a conflict, to begin to fight.

bef. 1674 Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and engage with it: CLARENDON. [J.]

**engastrimythus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐγγαστρίμυθος*: a ventriloquist, esp. a woman who delivers oracular responses by ventriloquism. Anglicised as *engastrimith*, *engastrimuth*, *engastrimyth*.

1603 those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folk, such as in old time they called Engastrimithi, and Eurycees, and be now termed Pythons: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327. 1603 So all incense, the pale Engastrimith | (Rul'd by the furious spirit hee's haunted with) | Speaks in his womb: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 253 (1608).

enghle, engle: Eng. fr. Du. See *inglo*.

**Englese Italianato** è un diavolo incarnato, *phr.*: It.: an Italianised Englishman is a devil incarnate.

bef. 1568 ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 132 (1884).

**engorge** ( $\cup = \cup$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *engorger*: to swallow down, swallow up greedily, devour; *spec.* to fill to excess with blood (applied to animal vessels and tissues).

1559 *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 425. [T.] 1590 That is the Gulfe of Greedinesse, they say, | That deepe engorgeth all this worldes pray: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. xii. 3. 1667 Greedily she engorg'd without restraint: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 791.

**engoué**, *fem. engouée*, *part.*: Fr.: infatuated (with prep. *de*).

1822-3 And what can you expect from an idiot, who is *engoué* of a common rope-dancing girl: SCOTT, *Per. Peak*, ch. xlviii. p. 535 (1886).

**engouement**, **engouiment**, *sb.*: Fr.: infatuation, infatuated admiration.

1818 she struck me to be a mere *minaudière*! some stale *engouement* of my mother's, who came in this extraordinary way upon the scene: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 93 (1819). 1818 he did not notice my *engouement*, otherwise than by a kind smile: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. III. p. 56. 1848 yet as long as her *engouement* lasted her attachment was prodigious, and she clung still with the greatest energy to Rebecca: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 151 (1879). 1865 all Baden was too occupied with Princess Marie Volgarouski's desperate *engouement* of a young Tuscan composer: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 204.

**enhydros**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐνυδρος*, = 'containing water': a kind of translucent chalcedony which contains water.

abt. 1400 there is the Vesselle of Ston, as it were of Marbelle, that Men cleepen Enydros, that evermore droppeth Watre: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 15 (1839). 1567 *Enydros*, is meane or smale in bignesse, continually sweating or dropping: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 7 v<sup>o</sup>. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***énigma**, **ænigma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *αἰνύμα*: a dark saying, a saying or question under the plain meaning of which a hidden meaning lies, a riddle; hence, generally, a puzzle, a cause of perplexity, a very difficult problem. Occasionally Anglicised as *enigm(e)*, *ænim(e)*. The form (*a*)*enigmaes* has the English pl. *s* added to a false Lat. pl. (instead of *ænigmata*) on the analogy of certain Gk. neuter nouns in -a, which in Lat. become fem. and of the first declension.

1588 *Arm.* Some enigma, some riddle: come, thy l'envoy; begin. *Cost.* No egma, no riddle, no l'envoy: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 72. 1589 If you find darke Ænigmas or strange concepts as if Sphinx on the one side, and Rouscius on the other were playing the waggies: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 4 (1880).

1589 speaking obscurely and in riddle called *Ænigma*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. vii. p. 166 (1869). bef. 1593 if you conceive mine enigma, gentlemen, what shall I be? GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 204/2 (1861). 1595 that they have forged arithmetical ænigmes: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. E i v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 her quick spirit in propounding, and her subtil wit and wisdom in assailing riddles and darke questions, such as be called Ænigmes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 329. 1607 an *Ænigma* or Riddle: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 17. 1607 if he haue a *Sphinx*, I haue an *Edipus*... This is such a knotty *Enigma*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G i v<sup>o</sup>. 1620 The sense was covered with divers *enigmaes*, in a Poetical Propheticall form, yet not so but that it was easily understood: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Couns.*, Trent, Bk. VII. p. 652 (1676).

1625 *Heracitus* saith well, in one of his *Ænigmaes*: *Dry Light* is *enar* the best: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship*, p. 175 (1871). 1642 it [true affection] is a Body of *Ænigma's*, Mysteries and Riddles: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § vi. p. 37 (1886). 1685 those common *Ænigma's* of *Magnetism*, *Fluxes*, *Reflexes*, and the like: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. ii. p. 9 (1885). 1689 In effect 'tis a very dark *Ænigma*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 309 (1701). 1678 that vulgar Enigm or Riddle of Boys, concerning an Eunuch striking a Bat: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 107. 1711 Species of Wit... *Allegories*, *Ænigmas*, *Mottos*, *Parables*: *Spectator*, No. 62, May 11, p. 105/1 (Morley).

1744 His *Immortality* alone can solve | That darkest of *Ænigmas*, human *Hope*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. p. 144 (1773). 1797 Every Spanish inscription and shopboard is an *enigma*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dnr. Resid. in Spain*, p. 97. 1806 life itself, according to our views of it, is one great *enigma*: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 58 (5th Ed.). 1815 the solution or explanation of this riddle, *enigma*, or mystery: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii. p. 371 (1852). 1820 she propounded her *ænigmas* to the unfortunate traveller: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 323. 1864 "She's an *enigma*. She's a *Sphinx*." "Is she demi-monde?" G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. 1878 There is evidently some strange *enigma* to be solved: *Lloyd's Whky.*, May 19, p. 7/a. [St.]



**enjambement, sb.:** Fr.: the act or effect of beginning a clause in one verse, and ending it in the next; also, *by extension*, an analogous treatment of other things.

1883 Publishers may have their reasons for affecting the *enjambement* of volumes: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 472a. 1886 In *Marie Stuart* and *Jungfrau von Orleans* anapestic substitution is very frequent, but *enjambement* and feminine ending are less used: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, p. 202. 1888 There are two awkward *enjambements* here [in the translation]: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 28, p. 1121.

**enjouement, enjoûment, sb.:** Fr.: sprightliness, playfulness.

1750 talks sentiments...interlarded with *enjouement*, and accompanied with some oblique ogle: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774).

**enlevé, part.:** Fr.: carried away, carried off, kidnapped.

1837 His Majesty has been abducted, or spirited away, 'enlevé,' by some person or persons unknown: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, II. iv. 227.

**\*ennui, sb.:** Fr.: annoying weariness of mind, painful listlessness and depression caused by lack of interesting objects and pursuits, boredom, tedium.

1742 The only fault of it is insipidity: which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. LVIII. Vol. I. p. 127 (1819). 1758 In less than a month, the man, used to business, found, that living like a gentleman was dying of *ennui*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 105, p. 413 (1774).

1765 I certainly should not rock the sea in search of *ennui*, that I have in this perfection at home: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 392 (1857). 1792 I am still free from languor and *ennui*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 302a (1846).

1806 Suddenly rousing yourself from the *ennui* of a solitary walk by striking your toe...against the sharp corner of a fixed flint: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 22 (5th Ed.). 1808 It was a scene of *ennui* and vapid dullness: H. MORE, *Celebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. XXXV. p. 102 (1809).

1809 *ennui*—that stagnation of life and feeling which results from the absence of all motives to exertion: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 377. 1820 that mental *ennui* which every species of diversion that consists in spectacle alone, must inevitably produce: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 94.

1838 I made him think he should die of *ennui* if I did not accompany him: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 235 (1848). 1878 I want a variety of *ennui*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. XLVIII. p. 441.

**\*ennuyé, fem. ennuyée, adj.:** Fr.: bored, suffering from *ennui*. Also as *sb.*, one whose capacity for being interested and for healthy enjoyment of life is enfeebled or destroyed by satiety.

1757 I am alone and *ennuyé* to the last degree: GRAY, in GRAY & MASON'S *Corresp.*, p. 96 (1853). 1767 If she should...be very much *ennuyé*...you will be blamed for having persuaded her to come: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1882).

1810 the witliest, the most selfish, and the most *ennuyé* of the whole party: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1844). 1813 I am *ennuyé* beyond my usual tense of that yawning verb: BYRON, in MOORE'S *Life*, Vol. II. p. 298 (1832).

1818 Delightful Ireland, where one is never safe and never *ennuyé* for a single moment: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 47 (1819). 1839 the constrained effort of the *ennuyé* man of the world: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1884). 1849 He must be terribly *ennuyé* here: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. VII. p. 394 (1887).

**\*ennuyer, vb.:** Fr.: to weary, to bore, to distress by being tedious or uninteresting.

1768 I have no occasion to *ennuyer* myself, though I cannot go to Almack's or the Opera: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 314 (1882).

**enormity (= ㄣ ㄣ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *énormité*: a heinous crime or offence, an outrage, an extravagance, an excess; also, *abstr.* heinousness, extreme badness.

1489 And to avoide such enormities and injuries: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 12, sig. d vi v<sup>o</sup> (1869). 1545 But here they say that in healing these evils and enormities we do more hurte than good as to make tumultes: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, ch. xii. [R.] 1598 We shall speak of the particular abuses and enormities of the government: SPENS. [J.] 1713 There are many little enormities in the world, which our preachers would be very glad to see removed: ADDISON, *Guardian*. [J.]

**\*enquête, sb.:** Fr.: enquiry, inquest.

1878 Whatever be the result of the *enquête*, it seems now quite improbable that there was enough fulminating powder...to cause such an explosion: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 712. [St.]

**\*enragé, fem. enragée, adj. and sb.:** Fr.: mad, wild, desperate; a lunatic, a desperado.

1722 A Good Picture but less Judgment than Fire *Enragé*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 299. 1790 The third part [of the Assembly] is composed of what is called here the *Enragés*, that is the madmen: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 382 (1832). 1791 The *Enragés*, long since known by the name of Jacobins, have lost much in the public opinion: *ib.*, p. 386.

1792 he may resign, he may be superseded, his place may be occupied by an *enragé*, by Servan, or Prince Charles of Hesse: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 151 (1869). 1798 the present *chargé*...has the character of an *enragé*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 690 (1853).

**ens, pl. entia, sb.:** Late Lat., a substantival use of *ens*, coined in a late period of Classical Lat. as pres. part. to *esse*, = 'to be', 'to exist': an object of sense or speech or thought.

1. anything which exists or which in any way 'is'.

1603 For example, Heuvert is a subject, which is considered both of the Logitian, naturall Philosopher, and Astronomer: but in diuers respects, as of the Logitian, because it is *ens*; and therefore his subject, as he disputeth *de omni scibili*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 218. 1614 Eternity is properly the duration of an uncreated *Ens*: T. ADAMS, quoted in C. H. SPURGEON'S *Treas. David*, Vol. IV. p. 471. 1678 *Leucippus* and his Companion *Democritus* make the first Principles of all things to be *Plenum* and *Vacuum* (Body and Space) whereof one is *Ens* the other *Non-ens*, and the differences of Body, which are only Figure, Order and Position, to be the Causes of all other things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 8.

2. entity, being.

bef. 1586 the quiddity of *Ens*...will hardeley agree with a Corslet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 55 (1868). bef. 1640 Then *Ens* is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons: MILTON, *College Exercise*. [C. E. D.]

3. esp. *ens primum*, = 'first ens', according to Paracelsus and old chemists, the essence of a substance, or that part of a substance which constitutes its virtue and efficacy.

1599 Why Humour (as 'tis *ens*) we thus define it | To be a quality of aire or water: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 83 (1616). 1657 The Sun of the Microcosm (which Paracelsus calls the *Ens* or Being of the seed and virtue or power) is Man also generated: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 29.

**ens entium, phr.:** Late Lat.: being of beings, absolute being, supreme being (either abstract or personified).

1604 *ens entium*: a power above all humane power that lookt for reuerence: D. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, III. p. 83. bef. 1738 To thee, Creator uncreate | O *entium ens*! divinely great: M. GREEN, *Spleen*. [R.]

**ens independens, phr.:** Late Lat.: that which exists independently of any other existence.

1659 it is the honour of Christ as God that he is *ens independens*, hath his being of himself: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 155/2 (1865).

**ens per accidens, phr.:** Late Lat.: that which exists only as an accident of *ens per se*, i.e. a substance.

1829 the scholastic division of existence into *ens per se* and *ens per accidens*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 212.

**ens rationis, phr.:** Late Lat.: an entity of reason, a product of a finite mind; opposed to *ens reale*, that which exists independently of any finite mind.

1567 what ado was made in daily disputations...about genus and species, and the rest of the universals...whether they were *entia realia* or *rationis*: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 612 (1848). 1602 Meane while we leane them to chop logicke in barbarisme, and feede their chimerical conceits with Relatiues of *Ens rationis*, or rather *Ens insensibile insensatum irrealie, infatuatum, fictum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 47.

1606 He maketh it *Ens Rationis*, or a meere *Chymera* that (as logicians hold) hath no essence or being at all à *parte rei*: R. PARSONS, *Answer to Coke*, ch. xiii. p. 320. 1652 Rejected...for *entia rationis*...fictitious *Chymera's*, figments of mens brain: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 107.

1684 nay, though it be a mere *ens intentionale* or *rationis*, which is the object of the thought, yet the act of the mind is real: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 294 (1866).

1711 Our streets are filled with...flying pigs... Strange! that one who has all the birds and beasts in nature to choose out of, should live at the sign of an *Ens Rationis*: *Spectator*, No. 28, Apr. 2, Vol. I. p. 109 (1826). 1803 All that we see...are mere *entia rationis*, having no real existence: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 484.

**ensemble, sb.:** Fr.: whole, general effect, uniformity. See *tout ensemble*.

1750 these trifling things...collectively form that *ensemble*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 15, p. 61 (1774). 1819 but the want of 'ensemble' was very discernible in the movements of the French: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 211.

1826 The performers were few, but excellent—the *ensemble* perfect: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 41. 1839 The French Government obtained a majority of thirteen on the *ensemble* of the Address, but after its presentation to the King they all resigned: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 130.

1840 Examine the picture at a little distance, and the *ensemble* of the composition and colour is extraordinarily pleasing: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 177 (1885). 1883 Enriched with bas-reliefs, statuettes, &c., it forms an *ensemble* of a most imposing character: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 42.

**ensemble, adv.:** Fr.: together, conjointly; used as *adj.* by Byron.

1813 Ward talks of going to Holland, and we have partly discussed an *ensemble* expedition: BYRON, in MOORE'S *Life*, p. 341 (1875).

**ensilage:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *silo*.

**entamé, fem. entamée, part.:** Fr.: broached, entered upon.

1715 but the difficulty is to find the mony, and I know of none we have by us but that of M. L'auMarie's, which if Mr. Rance (Mary of Modena) and you agree to it, I consent should be entamé on this occasion: In P. M. THORNTON'S *Stuart Dynasty*, App. I. p. 362 (1890). 1766 Many people think that it would have been more for their credit, had they never entamé that negotiation: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 103 (1882).

**\*entasis, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐντασις*, = 'a stretching', 'a detention': *Archit.*: the swelling or slight convexity of the shaft of a column, intended to make the column look as if it were bounded by straight lines.



1664 but for the most part for that *solid* of a Column which being divided into three parts, has (as some delight to form them, but without any reason or good authority) an *Entasis* or *Swelling*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 126. 1820 it related to the entasis or swelling of its beautiful and finely-proportioned columns: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 287. 1889 The entasis of the classical column—the addition to the middle part of the shaft beyond a right line joining the upper and lower diameters—has always been known from Roman examples and Renaissance imitations in exaggerated form: *Athenæum*, Apr. 13, p. 477/3.

**entelechia, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐντελέχεια*: a term used by Aristotle to signify (*first*) the state of being complete or in actuality, and (*secondly*) the activity of that which is in actuality. Anglicised as *entelechy*.

1603 ARISTOTLE is of opinion, that it is the first *Entelechia* or primitive act of a natural and organical body, having life potentially: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 833. 1640 Entelechies: H. MORE, *Psych.*, l. I. 11, p. 76 (1647). — entelechias: *ib.*, 15, p. 77. 1658 Without deserts and noble acts, which are the balsam of our memories, the *Entelechia* and soul of our subsistence: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 75. 1814 most refreshing to our Scottish entelechies: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 312.

**entendre, vb.**, used as *sb.*: Fr.: meaning. See **double entendre**.

1792 in conversations of ribald entendre: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 67.

**\*entente, sb.**: Fr.: understanding.

1877 Esme held out her hand, which he took; and thus the friendly *entente* was sealed: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XXXV. p. 299 (1879). 1883 proclaiming the happy *entente* with Austria: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 48.

**\*entente cordiale, phr.**: Fr.: cordial understanding, *esp.* friendliness (between two nations or two governments).

1845 but all this breeds bad blood and marn, on the Spaniards' part, the *entente cordiale*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 237. 1847 if Guizot remains in office Normanby must be recalled, as the only chance of a renewal of the *entente cordiale*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 189. 1865 The duration or rupture of our *entente cordiale* lies in your own choice: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 317. 1883 The time has come for England to prove that the *entente cordiale* of the Western Powers is not a perfidious fiction: *Standard*, No. 18467, p. 5/4.

**enteri, antari, anteree, sb.**: Arab. '*anteri*': a wide shirt or tunic worn under the caftan, and by females in the harem.

1797 The former covering is called *antari*, and the latter *caftan*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 403/a. 1819 It was no longer the flowing robe of the Fanar—the anterie of state: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 98 (1820). 1836 The dress...consisting of a yef'ek, or an 'anter'ee, and the shintia'yā: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 96. 1884 she was found in possession of five diadems...two valuable enteris, ancient robes: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 343.

**\*entêté, fem. entêtée, adj.**: Fr.: headstrong, infatuated.

1802 I find as Mr. Talleyrand told me yesterday the First Consul *entêté* with this project: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 528 (1832).

**ἐνθουσιασμός, enthousiasmos, Gk.**; **enthusiasm** (— " —), Eng. fr. Fr. *enthousiasme* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *enthousiasme*: *sb.*

1. (in the Classical sense) inspiration by a god, divine rapture, inspired ecstasy.

1580 poured into the writte by a certain 'Ενθουσιασμός and celestiall inspiration: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Oct., Arg., Wks., p. 476 (1869). 1603 For yet (besides my veins and bones bereft) Of blood and marrow, through thy secret theft | I feel the vertue of my spirit decayed, | Th' *Enthousiasmos* of my Muse allaid: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 278 (1608). 1603 And this *Enthousiasme* or spirit of prophesie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1198.

2. elevation of ideas, poetic inspiration, eager aspiration.

1634 That *Hypocrene* shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more *Enthousiasmes* are in my sacke: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). 1657 But if you derive these *Enthousiasmes* from the Wine, my advice is, that you alwayes venture to drink at the same rate: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 120, Vol. I. p. 191.

3. keen and ardent appreciation of anything, ardent and confident zeal.

1852 No more was wanting to raise the enthusiasm of the army: *Tr. Bourrienne's Mem.*, N. Bonaparte, ch. xl. p. 144.

**enthymēma, pl. enthymēmata, Lat. fr. Gk. ἐνθύμημα; enthymeme** (— " —), Eng. fr. Fr. *enthymème*: *sb.*: according to Aristotle, a rhetorical syllogism of which one or both of the premisses is or are not certain, but probable, being drawn from the general experience of mankind; according to Roman rhetoricians, a syllogism of which one of the premisses is suppressed.

1553 These vnperfect arguments, called *Enthymemata*, consist partly of likelihoods, and partly of infallible reasons: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 31<sup>vo</sup> (1567). 1600 these strange Enthymemes and conclusions: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIII. p. 481. 1603 full of over-much sophistical curiositie of enthymemes and arguments too witty and subtle: — *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 352. 1619 Another argument or Enthymeme I frame in this sort: S. NORRIS, *Antidote*, Bk. VI. ch. xxx. Vol. II. p. 236. 1626 *Enthymeme*, An vnprofitable

Syllogisme: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2d Ed.). 1642 Must we learn from canons and quaint sermonings, interlined with barbarous latin, to illustrate a period, to wreath an enthymema with masterous dexterity? MINTOS, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 212 (1806). 1727 Why, an Enthymem (replied Crambe) is when the Major is indeed married to the Minor, but the Marriage kept secret: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 132 (1757).

**\*entourage, sb.**: Fr.: surroundings, environment; the friends, advisers, and suite of a person of rank.

1834 She says nothing can go on worse than the entourage of Charles X.: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 41. 1837 One of the first things was to obtain precise and accurate ideas of the position and entourage of the place: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 156. 1860 there was a taint about the house and its entourages: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 235 (1879). 1865 He is not exempt from the influence of his entourage, though he is well aware how corrupt that is: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., l. x. 314. 1874 so religious is your whole entourage while in Tirol that...: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 149. 1881 I left gaps here and there in the entourage of banks in order to admit more sunlight and air: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. viii. p. 154. 1884 The Prince...felt lost without the accustomed entourage which he had attracted to Joyeuse: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. iv.

**\*Entozōa, sb. pl.**: New Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐντός*, = 'within', 'inside', and *ζῷον*, = 'an animal': intestinal worms; internal parasites.

**\*entracte, sb.**: Fr.: the interval between two acts of an opera; the incidental music played during the same; a musical interlude adapted to fill up the said interval.

1871 They were quickly placed on horseback before their captors, and once more we continued our journey, highly amused with the little *entracte*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 209. 1883 the beauty of Stella Walton was creating an evident sensation, and during the *entracte* a whole battery of *lorgnettes* was opened upon her from the stalls: L. OLIPHANT, *Allison's Pets*, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884). 1885 The instrumental movements include an overture in regular form and two *entractes*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 740/3.

**entrada, sb.**: Sp.: receipts, revenue, income.

1655 His own revenues of a large extent, | But in the expectation of his uncle | And guardian's *entradas*, by the course | Of nature to descend on him, a match | For the best subject's blood: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, v. 4, Wks., p. 362/1 (1839).

**\*entrain, sb.**: Fr.: heartiness, spirit, animation.

1859 the result of all this is to be seen in a greater degree of *entrain* than can perhaps be found in any other congregation of holiday-seeking Britons: *Once a Week*, Oct. 8, p. 304/a. 1887 there is an *entrain* about the way in which the Contadini threw their soul into their songs which can never be conveyed by printed paper: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 36.

**entrainement, sb.**: Fr.: enthusiasms, allurements.

1842 of gold-headed canes, valuable arms, picturesque antiquities, with what eloquent *entrainement* might he not speak! THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 34 (1857).

**entrates, sb. pl.**: Eng. fr. It. *entrata* (Florio): revenue, income, rents.

bef. 1670 The Lord Treasurer Cranfeild, a good husband of the entrates of the Exchequer, complain'd against him to the King: J. HACKER, *Abp. Williams*, l. 83. [Davies]

**entrax: Lat. fr. Gk.** See **anthrax**.

1526 a venomous apostume that some men call entrax or saynt chrystofers euyl: Grete Herball, ch. ccxcv.

**entre chien et loup, phr.**: Fr., lit. 'between dog and wolf': in the twilight.

**\*entre nous, phr.**: Fr.: between ourselves, in confidence.

1767 Yet still I cannot (—entre Nous,—) But think they had their failings too: C. ANSTEV, *Poet. Epist.*, Let. I. 1772 Yet, *entre nous*, I do not believe that I shall be able to get out of this town before you come into it: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 224 (1869). 1803 These malicious reports, and schemes, *entre nous*, originated with Mrs. Harriott: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 319 (1832). 1808 *Entre nous*, had I known it in time, I should have contrived to put the admiral on his guard: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 298. 1818 mind, it's all *entre nous*, | But you know love, I never keep secrets from you: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 6. 1832 But then Saville, *entre nous*, is suspected: LORD LYTON, *Goodolph.*, ch. xvi. p. 27/2 (New Ed.). 1850 I have often fancied, *entre nous*, that my sister had it in her eye: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 88 (1879).

**entrecat, sb.**: Fr.: caper.

1797 the *entre-chat*, being neither cut, beat, nor crossed by the feet, is deprived of that life and brilliancy which are its chief merit: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 668/1. 1819 with such diversity of *entrecats*: HANS BUSK, *Desert*, 715. — cut a light *entrecat* and mount the skies: — *l'estriade*, l. 318. 1822—3 After a rapid yet graceful succession of *entrecats*, Fenella introduced a slow movement, which terminated the dance: SCOTT, *Pov. Peak*, ch. xxx. p. 351 (1886). 1841 Around one quadrille party a more numerous audience was collected than around the others, and the *entrecats* of one of the gentlemen were much applauded: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 95. 1847 Gracious me what an *entrecat*! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 476 (1865).

**entrecôte, sb.**: Fr.: meat between the ribs.

1841 Any dispute about the relative excellence of the beefsteak cut from the filet, as is usual in France, and of the *entrecôte*, must henceforth be idle and absurd: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 385 (1885). 1845 *Entre côte du*



*Bausf* ['of beef'].—This is the portion of the animal which lies under the long ribs, or those thick slices of delicate meat which may be got from between them: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

**entre-deux, adv.**: Fr.: betwixt and between.

1850 embroidered *entre-deux*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 1. p. 432.

**\*entrée, sb.**: Fr.: entry. Early Anglicised as *entree*, *entre*, *entry*.

1. an entry into a place or apartment; *esp.* an entry in state by a person or persons of distinction.

1761 disputes about rank, precedents, processions, *entrées*, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 431 (1857). 1763 the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres *entrée*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 256 (1817). 1804 The *entrée* itself, which was made at midnight, is described in a very pompous manner: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4. p. 89. 1813 Such an *entrée*! So much the air of a woman of fashion! M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1. p. 69 (1833). 1815 Emma watched the *entrée* of her friend: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 194 (1833). 1818 our heroine's *entrée* into life could not take place till after three or four days had been spent in learning what was mostly worn: — *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. 1. p. 18. 1819 the principal caboceros sacrificed a slave at each quarter of the town, on their *entrée*: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274. — All the horns flourished as he made his exit and *entrée*: *ib.*, p. 282. 1821 an "entrée" | Up the back stairs: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, liv. p. 282. 1829 the widow made her *entrée* in full pomp: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49. p. 133. 1850 felt that his grand *entrée* was altogether bawled and ludicrous: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 85 (1879). 1879 It gave him the *entrée* to places: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xix. p. 190.

2. right or privilege of admission (into distinguished or exclusive company). At Court and in great establishments the *grande entrée* is the privilege of admission to receptions and on state occasions; the *petite entrée*, the privilege of admission on a familiar footing.

1762 I am very glad to have the *entrée*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. 1. p. 212 (1882). 1786 Whoever wish'd a noble air, | Must gain it by an *entrée* there: H. MORE, *Florio*, 520, p. 34. 1787 He has the *entrée* at all hours: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 99 (1805). 1788 etiquette did not allow Mrs. Howard the *entrée* of the coach with the Princess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. cxxvi. (1857). 1822—3 the nobility who had from birth...the privilege of the *entrée*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlv. p. 502 (1886). 1828 I lost a few Napoleons at *écarté* in order to pay my *entrée*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxx. p. 85 (1859). 1834 he no longer denied himself the right of *entrée* to Lady Wroughton's garden house: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 114.

3. a kind of dance opening an entertainment or ballet; also, a kind of musical march designed to accompany a professional entry.

1724 ENTREÉE, or ENTRE, is a particular Kind of Air so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1742 When the King came in, the Faussans [two comic dancers] were there and danced an *entrée*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 133 (1857).

4. a made dish served at a meal between the principal courses, *esp.* between a course of fish and a principal course of meat.

1759 For this *entrée* is generally provided a new Westphalia or Bayonne ham, soaked as before: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 46. 1763 The *repas*, served up in three services, or courses, with *entrées* and *hors d'œuvres*, exclusive of the fruit: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 283 (1817). 1822 we are here treated with sundry *entrées* of fish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37. p. 47. 1845 *Entrées*.—A name given to dishes served in the first course with the fish dishes: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. bef. 1863 the *entrées* arrived, and the roast beef: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 21 (1879). 1870 champagne...is creaming gently in every glass, and the *entrées* are making their savoury rounds: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. 1. p. 288. 1878 He had his face turned toward them, helping himself to an *entrée*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxv. p. 306.

**entrefilet, sb.**: Fr.: a short newspaper article.

1882 A semi-official *entrefilet* runs as follows: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5.

**entremets, sb.**: Fr. (Cotgr.) for Old Fr. *entremes* (which was early Anglicised): a dish served after the principal course of meat at a dinner or banquet. The word being often pl., a false singular *entremet* is sometimes found in English.

1609 Sir Edward Hoby...comes in like an *entremets* with a work of his dedicated to the relapsed ladies: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 100 (1848). 1738 It is already very easy to distinguish at sight the puny son of a compound *entremets*, from the lusty offspring of beef and pudding: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 54, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 88 (1777). 1759 Next are the *entremets*, or second course dishes, of which I shall put down about forty: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 157. 1778 With such obsolete prejudices I certainly am not very proper at modern suppers, yet with such *entremets* one would not wholly miss them: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 64 (1858). 1786 Rich Entremets, whose name none knows, | Ragouts, French Tourtes, and Fricandeaux: H. MORE, *Florio*, 649, p. 42. 1845 *Entremets*.—Is the second course, which comes between the roast meat and the desserts: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41. 1856 I had only one competitor in the dispensation of this *entremet* [rat-soup]: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. 1. ch. xxix. p. 395. 1889 an *entremet* in the menu of a City dinner: *Punch*, May 25, p. 247.

**entremise, sb.**: Fr.: interposition, medium, agency.

1886 the only safe means of communication between Poles was by private *entremise*: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, xiv. p. 283.

**\*entrepôt, sb.**: Fr.: a staple, mart, a place of intercommunication.

1758 the place where you are now is the great *entrepôt* of business: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 106, p. 414 (1774). 1785 they oppose the free ports or *entrepôts*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 228 (1853). 1808 the West Indian island...formed convenient *entrepôts* of smuggling: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12. p. 257. 1820 This port being the principal *entrepôt* of Morean commerce: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 175. 1840 It is the *entrepôt* where meet the roads from Teflis and from Asia Minor, from east, west, north, and south, whence caravans arrive to pour the wealth of all nations into its lap: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. i. p. 9. 1856 I had made up my mind...that...[Anatoli] would be well adapted to the purposes of an *entrepôt*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 185. 1884 Khartoum...is of no use to Egypt, does not protect, and is no more an *entrepôt* of commerce than it would be if it fell into the Mahdi's hands: *Spectator*, May 24, p. 669/2.

**entreprenant, fem. -ante, adj.**: Fr.: enterprising, adventurous; as *sb.*, an adventurer. Early Anglicised, in 15 c., as *enterpreignant* [C.].

1607—12 An hasty Fortune maketh an Enterpriser, and Remover (the French hath it better *Entreprenant*, or *Remuant*), but the exercised fortune maketh the Able man: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxii. p. 378 (1871). 1671 your witty, brisk, airy *Poppes*, that are *Entreprennants*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, Pref., sig. a 3 v<sup>o</sup>.

**\*entrepreneur, sb.**: Fr.: contractor, undertaker, master-builder. Anglicised in 15 c. as *enterprenour*.

[1485 Rychard went tofore as chyef enterprenour: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 166 (1881).] 1552 one French gambling *entrepreneur*: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1884). 1871 refused to receive any one but his *entrepreneur* and his dentist: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 208.

**\*entresol, sb.**: Fr.: a low apartment or storey between two comparatively high storeys, a mezzanine storey.

1841 he reconnoitred from the window in the *entresol* of his lodge: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 172. 1848 She grinned as she looked up at the little *entresol* which she had occupied: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 324 (1879). 1885 Above is a low *entresol*, with ugly little square windows overlooking the terrace: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. II. p. 41.

**entretenido, sb.**: Sp.: one entertained, a pensioner.

1596 they doo imagine and knowe nothing in the worlde to bee more reproachfull, base, and contemptible, than to bee an *Entretenido* in the king of Spaines service, especially if he serve not in the warres, and haue his entertainment assigned him in some companie or other: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 38. 1601 yea they make him their *Entretenido* de la Boca [cf. Eng. 'bouge'], that is, a kinde of Pensioner they have, whom they call (of the mouth): A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 111.

**entretien, sb.**: Fr.: entertainment, maintenance, discourse.

1679—80 disposed to those kind of books you mention of nowell's and other *entretiens* of folly and levity: *Saville Corresp.*, p. 140 (1858).

**entrez, vb. (imperat.)**: Fr.: come in!

1877 "The count, I suppose," she muttered; "*entrez*": RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. 1. ch. viii.

**enula-campana, sb.**: Late Lat.: the root of *Inula Helenium*, a plant of the Nat. Order *Compositae*, used as medicine and for the sweetmeat *elicampane*. *Enula* is a corruption of Lat. *inula*, and some of the forms suggest a confusion with *helenium* (Gk. *ἑλένιον*).

1540 shal I haue nede of tart or bytter tasted Eliacampana: PALSgrave, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. S i<sup>ro</sup>. ? 1540 a quartion of an vnice of elena Campana: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. xxiii v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 of the rootes of floure de luyce, enula campana, and walwoorte, ana .ʒ. ii.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclv v<sup>o</sup> 2. 1569 of Fennell of Isope, and of *Enula Campana*, of eche two ounces: R. ANDROSE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. II. p. 4. 1612 Garlands of Cypress and bitter *Enula campana*: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 91. 1722 July-Flowers, Fennel, *Enula Campana*, Clary, and Bloodwort: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. xvii. p. 253.

**enumerator (= 〰 〰 〰 〰), sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *enumerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *enumerāre*, = 'to count up', 'to enumerate': one who enumerates, *esp.* an officer who collects data for a census.

**enunciator (= 〰 〰 〰 〰), sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *enuntiātor*, = 'a declarer', noun of agent to *enuntiāre*, = 'to disclose', 'to declare': one who declares or proclaims.

1809 the news of which she was the first, and not very intelligible enunciator: M. EDGEWORTH, *Ennui*, ch. xv. [Davies]

**\*envelope, sb.**: Fr.: a paper case in which a letter can be fastened up. Often partially Anglicised. In other senses the word *envelope* has long been Anglicised.

1705 A letter...was given to his daughter...and she tore the envelope, and let it fall: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, an. 1671. [T.] bef. 1745 No letter with



an envelope | Could give him more delight: SWIFT, *Advice to Grub-Street Verse-Writers*, [R.] \*1876 writing paper and envelopes: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

\***environ**, *adv.*: Fr.: around, about; hence, **environs**, *sb.* pl. vicinity, neighbourhood. This pl. *sb.* is sometimes Anglicised, like Mid. Eng. and Eng. *vb.* and *adv.*

1761 London and its Environs described: Title. 1845 observe the extraordinary character of the environs: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 407. 1886 (He affected) the peculiar landscape of La Beauce, near Brie, and in the environs of Chartres: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 7, p. 611/3.

**envoy**, **envoi**: Fr. See **l'envoi**.

**envoyé**, *fem.* **envoyée**, *sb.*: Fr.: envoy, messenger, (also, *fem.*) envoy's wife.

1660 afterwards saw the audience of an Envoyée from the Duke of Anjou: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 144 (1872). — Came to visit and dine with me the Envoyée of the King of Poland: *ib.* 1679 but our envoyé in France might rely upon a friend at court: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 84 (1858).

**eo**, *pron.* (*abl. sing. masc. and neut.*): Lat.: by that, at that, with that.

1644 hee did therefore and (*eo animo* ['intention']) consent thereunto: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 359 (1872). 1821 there being no child in being whose remainder could vest *eo instanti* ['instant']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 209.

**eo nomine**, *phr.*: Lat.: by that name; on that claim.

1627 And I am told that the Earl of Bridgewater hath, *eo nomine*, disbursed £10,000: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 292 (1848). 1757 the Duke...would not take a pension *eo nomine*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 86 (1857). 1828 The second act of Congress provided *eo nomine*, "for the promotion and protection of manufactures": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1099. 1886 A corrupt practice not being indictable *eo nomine* as a misdemeanour or felony: *Law Times*, LXXXI. 1732.

**Eol**, **Eolian**, **Eolic**, **Eolus**. See **Æolian**, **Æolic**, **Æolus**.

**eon**: Gk. See **aeon**.

**epagōgē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπαγωγή*, = 'induction': *Rhet.*: an argument based upon a complete enumeration of instances; more loosely, rhetorical induction or proof by examples, which Aristotle called *παράδειγμα*, = 'example'.

**epanadiplosis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπαναδίπλωσις*, = 'redoubling': *Rhet.*: the repetition of the first word of a sentence as the last word.

**epanalēpsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπανάληψις*, = 'a taking up again': *Rhet.*: repetition of a word or some words after a parenthesis or digression. See **echo** 3.

1589 *Epanalepsis*, or the Echo sound, otherwise, the slow return: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 210 (1869).

**epanaphora**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπαναφορά*: *Rhet.*: repetition of a word at the beginning of several consecutive clauses.

**epanastrophē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἐπαναστροφή*: *Rhet.*: repetition of the last word or words of a clause or sentence at the beginning of the next. Also called *anadiplosis*.

**epanodos**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπάνωδος*: *Rhet.*: recapitulation.

**epanorthōsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπανόρθωσις*, = 'correction': *Rhet.*: the effective substitution of a more emphatic word or phrase for one just uttered.

1580 A pretye Epanorthosis, or correction: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, June, Glosse, Wks., p. 466/2 (1883).

\***épaulement**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'shouldering': prop, breast-work. Anglicised as **épaulement** (= *u* =) in *Fortif.*

1758 the word wants a little *épaulement* to support it or rather a little *éclaircissement*: *Ann. Reg.*, 1. Humble Remonstrance, p. 373/2.

\***épaulet(te)**, *pl.* *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épaulette*: the shoulder-piece of close-fitting armour, a small *épaulette*; also, "the wing of a gowne, doublet" (Cotgr.); hence, a military shoulder ornament, generally consisting of a strap passing from the collar along the top of the shoulder, and terminating over the joint in a disc or knot from which fringe hangs.

1791 Their old vanity was led by art to take another turn: It was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and epaulets, until the French populace was led to become the willing, but still the proud and thoughtless instrument and victim of another denomination: BURKE, *Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*, [R.] 1816 no glaciers on it, but some good epaulettes of clouds: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 261 (1832). 1819 a pattern resembling an epaulette on each shoulder: BOWDICH, *Mission to Achanter*, Pt. 1. ch. II. p. 38. 1826 he was followed by a train of waving plumes and radiant epaulettes: LORD BEACONS-

FIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 429 (1881). 1834 and finish the feast by winning the very epaulettes off his shoulders at piquette: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 104. 1865 torn shoulder-knots, trampled epaulettes: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 201.

**epenthesis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἐπίθεσις*: insertion (of a letter or syllable in the middle of a word).

1755 JOHNSON.

**éperdu**, *fem.* -due, *adj.*: Fr.: distracted.

1836 Teihchungyu, in the meanwhile, becomes *éperdu* by the extraordinary beauty of the young lady whom he had thus rescued: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 217.

**éperdument amoureux**, *phr.*: Fr.: distractedly in love, desperately in love.

1803 You do not think it necessary...to be *éperdument amoureux*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 150 (1832).

\***épergne**, **épergne**, *sb.*: quasi-Fr., supposed to be fr. Fr. *épargne*, = 'thrift', 'economy', in which case the term might mean either an article occupying space which might hold several successive dishes, or a stand which by its spreading at the top saved space on the table: an ornamental centre-piece generally forming a stand for one or more dishes or receptacles for flowers and dessert.

1845 a Gothic spire-shaped *Relicario* which branches out like an *épergne*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 848. 1864 It is not such a dinner as you have seen at her house, with six side-dishes, two flanks, that splendid *épergne*, and the silver dishes top and bottom: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xli. p. 416 (1899). 1865 as if a humble-bee had been humming in the flowers of the *épergne* before him: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 150.

**epha(h)**, *sb.*: Heb. *ephā*: a dry-measure of the same capacity as the *bath* (q. v.).

abt. 1400 Gomor forsothe is the tenth party of ephi (v. l. efy), that is, a measure of three bushels: Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xvi. 36. 1535 A Gomor is the tenth part of an Ephah: COVERDALE, *L.c.* 1611 Now an Omer is the tenth part of an Ephah: Bible (A.V.), *L.c.* 1626 Ephah, A measure containing ten Potles: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.).

Variants, 14 c. *ephi*, *efy*.

**ephēbos**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐφηβος*: a youth of from 18 to 20 years of age registered as a citizen. Anglicised as *ephēbe*.

1889 The second [statue] is the finest in point of art, and may be an *ephēbos* or Apollo: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 21, p. 392/3.

\***ephēmeris**, *pl.* **ephēmerides**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐφημερίς*, = 'a diary', 'a day-book', Late Gk. 'a calendar'.

I. a diary, a calendar, an almanac (sometimes pl. with sing. meaning).

1597 we embolden the faces, encourage the hearts, strengthen the hands of them that keep an *Εφημερίς*, a daily record of all our actions: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 52/2 (1864). 1603 Alas! how faithless and how modest-les! Are you, that (in your *Ephemerides*)! Mark th' year: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 12 (1608). 1642 I do not...revolve Ephemerides and Almanacks: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § ix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 441 (1852). 1665 His first encouragement was...from perusing an Ephemeris writ by a Spanish Mariner: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 396 (1677). 1669 Devils or other Spirits in the intellectual world have no exact *Ephemerides* wherein they may read beforehand the stories of fortunate accidents: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 316. 1789 Several Ephemerides or Almanacks are annually published: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1796).

2. an astrological or astronomical almanac exhibiting the daily positions of the heavenly bodies throughout the year.

1508 Almanacke for xii. yere...taken out of the grete ephemerides or almanacke of .xxx. yere: Printed by Wynkyn de Worde, Title. 1548 In this yere, through bookes of Ephemerides and Pronotifications made and calculate by Astronomers: HALL, *Chron.*, p. 675 (1809). 1558 Then eyther by the Ephemerides or by the tables of Alphonsus yowe ought to knowe in what houre the moone entereth into the same signe of the Zodiacke: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 389 (1885). 1598 but in the *Ephemerides* the head of the Dragon is only marked: F. WITHER, *Tr. Daviot's Astrolog.*, sig. N 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1609 they have curiously looked into their Ephemerides, where (for example) is the Planet of *Mercurius*, or what degree of the signe *Cancer* the Moone holdeth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXVIII. ch. ix. p. 341. 1625 your thombes | Hauē greas'd the *Ephemerides*...turning ouer...your twelve houses in the *Zodiacke*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, II. 4, Wks., p. 28 (1631). 1645 and as my *Ephemerides* tells me, *Mars* was then predominant: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. ix. p. 90. 1652 (See *Erra Pater*). 1678 whose names are also inserted into their Almanacks or Ephemerides, together with the times of their Risings and Settings: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 317. 1684 There is an *Almanac* which is sold every year in *Persia*...but is indeed an *Ephemerides*, containing the Longitudes and Latitudes of the Planets...and other such things: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 235. 1815 Have you calculated the course of futurity? have you consulted your Ephemerides, your Almochooden, your Almuten? SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlix. p. 432 (1852).

2 a. a record of the daily positions of one heavenly body for a number of consecutive days.

1665 he exhibites here the *Ephemerides*, determining day by day, in what place of the Heavens this *Comet* shall be: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 4. 1886 An appendix...contains...ephemerides of the more interesting variable stars: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 586/1.



3. a journal or magazine which is only issued for a short time.

4. an ephemeron (*q. v.*).

1839 In limb and wing ethereal finer far | Than an ephemeris' pinion: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 262 (1866).

**ephēmeron**, *pl.* **ephēmēra**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐφήμερον*: a short-lived insect, the May-fly, an insect which lives but for a day; hence, any short-lived being.

1627 Yet there are certain *Flies*, that are called *Ephemera*, that live but a day: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 697. 1648 If God had gone on still in the same method, and shortened our dayes as we multiplied our sinnes, we should have been but as an ephemeron, man should have lived the life of a fly, or a gourd: JER. TAYLOR, *Gt. Exemp.*, Pt. III. Disc. 15. [R.] 1684 Truth in us is like those *ephēmera*, creatures of a day's continuance: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1. p. 409 (1864).

**epialtes**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐπιάτης*, = 'leaper upon': the night-mare, incubus (*q. v.*).

1646 what natural effects can reasonably be expected, when to prevent the *Epialtes* or Night-Mare, we hang up an hollow Stone in our Stables: SIR TH. BROWN, *Festus*, Ep., Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 225 (1886).

\***ephod**, *sb.*: Heb. *ephōd*, = 'vestment': a splendid vestment of the Jewish high-priest, consisting of two oblong pieces of linen cloth (embroidered), one worn in front, the other behind, fastened on each shoulder by a brooch, and round the waist by a 'curious girdle', described *Exod.*, xxviii. 6—12; also a vestment of linen of similar shape worn by others than the high-priest.

abt. 1400 onychen stoonus and gemmes to anown ephoth, that is, a preestis ouernest clothing, that he cleepen a coope and the rationale [*v. l.* onomch stoonys, and gemmes to urne ephod, and the rationale]: Wycliffite *Bible*, *Exod.*, xxv. 7. 1591 a breast plate and an Ephod, and vpon the Ephod two Onix stones: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 4 *ro*. 1606 The shirt of hair turn'd coat of costly pall, | The holy ephod made a cloak for gain: DRAYTON, *Barons' Wars*, Bk. iv. [R.] 1611 Onix stones, and stones to be set in the Ephod, and in the breastplate: *Bible* (A.V.), *Exod.*, xxv. 7. 1626 *Ephod*, A holy garment, worn by the high Priest: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1641 if any shall strive to set up his ephod and teraphim of antiquity against the brightness and perfection of the gospel: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 77 (1806). bef. 1670 As *Sammuel* and *Yehojada* were great Judges in the Land, and ministered before the Lord in their Linnen Ephods: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 98, p. 85 (1693).

**ephorus**, *pl.* **ephoroi**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐφορος*; **ephor(e)**, *1. 2.*, Eng. fr. Fr. *éphore*: *sb.*: one of a college of Dorian magistrates, such as that in Ancient Sparta, where the ephors supervised the conduct of the kings; also, a magistrate in some communities of Modern Greece.

1579 The Ephori (which were certain officers that ruled all things within the city of SPARTA): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 333 (1612). — Lysander wrote unto the Ephores...the Ephori wrote againe vnto him: *ib.*, p. 453. 1586 one of the most noble Ephories of Lacedæmonia: T. B., Tr. *La Erimand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 2 (1589). 1586 And the Ephores, hauing chosen a Senator that was very true: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. viii. p. 23. — The Ephores which were as ouersers of euery one, condemned him in a fine: *ib.*, ch. xiv. p. 199. 1594 Their power was so restrained by certayne officers of the people named Ephori: R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 25. 1603 for that among the Ephori he had some friends: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1245. 1604 honourable Ephores of any State: T. DIGGES, *Fourre Parad.*, 1. p. 22. 1662 the chief Magistracy...like to the Spartan Ephori: W. HOWELL, *Instit. Hist.*, p. 110. 1714 The Gallantry of this Action was judged so great by the Spartans, that the Ephori, or chief Magistrates, decreed he should be presented with a Garland: *Spectator*, No. 564, July 7, p. 804/1 (Morley). 1759 he entered Sparta whilst the Ephori were at supper: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 60. 1820 parents almost daily came to the Ephori to complain of their children's loss of sleep: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 303.

**Ephphatha**: Aram. See quotations.

abt. 1400 Effeta, that is, Be thou openyd: Wycliffite *Bible*, Mark, vii. 34. 1526 sayde vnto hym: ephatha that ys to saye/be openned: TYNDALE, *i. c.* 1535 he toke him a syde...and looked vnto heauen, sighed, and sayde vnto him: Ephatha, that is, be opened: COVERDALE, *i. c.* 1582 and looking vp vnto heauen, he groned, and said to him, *Ephphetha*, which is, *Be thou opened*: N. T. (Rhem.), *i. c.* 1611 Ephphatha: *Bible* (A.V.), *i. c.*

**épi**, *sb.*: Fr., 'an ear' (of corn), 'a spike', 'a finial': a slender finial of metal or terra-cotta for ornamenting the top of a roof or spire. [C.]

**epicēdium**, *pl.* **epicēdia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπικήδειον*: a dirge, a funeral song. Anglicised as *epiced(e)*.

1589 such funeral songs were called *Epicedia* if they were song by many: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, 1. xxiv. p. 63 (1869). 1611 I wrote a mournful *Epicedium*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. Ee 6 *ro* (1776). 1618 the night before his execution, made his own *Epicedium*, or funeral song: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 99 (1848). 1630 To write his *Epicedium*, or Deaths song: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Kkk 5 *ro* 1/2. bef. 1668 Here Tongues lie speechless, to be dumb | Is our best *Epicedium*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 315 (1687). 1665 I may truly say he was *Vivum omnis Virtutis exemplar*; and therefore wish I could better express that *Supremum officium Amoris* I owe than by decking his Herse with these impolished *Epicedia*: SIR

TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 214 (1677). 1675 That [Quire] which before his birth sang his *Genethliacon*...Or that which after his death sang his *Epicedium*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 1. ch. ii. § 1, p. 6. 1828 Mr. Wordsworth's *Epicedium*: *Harrobian*, p. 83.

**epichirema**, *pl.* **epichiremata**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐπιχείρημα*, = 'an undertaking', 'an attempted proof': *Log.*: according to Aristotle, a syllogism, the premisses of which are generally admitted but are not certain; commonly, a syllogism of which one or each of the premisses rests upon an appended syllogism called a 'pro-syllogism'.

**épicier**, *sb.*: Fr.: grocer.

1837 Edouard, a tight, sleek little *épicier*, of about five-and-thirty: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 134. 1862 She had to coax the milkman out of his human kindness: to pour oil—his own oil—upon the stormy *épicier's* soul: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 348 (1887).

\***epicure** (*1 = 2*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Epicūrus*: (a) a follower of Epicurus, the atomic philosopher who flourished at Athens B.C. 306—270; one who advocated as to ethics philosophic calm coupled with temperate and lawful indulgence of the appetites; hence, according to the popular view, (b) an immoral atheist devoted to sensualism; and, more loosely, (c) a gourmand (*q. v.*), one devoted to the pleasures of the table.

a. 1540 here not the Epicures...those sort of philosophers, whyche [contend that] the goddes...haue no regarde to mortal mens matters: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Accolastus*, sig. P i *vo*. 1645 Aynest the epicures that deny the resurreccion: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 7 *vo*. 1650 liuing in ease & quietnes as y<sup>e</sup> Stoicks, Epicures, & diuers astrologers: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 53 *ro* (1660). 1621 Epicures, atheists, schismatics, hereticks: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 107 (1827).

b. [abt. 1386 To liuen in delit was euer his wone, | For he was Epicures owen soule, | That held opinion, that plain delit | Was veraily felicitie parfit: CHAUCER, C. T., *Prolog.*, 338.] bef. 1529 Was nevyt suche a flytyng garrot, nor suche an epycure, | [Syn[s] Dewcalyons flodde: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 503, Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1843). 1547 those men that folowe their willes bee called *Epicures*: J. WILKINSON, *Eth. of Arist.*, sig. G v *ro*. 1577 the streine of straunge deuise | Which *Epicures*, do now adayes inuent, | To yeld good smacke, vnto their daintie tongues: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 59 (1868). 1603 Thou play'st the swine, when plung'd in pleasures vile, | Som Epicure doth sober mindes defile: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 254 (1608). 1606 Cæs. Will this description satisfy him? *Ant.* With the health that Pompey gives him, else he is a very epicure: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 7, 58. 1619 I abhor the swinish *Epicure*, that...sells all this for a few sordid sensual delights: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 209. 1744 Where horrid *Epicures* debauch in Blood: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 201 (1773).

c. 1573—80 My queyntist and most epicurelike confections, | Sugettes, yprocrase, and marchepane: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1834). 1580 you should thinke vs *Epicures* to sit so long at our meate: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Eng.*, p. 274. 1583 The beastly *Epicures*, the Dronkardes, and Swilbowles vpon their Ale benches: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 47 *vo*. 1589 Democles, as carelesse of all weathers, spent his time *Epicure-like* in all kinde of pleasures: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 70 (1880). 1621 what Fagos, *Epicures*, Apicioes, Heliogabos our times afford: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 2, Vol. 1. p. 104 (1827). bef. 1733 Oates...kept his Table, and lived like an Epicure: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. iii. 139, p. 207 (1740). 1786 'Twas eating did his soul allure, | In short, a modish Epicure: H. MORE, *Florio*, 232, p. 16.

\***Epicurean** (*1 = 2 = 3*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *epicūreus*, or Fr. *épicurien*.

I. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Epicurus or his tenets.

1620 *Epicurean* contempt of Religion: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. 798 (1767). 1830 This is imagined in the true love of Epicurean virtue: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 237. 1868 Nothing to mar the sober majesty: | Of settled, sweet, Epicurean life: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 178 (1886).

I. *adj.*: 2. voluptuous, voluptuary, sensual, ministering to sensual appetites.

1606 Epicurean cooks | Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 1, 24. 1621 a rotten carcass, a viperous mind, and Epicurean soul: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 49 (1827). 1641 their unctuous and epicurean paunches: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 55 (1806).

II. *sb.*: 1. one who professes the tenets of Epicurus.

abt. 1374 epicuriens and stoyiciens: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. 1. p. 11 (1868). bef. 1603 keeping this ground against Epicurians and enemies of mans life: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*), p. 1199 (1612).

II. *sb.*: 2. a sensualist, a gourmand.

**Epicūri de grege porcus**, *phr.*: Lat.: a pig of Epicurus' herd. Hor., *Epp.*, 1, 4, 16. Horace's joke seems responsible for the epithet 'swinish' being freely applied to Epicureans.

**epicurise** (*1 = 2 = 3*), *vb.*: Eng.: to profess the tenets of Epicurus, to play the epicure. **epicurism** (*1 = 2 = 3*), *sb.*: Eng.: profession of the tenets of Epicurus, to behave as a sensualist or an epicure.

1598 so our tragical poet Marlow, for his Epicurisme and Atheisme, had a tragical death: F. MERES, *Comp. Discourse*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 158 (1815). 1652 of their Epicurizing: J. GAULE, *Mag-*



*astro-mancer*, p. 4. 1665 Epicurising in all kinds of licentiousness and pleasures imaginable: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 325 (1677). 1878 The gentlemen led a set of archery stories about the epicurism of the ladies: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II, ch. xi. p. 83.

**epidendrum**, *sb.*: Bot. Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπί, = 'upon', and δένδρον, = 'a tree': a parasitic orchid, an orchid which is epiphytal upon trees.

1791 the most lovely *epidendrum* that ever was seen...grew upon a lofty *amra*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 135 (1821).

\***epidermis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίδερμις: the outer skin or cuticle; also, the outer layer of a shell.

1715 KERSEY. 1777 The shell covered with a rough epidermis: PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, Vol. IV, p. 85. [Jodrell] 1840 he was shaving:—he cut his chin. 'Come in...' said the martyr pressing his thumb on the scarified epidermis: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 15 (1805). 1864 Portions of his epidermis they must have been: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 27.

**epididymis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιδιδυμῖς: the convoluted duct leading from the testicles to the urethra.

**épieu**, *sb.*: Fr.: boar-spear, "a Partisan, or Captaines leading-staffe" (Cotgr.).

1591 his Lance and case of Pistolets, his Pike, his Pertisan or *Épieu* to go the Round withall: GARRARD, *Art Warri.* p. 74.

**epigenesis**, *sb.*: fr. Gk. ἐπί, = 'upon', and γένεσις, = 'generation': title of the hypothesis of C. F. Wolff, published 1759, that the germ is precreated by the animal or vegetable parents, and is not pre-existent in the ovum or the semen, or pollen; opposed to the theory of pre-formation.

**epiglottis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. New Attic Gk. ἐπίγλωττις: the valve or lid which closes over the larynx during the act of swallowing. See *glottis*.

1525 that is wher the mete gothe through Epiglottus or gula: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij v<sup>o</sup>/2. — on these .ij. wayes on the syde of the mouth is Gula or Epiglottus & is a gystly parte made for the voce: *ib.*, sig. B ij v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1643 the Amigdales...helpe the ayre to go in to the weasaund by the Epiglottis: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v v<sup>o</sup>/2. — Thys kynde for the moste part is conteyned in the parte of the Epiglottis: *ib.*, fol. lxi v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1678 The figure of the Epiglottis: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 17 v<sup>o</sup> marg. 1646 Providence hath placed the Epiglottis, Ligula: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 164 (1686). 1691 it [the windpipe] hath a strong Shut or Valve called Epiglottis, to cover it close, and stop it when we swallow: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 270 (1701). — I believe the Beaver hath the like Epiglottis exactly closing the Larynx or Glottis, and hindring all Influx of Water: *ib.*, p. 338. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**epigram** (ἐπίγραμμα), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épigramme*, ultimately fr. Gk. ἐπίγραμμα, = 'an inscription'.

1. an inscription or epigraph on a tomb, monument, statue, or building, often consisting of a short commemorative and laudatory poem such as those for which the Greek poet Simonides of Ceos was famous.

1649 hys epigrams and epicedes: BALE, *Ded. Leland's Itin.* [L.] 1579 a statue of his, and this Epigramme grauen vnder it: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 323 (1612). — Epigrams in the praise of Demosthenes: *ib.*, p. 858. 1689 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, xxviii. p. 70 (1869). 1662 Dr. Meret...shewed mee...the statue and epigram vnder it of that renowned physician Dr. Harvey: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1872). 1776 preserved among the epigrams ascribed to Simonides: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 59.

2. a short, neat, antithetic poem in a light or satirical vein; hence, a neat, pointed saying.

1586 excellent Poets, wherof the most part writt light matters, as Epigrammes and Elegies: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1815). 1599 Dost thou think I care for a satire or an epigram? SHAKS., *Much Ado*, v. 4. 103. 1603 That, here in *Sonnets*, there in *Epigrams*, Euaporate your sweet Soule-booyling Flames: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 41 (1608).

2 a. the composition of pointed, antithetical witticisms; a pointed, antithetical style.

\***epilēpsia**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιληψία, = 'a seizing upon'; **epilencia** (fr. *epilēpsia*), Franco-Italo-Lat.; **epilepsy** (ἐπίληψις), Eng. fr. Fr. *épilepsie*: *sb.*: the falling sickness, a disease characterised by sudden fits of senselessness and convulsion.

1527 the fallying sekens named Epylencia: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xli. sig. C iv v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1643 causeth a spasme, & epilepsia: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. civ v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1604 My lord is fall'n into an epilepsy: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iv. 1. 51. 1620 The disease was suspected by the Physicians to be the beginning of an Epilepsie: BRENT, *Tr. Sasso's Hist. Connc. Trench*, p. xcix. (1676).

**epilogue** (ἐπίλογος), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épilogue*: the conclusion or peroration of a speech; an address to the audience delivered by an actor at the end of a play.

1588 it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain | Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been said: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 82. 1693—4 He read to

us his prologue and epilogue to his valedictory play: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 339 (1872). bef. 1733 We have done with the Prologue to this Royal Declaration; it would be strange if there were not a suitable Epilogue: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 158, p. 416 (1740).

**Epimēthēs**; Gk. *Mythol.*: name of the brother of Prometheus (*q. v.*), the personification of after-thought (the opposite of fore-thought).

1565 Ye may seek for some other popish Epimetheus, that accepting your offer, may set abroad your mischiefs: CALPITILLI, *Answer*, p. 5 (1846). 1642 the one is a Prometheus, the other an Epimetheus [sic]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 30 (1869).

**epinicion**, **epinicion**, *pl.* **epinicia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπινικιον: an ode composed in commemoration of a victory in war or in the contests at the Greek Games.

1665 other Flamens...by their mimick gestures and elevation and conjunction of hands express their *Epinicia* by this mode and manner of rejoicing: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1677). 1782 a triumphal epinicion on Hengist's massacre: T. WARTON, *Rowley Enquiry*, p. 69. [T.] 1839 to me it appears to be eminently an *epinicion*, or song of victory: J. H. SINGER, quoted in C. H. SPURGEON'S *Trees. David*, Vol. v. p. 192.

**epiphōnēma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιφώνημα: an emphatic conclusion, a moral, a striking observation forming an effective conclusion to a speech or any literary composition.

1540 exaggeration, argumentation, epiphonema: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. U iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1573—80 Whitch was the Epiphonema, and as it were windupall of that meeting: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 47 (1884). 1580 Such ende, is an Epiphonema, or rather the moral of the whole tale: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 463/2 (1832). 1589 cryed out with this Epiphonema: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, II. p. 125 (1869). 1597 Whatsoever we receive to use or enjoy, let us write that posie and epiphonema of Zechariah upon it: "Grace, grace unto it, for all is grace": KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 163/2 (1864). — upon the recital whereof [i.e. his acts] is this speech brought in by way of an epiphonema or acclamation: *ib.*, p. 324/2. 1598 I haue set downe as a double *epiphonema* to conclude this my first volume withall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. \* v 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1622 What Epiphonema's, prosopopoeia's...? PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 80. 1630 after the seuerall prohibitions...addeth this Epiphonema: E. BREWERWOOD, *Tratise*, p. 8. 1671 such whose utmost attainments end only in the pleasure of their sense, and have but this *epiphonema*: "Now let us sit down, eat, drink and be merry": J. HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 290/1 (1834). 1675 Ovid shuts up the discourse of the translation of *Æsculapius* with an Epiphonema...though he had begun it with this Salvo of the Roman maxime: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 2, p. 12. 1719—20 I believe those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas*, if they look about them, would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 467/1 (1869). 1727 *Epithets* may be found in great plenty at Billingsgate, Saracum and Irony learned upon the Water, and the *Epiphonema* or *Exclamation* frequently from the Beargarden, and as frequently from the *Hear him* of the House of Commons: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 210 (1757). 1769 he would sometimes break off in a sudden and spirited EPIPHONEMA, or rather EROTESIS: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 45 (1839).

**epiphora**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιφορά, = 'a bringing to'.

1. a defluxion of humors.

1755 JOHNSON, quoting Harris.

2. *Rhet.* the second clause in a sentence; also, a repetition.

1648—9 the corollary and *epiphora* of what they have to say: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 36 (1872).

3. *Log.* the consequent of a hypothesis.

**epiphysis**, *pl.* **epiphyses**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίφυσις. = 'a growth upon': *Anat.*: a process grown on to a bone from which it was originally distinct.

1734 The epiphysis of the os femoris is a distinct bone from it in a child, whereas in a man they do entirely unite: WISEMAN. [J.]

**episcopari**: Late Lat. See *nolo episcopari*.

**epistrophē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιστροφή, = 'a returning': *Rhet.*: the ending of several consecutive sentences or clauses with the same word or words.

1731 BAILEY.

**epistyle** (ἐπίστυλος), Eng. fr. Fr. *épistyle* (Cotgr.), or direct fr. Lat.; **epistylum**, *pl.* **epistylia**, Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιστύλιον: *sb.*: the architrave (*q. v.*).

1549 the chapter of the pillar called in Latin *Epistylum*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 32 v<sup>o</sup> (1561). 1663 Vpon the Epistylum, ye shall sete Zophorus or Frese: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xv v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 The *Epistylum* or *Architrave* M which is placed vpon the *capitell*, is one modell in height: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90. 1615 The walls and pavement of polished marble, circled with a great Corinthian wreath, with pillars, and Epistols of light workmanship: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 224. [C.] 1797 EPISTYLE, in the ancient architecture, a term used by the Greeks for what we call *architrave*, viz. a massive piece of stone or wood, laid immediately over the capital of a column: *Encyc. Brit.* 1885 Capitals and drums of columns, epistylia...are there: *Athenæum*, July 4, p. 23/3.

**epitasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίτασις, = 'a tightening': that part of a play where the interest is intensified by the



main action; that part of a speech which appeals to the emotions.

1599 now the *Epitasis*, or busie part of our subject is in act: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 8, Wks., p. 134 (1616). 1632 conclusions in a Prothesis? I thought the Law of Comedy had reserv'd to the *Catastrophe*; and that the *Epitasis*,...and the *Catastasis* had beene intervening parts: — *Magn. Lady*, i. p. 19 (1640). 1761 [See *catastrophe*].

\**epithalamium*, *pl.* -*mia*, Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιθάλμιος; *epithalamion*, Gk.: *sb.*: a nuptial song. Anglicised as *epithalamie*, -*my*.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, i. viii. p. 32 (1869). 1603 with delightful glee | Singing aloud his *Epithalamie*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 112 (1608). 1606 I could have written as good Prose and Verse, | As the most beggerlie Poet of 'em all, | Either acrostique, *Exordion*, *Epithalamions*, *Satyres*, *Epigrams*: G. CHAPMAN, *Al Fooles*, ii. 1. bef. 1616 Sing mournfully that sad *Epithalamion*: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. i. p. 322 (1711). 1617 This is a sweet epithalamium | Unto the marriage-bed, a musical, | Harmonious lō: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 271 (1885). 1622 the saying of the *Lyric Poet Horace*... I send it you as a kind of *Epithalamium*, and wish it may be verified in you both: HOWELL, *Lett.*, ii. xvi. p. 33 (1645). bef. 1631 He shewed us how for sins we ought to sigh, | And how to sing Christs *Epithalamy*: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 378 (1669). 1655 and, if't be possible, | With a merry dance to entertain the bride, | Provide an epithalamium: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 351a (1839). 1665 I intend not here a panegyric, where haply an epithalamium were due: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 165 (1872). bef. 1670 the Duke put the Treaty so far out of Tune, that the Lovers were disappointed of their expected *Epithalamium*: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 143, p. 133 (1693). bef. 1686 Well what would I give now for the fellow that sings the Song at my Lord Mayors Feast, I myself would make an *Epithalamium* by way of Sonnet: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scapin*, iii. p. 61. 1711 I expect you should send me a Congratulatory Letter, or, if you please, an *Epithalamium*, upon this Occasion: *Spectator*, No. 89, June 12, p. 1421 (Morley). 1736 able to describe a wedding...had I known your talent before, I would have desired an *epithalamium*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 3 (1857). 1819 the most celebrated awails of the capital took care to inform the assistants in their epithalamiums, of the vastness of the charms and of the splendor of the jewels: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 60 (1820). 1840 Miss...and her sister acted as bridesmaids...the former wrote an *epithalamium*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 18 (1865).

\**epithelium*, *sb.*: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. ἐπί=‘upon’, and θῆλη=‘a nipple’: the outer layer of a mucous membrane corresponding to the epidermis of skin. Hence, *epithelial*.

1881 In the very early vertebrate embryo the hollow of the interior of the brain was an open groove, and thus the epithelium lining it, including the bacillary layer of the retina, is originally continuous with the cells of the cuticle all over the body: CLELAND, *Evolution*, &c., iii. 85.

*epithem(e)*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *epithème* (Cotgr.): an external emollient application of a moistening character, such as a lotion, or a fomentation, or a poultice. Also 16 c. *epithemye* (1543 Traheron, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxvii r<sup>o</sup>/2).

1543 [See *epitheme*, *vb.*]. 1562 An *Epitheme* agaynst the same payne: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. iii. fol. 8 v<sup>o</sup>.

*epitheme*, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *epithemer* (Cotgr.): to bathe, moisten.

1543 After a purgation or Phlebotomy let the place be epithemed wyth thys same epitheme familiar, and pleasaunte: TRACHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiii v<sup>o</sup>/1.

*epithet* (— =), *epithete*, Eng. fr. Fr. *épithète*, or direct fr. Lat.; *epitheton*, Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίθετον: *sb.*: an adjective used to qualify a noun with which it is in grammatical agreement, or a noun used in the same manner; also, a title or descriptive noun, adjective, or phrase appended to a noun as a distinctive designation, as *Charles the Bald*, *William the Conqueror*.

1546 This is properly the *Epitheton* of God to be of nothing, but of himself: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 124 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1586 folishly blamed the French men of lightnes & fantasticalness, & named them by sundrie other inious epithetons: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 36. — For France, it hath of long time had this *Epitheton* giuen vnto it, that she is the mother nurse of practisers: *ib.*, ch. xlii. p. 196. 1588 I spoke it, tender juvenal, as a congruent epitheton appertaining to thy young days, which we may nominate tender: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 15. — epithets: *ib.*, iv. 2, 8. 1589

*epithete*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, iii. p. 262 (1869). 1601 epithete: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 313 (1616). 1601 meant by that *Epithete*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 8, Vol. i. p. 563. 1602 this discouery made by the secular cleargie, and Seminarie Priests of the Iesuits treacherous abuse of Synonymaes, *Epithetons*, phrases and words significant: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9. 1603 these termes and epithits: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 47. 1603 Better then Greek with her *Synonymaes*, | Fit *Epithets*, and fine *Metaphorae*, | Her apt Coniunctions, Tenses, Moods, and Cases, | And many other much esteemed graces: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 341 (1608). 1611 stupendious (to use so strange an *Epitheton* for so strange and rare a place as this): T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. i. p. 214 (1776). 1620 invented with one accord new praises, *Epithetes*, and religious services: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, Bk. i. p. 170 (1676). 1621 All the bumbast epithetes, pathetical adjuncts: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. ii. p. 318 (1827). 1656 life...may be rendered as an epithet, the *living Word*: N. HARDY, *1st Ed. Johns*, Nichol's Ed., p. 201 (1865). 1656 *Mahomet-Ally-beg* his imperious disposition and avarice heaped most Mens contempt upon him, inasmuch as any

now dares brand him with becoming *Epithetes* (Ed. 1665 *Epithites*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 215 (1677). — The Eastern Monarchs...delight more in Epithetes of Vertue than in Titles of Kingdoms: *ib.*, p. 216. 1727 [See *epiphonema*].

*epithymon*, *epithymum*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιθυμον: a species of doddler with white flowers, which grows on thyme, furze, and heath.

1599 *Epithymum*, from Candia: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 277.

*epitomator*, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *epitomare*, =‘to epitomise’: an epitomiser or epitomist, a summariser.

1681 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

\**epitomē*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπιτομή.

I. an abridgement, abstract, compendium.

abt. 1620 His *Epitomis* of the myller and his ioly make: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 1411, Wks., Vol. i. p. 417 (1843). 1648 the *Paternoster*, Christs prayer, which is a bridgmont, epitome, or compendious collection of all the psalms and prayers written in the whole scripture: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 428 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1653 it is so, as you may see in the *Epitome* of the Councils: PHILPOT, *Writings*, &c., p. 77 (1842). 1673–80 using as it were an epitome of thos iolli curragius vaunts that he had made to me before: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 26 (1884). 1689 this my discourse may more properly be called an epitome or itinerario then a historie: K. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. ii. p. 227 (1854). 1690 I would have sent you this epitome bound: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 56 (1872). 1678 from that *Epitome* of the Orphick Doctrine, made long since by Timotheus: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 299. 1712 a full and compleat Relation of what the other is only an *Epitome*: *Spectator*, No. 351, Apr. 12, p. 5121 (Morley). bef. 1733 neither at large, nor in *Epitome*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, ii. v. 153, p. 411 (1740).

2. anything which represents or comprehends another or others on a reduced scale; a concrete representative of an abstract idea.

1603 Man's (in a word) the World's *Epitome* | Or little Map: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 163 (1608). 1607 This is a poor epitome of yours, | Which by the interpretation of full time | May show like all yourself: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 3, 68. 1619 The HEAD is an *Epitome* of this *Epitome*, a *Microcosm* of this *Microcosm*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. vii. p. 69. 1620 I am newly com to Paris...the *Epitome* of this large populous Kingdom, and rendezvous of all Forreners: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xv. p. 27 (1645). 1625 warre (the enchanted circle of death, compendium of misery, *Epitome* of mischiefe, a Hell vpon Earth): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 60. 1628 [Pauls Walke] Is the Lands *Epitome*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 52, p. 73 (1868). 1630 A beauteous outside, and a pious mind, | Such are Gods Images *Epitomes*, | And Cabinets of heauens blest treasures: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 6 v<sup>o</sup>/1. — A Poet rightly may be termed fit | An abstract, or *Epitome* of wit: *ib.*, sig. Ddd 3 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1640 But well may man be called the epitome | Of all things: H. MORE, *Psych.*, iii. ii. 22, p. 144 (1647). 1651 to the Possessors thereof, [a house is] an *Epitome* of the whole World: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 249 (1654). 1659 made the place | Heaven's abstract, or epitome! MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 3281 (1839). bef. 1670 This City, the *Epitome* of England, marr'd all England: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. ii. 171, p. 183 (1693). 1715 Man is the *Epitome* of the Whole: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 204. 1792 this epitome or picture in miniature of the incomparable beauties of the Britanick constitution: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. iii. p. 241. 1812 Cleopatra strikes me as the epitome of her sex—fond, lively, sad, tender, teasing: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. ii. p. 256 (1832).

*epitropus*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐπίτροπος, =‘a steward’, in Late Gk., ‘a primate’: the primate of a Greek community. Anglicised as *epitrope* (— = *u*).

1819 sole epitrope of the Greek villages that cover the island: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. xiii. p. 249 (1820). 1820 the two epitropi or Greek primates: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 49.

*epizeuxis*, *sb.*: Gk. ἐπιζεύξις, =‘fastening together’, Late Gk., ‘repetition of a word’: *Rhet.*: the effective repetition of a word or phrase in a clause without anything intervening, as ‘She said, ‘I am weary, weary’’; ‘Whither away, whither away?’

1589 the figure *Epizeuxis* in the former verses: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, iii. xix. p. 211 (1869).

\**epoch*, Eng. fr. Late Lat. *epocha*; *epocha*, *epochē*, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐποχή, =‘a pause’.

1. a point of time marked by some important event from which the passage of time is reckoned; an important event from the date of which the passage of time is computed.

1665 these that follow *Mahomet* have a different *Epoche* to account by; as the *Æra Gelatina*, from Geladin, *Æra Fezdigirdina* from *Fezdigird*: besides the *Hegrya* they have from *Mahomet*, which is their *Epocha* or account of Time: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). bef. 1670 He moiled a while in Chronology, especially after the *Epocha* of Times was meetly set from the *Olympiad* of Greece, and Consulships of Rome: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. i. 17, p. 13 (1693). 1678 that so he might thereby somewhat mollifie that Opinion of the *Novity* of the World, by removing the *Epocha* and Date thereof to so great a distance: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 241. 1681–1703 the time designed by God to be the *epocha* from whence all those glories...are to commence: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. vii. p. 365 (1863). 1688 These are the Practices of the World we live in; especially since the Year Sixty, the grand *Epoch* of Falshood, as well as Debauchery: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. i. p. 494 (1727). 1692 This time we as an *Epocha* will date | In which they were so bold to tempt their fate: M. MORGAN,



*Late Victory*, p. 3. **1776** The second day of July 1776, will be the most memorable epocha in the history of America: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 420 (1854).

**2.** a period of time distinguished by some special characteristic, an era, an age.

**1626** His clothes were never young in our memory: you might make long Epochs of them and put them into the Almanack with the deare yeere, and the great frost: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 74, p. 99 (1686). **1646** memorable *Æras*, Epochs or terms of time: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 229 (1686). bef. **1658** Howe'er, since we're deliver'd let there be, | From this Flood too another Epochs: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 295 (1687). **1675** If with Master Mede we make two Epochs in this Prophecy: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 3, p. 139. **1748** These are the two great epochas in our English History, which I recommend to your particular attention: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 121, p. 270 (1774). **1787** An Analysis of many epochas, periods, and cycles, in which upwards of 80,000 figures are employed: *Gent. Mag.*, 905/1. **1816** the same inventions have been practised in the several provinces of Greece in distinct epochs: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. and Sculpt.*, p. 81. — so fine a piece of sculpture could not be ascribed to either epocha: *ib.*, p. 335. **1821** The epocha during which the great poets of France flourished: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 177. **1877** End of the Cirey Epoch: COL. HAMLEV, *Voltaire*, ch. xix. p. 141.

**ἐποχή**, *sō.*: Gk.: as a term of Stoic philosophy, suspension of judgment.

**1886** Such ἐποχή and caution as Mr. Leaf exhibits will be cardinal virtues with the most advanced students of Homer: *Athenæum*, Sept. 11, p. 331/1.

**\*epode** (= 二), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *épode*: in Greek lyric poetry the last stanza of a lyric system, coming after the strophe and antistrophe; also, a kind of lyric poem of which Horace composed a book, and Ben Jonson a specimen.

**1603** Moreover, unto him [*Archilochus*], as first inventor, are attributed Epodes, Tetrameter, Iambicks, Procritique and Prosodiacks: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1257. bef. **1616** now my thought takes wing, | And now an Epode to deep ears I sing: B. JONSON, *Forest*, x. **1671** [See **antistrophe**]. **1710** CONGREVE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 433 (1761). [Jodrell] **1787** [Gray, in his Pindarics] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 97 (1857).

**\*epōnymos**, -mus, *pl.* epōnymī, *sō.*: Gk. ἐπώνυμος, = 'giving a name to': one after whom anything is named, as the heroes after whom the tribes and demes of Attica were called. As *adj.* the term was applied to one of the archons at Athens, and one of the ephors at Sparta, who gave his name to his year of office.

**1887** He [Robert of Brunne] refers to Thomas of Kendale and Master Edmond—poetic chroniclers otherwise unknown—as his authorities for the story of King Engle, who gave his name to England, and of Skardyng and Flayn, the eponymi of Scarborough and Flamborough: *Athenæum*, Dec. 3, p. 749/3.

**epopeia**, *sō.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐποποιία: a heroic poem in hexameter verse; hence, an epic poem generally. Anglicised as *epopee*.

**1591** Briefly, Aristotle and the best censurers of Poesie, would have the *Epopeia*, that is, the heroical Poem, should ground on some historie: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Appl. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets and Poety*, Vol. II. p. 140 (1815). **1779** If we believe the representations of some writers, Poems equal in length to the most celebrated epopeas of Greece and Rome have been handed down, without the aid of letters, from the remotest antiquity to the present day: V. KNOX, *Ess.*, 134. [R.]

**epos**, *sō.*: Gk. ἔπος, = 'word', 'verse': a heroic poem. Wrongly used for *pl.* ἔπη by English scholars.

**1872** She [Saint Theresa] found her epos in the reform of a religious order: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Prel. (1874). **1883** A. DORSON, in *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 304/2.

**épouse**, *sō.*: Fr.: wife, bride.

**1823** Your other allies...are Milor B... and épouse: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 925 (1875).

**épris**, *fem.* éprise, *adj.*: Fr.: captivated, smitten. Anglicised by Caxton as *esprised*, fr. Old Fr. *espris* (Cotgr.).

**1848** that Major seems to be particularly *épris*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxvi. p. 291 (1879). **1883** "I think Mr. Murkle is already rather *épris* in that direction," pursued Mrs. Clymer, silyly: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiore Peto*, ch. vii. p. 91 (1884).

**epsilon**, *sō.*: Gk. ἐϋλδον: the name of the fifth letter of the Greek alphabet, Ε, ε, meaning 'bare ε', given by late grammarians to distinguish it from the diphthong α, which was pronounced like ε in Late Gk. As a numeral it had the value of five.

[The Semitic character which became *epsilon* in Greek was a kind of smooth *h*, the Hebrew *he*, ה.]

**épuisé**, *fem.* épuisée, *part.*: Fr.: worn out, exhausted.

**1769** You will be as épuisé as Princess Craon with all the triumphs over Niagara: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 248 (1857). **1769** I should not have thought her likely to be governed by an *épuisé*: *ib.*, Vol. v. p. 205.

**épuisement**, *sō.*: Fr.: exhaustion.

**1742** putting off her épuisements and lassitudes, to take a trip: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 202 (1857).

**epulo**, *sō.*: Lat.: a glutton, gourmand.

**1583** That riche *Epulo*, of whom *Saint Luke* maketh mention, was for his dronkenness, and riotous excesse, condemned, &c.: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 65 r.

**épuration**, *sō.*: Fr.: purification. **épuré**, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: purified.

**1883** The French people...has been offended by...the *Épuration* of its magistracy: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 489/1.

**1883** Although shorn as occasion serves of their full powers and *épurée*, as it is termed, the independence of the Judicature is suspected: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 22, p. 5.

**épure**, *sō.*: Fr.: diagram, plan.

**\*equator** (= 二), *æquator*, *sō.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *æquator*, noun of agent to Lat. *æquare*, = 'to make equal': an imaginary line formed by the intersection with the earth's surface of the plane which passes through the middle of, and at right angles to, the earth's axis; also, *Astron.* the great circle of the celestial sphere on the same plane; also, humorously, the waist of a stout person.

**1391** [See **equinox**]. **1598** *Antiesi*, those that dwell vnder one halfe meridian and paralell of like distance from the Equator, the one northwarde, the other southward: FLORIO.

**1617** The *Æquator* compasseth the middle swelling of the Celestiall Sphere betweene both the Poles of the world...the *Æquator* of the earth: F. MORVSON, *Ita.*, Pt. III. p. 65.

**1641** You will find some such as will prognosticate your date, and tell you that, after your long summer solstice, the Equator calls for you, to reduce you to the ancient and equal house of Libra: MILTON, *Animadv.*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 177 (1806).

**1646** its Polary parts should never incline or veer unto the *Æquator*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. II. p. 43 (1686).

**1666** the heat is not so unsufferable under the *Æquator* as where more remote: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 8 (1677).

bef. **1667** They who above do various *Circles* find, | Say like a *King th' Æquator Heav'n* does bind: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1707).

**1678** That the Mundane Sphere is so framed, in respect of the Disposition of the *Æquator* and *Ecliptic*, as renders the greatest part of the Earth uninhabitable to Men and most other Animals: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 78.

**1877** Mr. Hopper rubbed his equator—but in the sense of a man who is invited to perform a miracle: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xv. p. 135 (1879).

**eques**, *pl.* equites, *sō.*: Lat.: a knight. In Ancient Rome the knights were originally three hundred horse-soldiers of patrician rank. Subsequently the order, which possessed important political privileges, consisted of wealthy citizens whose census amounted to more than four hundred thousand sesterces.

**1540** so elected he out of the resydue, whyche were lusty in yeres, valyant and hardy, a greater nambre, whome bycause in warres they shulde be on horsebacke, he callyd theym *Equites*: ELVOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 62 v.

**1601** *Exeunt Equites*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. *Wks.*, p. 127/2 (1860).

**équestrienne**, *sō.*: Fr. (argot): a horsewoman, a female circus-rider.

**1882** No favourite *équestrienne* ever received more notes or flowers: *Standard*, Jan. 11, p. 3.

**\*æquilibrium**, Late Lat., *æquilibrium*, Lat.: (a) *æquilibrium*, *abl.*: *sō.*: equipoise, even balance; also, *metaph.* due proportion, indifference or doubt.

**1646** Charles the Fifth, Henry the Eighth of England, and Francis the First of France, were to keep their power in *æquilibrium*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 149.

**1666** I counterpoised it in a pair of Scales, that would loose their *Æquilibrium* with about the 30th part of a Grain: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 332.

**1673** For though water will creep up a filtre above its level, yet I question whether to so great an excess above its *æquilibrium* with the air: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 297.

**1685** Things are not left to an *Æquilibrium*, to hover under an Indifference, whether they shall come to pass, or not come to pass: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1727).

**1742** when he fell under any deliberation of great concern to him, and the point was nice, and stood almost in *æquilibrium*, he took his pen, and wrote down the reasons either way, as they fell into his mind: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 255 (1826).

**1766** they will destroy each other's influence and keep the country in *æquilibrium*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1856).

**1828** with a House of Representatives so equally balanced as this with the scale vibrating nearly in *æquilibrium*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1169.

**1843** Why, according to Dr. Whewell himself, did the ancients fail in discovering the laws of mechanics, that is, of equilibrium and of the communication of motion? J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1856).

**1861** She made a great disturbance in all social equilibria [*pl.*] to establish her own: *Wheat & Taris*, ch. II. p. 9.

**1876** restoring the equilibrium and freeing the brake-blocks from the wheels: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**\*equinox** (= 二), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *æquinoctium*, *pl.* *æquinoctia*: the moment when the sun passes the equatorial plane and makes day and night equal, which it does twice in the year—in March and September; also, by extension, an equinoctial wind; and *metaph.* an equivalent.

**1391** this same circle is cleped also the weyers, *equator*, of the day / for when the sonne is in the heuedes of aries & libra, then ben the daies & the nyht[es] ilike of lengthe in al the world. & ther-fore ben thise two signes called



the equinoxes: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 9 (1379). abt. 1400 a Spere, that is pighte in to the Erthe, upon the hour of mydday, when it is Equenoxium, that schewethe no schadwe on no syde: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xvii. p. 183 (1839). 1570 The fashion of the beauen, the Equinox, the Solsticte, and the course of the sterres: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d. iij v<sup>o</sup>. 1600 Their Acquinoxes are vpon the 16. of March, and the 16. of September: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 36. 1603 the equinoctium: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 380. 1603 the tyny is so skilful in the solstices and equinoxes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 974. — the Acquinox of the Spring: *ib.*, p. 1313. 1604 'Tis to thy virtue a just equinox. | The one as long as the other: SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 3. 129. bef. 1627 Shepherds of people had need know the calenders of tempests in state, which are commonly greatest when things grow to equality, as natural tempests about the equinoctia: BACON, *Ess., Seditions*. [Davies] 1651 He...gave me a water which he said was only rain-water of the autumnal equinox: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 284 (1872). 1665 the heat not only under the Equinox, but the Tropiques when the Sun comes to the Vertex, is much more intense...than it is about the Polar Circles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677).

\***equipage** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *équipage* (Cotgr.).

1. equipment, appointments, all things duly provided for an appearance in public, or a journey, or voyage, or expedition, whether made by an individual, or by a number of individuals (as a military force, a fleet, a ship); array, arrangement.

1593 man by man they march'd in equipage: PEELE, *Ord. Garter*, Wks., p. 587/2 (1861). 1594 Should I, that...march amidst his royal equipage, | Embase myself to speak to such as they? — *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 132/1. 1609 A dearer birth than this his love had brought, | To march in ranks of better equipage: SHAKS., *Sen.*, xxxii. 1614 as good an Equipage as you would wish: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, Wks., Vol. ii. sig. A 5 v<sup>o</sup> (1634-40). 1645 upon a sudden he put this Army in perfect equipage: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xvii. p. 33. 1646 The Duke of *Pastrana* came that summer to *Paris* in another such splendid Equipage: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 14. 1648 putting myself in a suitable equipage I got into the council-chamber: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 34 (1872). 1657 After the finishing of one great siege and two small ones, and an aboad of fifteen days in *Flanders* without Equipage: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 123, Vol. i. p. 195. 1663 Their Arms and Equipage did fit, | As well as Vertues, parts and wit: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. i. Cant. i. p. 47.

2. a retinue or train.

1580 teache her tread aloft in buskin fine, | With queint Bellona in her equipage: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Oct., 114. 1665 Next day he resolved to fight, and accordingly divides his Army into three: one part he assigns to *Amet-cawn*... another to *Tzardi-cawn*...and the last unto himself: in which equipage the whole Camp removed to *Zietelpore*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1677). — his kindred and friends in their best equipage assemble: *ib.*, p. 307. 1693 A Country Squire, with the Equipage of a Wife and two Daughters: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iv. 8. [C.] 1715 the Apostolical Equipage, gives a Dignity even to that: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 168. 1785 Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp | Of equipage, our gardens, and our sports: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. i. p. 25 (1808).

2 a. a complete set of utensils and appurtenances applied to some specific use.

1711 Your paper is a part of my tea equipage: *Spectator*, No. 92, June 15, Vol. i. p. 344 (1826).

3. a private carriage with horses and servants. This special use is perhaps due to a mistaken idea that the *equi-* has to do with the Latin for 'a horse'.

1855 Several aristocratical equipages had been attacked even in Hyde Park: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii. [C. E. D.]

4. equality, equal proportion. This occasional use is a mere error, the *equi-* being supposed to have to do with the Latin for 'equal', as in *equilibrium*, and perhaps originating in a mere clerical or typographical error for *equipoise*.

1598 *Fals.* I will not lend thee a penny. *Pist.* I will retort the sum in equipage: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, ii. 2 (Quartos). 1613 When loe, (O Fate!) his work, not seeming fit | To walk in equipage with better wit, | Is kept from light: W. BROWNE, *Brit. Pastorals*, Bk. i. 2. [R.] 1655 examples of men... stand in so near equipage with the commands of God: SANDERSON, *Wks.*, ii. Pref., 10. [Davies]

5. a collection of small implements carried either in an *étui*, or on a *châtelaine*, fashionable in 18 c.

bef. 1762 Behold this equipage by Mathers wrought, | With fifty guineas (a great penn'orth) bought, | See on the toothpick Mars and Cupid strive: | And both the struggling figures seem alive: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Town Eclogues*. [C.]

**ëquipondium**, *sb.*: Lat.: *equipoise*, equality of wit.

1664 and that therefore there would be an error and mistake in summing up the dimensions and *ëquipondium* of its members at a more moderate distance with the same measures and proportions: EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. ii. p. 108.

**equivocator** (— — — — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *aequivocator*, noun of agent to *aequivocari*, = 'to be called by the same name': one who uses ambiguous language, one who prevaricates.

1605 here's an equivocator, that could swear in both the scales against either scale: SHAKS., *Macb.*, ii. 3. 9. 1621 The second rank is of lyars and equivocators, as Apollo Pythius, and the like: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2,

Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. ii. p. 62 (1827). 1828 "False equivocator that thou art," said the King: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xiii. p. 170 (1886).

**equuleus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a young horse': the name in Ancient Rome of a kind of rack.

1883 The first sight of the beasts, or the *equuleus* was quite enough: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 335.

\***ëra**, *aera*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *aera*, = 'counters', pl. of *aes*, = 'copper', 'bronze', 'money': a period of years reckoned from a fixed epoch (see **epoch** 1); a specific period of time; an epoch from which the years of a period of time are computed.

1646 that custom having an elder *ëra*, than this Chronology affordeth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. ix. p. 165 (1686). 1717 the change of my scene of life, from Windsor-forest to the side of the Thames...one of the grand *ëra's* of my days, and may be called a notable period in so inconsiderable a history: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. viii. p. 17 (1757). 1742 Auspicious *ëra*! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 45 (1773). 1749 I am extremely pleased with your continuation of the History of the Reformation, which is one of those important *ëras* that deserves your utmost attention: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Vol. i. No. 117, p. 255 (1774). 1749 It will be a new *ëra* (or, as my Lord Baltimore calls it, a new *ëra*), in English History: HOR. WALPOLÉ, *Lett.*, Vol. ii. p. 185 (1857). 1877 the Christian *ëra*: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

**Erato**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἑρατώ*: name of the Muse of lyric and amatory poetry.

1577 or that she [Poetrie in Vniuersities] dote not vppon Erato, | which should inuoke the good Caliope: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 77 (1868). bef. 1593 Melpomene, Erato, and the rest, | From thickest shrubs Dame Venus did espy: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, i. Wks., p. 226 (1861).

**Erd Geist**, *phr.*: Ger.: earth-spirit.

1833 "Of twenty millions," asks the author of *Sartor Resartus*, "that have read and spouted this thunder-speech of the Erd Geist, are there yet twenty of us that have learned the meaning thereof": G. A. SALA's *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 7 (1864).

\***Erebus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἔρεβος*: name of a space of utter darkness between Earth and Hades.

? 1582 Shee crieth on the Erebus darcknesse: R. STANFURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. iv. p. 113 (1880). 1590 This arm should send him down to Erebus, | To shroud his shame in darkness of the night: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 26/1 (1858). 1594 These nymphs of Erebus: PEELE, *Alcazar*, Prol., Wks., p. 425/2 (1861). 1596 SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 87.

**erector** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *erector*, noun of agent to Lat. *erigere*, = 'to erect', 'raise': one who raises up, one who founds, one who causes to be built.

bef. 1550 That cheiffe is nowe erector | And formost of the rynges: Quoted in J. SKELTON's *Wks.*, Vol. ii. p. 410/1 (Dyce, 1843). 1579 the first erector of the [theloy band]: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 295 (1612). 1648 the erectors of Jeroboam's calves: MOUNTAGU, *Devout Ess.*, Pt. i. p. 94. [T.] 1822-3 William Peveril...became the erector of that Gothic fortress, which...gives the name of Castleton to the adjacent village: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. i. p. 21 (1886).

\***ergo**, *adv.*: Lat.: therefore; hence, an argument, a positive conclusion. The clown in *Hamlet* corrupts it to *argal*.

1533 this your argument, 'God may make his body in many places at once; ergo, it is so': TYNDALE, *Answer*, p. 234 (1850). 1538 such title of prescription was at the common law. Ergo it abydeeth as it was at the common law: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. ii. ch. x. fol. 38 v<sup>o</sup>. 1549 He goeth to his death boldly... Ergo he dyeth in a iuste cause: LATIMER, *7 Sermon*, bef. K. Edu. VI., iv. p. 116 (1866). 1552 Some courtiers are honest. Ergo, some honest men are courtiers: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 20 v<sup>o</sup> (1567). 1589 that spit ergo in the mouth of euerie one they meete: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880). 1596 I say unto thee, I bid thy master cut out the gown; but I did not bid him cut it to pieces: ergo, thou liest: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 3. 129. 1602 he is a Jesuit: ergo silence: ergo yeeld: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 16. 1604 if the water come to him and drown him, he drowns not himself: argal, he that is not guilty of his own death shortens not his own life: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 21. bef. 1627 my master is dead, and now I serve my mistress; ergo, I am a masterless man: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queenb.*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 32 (1885). 1663 but *Bear-garden* | Has no such pow'r, Ergo 'tis none: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. i. Cant. iii. p. 261. 1675 the inquisitive disceptators...with their altercation and Ergo's: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. v. § 2, p. 29. 1696 but these virtues may be without it, and ergo, it does not consist in them: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. ii. p. 9 (1865). — The time is short, we cannot live long; Ergo, let us live merrily: *ib.*, p. 17. 1704 the following syllogism: Words are but wind; and learning is nothing but words; ergo, learning is nothing but wind: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 80/1 (1866). bef. 1733 Then comes the Author with his Ergo: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. 1. 12, p. 21 (1740). 1825 Because public officers die poor: Ergo—they are honest: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. iv. Pt. ii. p. 1684. 1863 And, ergo, on the same premisses, I, &c.: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 34.

**ἐργοδωκτής**, *sb.*: LXX. Gk.: taskmaster.

1703 you, Sir, were the first *εργοδωκτής* to me in this affair: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 389 (1872).

**ergon**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἔργον*: work, function, business.

1884 The Theatre was his luxury...philanthropy was his work... The former was his *parergon*; the latter his *ergon*: COMPTON READE, *Charles Reade*, in *Contemp. Rev.*

**eric**, *eriach*, *sb.*: Ir. *ciric*: the bloodwit or fine paid to the relatives of a person who has been killed.

1598 the malefactor shall give unto them [the friends of the party murdered],



or to the child, or wife of him that is slain, a recompence, which they call an erich (Globe ed., Broughel): SPENS., *State Inel.* [R.] 1752 The Irish, who never had any connections with the German nations, adopted the same practice till very lately; and the price of a man's head was called among them his eric; as we learn from Sir John Davis: HUMR., *Hist. Eng.*, Vol. 1. App. 1. p. 220. [R.] 1883 Let me know his eric that if my people should cut off his head I may levy it upon the county: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 572.

**erica, ericē, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐρεϊκή*: heath.

1603 this Erice or Tamarix in a small time grew so faire: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1293. 1796 In these meagre plains, nevertheless, Phycias, Ericas, and Proteas grew in abundance: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 9 (1814).

**eringo (二二二), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *eryngium* (perhaps through Sp. *eringio*, fr. Gk. *ἐρύγγιον*), dim. of Lat. *eryngē*, fr. Gk. *ἐρύγγη*: name of a genus of thistles, esp. *Eryngium maritimum*, sea-holly, formerly celebrated as a diuretic and aphrodisiac. *Eringo-root*, candied, used to be popular as a sweetmeat.

(1678 two kinds of *Eryngium*, the one called the great *Eryngium*, or *Eryngium* of the Sea, and the other is called but *Eryngium* only: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. iv. p. 518. — *Eryngē*: *ib.*, p. 510.) 1598 Let the sky rain potatoes; let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hall kissing-comfits and snow eringoes; let there come a tempest of provocation, I will shelter me here: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, v. 5. 23. 1601 MINOS, some of thy eringoes: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 308 (1616). [1603 that if one goat hold the herbe *Eryngium*, that is to say, sea-holly, in his mouth, all the rest of the flocke will stand still: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 746.] 1616 Candid eringoes, & rich marchpane stuffe: R. C., *Times Whistle*, vi. 2773, p. 87 (1871). 1620 Eringo-roots are hot and dry in the second degree: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § viii. p. 136. [1627 You shall doe well to put in some few Slices of *Eryngium* roots, and a little Amber-grice: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. 1. § 53.] 1630 a pie [Of marrow-bones, Potatoes and Eringoes: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2. sig. K 2<sup>re</sup>.] 1654 a messe [Of Ringos in a Spanish dresse: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. iv. v. p. 438 (1678). 1659 Bring us here pistachio nuts, | Strengthening eringo roots: *Lady Alimony*, iv. 2, in Dodsley-Hazitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). 1675 *Eringo-roots* Preserved: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 189. 1686 Oh, Eringo's, or an Ownc or two of Green Ginger, would work admirable effect: D'URFEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, iii. p. 25. 1693 Eringo's for her Cough: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iii. 10. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 228 (1710). 1695 Why don't ye eat, odd an' ye don't eat—here, Child, here's some Ringoes: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, v. p. 62. — bef. 1721 PRIOR, *Paula Purg.*, Vol. 1. p. 111 (1733).

**Erin(n)ys, pl. Erin(n)yes**, less correctly **Erinnues**: Gk. *Ἐρινύες*: name of the Furies of Ancient Greece, who were said to pursue the guilty.

1590 what cursed evil Spright, | Or fell Erinnyes, in your noble harts | Her hellish brood hath kindled with despite, | And stirre you up to worke your wilfull smarts? SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 29. 1648 Now warre is all the world about, | And every where Erynnyes raignes: FANSHAWE, *Ode on H. M.'s Procl.*, Poems, p. 225. 1874 What hateful Erinnyes broods over our wanderings? B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xiv. p. 206 (1883). 1889 Mutual dread and fear become the Erinnyes that follow lawless love: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 31, p. 283/1. 1890 They would subscribe an engagement having no legal force; and no moral sanction, no *Erinnues*, to enforce it, except the action of the private conscience in the internal forum: GLADSTONE, in *LIX Cent.*, Nov., p. 693.

**erl-king**: Ger. *Erl-könig*: a mischievous woodland power in Teutonic mythology, especially dangerous to children. The Ger. *erl-* is fr. Scandinavian *elle-, elver*, = 'elves'.

**ermin(e), sb.** See quotations.

1599 accompanied with the *Ermine*, that is, the Kings Customer, and also the French Consul: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 168. — There is another custome [at Alger] to the *Ermine*... which is to the Justice of the Christians... the *Ermyne* sends aboard to haue one come and speake with him, to know what goods are aboard: *ib.*, p. 176. — the *Ermin*: *ib.*

**ermite, sb.** See quotation.

1579 an army of ermites and field-mice: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 599 (1612).

**\*Eros, Gk. \*Ἔρως, pl. Erōtes, Gk. \*Ἐρωτες**: the Greek god of sensual passion, often called the 'god of love'. See **cupid**, **Aphrodite**, **Anteros**.

abt. 1386 Nat only lik the louveris maladye | Of Heroos but rather lyk Manye: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 1374. 1864 a bevy of Erotes apple-cheek'd: TENNYSON, *Islet*, II. 1889 Plato pictures 'Eros' in the 'Symposium': "sleeping without covering before the doors, and in the unsheltered streets": *Athenaeum*, July 20, p. 87/3.

**erōtēma, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐρωτήμα*: a question.

1589 *Erotema*, or the Questioner: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xix. p. 220 (1869).

**erōtēsis, sb.:** Gk. *ἐρωτήσις*: an interrogation.

1759 [See **epiphonema**].

**Erra Pater**, name of an astrologer of the Middle Ages, by some said to have been a Jew, after whom some kind of almanac or ephemeris was named.

1603 Almanack-makers stood in bodily fear their trade would be overthrowne, and poore *Erra Pater* was threatened (because he was a Jew), to be put to baser offices than the stopping of mustard pots: *Wonderfull Year* 1603, p. 34. 1633 Her only bible is an Erra Pater: P. FLETCHER, *Purp. Isl.*, vii. 44. 1652 What Difference betwixt some of the Artists *Almanaches*, and *Ephemerides*;

and an *Erra Pater*, or the *Sheepheards Kalender*? J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 70.

**\*erratum, pl. errata, sb., neut. of Lat. erratus, pass. past part. of errare**, = 'to make a mistake': an error in a writing or printed book. Sometimes a list of *errata* with references and corrections is printed at the beginning or end of a book. Rarely Anglicised as *errate*.

1602 I was not present at the printing to be a corrector: nor had I the sight of one prooffe vntill the whole booke was out of print, and sold, and then too late to set downe *errata* which in that word *Romish* and in sundry others I found: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 345. 1603 In so much that I would haue thought it a fault in the print, but that I finde it not among his *errata*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 172. bef. 1616 These Women are *Errata* in all Authors: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, II. 4. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 430 (1711). 1626 which as it one way furthered, so in another way it occasioned many *Errata*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. 1. sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1630 Some *Bookes* haue their *Errata* at the last, | That tell their errors and offences past: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Kk 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1650 If any *Errata*'s haue passed through the slips of my pen, or the *Printers* mistake, be thou candid, and mend them: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Sandivogius' Alchymie*, sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1654 We gloss him with *Invectives* or damne the whole Book for *Erratas*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 254. 1656 I have not observed any such *erratas* as you complain of: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 76 (1872). — so many *erratas* made by the printers: *ib.*, p. 77. 1662 The fairest copies that euer were written by saints haue their blots, their blurs, and their *erratas*: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 190 (1867). 1681–1703 this standing universal *errata* that is found in all editions and impressions of men's hearts: T. GODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 312 (1863). 1692 The book of God hath no *errata* in it: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 23 (1858). 1710 I could be longer on the *errata* of this very small work: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 380 (1856). 1714 a very remarkable *Erratum* or Blunder in one of their Editions: *Spectator*, No. 579, Aug. 11, p. 821/2 (Morley). 1775 I had corrected the *errata* of the press throughout my copy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 70 (1858). 1806 one passage...not mentioned in the table of *errata*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 252. 1811 that anything...may be detected before the printer lays the corner-stone of an *errata* column: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1832). 1826 One of the first *errata* of my life: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 15. 1885 Dr. Brice would do well to correct these and similar errors (if any) by means of an *errata* slip: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 367/2.

**\*error (L -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *erreur*, Old Fr. *error*, *errur*, assimilated to Lat. *error*.

1. a wandering, a going astray.

1557 If long *error* in a blinde masse chained, | If in my visage ech thought stayned: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 70 (1870). 1590 he through fatal *error* long was led | Full many yeares: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. ix. 41.

1 a. *metaph.* perplexity, lack of definite purpose, bewilderment.

abt. 1440 a-boute his herte com so grete *error* that it wete all his visage with teares of his yien: *Merlin*, II. 318 (E. E. T. S.). [C.] 1509 Thus these mad folys wandreth euery houre | Without amement in theyr blynde *erroure*: BARCLAY, *Skip of Fools*, Vol. 1. p. 73 (1874).

2. a deviation from rectitude, a moral fault, a sin.

1340 *error* in batayle...is anon awake: *Ayenb.*, 83 (1866). abt. 1374 pe *error* of pe wikked[c]: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 11 (1868). abt. 1380 for that that is good & goddis lawe thei dampnen for euyl & *erroure*, & that that is *errour* & euyl azenst goddis lawe thei chesen & techen for good and profitably: *How Men ought to obey Prelates*, ch. I, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 32 (1880). bef. 1492 they *errour* and theyr peryll: CANTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. I ij r/2a. 1531 with an horrible feare confessed his *errour*, desirynge pardon: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xiv. Vol. II. p. 204 (1880). 1551 lette theym shewe one vntuthe and *erroure* in me: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, sig. II 6<sup>vo</sup>. 1558 Therefore, ladies, | Our love being yours, the error that love makes | Is likewise yours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 781. 1650 his faithful...ministers triumphed over Satan as oft as they reduced a sinner from the error of his ways: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1872). bef. 1733 he committed as few *Errors* as ever any man did: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 174, p. 121 (1740). \*1877 Were *error* brought home to me, I think I may confidently say that I should not shrink from confessing it: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.]

3. a misapprehension, a misperception, a mistake in judging, a mistake in memory, a miscalculation, a false opinion, a false conclusion, a false doctrine, an unjust or illegal decision.

bef. 1340 The pape of ther *erroure* had fulle grete pite, | He sent to ther socoure tuo legates ouer the se: R. BRUNNE, p. 211. [R.] 1391 for bothe thise thinges may causen *errour* as wel in knowing of the tid of the day as of the verrey Assendent: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 19 (1872). bef. 1400 many paynyns left her *errours* and her mawmettis, and worshippid pe childe pat pes. iij. kynges had sou3t: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 86 (1886). 1535 A wrytte of *Erroure*: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Bro.*, fol. 26<sup>vo</sup>. — This wrytte of *Erroure*/lyeth in case where false iugement is gyuen in the comon banke: *ib.*, fol. 26<sup>vo</sup>. 1538 a release of a wrytte of *errour* shall be a good plee: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. viii. fol. 111<sup>vo</sup>. 1569 Mahomet of Arabia...then began his *errour*: GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 119. 1579 Suche *erroure* falls in feble eye: PUTTENHAM, *Parth.*, in *Eng. Poet.*, Vol. 1. p. xxi. (1811). 1600 a Booke wherein may be some damnable *errour*: R. CAWDRAV, *Treasa of Similies*, p. 59. 1606 My love with words and errors still she feeds; | But edifies another with her deeds: SHAKS., *Tril.*, v. 3. 111. 1608 shall I procede and trauesse my writ of errors: J. DAV, *Law-Triches*, sig. H 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1622 Ablative directions are first needfull to vnteach *error* ere wee can learne truth: BR. HALL, *Serm.* bef. *His Maiestie*, Sept. 15, p. 489. 1664 But our *Architects* never entering into this consideration, have faine into an *Errour* which admits of no excuse: EVELYN, *Tr. Freat's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 5. bef. 1733 Sentence is reversed upon a writ of *Error*:



R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xlii. (1740). bef. 1744 In Pride, in reas'ning Pride, our error lies; | All quit their sphere, and rush into the skies: POPE, *Ess. Man*, l. 123.

4. a mistake in a substantive work, design, or composition, a concrete result of sense 3; a fault in a writing, a fault in a printed work (generally called a *printer's error* if it be possible for author or editor to evade the responsibility).

1528 He declared there in his furiosities / That he fownde erroours more and les / Above three thousand in the translation: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 47 (1871). 1582 Yet write I not this to excuse my selfe of such erroours, as are escaped eyther by dotage, or ignorance: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, To Reader, p. 28 (1870).

erubi, sb.: Arab. *el-rub'*: an arroba (q. v.).

1599 of every sort of goods the weight is different. To say, of some drugs 3 quintals, and 3 erubi or rous, and other some 4 quintals 25 rotioles: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273.

eryngium: Lat. See *eringo*.

Erynnis: Lat. fr. Gk. See *Erinnys*.

erysipelas, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐρύσιπelas*, = 'making the skin red': a kind of inflammation (with redness and swelling) of the skin, and sometimes of the underlying tissue; called *St. Anthony's fire*, and the *Rose*. Formerly sometimes Anglicised as *erysipy*.

1527 the sore named Erisipila: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cxlii. sig. H iii v. 1/2. 1541 erisipelas (See *ecchymosis*). 1543 the cure of Herisipelas: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiii r. 1/2. 1563 One comyth of blode, and is called Phlegmone, in Englishe, inflammation: an other springeth of coler, and is called Erysipelas, or St. Anthonies fyre: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 20 v. 1/2. 1694 She spit blood...and whall had an erysipelas: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 209 (1878). 1796 a severe attack... of an Erysipelas: LORD SHEFFIELD, in *Gibbon's Life & Lett.*, p. 136 (1866). 1796 I saw an old Hottentot here, who was very much afflicted with an erysipelas in his leg: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 71 (1814).

es tiempo de negociar, phr.: Sp. See quotation.

1589 as the Spaniard sayes, *es tiempo de negociar*, there is a fitt time for every man to performe his businesse in: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 288 (1869).

Esau, elder brother of the patriarch Jacob, who sold his birthright to Jacob for a mess of pottage (see *Gen.*, xxv. 29 ff.); representative of one who prefers present needs or advantages to sacred rights and enduring interests.

1662 such profane Esauas shall never be blessed with a sight of God in glory: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 82 (1867). 1828 he would again call the attention of...the political Esau of our tribe to the predicament in which they stand: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1226.

esbatement, sb.: Old Fr.: relaxation, amusement. See *abatement*.

1481 playes and esbatemens: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, p. 54 (1880).

\*escalade (∟ = ∟), Eng. fr. Fr. *escalade*; *escalado*, Eng. fr. Sp. *escalada*: sb.: an assault upon a fortification by troops provided with scaling ladders. See *scalado*.

1591 surprises of Townes, Escalades, and assaults of breaches: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 8. — suddaine sallies, surprises, escalados, canuasados, and such like: *ib.*, p. 141. 1598 *Escalada*, a Spanish vocable, and is the scaling of a wall or fort with ladders: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. 1599 to betake them to the *escalade*, for they had all ladders with them: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 139. 1600 purposed to invest the citie round about with the *Escalado*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLII. p. 1152. bef. 1627 And for the escalades, they had so bad successe, as the rebels were driuen from the walles with the losse of two hundred men: BACON, *Hem. VII.*, p. 181. [R.] 1814 a monument in memory of those who sacrificed their lives to the preservation of their country on the night of the famous *escalade* in 1602: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iv. p. 86. 1820 Marcellus took the city by *escalade*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 60. 1823 A collection of such curiosity as had given to our bibliomaniacal friend the desire of leading a forlorn hope in an *escalade*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 33 (1886).

escalier, sb.: Fr.: staircase, stairs. *escalier dérobé*, phr.: private staircase.

1779 There was formerly a magnificent staircase, *escalier*, winding round it... from the ground to the top: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 236 (1851). 1823 the Marquis led me up an *escalier dérobé*, into a very large and well-proportioned saloon: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 33 (1886). 1866 Fancy an inch of cold steel waiting for us at the bottom of every *escalier dérobé*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 92. — sauntered out by an *escalier* that led, without passing through any part of the building, from his wing of the chateau down into the gardens below: *ib.*, ch. xi. p. 173.

\*escalope, sb.: Fr.: a kind of stew.

1828 you have neither applauded my jokes, nor tasted my *escalopes*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxii. p. 252 (1859). 1845 *Escalopes*.—Small pieces of meat cut in the form of some kind of coin: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 41.

escamotage, sb.: Fr.: juggling.

1884 But, though it was tolerably safe to anticipate that the pea would not be found under the thimble, it was not easy to foretell the precise form of *escamotage* which would be adopted by the astute table-keeper: *Sat. Rev.*,

June 28, p. 835/1. 1887 This was General Garibaldi...most intolerant of the political *escamotage*, as he called it, by which his birthplace was to be handed over to France: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, ix. 168.

\**escapade*, sb.: Fr.: prank, frolic, a reckless or wanton act. Sometimes Anglicised (see first quotation).

1672 Who, while his Rider every stand survey'd, | Sprung loose, and flew into an *Escapade*: DRYDEN, *Comp. of Granada*, l. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701). 1814 he hoped the whole affair would prove a youthful *escapade*, which might be easily atoned by a short confinement: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. xxxiv. p. 260 (188-). 1819 some confounded *escapade* has blighted | The plan of twenty years, and all is over: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. c. 1847 With the King's *escapade* I'll have nothing to do: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 446 (1865). \*1878 The fishery *escapade* is the only shadow between the two nations: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

escargot, sb.: Fr.: an edible snail. *escargatoire*, Fr. or *quasi*-Fr.: a place for breeding and rearing edible snails.

1704 I saw the *escargatoire*...It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 517 (Bohn, 1854).

eschantillon: Fr. See *échantillon*.

eschellon: Fr. See *échelon*.

eschevin: Fr. See *échevin*.

eschscholtzia, sb.: Bot. Lat. fr. Dr. *Eschscholtz*, a German botanist: a genus of the Poppy Order, native in California, with showy yellow or orange flowers.

1870 How much pleasanter to be out of doors...pulling the green nightcaps off the *escholtzia* buds: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, l. 73.

esclaircissement, esclercissement: Fr. See *éclaircissement*.

esclandre, sb.: Fr.: a scandal, a scene, a disturbance, conduct which provokes adverse comment.

1832 by threatening to make an *esclandre* and leave the chateau: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 306 (1875). 1850 An *esclandre* of that sort would kill her, I do believe: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 180 (1879). 1865 There was pretty Lady Alaric, who was so very religious, and went on her knees before her missal-like prayer-book before she floated down to breakfast to commence the flirtations, which always pulled up just short of a court and a co-respondent; of an error and an *esclandre*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 233. 1882 It would be...an *esclandre* in general, my dear Count! J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 183.

escouade, sb.: Fr.: squad.

1797 ESCOUADE, or SQUAD, is usually the third or fourth part of a company of foot: so divided for mounting guards, and for the more convenient relieving of one another. It is equivalent to a brigade of a troop of horse: *Encyc. Brit.*

\**escribano*, sb.: Sp.: a notary, an attorney. Anglicised as *escrivan*.

1623 I entreated him, that hee would call such an *Escriuano*, a friend of mine unto me: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 336. 1670 that we may have the choosing of our own interpreters and *escrivans*: In J. F. DAVIS' *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48 (1836). 1803 writings... which may be drawn up by the parties themselves, if they please, but they must be presented by the *escribano*, or notary: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 352 (1834). 1832 a shrewd meddlesome *escribano*, or notary: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 322. 1845 *Los jefes políticos* and their *escribanos* tamper with the registries: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 781. 1870 where an *escribano* lay at the last gasp, the demon of avarice sitting on his pillow: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 258.

escrito, sb.: Sp.: a writing, a written pleading.

1803 Suits are carried on in writings, called *escritos*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 352 (1834).

\**escritoire* (Fr. pronunc.), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *escriptoire*, = 'inkstand', 'pen-tray': a cabinet fitted up with conveniences for writing; a pen-tray with inkstand attached. Anglicised as *escrutoire*, *escritoir*, *escritore*, *scrutoir(e)*, *scrutore*. Mod. Fr. *écritoire* = 'an inkstand', *secrétaire* = 'escritore'. See *scritorio*, *scriptorium*.

1665 Scrutores or Cabinets of Mother of Pearl: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 44 (1677). 1694 giving him y<sup>e</sup> key of his *escritore*: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 202 (1878). 1700 A hundred guineas will buy you a rich *escritoir* for your billets-doux: FARQUHAR, *Constant Couple*, v. I. [Davies] 1741 several Colours in my Scrutoire: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. 1742 having first broken open my *escritore*, and taken with her all she could find, to the amount of about 200 l.: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 243 (1806). 1750 for had I boldly broke open his *escritore*, I had, perhaps, escaped even his suspicion: —Tom Jones, VIII. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 478. 1834 he went to the little *escritore* in the corner, and from a secret drawer took out a handsome watch: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 95. 1864 a green-shaded lamp on the *escritore*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 131.

escroc, sb.: Fr.: swindler, cheat.

1779 for he finds himself so very facile that he doubtless imagines that other *escrocs* besides himself work upon him by intimidation and cajolery: In J. H. JESSE'S *Ges. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 32 (1882).



**escrocqueur, fem. escrocqueuse, sb.:** Fr.: swindler, cheat.  
**1782** much welcome are you to be imposed on by this inflated *escrocqueuse*: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. 1, p. 34.

**escrocles, escrouelles, sb. pl.:** Old Fr. *escrouelles*, Mod. Fr. *écrouelles*: scrofula (*q.v.*).

**1526** For new *escrocles* [*sic*] called *y<sup>e</sup> kynges eyul* Take the decoccyon of the barkes or pylles of capparis of brust/ and sperage /also anoynte them w<sup>th</sup> these oynementes: *Grete Herball*, ch. lxxxix.

**escrutoire:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *escritoire*.

**escu:** Fr. See *écu*.

**escudero, sb.:** Sp.: squire, lady's page.

**1616** a [young] gentleman...I would faine breed up her *Escudero*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 151 (1631-40).

**escuirie, sb.:** Old Fr. (Mod. Fr. *écurie*): a stable.

**1603** an *escuirie* or stable of horses: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 84.

**Esculapius:** Lat. See *Aesculapius*.

**esloign:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *eloigne*.

**esmaile:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *emaille*.

**esmotion, sb.:** Old Fr. (Cotgr.): riot, disturbance, émeute.

**1562** their were slaine amonge them selues in these esmotions, foure Soldanes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 61 *vr*.

**esophagus:** Late Lat. See *oesophagus*.

**\*espada, sb.:** Sp.: a sword, a *matador* (*q.v.*).

**1890** the announcement that Guanama bulls would be furnished, and that Zocato and Ferrar would be first and second *Espadas*: *Standard*, Nov. 5, p. 5/6.

**\*esparto, esparto-grass, sb.:** Sp.: a name of several varieties of grass, native in S. Europe and N. Africa, from which cordage, mats, &c., are manufactured. Holland uses the form *spart*, direct fr. Lat. *spartum*, or fr. Fr. *sparte*.

**1601** a course cord made of Spart or Spanish broome: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 10, Vol. 1, p. 509. **1845** the commerce consists in...and the esparto and barilla of which quantities grow on the plains: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 401. — the plains produce esparto and soda plants: *ib.*

**espigle, sb. and adj.:** Fr.: roguish, tricky child; roguish, tricky, frolicsome.

**1848** All the world *raffoles* of the charming Mistress and her *espigle* beauty: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1, ch. xxxiv, p. 380 (1879).

**\*espiglerie, sb.:** Fr.: roguishness, trickiness, frolicsomeness; a sprightly trick, a roguish, sprightly rallery.

**1818** Lady Dunore, equally amused by the sufferings of one friend, the annoyance of the other, and the *espiglerie* of the third, turned round: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. i, p. 68 (1819). **1832** we must acquire her *espiglerie* in narration before we can venture to repeat: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 513.

**1848** the various feats and instances of *espiglerie* on the part of her son: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii, p. 300 (1879). **1876** her charms and frank *espiglerie*: *Times*, Nov. 2, [St.]

**espinelle, sb.:** Old Fr.: spinel ruby.

**1598** They have divers kinds of precious stones as *Espinellen* [Du. pl.], &c.: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. 1, ch. ix, p. 19/1.

**espinette, sb.:** Fr. (Cotgr.): a pair of virginals, a spinet.

**1668** Called upon one Hayward, that makes virginals, and there did like of a little *espinette*, and will have him finish it for me: PERVS, *Diary*, Apr. 4, [Davies]

**\*espionnage, sb.:** Fr.: a system of surveillance by means of spies, secret supervision. Sometimes Anglicised as *espionage* (— — —).

**1803** But it would be absurd to expect any material advantages from this system of *espionage*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 89. **1804** the women are obliged to clap their hands, to shew they are not attempting any private indulgence of *espionage*: *ib.*, p. 360. **1810** quoting Mr. Burke's...remarks on the system of *espionage*...practised in France: *ib.*, Vol. 16, p. 122. **1813** no *simagrée*, no *espionage*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I, p. 233 (1833). **1815** What had it been but a system of...*espionage*? J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. x, p. 358 (1833).

**1818** There are two parties in this country in a continual state of espionage on each other, the oppressor and the oppressed: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii, p. 106 (1819). **1821** The system of *espionage*...followed her into this distant region: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 78. **1826** I thought my movements were watched by the *espionage* and police here: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I, p. 756. **1862** Madame Bonaparte called this a vile system of espionage: Tr. *Bourrienné's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. xii, p. 146.

**1865** If we are not good for very much in this world, we are good for meddling and for espionage: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1, ch. vi, p. 103. **1871** The Egyptian authorities looked upon the exploration of the White Nile by a European traveller as an infringement of the slave territory that resulted from *espionage*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii, p. 155.

**\*esplanade (— — —), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *esplanade*: an open level space, a broad terrace, a broad passage; also, in *Fortif.* the slope of the parapet of a covered way outward; a clear

space between a fort and the nearest houses. Also, with loss of the initial vowel, *splanade*.

**1591** there must be 8, or 10, foote of explanade or flat ground: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 323. **1699** the *Splanade* before the House is like a vast Bastion: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 201. **1702** *Mil. Dict.* **1762** betwixt which point and the foot of the glacis, there was left a little kind of an explanade, for him and the Corporal to confer and hold councils of war upon: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, vi. xxii. Wks., p. 271 (1839). **1768** At the end of the orchestra, and betwixt that and the first side-box, there is a small explanade left: — *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 432. **1788** an explanade 300 yards long, and 80 in breadth; on which...the foundations of a regular street were laid: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 69/s. **1799** It would be better, however, if that ditch were filled entirely, and the glacis and explanade were completed: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1, p. 396 (1858). **1822** All their residences, with their explanades of their white sand before and of street pavements behind: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1, p. 6. **1832** In front of this explanade is the splendid pile commenced by Charles V.: W. IAVING, *Alhambra*, p. 54. **1887** The more enterprising natives of Lynnmouth have at length completed the explanade they have long coveted: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 8, p. 476/3.

**esprit, sb.:** Fr.: spirit, soul, wit, mind, intellectual power. See *bel esprit*.

**1768** I had been misrepresented to Madame de Q\*\*\* as an *esprit*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 465 (1839). **1776** I can only paint the varieties of mind, of *l'esprit*: BOSWELL, *Lett. to Rev. W. Temple*, p. 231 (1857). **1809** some of your academicians had the insolence to propose, as a question fit for discussion, "Whether it was possible that a German should have any *esprit*?" MATV, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. II. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 5. **1813** The *esprit* of ours has always been good, but their discipline occasionally very bad indeed: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x, p. 243 (1838). **1813** She should be so happy to have Mr. Grey at her *esprit* parties: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1, ch. xvi, p. 263 (1833). **1813** I hate an *esprit* in petticoats: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 361 (1875). **1824** In the early literature of France and Italy, we perceive at once, an *esprit de commerce* destroying all high aspirations: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 401. **1836** *esprit de finesse* is nearly convertible with spirit of acute observation: *ib.*, Vol. 62, p. 434. **1858** One man who is a little too literal can spoil the talk of a whole tableful of men of *esprit*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, iii, p. 51 (1886). **1884** That *esprit gaulois* ['French'] the French love so much to talk about: *Spectator*, No. 2914, p. 586/1.

**\*esprit de (du) corps, phr.:** Fr., lit. 'the spirit of body': the spirit of pride in and regard for the traditions and institutions of an association which animates and unites the members.

**1780** how *l'esprit du corps* absorbs all feelings! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 444 (1858). **1803** the Parisian philosophers...animated by an *esprit de corps*...arrogated to themselves the merit of every important discovery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 21. **1813** degenerating into party spirit, or what is called *esprit-de-corps*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1, p. 94 (1833). **1818** and an *esprit du corps* generally shields the culprit from justice: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 324 (1834). **1826** every Prussian feels a sort of *esprit de corps*: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 376. **1827** there is an *esprit du corps* among merchants, as well as among other classes of the community: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 204. **1830** they also possess an *esprit de corps*, which in them is equivalent to patriotism: E. BLAQUIERRE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 337 (2nd Ed.). **1845** the elder recruits had acquired sufficient discipline and *esprit de corps* to keep the younger in subjection: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. 1, p. 313 (1848). **1865** You touch our *esprit du corps*, Lady Adela. We are all Ministerialists here: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. iii, p. 47. **1878** Some sort of lying is, then, we find, attached to *esprit de corps* wherever it is excessive or undisciplined: T. MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, vii, p. 175.

**esprit follet, phr.:** Fr.: a wanton spirit, goblin.

**1820** In these particulars she seems to constitute a being of a middle class, between the *esprit follet* who places its pleasure in misleading and tormenting mortals, and the benevolent Fairy of the East, who uniformly guides, aids, and supports them: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 390/1 (1867).

**esprit fort, phr.:** Fr.: bold spirit, advanced thinker.

**1684** let us lay aside all that presumption and vanity of those *Esprits forts*: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 154. **1760** with those pretended *Esprits forts*, or with thoughtless libertines, who laugh at all religion, to show their wit, or disclaim it, to compleat their riot: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1, No. 180, p. 541 (1774). **1769** they look'd upon the responses of the oracle as meer priest-craft, and treated it as the *esprits-forts* have done religion in modern times: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Ref.*, p. 26. **1798** if it could be fully known to your sex how little amiable an *esprit fort* appears even to the profligate in ours, it might operate as a check to a certain habitual persiflage (as the French call it) which pervades the conversation of some ladies: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 22 (1835). **1803** Mrs. F...tried...talking to Belinda as an *esprit fort*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. 1, ch. xvi, p. 320 (1832). **1811** the *esprits forts* thus fluctuate between contrary extremes of chronological conjectures: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. v, p. 22. **1822** I think I perceive, in the generation now coming forward, a disposition the reverse of the *esprit fort* so prevalent in the last century: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1, p. 335. **1828** endeavors to assume the credit of an *esprit fort*, by denying, &c.: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, Introd., p. 17 (1886).

**Esquiline [Port-], the Porta Esquilina of Ancient Rome** through which the lowest people went to burial, and criminals to execution.

**1599** And in thy dung-cart didst the carkasse shrine | And deepe intombe it in Port-Esquiline: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. iv. **1619** let thy Braines turne into Guts, thy Mouth into Port-Esquiline: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. liii, p. 510. **1633** P. FLETCHER, *Purp. Isl.*, II. 43. **1867** one spot where the Cloaca maxima and Port-Esquiline of Aberslva town...murmurs from beneath a grey stone arch toward the sea, not unfraught with dead rats and cats: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, p. 47 (1877).



**esquine, sb.**: Fr.: china-root. See *china-root*.

**1600** Besides this fertility of the soyle for Vines, a man may see Esquine wreathed about the shrubs in great quantitie: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 383. — some tooke the wood of *Esquine*, beate it, and made meale thereof: *ib.*, p. 344.

**esquisse, sb.**: Fr.: a sketch for a drawing, or first model for a statue. See *sketch*.

**esse, vb.** used as *sb.*: Lat., pres. inf., 'to be': being, real existence, actual existence, actuality.

**1548** but learne if ther be no suche records in *Esse* or beinge at the time of the trauser tenced: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 64<sup>vo</sup> (1567). **1603** but whatsoever is susceptible naturally of a power to be, although the same never come into act or *esse*, is to be counted possible: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1081. — For it were a great folly and manifest absurditie to say, that a thing is, which as yet cometh not into *esse*, or hath already ceased to be: *ib.*, p. 1262. **1621** [See *bono esse*]. **1621** So that it is wealth alone that denominates, money which maintains it, gives *esse* to it, for which every man may have it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 14 (1827). **1654** Assurance...is not required to the *esse*, to the being of a Christian: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 317 (1866). **1660** and that it should be wholly at his pleasure and dispose from whom it hath its *esse* and its *operari*: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 114/1 (1867). **1671** the *esse* and the *cognosci* of this assimilation: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 211/1 (1871). **1696** It is a creature, and therefore dependent, as in *esse*, so in *operari*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 103 (1865). **1735** in Vacancy of Parliament, there is no supreme Power in *Esse*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 36, p. 335 (1740). **1887** He is a realist, and refutes the hypothesis of the *esse* in the metaphysical sense: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 271/1.

**essence (L =), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *essence*.

1. being, existence.

**1537** these three Persons be not three Gods, but all one God, all of one nature, and of one substance, and all of one everlasting essence or being: *Instit. of Xian Man*, p. 30 (1825). **1590** A form not meet to give that subject essence | Whose matter is the flesh of Tamburlaine: MARLOWE, *Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 62/1 (1865). **1590** She is my essence, and I leave to be, | If I be not by her fair influence | Foster'd, illumined, cherish'd, kept alive: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, III. 1, 182. **1690** Essence may be taken for the very being of any thing, whereby it is, what it is. And thus, the real, internal, but generally in substances, unknown constitution of things, wherein their discoverable qualities depend, may be called their essence. This is the proper original signification of the word, as is evident from the formation of it; *essentia* in its primary notation signifying properly being: LOCKE, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. III. ch. III. § 15. [R.]

1 a. a being, one who really exists.

**1667** As far as Gods and heav'nly essences | Can perish: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 138.

2. real nature of anything; distinctive characteristic; specially characteristic part or parts.

**1543** Moreouer it is to be noted, that optalmia is sometymes caused by communitie & sometymes by essence, or beyng when it is caused by essence, or beyng, it procedeth from the heade: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. 1<sup>vo</sup> 1. **1603** his [man's] glassy essence, like an angry ape, | Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven | As make the angels weep: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, II. 2, 120. **1664** the application of *Ornaments*, which are to be disposed with great discretion, as being of the very *Essence* and body of the *Order*: EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Pallast. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 90. **1667** constrain'd | Into a beast, and mix'd with bestial slime, | This essence to incarnate and imbrute: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 166.

3. an element; hence, quintessence, the fifth element of Aristotle.

bef. **1627** Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements; and yet you are friends; as for Enpolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth essence: BACON. [J.] **1640** [See *ether* 1].

4. anything of ideal purity, a celestial substance, an elemental substance.

**1594** I am no modell figure, or signe of care, | but his eternall harts consuming essence: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 5th Dec., No. 6 (1818). **1604** Her honour is an essence that's not seen: SHAKS., *Oth.*, IV. 1, 16. **1667** for spirits, when they please, | Can either sex assume, or both; so soft | And uncompounded is their essence pure: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 425.

5. a concentrated extract of any substance, in which its special characteristic is more or less free from the less important constituents.

**1659** a good quantity of the essence of roses: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 110 (1872).

6. a perfume, an odor.

bef. **1667** What though the Flower itself do waste, | The essence from it drawn does long and sweeter last: COWLEY, *Mistress*, Dialogue. [C.] **1712** Our humble province is to tend the Fair... To save the powder from too rude a gale, | Nor let th' imprison'd essences exhale: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 94, Wks., Vol. I. p. 183 (1757). **1766** Bring, O bring thy essence pot, | Amber, musk, and bergamot: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

7. importance, momentousness, surpassing value.

**1605** I hold the entry of common-places to be a matter of great use and essence in studying: BACON, *Adv. Learning*, II. 231. [C.]

Es-Sirat: Arab. See *El-Sirat*.

\***est modus in rebus, phr.**: Lat.: there is a proper mean in (all) things. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 1, 106.

**estacade<sup>1</sup>, sb.**: Fr.: a line of stakes or piles set in water or marshy ground to check the approach of an enemy. See *stockade*.

**1627** those of his land army are chiefly busy now in the making of an estacade, wherewith they intend to bar the haven: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1848).

**estacade<sup>2</sup> (L = U), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *estacade*: a heavy rapier, a thrusting sword. See *stoccado*.

**estacha, sb.**: Sp.: a rope for a harpoon.

**1675** 10 Estachas called roxes for harping irons: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 414.

**estadal, sb.**: Sp.: a measure of length equal to nearly 11 ft. English; in Peru, equal to 5 ft. 7 in. English.

**1604** growne to the height of an *estado* and a half, or two, it puttes forth one only bough of fruite: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 242 (1880).

\***estafet(te), L = L, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *estafette*: a military courier; an express messenger.

**1612** much distracted...with the heavy news out of England, which came hither by an extraordinary estafette from Foscarini: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1848). **1760** The siege of Quebec is raised... I cannot get the Gazette till midnight. Perhaps you have had an *estafette*, since I find their cannon are all taken: GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 211 (1853). **1812** I beg you will, if on any part of the continent, send me an *estafette*: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. III. p. 558 (1832). **1834** Thiers was to have come here, but he sent an *estafette* to say...he cannot leave Paris: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 34.

**estafier, sb.**: Fr.: tall footman, bully.

**1741** twenty five Footmen in Liveries, and half a dozen Estafiers in Turkish Habits marching before and about his Horse: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 218.

**estalagem, sb.**: Port.: lodging-house.

**1797** The Portuguese estalagens are perhaps better than the Spanish Posadas: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 251.

\***estaminet, sb.**: Fr.: a coffee-house where smoking is allowed; a tap-room.

**1814** numerous *estaminets* and *restaurateurs*: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. II. p. 47. **1862** There are French cafés, billiards, estaminets, waiters, markers: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 23 (1887). **1864** wife of a German, formerly of the profession of bootmaking, but now principally of certain sixth-rate estaminets on the Boulevards: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. XI. p. 171. **1886** [In] the same painter's picture of the interior of an Hungarian *estaminet*...a burly mountebank and a young countryman are about to fight: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 333/3.

**estancia, sb.**: Amer. Sp.: landed estate, large grazing farm; in Sp., a mansion, a dwelling.

**1818** The lands occupied in the country, remote from the cities, are generally converted by their owners into *estancias*, or large grazing farms for cattle: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1834). **1845** The Carranchas...commonly attend in numbers the *estancias* and slaughtering-houses: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. III. p. 56.

\***estanciero, sb.**: Sp.: owner or overseer of a landed estate, in Spanish America, the owner or overseer of a grazing farm.

**1845** An *estanciero* told me that he often had to send large herds of cattle a long journey to a salting establishment: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. VIII. p. 149.

**estanco, sb.**: Sp.: a shop in which goods are sold under privilege or monopoly.

**1845** here Muñoz was born, his father keeping an *Estanco* or tobacco shop: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 879.

**estimator (L = L =), sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *aestimātor*, noun of agent to *aestimare*, = 'to value', 'to appraise', 'to estimate': one who estimates, a valuer, an appraiser.

**1611** *Estimateur*, An estimator, valuer, prizor, esteemor of things: COTGR. **1660** no equal estimator of things: JER. TAYLOR, *Duct. Dub.*, II. 513. [L.] bef. **1691** learned men, that are competent estimators: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 175. [R.] **1759** the very foundations of our excellent constitution, in church and state, were so sapped, as estimators had reported: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839). **1787** He was a scrupulous estimator of beauties and blemishes: SIR J. HAWKINS, *Johnson*, p. 536. [Jodrell]

**esto perpetua, phr.**: Lat.: may she be lasting.

**1779** *Esto perpetua!* is always at my heart to say to my country and its constitution: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 312 (1858). **1786** What rational man...will wonder if "*esto perpetua*" is his most ardent prayer for her? J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 547 (1854). **1826** Sir, with Father Paul, I may wish it [the government] to be perpetual, *esto perpetua*, but I cannot believe that it will be so: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 391. **1845** the noble race of Stanhope in a long series of generations has bled and conquered for Spain in war, and in peace has sustained her by diplomacy and illustrated her by literature—*esto perpetua*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 132.



\***estrade**, Fr.: **estrado**, Sp.: *sb.*: a drawing-room, a carpet, a couch for guests, a raised dais.

1589 then doth hee cause them to set in an estrado, or rich pallet, gallantly dressed and furnished: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. 1. p. 65 (1853). 1624 I did also your message to the *Marguesa d' Inojosa* who put me to sit a good while with her upon her *Estrado*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, iii. xxix. p. 102 (1645). 1691 Beds of State, or *Estrades* rais'd about two Foot: SIR J. CHARDIN, *Voyages*, p. 236. 1877 The pipers marched on round the hall till they faced this *estrade*, when they halted: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxvi. p. 230 (1879).

**estradiot(e)**, *sb.*: Sp. *estradiote*: a light-cavalry-man in the service of Venice and other European states in 15, 16 cc.

1579 euerie *Estradiote* and light Horseman: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 61. 1591 100 light horse, 50 Estradiots, and 50 Hargolaters: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 260. 1600 Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horsebacke, estradiots, and footmen: DANET, *Contin. Comines*, sig. ff 3. [Nares]

**estrapade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a **strappado** (*q. v.*); also, the rearing and kicking of a horse to get rid of its rider.

1741 The Gauch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-Gates: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 99.

**estro**, *sb.*: It. fr. Lat. *oestrus* (*q. v.*): poetic inspiration, fire of genius, enthusiasm.

1605 But come, with this free heat, | Or this same *estro*, or enthusiasm, | (For these are phrases both poetical) | Will we go rate the prince: MARSTON, *Parasitaster*, ii. in *Anc. Dr.*, ii. 337. [Nares] 1817 Venice is in the *estro* of her carnival, and I have been up these last two nights at the ridotto and the opera: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. iii. p. 339 (1832). 1819 to stem the tide of his poetic *estro*, by which I have been more than once nearly overwhelmed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. xii. p. 322 (1820). 1860 indulge our artistic *estro* by setting off immediately to sketch: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 614/1.

**estuary**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **aestuarium**.

**et alii** (*mas.*), **et aliae** (*fem.*), *phr.*: Lat.: and others. Often abbreviated to *et al.* in legal documents.

1470 to Guy Fairfax, John Paston, Squier, et alii [dat.]: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 645, p. 405 (1874).

\***et cetera**, **etcetera**, etc., **etca.**, **etce.**, &c., *phr.*: Lat. *et cetera*: (a) and the rest, and so on; used to dismiss a list of which a few items are particularised; hence, (b) used as a noun (with pl. *etceteras*) meaning 'adjuncts', 'subsidiary circumstances or objects', 'appurtenances', 'minor details'.

a. 1470 An indenture containyng mutual releases...et c<sup>a</sup>: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 645, p. 402 (1874). 1535 G. Joy, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 5 (1883). 1543 all stiptye frutes as aygre Pomegranades, &c.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxv v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1549 I rehersed here a parable of a wycked ludge, whiche for importunities sake, herde the poore woman's cause et cetera: LATIMER, *7 Sermon. bef. K. Eduw. VI.*, iii. p. 91 (1869). 1593 To coy, to court, et cetera to do: PEELE, *Poema*, p. 602/s (1861). 1621 because there was but a possession in law of the Lands and tenements in his wife during the coverture, the same law is in all cases, et cetera: Tr. Perkins' *Prof. Books*, ch. vi. § 464, p. 202 (1642). 1657 lying, coggling, canting, et cetera: FORD, *Sun's Darl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 171/1 (1839). 1771 I have not taken regular courses of physiology, et cetera, et cetera: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 112 (1882). 1814 exerted himself to so much purpose to remove and soften evidence, detect legal flaws, et cetera: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 83 (188-).

b. 1597 Come wee to full Points here, and are et cetera's nothing? SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 198. 1602 and so endeth his resolution with an & cetera: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 255. 1759 subscriptions to balls, concerts, operas, and a long train of expensive et cetera's: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 134. 1777 any of the et ceteras that you do not see from Nuneham: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 306 (1857). 1803 We have the delations and the distrust...and all the terrible et cetera of revolutionary enormities: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 36. 1818 the conversation fell into its usual routine of weather, gossip, dress, and the common et-ceteras of topics: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 2. 1836 All these et-ceteras, including among the number a liquor which I recognized to be soy, made from a Japan bean: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 322. 1842 the white favours, and gloves, | And all the et cetera which crown people's loves: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

\***et hoc genus omne**, *phr.*: Lat.: and all this kind (of thing). See **hoc genus omne**.

**et sic de ceteris**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: and so about the rest.

1391 CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 53 (1872). 1607 MIDDLETON, *Phanix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 123 (1885). 1614 The Archbishop of Canterbury began with a basin and ewer, and redeemed it with £140. The Bishop of Winchester as much, Ely £120, et sic de ceteris: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 328 (1848). 1629 So, likewise, the gentlemen of the chapel, from their £40 of King James's time, to their £30 of Queen Elizabeth's time, et sic de ceteris: J. MEAD, in *Court and Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 41 (1848). 1888 At every meeting of European plenipotentiaries Capt. Mayne Reid had his ear at the door. Et sic de ceteris: *Athenæum*, June 9, p. 725/3.

\***Et tu Brüte!**, *phr.*: Lat., 'You too, Brutus!': the reproachful exclamation said to have been uttered by Julius Caesar when he saw his friend Marcus Junius Brutus amongst his assassins.

1599 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). 1601 SHAKS., *Jul. Cæs.*, iii. 1, 77. 1781 *Et tu, Brüte*: even Holland is to

give us a stab: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 485 (1858). 1861 A. TROLLOPE, *Framley Pars.*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 159.

**eta**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: See quotation.

1769 The Eta tree is of the same species with the foregoing [cabbage tree], but smaller: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 61.

**ēta**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Gk. *ἦτα*: name of the seventh letter of the Greek alphabet (not counting digamma), Η, η. As a numeral it had the value of eight. Hence, *etacism*, the method of pronouncing Ancient Greek in which η is sounded like Italian open e, opposed to *iotaism* (see *iota*).

1621 they confound divers Letters of the Alphabet with one sound; for in point of pronunciation ther is no difference 'twixt *Upsilon*, *Iota*, and *Eta*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xxvi. p. 51 (1645).

[The Semitic character which became *eta* in Greek was a kind of guttural h, the Hebrew *cheth*, ח, which in Greek was at first used to designate the *spiritus asper*, and subsequently to designate the long vowel corresponding to the short vowel ε (see *epsilon*). The sign for the *spiritus asper*, ' , represents a modified form of the Ancient Greek Η.]

\***étage**, *sb.*: Fr.: floor, storey. See **bel étage**.

1860 the room in the *étages* below me: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/1.

**étagère**, *sb.*: Fr.: an ornamental stand of shelves for small objects of vertu or flowers.

1854 What *étagères*, and *bonbonnières*, and *chiffonnières*! What awfully bad pastels there were on the walls! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). 1865 She stood by an *étagère* of flowers: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 21.

**ētaipa**: Gk. See **hetaera**.

**étamine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a bolting-cloth, a kind of bunting. Anglicised as *estamin*, *stamin*, *tamine*, *tamis*, *tammy*.

1759 an *etamine* or two for the straining your thick soups, cullies or creams: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxviii. — An *etamine* is a stuff made on purpose for these uses, and are sold at many shops in London: *ib.*

\***étang**, *sb.*: Fr.: pond, pool.

1823 the vineyard, the orchard, the *étang*, still existed: SCOTT, *Quent. Dwr.*, p. 31 (1886).

\***étape**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a public storehouse; (b) rations; (c) in Russia, a stockade for the confinement of prisoners passing from one place to another.

a. 1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

b. 1702 *etappe*: *Mil. Dict.* 1737 BAILEY. 1813 he ought not to receive what is called *étape* of any description: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 320 (1838).

c. 1888 On his long journey to the Siberian mines, through prisons, *étapes*, and snow-deserts...he begins...to be tormented by questionings: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 25/3.

**étapier**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who contracts for supplying rations to troops on the march.

1702 *etappier*: *Mil. Dict.*

**état**, *sb.*: Fr.: state, station, position, rank, register.

1818 and being without any precise *état* in this official hierarchy, were left to arrange their precedence as they might: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 87 (1819).

\***état major**, *phr.*: Fr., 'greater estate': *Mil.*: the staff of an army or regiment.

1826 Governor lost, besides bets with the whole *état-major*: LORD BEACONS-FIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 238 (1881). 1848 above the second-floor apartments occupied by the *état major* of the gambling firm: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 333 (1879).

**etch**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *etsen*: to engrave with a pointed tool on a varnished metal surface when acid is used, and on bare copper when the 'dry point' is used; also, to practise a kind of engraving on glass; also, *metaph.*

1662 Vischer...hath most rarely etched a certain Dutch kitchen: EVELYN, *Sculpt.* [R.] 1681 Etching: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* bef. 1704 There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to etch out their systems: LOCKE, [J.] 1775 I wish you would draw for me, or etch: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 211 (1857).

**ērepos** (*heteros*) *avros*: Gk. See **alter ego**.

**etēsiae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐτησιαί*, = 'yearly winds' (*ἀνεμοί*): periodical northerly winds which blow continuously in the summer months, monsoon; also applied to southerly monsoons of the Indian Ocean. Hence, adj. **Etesian**.

1555 as wee reade of the ryuer of *Nilus* in Egipte when the wyndes (cauled *Etesis*) blowe in summer and especially in the canicular dayes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 193 (1885). 1603 THALES thinketh that the anniversary winde called *Etesis* blowing directly against Aegypt, cause the water of *Nilus* to



swell...the Etesian winds: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 833. — the Etesian winds, which blow from the North, and drive the clouds [*sic*] into *Aethiopia*: *ib.*, p. 1303. 1615 yearly when the Etesia firmly blows: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 98 (1632). — But the *Etesia* blow mildly, and the increase well known to begin farre about the *Catacrates*: *ib.* 1665 these hot Countries have frequent breezes which like the *Etesia* breath gently every morning and evening from the East and South: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 388 (1677).

**Ethaninim**: Heb.: name of the seventh month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, the first of the civil year. 1 *Kings*, viii. 2. Also called **Tisri** (*q. v.*) after the Captivity.

**ether, æther** (ἤϑερ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *aether*, fr. Gk. αἰθήρ, = 'upper air', 'heaven', 'blue sky'.

1. the upper air, supposed by Aristotle to be a distinct element; hence, an atmosphere of ideal purity and healthfulness; the blue sky.

1603 Feeds on sweet Æther, cleaves the starry spears: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 307 (1608). 1640 the fire | Of Æther's essence: H. MORRE, *Phil. Po.*, i. 15, p. 5 (1647). — Æther's the vehicle of touch, smell, sight, | Of taste, and hearing too, and of the plastic might: *ib.* 1666 vast spaces of the Æther above the Planets: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. iv. p. 17 (1685). 1678 the whole Mundane System, made up of Earth, Seas, Air, Ether, Sun, Moon, and Stars all together: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 73. 1693 such natural Agents, as might change the Air, or Æther, or both together, into Water: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. ch. ii. p. 70 (1713). 1709 They here began to breathe a delicious kind of æther: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 13 (1854). 1712 those wild Fields of Æther, that reach in Height as far as from Saturn to the fix Stars: *Spectator*, No. 420, July 2, p. 605/2 (Morley). 1713 Some in the fields of purest Æther play, | And bask and whiten in the blaze of day: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, ii. 77, Wks., Vol. i. p. 181 (1757). 1714 The Blueness of the Æther was exceedingly heightened and enlivened by the Season of the Year: *Spectator*, No. 565, July 9, p. 804/1 (Morley). 1739 one quality...remains with me in all worlds and all æthers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 26 (1857). 1742 Ether pure | Surrounds him, and Elysian Prospects rise: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 68 (1773).

2. name of the oxides of various hydro-carbons or the anhydrides of various alcohols of which the kind frequently used as a stimulant or medicine is ethyl oxide, a very volatile stimulant; when applied externally in spray it produces local insensibility.

1817 I threw down a bottle of æther that was on mamma's toilette, on her muff—and it had such a horrid smell: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. xiii. p. 254 (1825).

**Ethiop** (ἠθίοψ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Aethiops*, fr. Gk. Αἰθίοψ; hence, perhaps through Lat. *Aethiopia*, **Ethiopian** (ἠθίοψ), *adj.* and *sb.*: a native of or pertaining to Ethiopia, the name anciently given to a large and indefinite tract lying south of Egypt; hence, a negro, a blackamoor, or negro (*adj.*).

1679 Can the *Aethiops* change or alter his skin? J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 42 (1668). 1625 Witches, Ethiops, Pigmies, Turquets, Nymphs, Rusticks, Cupids, Statua's Mouing, and the like: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871). 1640 the Ethiopian hell: H. MORRE, *Phil. Po.*, i. 36, p. 10 (1647). 1705 It would be to wash an *Aethiops* [*sic*], or at least an unnecessary Task, to say much concerning these Birds: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xv. p. 271. 1742 As *Leopards*, spotted, or, as *Ethiops*, dark: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 53 (1773).

**êthos**, *sb.*: Gk. ἦθος: permanent character, settled disposition; in literature and the fine arts, the characteristics of a work which impress the intellectual and moral faculties, as opposed to **pathos** (*q. v.*) which appeals to the emotions.

1876 Nor again had their past history taught them the necessity, so well divined and recognised by the Greek statesmen, of maintaining a fixed ἦθος at any cost in republics: J. A. SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 134. 1883 And a political creed of that sort has no connection whatever with the literary 'ethos' as such: *CIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 612. 1890 The views expressed by the chorus are not invariably consistent; but, so far from distributing the choral utterances between two bodies each steadfast in mind, we have regarded the inconsistencies as consummate touches of ἦθος on the part of the poet: *Athenæum*, Mar. 29, p. 399/3.

**\*etiquette** (ἔτιкет, -gu- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *étiquette*, *lit.* 'ticket': ceremonies observed at a court, usages of polite society, propriety of conduct in relation to various phases of social intercourse (polite and ceremonial); a point of ceremonial observance or of good manners in polite society.

1750 whatever else the *etiquette* of that court requires: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. i. No. 188, p. 572 (1774). 1752 the etiquette of the Queen and the Mesdames not speaking to one another cross him at table: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 309 (1857). — the etiquette of the old peerage: *ib.*, p. 310. 1764 very delicate in maintaining the *etiquette*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 389 (1817). 1771 This diplomatic lord has spent his life in the study and practice of *etiquette*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xiii. p. 187 note (1827). 1771 a ceremonial, more stiff, formal, and oppressive than the etiquette of a German elector: SMOLLETT, *Hamph. Cl.*, p. 15/1 (1882). 1776 I did not hesitate a moment to comply with the customary *etiquette*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 85. bef. 1782 But he can draw a pattern, make a tart, | And has the ladies' *etiquette* by heart: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 36 (1808). 1788 *etiquette* did not allow Mrs. Howard the entrée of the coach

with the Princess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. cxxvi. (1857). 1806 *etiquette* requires that a modern tour should contain some account of the manufactures in the country where it is made: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 287. 1811 the *etiquette* of this court likewise prohibited strangers from receiving visits from the inhabitants of the country, till they should first appear there: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xlv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 65. 1826 he had access to no book on the subject of *etiquette*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. ii. Pt. i. p. 703. 1851 a variety of facts relative to the *etiquette* of the old French court: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, ii. p. 75 (1857). 1864 a signal to the two younger Miss Bunnycastles...to unroll the little one from her shawl, to kiss her, and smooth her hair...and go through the remainder of the *etiquette*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 102.

**\*Etna**: Lat. *Aetna*, fr. Gk. Αἴτνη: name of a volcano in Sicily, formerly even more celebrated than Vesuvius; (a) representative of intense heat and disturbance (*lit.* and *metaph.*); also of an overwhelming superincumbent mass, from the legend that Typhoeus was imprisoned beneath Etna; (b) a small apparatus for heating liquid by burning methylated spirit.

a. 1573-80 I feele Ætna at my harte: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 108 (1884). 1590 Like an huge Aetn' of deepe engulfed gryefe, | Sorrow is heaped in thy hollow chest: SPENS., *F. Q.*, iii. ii. 32. bef. 1593 O burden, more than Ætna, that I bear: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 142/2 (1861). 1600 vent the Ætna of his fires: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 252 (1616). 1603 When I observe, that from the Indian Dawning, | Euen to our Irish Ætna's fiery yawning: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 342 (1608). 1641 And this hee spake with such a furie, that his eyes sparkled with rage, and he breathed as if an Ætna had lay hid in his breast: *Historicall Narration of the Manner and Forme of that Memorable Part.*, &c., p. 25. bef. 1667 His heart is an Ætna: COWLEY, in *Spectator*, No. 62, p. 102/1 (Morley). 1667 Two grappling Ætna's on the Ocean meet: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 84, p. 22. 1691 So Jove's great Ordnance shall be here employ'd | To strike him under th' Ætna of his Pride: D'URFEE, *Husb. Revenge*, iii. p. 24. 1693 Usquebaugh... Thou'rt the Ætna of Juices, a Damnd Liquid fire: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 17. bef. 1800 What are ye, monarchs, laurel'd heroes, say, | But Ætnas of the suff'ring world ye sway? COWPER, *Heroism*, Poems, Vol. ii. p. 274 (1808). b. 1854 will even boil his own shaving-water in the little henna which he keeps up in his dressing-room: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. i. ch. xx. p. 215 (1879).

**étoile**, *sb.*: Fr.: star.

1771 The measured walk, the quincunx, and the étoile imposed their unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden: HOR. WALPOLE, *Virtue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. iv. p. 125.

**étourderie**, *sb.*: Fr.: heedlessness, giddiness, silly blundering.

1763 the French—bating the *étourderie* of the *mousquetaires* and of a high-dried *petit-maitre* or two...appear to me more lifeless than Germans: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 85 (1857). 1779 at Paris, bating the pert *étourderie* of very young men, I protest I scarcely ever saw anything like vivacity: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 222 (1858). 1807 if you have not *étourderie*, you have nothing: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. ii. p. 68 (5th Ed.). 1812 George II...had suggested this device of a seeming *étourderie* on the part of his son: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 264. 1821 the unhappy *étourderie* of the trunk: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. i. p. 26 (1823).

**\*étourdi**, *fem. -ie, adj.*: Fr.: giddy, heedless, scatter-brained.

1691 The first that I begin with shall be that *etoardy bete* ('beast', 'creature'), that humble admirer of Jest an Quibble, the Melancholly Clergyman: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 10. 1828 Had she but the animal spirits to be *étourdie*, she would be so: *Engl. in France*, Vol. ii. p. 347.

**étranger**, *fem. étrangère, adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: strange, foreign; a stranger, a foreigner.

bef. 1663 straightway flung his furniture overboard and expressed a preference for sinking his ship rather than yielding it to the *étranger*: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 322 (1879).

**\*étrennes**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: New Year's gift, New Year's gifts. The Lat. *strēna* (whence *étrennes*) was Anglicised in 16 c. as *strene*.

[abt. 1520 Dame Nature's stren: *Calisto & Meliboea*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. i. p. 55 (1876).] 1883 Mme. de Witt's magnificent volume belongs to the class of *étrennes*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 377.

**Etruscan**: fr. Lat. *Etruscus*: of or belonging to Etruria, a region of Central Italy north of the Tiber, including Tuscany. The Etruscan language remains an unsolved problem of philology. The Etruscans were a distinct race from all other peoples of Italy, and their art had distinctive characteristics, and is of great interest, the Tuscan order being due to their architecture. Modern imitations of Ancient Etruscan pottery are also called *Etruscan*.

1776 Sir William Hamilton's collection of antique vases and *Etruscan* rarities: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. v. 1787 Here are also Etruscan inscriptions to amuse and puzzle the antiquarian: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. i. p. 170 (1805).

ettwee: Eng. fr. Fr. See *étui*.



\**étude*, *sb.*: Fr.: a study.

1882 a fantasia on opera airs or an impromptu or an *étude*: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 20.

*étui*, *sb.*: Fr.: a sheath or case (often ornamental) for holding small instruments or utensils, often attached to the dress.

1611 *Estuy*, A sheath, case, or box to put things in; and (more particularly) a case of little instruments, as sizzars, bodkin, pen-knife, &c., now commonly teamed, an *Etui*: *COTGR.*

1761 tiny pews, that look like *étuis* for the Earl and his diminutive Countess: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 264 (1857).

1771 he presented her with a very fine snuff-box, and me with a gold *étui*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 501 (1882).

1778 I waste as few minutes as possible, but constant application of the mind to some duties or other will impair a memory that is enclosed in so frail an *étui*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 51 (1858).

1841 Cardinal Alberoni observed that this beautiful building ought to be preserved in a golden *étui*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I, p. 9.

\**etymon*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἔτυμον*: the true literal meaning of a word according to its origin, the radical element.

1578 But how aptlie and trulie the same [*chance and clere*] may stand to make the etymon of chancellor, I leave to others to consider: HOLINSHED, *Scotland*, [R.]

1612 Blue hath its etymon from the High Dutch blaw: PEACHAM, *On Drawing*, [J.]

1634 *Peace* denominates *Yerusalem*, it is the etymon of the word: R. CLERKE, in C. H. SPURGEON'S *Treas. David*, Vol. VI, p. 438 (1882).

1664 nor is this sense much distant from the *Etymon* of the word: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in J. MEDE'S *Wks.*, p. 161.

1665 from whence the name *Spauhaum* derives it self is not known unto the Natives; I may nevertheless venture a conjecture of the *Etymon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 160 (1677).

1676 *Homer* (in his Hymns) gives this *Etymon* of his Name: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II, ch. v, § 4, p. 49.

1678 uncertainty of the Greeks concerning the *Etymon* of this Word, *ἄγνωστα*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. iv, p. 309.

1733 by so much, as from a Specimen, one may imagine the whole *Etymon*, and Sense of the Word: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, iii, 60, p. 169 (1740).

[Mr. H. D. Darbishire has upset or at least thrown considerable doubt upon the usual etymology of *ἔτυμον*, which connects it with Skt. *satyas*, 'true', fr. Skt. root *as*, 'be', akin to Gk. *εἶναι*, Lat. *esse*, 'to be'. He proposes an affinity with Lat. *vērus*.]

*euangelion*, Late Gk. *εὐαγγέλιον*; *euangelium*, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *sb.*: good tidings, gospel, evangel. Early Anglicised as *evangelie*, *evangile* (through Old Fr. *evangile*), &c.

1525 The evangelion, that joyful tidings, is now bitterer than the old law: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 234 (1849).

1528 Whiche after Lukis evangelion / Sayde to th[e] apostels Iames and Iohn: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 112 (1871).

\**eucalyptus*, *pl. eucalypti*, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'well covered': name of a genus of trees, Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*, including the Red and Blue gum-trees of Australia and Tasmania.

1845 The bark of some of the *Eucalypti* falls annually, or hangs dead in long shreds which swing about with the wind: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix, p. 433.

1867 the eucalyptus boles stood out, like basalt pillars: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. I, p. 37 (1877).

1877 The *Eucalyptus globulus*, or blue gum-tree of Australia, is another and recently discovered example of the hygienic influence of vegetation: *Times*, Dec. 6, [St.].

\**Euclid*: Lat. *Euclides*, Gk. *Εὐκλείδης*: the author or editor of the celebrated text-book on elementary geometry compiled about B.C. 300; hence, any edition of the said text-book; elementary geometry, or geometry treated more or less on Euclid's system, and confined to the study of plane angles and figures contained or bounded by straight lines or circles (or parts of circles), and of solid angles and figures bounded by planes.

[abt. 1886 The lord, the lady, and ech man, sauf the frere. | Sayde that Jankyn spak in this matiere | As well as Euclide: CHAUCER, C. T., *Somnour's Tale*, 589.]

1658 Yet throw your *Euclid* by, and only look | To th' Propositions of your living Book, | And you'll conclude Truth doth more clearly lie | There, than i' th' Maxims of Philosophy: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 352 (1687).

*eucrasia*, *εὐκρασία*, Gk.; *eucrasie*, *eucrasy*, Eng. fr. Gk. *sb.*: lit. 'good mixture': a well-constituted temperament (of mind or body).

1669 But the other having a ruddy vigorous and perfect constitution and enjoying a compleat entire *Eucrasie* delights in no food but of good nouriture: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 342.

1671 This likeness or conformity to God is an *eucrasia*, a perfect temperament: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 211/2 (1871).

1692 the soul in the Greek had its *eukrasia*, its perfect beauty and glory: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 738 (1858).

*eudaemon*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐδαίμων* (adj.), 'having a good demon', 'fortunate', 'blessed': *Astrol.*: the eleventh House of an astrological figure. In the sense of a 'good angel, spirit, or genius', the term is a mistake for *agathodaemon* (*g. v.*).

1696 *Eudemom*, the Good Genius; by which Name the first House of a Celestial Figure is called, by reason of its good and perpetual Significations:

PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, 1834-47 The simple appendage of a tail will caedemonise the *Eudemom*: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, [Davies]

*euforbie*, *euforbio*, *euforbium*. See *euphorbium*.

*euge*, *eugè*, *interj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εὖγε*: well done!, bravo!. Also as *sb.* an expression of praise.

1635 Unto whom shall that *Euge* be given at that great Day, but the doer: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 577.

1680 The musick that Pythagoras talks of in the orbs, was that of the minstrels which our Saviour mentions at the return of that prodigal, to solemnize the euges, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, IV, 500. [T.]

1665 the Caddi enrolls their names, the hour, day, month, and year of Nuptial; and with an *Euge* dismisses them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 308 (1677).

1809 This small still voice (which comes to all) escaped Mr. Hayley's notice, perhaps amidst the euge's of his flatterers: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II, p. 442.

\**eulogium*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐλογία*, 'praise': an expression of praise, a panegyric. Perhaps the form is affected by *elogium* (*g. v.*).

1621 all those, of whom we read such hyperbolical eulogiums: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 28 (1827).

1673 Wisdom giveth us the like eulogium of the power of God in this: J. CARYL, quoted in C. H. SPURGEON'S *Treas. David*, Vol. V, p. 20 (1878).

1712 yet shall I not accompany those Writings with *Eulogiums*, but leave them to speak for themselves: *Spectator*, No. 461, Aug. 10, p. 659/2 (Morley).

1728 the best repeated Eulogiums on that Theme, are but intrusions on your Majesty's Pleasure of secretly deserving them: CHIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, Ded., Wks., Vol. II, p. 230 (1776).

1748 This eulogium on my native country: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xiv, Wks., Vol. I, p. 79 (1817).

1771 His eulogium was interrupted by the arrival of the old duke of N—: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 371/2 (1882).

1818 the eulogium I ventured to pass on Milton was wholly confined to his poetry: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II, ch. II, p. 111 (1819).

1837 The quality of the lunch fully justified the eulogium which Rob had pronounced, and very great justice was done to it: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlix, p. 536.

1864 he had prepared a flaming eulogium of your work: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xxii, p. 244 (1879).

*euonymos*, *euonymus*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐώνυμος*, 'well-named' (shrub): name of a genus of trees, Nat. Order *Celastraceae*, commonly called 'spindle-tree'. The *Euonymos japonica*, a variegated shrub, is also called 'Chinese-box'; *Euonymos Europaea* is also called 'dogwood'.

1767 deciduous flowering shrubs...such as...candleberry, myrtle, dogwood, or euonymus: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 180 (1803).

1785 The euonymus, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood: J. MONCK MASON, *Notes Shaks.*, [T.]

\**euphonium*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *εὐφώνιος*, 'sweet sounding': a brass musical instrument having the lowest register of the saxhorn group.

*euphorbium*, *euphorbia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐφώρβιον*: name of a genus of plants, typical of the Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*, or Spurgewort, spurge; also the acrid resinous drug obtained from various species, formerly used as an emetic and purgative, in this sense the form *euphorbium* only being used. Early Anglicised as *euforbie*.

1525 than make hym to nese with peper / & euforbio: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Surgery*, sig. R. iij v<sup>o</sup> 1.

1526 [See *aristolochia*].

1534 [See *alum de plume*].

1540 then take an ounce of Wax, and a dram of *Euphorbium*, the which *Euphorbium* yee shall beate in a mortar with v. or vi. dropes of Oyle: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III, ch. III, p. 183 (1613).

1599 This oyle of Euphorbia: A. M., Tr. *Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 411.

1599 *Euphorbium*, from *Barbaria*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i, p. 277.

1600 *Euphorbium* is the iuice or gumme of a certaine herbe growing like the head of a wilde thistle, betweene the branches whereof grow certain fruits: JOHN PORV, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 355.

1603 And freng'd about with sprigs of Scammonie, | And of *Euphorbium*, forged cunningly: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 67 (1608).

1607 Take of Euforbium beaten into fine powder, three ounces: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 373.

1627 *Euphorbium* also hath a *Milke*, though not very white, which is of a great *Acrimony*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii, § 639.

1641 of *Euphorbium* powdered a scruple: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. IV, p. 87 (1651).

1677 the tenderer sorts of euphorbiums, cerueses, opuntias, and torch-thistle, &c., would be greatly forwarded in rooting...by aid of a bark-bed: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 382 (1803).

1788 The *sija*...I imagine, from the milk of it, that it is an *euphorbia*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. CXXXV, p. 122 (1821).

1796 The seed-vessels of a species of *Euphorbia*, pulverized, were used for poisoning wolves: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI, p. 17 (1814).

*Euphrosynè*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Εὐφροσύνη*: name of one of the Graces, the three presiding deities of mirth and cheerfulness.

1637 thou Goddess fair and free, | In Heav'n yclep'd Euphrosyne: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 12.

*Euraquilo*, *Euroaquilo*: Late Lat.: a north-north-east wind that causes dangerous spring storms in the Levant, a Levanter. See *Euroclydon*.

1881 there beat down from it a tempestuous wind, which is called *Euraquilo*: *Bible* (R.V.), Acts, xxvii, 14.

\**eureka* (*heurêka* would be correct, but would now be pedantic), *εὕρηκα*, 1st pers. sing. perf. act. of Gk. *εὕρισκα*, 'to discover': 'I have discovered' (it), said to have been



the exclamation of Archimedes, the philosopher of Syracuse, when he discovered the principle of specific gravity, and how thereby to detect the amount of alloy in the crown of the tyrant Hiero; applied attributively to sundry modern articles of trade, such as a particular pattern of shirt much advertised some years ago.

**1570** For this, may I (with joy) say, ΕΥΡΗΚΑ, ΕΥΡΗΚΑ, ΕΥΡΗΚΑ: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij v°. **1598** he found it out, and presently forgetting himself, leaped forth naked as he was, crying ΕΥΡΗΚΑ I have found it: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, To Reader, sig. ¶ ii j r°. **1603** he ran forth suddenly out of the baine, as if he had beene frantike, or inspired with some fanaticall spirit, crying out; *Heureka, Heureka*, that is to say, I have found it, I have found it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 590. **1607** Hay *εὐρηκα*, *εὐρηκα*, I haue it (the answer to a riddle): A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 2 r°. **1668** Now a way is invented how for all money, be it never so small, we can tell presently, and we want not many instruments, that we may cry, We have overfounded *Uperureka*, *Uperureka*, we have gone beyond Archimedes his *Eureka*: Tr. *S. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. xviii. ch. viii. p. 384. **1662** Like a better Archimedes, the issue of all his Enquiries was an *εὐρηκα*, an *εὐρηκα*, the Off-spring of his Brain without the Sweat of his Brow: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. 1. p. 53 (1727). **1665** yea after we have triumph'd in a supposed *Εὐρηκα*; a new-sprung difficulty mairs our *Ovations*: GLANVILL, *Scepstis*, ch. ix. p. 59 (1885). **1674** to sing Mattins and Evensong to my own *εὐρηκα*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 2. **1675** welcoms these discoveries with a thankful *εὐρηκα*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. ii. ch. ii. § 4, p. 12. **1682** Cries *εὐρηκα*, the mighty secret's found: DRYDEN, *Rel. Lat.*, 43. **1742** Adams then snapping his fingers, returned overjoyed to his companions, crying out, 'Heureka, Heureka': FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, ii. xiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 190 (1806). **1787** He cries out *Εὐρηκα* with all the extacy of Archimedes: *Gent. Mag.*, 1059/2. **1818** now we clap | Our hands, and cry "Eureka!" it is clear: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, iv. lxxxii. **1826** he claps his hands, cries *εὐρηκα*! and is dubbed "illustrious" on the spot: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 397 (1881). **1843** It is (if he will pardon me the expression) his *eureka*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 37 (1885). **1860** my Eureka shirt will fit you to a nicety: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 101f.

**euriplus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐρίπλος*, a strait, a channel; *esp.* Euripus, the name of the strait between Boeotia and Euboea, in which the current, according to the Ancients, changed seven times a day; the canal in a Roman hippodrome between the spectators and the arena; also, *metaph.* dangerous fluctuations of affairs, once at least, a remarkable feat of inhaling and after an interval exhaling (smoke). Sometimes Anglicised as *euripe*.

**1699** the Cuban ebolition, *Euripus*, and Whiffe: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 3. Wks., p. 122 (1616). **1621** a sea full of shelves and rocks, gulfs, Euripes and contrary tides: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3. Sec. 4. Mem. i. Subs. 1. Vol. ii. p. 480 (1827). **1766** the euripus, or canal, made by order of Julius Caesar to contain crocodiles: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 499 (1817). **1826** And shall we be made to suffer shipwreck, we of the South I mean, in steering our bark through this *Euripus*, by the madness of our pilot and our own folly: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. ii. Pt. 1. p. 130. **1827** the terrible consequences of Bankruptcy...would...deter many from embarking in commerce, on this sea of uncertainties, this Eubean tide, this Euripus, on which so many are stranded, or overwhelmed and lost: *ib.*, Vol. iii. p. 170.

**Euroclydon**: Gk. *Εὐροκλύδων*, = 'having broad waves': name given to the north-north-east Levanter in *Acts*, xxvii. 14 (A. V.). See *Euraquilo*.

bef. **1670** And this was joynd with too much Fire in the passion of his Anger, in which Mood indeed, which is strange, he would reason excellently, and continue it in the very *Euro-clydon* of his Choler: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 64, p. 63 (1693).

**Eurōpa**: Lat.: name of the western division of the great continent of the Eastern Hemisphere, so called after the mythical daughter of the Phœnician king, Agenor. Anglicised as *Europe*. Hence, *European*, adj. and sb.

**1611** these our landes of Europa: *Of the newe landes*, in Arber's *First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxix. (1885). **1630** any other nacyon in Europa: PALSGR., fol. xiii r°. **1640** in any other region of Europa: — Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iv v°. **1656** Golde, Pearles, precious stones...which we in Europa esteeme as pleasures and delicates: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 37 (Arber, 1885). **1680** the Church of Christ for many hundred years hath perished out of all parts of the world beside Europa: FULKER, *Answers*, p. 32 (1848). **1690** When Phoebus with Europa's bearer bides, | The spring appears: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 303/1 (1861).

**Eurus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Εὐρος*: the east-south-east wind.

abt. **1325** Eurus & Aquilon...Blowes bope at my bode: *Allit. Poems*, p. 96 (Morris, 186). abt. **1374** pe loudie blastes of pe wynde Eurus: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. ii. p. 44 (1866). **1612** Eurus, as all other winds, must be drawn with blown cheeks, wings upon his shoulders, and his body the colour of the tawny moon: PEACHAM, [T.] **1626** Eurus, The East winde: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). **1667** the Levant and the Ponent winds, | Eurus and Zephyr, with their lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libeccio: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 705.

**Euterpe**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Εὐτέρπη*: name of one of the nine Muses, the patroness of song and lyric poetry generally.

**euthanasia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *εὐθανασία*: a happy death, an easy, painless death. Anglicised as *euthanasie*.

**1606** he prayed unto God that hee and his might have the like *Euthanasia*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 84. bef. **1637** Dare I prophane, so irreligious bee |

To greet or grieve her soft Euthanasie! | So sweetly taken to the Court of blisse, | As spirits had stolne her *Spirit*, in a kisse: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 259 (1640). **1679** and all this crowned with an *euthanasia* a gentle and easy death at last in the presence and embraces of all his dearest Friends, Children and Family: GOODMAN, *Penitent Par.*, p. 342. **1734** A recovery in my case, and at my age, is impossible; the kindest wish of my friends is Euthanasia: ARBUTHNOT, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 319 (1737). **1742** Absolute monarchy, therefore, is the easiest death, the true *Euthanasia* of the British constitution: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 47 (1825). **1831** this is the *euthanasia* which they desire for the constitution of England: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 498. **1840** [the execution] probably the *euthanasia* of the late Mr. Greenacre: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 177 (1865). **1882** It is a near approach to an ideal *Euthanasia* to pass away like the good old Bishop of Llandaff: *Guardian*, Dec. 20, p. 1801.

Eutopia, Eutopian. See Utopia.

ev, *sb.*: Turcoman. See aladjak.

**evacuation** (= 1 = 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évacuation*: the action or process of emptying or clearing out; the action or process of relieving an animal body of deleterious or superfluous matter; that which is discharged or withdrawn from an animal body.

**1533** The parte of euacuation by lettinge of bloude, is incision or cuttyng the wayne, whereby the bloud, whiche is cause of sykkenes or griefe to the whole body, or any particular part therof, doth most aptly passe: ELVOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. iii. ch. vii. [R.] **1641** the euacuacion that is made by the bledynge: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. M ii r°.

**evacuator** (= 1 = 2 =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *evacuare*, = 'to evacuate', Late Lat., 'to make void': one who makes void.

bef. **1660** Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great evacuators of the law: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, i. 175. [T.]

**evacue**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évacuer*: to eject, to evacuate, to pass out.

**1641** the blode évacueth: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. M i v°.

**evagation** (= 1 = 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évagation*: a wandering, an erratic motion.

**1602** This synne [sloth] hath vj braunches...that is to knowe malyce, rancoure, dyspayre, pusillanymy, uncleanness and evagation of thoughtes: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. ii. ch. vii. sig. k v r°. bef. **1706** These long chains of lofty mountans, which run through whole continents east and west, serve to stop the evagation of the vapours to the north and south in hot countries: J. RAY, [J.]

evangelion, evangelium: Late Lat. See euangelion.

**evaporation** (= 1 = 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évaporation*: the process of resolving or of being resolved into vapor; an exhalation, a vapor; a result of resolution into vapor.

**1633** Also vnctions with oyles and oyntementes, called Diaphoretice, which, by euaporation, do shortly euacuate the fulnesse: ELVOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. iii. ch. vii. [R., s.v. *Evacuate*] **1643** thys euaporatyon before the applyenge of the playster, or cerote: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii v°/1. **1603** HERACLITUS affirmeth, the Soule of the world to be an evaporation of humors within it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 834.

**evapore**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *évaporer*: to evaporate, to pass off in vapor, to cause to pass off in vapor.

**1543** wherfore it sufficeth than to euapore the mattier by the decoction of thynges anodyne: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lix v°/1. — we must be content to euapore the matter wyth colde water: *ib.*, fol. lix v°/1a.

**evocator** (= 1 = 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *evocātor*, = 'one who calls to arms', noun of agent to *evocare*, = 'to evoke': one who evokes, an exorcist.

**1816** he call'd in aid | The Phyxian Jove, and in Phigalia roused | The Arcadian Evocators to compel | The indignant shadow to depose her wrath: BYRON, *Manfr.*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. xi. p. 37 (1832).

**Ewigkeit**, *sb.*: Ger.: eternity.

**ewig-weibliche**, *adj.*: Ger.: ever-feminine.

**1883** they represent...two several expressions of the *Ewig-weibliches* [neut.]: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 316. **1888** His aim is to paint, and, if I may use the expression, to unmask what Goethe has so justly named the *ewig-weibliche*: *Athenaeum*, July 7, p. 12/1.

\***ex**, *ē* (sometimes before consonants), *prep.*: Lat.: from, out of, after, by reason of. As a prefix to a word denoting the holder of an office *ex* means 'formerly', as *ex-consul*, in Classical Latin *ex consule*, = 'formerly consul'. Also prefixed to English words, as *ex-dictator*, *ex-king*, \**ex-mouffetish*, *ex-pope*. With the neuter ablative of adjectives and participles, and with the ablative case of substantives, *ex* (*ē*) forms many adverbial phrases.

**ex abrupto**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: abruptly, suddenly.

**1584** Venus ex abrupto: PEELE, *Arraignment of Paris*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 356/1 (1861).



**ex abundanti, phr.:** Lat.: superfluously. \***ex abundanti cautela,** Late Lat.: from excessive caution, to be well on the safe side. The former phrase seems sometimes to be confused with the latter.

1591 There are some, Treatises *ex abundanti*: Reliq. Wotton., p. 630 (1685). 1632 nevertheless *ex abundanti* they produce further evidence out of an attestation of Signeur Houtmann their late Gouverneur in the *Motuecos: Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Dm. agst. Engl. at Ambroya*, p. 34. 1675 I shall, *ex abundanti*, produce the Testimonies of strangers and enemies: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. v. § 2, p. 46. 1678 they only doing it occasionally and *ex abundanti*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 236. 1681 It is *ex abundanti*, out of the abundance and fecundity of the Godhead: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 397 (1861). bef. 1733 there being enough specified before these that were offered *ex abundanti*, need not be made known: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 147, p. 403 (1740). 1748 I shall, probably, *ex abundanti*, return soon to my former prolixity: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 137, p. 314 (1774). 1760 they can be taken only as Words *ex abundanti*, and not operative: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 27. 1826 the restriction is *ex abundanti cautela*—out of abundant caution, overweening care: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 140. 1887 The saints of the Holy Mountain...rigorously exclude from its sacred precincts not women only, but, *ex abundante cautela*, all female animals of every kind: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 6, p. 170/3.

**ex accidenti, phr.:** Late Lat.: accidentally (as opposed to essentially).

1550 this is true *ex accidenti*, and not otherwise: BRADFORD, *Writings*, Ser., p. 378 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1684 Abstinence from it [the Lord's Supper] can never be good, but *ex accidenti*, either for defect of a due disposedness, or to excite a greater reverence: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1865).

**ex aequo, phr.:** Late Lat.: equally, equitably, on equitable terms.

1620 his Majesty...might now expect the like again from them *ex aequo*: Reliq. Wotton., p. 539 (1685). 1656 though God intends Christ's propitiation conditionally applicable, *aeque*, as well to every as any man, yet he did not *ex aequo*, equally intend it for every man: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, *Nichol's Ed.*, p. 141/1 (1865). 1679 a most holy and diligent observer of the Law, yet in some as that of the Sabbath...he interpreted it *ex aequo & bono* ['and fairly']: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 20.

\***ex animo, phr.:** Lat.: from the mind, of set purpose, earnestly, at heart.

abt. 1630 I have taken care so to master my Pen, that I might not (*ex animo*, or of set purpose) discolour truth: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 64 (1870). 1659 Those that do secretly or openly plead the cause of Infidels...whether *ex animo*, or for promoting Popery, time will disclose: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Ep. Ded., p. 9. 1742 in contributing so largely, as he did, towards clearing up all these brigues and embroils of the city, and all clear and hearty, and as done cordially, and *ex animo*, and not after the adulatory manner of a court: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1826). 1792 I A. B.,...do willingly and *ex animo* subscribe to the book of articles of religion agreed upon by the archbishops and bishops: *Stat. 32 Geo. III.*, c. 63, § 2. 1882 A man who was "ex animo" a Papist, and who only waited a suitable time to declare himself one: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 49 (and Ed.).

**ex antiperistasi, phr.:** Late Lat.: owing to antiperistasis (*q. v.*).

1584 if he had dwelt in this our climate, which through coldness (*ex antiperistasi*) doth fortify digestion: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 114.

**ex asse, phr.:** Lat., 'from the as' (*q. v.*): of the whole, in entirety.

bef. 1637 they which are left heirs *ex Asse*, of all their Ancestors vices: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 108 (1640).

\***ex cathedra, phr.:** Late Lat., 'from the chair' (of office), esp. the throne of the Pope in the Consistory, also, a professor's chair: authoritatively, judicially.

1602 vntill his Holiness haue judicially & *ex Cathedra* decided it: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 19. 1682 this present Pope has condemned the doctrine of king-killing (a thesis of the Jesuits) amongst others, *ex cathedra*, as they call it, or in open consistory: DRYDEN, *Rel. Laic.*, Pref., Wks., p. 189 (1870). 1696 their church propoeth for points of faith...what they have...by the determination of popes, *ex cathedra*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, *Nichol's Ed.*, Vol. III. p. 48 (1865). 1704 Upon which the Scholar pronounced *ex Cathedra*, that Points were absolutely *Jure Paterno*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 72 (and Ed.). 1753 The advocates of the papacy maintain that the pope is infallible *ex cathedra*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. *Cathedra*. 1771 He too pronounces *ex cathedra* on the characters of his contemporaries: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 40/2 (1882). 1815 Glosin bowed low to this declaration *ex cathedra*, but observed, that in case of the very worst, and of such unnatural doctrines being actually held as he had already hinted, "the law had another hold on Mr. Vanbeest Brown": SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii. p. 370 (1852). 1820 the drone! Of old Botherby's spouting ex-cathedra tone: BYRON, *The Blues*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 31 (1832). 1820 "My brother," said he, *ex cathedra*, "it cannot have escaped your judicious observation": SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 437/1 (1867). 1826 Sir, it is already announced to us (*ex cathedra*) that "liberty is power": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1907.

**ex concessis (pl.), ex concessio, phr.:** Late Lat.: from what has been conceded.

1884 The words "National Spem." are *ex concessis* in common use: SIR J. PEARSON, in *Law Times Reports*, Vol. LL (N.S.), p. 654/1. 1886 The Court will...aid the defective execution of a power, but here there was, *ex concessis*, no power at all: *Law Reports*, 34 Ch. Div., 163.

**ex consequenti, phr.:** Late Lat.: by way of consequence, as a logical consequence.

1579 will you conclude, as it were *ex consequenti*, that whosoever arriseth here shall be enticed to folly: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 43 (1868). 1681 after that, *ex consequenti*, as a secondary work, our reconciliation amongst ourselves: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1861). 1826 that there being no right in other Powers to send, there was, *ex consequenti*, no correlative duty on the part of the Spanish American States to receive such Ministers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 624.

**ex converso, phr.:** Late Lat. See **converso**.

1829 It is sometimes foolishly argued *ex converso*, that the disease cannot arise from causes slight as those debateable at present between the countries: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 256.

\***ex debito justitiae, phr.:** Late Lat.: from what is due to justice.

1696 He [God] is not obliged *ex debito justitiae*, but bestows it [the reward] freely, of mere bounty and mercy: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, *Nichol's Ed.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1864). 1787 although *ex debito justitiae*, he had been obliged to order so many executions: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 274 (1851). 1884 The Court is not bound *ex debito justitiae* to grant a charging order in favour of a solicitor: SIR W. R. GROVES, in *Law Reports*, 13 Q. B. D., 669.

**ex delicto, phr.:** Late Lat.: owing to a crime.

1827 the merits of a demand which a plaintiff is now compelled to enforce by an action *ex delicto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 139.

**ex diametro, phr.:** Late Lat. See **diametros**.

**ex dono, phr.:** Late Lat.: by gift, as a present from; hence, *loosely*, an inscription on a work stating that it is a gift.

1661 your illustrious works...come to me *ex dono authoris* ['of or from the author']: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 134 (1872). 1889 'Shelling Peas'...bears an affectionate *ex dono* to Sir Frederic Leighton (from Sir John Millais): *Athenaeum*, Apr. 13, p. 479/3.

**ex facto jus oritur, phr.:** Late Lat.: law takes its rise from what has been done; *i. e.* legal enactments are necessitated and are to be interpreted by circumstances.

1683 that done the advocates do dispute of the law, to make of it what they can, saying *ex facto jus oritur*: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 141.

\***ex hypothesi, phr.:** Late Lat.: from the hypothesis, in consequence of assumption made.

1603 the Spring and neape tides, the four seasons of the yere, with infinite like, they are phisically necessarie, they are inevitable *ex hypothesi*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 211. 1694 yet that necessity not being absolute, but *ex hypothesi* only: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 141/2 (1834). bef. 1733 the Jury, *ex Hypothesi* (as all at that Time) inclined on the Plot Side: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. III. 142, p. 215 (1740). 1829 the universe, *ex hypothesi*, is only an effect: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 219. 1887 The opposite method is to take for granted a state of mind...in which, for instance, a jumble of sky-gazing and false etymology may give rise to such a practice as *suttler* among a people to whom it was *ex hypothesi* unknown: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 1, p. 430/2.

**ex improviso, phr.:** Late Lat.: in an unforeseen manner, unexpectedly, suddenly.

bef. 1547 and provide the same by thys reason, that yff any manner of newe songe schulde be brought unto both the sayde Chiapellis for to be sung *ex improviso*, then the sayde songe schulde be better and more snerly handlydde bi your Chiapell than bi hys Graces: RICH. PACE, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxli. p. 49 (1846). 1620 The Father did not only discourse with him *ex improviso* upon the fabrick of many sorts of glasses: BRENT, *Tr. Savas's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. xxvi. (1676). 1632 But Mr. Catlin, by entreaty, preached at that time, *ex improviso*: J. ROUS, *Diary*, p. 69 (Camd. Soc., 1856). bef. 1733 the Dissolution...happening *ex improviso*, like a Thunder Stroke: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 131, p. 102 (1740).

**ex libris, phr.:** Late Lat.: from the books (followed by the owner's name in the genitive); a phrase often written in the volumes or on the bookplates belonging to a collector of books.

\***ex mero motu, phr.:** Late Lat.: of his own accord, from simple impulse.

bef. 1670 the Arch-Bishop sent for him two years before he was Batchelour of Divinity, and *ex mero motu* gave him the Advowson of an Arch-Deaconry in *Waler*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 23, p. 17 (1693). 1682 in the first of Ephesians, he is said to have purposed all in himself, ver. 9 and 11, *ex mero motu*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 341 (1864). 1761 since the stranger, *ex mero motu*, had confessed: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 165 (1839). 1826 Is there any one sufficiently absurd to assert that he [the President] has a right *ex mero motu*...to appoint a Secretary for that Department...? *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 993.

**ex natura rei, phr.:** Late Lat.: from the nature of the case. **ex natura rerum**, from the nature of things, from the nature of various cases. See a **natura rei**.

1659 it is impossible, *ex natura rei*, and such as implieth a contradiction, that a sin should not be a breach of the law: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, *Nichol's Ed.*, p. 219, 1 (1865). 1672 sin...in its own nature...merits condemnation; it doth so *ex natura rei*, *ex judicio legis*, only it is not so in point of fact and in event, *ex indultu gratiae*, as one expresses it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*,



Nichol's Ed., p. 161 (1868). 1825 I would also add, that *ex natura rerum*, the individual threatened with imminent danger, must be the judge of the force which it is necessary for him to use: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 567. 1827 that legislation was *ex rei natura* inadequate: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 198.

**ex nihilo (nilo), phr.:** Late Lat.: out of nothing.

1669 creation the production of a thing *ex nihilo*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 211. 1681 The work of grace is a work of creation... Because it is *ex nihilo*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 396 (1861).

\***ex nihilo (nilo) nihil (nil) fit, phr.:** Late Lat.: nothing comes from nothing. See *de nihilo nihil* and Persius, 3, 84.

1573—80 And then, in a fantastical fit, | I cried owte, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 132 (1884). 1590 For God made all things of nothing, against the rules of Philosophie, *Ex nihilo nihil fit*, though Plato did his best to make some comparison... of this great worke with Art: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 2.

\***ex officio, phr.:** Late Lat.: by reason of office, official, officially, upon taking office.

1547 they have taken away the acts of mortmain and præmunire... and restored the act *ex officio*: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 17 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1555 the bishops have full authority, *ex officio*, to enquire of heresies: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 371 (1841). 1636—7 In one of my last letters I wrote, that Mr. Burton had refused to take the oath *ex officio*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1848). 1642 His fifth section finds itself aggrieved that the Remonstrant should be taxed with the illegal proceeding of the high commission, and oath *ex officio*: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 241 (1806). 1651 he had spent much solicitude *ex officio*, yet it principally failed: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 99 (1654). 1664 Tell all it does, or does not know, | For swearing *ex officio*? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 89. 1692 it is the law of God... that there should not be an oath *ex officio*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 261 (1863). bef. 1733 Inquisitors to call after Offences *ex officio*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 28, p. 444 (1740). 1754 the abbé, who was a wit and critic, *ex officio*, or rather *ex vestitu*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxii. *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 105 (1817). 1766 the full power must undoubtedly *ex officio* be read by you: GEO. III., in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dli. p. 383 (1846). 1769 the attorney-general is *ex officio* the guardian of liberty: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xiv. p. 61 (1827). 1789 The governor of the state, and the president of the college are, *ex officio* [pl.], two [of the trustees]: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 525 (1796). 1810 the judge is empowered *ex officio*... to remit the cause to the next session: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 101. 1858 the holders of certain offices should be *ex officio* members of the Parliament: A. TROLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 265. 1880 he would accompany it to the residence of the hirer in a sort of *ex-officio* capacity: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 100. 1886 It was enacted that any one in Great Britain or Wales... shall... take the usual *ex officio* oath: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 111/2.

**ex opere operato, phr.:** Late Lat.: by virtue of a work done (without respect of the persons concerned in the doing); a phrase much used in discussions on the efficacy of Sacraments.

1540 The mass, *ex opere operato*, justifieth and taketh away the guiltiness of the fault and pain in them for whom it is done: BECON, *Wks.*, p. 454 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1550 for they say that their masses are satisfactory sacrifices for the quick and the dead... saving them both from damnation, *ex opere operato*: BAILE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 431 (1849). 1565 Thus we have declared... that the mass is a sacrifice propitiatory both *ex opere operato*, that is through the merit of Christ's body that suffered on the Cross, which is here *opus operatum*, and is by Christ through the ministry of the priest in the mass offered, truly but in mystery, and also *ex opere operante*, that is through the doing of the priest, if he have the grace of God, and so be acceptable, but in a far lower degree of propitiation, which is called *opus operans*, or *opus operantis*: JEWELL, *Wks.*, p. 754 (1847). 1604 As for the phrase *ex opere operato*... Fox understandeth not what it meaneth; for this Phrase is used only to express the manner of working of Sacraments, which are said to work their effects of giving grace, not *ex opere operantis* that is according to the dignity or merit of the person that doth administer them, but *ex opere operato*, that is by the very application of the Sacrament according to Christ's institution, from which institution it hath this force: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xix. p. 441. 1620 grace is contained in the Sacraments and conferred, not by virtue of faith, but *Ex opere operato*: BRENT, *Tr. Sacra's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 220 (1676). 1659 See also what their Baptism doth, that can *ex opere operato* infallibly put away sins: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xxxvii. p. 270. 1682 who... make baptism to work holiness, *ex opere operato*, in every one baptized: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 440 (1864). 1696 others ascribe to them a power to excite gracious motions, even *ex opere operato*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 138 (1865).

\***ex parte, phr.:** Late Lat.: on one side, partial, prejudicial.

1601 Maister Arch-priest's authoritie was both obtained sinisterly *ex parte* of the Procurers: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 4. 1664 And may be *ex parte* of the Maker, | More criminal, then th' injur'd Taker: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 87. 1737 but then it will be a political stage *ex parte*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 237 (1777). 1791 the report of the committee... containing suggestions, most of them founded upon *ex parte* investigation: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 39 (1832). 1808 Mr. Barrow's statements are altogether *ex parte*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 299. 1817 the assertions were made on *ex-parte* evidence, and not founded on fact: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 375. 1825 the testimony... ought to be received with caution, as being in a great measure of an *ex parte* character: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 2514. 1877 Mr. William Storr is so dexterous, not to say *ex parte*, an advocate: *Echo*, Jan. 13. [St.]. 1880 it is an *ex parte* statement of the vilest kind: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvi. p. 172.

\***ex pede Herculeum, phr.:** Late Lat., 'Hercules from his foot': you may judge of the size of Hercules from that of his

foot (the print of which was said to have furnished the standard Olympic foot); you may judge of the whole by a part, or of an aggregate by a specimen.

1665 R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aaa 6<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1733 But *ex pede Herculeum*. They that let so much be seen, had notable Reserves however couched: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 130, p. 102 (1740). 1737 The Romans used to say, *ex pede Herculeum*, or, you may know Hercules by his foot, intimating, that one may commonly judge of the whole by a part: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 4, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1777).

\***ex post facto, phr.:** Late Lat., 'from what is done afterwards': in view of a subsequent state of affairs, retrospective. An *ex post facto* law is a law which makes an act or acts committed before its enactment legal or illegal as the case may be, and which establishes, in respect of an act, a right or a liability which did not exist when the act was committed.

1621 for the Law cannot iudge his intent against his Act done, *ex post facto*: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. iii. § 191, p. 85 (1642). 1632 For first for the notoriousness of the pretended conspiracy; although now *ex post facto*, they cry it out for notorious: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Ambroya*, p. 11. 1651 it was approved at their return home, *ex post facto*: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 507 (1685). 1679 sin... if not repented of when it is come to our knowledge, is by that means become a voluntary transgression, increasing its guilt, *ex post facto*: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 81. bef. 1733 as if a Pardon, *ex post*, and a Dispensation antecedent, were the same: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 25, p. 440 (1740). 1787 as the passions and interests of the majority have no check, they will frequently make *ex post facto* laws: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 110 (1851). 1805 by an *ex post facto* law they are fettered with many restrictions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 304. 1831 all *ex post facto* legislation... should be proscribed: *ib.*, Vol. 53, p. 509.

**ex professo, phr.:** Late Lat.: professedly.

1591 like a Mercenary Poet, to penne a worke, *ex professo*: JAMES I., *Lebanto*, Pref., p. 1 (1818). 1601 whom as such (to wit the Pope) even a Protestant-civill author here in our countrie hath *ex professo* singularly commended: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 91. 1602 which intermedleth not *ex professo* with any such charge: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 137. 1670 He that desires to know the History of Ferrara, let him read Giovanni Baptista Pigna, who hath written of it, *ex professo*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 223 (1698). 1681—1703 Flat and plain idolaters, *ex professo*, we find unpurged out of that state: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 546 (1863). bef. 1733 to set up and sustain a notorious suborned express, who *ex professo* undertook the Employment: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 401 (1740). 1752 [See *ex re nata*].

\***ex proprio motu, phr.:** Late Lat.: of his own accord.

1681—1703 the grace... which superadds to his love and mercy a freeness, as being extended to us upon no motives or incentives in us, but *ex proprio suo motu*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 92 (1863).

**ex re nata, phr.:** Late Lat.: according to a circumstance that has arisen, according to exigency. See *pro re nata*.

1610 did so well acquit himself *ex re nata*, and so clearly open all the particularities of the contract: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 129 (1848). 1654 more for shew than propriety of application, to disease or Patient, to vary *ex re nata*, according to variety of occasion: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 102. bef. 1733 Oates wrought upon accident *Ex Re nata*, and succeeded: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 85, p. 273 (1740). — Whether the Discovery was designed at first or happened *ex re nata*: *ib.*, III. vii. 36, p. 529. 1752 Most people think only *ex re nata*, a few *ex professo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 69, p. 295 (1774).

**ex rei natura:** Late Lat. See *ex natura rei*.

**ex tempore:** Lat. See *extempore*.

**ex traduce, phr.:** Late Lat.: *lit.* 'from a vine-layer'; used *metaph.* with reference to the propagation of individual souls from the souls of parents.

1588 how can we prove that God is not the author of the guilt of sin, if the soul be not *ex traduce*: WHITAKER, *Disp. Script.*, p. 695 (1840). 1652 Yet Hierome was so zealous against this, that he pronounceth a present Anathema, to all such as shall hold the soul to be *ex traduce*: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 106. 1665 or (as some conceive) part of the Parents soul were portion'd out to his off-spring, and the conceptions of our minds were *ex traduce*: GLANVILL, *Scopis*, ch. xvii. p. 117 (1885). 1665 Soffer left behind him a Son called Siet Ganet: for of such esteem was his Fathers Sanctity, that *ex traduce* they held it requisite to give the like attribute of Siet... unto his Son: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 271 (1677). 1669 if [the human soul] is not *ex traduce* and yet hath a strange kinde of neer dependance of the body: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 237. 1704 that the Soul was the outward, and the Body the inward Cloathing; that the latter was *ex traduce*; but the former, of daily Creation and Circumfusion: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 61 (and Ed.).

**ex ungue leonem, phr.:** Lat., 'a lion (may be depicted by imaginative inference) from a claw': the whole may be inferred from a specimen. Plutarch, *De Defect. Orac.*, 3, ascribes to Alcaeus the phrase ἐξ ὀνυχος λέοντα γράφοντες, = 'depicting a lion from a claw'.



1600 *Ex vogue*, you know the old adage, as these, so are the remainder: B. JONSON, *Cynthia Rev.*, v. 10, Wks., p. 562 (1616). 1621 I will only point at some of them, *ex uno leonem* guess at the rest: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 516 (1827).

\**ex uno disce omnes*, *phr.*: Lat.: from one judge of (learn) all. An adaptation of *crimine ab uno | disce omnes* (Danaum insidias), Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 65.

1614 many glances and glids passed upon him and his person, which were too long to set down all, but *ex uno disce omnes*: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 313 (1848). 1772 this appeared at the bar of the House of Commons from a witness he brought thither himself—*ex uno disce omnes*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 423 (1857). 1788 Such is the faithful picture of my mind and manners, and from a single day *disce omnes*: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 114 (1869). 1826 I dwell upon this chance-companion at some length... although it is by no means true of any narration, '*ex uno disce omnes*': *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 223. 1834 The principle of *ab uno disce omnes*, is strictly applicable in this instance: GRESWELL, *on Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 266. 1845 the towns, peasants, and products along the route are very like one another; *ex uno disce omnes*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 437.

*ex utraque parte*, *phr.*: Lat.: on either side.

1669 not only incorporeal substances... might be conserved by an infinite time *ex utraque parte*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 212.

\**ex vi termini*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by virtue of the force of the term.

1760 yet these Words are not actionable, for Letters of Attorney do not *ex vi Termini* imply Deeds: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 247. 1804 when we estimate the collective wealth of a nation, it is clear, *ex vi termini*, that the idea of internal exchange is out of the question: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 352. 1826 There was nothing in the word *road* or *canal* which, *ex vi termini*, imported an object of internal improvement: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 107. 1884 They regard foreigners as barbarians, *ex vi termini*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 377. 1885 The auctioneer is not *ex vi termini* agent for both parties: *Law Times*, Jan. 17, p. 212/1.

\**ex voto*, *phr.*: Lat.: by reason of a vow; hence, as *adj.* votive; and as *sb.* a votive offering.

1787 The Chapel of the Virgin... is hung around with trophies, and *ex votos*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1834). 1830 hundreds of *ex voto's* hung round it: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 329 (1875). 1838 Coryate performed his journey on foot; and returning hung up his shoes in his village church as an *ex-voto*: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160. 1884 As an *ex voto* offering she placed an image in wax of a child: Tr. *Galdos Trafalgar*, p. 7. 1885 There was in the sanctuary a fixed space for the exhibition of *ex-votos*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

*exactor* (= *ex-act*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *exacteur*, Old Fr. *exactor*, fr. Lat. *exactor*, = 'a tax-gatherer', noun of agent to *exigere*, = 'to exact'.

I. a person who exacts payment of money or goods.

1586 provided alwais that of magnifical, he become not prodigal, which would soone make him an exactor, and in the end a tyrant: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.*, p. 672. 1598 Yet heuens, and you, accept what poore can spare, Beyond poore powre nor they, nor you exactors: FLOKIO, *World of Wordes*, sig. b 3 v. bef. 1603 the murderers and exactors: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1165 (1612).

2. one who exacts punishment, a torturer.

abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Deut., xvi. 18.

3. one who makes authoritative demands, one who enforces.

1599 Dispensers against the laws of God, but tyrannous importuners and exactors of their own: SIR E. SANDYS, *Europa Spec.* [T.]

4. an extortioner, one who makes unreasonable demands.

bef. 1554 bee not an exactour of another man: *Babees Bk.*, p. 106 (Furnivall, 1868). 1650 Men that are in health are severe exactors of patience at the hands of them that are sick: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, II. § 3. [T.] 1693 The Service of Sin is perfectly Slavery; and he who will pay Obedience to the Commands of it, shall find it an unreasonable Taskmaster, and an unreasonable Exactor: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1727).

*exaggerator* (= *ex-ag-gre-ate*), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *exaggerator*, = 'one who increases', 'an enlarger', noun of agent to Lat. *exaggerare*, = 'to increase by heaping up', 'to amplify', 'to exaggerate': one who exaggerates.

18.. So gross an exaggerator was not likely to be trusted: L. HORNER, Tr. *Villari's Hist. Savonarola*, Bk. II. ch. v. [L.]

*exāmen*, *sb.*: Lat., 'tongue of a balance': examination, weighing.

1646 Following the wars under Anthony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual examen in all: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. [R.] 1664 There are haply some *Workmen* who upon the sudden will not approve of it, as being not custom'd to so exact an *examen* of the particulars which concern their employment: EVERLYN, Tr. *Frear's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 6. 1665 the only way to know what is sophisticate, and what is not so, is to bring all to the *Examen* of the Touchstone: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. x. p. 64 (1885). 1671 If there were made an accurate *Examen* of Angled Bodies: H. O., Tr. *N. Steno's Prodrum. on Solids in Solids*, sig. F 6 v. 1714 A new Rehearsal, or Bays the Younger. Containing an examen of the Ambitious Stepmother: Title. bef. 1733 And hereof I might produce Instances enough, but, since it is the Work of the following *Examen*, none shall be anticipated now: R. NORTH, *Examen*,

p. ii. (1740).

1751 You must, therefore, expect the most critical *examen* that ever any body underwent: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 26, p. 116 (1774). 1854 We practise particular *examen* of conscience: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. vi. p. 87 (1872).

*exāminātor*, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *exāmināre*, = 'to weigh', 'examine': an examiner.

1619 the examiner was then entering upon his interrogatories: T. LORRIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 169 (1848). 1646 SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 246 (1686). 1824 gone through the form of introduction to the examiners: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. viii. sub *fin.*, p. 90 (1886).

\**excavator* (= *ex-ca-vate*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *excavare*, = 'to hollow out': one who or that which excavates.

1815 Todd, quoting *Advt.*, Jan. 2. 1820 The very court-yards of these two indefatigable excavators contained treasures: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270.

*excave*, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *excaver*: to excavate.

1578 ample large and with a double bosome, or hollow excaud: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, Bk. I. fol. 28 r.

excellētissimo: It. See *eccellentissimo*.

\**excelsior*, *adj.*: Lat.: higher.

1858 the motto... *Excelsior*! A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 60.

*exceptio confirmat regulam*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an (the) exception proves a (the) rule, *i.e.* the statement of an exception presupposes a rule or general proposition from which a particular case or particular cases must be excepted. For instance, the statement that water and a few other substances expand on freezing at once implies the general rule that substances contract more and more the colder they become.

1566 Yea, & as the lawyers say, *Exceptio confirmat regulam*: so I may say most truly in this case that those small differences of a few names... doe much more strongly confirm the rest wherein there is no disagreement, to be S. Chrysostoms: R. POINTZ, *Testimonies for Real Presence*, p. 75/1. 1762 *exceptio* in non exceptis ['amongst cases which are not excepted'] *firmat regulam*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 20 (1817).

\**exceptis excipiendis*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: excepting what is to be excepted, with proper exceptions. Cf. *mutatis mutandis*.

1887 Nothing is more notorious... in the spiritual  *régime* of the Republic than the extension of toleration to all *exceptis excipiendis*: *Athenaeum*, July 9, p. 50/2.

*exceptor* (= *ex-cept*), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *exceptor*, = 'a shorthand writer', 'a scribe', noun of agent to Lat. *excipere*, = 'to take out', 'to take up', 'to except': one who makes an exception, one who takes exception.

1684 The exceptor makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions: T. BURNET, *Theor. Earth.* [T.]

*excerpta*, *sb. pl.*: Lat., pl. of *excerptum*: extracts, selections, excerpts; *excerpta quaedam* = (a collection of) 'certain excerpts'.

1704 extracts, collections, medullas, *excerpta quaedam*, *florilegia*, and the like: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1869). 1803 The volume of these *excerpta*... is now presented to the public: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 414. 1886 Twelve reigns... supply the staple of Sir E. Bayley's *excerpta*: *Athenaeum*, June 19, p. 806/2.

*exceptor* (= *ex-cept*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *excipere*, = 'to cull', 'to make extracts': a culler, a selector, one who makes excerpts.

1683 I am no such excerptor: BARNARD, *Life of Heylin*, p. 12. [T.]

*excommunicator* (= *ex-comm-unic-ate*), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *excommunicator*, noun of agent to *excommunicare*, = 'to excommunicate': one who excommunicates.

1643 He caused all the infringers of it to be horribly excommunicated by all the bishops of England, in his own presence, and of all his barons; and himself was one of the excommunicators: FRYNNE, *Track. & Disloy.*, Pt. I. p. 19. [R.]

*excrēmentum*, *pl. excrēmenta*, *sb.*: Lat.: that which is sifted out, refuse, matter cast aside as useless.

1552 And so shall all his disciples... and specially the preachers of his holy word shall be *excrementa*, they shall be outcasts: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 126 (1849). 1882 Our rubbish, manufacturing refuse, and household *excrementa* shall no longer be turned into the natural watercourses: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. vi. p. 144.

*excrecence* (= *ex-cre-sce*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *excrecence*: an outgrowth, *esp.* a morbid growth upon an animal or vegetable; hence, any unsightly projection or addition; also, *metaph.* an excess.

1543 scrophules, and other excrecences lyke vnto them: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigd's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxix r°/a. 1601 the excrecences and risings of the



skin about the roots of the nails: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 245. 1666 her excrescences pared off before she was brought as a bride to the bed of her lord: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 74 (1872). bef. 1667 excrescences of joy: JER. TAYLOR, [C.]

\***excrēta**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., neut. pl. of *excrētus*, past part. pass. of *excernere*, = 'to sift out': substances eliminated as superfluous from an organic body; in reference to animals, sometimes confined to animal products which have performed their function and are no longer wanted, so that *faeces* (*q. v.*) are not included under the term.

**excretion** (= 22), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *excrétion*.

1. the action or process of eliminating superfluous products from an organic body; hence, *loosely*, departure or discharge from an organic body.

1603 but the excessive excretion of the animal heat is Death: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 848.

2. substance eliminated as superfluous from an organic body.

\***excursus** (Lat. pl. *excursus*), *sb.*: Lat.: a digression; a dissertation on a special point, inserted in a literary work at the end, or at the end of a division, so as to form an appendix.

1803 The remaining *excursus* are for the most part employed in discussing questions of Homeric grammar: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 320. 1813 We shall...no further...continue this *excursus* into the well known writings of the celebrated wits: *ib.*, Vol. 22, p. 87. 1882 This evidence may be placed in the *Excursus*: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 290. 1886 The preface, commentary, and *excursus* embody the controversial arguments: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 16, p. 1001.

**excūsātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *excūsāre*, = 'to excuse': an excuser, one who puts forward an excuse or defence.

1681 This brought on the sending an excusator in the name of the king and kingdom, to show that the king was not bound to appear upon the citation: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Bk. II. [R.]

**exeat**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of Lat. *exire*, = 'to go out', used as *sb.*: *lit.* 'let him go out', leave for a person *in statu pupillari* to go out of residence for more than one night from an university, a college, or a school. *Orig.* leave given by a bishop to one of the inferior clergy to go out of the diocese, or by the head of a religious house to a member of his community to go out of residence.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1850 He had got an *exeat* somehow, and was bent on a day's lark in London: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 174 (1879). 1888 It was a rule of the plaintiff's school that no *exeat* should be allowed during Easter Term: *Law Times*, Jan. 28, p. 22012.

\***executor**<sup>1</sup> (= 222), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *executour*, assimilated to Lat. *executor* for *executōr*, noun of agent to *exsequi*, = 'to perform', 'to carry out': a person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of the said testator's will. Sometimes spelt *executer*. Also corrupted to *seckatour*, *sectour*.

1840 exequitours of bekuydes: *Ayenb.*, p. 38 (1866). 1463 my executours as soone as they can...after my disses...make a sale of my place: *Bury Wills*, p. 40 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1474 he is executore to the wedous husband: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 739, p. 110 (1874). 1483 the said William his executours and assignes: *RICH. III.*, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xliii. p. 109 (1846). 1509 Thou ought nat yet to kepe it nere the more. | But to his seicours or heyres it restore: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1874). — Here myght I touche executours in this crime: *ib.*, p. 118. bef. 1529 Executours havige the ware, | Taking so littel care | Howe the soule doth fare, | Save I never: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1843). 1535 The executours of one man brought a wrytte of Erroure of vtlawry: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 29 v°. 1557 The seruice tree here do I make, | For mine executour and my frende: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 261 (1870). 1589 Th' emperour Octavian being made executour to Virgill: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. viii. p. 37 (1869). 1593 Let's choose executours and talk of wills: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, iii. 2, 148. 1607 made your worship his full and whole executour: MIDDLETON, *Phoenix*, I. 6, Wks., Vol. I. p. 133 (1885). 1649 their Executours and administrators [of the Militia Commissioners]: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 2 v°. 1659 Do not ye send your Clergy executours to potent men: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xxv. p. 149. 1712 he will be the living Executor of his own Bounty: *Spectator*, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 668/2 (Morley). 1742 [See administrator 2]. 1877 she appointed him her executor: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

\***executor**<sup>2</sup> (= 222), *sb.*: Eng., as if Lat. *executōr* for *executōr*, noun of agent to *exsequi*, = 'to perform', 'to carry out': one who fulfils or carries out, a performer; an *executor of justice*, or (shortly) an *executor*, = 'executioner'. Sometimes spelt *executer*.

1560 Iudge and Executor of the same law: J. PILKINGTON, *Ageus*, sig. O v°. 1579 rich executours of goods, and poore executours of godlines: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 34 (1868). 1589 two executours of justice: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1854). 1599 The sad-eyed justice,

with his surly hum, | Delivering o'er to executors pale | The lazy yawning drone: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 2, 203. 1610 my sweet mistress | Weeps when she sees me work, and says, such baseness | Had never like executor: — *Temp.*, iii. 1, 13. 1620 a meer executor of the Popes Decrees: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 54 (1676). 1665 let me not be the executor of so much inhumanity: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 174 (1872).

**executor de son tort**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. See quotation.

1768 If a stranger takes upon him to act as executor, without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions, he is called in law an executor of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship; but merely locking up the goods, or burying the corpse of the deceased, will not amount to such an intermeddling as will charge a man as executor of his own wrong: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. II. ch. xxviii. [C. E. D.]

\***executrix** (= 222), *pl. executrices* (= 222), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *executrix*, pl. *executrices*, fem. of *executor* for *executōr*: a female executor (see *executor* 1).

1535 if a woman cometh to a thing as executrix: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 97 v°. 1578 myne executrix whiche hereafter I doe name in these presents to execute and fulfill this my p'sent Testament: J. MABE, *Will*, in *Athenaeum*, July 23, 1887, p. 117/3. 1617 my most beloved sister, whom I make full executrix: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 238 (1885). 1621 if a single woman be an executrix: *Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 7, p. 4 (1642). 1633 made at the death of their husbands either sole or chief executrices of his last will and testament: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 253. 1676 I that am a Relict and Executrix of known plentiful Assits and parts, who understand my self and the Law: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 31 (1681). 1742 "I intend her all, and have," said he, "given it her by making her sole executrix": R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 147 (1826). 1763 Her lord has made her sole executrix: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 67 (1857). 1887 Miss Devey has, as Lady Lytton's literary executrix, adopted the only course that remained to her: *Athenaeum*, May 7, p. 604/2.

**exedra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐξέδρα*: *Archaeol.*: a platform or portico furnished with seats for rest and conversation, such as were attached to Greek gymnasia and used by philosophers; in *Archit.* a niche, a recess, a porch, or projecting chapel.

1727 we have no *Exedra* for the Philosophers, adjoining to our Tennis Courts: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 121 (1757). 1775 on one of the summits was...an *Hexedra* or building with six [hence the mistaken spelling] sides or seats: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 257. 1797 Among the *exedrae* the chief was the BAPTISTERY: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Exedra*.

\***exēgēsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἐξηγήσις*: exposition, interpretation, *esp.* the interpretation of Holy Scripture.

bef. 1638 It is an Apposition, or *ἐξηγήσις*, the latter words declaring the meaning of the former; 'Peace on earth,' that is, 'Good will towards men': JOS. MEDE, *Wks.*, I. xxiv. 93. 1681 So that they make the words, 'who believed,' a mere *exegesis*, a mere explanation of what persons he meaneth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1861). 1856 With a harder habit and resolute gymnastics...the American would arrive at as robust exegesis, and cheery and hilarious tone: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (Bohn, 1866). 1882 The Philonian method is of all styles of exegesis the most arbitrary: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 272.

**exēgi monumentum aere perennius**, *phr.*: Lat.: I have framed a monument more lasting than bronze. *Hor.*, *Od.*, 3, 30, 1.

bef. 1667 COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. Pref., p. lv. (1707). 1772 Is there a clown who scratches his initials on the leads of a church, who does not say to himself, *Exegi monumentum aere perennius*? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 376 (1857).

**exemplar** (= 22), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *exemplar*, *sb.*, or Mid. Eng. *exemplere*, *exemplaire* (fr. Fr. *exemplaire*), assimilated to Lat. *exemplar*: a model, pattern, archetype; a specimen, an example; exemplary, original, ideal.

1539 in case he should fynd any notable default that needed correction, to amende the same according to the true exemplars: TAVERNER, *Ded. to New Test.* [R.] 1570 the *Exemplar Number* of all thinges Numerable: both visible and inuisible: J. DER, Pref. *Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. \*i v°. 1614 The idea and exemplar of the world was first in God: RALEIGH, [J.] bef. 1631 the Diocis [Of every exemplar man, the whole world is: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 250 (1669). 1678 then there must needs be an *Idea, Platform and Exemplar* of the whole World before it was made: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 77. 1870 This has had no higher exemplar in the life of nations, than President Washington and President Lincoln. They kept a conscious relation to all: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 197.

**exempli causā**, *phr.*: Lat.: for the sake of example.

1569 *exempli causa*, I urged the Injunction upon all ministers: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 252 (1853). 1802 In English now, *exem. causā* we might say...: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 85 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

\***exempli grātiā**, *phr.*: Lat.: for the sake of example; often abbreviated to *e.g.*

1602 W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 360. 1765 GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 208 (1869). 1798 S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 61 (H. A. Bright, 1884).



**exempt des gardes, phr.:** Fr.: an officer of the yeomen-of-the-guard, an exon.

1627 You heard, afore your going away, of Mr. Seton's arrival here, one of the *exempts des gardes* in the court of France, who, as I am credibly informed, brought letters to the king as well as to the queen: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1848). 1632 Boissac, a captain, *exempt des gardes*, was at eight of the clock that evening sent to them to their houses: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 117. 1651 After the king followed...the company of *Exempts des Gardes*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872).

**\*exequatur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. of Lat. *exequi* for *exsequi*,**='to execute': *lit.* 'let him execute'.

1. an authoritative recognition of the validity of an official document, as of a papal bull by a bishop or by a secular ruler.

1620 neither shall it be necessary to require consent or Licence, which is called *Exequatur* or *Placet*: BURNET, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Council*, Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 780 (1676). 1683 but the principle is simply the old and familiar principle of the *exequatur*, concerning which the battle raged long and furiously during the Middle Ages, but nearly always with one result: *Standard*, Jan. 31, p. 5.

2. the written authority granted by a government to a consular or commercial agent representing foreign interests.

1799 those services, which on the withdrawing of his *exequatur*, he requested permission to render: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 6 (1854). 1837 The only official paper I possessed, in connexion with the office, the commission and *exequatur* excepted, was a letter from the Préfet de la Rhone: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 313. 1840 He detests the French because they have twice declined to confirm his *exequatur* as Spanish consul: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 151.

**exequitour:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **executor**¹.

**exercitor, sb.:** Late Lat.: the owner or charterer of a merchant-ship.

**exergue, sb.:** Fr.: the space below the main design on the reverse of a coin or medal, when it forms a compartment.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1839 stamped upon memory in lines as vivid, as deep, and as durable as the *exergues* of the Carthaginian medals: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1884).

**exeunt, vb.:** Lat.: they go out; used in stage directions when actors leave the stage. **exeunt omnes, phr.:** they all go out; used in stage directions when all the actors leave the stage. See **exit**.

1588 Exeunt Worthies: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. a. bef. 1593 GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 119/1 (1861). 1669 Exeunt all but *Evadne*: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shes.*, i. p. 8. 1854 Exeunt servants, save those two who warm the newspaper, administer the muffins, and serve out the tea: THACKERAY, *New-comers*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879). bef. 1593 Exeunt omnes: GREENE, *Yas. IV.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 220 (1861).

**\*exhibitor (= ' = =), sb.:** Eng., as if Late Lat. *exhibitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *exhibere*,='to show', 'to exhibit': one who exhibits, one who makes an exhibition or an exhibit.

1823 a picture more than sufficiently ludicrous to spectators, however uncomfortable to the exhibitor: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. ix, p. 136 (1886).

**exhortatōr, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *exhortari*,='to exhort': an exhorter.

**exiccation:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **exsiccation**.

**\*exigant, fem. exigeante, adj.:** Fr.: exacting.

1777 I live very much with them, and dine and sup whenever they have company, which is almost every day, and whenever I like it, for they are not in the least *exigants*: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 253 (1869). 1779 She is very well-bred, and has too much sense to be *exigante*: In J. H. Jesse's *Gro. Selwyn and Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 105 (1882). 1803 Clarence Hervey had been used to the brilliant and *exigante* lady Delacour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133 (1832). 1810 and not a little importunate and *exigante* towards those on whose complaisance she had claims: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 245 (1844). 1814 should Mrs. M. be *exigante* of your presence: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832). 1829 Lady Ayl, too, was rather *exigante*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 127 (1881). 1837 her pretensions became more decided and *exigantes*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 177.

**\*exit, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *extre*,**='to go out': he (she) goes out. In the sense of 'a passage out', *exit* is a distinct word; fr. Lat. *exitus*, sb.

1 a stage direction for an actor to leave the stage.

1588 Exit Costard, running: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2. bef. 1593 *Exit* Angel: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 119/2 (1861). 1663 Exit whistling in the tenor clef: C. READS, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 196.

2. a departure from the stage; also, *metaph.* a departure generally, esp. from life.

bef. 1594 Had he been brought up to the trade | His father follow'd still | This exit he had never made: MARLOWE, *Atheist's Trag.*, Wks., p. 388/2 (1858). 1600 They have their exits and their entrances: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, II. 7, 141.

1642 These are the men, that when they have played their parts, and had their exits: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § III. Wks., Vol. II. p. 42 (1852).

1654 Do therefore, as *Thou art*, and be thy Part Canticall, or *Tragical*; Thy *Exit* will be *Glorious*: R. WHITLOCK, *Antonia*, p. 10. 1677 the Persian Ambassador...poisoned himself: for four days eating only *Opium*: a sad *Exit*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trans.*, p. 42 (1677).

1689 I make no question but he will make his *Exit* with a *Plaudite*: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Ant. Commander*, p. 151.

1704 It was indeed the most proper place in the world for a fury to make her *exit*, after she had filled a nation with distractions and alarms: ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 41 (Bohn, 1854).

1710 Mr. Betterton is going to make his *Exit* from the stage of this world: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 38 (1717). bef. 1782 poor JONQUIL, with almost every breath | Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death: COWPER, *Hops*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 104 (1802).

1827 from its first appearance to its final *exit*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 1185. 1885 The central figure is artificial and melodramatic from her first appearance to her extraordinary *exit*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 24, p. 534/1.

**exiture, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *exiture*: a going out, a passage out, an egress.

1543 An *exiture* is euerie kynde of an aposteme: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vige's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiii *refo*. 1578 the holes ordained for the *exiture* if [*sic*] the Nerves: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 21 *re*.

**exodium, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐξόδιον*: the concluding part of a Greek tragedy, after the last chorus; in Latin drama, an after-piece or an interlude.

1600 began after the old manner to let file, one at another, merrie scoffes and jestes, interlaced within their rime and meter, which thereupon were afterwards called *Exodia*, and were inserted commonly in the Atellane Comedies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 251. 1606 by way of an *Exodium* upon the Stage: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 205. 1626 *Exodium*, An end, or the ending of a thing: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**\*exodus, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐξόδος*,='a going out': an emigration, a departure (with more or less reference to the departure of the Israelites from Egypt, as recorded in *Exodus*, the second book of the Pentateuch).

1614 [See *genesis* 1]. 1626 *Exodus*, A going out: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. 1646 The men of Hamel date all their publick matters especially, from this *exodus*, or going forth of the children, setting it down next to the year of our Lord: GREGORY, *Posthuma*, p. 107. [T.] 1866 and be the captain of our *Exodus* into the Canaan of a truer social order: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. vi. (Halifax). 1872 when cholera breaks out in a military cantonment there is an *exodus* from the station: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 183.

**exomologēsis, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐξομολόγησις*: a full confession.

1665 And upon this account all publick criminals were tied to a publick *exomologesis* or repentance in the church, who by confession of their sins, acknowledged their error, and entered into the state of repentance: JER. TAYLOR, *On Repentance*, ch. x. [R.]

**exonerator (= ' = =), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *exonerator*, noun of agent to Lat. *exonerare*,='to exonerate': one who exonerates.

**exoneratōr, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of Lat. *exonerare*,**='to discharge': *Leg.:* *lit.* 'he is discharged', name of a judge's order of discharge; *esp.* an order discharging a bail.

1760 GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 418.

**\*exordium, sb.:** Lat.: a beginning, *esp.* the proöme or opening of a speech or of any literary composition.

1577 had in myne *Exordium*...compared my case: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, &c., p. 86 (1868). 1586 As for your *exordium* I do not wel remember it, nor so consequently the midst, and I will say little to your conclusion: SIR EDW. HOBV, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xv. p. 63. 1600 in their *Exordiums*, yea in all parts of their speeches and writings: R. CAWDRAW, *Treas. of Similies*, sig. A 4 *re*.

1604 Thus he, making his *exordium* with an interrogation as you see: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Relation*, ch. v. p. 166. 1605 [See *epithalamium*].

1625-6 Your heavy *exordium*, though it revived my grief, was no news unto me, having heard thereof on Tuesday: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1848).

1652 the first *exordium* of infancy: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 91. bef. 1670 He came at his hour, and being brought into a Gallery, fell into an abrupt *Exordium*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 204, p. 198 (1693).

1746 I fancy he (Demosthenes) began with an *exordium*, to gain the good opinion...of his audience: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 75, p. 167 (1774).

1748 This *exordium* did not at all contribute to the recovery of my spirits: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 98 (1817).

1788 The *exordium* thus duly prepared...the second act opens: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxi. (1837).

1808 I have begun this branch of my history with a sort of *exordium*, in which the nature and character are explained: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 101 (1856).

1823 And wherefore this *exordium*? BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. iii.

**exoskeleton, sb.:** quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. *ἐξω*,='outside', and *σκελετόν*,='skeleton': a hardened covering of an animal, such as a shell or a system of scales or plates, opposed to *endoskeleton* (q. v.).

**exosmōsis, sb.:** quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. *ἐξ*,='out', and *σμός*,='impulsion': the passage of a fluid through a porous diaphragm into another fluid of different density, which goes on,



in company with *endosmosis* (*q. v.*), until the different fluids form a mixture of equal density on either side of the diaphragm. With regard to two confined fluids separated by a diaphragm the use of the correlative terms depends upon which of the two fluids is regarded as the inner. Both terms are included under the term *osmosis* (*q. v.*).

**expatiator** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *expatiari*, = 'to go out of the course', 'to digress', 'to enlarge': one who expatiates.

1809 The person, intended by Montfaucon as an expatiator on the word "endovellicus," I presume is Thomas Reinesius: PEGGE, *Anonym.*, p. 201. [T.]

**expedition** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expédition*.

1. despatch (of business), active progress.

1483 Therfor we have respited the expedition of that Article vnto the comynge of your ambassade: RICH. III., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlvii. p. 112 (1846). 1599 let us deliver | Our puissance into the hand of God, | Putting it straight in expedition: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2, 191.

2. promptitude, energetic despatch, alacrity.

1531 thanne with expedition to procede to the mooste speedy and sure remedy: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. Vol. II. p. 406 (1880). 1646 wherfore Edward, in all expedition, gave him battayle: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 224 (1846). 1657 our pleasure is that ye shall with all expedition proceed to finish the said exchange: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 101 (1853). 1579 used delay of time to execute, and valiant expedition to winne the victorie: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 526 (1612). 1590 Even with the speediest expedition | I will dispatch him to the emperor's court: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 3, 37. 1591 he marched with all expedition hitherwards: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 31 (1847). 1599 great expedition and knowledge in th' ampendic wars: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2, 82. 1641 The more secrecy and expedicion there is used in dispatch of yo<sup>r</sup> Maties let<sup>r</sup>...ye better: EVERLYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 90 (1872).

3. a journey, march, or voyage, undertaken by a number of persons for some specific object; *also*, the body of persons organised to make such a journey or voyage with their entire equipment. This use seems due to the phr. *to make expedition*, *i. e.* to make active preparations and efforts to advance.

1546 When these thingges weare revealed to the Britons, they made expedition thither: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1846). 1591 This expedition was by York and Talbot | Too rashly plotted: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 4, 2. 1645 his kinsmen and younger brothers, being led into the said Expedition by a general concept the world had of the wisdom of Sir Walter Raleigh: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. iii. p. 6. 1664 whose expedition at sea against Holland he infinitely extols: EVERLYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872).

**expenditor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., falsely formed noun of agent to Lat. *expendere*, = 'to expend': a person who pays out money.

**expenditrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a female expeditor; a female who pays out money, or who pays expenses.

bef. 1733 Mrs. Celier was the Go-between, and Expenditrix in Affairs: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 49, p. 257 (1740).

\***experientia docet**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: experience teaches.

**experimentator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to *experimentare*, = 'to make experiments': one who makes experiments.

bef. 1691 the design of the experimentators requiring such chasms: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 507. [R.]

**experimentum crucis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a crucial experiment, an experiment which acts as a signpost in determining the future course of an investigation. See **crux**.

1749 any hypothesis which has so much plausibility as to explain a considerable number of facts, helps us to digest these facts in proper order, to bring new ones to light, and make *experimenta* [pl.] *crucis* for the sake of future inquirers: HARTLEY, *Observ. on Man*, Vol. I. p. 16, quoted in J. S. MILL's *System of Logic* (1843), Vol. II. p. 90 (1856). 1803 When the *experimentum crucis* of his doctrine of latent heat occurred to him, he delayed making it for many months: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 9. 1811 Such instances, therefore, really afford an *experimentum crucis* as to the truth of the theory in question: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1844). 1843 if one of these nations is found to be rich, and the other poor, or one richer than the other, this will be an *experimentum crucis*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1856). 1884 The scheme, if carried out, will be an *experimentum crucis* for Mr. GEORGE in one sense: *Sat. Rev.*, May 31, p. 699/2.

**experimentum in corpore vili**: Late Lat. See **flat experimentum**, &c.

**experto crêde**, *phr.*: Lat.: believe one who has experience.

1579 *Experto crede*, I have seen somewhat: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 34 (Arber). 1732 SWIFT, *Lett.*, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 146 (1757). 1845 Both climate...and accommodation...(*experto crede*) are bad enough even in summer: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 595. 1878 J. FAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9.

**expiator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *expiare*, = 'to expiate': one who expiates.

**expilator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *expilare*, = 'to plunder', 'to pillage': a plunderer, a pillager.

1658 For which the most barbarous Expilators found the most civil Rhetorick: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 41.

**explicator** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *explicator*, noun of agent to *explicare*, = 'to unfold', 'to explain': an unfold, an explainer.

1611 *Explicateur*, An explicator, vnfolder, explainer, interpreter, expounder: COTGR. 1677 if we look upon the supposition of Epicurus, and his explicator, Lucretius: HALE, *Orig. Man.*, p. 10. [R.]

**explicit**, abbrev. for Lat. *explicitus est liber*, = 'the book has been unrolled', *i. e.* 'is finished'; but frequently used as if it were a Latin vb. meaning 'ends', 'is finished'; formerly often found at the end of a manuscript or book, meaning the same as *finis* (*q. v.*).

1487 explicit tabula ['table (of contents)']: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a ii v°. bef. 1529 Explicit qd. Skelton: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1843). 1885 Tired the hand and tired the wit | Ere the final *Explicit*! A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 45.

**explode** ( = 1 = ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exploder*.

I. *trans.*: 1. to hiss off (the stage), to make noisy demonstration against; *hence*, to bring into contempt.

1611 *Exploder*. To explode; publicly to disgrace, or drive out, by hissing, or clapping of hands: COTGR. 1632 Priority is exploded: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, iii. 2. [R.] 1667 Him old and young | Exploded, and had seized with violent hands, | Had not a cloud descending snatch'd him thence, | Unseen amid the throng: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 669.

I. 1 a. *metaph.* to drive out with noise.

bef. 1729 But late the kindled powder did explode | The massy ball, and the brass tube unload: BLACKMORE. [J.]

I. 2. to cause to change into gas or vapor instantaneously with report and shock. Not in Johnson.

I. 2 a. to cause to burst suddenly, owing to instantaneous dilatation of something within or near that which is so caused to burst; to blow up; to blow out. Not in Johnson.

II. *intr.*: 1. to be instantaneously converted into gas or vapor, with report and shock. Not in Johnson.

II. 1 a. *metaph.* to become suddenly excited, to break out into sudden activity or violence.

II. 2. to burst asunder suddenly, with report and shock, owing to sudden action of internal force. Not in Johnson.

**exploitable** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exploitable*: capable of being improved or turned to profit.

1611 *Exploitable*, Exploitable, dispatchable, riddable, readie to be performed, easie to be done: COTGR.

\***exploitation**, *sb.*: Fr.: improvement, cultivation, a turning to profit, an using for one's own advantage. Often Anglicised.

1882 His terrible struggle for existence has sharpened his faculties, until he has acquired a marvellous instinct for the *exploitation* of his Christian neighbours: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 244. 1883 The infidel foreigner, to whom Egypt is not a home but an *exploitation*: *Guardian*, Mar. 28, p. 448. 1883 the advantages that may accrue from the *exploitation* of Tonquin are not worth the risk of a war with China: *Standard*, Sept. 13, p. 5/5.

\***exploiter**, *vb.* (pass. part. *exploité*): Fr.: to improve, cultivate, turn to profit, to manipulate for one's own advantage.

1882 The Jew was driven to exercise an almost preternatural astuteness in order to make a living, and to *exploiter* the vices and follies of his Christian neighbours: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 252. — The Moslem prefers to die rather than be *exploité* by the Christian, and the Christian murders the Jew rather than be *exploité* by him: *ib.*, p. 253. 1885 He is, however, hardly accurate in speaking of the labour of the natives of Java as *exploité* solely for the benefit of the Government: *Athenæum*, Nov. 7, p. 601/2.

**exploration** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exploration*: the action or process of exploring or investigating.

1611 *Exploration*, An exploration, search, or tryall by search: COTGR. 1646 For exact exploration scales should be suspended where the air is quiet: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

**explorator** ( = 1 = 1 = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *explorateur*, assimilated to Lat. *explorator*, noun of agent to *explorare*, = 'to search out', 'to explore': a searcher out, a scout, a spy.

1591 The which ambush, if the conductor by way of exploratours shall foresée: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 249. 1611 *Explorateur*, An explorer, espiall, scout, priue searcher: COTGR.



**explore** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *explorer*: to search out, to investigate.

1598 Herself in instants doth all things explore: DAVIES, *Immort. Soul.* [R.]  
1611 *Explorer*. To explore, spie, search or looke farre, into; to proue, or trie, by searching: COTGR.

**expose** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exposer*: to lay open to view, to exhibit, to lay open, to subject, to reveal, to show up; also, to abandon (a child) in an unprotected and lonely place; (in Photography) to lay open to the action of light.

1590 hee that hath espie a vermeill Rose, | To which sharp thornes and breres the way forstall, | Dare not for dread his hardy hand expose: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III, l. 46. 1601 Poor lord! is't I | That chase thee from thy country and expose | Those tender limbs of thine to the event | Of the none-sparing war? SHAKS., *All's Well*, III, 2, 106. 1611 so that all the instruments which aided to expose the child were even then lost when it was found: — *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 78. 1657 you are not to expose yourself to the casualty of the tides: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 96 (1879). bef. 1701 Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men, without arraigning their vices: DRYDEN, [J.] bef. 1716 Tully has justly exposed a precept, that a man should live with his friend, in such a manner that if he became his enemy, it should not be in his power to hurt him: SPENCER, [J.] bef. 1783 to expose him with his Manuopera: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. II (1740).

\***exposé**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a formal exposition of the reasons and scope of any performance or action.

1806 This inquiry...may be vindicated on the same principles as the *exposé* of our resources: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 206. 1813 this is what induces me to lay this *exposé* before your Royal Highness: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x, p. 284 (1838). 1815 We have two objects in view in a formal *exposé*...of the contents of the volumes before us: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 228. 1819 and we have accordingly another *exposé* in the cautious nature of an apology also: *ib.*, Vol. 31, p. 367. 1829 I commenced with due deliberation an *exposé* of my plans: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 271a. 1883 Now, Philippo, I am ready to attend to the *exposé* of your project: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv, p. 60 (1884).

2. an exposure, an inconvenient or discreditable revelation.

1822 After this little *exposé* of the author's political feeling: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 143. 1829 These *exposés*, to be sure, are disagreeable enough: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II, ch. vi, p. 76 (1881). 1883 It is seldom that their blunders are so gross as to lead to an *exposé*, or to create a scandal: *Standard*, Jan. 25, p. 5.

**expositor** (= *l* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *expositour*, assimilated to Lat. *expositor*, noun of agent to *exponere*, 'to set forth', 'to expound': one who or that which expounds, an interpreter, an explainer.

abt. 1383 But wolde god that euery parische chirche in this lond hadde a good bible & good expositours on the gospellis: *Office of Curates*, ch. iv, in F. D. Matthews's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 145 (1880). 1509 they haue no mat interpretour | Of the holy lawes, nor good expositour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II, p. 229 (1874). 1630 a thirde booke | whiche is a very comment and expositour vnto my seconde: PALSGR., sig. A iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1643 Gentilis and other expositors, holde a contrary opynyon: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cccxxvi<sup>ro</sup>. 1669 This after some expositors, betokened the coming of the Danes into this land: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII, p. 130. 1684 a true expositor of dreames: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. x, ch. x, p. 187. 1692 which wordes expressly appointing priestes to be expositors of lawes, are to be taken as they may concerne Gods honour: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 222. 1642 Judge now whether so many good textmen were not sufficient to instruct me of false beards and vizards, without more expositors: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I, p. 222 (1806). 1654 our *Shier expositours* in these Dayes: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 325. 1820 the expositor himself arose from his seat and...proceeded to clear his throat and to explain the poet line by line: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. x, p. 301.

**expostulator** (= *l* - *u* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *expostulāre*, 'to expostulate': one who expostulates.  
bef. 1834 LAMB, *Let. to Coleridge*. [C.]

**expugn** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expugner* (Cotgr.): to take by assault, to overcome.

1563 they could not expugne him by arguments: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 1710. [R.] 1611 *Expugner*. To expugne; force, breake open, or into by violence: COTGR. bef. 1706 the most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and expugning that cruel enemy: EVELYN, [J.]

**expugnable** (= *l* - *u* - *u*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expugnable*: liable to capture by assault.

1611 *Expugnable*, Expugnable, pregnable, which may be forced, or won by force: COTGR.

**expugnation** (= *l* - *u* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expugnation* (Cotgr.): capture by assault, conquest.

1555 you haue hether to byn much occupied in th[e] expugnation and recouerie of the kyngedome of Granata: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I, p. 202 (1883). 1611 *Expugnation*, An expugnation, forcing, subduing, ouerthrowing of townes by violence: COTGR.

**expulse** (= *l*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expulser*: to expel.

1528 the membres /by the whiche the superfluites of the brayne be expulsed: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii<sup>ro</sup>. — they expulce the dregges: *ib.*, sig. Q iii<sup>ro</sup>.

1542 to expell & expulse all corrupt & contagious ayre: BOORDE, *Dyslary*, ch. III, p. 237 (1870). 1549 John by force of his friendes expulsed Leo: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 49<sup>vo</sup>. 1554 to expulse or banyashe all noughtynes: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 to expulse the Athenians: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 447 (1612). 1591 For ever should they be expulsed from France: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, III, 3, 25.

**expulsion** (= *l* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *expulsion*: the action of driving out or dismissing, the process of being driven out or dismissed.

1611 a wooer | More hateful than the foul expulsion is | Of thy dear husband: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, II, 1, 65. bef. 1667 the perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with expulsion: COWLEY, *Ess.*, College. [R.]

**expurgator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *expurgare*, 'to expurgate': one who expurgates.

1... Henricus Boxhornius was one of the principal expurgators: JENKINS, *Hist. B. of Councils*, p. 6. [R.] bef. 1651 They may well be allowed an expurgator: LORD DICER. [J.]

**exsiccation** (= *l* - *u* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exsiccation*: the operation or process of depriving of moisture, the process of being thoroughly dried.

1543 Thys Playstre hath vertu to swage griefe, wyth resolution and exsiccation, and comforteth the Apostem'd place: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvi<sup>ro</sup>. 1646 That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation, as earth, dirt, and clay: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. I. [R.]

**exsiccative** (= *l* - *u* - *u*), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exsiccatif*, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): having the faculty or function of drying, a substance which has the property of causing dryness.

1601 It is one of the ingredients also to those emplastres which are devised for gentle refrigeratives and exsiccatives: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 13. [R.] — In general, any ruddle whatsoever is exsiccative, in which regard it agreeth well with salves and healing plastres: *ib.*, Bk. 35, ch. 6. 1611 *Exsiccatif*, Exsiccative; of a drying propertie: COTGR.

extasis: Late Lat. See *ecstasis*.

\***extempore**, *adv.*, used as *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat. *ex tempore*, = 'from the moment', 'on the spur of the moment', 'without preparation'.

1. *adv.*: without preparation, unpremeditatedly; often applied to utterances which though prepared are not read.

? 1567 have perswaded severall to pray spiritually, and extempore: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, p. 329 (1846). 1569 My venturing it *extempore*, I would not have you think proceeds from any principles of vain glory: Tr. Erasmus' *Praise of Folly*, p. 5 (Reeves & Turner). 1579 it was thought a great commendation for a young scholar to make an Oration extempore: J. LVLV, *Enphues*, p. 135 (1868). 1580 Imagin me to come into a goodly Kentische Garden of your old Lords...and spying a flourishing Bay Tree there, to demande *ex tempore*, as followeth: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 267 (1815). ? 1582 certeyn pild verses clowted vp *extrumpere*: R. STANWORTH, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Ep. Ded., p. 8 (1880). 1598 A poet? I will challenge him...at *extempore*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 69 (1616). 1640 he makes such shifts *extempore*! (Knowing the purpose what he is to speak to) | That he moves mirth: R. BROME, *Antip.*, II, 1, sig. D 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1668 And if it be objected that neither are blank Verses made *ex tempore*, yet as nearest Nature, they are still to be prefer'd: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I, p. 23 (1701). bef. 1670 He never lived *Ex tempore*, but upon premeditation to day what to do long after: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 34, p. 17 (1693). 1671 I have been often set upon a Table to speak *ex tempore* to a whole Room full: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 65. 1681-1703 Whereas some men are for preaching only *extempore*, and without study: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI, p. 378 (1865). 1710 a sort of *Sal Volatile Oleum*, prepar'd *ex tempore*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. III. 1806 we annex two stanzas...composed by him almost *ex tempore*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 339. 1820 The discourse was delivered, according to custom, extempore, and lasted more than an hour: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 29. 1886 He never read his lectures, but always spoke extempore: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 27, p. 709/1.

2. *adj.*: unprepared, unpremeditated, improvised.

1620 the answer made to them was premeditated, and that to the *Bavarian extempore*: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. VI, p. 494 (1676). 1654 what is above the level of extempore *Non-sense*, is *Poetry*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 251. 1748 an *extempore* prayer: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. VII, Wks., Vol. I, p. 30 (1817). 1753 the extempore wedding of the youngest Miss Gunning: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 279 (1857). 1776 singing at the same time an *extempore* song in praise of the candidate: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 63. 1806 Then for your *eating-accommodations*—dinner dressed by the housemaid, with extempore spits, saucepans, &c. en attendant the arrival of the bonâ fide cook, and her apparatus: BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I, p. 219 (5th Ed.).

3. *sb.*: something spoken or written straight off without preparation, an impromptu.

1660 the disadvantage of extempore against premeditation: BF. FELL, *Life of Hammond*. [T.] bef. 1667 God himself prescribed a set form of blessing the people, appointing it to be done, not in the priest's extempore, but in an established form of words: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, II, 760 (1835). [C.] 1742 looked with a sort of contempt of their talents, which gave them a distrust, and disposed their extempore: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, p. 230 (1826).



**extensible** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extensible*: capable of being extended.

1611 *Extensible*. Extensible; which may be extended, or drawne out in length: COTGR. 1665 that love is blind, is extensible beyond the object of poetry: GLANVILLE, *Scopis*, ch. xiii. [R.]

**extension** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extension*: the state or process of being extended; in reference to space, *extension* includes the ideas of length, breadth, and thickness, and of linear and solid magnitude.

1533 In this no soreness is felt, but onely an heynesne with extension or thrusting out of the body: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. iv. ch. v. [R.] 1611 *Extension*. An extension, or extending: COTGR. 1658 his [Procrustes'] cruelty of extension: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 32 (1686).

**extensor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *extendere*, = 'to extend': an extender, a muscle the function of which is to extend or straighten a part of the body.

1713 The peronæus longus helps to constrict the foot, and to direct the power of the other extensors towards the ball of the great toe: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. v. ch. ii. note 8. [R.]

**extenuator** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *extenuare*, = 'to make thin', 'to extenuate': one who extenuates.

\***exterior** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *exterior*, *adj.*

I. *adj.*: outward, out of, superficial, proceeding from without, foreign.

1528 draweth the inward and naturall heate of man to the exterior partis: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii v. 1531 Perchance some will demande this question, If friendship may be in wille without exterior signes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. xii. Vol. ii. p. 162 (1880). 1540 vertue is none other thing but disposition, and exterior acte of the mynde agreeable to reason, and the moderation of nature: — *Im. Governauce*, fol. 89 v. 1543 an Aposteme in the exterior partes, in which there is no pulsation: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv v. 1579 he hath no need of any exteriour help or instrument: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 167 (1612). 1595 habit and device, | Exterior form, outward accoutrement: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 211. 1603 Not by meer Conduct of exteriour cause, | As by contemplating th' Artship richly-rare: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 403 (1608). 1627 There is another Difference of Sounds, which we will call *Exteriour*, and *Interiour*. It is not *Soft*, nor *Loud*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 187. abt. 1630 which added to the lustre of those exteriour Graces, of Stately and Majestic comportment: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 15 (1870). 1641 they began to draw down all the divine intercourse betwixt God and the soul, yea, the very shape of God himself, into an exteriour and bodily form: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. i. Wks., Vol. i. p. 2 (1806). 1670 So that our exteriour Senses being thus shut up, our Interior began to work more freely: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 187 (1698). 1711 These exteriour Shows and Appearances of Humanity: *Spectator*, No. 169, Sept. 13, p. 246/2 (Morley). 1754 under a total defect of exteriour cultivation: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 43 (1817).

2. *sb.*: the outside, the outer surface, outward appearance (sometimes pl.).

1598 she did so course o'er my exteriours: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, i. 3, 72. 1754 his exteriours were so much improved by the company to which he had access: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xviii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 83 (1817).

**extermination** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extermination*: utter destruction, complete removal.

1548 No doubt, but the towne of Bruges must nedes fall in ruynes and vtter extermination: HALL, *Hen. VII.*, an. 5. [R.] 1611 *Extermination*, An extermination, or exterminating: COTGR.

**exterminator** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *exterminator*, noun of agent to *exterminare*, = 'to exterminate': one who exterminates.

1611 *Exterminateur*, An exterminator, banisher; destroyer: COTGR.

**exterminate** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exterminer*: to exterminate.

1600 If you do sorrow at my grief in love, | By giving love your sorrow and my grief | Were both exterminated: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 5, 89.

\***extern** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *externe*: external, outward, from without.

1546 the testimonie of externe and foraine nations: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 30 (1846). 1604 For when my outward action doth demonstrate | The native act and figure of my heart | In compliment extern, 'tis not long after | But I will wear my heart upon my sleeve | For dawes to peck at: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 1, 63.

**externe**, *sb.*: Fr., 'an outsider': a day-scholar.

1889 In the three Italian [agricultural] schools all the pupils are *externes*: in the three English schools they are all boarders: *Athenæum*, Aug. 31, p. 293/3.

**extirpation** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *extirpation*: a rooting out, utter destruction.

1543 we used for the extirpation of the same our pouldre precipitate: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xl v. 1/2. 1611 *Extirpation*, An extirpation, rooting out, or plucking vp by the roots: COTGR.

**extirpator** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *extirpator*, *extirpator*, noun of agent to *extirpare*, = 'to root out': one who roots out, an exterminator, a destroyer.

1776 These extirpators with all their industry can only execute their commission upon the coast: JUSTAMOND, *Tr. Raynal's India*, Vol. i. p. 283. [Jodrell]

**extortor**, *sb.*: occasional spelling of *extorter*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *extorquere*, = 'to extort': one who extorts.

1579 for there is nothing so repugnant to the honorable profession of a *Coronel*, as to be noted *Miserable* and an *Extortor* vpon his Souldiours: DIGGES, *Stratior*, p. 96.

\***extra** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prefix*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prep.* *extrā*, = 'beyond'. Sometimes used adverbially.

I. *adj.*: 1. outside, without, external.

1654 to let us see we owe all we have to somewhat *extra*, without us, and that *extra* to be *Supra*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 433. 1692 the righteousness of Christ alone, which was *extra* or out of Paul himself: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 354 (1863). bef. 1733 Cause of War...*extra* to the Design of the Treaty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. vi. 82, p. 484 (1740).

I. *adj.*: 2. over and above, superfluous, supplementary.

\*1875 the amount of extra work which he had to perform: *Cardiff Times*, June 26. [St.] \*1878 25 extra policemen: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 713. [St.]

II. *sb.*: anything over and above what is necessary or stipulated for, a superfluous addition.

1817 there will remain therefore *six* hundred *pounds*, and not five hundred, the odd hundred being the *extra* to make up the specie: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. iv. p. 50 (1832).

III. *prefix*: (to substantives) additional; (to adjectives) beyond, outside of (the *sb.* suggested by the *adj.*), as *extra-parochial*, = 'outside the parish'.

1632 concerning *Sherrock* and *Beamonts* confession of their faults *extra* judicially: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 44.

**extrā**, *prep.*: Lat.: without, beyond.

1630 At last I tooke my latest leave, thus late | At the Bell Inne, that's *extra Aldersgate*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 v. 1.

**extrā iudiciū**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: out of court, extra-judicially.

1555 And mine answer was not made upon my oath nor repeated; nor made in *iudicio*, but *extra iudiciū*, as I protested: CRANMER, *Remains*, &c., p. 447 (1846).

**extrā modum**, *phr.*: Lat.: beyond measure, excessive, extravagant, excessively, extravagantly.

1809 Yet this castigation though utterly *extra modum*, was not much wondered at: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 151.

**extrā muros**, *phr.*: Lat.: outside the wall.

1889 Women...in old Veii, as in the modern Isola Farnese, were obliged to draw the water from springs *extra muros* by means of *hydriae*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

**extrā oleas**, *phr.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐκτὸς τῶν ἐλαιῶν, = 'beyond the olives': beyond the end of the race-course (at Athens). Cf. Aristoph., *Ran.*, 995.

1565 If ye will have any game at all, run in better order; lest all that behold you cry, *Extra oleas*; "Ye range beyond the bounds": CALFHILL, *Answer*, p. 207 (1846).

**extractor** ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *extractor*, noun of agent to Lat. *extrahere*, = 'to draw out': one who or that which draws out.

1743-7 the extractors were to receive the full value of their gold or silver: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. i. p. 98/2 (1751).

\***extravaganza**, *sb.*: It.: a comic composition characterised by extravagance and eccentricity; also, *metaph.* extravagant conduct.

1823 After this, the story of Bridoye deciding suits at law by dice...seems no longer an *extravaganza*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 155. 1840 But hold, my Muse!—for this terrific stanza | Is all too stiffly grand for our *extravaganza*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 193 (1865). 1845 All about the author of the "Fallacies of Hope" is a mysterious *extravaganza*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 274 (1885). 1874 B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 139 (1883).

**extructor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *extruere* for *extruere*, = 'to build up': a constructor, a builder.

1727 BAILEY. 1755 JOHNSON.

**exulcere**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exulcerer*: to exulcerate.

1541 exulcere the body: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guyard's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd A iii v.



**exuviae, sb. pl.**: Lat.: a slough, any natural covering cast off by a living creature; sloughs, substances shed by living creatures.

1665 the *shadows* and *exuviae* of beings: GLANVILLE, *Scopsis*, ch. ii. p. 8 (1885). 1704 Now as these Representations are neither Animals themselves, nor the *Exuviae* of Animals, so neither can they be Impressions: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 183 (1713). 1742 a third part of his cassock, which he willingly left as his *exuviae* or spoils to the enemy: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*,

III. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 278 (1806). 1813 and their partial *debris*, mixed with marine *exuviae*, were dispersed through the heavy mass: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 149. 1886 the *débris* from the lava streams and other *exuviae* of the extinct volcanoes in the vicinity: *Standard*, June 12, p. 5/3.

**eyälet, sb.**: Turk.: a province governed by a pasha of the first class, now more frequently called a *vilayet* (q. v.).

**eimer**: Ger. See *eimer*.

## F.

**F<sup>1</sup>, f**: *Mus.*: name of the seventh and fourteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale; both of which, from their position in the second and third hexachords and the fifth and sixth hexachords respectively, used to be called *F fa ut*. In modern English music, *F*, also called *Fa*, stands for the fourth note in the *natural* scale, namely, that of *C* major.

1596 [See B]. 1597 *F fa ut*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. 1609 *F fa ut*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microt.*, p. 11. 1654 a *Symphony* of *Commendations* of an *absent man*, or *joynt Consent* to *Applause* of *worth*, without some one or other (to spoil the *shrillness* of its *Fame*) striking a *F Fa ut*—*But of Diminution*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 456.

**F<sup>2</sup>, f**, abbrev. for *It. forte, adv.* (q. v.), = 'loudly': *Mus.*

1724 *F*. This Letter is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word *FORTE*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**F. D.**, abbrev. for *Fidei Defensor*, = 'Defender of the Faith', a title conferred by Leo X., and after its revocation again conferred by parliament on Henry VIII., since whose time British coins have exhibited *F. D.* or *Fid. Def.* after *Rex* or *Reg.*

**fa**: *It.*: *Mus.*: name of the fourth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. 1529 *lerne me to synge*, *Re, my, fa, sol!* J. SKELTON, *Bouge of Courte*, 258, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 40 (1813). 1589 *Pluto*, laughing, told his Bride to *Ela* it was *Fa*: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 77.

**faber fortunæ, phr.**: Lat.: architect (smith, artificer) of his fortune; from the proverb *faber est quisque fortunæ suæ*, ascribed to Appius Claudius Caecus, in a letter *De Republ. Ordin.* preserved with the fragments of Sallust.

1696 As to his relations; his father Richard Boyle, was *faber fortunæ*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 349 (1872).

**fabian, sb.**: Eng., name of a boastful character in a drama: a boaster, a braggart.

1598 *Branazzo*, a swashbuckler, a swagger, a cutter, a quareller, a roister, a flaunting fabian: FLORIO.

\***Fabius**, representative of one who gets his own way by delay or inaction, or who wears out opposition by obstinate, passive resistance (see *Cunctator*). Hence, **Fabian**, dilatory.

bef. 1733 the King was, at that time, a *Fabius*, *cunctando restituit rem*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 46, p. 537 (1740). 1733 Intent the public debts to pay, I Like prudent Fabius, by delay: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 605/1 (1869). 1855 Very little qualified to conduct a campaign of the Fabian system: MACAULAY, *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi. [C. E. D.] 1889 The other ministers took a different view of the Fabian policy of the Chinese: *Athenæum*, Sept. 21, p. 380/3.

\***fabliau, pl. fabliaux, sb.**: Fr.: a short tale or satirical poem in the *Langue d'Oil*, composed by a *Trouvère*, esp. in 12, 13 CC.

1825 the gay *fabliaux*...of the Norman minstrels: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xiv. p. 131. 1886 The author, while missing the full tragedy, does not even seem to be aware of the farce or *fabliau*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4, p. 754/1.

\***fabrica, sb.**: Lat. or Sp.: structure, frame, edifice.

1598 it frameth thereupon the *fabrica* and building of a most excellent Personage: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 176.

**fabrication** (  $\angle = \cup = \cap$  ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *fabrication*: construction, false invention, forgery, a false statement or story, a forged writing.

1611 *Fabrication*, A fabrication; framing, building, making, forging: COTGR. 1677 This fabrication of the human body is the immediate work of a vital principle, that formeth the first rudiments of the human nature: HALL, *Orig. Man.* [J.]

**fabricator** (  $\angle = \cup = \cap$  ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *fabricator*, noun of agent to *fabricari*, = 'to frame', 'construct', 'contrive': a framer, an artificer, a forger.

1611 *Fabricateur*, A Fabricator, framer, builder, maker, forger; inventor, deuser: COTGR. 1647 the Almighty Fabricator of the Univers: HOWELL,

*Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. ix. p. 412 (1678). 1652 Magical Mirabilaries, an astral Fabricators: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 203. 1788 The story of the four hundred women is as false as it is infamous, and worthy only the fabricator: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 68/1. 1834 the Baboo...was the actual fabricator of the forged paper: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 127. 1836 It is said, however, that there are fabricators of these, as well as of numerous other antiques, of which the Chinese are so fond: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 431.

**făbulător, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *făbulari*, = 'to make fables', 'to relate fables': a maker or teller of stories, a fabulist.

1678 looking upon this *Orpheus*, not as a meer Fanciful Poet and Fabulator, but as a Serious and Profound Philosopher, or Mystical Theologer: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 298.

**fac simile**. See *facsimile*.

\***façade, sb.**: Fr.: *Archit.*: the front of an edifice, one of the principal faces of an edifice; also, the face or front of a natural structure which suggests the idea of architectural design.

1762 frontispieces, *façades* and chimnies: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. 1. p. 114. 1774 The Hôtel de Carnavalet...is worth looking at, even for the *façade*, as you drive by: — *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 139 (1857). 1787 You may judge of its present poverty by observing that the *façade* has remained ever since unfinished: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 124 (1805). 1804 The *façade* is either whitewashed, or smeared with a certain red earth: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3. p. 336. 1806 The cathedrals in Germany and France, like those in Italy, owe their effect to the *façade*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 8. 1820 The present *façade* was begun in 1728, and finished in 1754: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 59. 1845 a *façade* of columnar lava: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 407. 1854 a faint smile playing on his features, like moonlight on the *façade* of Lady Whittlesea's Chapel: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). 1882 A breeze from the mountains passed over it, rustling against the marble *façades*: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17.

\***faccia, sb.**: *It.*: face.

1644 but the *faccia* towards the *parterre*...is of admirable beauty: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1872).

**facciata, sb.**: *It.*: *façade*.

1612 a kind of ambition to have his image placed in the *facciata* of that church: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 185 (1848). 1644 the whole *facciata* adorned with noble statues: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 109 (1872). 1670 Their Church is beautified without with a handsome *facciata* of *White Marble*: R. LASSLES, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 149 (1698). 1806 The *facciata* or grand Western front was the object to which all other parts were subordinate: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 7.

\***facetiæ, sb. pl.**: Lat.: witticisms, jokes; sometimes the term implies coarseness or indecency.

1621 the king's piety, clemency, justice, bounty, *facetiæ*, peaceable disposition: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 277 (1848). 1821—2 A Mr. — objected to the moral of the story, and to the whole texture of Mr. Taylor's *facetiæ*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 296 (1885). 1844 the *Manx Mercury* vows it has "absolutely burst with cackinnation" over the *facetiæ* of friend Harry Lorrequer: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 53 (1882). 1874 *facetiæ* of this class are much rarer in Rome than in Spain: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 332.

**faciēs, sb.**: Lat., 'face': general aspect, superficial characteristics.

1886 The northern coast...has more American species than the southern shores... But the *faciēs* is mainly European: *Athenæum*, Mar. 6, p. 320/3.

**facile** (  $\angle = \cup$  ), **adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *facile*: (a) easy; (b) easy of access, affable; (c) easily moved or led; (d) working easily, dexterous. Sometimes treated as Fr.

a. 1531 And, as touchyng grammere, there is at this day better introductions, and more facile, than euer before were made: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. v. Vol. 1. p. 33 (1880). 1589 *facill* and *hard*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. v. p. 161 (1860). 1599 for a stranger to erre, 'tis easie and facile: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 103 (1616). 1649 How facile a thing it is to deceive the credulous Cavalier: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 53 (1872). 1692 God's knowledge is facile: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 41 (1858).

b. 1540 your proper nature is mylde, facile, gentyll, and wytty: ELYOT, *Im. Governour*, fol. 88 r<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1593 Facile and debonair in all his deeds: GREENE, *Frier Bacon*, Wks., p. 158/1 (1861). 1620 any way facile or jovial:



BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. xvi. (1676). 1658 There are advantages for temptations lying in mens natural tempers & constitution; some are naturally gentle, facile, easie to be intreated: JOHN OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. vii. p. 125.

c. 1684-6 He found her facile to the first motion, saw God in it, and maketh a second: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. i. p. 576/1 (1867). 1687 The facile gates of Hell too slightly barr'd; MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 967. 1671 Since Adam and his facile consort Eve | Lost Paradise: — *P. R.*, i. 51. d. 1883 an eye for the beautiful, and a facile, but not too flowing, pen to describe it withal: *Sat. Rev.*, Jan. 6, p. 31.

\***facile princeps**, *phr.*: Lat.: easily first, far the best. Cic., *De Div.*, 2, 42, 87.

1834 Peel's is an enviable position; in the prime of life, with an immense fortune, *facile princeps* in the House of Commons: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxii. p. 64 (1874). 1858 he...soon became *facile princeps* in the list of habitual idlers: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 33. 1879 it [S. Sophia's] is *facile princeps* among structures on the pendente domical principle: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 253.

\***facilis descensus Averno** (*v.l. Avern*), *phr.*: Lat.: easy (is) the descent to (*v.l. of*) Avernus. Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 126. Close to Lake Avernus, near Cumae, was the cave of the Cumæan sibyl, from which it was supposed there was a passage down to the Infernal Regions. If *Averno*, = 'to Avernus', be read, it means 'to the Infernal Regions', which were called *Avernus* by poets. See *Avernus*.

1618 But *facilis descensus Avern*: were you blinder than superstition, you may find the way to hell: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 252 (1867). 1885 L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 351.

**facility** (= *l. = =*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Facilité*: ease, easiness; also, esp. in pl., convenient arrangement, material assistance, anything which tends to lessen difficulties.

1531 howe children...may be trayned into the way of vertue with a pleasant facilitie: ELVOT, *Governour*, ch. xxii. [R.] 1546 Paulinus finished not these his exploitures with such facilitie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1846). — This manne was oppressed bie Aluredus with great facilitie: *ib.*, p. 155. 1588 I will something affect the letter, for it argues facility: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 57. 1607-12 it bee but to witness to himself that it is not vponn facilitye, but vponn true vse of *Friendship* that hee imparteth himself: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship*, p. 162 (1871). 1620 All which he did with so much facility that it raised a wonder in all men: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. xxvii. (1676).

1627 Facility is worse than bribery; for bribes come now and then: but if importunity or idle respects lead a man, he shall never be without them: BACON, [J.] 1640 My mind with like uncurb'd facility | Concludes: H. MORE, *Infin. of Wids.*, 63, p. 207 (1647). 1649 he performs with a wonderful facility and strange sweetness of hand: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 45 (1872). bef. 1701 acquired a great facility of profiting themselves by reading good authors: DRYDEN, Tr. *Dufresnoy*, [J.]

**facinus majōris abollae**, *phr.*: Lat.: the crime of a larger cloak, *i.e.* the crime of a deep philosopher. See *abolla*.

**facit indignatio versum**, *phr.*: Lat.: indignation inspires (makes) verse. Juv., 1, 79.

1733 Therefore, *facit indignatio versus* [pl.], is only to be apply'd when the indignation is against general Villainy: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 173 (1757).

**fackeer(e)**: Arab. See *fakeer*.

\***Fackelzug**, *sb.*: Ger.: torch-light procession.

1889 Various public festal acts will take place [at Jena], to be concluded with the obligatory *Fackelzug*: *Athenæum*, May 18, p. 633/2.

\***façon de parler**, *phr.*: Fr.: way of speaking, a form of words not intended to be taken literally or seriously.

1806 Was this a mere *façon de parler*? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 494. 1813 I hope that this mode of considering an omission which can easily be rectified, is only a *façon de parler*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 161 (1838). 1845 with him...a breach of parole and a perjury was only a *façon de parler*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 589.

\***facsimile**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *factum simile*, = 'something made like': *sb.*

1. an exact copy.

1742 He took a paper, and made what they call a facsimile of the marks and distances of those small specks: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, 1. 109. [C. E. D.] 1788 the facsimiles of his letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxiii. (1857).

1804 Its bulk is considerably increased by *fac similes* of a letter from almost every one of the correspondents: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 42. 1814 The facsimile is omitted in Childe Harold: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 38 (1832). 1860 facsimiles of the venerated signatures of the Reverend Grimes Wapshot: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). 1877 fac-similes of some of his finest drawings: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

2. exact imitation of an original.

1662 But he, though a quick scribe, is but a dull one who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 424 (1846). 1883 It is to be coloured in facsimile: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274/2.

2 a. *attrib.* copied exactly from an original.

**factionnaire**, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: sentinel, sentry.

1823 The *factionnaires*, with their harquebusses ported...intimate the presence of the feudal prince: SCOTT, *Quent. Dnr.*, Pref., p. 27 (1886).

\***factor** (= *l. =*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *factor*, noun of agent to *facere*, = 'to do', 'to make'.

1. an agent, an agent whose business it is to buy and sell for another or others; a manager of a landed estate. In the Indian Civil Service, the *factors* used to be the third of the four classes of the East India Company's servants up to 1842, though the Civil servants were no longer engaged in trade [Yule].

1485 the kyng...sente anone Aurelyen his factour: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 16 (1881). 1528 Savynge they take grett laboures / And he doth all by his factoures / Restynge in quyet felicity: W. ROY & JRR. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 55 (1871). 1549 occupying at home the most substantial fermes and possessions by their factours: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 5<sup>vo</sup>. 1555 And that Salomons factours for exchange of other merchandysse, bought the same in *Tharsis*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 8 (Arber, 1885). 1569 if anye priuate man among them had but a seruant or factor of such faythfulnesse, policie and painefulnesse: T. N., To Reader, in Grafton's *Chron.* 1577 In Flaunders all the factors of the Flemynghes: P. OSBORNE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxx. p. 24 (1846). 1600 A Marchant factor when he is arrived in a strange Countrey...considereth wherefore he was sent: R. CAWDRAW, *Treas. of Simities*, p. 76. 1606 chief factors of the gods: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 6, 10. 1619 the Scouts, Factors, Purveyors, Intelligencers of the SOVLE: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. vii. p. 83. 1641 to find himself out some factor, to whose care and credit he may commit the whole managing of his religious affairs: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 316 (1856). 1662 And, viewing monarchs' secret arts of sway, | A royal factor for their kingdoms lay: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 78. 1665 you being no Factors for Glory or Treasure, but disinterested Attempters for the universal good: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, p. IV. (1885). 1671 Oh Mrs. Bridget, your Servant! my little Factor in Love: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, II. p. 15. 1705 whose Title sufficiently explains his Office, and his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders, though Factors have thirty six Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98. 1742 factor and merchant: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 349 (1826). 1758 when I look back on my letter, I don't know, whether there would not be more propriety in calling you my factor: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 137 (1857).

2. one of several causes which work together in producing a result.

3. *Math.* one of two or more quantities or expressions which when multiplied together form what is called a product, a divisor or a quotient of a quantity or expression when no remainder is left by the division.

1704 HARRIS. [J.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***factōtum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. for Lat. *fac totum*, = 'do (imperat.) all', or for *facere totum*, = 'to do all': one who fills all kinds of offices or does all kind of work for another; originally used in the nickname *Dominus factotum*, = 'Master Do-all', or *Johannes factotum*, = 'John Do-all'.

1584 Throughout all England my L. of Leycester is taken for *Dominus factotum*: R. PARSONS (f), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 65. 1592 being an absolute *Johannes fac totum*: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, sig. E 4 (1621). 1602 and must eury one of them be *Rector chori* & *Dominus fac totum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 73. 1623 I was then *Dominus Fac-totum*, and the onely man in fauour and trust with them: MARBE, Tr. *Alaman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 88. 1628 But my Lord Treasurer is *dominus factotum*, unto whom, the residue, they say, are but ciphers: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Char. I.*, Vol. I. p. 419 (1848). 1636 [See *faineant*]. 1662 the earl of Leicester in that age the *Dominus fac multum*, if not *totum*, in the disposal of Church dignities: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 364 (1846). 1672 There's your *Fac-totum*, let him tell you: SHADWELL, *Miser*, III. p. 46. — now I may be fully revenged of our *dominus factotum* for my beating, and other things: *ib.*, v. p. 80. 1674 He was so farre the *dominus fac totum* in this *juncto* that his words were laws, all things being acted according to his desire: FOULIS, *Hist. of Plots of our Pretended Saints* (2nd Ed.). [Nares] 1675 I am their *Fac totum*, do all their business: DRYDEN, *Kind-keeper*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 112 (1701). 1681 he [Christ] is God's *Dominus facere totum*, as I may so express it: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 503 (1861). bef. 1733 Henry IV. of France (whose *Fac-totum* that great man [Mons. de Sully] was: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 13, p. 21 (1740). 1774 The Ministers have a much tougher business on their hands, in which even their *factotum*, the Parliament, may not be able to ensure success: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 60 (1857). 1830 officiating as the *fac totum* and *proto-quamquam* of the lord high admiral: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 52 (and Ed.). 1838 And old John, the butler, coachman, footman, valet, *factotum*, consults with master about supper: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 131 (1885). 1864 Monsieur Constant, valet de chambre and confidential *factotum* to Francis Blunt, Esq.: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 97.

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1889 Various public festal acts will take place [at Jena], to be concluded with the obligatory *Fackelzug*: *Athenæum*, May 18, p. 633/2.

\***façon de parler**, *phr.*: Fr.: way of speaking, a form of words not intended to be taken literally or seriously.

1806 Was this a mere *façon de parler*? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 494. 1813 I hope that this mode of considering an omission which can easily be rectified, is only a *façon de parler*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 161 (1838). 1845 with him...a breach of parole and a perjury was only a *façon de parler*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 589.

\***facsimile**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *factum simile*, = 'something made like': *sb.*

1. an exact copy.

1742 He took a paper, and made what they call a facsimile of the marks and distances of those small specks: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, 1. 109. [C. E. D.] 1788 the facsimiles of his letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxiii. (1857).

1804 Its bulk is considerably increased by *fac similes* of a letter from almost every one of the correspondents: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 42. 1814 The facsimile is omitted in Childe Harold: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 38 (1832). 1860 facsimiles of the venerated signatures of the Reverend Grimes Wapshot: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879). 1877 fac-similes of some of his finest drawings: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

2. exact imitation of an original.

1662 But he, though a quick scribe, is but a dull one who is good only at *fac simile*, to transcribe out of an original: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 424 (1846). 1883 It is to be coloured in facsimile: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274/2.

2 a. *attrib.* copied exactly from an original.

**factionnaire**, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: sentinel, sentry.

1823 The *factionnaires*, with their harquebusses ported...intimate the presence of the feudal prince: SCOTT, *Quent. Dnr.*, Pref., p. 27 (1886).

1818 give us no more of that *fadaise*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 96 (1819). 1824 there is something of *fadaise* now and then in his sentiments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 41, p. 33. 1841 whisper *fadaises* to her (at which she cries, "Oh fie, you naughty man! how can you?"): THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 388 (1885).



**fade**, *adj.*: Fr.: insipid, tasteless, uninteresting.

1757 Mazzucci's Apollo, *fade* and without beauty: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 75 (1857). 1813 protested that simplicity had something too *fade* in it, to suit his taste: M. EDGEMORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I, p. 261 (1833). 1841 Hothouse strawberries, asparagus, &c., are, as far as my experience goes, must *fade*, mean, and tasteless meats: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 400 (1885).

**fadeur**, *sb.*: Fr.: tastelessness, dulness.

1805 But the dialogue, along with the ease of common conversation, has a good deal of its *fadeur* and insipidity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 411.

**faeces**, *sb., pl. of faex*: Lat.: sediment, lees, dregs; excreta.

1471 And by thy syght thou shalt well wyt, | Fro feculent feces when hyt ys quyt: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 140 (1652). 1531 neuer tasted other but the fecis or dragges of the sayd noble doctrines: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I, ch. xiv, Vol. I, p. 147 (1880). 1605 the incorporating | Of... outward things in that past, | Which we call mental, leaves some certain *faeces*, | That stop the organs: B. JONSON, *Volg.*, iii, 4, Wks., p. 484 (1616). 1614 When all the petrified faeces, dross and combustible matter, shall be refined in the fire, all things shall be reduced to crystalline cleanness: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I, p. 328 (1867). 1668 Mingle together the feces of *Aqua fortis* one ounce: Tr. *Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. xx, ch. ii, p. 999. 1668 circulate it two months, separate the tincture and distill the fecis by a gentle heat: J. H., *Eliz. Prop.*, p. 3. 1682 gold hath a *faeces* mingled with it, which it hath from its original as it comes out of the womb of the earth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x, p. 70 (1865). 1700 the Quakers are the *Faeces*, the Dregs and Lees, of all the monstrous Sects and Heresies of Forty One: C. LESLIE, *Reply to a Switch*, Wks., Vol. II, p. 612 (1721).

**faetor**: Lat. See **fetor**.

**faex**, *sb.*: Lat.: sediment, lees, dregs, refuse, excrement.

1540 a watery substance, thick, like urine or other sex mixed with water: RAYNALD, *Birth Man*, Bk. II, ch. v, p. 119 (1613).

**fagioli**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of beans, formerly called in English *faseoles*, *faseles*, *phasels* (directly fr. Lat. *phaseoli*).

1600 He doth learne to make strange sauces, to eat *anchovies*, *maccaroni*, *bouoli*, *fagioli*, and *caviare*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii, 3, Wks., p. 203 (1616).

**fagottino**, *sb.*: It.: a small bassoon.

1724 FAGOTTINO, a single Curtail, a musical Instrument, somewhat like unto a small Bassoon: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**fagotto**, *sb.*: It.: a bassoon (*q. v.*).

1724 FAGOTTO, is a double or large Bass Curtail: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**\*faience**, *sb.*: Fr.: crockery, pottery; originally and specifically, a kind of porcelain in imitation of majolica, originally made at Faenza in Italy.

**\*faille**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a kind of Flemish silk, (b) a kind of Flemish head-dress.

a. 1774 robes of *faille*, lampas, or velvet: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] b. 1694 and seeing her in a *faille* (which is a great scarf of tafita...) I expected no good lodging: EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

**fainéance**, *sb.*: Fr.: slothfulness, idleness, inactivity.

1853 The mask of sneering fainéance was gone; imploring tenderness and earnestness beamed from his whole countenance: C. KINGSLEY, *Hypatia*, ch. xxvii. [Davies]

**\*fainéant**, *adj. and sb.*: Fr.: doing nothing, idle, slothful; a do-nothing, a sluggard, an idler.

1636 Is there no mean between busy-bodies and tell-clocks, between factotums and faintians? S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 131 (1862). 1757 sauntering about the streets of London, with all our young *fainéants*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II, No. cxiv, Misc. Wks., Vol. II, p. 443 (1777). 1784 Insipidity ensues, novelty is dangerous, and bombast usurps the throne which had been debased by a race of *fainéants*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 510 (1858). 1864 So this *fainéant* took but little part in the electioneering doings: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II, ch. xxix, p. 326 (1879). 1864 "Who the doose is that woman on the black mare, one sees when everybody else has left the Row!" asks *Fainéant* number one of *Fainéant* number two at the Club: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. i, p. 9.

**fainéantise**, *sb.*: Fr.: sloth, inactivity, idleness.

bef. 1733 if the King... by any *Fainéantise* or Remissness: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i, ii, 127, p. 99 (1740). 1817 naturally give birth to a habit of indifference, carelessness and *fainéantise* which is quite ruinous: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 42. 1884 He was ashamed of himself and of his *fainéantise*. He made a bungling business of it all round: J. H. SHORTHORSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II, ch. vii.

**faiseur de romance**, *phr.*: Fr.: maker of romance, novelist.

abt. 1650 I confess I have no patience for our *faiseurs de romance* when they make a woman court: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Lett.*, in *Athenæum*, June 9, 1888, p. 721.

**\*fait accompli**, *phr.*: Fr.: accomplished fact.

1845 This is now a *fait accompli* and they ought never to be allowed to be rebuilt: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 337. 1860 With the white-bait and the cold punch it was a *fait accompli*: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 555/1. 1872 and after the overland route was a *fait accompli*, the rules of the services arbitrarily restricted the servants of the East India Company from enjoying much of their leave westward of the Cape: EDW. BRADON, *Life in India*, ch. v, p. 179.

**\*fakeer, fakir, faqueer, faquir, sb.**: Arab. *fagîr*: a Mohammedan religious beggar or ascetic, a dervish (*q. v.*). The forms *fookeer*, *fok(e)r*, are through Hindu, or fr. the Arab. pl. *fiqara*.

1625 the *Fokeers* (which are Indian holy men): PURCHASE, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. iv, p. 423. — thirty of his Nobles, all clad like *Kalendars* or *Fokeers*: *ib.*, p. 433. — certain *Fokeers*, held of great estimation amongst the *Moovers*: *ib.*, Vol. II, Bk. vi, p. 857. 1684 all the rest of the *Dervicks*, *Faquirs*, and others that were good *Mahumetans*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I, Pt. 2, Bk. I, p. 32. 1786 he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of *Calendars*, *Santons*, and *Dervises*, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the *Brahmins*, *Fakirs*, and other enthusiasts: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 85 (1883). 1800 There is a *fakir* upon the island, who of course knows that he exists under the Company's protection: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I, p. 66 (1844). 1839 Numerous *fakeers* assembled round him: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 166. 1845 The Moslem respected the *Faqir* monk in whom he saw a devotee borrowed from his own Caaba of Mecca: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 665.

Variants, 17 c. *fok(e)r*, *fookeer*, *faquire*, *fackeer(e)*, *fakier*, 18 c. *fakire*.

**falbala, falbello, sb.**: Fr. *falbala*: a furbelow; also, attrib.

bef. 1758 I have had as many blue and green ribbons after me, for aught I know, as would have made me a *falbala* apron: CIBBER, *Careless Husb.* [L.] 1783 hoop-petticoats and falbeles: *New Crazy Tales*, p. 25. [C.] 1851 The under skirt of satin is enriched with... a triple *falbala*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II, p. 288/8. 1883 Beauties that Fragonard drew | Talon-rouge, *falbala*, queue: A. DORSON, *Old World Idylls*, p. 233.

**falchine, sb.**: Old Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Old Port.: a palankeen-bearer. See **palankeen**.

1588 eight *Falchines* which are men hired, to carrie the *palanchines*, eight for a *palanchine*, four at a time: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 10 r.

**Falernian, adj. and sb.**: fr. Lat. *Falernum*, = 'wine of the *Falernus ager*', a district in Campania celebrated in antiquity for excellent wine: of the *Falernus ager*; wine of that district.

1838 for the colour and qualities of *Falernian* consult Galen and Dioscorides: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160.

**fallax, sb.**: for Lat. *fallax argumentum*, perhaps Mid. Eng. *fallas* assimilated to Lat. *fallax* (adj.): fallacy.

1552 lest the *fallax* of composition and division... invert the sentence: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 12 (Camd. Soc., 1843). bef. 1555 To utter the matter plainly without *fallax* or cavillation: CRANMER, *To Bp. Gardiner*, p. 240. [T.] 1597 But that denieth the supposition, it doth not reprehend the *fallax*: BACON, *Coulters of good and euill*. [C.]

**\*falsetto, sb.**: It.: (a) the highest or head register of the human voice, so called because, without training, the notes sound unnatural; also, attrib. Hence, (b) *metaph.* unnaturalness, artificiality.

a. 1774 There is a full melancholy melody in his voice, though a *falsetta* [sic], that nothing but a natural voice ever compasses: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 145 (1857). 1834 "Deh!" exclaimed the guide, with a very lengthened accent on the word, finishing with a *falsetto* squeak: *Ayesha*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 42. 1854 The Colonel sang... with a very high voice, using freely the *falsetto*, after the manner of the tenor-singers of his day: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xiii, p. 158 (1879).

b. 1796 a short speech, in the mock heroic *falsetto* of stupid tragedy: BURKE, *Regic. Pence*, Let. I, [R.] 1804 It will be a relief to our readers to turn from this instance of *falsetto*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 171. 1814 To us it appears to be altogether in the *falsetto* of affected vehemence: *ib.*, Vol. 24, p. 173.

**falsi crimen, phr.**: Late Lat., 'the crime of falsity': fraudulent concealment, forgery.

1604 Wherefore lett us make the L. Cecill umpire in this our contention de ['about'] *crimine* [abl.] *falsi*: R. PARSONS, *Def. of former Relation*, &c., ch. vi, p. 193. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**falsification** (ˌfælsɪfɪˈkeɪʃən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *falsification*: the action or process of representing falsely or changing fraudulently, misrepresentation; confutation.

1566 As before he misreported S. Cyprian, even so dooth he now likewise misreporte S. Hierome, and so shoareth up a ruinous matter with the falsification of his doctours: JEWELL, *Replie to Harding*, p. 251. [R.] bef. 1600 by misconstruction of the sense, or by falsification of the words: HOOKER, [J.] 1611 *Falsification*, A falsification, or falsifying; a forging, adulterating, sophisticating: *COTGR.*

**falsificator** (ˌfælsɪfɪˈkeɪtə), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. noun of agent to *falsificāre*, = 'to falsify': a falsifier.

**falsify** (ˌfælsɪfaɪ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *falsifier*: to make false, to make void, to adulterate, to alter fraudulently, to forge; rarely *intr.* to be false, to act falsely.

1546 the regent made an oration, admonishing them not to falsifie their sayth: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II, p. 3 (1844). 1648 And the reason of it is because the heire can not falsifie thofse that hee himselfe is to affyrme, &c.: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 61 r (1567). 1679 but now wherein can we accuse *Galba*, to haue any countenance to falsifie our faith vnto him: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1045 (1612). 1596 By how much better than my



word I am, | By so much shall I falsify men's hopes: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, l. 2, 235. **1601** this experiment is falsified and corrupted by deceit: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 478. **1610** But assume as he had got them within his reach, he falsified his faith: KNOLLES, *Hist. Turks*, [Nares] bef. **1733** how could a Writer dare to falsify so grossly: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 139, p. 401 (1740).

**falucco, faluke.** See **felucca**.

**famille de robe**, *phr.*: Fr., 'family of (the long) robe': a lawyer's (or lawyers') family.

**1857** Pierre Louis Roderer, born about 1756 of a respectable *famille de robe*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 161. **1880** a gentle heiress belonging to a respectable *famille de robe*: MISS THACKERAY, *Life of Mme. de Sévigné*, ch. II. p. 10.

**famulus**, *sō.*: Lat., 'a servant'; Late Lat., 'an attendant', 'a familiar': a servant, the clerk of a scholar, an amanuensis.

**1837** The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. III. ch. III. [L.] **1883** Alexander became an apt pupil and was useful as a sort of *famulus*: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 309.

**fanal**, *sō.*: Fr. fr. It. *fanale*: a lighthouse, a lighthouse lamp.

**1670** Hence it's said that the *Florentines* have three wonderful Towers: one in the Air, to wit, this Tower: another in the Water, to wit, the *Fanal* of *Legorne*: and the third in the Earth, to wit, the *Campanile* of *Florence*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 121 (1698). **1741** The *Fanar* or *Fanari* of *Nicarua* is an old Tower, which used to serve for a Lighthouse: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 86. **1764** there is an elegant *fanal* or light-house, kept in good repair: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 365 (1817).

[The forms *fanar*, *fanari*, seem to show that the popular derivation from Gk. *φάρος* is wrong, and that *fanale* is derived fr. Gk. *φάριον*, dim. of *φῶς*, = 'a lantern', 'a torch'; the Old It. form *fano* (Florio), = 'the lantern' of a ship or galley, is more likely to be fr. *φῶς* than fr. *φάρος*. If from the latter, it owes its *n* to *fanale*.]

**fanam**, *sō.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. *pañā*, = 'money': a small gold coin used in S. India; also, small European silver coins, formerly used as currency and valued by measure; also, small money of account, of which in 18 c. the value was said to be 3d. English, at the beginning of 19 c. 2d. See **pagoda**.

**1555** ye shall understande that this woorde Fanan, signifieth a weight sumwhat more then two of oure carattes: And .xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitigal: And .vi. Mitigales and a halfe, make one vnce. This Fanan, is also a kynde of money which is in value, one ryale of syluer: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 263 (1885). **1711**, abt. **1750-60** [See **cash**]. **1798** The price to be given for each carriage-bullock was 1 *pagoda* 21 *fanams* per month: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858). **1800** As they would be much better enabled to live by getting the *fanam* than by getting the rice and the pice, I have determined to give it to them: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 55 (1844).

**\*fanatico per la musica**, *phr.*: It.: enthusiast (fanatic) for music.

**1827** the most outrageous *fanatico per la musica* will not venture to pretend that his Ears have been half so filled with Pleasure by, &c.: W. KITCHENER, *Trav. Oracle*, p. 184.

**\*fandango**, *sō.*: Sp.: a lively Spanish dance, originally imported from the West Indies.

**1766** You've heard of my Lady BUNBUTTER, no doubt, | How she lovés an assembly, *fandango* or rout: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 85 (1808). **1780** We saw the young people...dancing a dance that they call *fandango*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 249 (1856). **1812** Sancho thought | The knight's fandango friskier than it ought: BYRON, *Watts*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 133 (1832). **1832** He afterwards danced a *fandango* with a buxom Andalusian damsel: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. **1846** Both sexes...amuse themselves in the evening with monte or *fandangos*: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 27 (1848).

**\*fanega**, *sō.*: Port.: a dry-measure of the capacity of from about a bushel to a bushel and three-fifths English. Cf. **hanega**.

**1604** It is not strange in those countries to gather 300 *Fanegas* or measures for one sown: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 229 (1880). **1625** they pay euerie sixe moneths, two Pesos, a Henne, a Fenega of eight Royalls, and a piece of cloth: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 83. **1811** a few superfluous fanegas of Indian corn: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 41. **1813** a magazine consisting of 700 *fanegas* of grain of different kinds: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 135 (1838).

**\*fanfare**, *sō.*: Fr.: flourish of trumpets; also, *metaph.* blare.

**1769** *Mus. Dict.*, App., p. 20. [T.] **1877** the harsh *fanfares* of forced laughter: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 209 (1879). **1887** Seldom has a new West-End theatre been opened with fewer *fanfares* or with less assumption than...Terry's Theatre: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 22, p. 545/3.

**fanfaron**, *sō.*: Fr.

1. blare, loud flourish of trumpets, bluster.

**1665** he was not for the *fanfarone*, to make a show with a great title: PEPYS, *Diary*, Aug. 14. [Davies] **1848** a loud *fanfaron* of fifes and trumpets: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. IX. ch. II. p. 192/1 (3rd Ed.).

2. a blusterer, a loud boaster.

**1623** they should not play the *Fanfarrones*, roysting and swaggering: MARBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 62. **1668** the Character of a *Fanfaron* or Hector: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1701). **1670** their Phantastical and *fanfaron* Clothings: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a5 v<sup>o</sup> (1698). **1754** an excellent *fanfaron*, a Major Washington: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 398 (1857). **1835** one of his *fanfaron* reports of the victories of the armies and the bright destinies of the republic: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 413 (1857). **1848** Revel believes Cavaignac is no *fanfaron*, and that he really desires peace: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 291.

**\*fanfaronnade**, *sō.*: Fr.: flourishing, bluster, bragging.

bef. **1745** The bishop copied this proceeding from the *fanfaronade* of monsieur Bouffleurs: SWIFT, [J.] **1777** as neither of them have any *fanfaronade* about them, they did not...thrust themselves into...danger: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 3 (1858). **1837** I say polite, for the mere *fanfaronnade* of nobility is little in vogue here: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 123. **1850** Pen hoped Pynsent might have forgotten his little *fanfaronnade*, and any other braggadocio speeches or actions which he might have made: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 272 (1879).

**fan(g)kwae, fankwai, fanqui**, *sō.*: Chin. *fan-kwei*, = 'Barbarian devil': a designation given by Chinese to Europeans and other foreigners.

**\*fantasia**, *sō.*: It.: fantasy, excitement, mental disorder; *Mus.* an irregular and capricious composition—generally lively, and often consisting of variations on several well-known airs.

**1724** FANTASIA, is a kind of Air, wherein the Composer is not tied up to such strict Rules, as in most other Airs, but has all the Freedom and Liberty allowed him for his Fancy or Invention, that can reasonably be desir'd. *N.B.* Some Sonatas are so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1830** these excesses called *fantasias*, or paroxysms of passion: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 367 (2nd Ed.). **1847** a fine *fantasia* from over the sea: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 414 (1865). **1865** the *fantasia* of delirium: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 59. **1876** A *fantasia* or dance: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1878** Herr...played a composition of his own, a *fantasia*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 34. **1882** Wandering amid this brilliant *fantasia* of life, Inglesant's heart smote him for the luxurious sense of pleasure which he found himself taking in the present movement and aspect of things: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 124 (2nd Ed.).

**fantasque**, *adj.*, also used as *sō.* in Eng.: Fr.

1. *adj.*: fantastic, fanciful.

**1844** The zodiac... Responding with twelve shadowy signs of earth, | In *fantasque* apposition and approach: E. B. BROWNING, *Drama of Exile*. [C.]

2. *sō.*: fancy, caprice, whim.

**1697** *Lady Brute*...sure there is not upon Earth so impertinent a thing as Women's Modesty. *Bel.* Yes: Men's *Fantasque*, that obliges us to it: VAN-BRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1776).

**fantastico**, *sō.*: It.: a fantastic, one who behaves absurdly; one of a company of persons acting or going about in grotesque costume.

**1591** such antic, lipping, affecting *fantasticos*: SHAKS., *Rom.*, II. 4, 30. **1630** I have revelled with kings, danc'd with queens, dallied with ladies, worn strange attires, seen *fantasticos*, convers'd with humorists: DEKKER, *Old Fort*, [Nares]

**\*fantoccini**, *sō. pl.*: It. fr. *fantoccino*, dim. of *fantoccio*, = 'a puppet', 'a dwarf': puppets (made to move by strings or wires), a puppet-show.

**1780** At the Italian *Fantoccini*, on Thursday next, will be performed, &c.: In *N. & Q.*, 3rd Ser., v. p. 52. **1821-2** Our hypocrites are not thinking of these little *fantoccini* beings: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 344 (1885). **1863** What is that *Fantoccini* dancing at? C. CRADE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 326.

**faqueur, faquir(e)**: Arab. See **fakcer**.

**far niente**: It. See **dolce far niente**.

**farago**: Lat. See **farrago**.

**\*farandola**, *sō.*: It.: a farandole.

**\*farandole**, *sō.*: Fr.: a rapid dance in which there are various figures, popular in France and Northern Italy.

**farasola**. See **frasolo**.

**\*farceur**, *sō.*: Fr.: a wag, a joker, one who aims at provoking laughter.

**1828** 'Aha' exclaimed the farceur, cutting short the thread of a story: COBBETT, *Tour Ital.*, p. 8 (1830). **1877** The idea of that rattling talker and farceur requiring to be cheered made Esme smile: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 159 (1879).



**fard**, Fr.; **fard(e)**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: paint, white paint (for the complexion).

**1640** a certain gay glosse or farde such as women paynte them with: PAUS-GRAVE, Tr. *Acclastus*, sig. D iii <sup>re</sup>. **1753** To this they both answered at once, "That red was not paint; that no colour in the world was *fard* but white, of which they protested they had none": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 124 (1777).

**1764** Rouge and farde are more peculiarly necessary in this country, where the complexion and skin are naturally swarthy and yellow: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 389 (1817).

**fardo**, *sb.*: Sp.: bale, package.

**1598** There is Rice, which they sell by the Farden... Everie Fardo is commonly three Hands and a halfe: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 245 (1885).

**farfalla**, *sb.*: Old It.: "a gnat, a mote, a flie that howering about a candle burnes it selfe called a bishop" (Florio). In Mod. It., *farfalla* = 'butterfly', 'moth'.

**1603** Lord giue her me; alas! I pine, I die; | Or if I liue, I liue her flamed-bred flie; | And (new *Farfalla*) in her radiant shine | Too bold I burne these tender wings of mine: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., 362. [Davies] **1626** *Farfalla*, A Candie[sic]-Fly: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

\***farina**, *sb.*: Sp. or It. fr. Lat. *farina*, = 'ground corn', 'meal', 'grits'.

1. any vegetable meal or flour containing starch and gluten, *esp.* a granular preparation of maize.

**1593-1622** But we found a better manner of dressing this farina, in making pancakes, and frying them with butter or oyle, and sometimes with *manteca de puerco*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). **abt. 1804** a breed of animals...overwhelmed with prosperity, success, and farina: S. SMITH, *Mor. Philos.*, Lect. xiv. p. 195 (1850). **1829** those roots with less of saccharine principle and which afford a tender farina are, &c.: W. KITCHENER, *Housekeeper's Oracle*, p. 204.

2. *Bot.* pollen, any mealy powder on plants.

**1796** The berries themselves are quite black, but covered with a farina of whitish-grey colour: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 53 (1814). **1811** Probably this small insect attacks likewise the stalks of corn, in which is observed a farina, which serves to diffuse the eggs of this insect through houses: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190. **1820** the farina of its flowers produced the finest gluten in the world: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 92. **1865** fair maskers kept him talking to them that light, brilliant badinage that women live on, as humming-birds on farina, and bees upon honey: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 110.

3. *Entom.* a mealy powder found on some insects.

Faringhee: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi**.

**farinha**, *sb.*: Port.: meal.

**1845** Every part of this plant is useful: the leaves and stalks are eaten by the horses, and the roots are ground into a pulp, which, when pressed dry and baked, forms the farinha, the principal article of sustenance in the Brazils: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 23. **1864** several large sheds, where the farinha, or mandioca meal, was manufactured: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazonas*, ch. iv. p. 70.

\***faro**, **pharao** ( $\varphi$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pharaon*, = 'Pharaoh (?)': a gambling card-game in which the dealer holds a bank against the players, who bet on the chances offered by the exposure of two cards. Also, in combin. or attrib., as *faro-bank*, *faro-table*.

**1739** many people playing at ombre, pharoah and a game called taroc: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 30 (1857). **1750** After supper pharaon, lansquenet, or quize: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 5 (1774). **1786** If noxious FARO's baleful spright, | With rites infernal rul'd the night: H. MORE, *Florio*, 573, p. 37. **1807** staking a few loose thousands at a Faro-bank: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 44 (5th Ed.). **1809** The lotto of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table, at which the state endeavours to cheat its subjects, thrives in no German soil so well as in this: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lxxv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 266. **1842** Lost large sums at faro (a game like 'Blind Hokey'): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 210 (1865).

**farouche**, *adj.*: Fr.: savage, savage-looking, sullen, shy.

**1765** The King...has great sweetness in his countenance instead of that *farouche* look which they give: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 412 (1857). **1814** It is too *farouche*; but...my satires are not very playful: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 56 (1832). **1840** and as for their mothers, really I am at a loss for words to convey an idea of their *farouche* appearance: FRASER, *Koordinaten*, &c., Vol. II. Let. IV. p. 81. **1854** but at home she was alone, *farouche*, and intractable: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 118 (1879). **1876** one who pretended to know more French than the others said that she was *farouche*: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, p. 285 (1877).

\***farrago**, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'a mash of mixed fodder': a medley, a collection of incongruous materials, a jumble, a hodge-podge.

**1632** the rest only | Of common men, and their causes, a farrago, | Or a made dish in court: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. Wks., p. 449/1 (1860). **1648** that collection, or farrago of prophecies: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. xxi. p. 423 (1678). **1676** with all that other Fabulous farrago which dependeth here-upon: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 418. **1764** what a farrago do I send you! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 395 (1857). **1780** the farrago of papers: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 68 (1820). **1781**

I never in my days saw such a farrago of inconclusive quotation: W. MANON, in *Hor. Walpole's Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 149 (1868). **1805** their works...charged with the complicated farrago of pharmaceutical medicine: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 55. **1854** What a farrago of old fables is this! TH. KERAV, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 4 (1879). **1861** quite a delicious, intellectual farrago: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. xiii. p. 201.

**farrago libelli**, *phr.*: Lat.: a medley of miscellaneous topics for a little book (of satire). See **Juv.**, 1, 86.

**1890** Anglo-Indian society, with its tragedies and comedies...serves as the *farrago libelli* for a satirist whose eye is keen: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 26, p. 527/2.

**farrasin**: Arab. See **ferash**.

**farsang**, *sb.*: Pers.: a parasang (Gk. *παρσαγγης*, fr. Old Pers.), a Persian league, a distance of from 3 to 4 miles.

**1634** From *Chil-manor*, we rode to *Meyowm*, eight *Farsangs*, or four and twentie miles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68. **1662** the Heath, which reaches about four *Farsangs*, or Persian Leagues: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 168 (1669). **1828** you must be many fursangs from hence before morning breaks: *Russilbash*, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 161.

**fas**, *sb.*: Lat.: right; often joined to *nefas* (= 'wrong'), by 'and', *et*, = 'and', *-que* = 'both'—'and', *aut*, = 'or', *vel*, = 'or'. See **per fas et nefas**.

**1768** and it is impossible to stand well with the Abbot without fighting for his cause through *fas* and *nefas*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 433 (1856). **1692** if it be lawfull *fas* et *nefas*, to doo any thing that is beneficial, onely tyrants should possess the earth: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 59 (1861). **bef. 1733** Stratagems and all *fasque nefasque* means as could be taken: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 25, p. 42 (1740). **1774** who have been indulged in publishing what they pleased, *fas vel nefas*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 29 (1851).

\***fas est et ab hoste doceri**, *phr.*: Lat.: it is right to be taught even by an enemy. Ovid, *Met.*, 4, 428.

**bef. 1666** HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. xxvi. p. 485 (1678). **1681** TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1. p. 59 (1861). **1682** EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 266 (1850). **1696** *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*. An enemy may sometimes teach us that which a friend may suffer us to be ignorant of: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 451 (1865). **1769** BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 22, p. 70 (1820). **1776** We must not disdain to learn of them, *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 438 (1854). **1807** In a matter that concerns the arts and sciences only, the maxim may be safely admitted, *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 391. **1888** My last objection (may I say "batch" of objections? "*fas et ab hoste doceri*!") relates to the statement: *Athenaeum*, July 21, p. 97/3.

\***fascēs**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. *fascis*, = 'a bundle': the insignia borne before the higher Roman magistrates by lictors (see **lictor**), which consisted of bundles of rods, of elm or birch, with an axe bound in the middle so that the blade was seen. The rods were or the axe was used for the flogging or execution of malefactors. Hence, any symbol of authority. See also **fascis**.

**1601** come, your *fascēs*, LICATORS: B. JONSON, *Postast.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 318 (1676). **1644** before this go...twelve Roman *fascēs*, with other sacred vessels: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 120 (1872). **1664** calling all his *Endurings*, the *smart* of the *Fascēs*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 539. **1662** Proud her returning Prince to entertain | With the submitted *fascēs* of the main: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 249. **bef. 1863** Better the block itself, and the lictors, with their *fascēs* of birch-twigs, than the maddening torture of those jokes! THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 41 (1879).

**fascia**, *pl. fasciae*, *sb.*: Lat.: a band, fillet, diadem, swaddling-cloth.

1. a sash, a band; a bandage or ligature; in pl., swaddling-cloths.

**1616** [a Veyle] bound with a *Fascia*, of severall coloured silkes: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 916 (1616). **abt. 1645** our young acquaintance, which you say is but yet in *fasciis* [abl.]: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxxi. p. 361 (1678). **1672** all were but as so many *fasciae* or swaddling bands in which the babe Jesus was wrapped: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 238/2 (1868).

2. *Archit.* a flat band in an architrave.

**1563** the second and third *Fascia*: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xv <sup>ro</sup>. **1598** First the *architrave* L, is as high as the *Capitell*, a *sixte parte* whereof maketh *fascia* called also *tenia*, M: R. HAYBOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 86. **1664** Now as concerning the *Compartiment* of the *Swaths* and *Fasciae* of the *Architrave*, whose position here seems somewhat preposterous, 'tis (to speak seriously) a little extraordinary: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 102. **1741** the Boss (or Relievo) whereof lessening like a Pear, falls on a *Fascia* two inches deep, with three Fillets: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 320. **1820** the fluting does not extend to the base, but is separated from it by a plain narrow *fascia*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 90.

3. *Anat.* a thin tendinous covering of the muscles of the limbs.

**1819** *Fasciæ* are connected, on their internal surfaces, generally by means of loose cellular texture, to the muscles: REES, *Cycl.*, s.v.

\***fasciculus**, *pl. fasciculi*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a little bundle': a single part of a book published by itself.

**bef. 1827** Persian poets...distinguish...the entire set or fasciculus [of poems] by that [name] of diwan: J. MASON GOOD, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Tras. David*, Vol. VI. p. 6 (1882). **1882** Neate published a *fasciculus* of translation into Latin verse and prose: T. MOZLEV, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lxxiv. p. 102.



**1882** The first fasciculus treats of all the more important remains of Siwalik rhinoceroses acquired by the Indian Museum since the publication of the second fasciculus of the first volume: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 903. **1885** We hope to speak highly of it when completed in two more fasciculi: *ib.*, Aug. 1, p. 151/1.

**fascinator** (  $\angle = \angle =$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *fascinātor*, noun of agent to *fascināre*, = 'to enchant', 'to charm with the eye': one who fascinates, a charmer.

**1839** You know that Mr. Slout is worse to-night, my fascinator? *DICKENS*, *O. Twist*, ch. xxvii. p. 135/1 (1866).

\***fascine** (  $\angle = \angle$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fascine*: a bundle of rods, or a faggot of brushwood, well bound together and used for various purposes in fortification and civil-engineering, especially as a facing to earthworks or banks.

**1690** we began to draw our fascines toward the trench: *DAVIES*, *Diary*, p. 138 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1702** *Mil. Dict.* **1711** The Black Prince... filled a ditch with fagots as successfully as the generals of our times do it with fascines: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, Vol. II. p. 252 (1846). **1748** a fascine battery to cannonade the principal fort of the enemy: *SMOLLETT*, *Rod. Rand.*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 206 (1817). — a side-work composed of earth, gabions, or fascines: *ib.*, ch. xlv. p. 302. **1801** They ought to be provided with fascines to fill a part of the ditch: *WELLINGTON*, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1844). **1822** Also he dress'd up, for the nonce, fascines | Like men with turbans, scimitars, and dirks: *BYRON*, *Don Juan*, vii. liii. **1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 23, p. 348 (1828).

**fascia**, *pl. fascies*, *sb.*: Lat.: a bundle. See *fascies*.

**1878** In the fifteenth century...and the pillars are only *fascies* formed of all the members of these arches: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 64.

**fasse**, *sb.* See quotation.

**1709** The *Fasse*, is the first Card that is turn'd up by the *Talliere* [in Basset]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 178.

\***faste**, *sb.*: Fr.: pomp, display.

**1818** were chosen with all the delicacy and selection which belong to the studied *faste* of the sectarian wardrobe: *LADY MORGAN*, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 69 (1810). **1823** Your opulent nation is particularly attached to *faste* and to *grand chère*: *SCOTT*, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 31 (1886). **1828** all the hated *faste* and tyranny of the Imperial reign: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 31.

\***fasti**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.

1. days on which legal business could be carried on in Ancient Rome, business days; opposed to *nefasti*, or holidays.

**1600** He appointed likewise law daies and daies of vacation, called *Fasti* and *Nefasti*: *HOLLAND*, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. I. p. 14. **1786** Still, in Life's *Fasti*, you presume | Eternal holidays will come: *H. MORE*, *Florio*, 967, p. 62. **1819** The Ashantee have their *Fasti* and *Nefasti*, or lucky and unlucky days, as the Romans had: *BOWDICH*, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 266.

2. a calendar enumerating the business days and festivals of the year, in Ancient Rome; an annual register. The *Fasti Consulares* were records of the events of the successive consulships. Hence, any chronologically arranged records.

**1611** Let it [this day] be added to our *Fasti*: *B. JONSON*, *Cat.*, v. 4. Wks., p. 755 (1616). bef. **1670** Consuls that acted nothing, and were useful for nothing but to have the *Fasti* known by their Names: *J. HACKET*, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693). **1722** The *Fasti Consulares* placed in a kind of *Facade*...like the *Arundel* Marbles: *RICHARDSON*, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 115. **1814** and whose *fasti* are consecrated to record our cruelties and defeats: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 245. **1856-8** I have now...the whole of our University *Fasti* by heart: *MACAULAY*, in *Trevelyan's Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 459 (1878).

**fastidium**, *sb.*: Lat.: disgust, weariness.

bef. **1733** to avoid the *Fastidium* of noting all the Authors toys: *R. NORTH*, *Examen*, II. v. 74, p. 360 (1740).

**fat**, *sb.*: Fr.: fop, coxcomb.

**1878** How that 'fat' Deronda can bear looking at her: *GEO. ELIOT*, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxv. p. 316.

\***fata morgana**, *phr.*: It.: a peculiar mirage occasionally seen on the coasts of the Straits of Messina, locally attributed to a fay Morgana. Hence, *metaph.* any illusory appearance.

**1818** In mountainous regions, deceptions of sight, *fata morgana*, &c., are more common: *In E. Burt's Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 111 (1818). **1851** he preferred to create logical fatamorganas for himself on this hither side, and laboriously solace himself with these: *CARLYLE*, *Life of Sterling*, ch. viii. [Davies] **1853** No fata morgana nor tropical mirage ever surpassed the extraordinary scene of this night: *E. K. KANE*, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. ix. p. 66.

**fateish**. See *fetich*.

**fatva(h)**: Turk. See *fetwah*.

\***faubourg**, **fauxbourg**, *sb.*: Fr.: a suburb, a quarter, originally or at present, outside the limits of a French city. Early Anglicised as *fabo(u)r* (1489 *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 912, p. 357, Ed. 1874). The spelling *fauxbourg* is etymologically incorrect.

**1699** it is seated upon a high Ground next the Fields, in the *Faubourgh* of St. Germain: *M. LISTER*, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 182. **1716** If the emperor found it proper to permit the gates of the town to be laid open, that the faubourg might be joined to it, he would have one of the largest and best-built cities in Europe: *LADY M. W. MONTAGU*, *Letters*, p. 33 (1827).

**fauces**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the throat or gullet; in *Anat.* and *Linguistics*, the back part of the mouth between the mouth proper and the pharynx.

**faun**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Faunus*, in *Lat. Mythol.* the god of agriculture and pastoral life, eventually identified with the Greek Pan, whereupon *Fauni* (*pl.*) became rural deities, and sometimes satyrs. Represented in art with horns, pointed ears, and a goat's tail, sometimes with a goat's legs.

abt. **1386** Nymphes, Faunes, and Amadriades: *CHAUCER*, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 2930. **1679** men and children disguised like *Fawnes* and *Satyres*: *NORTH*, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 921 (1612). **1690** Immortal *Fauni*, *Satyres*, and great *Fan*, | the Gods and guilders of our fruitful soil: *T. WATSON*, *Eglogue*, &c., p. 163 (1870). **1691** disguised themselves like *Faunes*, with Iauelings: *L. LLOYD*, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3<sup>rd</sup>. **1697** *Fauni*, *Satyres*, and *Incubi*: *TOPSELL*, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 15. **1611** *Faunes*: *B. JONSON*, *Cat.*, il. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 701 (1616). **1612** it off-times befalls that a knight is fighting in the mountains of *Armenia* with some diuellish *Fauno*, some dreadful shadow, or fierce knight: *T. SHELTON*, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. iv. p. 329. **1681** And *Fauns* and *Faryes* do the Meadows till: *A. MARVELL*, *Misc.*, p. 41. **1704** the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs...and shepherds: *ADDISON*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854). **1722** in a corner is the Head sketched with...charcoal by *Mich. Angelo*; 'tis a young *Faunus*-like head: *RICHARDSON*, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 124. **1816** *Fauns* were ideal beings which originated in the mysteries of *Bacchus*...they appear first on a frieze of the monument of *Lysicrates* at Athens... The Greeks did not know them by that name which is Latin: *J. DALLAWAY*, *Of Stat. and Sculpt.*, p. 315 note. **1868** The mountain quickens into Nymph and Faun: *TENNYSON*, *Lycr.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 176 (1886).

\***fauna**, *sb.*: Lat. *Fauna*, name of the prophesying sister of *Faunus* (see *faun*): *Mod. Nat. Science*: the whole range of animal life observable in a particular district, or observed as peculiar to a particular period (see *Flora*); a zoological treatise on a special district or period.

**1853** the Rough seal, the *Phoca foetida* of the Greenland fauna: *E. K. KANE*, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 86. **1876** an enormous lake, in the mud of which during untold ages its fauna had been imbedded: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

**fausse braie**, **fausse braye**, *phr.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: a low rampart or mound of earth raised to protect the lower part of the exterior face of a rampart.

**1704** *HARRIS*. [J.] **1799** On the bank of the river the Sultaun had commenced a stone glacis, which he had intended to carry along the whole of those faces, and which, if completed, would have been an effectual defence to the *fausse-braye* wall: *WELLINGTON*, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1858). **1801** It has, in consequence, destroyed the glacis on the southern face of the low out-work in the *fausse braie*, which flanks our breach: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 266 (1844). **1884** a *fausse braye*, or lower secondary exterior rampart: *EDM. O'DONOVAN*, *Merv.*, ch. xx. p. 226 (New York, 1884).

**fausseté**, *sb.*: Fr.: falsity, falsehood.

**1662** the lives of these saints are so...farced with *faussetés* [v.l. *fauxeties*] to their dishonour: *FULLER*, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1840).

\***faute de mieux**, *phr.*: Fr.: for want of better.

**1766** The Duke of — begged them [the seals], and has them *faute de mieux*: *LORD CHESTERFIELD*, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 175, p. 507 (1774). **1828** *Faute de mieux*, I swallowed the composition, drowned as it was in a most pernicious sauce: *LORD LYTTON*, *Pelham*, ch. xxxii. p. 92 (1859). **1835** Bonham, who is now, *faute de mieux*, the man-of-all-work of the Tories: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxvi. p. 192 (1874). **1865** still they were better than nothing, and were peppered *faute de mieux* that day: *QUIDA*, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 22.

\***fauteuil**, *sb.*: Fr.: an easy armchair, chair (of a president, or of a member of the French Academy).

**1771** the mountain-gods of Parnassus and *Ida* pulling their *fauteuils* across a continent: *HOR. WALPOLE*, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 324 (1857). **1787** between two of the aforementioned tables, are two *fauteuils* for their highnesses: *BECKFORD*, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1834). **1818** throwing herself into an immense old fashioned *fauteuil*: *LADY MORGAN*, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 245 (1819). **1847** there was the *fauteuil* on which she was placed: *BARHAM*, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 442 (1865). **1864** had reserved the moreen morocco *fauteuil* for his reception: *G. A. SALA*, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 100. **1883** the number of *Academic fauteuils* would be fixed: *Standard*, Aug. 23, p. 51a.

**fautor** (  $\angle =$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *fautor*, Old Fr. *fauteur*, assimilated to Lat. *fautor*, noun of agent to *favere*, = 'to favor': a favorer, a supporter, an adherent.

abt. **1400** Wycliffite Bible, Job, xiii. 4. **1631** some his *fautours*, abettours, or adherents: *ELVOT*, *Governour*, Vol. II. p. 419 (1880). **1646** the complotic...accused duke William and all his *fautours* for the death of the duke of Gloucester: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1844). bef. **1647** *Luthers* adherents and *fautours*: *ABP. WARHAM*, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xciii. p. 242 (1846). **1649** the bishops *fautours*, and specially them of the house of Orsina: *W. THOMAS*, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 59<sup>rd</sup>. **1673-80** what mean we to account the tutors and *fautours* of them so worthi and passing men: *GAB. HARVEY*, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 11 (1884). **1677** *Lewes* the *Frencche* kinges sonne, with all his *fautours* and complices: *HOLINSHED*, *Chron.*, Vol. II. sig. Q 3. [Nares] **1689** flocking *Gosts* did seerally their *fautours* part maintaine: *W. WARNER*, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 76. **1693** Take from their strength some one or twaine, or more | Of the maine *Fautours*: *B. JONSON*, *Ser.*, il. 2, Wks., p. 378 (1616). **1646** The *Jesuits* were murmur'd at, as *Fautours* of the foresaid opinion of *Mariana*: *HOWELL*, *Lewis XVII.*, p. 9. **1662** being so



great a *fautor* of the fanciful opinion of the Millenaries: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 520 (1840). 1678 *Fautor* of all Arts and Sciences, but especially Theology: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 323. 1691-2 the chief *fautor* and patron of the reformed church: WOOD, *Fasts Oxon.*, II. 114, Vol. V. (Bliss, 1815). bef. 1733 *A Plot*, of the Papists, their *Fautors* and Adherents: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. IV. 131, p. 299 (1740).

**fautrix, sb.:** Lat., fem. of *fautor*: a patroness, a protectress.

1582 *Melissa* mother is, and *fautrix* to the *Bee*: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 128 (1870).

**faux pas, phr.:** Fr.: false step, trip.

1676 I'd have you to know, before this *faux pas* [sic], this trip of mine, the World could not talk of me: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, v. p. 66 (1681). 1693 the Road of Virtue, in which I have trod thus long, and never made one Trip, not one *faux pas*: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, II. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 193 (1710). 1764 disappointment has contributed to this *faux pas*: HOK. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857). 1776 Bating this *faux pas* however, the performance was not only decent, but the story of the dance well told: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 74. 1803 The fair Lady Janet commits a *faux pas* of the same kind: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 404. 1813 I had never seen her since her mother's *faux pas* at Aberdeen: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 18 (1875). 1840 Concealed that his daughter had made a *faux pas*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 182 (1865). 1863 he committed a *faux pas*: C. KRADE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 232. 1878 I don't care a straw about the *faux pas* of the mummies: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxvi. p. 325.

**Favonius:** Lat.: name of the west wind (personified).

1634 Or if to the torrid Zone her way she bend, | Her the coole breathing of *Favonius* lend: (1640) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. I. p. 37 (1870). 1665 But long those happy *Favonii* [pl.] continued not: for the wind veering into a contrary quarter the Skie over-spread with clouds: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 389 (1677).

**favor, favour (u =), sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *favor*, *favour*, fr. Lat. *favor* (more correctly fr. acc. *favorem*), = 'goodwill', 'partiality', 'kindliness'.

1. goodwill, friendliness, friendly relations, friendly effort or influence, patronage, consideration, popularity. The phr. *in favor* of sometimes means 'in disposition to feel or show approval of', sometimes 'in behoof of'.

abt. 1300 *faucur*: K. *Alisander*, 2844. [Skeat] abt. 1325 of pe lombe I haue pe aquylyde | For a sy3t per of pur3 gret fauor: *Allit. Poems*, p. 29 (Morris, 1864). 1417 we wol that there be shewed unto hem all these fauor and chere that may be doon yn goodly wyse: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxvi. p. 63 (1846). 1470 they hadde litill fauor: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 638, p. 396 (1874). 1482 the worschepp and fauour the wichie y hadde amonge men: *Revol. Monk of Evesham*, p. 62 (1869). — the fauor of pepulle and the loue of worschepp: *ib.*, p. 66. 1506 she marueyled muche why | That her greyhounds, shewed me that fauoure: HAWES, *Past. Plas.*, sig. A iii<sup>re</sup>. 1525 Alas yett in their outrageous furoure | They shall course and banne with cruel sentence | All those which have to me eny fauoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 28 (1871). 1633 doo humbly desyre youre ladiidship to pursue your honorable and moste charitable fauour toward your sayde seruaunt: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Governour*, Vol. I. p. ciii. (Croft, 1880). 1669 the blessing & fauor of almightie God: GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 8. 1679 growing...in estimation and fauour: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 398 (1679). 1688 Receive him, then, to fauour, Saturnine: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 421. 1690 the fauour of his Lord: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1676). 1712 [See 5]. bef. 1733 The very Acts of State are obnoxious to his Favour, or Displeasure: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. I. 7, p. 18 (1740).

1 a. an object of goodwill.

1687 Man, | His chief delight and fauour: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 664.

1 b. a friendly act, a manifestation of goodwill; *commercially*, applied to a letter in acknowledging the same. Cf. SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 30.

bef. 1526 I thinke meselfe far unable to deserve or requyte your Graces said favors and greete humanitie: ABF. WARHAM, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxvii. p. 39 (1846). 1590 Confirm his welcome with some special fauour: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 4, 101. 1604 blessed with extraordinary aydes and fauours: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, I. p. 7. 1620 But this fauour which was neither sought nor desired by him, cast him into a most troublesome persecution: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxi. (1676).

2. partiality, predilection, bias.

1474 So that they be not founde corrupt for yest for fauour ne for lignage ne for enyue variable: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 13<sup>re</sup>. 1509 Which seynge Justice, playne ryght and equyte | Them falsly byndeth by fauour or rigour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1874). bef. 1733 we know he hoped for Favour, that must be Money, at the Council: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 156, p. 118 (1740).

3. leave, indulgence.

1548 And, under your fauour, to shewe my folishe opynyon in discharge of my bownden duetie: T. FISHER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxlvi. p. 298 (1846). 1688 By thy fauour, sweet welkin, I must sigh in thy face: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 68.

4. countenance, aspect, outward appearance.

1528 yett is she bothe wyse and sage | Of very beautifull faueure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 52 (1871). 1649 he was harde of fauour, terrible in worde and dede: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 98<sup>re</sup>. 1656 whome, by his fauoure and apparell furthwith I iudged to bee a mariner: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, p. 29 (1869). 1663 and yet parhappes more discrete & modest, then a fauour of those that traauyleth for the profit, and villitie of other: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 5<sup>re</sup>. 1696 Christ called for a napkin, wherewith wiping

his face; he left his exact fauour therein: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 128. 1600 as natural children are like their natural fathers in fauor, in speech... Even so the Spiritual Children of God: R. CAWDRAY, *Treat. of Similies*, p. 130. 1601 I know your fauour well, | Though now you have no sea-cap on your head: SHAKS., *Tru. Nt.*, III. 4, 363. 1604 tell her, let her paint an inch thick, to this fauour she must come: — *Ham.*, v. I, 214.

4 a. attractive appearance, charm.

1604 She turns to fauour and to prettiness: SHAKS., *Ham.*, IV. 5, 189.

5. something given (to be worn) as a token of regard, friendship, or love; a rosette or other decoration worn at a tournament or at a wedding.

1588 And every one his love-feat will advance | Unto his several mistress, which they'll know | By fauours several which they did bestow: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 195. 1676 Lovers... are not to be worn like Favours: now bear your bosom, or about your wrist, and presently out of all request: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 92. 1712 I promise to send you all Gloves and Favours, and shall desire the Favour of Sir Roger and your self to stand as God-Fathers to my first Boy: *Spectator*, No. 401, June 10, p. 381; (Morley). 1859-72 a wild desire, | That he should wear her fauour at the tilt: TENNYSON, *Idylls*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 122 (1886).

6. in the phr. *curry favor*, 'favor' is a corruption of Mid. Eng. *favell*, fr. Old Fr. *faugel*, = 'chestnut horse'.

Variants, 15 c. *fauyr*, 16 c. *fauour(e)*, *faveur*, *faveoure*, 17 c. *faver*.

**favori, sb.:** Fr.: whisker.

1864 fawn-coloured *favoris*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 4.

**favence:** Fr. See *faience*.

**fazenda, sb.:** Port.: estate, large farm.

1845 On such *fazendas* as these, I have no doubt the slaves pass happy and contented lives: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. II. p. 24. 1864 a large *fazenda* (plantation and cattle farm): H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 196.

**feces, fecis:** Lat. See *faeces*.

**fécit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. facere**, = 'to make': '(he) made it'; often placed on works of art after the artist's name.

**fēcundi calices quem non fēcēre disertum?** phr.: Lat.: whom have not full cups made eloquent? HOR., *Epp.*, I, 5, 19.

1835 Our "fēcundi calices" were cold snow-water: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. liv. p. 666.

**\*feddan, sb.:** Arab. *fadān*, *faddān*: a square-measure used in Egypt and the Levant, formerly more, now less than an English acre; supposed to be as much as a yoke of oxen can plough in a day.

1836 The direct taxes on land are proportioned to the natural advantages of the soil. Their average amount is about 8s. per feddan, which is nearly equal to an English acre: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 158.

**fede, sb.:** Old It.: a warrant, an assurance; Mod. It., faith, loyalty, trust.

1598 whereof he is to haue fede and certificate from the Pay-maister or Treasurer: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 113.

**fée, sb.:** Fr.: a fairy.

1814 The aquatic [genies], called also *fées*, *nymphes*, or *sibylles*, dwell in the waters, and predict events: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 151. 1887 J. B. Salgues... tells a goose story of the château of Piro in Normandy, built by *fées*: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 19, p. 382/2.

**\*féerie, sb.:** Fr.: fairyland, a scenic representation of fairyland.

1878 a magnificent *féerie*, in which five Nubian lions are announced as about to make their *début*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 71/2. [St.] 1886 M. Victorien Sardou is at work on a *féerie*, or rather a piece for children, intended for the Porte-Saint-Martin: *Athenaeum*, July 24, p. 116/3.

**fegary:** Eng. fr. Lat. See *vagary*.

**fehm(e), fehmerichte:** Ger. See *vehm*.

**felapton, sb.:** coined by Schoolmen: name of the second mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss an universal affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

1552 Uertue {*Fe-* No vertue should be eschewed.  
{*lah-* All vertue hath her woe with her.  
{*ton* Therefore some woe should not be eschewed:  
T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30<sup>re</sup> (1567).

**Feldspath, sb.:** Ger., 'field laminated-stone': name of a group of rocks, all being silicates of aluminium; corrupted in English to *feldspar*.

1777 A bleak reddish feldspath: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 101.



**félix** quem faciunt aliēna pericula cautum, *phr.*: Lat.: happy he whom other people's dangers make cautious.

1549 *Felix quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum*. Happy is he that can beware by an other man's jeopardy: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.* (1869). 1589 R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1853). 1604 T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, I. p. 23.

**\*fellaah**, *pl. fellaheen*, -in, *sb.*: Arab. *fellāh*, *pl. fellāhin*: a peasant or agricultural laborer in Egypt or Syria. They are generally serfs.

1819 I was accompanied by some of the Fellahs of my own estate, to serve me as a sort of hostages for the good behaviour of my remaining serfs: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30 (1820). 1827 It would not be a vulgar place for the son, because he would have a strong *fellaah* under him: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 25 (1845). 1836 suborned a common *fel'la'h*, who was the bow/wa'b (or door-keeper) of a respected sheykh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 137. — The *Fella'heen* complain that their condition is worse than it was before: *ib.* p. 152. 1849 they left their free but distressful wilderness, and became *Fellaheen*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 228 (1881). 1883 a group of *fellaheen*, driving before them their horses, donkeys and camels: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 211. 1884 As for the *fellaahs*...perhaps they are virtuous: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 108. 1886 Bedawin periodically raided into Western Palestine to gather the crops which the *fellaah* had raised on the great plain of Esdraelon: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 27, p. 291/2.

**felluca**: Old It. See **felucca**.

**\*fêlo dē sê**, *phr.*: Lat., 'felon of himself': one who commits suicide, or who kills himself accidentally when engaged in the commission of a crime; rarely, the crime of suicide; also, *attrib.*

1654—6 He is *felo de se*, his own death's man: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 605/2 (1868). 1662 some men...making them [martyrs] little better than *felons de se*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 13 (1840). 1665 *Calanus the Brachman*...maintained that nothing is more despicable than Life, and made it good upon himself, therein being *Felo de se*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 178 (1677). bef. 1670 A Parliament cannot be *Felo de se*, it cannot destroy or undo it self: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 166, p. 176 (1693). 1676 No, I know him too well, he'll ne'r be *Felo de se* that way; but he may go and choose a Guardian of his own head, and so be *Felo de se* beins: WYCHERLEY, *Plain Dealer*, III. p. 42 (1681). 1692 Is it not folly for a man to be *felo de se*, guilty of his own destruction: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 585 (1858). 1750 but that protestants, that are members of the church of England, should be such apostates, such *fêlos de se*, I cannot believe it: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 503 (1806). 1754 [In cases of suicide] the verdict is either *felo de se*, or lunatic: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1777). 1808 The dynasty is *felo-de-se*, and if the Spaniards would bury the crown and sceptre which they have left at four cross roads, little as I like to move from home, I think I would gird up my loins and go to assist at the ceremony as devoutly as ever pilgrim put cockle-shell in his hat, and set off for Compostella: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1856). 1814 That '*felo de se*' who...Walk'd out of his depth and was lost in a calm sea: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832). 1826 But this *felo de se* system did not stop even here: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 45, p. 171. 1871 One morning during breakfast there were many cases of *felo de se*, or 'temporary insanity,' and my wife's tea-cup was full of victims: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 126.

**\*feluc(c)a**, *sb.*: It. fr. Arab. *falūka*: a narrow vessel used in the Levant, propelled by two lateen sails or by oars.

1615 a *Phalucco* arriveth at the place. Out of which there stept two old women: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 227 (1632). — I departed: accompanied by two *Spaniards* of the garrison of *Rhegium* in another *Felucca* that belonged to the City: *ib.*, p. 247. — Taking here a *Felucco*, we rowed along the bottom of the Bay: *ib.*, p. 274. 1617 a lesser kind of boats called *Feluce* [*pl.*, for *feluche*]...I passed in a *Felucca*, and paid three real for my passage: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 165. 1644 We embarked in a *felucca* for Livorno: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 93 (182). 1650 finding a *felucca* (Old It. [*Florio*]), he embarked himself therein: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 13. 1670 a little *Felucca*, a Boat little bigger than a pair of Oars: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 35 (1698). 1684 I took a *Faluke*, and kept along by the Shoar: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 100. 1692 They in *Feluccas* fought and weak *Tartans*: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 5. 1741 The *Caicks* which sail upon this Sea are *Felucca's* of four Oars, which hale ashore every Evening: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 4. 1765 The most agreeable carriage from hence to Genoa is a *felucca*, or open boat, rowed by ten or twelve stout mariners: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 436 (1817). 1787 eight sequins is the usual price of a *felucca*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 424 (1805). 1819 a *felucca*, brimful of fresh-made hadjees: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 331 (1820). 1838 The *Felucca* is a large boat for rowing and sailing, much used in the Mediterranean: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 272.

Variants, 17 c. *falucco*, *faluke*, *phalucco*, *fellucca*, *filuca*, 17 c.—19 c. *feluca*.

**femme**, *sb.*: Fr.: woman, wife.

1813 Divorce ruins the poor *femme*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 361 (1875).

**\*fem(m)e, couvert(e)**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. and Old Fr.: *Leg.*: a woman under (her husband's or 'baron's') protection, a married woman.

1621 if a rent charge be granted unto a *feme covert*, and the *déed* is delivered unto her: *Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 43, p. 19 (1642). 1748 decoyed me into matrimony, in order to enjoy the privilege of a *femme couverte*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. lxi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 430 (1817). 1760 if a *Feme Covert* be Lessee for Life rendering Rent: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 385.

**\*femme de chambre**, *phr.*: Fr.: chambermaid, lady's-maid.

1762 my wife a decent *femme de chambre*: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 752/1 (1839). 1816 taking refuge in the house of an old *femme-de-chambre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 5. 1824 Cristal Nixon will act as your valet,—I should rather, perhaps, say your *femme de chambre*: SCOTT, *Keeganutlet*, ch. viii. p. 226 (1886). 1828 I was in her boudoir one evening, when her *femme de chambre* came to tell us that the duc was in the passage: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 62 (1859). 1840 there was Mademoiselle Pauline, her *femme de chambre*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865). 1848 lived in rather a genteel, widowed manner, with a *femme de chambre* and a couple of rooms, at an hotel: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 319 (1879). 1852 the humble *femme de chambre* of Kate Dalton was the celebrated ballet dancer: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 177 (1878). 1872 the betrothal to a native *femme de chambre* of a military Adonis: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 103.

**\*femme galante**, *phr.*: Fr.: courtesan.

1827 receive their daughter into her establishment in quality of a *femme galante*: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 30.

**\*femme incomprise**, *phr.*: Fr.: a misunderstood woman, an unappreciated woman.

1850 Miss Armory is a *femme incomprise*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 234 (1879). 1870 the more patient men are with the hysterical excitability...which nature...has made the special temperament of women, the fewer *femmes incomprises* there will be in married homes: *Sat. Rev.*, p. 453. 1880 Madame de Maintenon is still the same *femme incomprise* that she was in her own day: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 66.

**femme savante**, *phr.*: Fr.: a learned woman, a blue-stocking.

1822 There are not many Parisiennes now-a-days, who, without being *femmes savantes*, have not about as much learning as the *femmes savantes* of Molière: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 339.

**\*fem(m)e sole**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr. and Old Fr.: *Leg.*: a single woman; a woman legally independent. See **femme couverte**.

1621 if a man be seised of lands in the right of his wife, and the wife as a *feme sole* without her husband grant a rent fine to be issuing out of the same land: *Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 20, p. 9 (1642). 1759 as if she were a *femme sole* and unmarried: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xv. Wks., p. 35 (1839). 1883 legal proceedings may be taken against her alone, in all respects as if she were a *feme sole*: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 2.

**\*femur**, *pl. femora*, *sb.*: Lat.: thigh, thigh-bone.

1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to *femur*, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.] 1883 there has arisen a steady trade in human femora knawed by cannibal Kanaks: *Standard*, Aug. 28, p. 5/3.

**fenega**: Port. See **fanega**.

**fenoc(c)hio**: It. See **finocchio**.

**fenouillette**, *sb.*: Fr.: fennel-water.

1715 Went home to take some fenouillet I was so sick of him: SWIFT, *Real Diary*, p. 5. [Davies]

**\*fenum habet in cornu**, *phr.*: Lat., 'he has hay on his horn' (of a dangerous bull): he is a dangerous character.

**\*ferae nātūrae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: (animals) of savage nature, often taken as if 'wild beasts of nature', opposed to domesticated animals, and sometimes also to preserved game.

1662 whether any creatures *feræ naturæ* were usually offered for sacrifices: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1840). 1669 Women are not compriz'd in our Laws of Friendship; they are *Feræ Naturæ*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 312 (1701). 1845 the sporting in these wild districts is excellent, for where man seldom penetrates the *feræ naturæ* multiply: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 978. 1857 all manner of riotous Burschen, drunken boors, French red Republicans, Mazzini-hatted Italian refugees, suspect Polish incendiaries, or other *feras* [acc.] *naturæ*: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877).

**ferash**, *frass*, *farrasin* (*pl.*), *frost*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. and Hind. *farrāsh*: an Oriental servant whose function is to pitch and furnish tents, or to attend to the furniture of rooms; *ferashes* in Persia also administer the *bastinado*.

1800 officers called *Farrasin*, that is, diuers chamberlaines, who furnished the place of the *Soldan* with rich hangings and carpets: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 321. 1625 Elephant-keepers, Small shot, Frasses, or Tent men, Cookes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 216. 1673 Where live the Frasses or Porters also: FRAYER, *E. India*, 67 (1698). [Yule] 1764 such a number of Frosts and Lascars as he may have occasion for removing his tents: In J. Long's *Selections*, 406 (Calcutta, 1869). [*ib.*] 1824 Call the *ferashes*...and let them beat the rogues on the soles of their feet: *Hajji Baba*, 40 (1835). [*ib.*] 1828 It was only a pity that her husband's furoshes had not been called on to lay hold of and bastinado the impostor: *Kussilbash*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 29. 1834 They were occasionally stared at, by the drowsy eyes of old *Ferashes*, who were just awakening to sweep the verandas of their masters' shops: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 191. — the drowsy labours of *Ferashes*, and bearers: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 201. 1840 head *Furoshes*, &c.: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. v. p. 117. 1884 I was formally received by half a dozen *ferashes*, or palace servants, each bearing in his hand a long peeled stick, by whom I was conducted to the Khan: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Mero*, ch. xiii. p. 139 (New York).



\***feria**, *sb.*: Sp.: a fair.

**1846** *Feria* signifies at once a religious function, a holiday and a fair: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 43. **1875** the *ferias*, or annual fairs, in Spain: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 45. [St.]

**feridjee**, **ferigee**, **ferijee**, *sb.*: Arab. *ferij*: a large cloth capote worn out-of-doors by women in Turkey, Persia, and Egypt.

**1717** Their shapes are also wholly concealed by a thing they call a *ferigee*, which no woman of any sort appears without: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 147 (1827). **1819** I now for the first time learnt, to my infinite satisfaction, both the precise offence of the last Vizier beheaded, and the precise length of the last *feridjee* curtailed: T. HOPE, *Anash*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). **1884** their sex distinguishable...by trousers and veil, and the ugly, shapeless *ferijeh*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 30. **1884** a Persian lady, wrapped in the all-enveloping mantle of calico which shrouds her from head to heel, and is here styled the *feridgi*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. vi. p. 66 (New York).

\***Feringhi**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *farangi*, or Pers. *firingi*, or Arab. *franji*, a corruption of *Frank*: an European, esp. an Englishman.

**1632** he shew'd two Passes from the Portugals which they call by the name of Fringes: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voy.*, v. 32 (1807). [Yule] **1673** The Artillery in which the Fringes are Listed: FRYER, *E. India*, 195 (1698). [ib.]

**1776** Do you think that the four people, two Fringes and two Bengallys, were set on you as guards? *Trial of Joseph Povek*, c. 81. **1834** a Furingee dominion: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 74. **1840** to-night I am occupied with this Feringee Sahel: FRASER, *Koonistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. ii. p. 30. — off started every *Feringee* after them: *ib.*, p. 43. **1872** his tolerance of the *feringhee* manners and customs: EDW. BRADSHAW, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 117. **1884** the advent of a friendly Feringhi to Merv: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvi. p. 168 (New York).

Variants, 17 c. *Fringe*, 17, 18 cc. *Fringi*, 18 c. *Firingie*, 19 c. *Furingee*, *Feringee*, *Faringhee*, *Ferenghi*.

**ferio**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word designating the fourth mood of the first figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

**1552** Extortioner { *Fe*. No Extortioner is godly.  
                          *ri*. Some rich man is an Extortioner.  
                          *o*. Ergo, some rich man is not godly:  
                                  T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29<sup>ro</sup> (1567).

**ferison**, *sb.*: coined by Schoolmen: a mnemonic word signifying the sixth mood of the third figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

**1552** Malicious man { *Fe*. No malicious man is of God.  
                          *ri*. Some malicious man is a preacher.  
                          *son*. Therefore some preacher is not of God:  
                                  T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 30<sup>vo</sup> (1567).

**ferma(u)n**: Eng. fr. Pers. See **firman**.

**ferme ornée**, *phr.*: Fr.: an ornate farmhouse.

**1815** and, if she thinks of love and a farm, it is a *ferme ornée*, such as is only to be found in poetic description: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxi. p. 185 (1852).

**fermeté**, *sb.*: Fr.: firmness, constancy, steadfastness.

**1474** thus kepe they alle the strength and fermete of the royaume: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 65. **1480** for the more fermete and stedfastenes therof: *Bury Wills*, p. 59 (Camd. Soc., 1850). **1702** Old as I am, her father too, I'll raise my arm to plunge this dagger in her breast: and by that fermeté convince the world, my honour's dearer to me than my child: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iv. 2.

**fermier général**, *phr.*: Fr.: farmer general, one who farmed certain taxes under the old French monarchy.

**1764** making Mr. Pelham the *fermier-général* for their venality: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 373 (1857). **1820** she was at that time the mistress of a *fermier général*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 181.

**Fernandbuckwood**, *sb.*: brazil-wood, wood of *Pernambuco* in Brazil; cf. Florio, "*Fernanbucco*, brasill wood to dye withall because it comes from such a place in Brasile".

**1617** diuers kinds of Indian wood, as Fernandbuckwood, Schomache, Fustocke, and Logwood: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 134.

**ferret** (  $\perp \perp$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *fioretto*, lit. 'little flower': a kind of silk tape used for strings or laces; now, worsted or cotton tape used for binding, for shoe-strings, and, when colored, for cockades, rosettes, &c.

**1577** When perchementiers put in no ferret Silke: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 80 (1868). **1847** red wax and black ferret: BARNHAM, *Ingolds*, *Leg.*, p. 472 (1865).

**ferronière**, *sb.*: Fr.: a jewel worn by women on the forehead, fastened by a gold chain.

**1840** dressed in a sweet yellow *mousseline de laine*, with a large red turban, a *ferronière*, and a smelling-bottle attached by a ring to a very damp, fat hand: THACKERAY, *Miscellaneous*, Vol. IV. p. 253 (1857).

**fertile** (  $\perp \perp$  ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fertile*: bearing abundantly, productive, fruitful, able to cause reproduction, able to produce offspring or seed, prolific, capable of fructification; *metaph.* mentally or morally productive.

**1531** he will first serche throughout his gardeyne where he can finde the most melowe and fertile erth: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Vol. I. p. 28 (1880). **1549** a verie temperate and wholesome ayre, fertile fieldes, pleasant hilles: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 1<sup>ro</sup>. **1569** Like as a part of Arabia which is most fertile, is called *Arabia felix*: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. IV. p. 34. **1598** the soyle it self most fertile: SHENNS, *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 617<sup>h</sup> (1883). **1600** Gaule was so fertile of corne: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 202. **1620** Seeds, though most fertile, cast into the ground out of season, fructifie not: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counce. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 39 (1676). **1624** a fertill peninsula: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wh.*, p. 510 (1884). **1680** that Persia was extremely fertile: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1872). **1845** The fertile plain is green as the sea: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 437.

\***ferula**, *sb.*: Lat.: rod, cane, stalk of giant-fennel. Sometimes spelt *ferular*, and early Anglicised as *ferule*.

**1603** the very *ferula* of god Bacchus: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 130. **1606** they would chuse rather to be chastized with ferulars: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 131. **1622** smitten on the lippes for every slight offence with the *Ferula*: PRACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iii. p. 24. **1644** What advantage is it...if we have only escaped the ferula [old edd. 'ferular'], to come under the fescue of an Imprimator: MILTON, *Aerop.*, *Prose Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 305 (1806). **1884** he would not so much as take the Gold-head and *Ferula*, but caus'd them to be taken off: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 49. **1741** speaking of the Fire which *Prometheus* stole in Heaven, says, that he brought it in a *Ferula*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 260. **1762** Had I not three strokes of a ferula given me, two on my right hand, and one on my left...? STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxxii. Wks., p. 280 (1839).

**fervor**, **fervour** (  $\perp \perp$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *feruor*, *feruour*, fr. Lat. *feruor*, more correctly fr. *feruorem*: heat, glowing warmth; also, *metaph.* intense emotion, warmth of feeling, glow of passion, violent excitement.

**1482** y lackyd before the feruor of contricion: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 44 (1869). bef. **1492** Item how her feruor of deuocyon was wythdrawe: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. a j<sup>vo</sup> 1. **1603** stood in the heate, and feruor of a fight: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 391 (1616). **1620** Cardinal Borromeo...was in the fervour of the Reformation of that Church: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counce. Trent*, p. xiii. (1676). **1646** an effectual fervour proceeded from this Star: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 184 (1686). **1701**—3 There will be at Loretto, in a few ages more, jewels of the greatest value in Europe, if the devotion of its princes continues in its present fervour: ADDISON, *Italy*, [J.]

**fescennine** (  $\perp \perp \perp$  ), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Fescenninus*, = 'pertaining to Fescennia' (an ancient city of Etruria): applied to a kind of coarsely satirical verses popular in Ancient Rome; verses or poems of such a character.

**1621** [See **Atellane**]. **1815** a certain number of fescennine verses: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 310 (1852).

\***feſta**, *sb.*: It.: feast-day, festal, holiday, saint's day.

**1864** the sun-worshippers...are nearly always...celebrating Saint Somebody's festa: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 20. **1877** It clashed with the festa of some other potentate: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 27 (1879). **1885** Up at one of the villages on the mountain side there was a festa, and every house was illuminated with rows of candles along each windowledge: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 48.

**festin**, *sb.*: Fr.: feast, banquet.

**1843** and the silver laid on the table for the little *festin* which Rawdon interrupted: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 212 (1879).

\***festinā lente**, *phr.*: Lat.: hasten slowly, *i.e.* do not make too great haste.

**1633** *Festina lente*: *i.e.* hasten slowly; which is the golden mean between those two extremes of sluggishness and precipitancy: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pel.*, Sherman Comm., p. 685 (1865). **1646** The swiftest Animal conjoined with that heavy body, implying that common Moral, *Festina lente*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 192 (1686). **1663** *Festina lente*, not too fast: | For hast (the Proverb says) makes waste: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 258. **1819** *Festina lente* my friend in all your projects of reformation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 366 (1856). **1846** *Festina lente*!—not so quick, Sir Miles: LORD LYTTON, *Lucretia*, Pt. I. ch. i. p. 44 (1874).

**festino**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: It.: ball, assembly, feast, banquet.

**1766** We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—punchinellos—festinos and mascherades: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 763<sup>2</sup> (1839). **1779** Almack's festino, Lady Spencer's, Ranelagh and Vauxhall, operas and plays: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 201 (1858).

**festino**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Lat.: *Log.*: a mnemonic word signifying the third mood of the second figure of syllogisms, in which the three vowels indicate that the first premiss is an universal negative, the second premiss a particular affirmative, and the conclusion a particular negative.

**1552** Contemned { *Fe*. No true Diuine contemneeth Philosophie.  
                          *sti*. Some English preachers contemne Philosophie.  
                          *no*. Ergo, some English preachers are not true Diuines:  
                                  T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 29<sup>vo</sup> (1567).



**festoon** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *festone*: any decorative string or chain drooping in a curve between two points or in several curves between a series of points; a hanging garland of flowers, fruit, or foliage; drapery or ribbons hanging similarly; a carved or moulded representation of a garland.

1630 *Termes de Satyres* beautif'd with *Festones*, Garlands, &c.: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 156 (1640). 1664 The *Piedestal* with its entire *Bassament*, *Cymatium*, and that *Zocolo* or *Plinth* above wrought with a *festoon* (which in my judgment makes a part of it...): EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 92. 1676 Six Attendants to the *Elisian Princes* bring in Portico's of Arbors, adorn'd with *Festoons* and Garlands, through which the Princes and they dance: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 71. 1722 The Arches, Triangles and *Lunettes* are form'd by *Festons* of Foliage: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 119. 1749 *Festoons* of natural flowers hanging from tree to tree: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857). 1766 beautiful *festoons* of real leaves: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 457 (1817). 1842 overheard the wandering ivy and vine, | This way and that, in many a wild festoon | Ran riot: TENNYSON, *Æneid*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 153 (1886).

\***fête**, *sb.*: Fr.: feast, holiday, an entertainment on a large scale.

1752 the great *fête* at St. Cloud: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 308 (1857). 1774 a sum that might have fertilised a province, (I speak in your own style), vanished in a few hours, but not without leaving behind it the fame of the most splendid and elegant *fête* that was perhaps ever given in a seat of the arts and opulence: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 231 (1869). 1786 FLORIO at first with transport eat, | And marvell'd at the sumptuous *fête*: H. MORRIS, *Florio*, 686, p. 44. 1807 she's so full of *Fête*, and Pic-nic, and Opera, and Grosvenor Square: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 38 (5th Ed.). 1819 he continued exceedingly anxious to give the ladies of the imperial Harem a *fête* on the Black Sea: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). 1826 Vivian trusted that she was not fatigued by the *fête*, and asked after Mr. Beckendorff: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 417 (1881). 1840 what a treat for a juvenile *fête*, | What thousands will flock their arrival to greet [false rhyme]: BARHAM, *Inglolds*, Leg., p. 175 (1865). 1874 the *fêtes* in celebration of our King's twenty-fifth anniversary: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

\***fête**, *fem. fêtee, part.*: Fr.: sumptuously entertained. Anglicised as *feted, fatted*.

1851 all that were attached to the ancient *régime*, and caressed, flattered, and *fêted*, by all the partisans of Revolution: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 91 (1857).

\***fête champêtre**, *phr.*: Fr.: an outdoor entertainment, a large garden party.

1774 He gives her a most splendid entertainment tomorrow at his villa in Surrey, and calls it a *fête champêtre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 88 (1857). 1803 The baronet began to talk of the last *fête champêtre* at Frogmore: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 201 (1832). 1807 The joys of a *Fête champêtre*! BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 45 (5th Ed.). 1826 We shall have a *fête champêtre* to-morrow, and a dance on the green to-night: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. iii. p. 474 (1881). 1837 we give a public breakfast—a *fête champêtre*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xv. p. 148. 1830 We dined in the garden, but there was too much wind for a *fête champêtre*: GREVILLE *Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 305 (1875). 1853 the thermometer 57° below freezing is unfavorable to a *fête champêtre*: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxix. p. 254.

\***fetich, fetish** (= *u*), Eng. fr. Fr. *fétiche*; *fetisso*, 17 c. Eng. fr. Port. *feitico*, 'a charm': *sb.*: a material object of superstitious fear, reverence, or devotion; an idol or creature worshipped by savages; also, *attrib.* and *metaph.*

1614 Heron were set many strawne Rings called *Fetissos* or Gods: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, VI. xiv. p. 816. — To hear this bird is to them a lucky omen, saying, *Fetisso* makes them good promises: *ib.*, p. 817. 1626 vseth other Ceremonies of their Idolatrous *Fetissos*: *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 929. — the Corals which they hang about the child, which they call a *Fetisso*, they esteeme much: *ib.*, p. 931. 1665 Mokisses, fetessors, deformed Idols being indured amongst them [natives of Angola]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677). 1690 They [the Africans] travel nowhere without their Fetisch about them: OWINGTON, *Voy.*, 67 (1666). [Yule] 1705 Ladies platt their Hair very artfully, and place their *Fetich's*, Coral and Ivory, with a judicious Air: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 120. 1819 The gold buried with members of the royal family, and afterwards deposited with their bones in the fetish house at Bantama, is sacred: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 254. — In Ashantee there is not a common fetish day, as on the coast... Fowls and beef are the fetish of the King's family, and consequently never eaten by it: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 266. — The King's fetish men walk first, with attendants holding basins of sacred water: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 280. 1829 the water was *fetische* (forbidden) to the people of Benin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 146. 1845 the dark superstitions...the magic, the spells, the incantations, and the *fetish*: WARBURTON, *Cress. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 171 (1848). 1873 You are always against superstitions, and yet you make work a fetish: W. BLACK, *Poss. of Thule*, ch. x. [Davies] 1884 No one would have suspected that her brain was full of charms and fetishes, omens, love-philtries: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 4.

**fetichier** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *feiticeiro*: a fetich-man.

1673 We saw several the Holy Office had branded with the names of Feticheroes or Charmers, or in English Wizards: FRYER, *E. India*, 155 (1698). [Yule] 1705 a great *Fetichier* or Priest: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. x. p. 156.

**fëtor, foetor, faetor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a foul smell, a stench.

1646 some may also emit an unsavory odour, we have no reason to deny...the Foetor whereof may discover it self by sweat: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 167 (1686). bef. 1733 so putrid a Libel...the very *Fætor* of it: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 70, p. 556 (1740).

\***fëtus, foetus**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of the young of an animal in the womb or in the egg, an embryo during its later stages of development.

1684 Neither the mother nor the foetus sit in council how the formation should be made in the womb: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1864). 1691 For what else should put the Diaphragm, and all the Muscles serving to Respiration, in motion all of a sudden so soon as ever the *Fætus* is brought forth? J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 85 (1701). 1752 It is a rent-charge, to keep the foetus in spirits! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1857). 1769 curious improvements for the quicker extraction of the foetus in cross births: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xviii. Wks., p. 38 (1839). 1792 When societies incorporate for such a worthy purpose, they are formed as a foetus within the womb of the mother: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 106. 1815 In the last room are the fœti and monsters: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 301 (2nd Ed.).

**fëtus in utero**, *phr.*: Lat.: the babe in the womb.

1748 declaring himself as innocent of the crime laid to his charge, as the foetus in utero: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1817).

\***fetwa(h), fetfa, fetva, futwa(h)**, *sb.*: Arab. and Hind. *fatwâ*: an authoritative decision, generally in writing, on a point of Moslem sacred law.

1625 *Fetfa's*, that is, *Declarations*, or *Judgements* of the *Muftie*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 163. 1742 for which cause the people often apply to him, to know the law in certain points they propose to him, which he declares in a short writing given out, which they call a *fetfa*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 384 (1826). 1819 and if you doubt my receipt, you may even get a *Fetwa* of the Mufty, if you please, to confirm its efficacy: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 198 (1820). 1830 The decision arising out of this appeal to the experience and wisdom of the mufti, is called *fethwa*: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 278 (2nd Ed.). 1836 The Na'ib, having heard the case, desires the plaintiff to procure a *fetwa* (or judicial decision) from the Moof tee: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 134.

\***feu** (*pl. feux*) *d'artifice*, *phr.*: Fr.: firework.

1830 Without pretending to decide who had most reason to congratulate himself on the result of his labours, the many salutes which followed, strongly reminded me that there are *feux d'artifice*, as well as *feux de joie*! E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 59 (2nd Ed.). 1854 it was a perfect *feu d'artifice* of oaths which he sent up: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 327 (1879).

**feu d'enfer**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fire of Hell': a very brisk fire, a deadly fire from guns.

\***feu de joie**, *phr.*: Fr.: a bonfire, a discharge of guns on an occasion of rejoicing.

1776 The battalions paraded on the Common, and gave us the *feu de joie*, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 420 (1854). 1780 Not being an admirer of wars, I shall reserve my *feux de joie* for peace: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 481 (1858). 1782 In the evening a *feu-de-joy* was fired by the artillery of the several batteries, the troops, and militia: *Gent. Mag.*, 925/1. 1816 church bells ringing merrily, and *feux-de-joye* firing in all directions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 445. 1836 an interminable *feu de joie* of crackers strung together: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 304. 1845 his first *feu de joie* was the burning the Trinitarios *Descalzos*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 624. 1871 this weapon had become so fond of shooting, that it was constantly going off on its own account, to the great danger of the bystanders, and no sooner were we well off on our journey, than off went this abominable instrument in a spontaneous *feu de joie*, in the very midst of us! SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 203.

**feuillage**, *sb.*: Fr.: foliage, representation of foliage or leaves in art.

bef. 1744 Of Homer's head I inclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for feuillage or laurel round the oval: JERVAS, *Lett. to Pope*. [J.]

\***feuille morte**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'dead leaf': a shade of brown of the color of a faded leaf. Anglicised as *feulemort, filla-mort, filemot, foliomort, phillemot, philomot*.

1690 to make a countryman understand what *feuillemort* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him, 'tis the colour of withered leaves falling in Autumn: LOCKE, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. § 14. [R.]

\***feuilleton**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'leaflet': a part of a French newspaper or periodical devoted to light literature; hence, a part of a serial story published in a newspaper.

1856 This trait of gloom has been fixed on them by French travellers, who, from Froissart...down to the lively Journalists of the *feuilletons*, have spent their toil on the solemnity of their neighbours: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 57 (Bohn, 1866). 1860 from whom he received a most unflattering dressing in the *feuilleton* of the "Débats": *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 276/2. 1882 Tales of adventure, especially with the judicial element, continue to flourish in the *feuilleton* of popular papers: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 876.

\***feuilletoniste**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who writes for *feuilletons* (see *feuilleton*).

\*1876 the extremest type of eccentricity imagined of Englishmen by French *feuilletonistes*: *Times*, May 15. [St.] 1884 *Feuilletonistes* shared in his wholesale condemnations: E. E. SALTUS, *Balaac*, p. 36.

**fex**: Lat. See *faex*.



**\*fêz, sb.:** Eng. fr. Turk. *fes*, ? fr. *Fez*, name of the chief town of Morocco: a red felt cap with a silk tassel.

**1840** the red *fes* (the head-dress worn by all who own the Sultan's authority: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 226. **1845** the red *fes* or *tartibosh*, which covered her shaved head: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. **1876** the Turkish *fes*: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] **1883** a red *fes* cap: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 65.

**ff.**, abbrev. for It. *fortissimo* (*g. v.*) or *forte forte*.

**Fi donc!**, interj.: Fr.: For shame!.

**1841** *Fi donc!* what a thing it is to have a taste for low company! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 205 (1885).

**\*fi, fa.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *feri facias* (*g. v.*).

**\*fiacre, sb.:** Fr.: a small four-wheeled vehicle for hire, a French hackney-coach or cab.

**1699** They are most, even Fiacres or Hackneys, hung with *Double Springs*: M. LISTER, *Journ. de Paris*, p. 12. **1752** Upon our first Arrival here we took a *Fiacre*, and drove to our Banker: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 91 (1756). **1763** On the road to Choisi, a *fiacre*, or hackney-coach, stopped: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 206 (1817). **1818** the dear man saw us quit | With the air, I will say, of a Prince, to our *fiacre*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 47. **1828** we all three once more entered the *fiacre*, and drove to the celebrated restaurateur's: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 58 (1859). **1830** these faithful and persecuted animals supply the place of landaus and *fiacres* to the natives: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 124 (2nd Ed.). **1877** I got a *fiacre* and drove to Dr. Brasseur: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xv. p. 168 (1883).

**\*fiancé, fem. fiancée, sb.:** Fr.: an engaged person, one who is betrothed.

**1854** he would...pay his court to his young fiancée, and talk over happier days with his old companion: THACKERAY, *Newcomer*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 26 (1879). **1864** The bride elect, the *fiancé*, the trousseau, she took under her most special charge: *London Sec.*, Vol. VI. p. 58. **1872** the fair *fiancée*, who looks forward to being united to one man in the course of a fortnight: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 334. **1886** She is extricated from her last and greatest scrape—an engagement to marry Michael Loxley, a good old miller—by the heroic unselfishness of her aged *fiancé*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 198/3.

**fianciailles, sb. pl.:** Fr.: a public ceremony of betrothal.

**1625** The *fianciailles* were performed on Thursday, being their ascension, and the marriage on Sunday last, our May-day: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1848).

**\*fiasco, sb.:** It.: a bottle, a flask. From the cry *fiasco!* addressed to a singer who fails to please, in Eng. use *fiasco* means 'a failure', 'a breakdown'.

**1862** the dismal *fiasco* I myself made on this occasion: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 298 (1887). **1877** a *fiasco* of commonplace talk: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiii. p. 275 (1879). **1883** My first morning was a complete *fiasco*: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XX Cent.*, Sept., p. 487.

**\*fiat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. for imperat. of Lat. fieri, = 'to become', 'to be done', 'to be made'; = 'let it be so', used as sb.:** an authoritative command, esp. proceeding from a superhuman power, an effective or creative utterance.

**1684** Fiat, fiat, Amen: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. iv. p. 395.1 bef. **1631** So that we, except God say | Another fiat, shall have no more day: DONNE, *Storm*. [C.] **1640** with her mighty sway | And inward Fiat: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. I. 9, p. 106 (1647). **1654** one that hath done his Exercises in Fees, or by some superhuman Fiat is created Doctor: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 101. **1666** But observing that mortals run often behind, | (So unreasonable are the rates they buy at) | His omnipotence therefore much rather design'd | How he might create a house with a fiat: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. I. p. 178 bef. **1670** And that all the Lecturers throughout the Kingdom...be Licenced henceforward in the Court of Faculties only, with a Fiat from the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and a Confirmation under the Great Seal of England: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 101, p. 90 (1693). **1682** the first fiat that produced our frame: DRYDEN, *Rel. Laic.*, 155. **1703** and the almighty fiat be defeated by their nay: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 75/1 (1834). **1742** hear! Th' Almighty Fiat, and the Trumpet's Sound! E. YOUNG, *Nights Thoughts*, vi. p. 124 (1773). **1768** the fiat should have been issued [of outlawry]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 97 (1857). **1816** These wondrous beings of his Fancy, wrought | To fulness by the fiat of his thought: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 215 (1832). **1826** by a power which at once authorizes the President...to make a supreme law by his mere fiat: CONGRESS, *Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 617. **1870** A power which, in the exercise of its private opinion and fiat, would be above and separate from the law: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 182.

**fiat experimentum in corpore vili, phr.:** Lat.: let experiment be made on a common (worthless) body.

**1822** *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, App., p. 189 (1823).

**\*fiat justitia, ruat caelum (mundus), phr.:** Lat.: let justice be done, though the heavens (universe) go to ruin.

**1550** And therefore the zeale of hym was allowed that said fiat justitia ruat mundus, signifying that by it the worlde is kept from falling in dede: *Ergeon Papers*, p. 27 (Camd. Soc., 1840). **1602** you goe against that Generall maxime in the lawes, which is that, fiat iustitia & ruant cali (poet. pl.): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 338. **1624-6** But fiat justitia, et ruat mundus: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 500 (1848). **1664-6** God pronounceth that fatal sentence against the old world, Fiat justitia, ruat mundus: J. TRAPP, *Comm. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 712 (1867). **1777** J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 470 (1854). **1833** fiat justitia, ruat caelum was the cry of the opponents: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 111.

S. D.

**1840** THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 165 (1885). **1863** Set an attorney at [my father]; or the police. Fiat Justitia, ruat cælum: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 162.

**fiat lux, phr.:** Late Lat.: let there be light. See *Gen.*, i.

**1684** The new creation as well as the old, begins with a *fiat lux*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 30 (1865).

**fibre, fiber (u =), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *fibre*: a rootlet, a thread-like element of any tissue; a mass of small threads or filaments, tissue made up of thread-like elements; also, *metaph.* quality, constitution.

**1840** a great number of small fibres or cordes enterlacing these two skins: RAYNALD, *Birth Man*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 19 (1613). **1683** the fibres & threeedes in the heades of the Muscles be broken: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 43<sup>vo</sup>. **1878** the *Fibres* thereof [of a muscle] are streight: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 48<sup>re</sup>. **1658** the netty *fibre* of the Veins and Vessels of Life: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyrr.*, ch. 3, p. 39 (1686). **1691** The Process of the Fibres which compound the sides of the Ventricles running in Spiral Lines from the Tip to the Base of the Heart, some one way, and some the contrary: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 50 (1701). bef. **1744** There's some Peculiar in each leaf and grain, Some unmark'd fibre, or some varying vein: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, l. 16.

**\*fibula, sb.:** Lat.: a clasp or brooch.

1. *Antiq.* an ancient clasp or brooch.

**1673** Weights, Rings, Fibulæ and abundance of other implements: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. **1710** his robe might be subected with a Fibula: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 103 (1757). **1877** exquisite golden fibulae: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] **1886** a number of antiquities...including Roman fibulae, mediæval ornaments, &c.: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 331/1.

2. *Anat.* the hinder of the two bones extending from the knee to the foot in man, and the corresponding bone in other vertebrate animals.

**1615** the backe part of the *Fibula* or *Brace*, where it is articulated: H. CROOKE, *Body of Man*, Bk. X. ch. xxxix. p. 815. **1876** The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

**\*fichu, sb.:** Fr.: a triangular kerchief or wrap worn on a woman's neck and shoulders.

**1827** a bouquet of hyacinths, half concealed by a drapery in the form of a *fichu*: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1883** Bessie pinned a big yellow rose among the folds of her Madras *fichu*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 193.

**fico, sb.:** It.: a fig; also, a gesture of insult or contempt, made by putting the thumb in the mouth or between two fingers. See *figo*.

abt. **1577** To sup sometimes with a magnifico, | And have a fico foisted in thy dish: G. GASKOIGNE, *Wks.* [Nares]. **1596** Behold next I see contempt, giving me the fico with his thombe in his mouth: LODGE, *Wife's Misery*, sig. D 4. [ib.] **1598** the lye to a man of my coat, is as ominous a fruit, as the *Fico*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1616). **1598** a fico for the phrase: SHAKES., *Merry Wives*, I. 3, 33. bef. **1639** Having once recovered his fortres, he then gives the fico to his adversaries: CAREW., [J.] **1822** proclaim I—a fico for the phrase: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxviii. p. 431 (1886).

**ficilia, sb. pl.:** Lat. fr. *fictilis* (adj.), = 'made of clay': earthen objects, specimens of pottery.

**1885** Several examples of Roman *ficilia* from excavations...were inspected: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 249/1.

**factor, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *ingere*, = 'to mould', 'to fashion': an artist who works in plastic material.

**1665** figures of four strange Beasts carved in stone; not such Beasts as are in Nature, but rather as issue from the Poets or Fictors brains: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 139 (1677).

**fidalgo, sb.:** Port.: a member of the lower nobility of Portugal, one who has the right to the title *Dom*. Cf. *hidalgo*.

**1665** SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). **1705** Phidalgos: Tr. Bosman's *Guinea*, Let. xix. p. 361.

**fide-jussor, Lat. pl. fide-jussōres, sb.:** Late Lat.: one who becomes bail for another, a surety.

**1647** I know God might, if he would, have appointed godfathers to give answer in behalfe of the children, and to be fidejussors for them: JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Prophesying*, § xviii. (Ord MS.). [L.]

**fideliety (u =), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *fidélité*: faithfulness, fealty, loyalty, truthfulness.

**1485** the fydelyte of the emperour charles: CAXTON, *Char. Grett.*, p. 204 (1881). **1528** Are the prelatys so mad frantycke / To iudge soche a man an heritycke / Shewynge tokens of fydelyte? W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 104 (1871). bef. **1629** Than I assured hym my fydelyte. | His counseyle secrete neuer to dyscure: J. SKELTON, *Unyng of Courtie*, 218, Wks., Vol. I. p. 38 (1843). **1646** partlie trustinge to the fidelite of his nation: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1846). — rendering to the kinge his sones... as hostages of his fidelite: *ib.*, p. 290. **1879** faire promises of fidelitie: J. LYLIV, *Euphues*, p. 75 (1868). **1698** By my fidelty, this is not well, Master Ford: this wrongs you: SHAKES., *Merry Wives*, IV. 4, 160. **1664** fidelite to the present king: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1872).

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\***fīdus Achātes**, *phr.*: Lat.: faithful Achates, the trusty companion of Aeneas; hence, an intimate and trusted friend, a trusty henchman. See *Virg., Aen.*, I, 188.

bef. 1587 he sent out of England to us...his *fīdus Achates*, Doctor Edmund Grindall: *TURNER, Let. to Fox*, in *Ridley's Wks.*, p. 493 (1841). 1603 yet I have tied my selfe to be *fīdus Achates* to him: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 411. 1621 Cosen german to sorrow, is fear, or rather a sister,—*fīdus Achates*, and continual companion—an assistant and a principal agent in procuring this mischief: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 5, Vol. 1, p. 142 (1827). 1622 His *fīdus Achates*, Mr. Gage, is come from Rome: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 333 (1848). 1662 It (*i.e.* "He is true Coventry blue") is applied to such an one who is *fīdus Achates*, a fast and faithful friend to those that employ him: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III, p. 272 (1840). 1676 'Twas this made the knight to Newark run, I With his *fīdus Achates* behind him: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I, p. 214 (1860). 1692 whether their Conscience did not, like a *Fidus Achates*, still bear them Company, stick close to them, and suggest Comfort: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II, p. 475 (1727). 1771 She laid all her mares for Dr. Lewis, who is the *fīdus Achates* of my uncle: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 241/2 (1882). 1787 I would choose him, in preference to all men in the world, for my *fīdus Achates*, in my projected asylum: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 58 (1856). 1819 Old enough, perhaps, but scarce wise enough, if he has chosen this fellow for his *fīdus Achates*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I, p. 1022/1 (1867). 1856 On this mission I send my 'fīdus Achates', and await his return with anxious hope: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explorer*, Vol. II, p. 103. 1866 Who am his friend and in some unworthy sort his spiritual *fīdus Achates*, etc.: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. iii. (Halifax).

**fieri**, *inf. vb.*, used as *sb.*: Lat., 'to become', 'to be done', 'to be made': the state of becoming, the process of being made. Cf. **esse**.

1826 a treaty with Mexico is still in *fieri*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 1800.

\***fieri facias**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'cause to be done': *Leg.*: name of a writ commanding the sheriff to levy the sum or debt recovered in an action for debt or damages on the goods and chattels of the defendant. Often contracted to *fi. fa.*

1463 a *fieri facias* is come out of the Exchequer for Hue Fen to the Shireff of Norfolk: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II, No. 474, p. 135 (1874). 1472 a *fieri facias* that is awar'dyd out of your lond: *ib.*, Vol. III, No. 693, p. 41. 1635 Annuite was recovered /and the pleyntyfe sued the Fieri facias /and the sheryfe retourned that he bathe nothyng: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 227 *vo*. 1663 I use to tell him of his Title, *Fiery facias*: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, II, Wks., Vol. I, p. 38 (1701). 1760 A *Fieri facias* issued to the Sheriff of Essex, returnable *tres Mich*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 58.

**fierté**, *sb.*: Fr.: haughtiness, boldness, high spirit.

1771 It will be taken equally well from you, and will mark at once my *fierté*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V, p. 296 (1857). 1784 for this preposterous pride Mrs. Palmer seemed to think a noble *fierté*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 201 (1835). 1824 His literary *fierté* is quite in the tone of the present age: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 78. 1832 he had an obstacle no less in the inherent *fierté* of his nature: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. II, p. 99/3 (New Ed.). 1841 those of the less elevated in rank among the spectators assumed, or seemed to assume, a certain *fierté*, if not ferocity, of aspect: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I, p. 171.

**fiesta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a festival, a holiday, an entertainment, a bull-fight.

1845 The *Fiestas* here are of the highest order: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 332.

**figary**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **vagary**.

**figo**, *sb.*: Sp.: fig; also, a Spanish gesture of contempt or insult, made by putting the thumb between two fingers. See **fico**.

1599 Die and be damn'd! and figo for thy friendship: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, III, 6, 60. 1600 a fruit which they call *Figo*: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 740. — lemons, cucumbers, cocons, figu, sagu: *ib.*, p. 741.

\***figurant**, *fem. figurante*, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a dancer on the stage, one who takes part in a ballet.

1775 The first people of fashion are going to act plays, in which comedians, singers, dancers, *figurantes*, might all walk at a coronation: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 195 (1857). 1830 The *figurantes* of Africa never dance in company with men: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 225 (2nd Ed.). 1843 Round each set of dancers the people formed a ring, in which the *figurantes* and coryphées went through their operations: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 126 (1887).

2. generally masc., an accessory figure in a scene, who has little or nothing to do or say.

1886 [In the play] Shakspeare is a mere *figurant*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 15/1.

**figurante**, *pl. -ti*, *sb.*: It.: ballet-dancer.

1815 Douglas danced among the *figuranti* too: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III, p. 187 (1832).

**file**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *file*: a rank, a line of persons standing or moving behind one another. In the sense of a thread or wire for stringing papers or documents upon, &c., *file* is probably direct fr. Lat. *filum*, but perhaps fr. Fr. *fil*.

1598 Here you see them drawne vp in single files, at 10 men in euery file: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III, p. 38. [— *Fila*, an Italian vvord, is the

order, row, or line of all such souldiers as do stand or march consequently on after another: *ib.*, Table.] 1601 This very day, | Great Mars, I put myself into thy file: SHAKS., *All's Well*, III, 3, 9. 1619 *Ruffes*, in many Files or Sets, *Tacked, Carelesse, Merchants, Artichoke*, and other Bands and Linnen arrayes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxii, p. 265. 1630 The Seriants Ranks and Files doth not dispute: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Kkk 4 *vo*/1. 1667 So saying, on he led his radiant files, | Dazzling the moon: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV, 797. bef. 1733 a long File of Reflections upon the King: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, iii. 142, p. 215 (1740).

**filet**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: meat of the chine or other delicate meat, fillet.

1841 [See **entrecôte**]. 1853 The *filet* of a large Ivory one [sea-gull] is a morceau between a spring chicken and our own unsurpassed canvas back: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xvii, p. 130.

**flibeg**, **flilibeg**, **philibeg** (1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *feileadh-beag* = 'small kilt': a plaited skirt reaching to the knees, worn by Scotch Highland-men and their imitators; a kilt.

1775 The flilibeg, or lower garment, is still very common: JOHNSON, *West. Islands*. [T.] 1797 PHILIBEG, is a little plaid, called also *kilt*, and is a sort of short petticoat reaching nearly to the knees: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***flibuster** (1 = 2 = 3), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *flibustero*, fr. Fr. *flibustier*, fr. Du. *vrijbuer* (Mod. Du. *vrijbuit*), = 'a freebooter': a West Indian buccaneer or pirate, a freebooter; hence, in modern times, a member of an illegal organisation formed in one state for the purpose of breaking the peace of another state. The form *flibutor* is directly fr. Fr., and shows that the *s* was originally not sounded.

1591 being robbed or spoiled of théeues and flibutors: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 236.

**filii terrae**: Late Lat. See **terrae filius**.

\***filioque**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'and (from) the son', the Latin version of the sub-clause of the Nicene Creed, asserting the "double procession" of the Holy Ghost, which was a main cause of the schism between the Eastern and Western Churches.

1839 It is for him to arbitrate between the Greek and the Latin procession, and to determine whether that mysterious *filioque* shall or shall not have a place in the national creed: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 483 (1877).

**filipendula**, Late Lat.: **filipendule**, Eng. fr. Fr. *filipendule*: *sb.*: Dropwort, *Spiraea filipendula*, but formerly applied to a species of *Oenanthe* (Nat. Order *Apiaceae*), the pimpinell-like dropwort.

? 1540 *rotes* of *Philypendula*: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii *vo*. 1548 *Oenanthe* is called both of the Herbaries and of al our countrey men *Filipendula*: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*.

**filisello**, **filosello**, *sb.*: Old It.: "a kinde of course silke which we call, *filosetta* or *flouret* silke" (Florio).

1611 *Filisello*, Ferret-silke, or flurt-silke; and the stuffe *Filozella*, being all, or the better halfe, of ferret silke: COTGR. 1619 the new deuised names of Stuffs and Colours...*Veletto*, *Philisello*, *Paragon*, *Chiuoretto*, *Mohaire*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii, p. 269.

**filisetta**, **filosetta**, *sb.*: ? Old It. or Sp.: *filoselle*.

1598 *Filisello*, a kinde of course silke which we call, *filosetta* or *flouret* silke: FLORIO. 1630 Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, Shagge, *Filizzetta*, Damaske and Mockado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 3 *vo*/2.

**filius populi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'son of the commonalty'; see second quotation.

1569 Thou art *filius populi*: In J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. I, sig. B (1843). 1662 the son of a public woman conversing with many men cannot have his father certainly assigned; and therefore is commonly called *filius populi*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III, p. 409 (1840).

\***fille de chambre**, *phr.*: Fr.: chamber-woman, lady's-maid.

1675 Their *Filles de Chambre*...attending their Beauties: WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 79. 1768 the lady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her voiture, sent down her *fille de chambre* for a couple of them: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 474 (1839). 1809 The men have an *ami de la maison* for their wives, and the wives a *fille de chambre* for their husbands: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI, p. 112. 1825 Madelon...was educated to be *fille-de-chambre* to my daughter: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 22 (1886).

**fille de joie**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'daughter of joy', 'young woman of pleasure': a courtesan.

1763 he keeps a *fille de joie*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II, Wks., Vol. V, p. 258 (1817). 1771 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V, p. 279 (1857). 1804 A whole section is devoted to the interesting subject of the Parisian *fille de joie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 84. 1822—3 A worthless French *fille-de-joie* to brave me thus: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxviii, p. 332 (1886).



**filoselle**, *sb.*: Fr.: floss silk, ferret, program, yarn, or thread.

bef. 1605 The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblets: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 16. 18.. she had written two orders for filoselle and one for gold thread: E. E. HALE, *Fortunes of Rachel*, ch. xiii. p. 131 (1884).

**fls**, *sb.*: Fr.: son. Often placed after French proper names to distinguish a son from his father.

1886 Athanas Coquerel *fls* does not seem to have had any great distinction either of thought or of style: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 30, p. 565/1.

**filuca**: It. See **felucca**.

**fin**, *sem. fine*, *adj.*: Fr.: refined, delicate, fine.

1833 I have seen a great deal of Bellini, who is very attractive, very 'fin,' and at same time very unsophisticated: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 12.

**fin mot**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fine word', 'acute word': main point.

1885 The *fin mot* of the affair was spoken long ago by Captain Shandy: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 803/1.

\***finale**, *sb.*: It.: concluding movement of a musical composition, last scene of a drama or any public entertainment, end, conclusion, final catastrophe.

1811 Often when a *snarling duet* had commenced, he would drop in, and produce a finale: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. 1. p. 269 (2nd Ed.). 1814 It doubtless gratified me much that our *finale* has pleased, and that the curtain drops gracefully: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 35 (1832).

1817 As soon as the *finale* of lady de Brantefield's sentence...would permit, I receded: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. vi. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 65 (1825). 1834 A few musical parties were playing the finales to Calcutta's winter: *Baboo, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 307. 1845 Sarsfield was murdered by his own troops, a rather common finale for unsuccessful generals in Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 931.

1886 Ultimately he was stripped...of these dainty garments and hanged for his pecculations, a *finale* which filled Bodin with infinite satisfaction: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 273.

**finjan**, **finjian**, **finjan**, *sb.*: Turk.: a cup or porringer of earthenware.

1612 gius vnto their friends when they come to visit them, a Fin-ion or Scudella of Coffa: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. 1845 ordering sherbet, the pipe, coffee, and a finjan of orange-flower water: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 81.

**finem respice**: Lat. See **respice finem**.

\***finesse**, *sb.*: Fr.

1. subtle artifice, diplomatic subtlety, refined tact, ingenious deception.

bef. 1657 Where unnecessary finesse wanteth accept true meaning playnesse: UDALL, *Prod. to Ephesians*. [R.] 1662 When the Turcke dyd vnderstande this finesse of Scanderbeg: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. fol. 4. 1704 [See **delicatessen**]. bef. 1733 And therein will lie the Finess of Art in opposing this Test: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. ii. 64, p. 63 (1740). 1750 to understand all the force and *finesse* of those three languages: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 4, p. 13 (1774). 1777 great politicians conclude it is a *chef d'œuvre* of finesse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 482 (1857). 1808 but it might...be called *finesse* ministering to ambition: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 503. 1819 the errors and faults of both parties...are all exhibited...with more uniform delicacy and *finesse* than is usual with the author: *ib.*, Vol. 32, p. 143. 1835 her voice, and the extraordinary *finesse* of her acting made one forget the years which are unfortunately depicted on her face: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 56. 1842 Which the British call 'Humbbug,' and Frenchmen 'Finesse': BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 237 (1879). 1862 Do you see the whole *finesse* of this untranslatable *mot*? MACAULAY, in Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). 1865 advanced a *finesse* to be in her bodour when everybody else was shut out of it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 35.

2. fineness, delicacy, keenness of perception.

1782 But he (his musical *finesse* was such, | So nice his ear, so delicate his touch) | Made poetry a mere mechanic art: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 24 (1808). 1837 Want of *finesse* about the mouth is a general European deficiency: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 83. 1886 Silver point would not suffice for the *finesse* and firmness of his touch: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 2, p. 47/1.

\***finis**, *sb.*: Lat.: the end, end. Formerly very often, now occasionally, placed at the end of a book.

1630 xx. *sones* by Ashwell, &c., sig. F i<sup>ro</sup>. 1548 HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 430 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1682 To deck the *Finis* of his Face: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto 1. p. 47. 1775 Naturally I fly to books: there is a *finis* too, for I cannot read Dean Tucker, nor Newspapers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 284 (1837). 1870 reckon the days till death should put a *finis* to his woe: C. H. SPURGEON, *Treas. David*, Vol. II. p. 240. 1883 The reader begins to feel a most strong desire for the appearance of the word *Finis* or 'the End': *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 320/2.

\***finis coronat opus**, *phr.*: Lat.: the end (last act) crowns the work, *i.e.* finishing touches are of vital importance to a work, and a man's last acts greatly affect estimates of his motives and character.

1602 I would neuer have touched thus narrowly...nor brought him in for an example to proue that *Finis coronat opus*, and that it is neither the good beginning, nor progresse, nor regresse, nor any one zealous acte, nor long continuance, either in vertue or in vice: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 218. 1618

and, if it be true, *finis coronat opus*, this latter hath gotten the honour: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 106 (1848). 1712 *Spectator*, No. 549, Nov. 29, p. 781/2 (Morley). 1886 His [Gordon's] last great service to the world outside Khartoum was the saving of women and children. *Finis coronat opus*: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 579/2.

**finocchio**, *sb.*: It.: the herb fennel.

1723 How spring the Brocoli and the Fenocchio: POPE, *Letters*, p. 194 (1737). 1767 *Finocchio*, or French fennel: for soups, sallads, &c. when the bottom part is blanched by earthing up: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 658/1 (1803).

\***fjord**, **fjord**, **fyord**, *sb.*: Norwegian *fjord*: a narrow arm of the sea between steep slopes or precipitous cliffs, a deep bay.

1818 The Faxø Fjord abounds with lava: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. 1. p. vi. 1853 the archipelago at the mouth of the large fjord: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. x. p. 72. 1876 Among the rocks of a little island in one of the wildest of the western fjords, they saw the British flag floating from a tiny chalet: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] 1883 To our right, as we rowed up the broad fjord, rose the hills of Ennis: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 82.

\***floritura**, *pl. -ture*, *sb.*: It.: a flourish, an embellishment of a musical air, a florid ornament.

1841 The only defect I can discover in her singing is an excess of floritur [sic]: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 280. 1883 he enumerates it with such *floritur* of simply fashionable Bohemianism, irreligion, immorality, and other things: *Sat. Rev.*, Jan. 6, p. 32. 1885 Mr. Webster very seldom runs riot...on hills and vales, sunsets, and other sentimental *floriture*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 137/2.

Firingie: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi**.

\***firkin** ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. (Skeat): a liquid measure containing the fourth part of a barrel or half a kilderkin.

bef. 1460 ferkyn: *Paston Letters*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1561 Bible, John, ii. 6. 1630 Barrels, Firkins, and Kinderkins: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. A Ggg 4 v<sup>o</sup>/2.

\***firman** ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. (Arab., Hind.) *farmān*: a decree issued by an Eastern sovereign, *esp.* a permission, license, grant, or passport signed by any Minister.

1615 gaue present order to the *Bary*, to draw a *Firma* both for their coming vp, and for their residence: SIR T. ROE, in Purchas's *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 541 (1625). 1625 all matters of Rents, Grants, Lands, Firmans, Debts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 439. 1634 the Kings Letter of Credence or *Firman*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 123. 1776 Mustapha pleading our *Firman* and remonstrating was seized and thrown into prison: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 223. 1776 a *Firma* from the King, confirming a former Sunnud to the Company, for coining money in Calcutta, in the name of the King: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. 1812 Be particular about *firmans*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 183 (1832). 1818 the Company had obtained from the Mogul Emperor, a *firmāna*, or imperial decree: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 14. 1834 This *firmān* is *bosh*—nothing: *Ayasha*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 219. 1840 one of her suitors...Paid his court to her father concerning his *firmān* | Would soon make her bend: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 143 (1865). 1871 I had a *firmān* from the Viceroy, a cook, and a dragoman. Thus my *impedimenta* were not numerous: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i. p. 3.

**fisc**, **fisque**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fisc*, *fisque* (Cotgr.): public purse, treasury.

1601 the Fisque or citie chamber was...soone acquit of all debts: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 463. 1819 in order to circumstantiate his evidence, he showed the officers of the *fisc* the place in the Greek's garden: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 161 (1820).

**fisgig** ( $\frac{1}{2}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *figa*, = 'fish-spear', assimilated to Eng. *figgig*, = 'a giddy girl': a light harpoon in the form of a trident with barbed prongs. The spelling *fighgig* [C.] is an instance of popular etymology.

1593–1622 the dolphins and bonitos are taken with certain instruments of iron which we call *vysgais*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 150 (1878). 1626 A Sayne, a Fisgigg, a Harping iron, Fish-hooks, for Porgos, Bonetos, or Dorados, &c. and rayling lines for Mackerell: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 790 (1884).

\***fistula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a pipe, a pipe-shaped ulcer. Anglicised as *fistule*, *fistilo*, *fistolo* (through It. or Sp.); *fystel*, *fystyl* (through Old Fr.).

1. an ulcerous cavity in the cellular membrane of the body in the shape of a narrow pipe.

1481 *fystel* or kanker or any other sekens: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxxiii. p. 82 (1880). 1625 healeth fresshe woundes | the fystules | the cankers | & dryeth the rennynges sores: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Surgery*, sig. T ij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1627 It is good for to wash the fystules with the same water: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswich's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xlv. sig. C v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1530 it wyl let no fystyl come in y<sup>e</sup> wounde: *Antidotharius*, sig. B iii<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup>. 1540 the fystela and many other sores: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii<sup>o</sup> v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 in rounde Apostemes...to auoyde the daunger of a Fistula: TRAHERBON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xv v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1561 a fistula by the nose: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 12 v<sup>o</sup>. 1562 A remedye against fistuleys: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 30 v<sup>o</sup>. 1663 Seing you are come to that talke of a *fistula* in knowledge of which, & also exacte curation you are not a little commended...a *fistula*...is an holow and depe vicer hauynge a straight orifice. and



the halownes of the same is harde, out of which many tymes floweth matter: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 40<sup>re</sup>, abt. 1570 Vlcers, Sores, Phistioles, woumdes: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Elis. Achad.*, p. 5 (1869). 1579 There is more perill in close Fistioles, then outwarde sores: GOSSON, *Schools of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 38 (Arber). 1601 hollow ulcers called fistules: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.*, N. H. Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II, p. 470. 1610 he lay sicke of a many fistules bred in...secret parts of the body: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 283. 1625 B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, II, 4, Wks., p. 29 (1631). bef. 1627 I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, | Canker, or raxem: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, IV, 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 204 (1885). 1647 There's a disease! I'd rather | For my part have a Fistula, or Feaver: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, II, 4, p. 69. 1686 I do not hear that his most Xtian Majesty is yet clear of his fistula: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 287 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1704 The same spirits which, in their superior progress, would conquer a kingdom...conclude in a fistula: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869).

2. a pipe, a waterpipe, a kind of flute.

1646 the *Fistula* or spout [of the whale]: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III, ch. xxvi, p. 140 (1686). 1670 the *Fistula* or Pipe of Gold, wherewith the Pope receives the consecrated Blood of our Saviour in the Chalice upon great days: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 33 (1698). 1722 A Bas-Relief of 5 Figures, One sits upon a Rock playing on a *Fistula*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 185. 1727 I will have it [the *Whistle*] exactly to correspond with the ancient *Fistula*, and accordingly to be composed *septem paribus distincta cicutis*: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I, ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI, p. 115 (1759).

[Skeat and the 'Century' Dictionary rightly derive Eng. *fester*, through Old Fr. *festre*, *fistile*, fr. *fistula*.]

**fiumara, sb.**: It. (Florio): flood, stream, bed of a stream.

1820 the road was no more than a fiumara, over which at this time a torrent from the melted snow was flowing: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. x, p. 244.

**fiume, sb.**: It.: flood, torrent.

1820 a *fiume*, broke down a bridge, and flooded heaven knows how many camps: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. IV, p. 278 (1832).

**fizgig**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **figig**.

**fjeld, sb.**: Norwegian: an elevated, barren plateau (in Norway and Sweden).

**fjord**: Norwegian. See **fjord**.

**flabellum, pl. flabella, sb.**: Lat.: fly-flapper, fan; used in Eastern churches to keep insects from the sacred elements, but in Western churches disused except as ornaments carried by attendants of the Pope in certain processions.

1885 Mr. Butler gives some excellent illustrations of the ancient flabellum, or fan for flies, at the celebration of the Eucharist: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 15, p. 214/3.

**\*flacon, sb.**: Fr.: a smelling-bottle.

1824 [See **cavaliere servente**]. 1841 a *flacon* of rock crystal: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I, p. 231. \*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**flagellator** (— — —), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *flagellator*, noun of agent to Lat. *flagellare*, = 'to whip', 'to scourge': one who whips, one who scourges.

**\*flagellum, sb.**: Lat.: a scourge, a whip; in *Zool.* and *Bot.* a whip-like appendage.

1842 The Knight on his crupper | Received the first taste of the Father's flagellum: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 279 (1865). 1885 Mr. Dowdeswell exhibited a cholera bacillus wearing a flagellum at either end: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 12, p. 773/3.

**flagellum Dei, phr.**: Late Lat.: the scourge of God; applied to the Hun, Attila.

1602 additions of affliction to affliction, in ordaining an ignorant man to be flagellum Dei over his brethren: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 6. 1611 Secondly that flagellum Dei that barbarous king of the Huns, Attila: T. CORYAT, *Cruicities*, Vol. I, p. 130 (1776).

**flagrante bello, phr.**: Lat.: while war is raging.

1825 It is said...that blockade is a war measure, and only to be resorted to *flagrante bello* as one of the rights of war: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I, p. 376.

**flagrante crimine, in flagranti cr., phr.**: Late Lat.: while the crime is (was) flagrant; in, or directly after the perpetration of a crime.

1633 though they be taken with the manner which in Latine they call in *flagranti crimine*: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II, ch. xxv, p. 189. bef. 1670 while you are in *flagranti crimine*, in the heights, and meridian of your sins: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, § 8, p. 58 (1693).

**\*flagrante delicto, in flagranti del., phr.**: Late Lat.: while the offence is flagrant, in or directly after the perpetration of an offence; *Fr. au fait flagrant* (Cotgr.).

1612 All was done in *Flagrante*, there was no leisure to give me torment, the cause was concluded: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III, ch. viii, p. 193. 1772 a person positively charged with *feloniously stealing*, and taken in *flagrante delicto*, with the stolen goods upon him, is *not bailable*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. LVIII, p. 314. 1826 The man who rises by such means is a felon, *flagrante delicto*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 1392. 1839 all criminals taken in

*flagrante delicto* within the precincts of the city being first committed to the prisons of the Seraskier: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 107. 1842 And if once you're suspected, your skirts they will stick to, | Till they catch you at last in *flagrante delicto*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 369 (1865). 1844 In this manner might Grouchy have so far realized the anxious expectation of Napoleon as to have fallen upon Bülow *flagrante delicto*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I, ch. viii, p. 321. 1860 I saw my father, who had trod lightly over the turf and caught me *flagranti delicto*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 20, p. 449/2.

**flair, sb.**: Fr.: odor, scent, keen sense of smell; also, *metaph.* Early Anglicised as *flayre*, *flaire*.

1883 I wanted you to exercise your own acumen, to cultivate the antiquarian flair: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II, ch. v, p. 176. 1889 [His] *flair* for supreme excellence and beauty of craftsmanship is well known: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 6, p. 436/3.

**\*flambeau, pl. flambeaux, sb.**: Fr.: a torch (lighted); a decorated candlestick; *metaph.* a firebrand.

1634 Afore him are carried a Speare and a Flambeaux, or torch link to it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 168. 1664 and straight another with his *Flambeux* | Gave *Ralph's* o're the eyes, a damn'd blow: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II, Cant. II, p. 126. bef. 1670 Would you in good earnest have us Repeal our Laws of Correction against such dangerous Flambeaux? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 226, p. 220 (1693). 1675 A Dance of Priests entering from each side of the Stage, with Cymbals, Bells, and Flambeaux: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, II, p. 17. 1680 Flamboyers come in... Enter Footmen with Flambeaux: — *Wom. Captain*, II, p. 26. 1697—8 the king seized a flambeau with zeal to destroy: DRYDEN, *Alexander's Feast*, 147. 1711 They held a Flambeau to his Throat, and bid him deliver his Purse: *Spectator*, No. 77, May 29, p. 125/2 (Morley). 1717 wax candles as thick as three flambeaux: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 244 (1827). 1728 Have the Footmen their white flambeaux yet? for last night I was poison'd: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, III, Wks., Vol. II, p. 291 (1776). 1739 A long procession of flambeaux and friars: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. 16 (1857). 1741 and not to be perambulated without a Guide, and lighted Flambeaux: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I, p. 74. 1786 Flambeaux and aromatic lamps were here lighted in open day: *Tr. Beckford's Vathek*, p. 19 (1883). 1801 He quarrelled with the glare of the flambeaux: M. EDGEWORTH, *Good French Governess*, p. 212 (1832). 1803 It was dark, and the footman's flambeau was out: — *Belinda*, Vol. I, ch. III, p. 60 (1832). 1809 all his servants to be in waiting with flambeaux on the stairs: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXVIII. Pinkerton, Vol. VI, p. 100. 1824 He had a flambeau in his hand, and two large heavy ship-pistols stuck into his belt: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. III, p. 172 (1886).

**flamboyant, fem. -ante, adj.**: Fr.: flaming, blazing, wavy; *Archit.* applied to a highly decorated style of mediæval French architecture distinguished by the waviness of the tracery. Early Anglicised as *flaumbeande* [C.].

1851 the Rose...Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours: LONGFELLOW, *Golden Legend*. [C. E. D.] 1878 Massive face [and] flamboyant hair: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v, ch. XXXIX, p. 362. 1883 He must have seemed but a *gristère* beside the flamboyant dawn of Flaubert: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 526.

**flāmen, Lat.; flamin(e), Eng. fr. Fr. flamine: sb.**: title of the special priests of Jupiter, of Mars, and of Quirinus (or Romulus) in Ancient Rome. The chief *flamen* of Jupiter, *flamen dialis mājor*, was the *flamen par excellence* and a person of great dignity. See **apex**.

1569 he builded a Temple, and therein placed a Flamin: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. v, p. 44. 1579 his miter which the FLAMINES do wear: NORTH, *Tr. Pinstarch*, p. 308 (1612). 1600 the Flamin of Quirinus, and the religious Vestal virgines: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v, p. 206. — the Flamine Dialis or Priest of Jupiter: *ib.*, Bk. XXXII, p. 83. 1603 T' inflame the Flamine of Ioue Ammon so | With Heaven-holy fury-fits: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 20 (1608). 1607 sold-shown flamins | Do press among the popular throngs and puff | To set a vulgar station: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II, 1, 229. 1641 palls and mitres, gold, and gewgaws fetched from Aaron's old wardrobe, or the flamin's vestry: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I, Wks., Vol. I, p. 2 (1806). 1665 which sudden persuasion so dejected the Arch-flamen, that he forthwith invents all ways possible to reclaim the king...the Prophet was received into grace again, whereby he had the readier way to discover the Flamens knavery: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1677). 1780 while any of these incubi reign, I will not be their Flamen and give out their oracles: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 349 (1858).

**flamery**: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **flummary**.

**\*flamingo** (— — —), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Port. *flamingo*, White Port. *flamengo*: name of a genus of long-legged, long-necked aquatic birds with webbed feet, *Phoenicopteri*, distinguished by their red plumage.

abt. 1565 whereof the Flemengo is one, having all redde fethers, and long redde legs like a Herne, a necke according to the bill redde, whereof the vpper nebbe hangeth an inch over the nether: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voyage*, p. 62 (1878). 1810 Homeward the tall flamingo wings his flight: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 35. 1845 Flamingoes in considerable numbers inhabit this lake: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv, p. 66.

**flānerie, sb.**: Fr.: the process or habit of lounging about; sauntering.

**\*flâneur, sb.**: Fr.: lounge, loiterer, idler, fops frequenting fashionable streets or walks.

1872 he will affect a knowledge of London life that only comes to the regular flâneur after years of active experience: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi, p. 236. \*1878 English visitors are increasing hourly, and when I say



this, I wish...to include the wealthy *flaneurs*, who affect the Grand Hotel: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.] 1883 A man with £60,000 invested in sheep and land can enjoy life on a New Zealand run...as much as any country squire in England, and probably more than a *flaneur* of the London streets: J. BRADSHAW, *New Zealand*, ch. v. p. 40.

**flantado, sb.**: ? Eng. *flaunt* with termination *-ado* fr. Sp. *-ada*: a flaunting. Cf. *friscado*.

?1882 the sea salt foaming with braue flantadoe dyd harrow: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 18 (1880).

**flatulent** (ㄟㄣㄣ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *flatulent*.

1. windy, airy.

1603 the more weightie, grosse and flatilient part remaining behinde: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 704.

2. *Med.* full of gas or air; suffering from wind (gases) in the alimentary canal.

3. *Med.* tending to generate wind (gases) in the alimentary canal.

1731 Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are flatulent, when dissolved by digestion: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments*, ch. vi. [T.] 1845 The *Garbanos* are excellent: this chich pea is nutritious but flatulent: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 717.

4. *metaph.* puffed-up, empty, unreal, pretentious.

1665 To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a flatulent vanity: GLANVILL, *Scopis*. [T.]

1697 He is too flatulent sometimes, and sometimes too dry: DRYDEN, *Tr. Juu.*, Ded. [C. E. D.]

**flātus, sb.**: Lat.: a blowing, a breath, a puff of wind or air.

1. wind, air, or gases in the alimentary canal or other parts of the body; flatulence.

1651 he was sick of the flatus: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 467. [R.] 1671 The Fluid of these cavities is in divers things consonant to the Doctrin of the great Hippocrates concerning *Flatus*: H. O., *Tr. N. Steno's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 31.

2. a breath, a puff, a sudden rush of air or gas.

1693 It might possibly be effected by the same Causes that Earthquakes are, viz. subterraneous Fires and *Flatus*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1713). bef. 1818 You make the soul, as being a mere flatus, to have a more precarious subsistence even than mere matter itself: CLARKE, *To Dodwell*, p. 31. [T.]

**flèche, sb.**: Fr.: an arrow, a belfry-spire; *Fortif.* angular two-faced outwork or fieldwork.

1. a parapet with two faces forming a salient angle, generally in front of a glacis.

1804 to knock down that bad work in front of the gateway, and to make a good modern *flèche* in lieu thereof: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1126 (1844). 1826 open batteries, flesches and redoubts: *Subaltern*, ch. 21, p. 312 (1828).

2. an architectural ornament in the shape of a light spire, *esp.* an external representation of a slender spire in decorated metal work.

1879 Mr. Redfern modelled the greater part of the figures in the *flèche*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. vii. p. 265. 1882 the great hall roof, which is high pitched and of French character, covered with green slates, and surmounted by a centre *flèche*: *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 3.

**flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movēbo, phr.**: Lat.: if I cannot bend the gods above, I will stir up Hell. *Virg., Aen.*, 7, 312. See *Acheronta movebo*.

bef. 1627 *Flectere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo*, mother: MIDDLETON, *Chaste Maid*, v. 4, Wks., Vol. V. p. 114 (1885). 1634 then they verifie the old verse, *Flectere si nequeo Superos, Acheronta movebo*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. 18... As an instance of unlucky quotation I gave L<sup>d</sup> Fitzwilliam's, when calling on the Dissenters to join the Established Clergy in subscribing for the rebuilding of York Minster, *Flectere si nequeo superos Acheronta movebo*: MACAULAY, in *Trevelyan's Life*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 197 (1876).

**flemingo**: Port. See *flamingo*.

**\*flétrissure, sb.**: Fr.: stigma, blemish, disgrace.

1816 With these brief *flétrissures*, Priestley seems to have expected to annihilate the influence of Dupuis's labor: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 227 (1856).

**\*fleur-de-lis, fleur-de-lys, Fr.; flour(e)-de-lys, flower-de-luce, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *flour* (*fior, flur*) de *lys* (*lis*): sb.**: (a) *Bot.* iris; (b) a heraldic bearing and artistic ornament, by some supposed to represent the iris-flower. Various Anglicised; in the botanic sense *flower de luce* being still in use.

a. abt. 1386 Of yeddynge he baar outrelly the pris | His nekke whit was as the flour delys: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Prol.*, 238. 1485 whyt as the flour de lys: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 90 (1881). 1525 Iris. This herbe is called Floure-de-lyce: *Herball*, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. D ii<sup>vo</sup>. 1527 Iris in Latyn | flowre deluce otherwise: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xix. sig. B



ii *rofa*. 1543 of the iuyce of flouredelys .J. *ss.*: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xl *rofa*. 1550 A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. D v *ro*.

1578 There be many kindes of Iris, or floure Deluce: H. LYTT, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 190. 1680 The pretie Pawnee, | And the Chevisaunee,

Shall match with the fayre floure Delice: SPENS, *Shep. Cal.*, Apr. 144. 1584 Flower deluce is hotte and drie in the third degré: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 52.

1601 the oile or ointment of Iris or the Floure de-luce root: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 381. — the floure-de-lis root: *ib.*, Bk. 20, ch. 22, Vol. II. p. 75. — The flower de Luce also is a Summer flower: *ib.*, Bk. 21, ch. 11, p. 92.

1625 Carnations, Floure-de-luces, Lilies: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 119 (1640). 1646 the Picture of the Flower de Luce: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xix. p. 214 (1686). 1657 Unless I should send you Flower de-luces, this world affords not any flowers fit to make you a present: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 37, Vol. III. p. 124.

b. abt. 1440 Charles pat beris the floure deluces: *Sage off Melayne*, 94 (1880). 1487 a dozen of diaper napkins of floure de lyce werke and crownes...flower deluce werke: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 465 (1874). 1523 a clothe of fyne asure, paynted full of Floure de lyces of golde: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 157, p. 430 (1812).

1536 a standing Cuppe...and vj. floures de lice about the knoppe: *Invent. D. of Richmond*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 7 (1855). 1586 Kyng cuppe and lillies so beloude of all men, | And the deluce floure: WEBER, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, p. 84 (Arber). [Davies] 1590 By this king the *Floure deluce* was first appointed in the ensigne of France: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 708.

1600 you shall see an Isle like unto a Floure de lice: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 189. 1601 What avowing her royall Lions and Floure de Luz, no better worth then to serve for signes for bawdie houses! A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 89.

1611 their booties wch they weare then also being of watchet Velvet wherein many Flower de luges are curiously wrought: T. CORVAT, *Cruelties*, p. 34. 1630 The Flower de lence of France: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 4 *ro* note.

1644 at the end of which [canal] rise three jettes in the form of a fleur-de-lis: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 62 (1872). 1646 Thus fell one of the completest Kings under which the flower de luges ever flourishd: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 4.

1739 the red velvet mantle...powdered with gold flower de-luces: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1857). 1795 Mr. de Saintfoix says...there were no vestiges of flowers de luce...on medals or seals before the time of Lewis Le Jeune: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. and Chiv.*, p. 250. — The fleurs de lis which are the present royal arms of France (though a riotous multitude have for a while degraded them) have caused many disputes whether they were originally fleurs de lis or not: *ib.*

1833 tracery terminated with a crown of fleurs-de-lis: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 94. 1845 the city bears for arms this wonderful bridge in a border of fleurs de lys granted by Charles V.: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 995.

**fleurdelisé, part.**: Fr.: branded with a fleur-de-lis, ornamented with fleurs-de-lis. In France rogues used to be *fleurdelisés* between the shoulders.

1644 was Godfather to the last King, which made him to be *fleurdelisé*, to be Flowerdeluc'd all over: HOWELL, *Let.*, vi. li. p. 78 (1645).

**fleuron, sb.**: Fr.: a little flower; *esp.* a flower-shaped member of an ornament or decorative work, a piece of decorative flower-work.

1611 *Fleuron*, A *Fleuron*, or *Fleuret*: a small flower: COTGR. 1741 Each Flower consists of smaller yellow Flowers or *Fleurons*, which run out beyond the Cup above five or six lines: J. OZELL, *Tr. Townsend's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 189.

1782 The Marquis's terms were deemed to trespass on some precious *fleurons* in the Crown, which, though perhaps new acquisitions, have a finer water than some of the old table diamonds: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 176 (1858).

1886 The caps [of the columns] comprise *fleurons*, with angels of rude device and birds pecking grapes: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 4, p. 752/1.

**fleurs de garance, phr.**: Fr.: flowers of madder.

1876 *Fleurs de garance* is powdered madder deprived of its soluble constituents and redried: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 687/1.

**flexible** (ㄟㄣㄣ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *flexible*: easily bent, pliant, supple; also, *metaph.* tractable, adaptable.

1506 This Ager Damascenus hath erthe moche inclynynge to rede, and is flexible and tough as wax: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 54 (Camd. Soc., 1851).

1546 the tender yowthe...which like wax is flexible into vice: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1846). 1593 Women are soft, mild, pitiful and flexible: SHAKES, *III Hen. VI.*, I. 4, 141.

1606 the splitting wind | makes flexible the knees of knotted oaks: — *Troil.*, I. 2, 50. 1641 a beast of monstrous size, yet...flexible and nimble in the joints: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1872).

**flexor, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *flectere*, = 'to bend': *Anat.*: a muscle whose function is to bend a part of the body; opposed to *extensor* (q. v.).

bef. 1744 he observed that complainant and civil people had the *Flexors* of the head very strong: POPE, *Memo. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., p. 143 (1757).

**flibitor**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *flibuster*.

**flocculus, pl. flocculi, sb.**: Late Lat.: a small flock of wool, a small tuft, anything resembling a small flock of wool.

1856 we threw open our apartment to the atmosphere outside. This made short work of the smoky flocculi: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 424.

**\*floe, sb.**: Eng. fr. Danish *flage*, = 'a fragment': a fragment of an ice-field floating on the sea.

1835 the ice was set in upon the land, and, among it, a large and heavy floe which impeded all passage: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 133.



\***Flora**, name of the Roman goddess of flowers.

1. the goddess of flowers, the personification of the influences which produce flowers.

1506 a medow...Whiche Flora depainted with many a colour: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i r<sup>o</sup> (1554). 1589 *Flora* seeing her face, bids al her glorious flowers close themselves: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 35 (1880). 1611 These your unusual weeds to each part of you Do give a life: no shepherdess, but *Flora* | Peering in April's front: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 2. 1618 the proud gallant...decked with all the glory of art: and his adorned lady, in her own imagination a second *Flora*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 87 (1867). 1667 then with voice | Mild as when Zephyrus on *Flora* breathes, | Her hand soft touching, whisper'd thus: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 16.

2. the aggregate of the vegetable genera, species, and varieties which are observed to be indigenous in a district, or to have characterised a special period. Also written *flora*. See fauna.

1727 Another *Flora* there, of bolder hues: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 694 (1834). 1845 The zoology of Patagonia is as limited as its *Flora*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 164. 1885 From the observation of the fauna and flora of a primitive region...the transition is easy: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 299/3.

**Florence**, a variety of red Tuscan wine, named from the city Florence in North Italy.

1757 The chest of Florence which puzzled James and me so much proves to be Lord Hertford's drams: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lett. to Mann*, iii. 253. [Davies]

**Florentine**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: relating to Florence, the capital of Tuscany in Italy; a native of Florence; a ship belonging to Florence; a kind of pastry or of custard; a kind of cloth, also called *florence*; a kind of silk fabric.

1591 their Navy...strengthened with...Florentines and huge Hulkes of other countries: W. RALPH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). 1603 eggies, florentines, and daintie puddings: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 680. 1607 custards, tarts, and Florentines: BEAU & FL., *Wom. Hater*, v. 1. [Nares] 18.. I went to Florence, from whence we have the art of making custards, which are therefore called Florentine: *Wit's Interpreter*, p. 23. [Nares] 1613 Fruit, Florentines, sweet sugar-meats and spices: WITHER, *Sat.*, Vanity (1650).

\***florilegium**, *pl. florilegia*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a collection of flowers (*flōres*), *i.e.* of choice passages of literature; an anthology.

1665 a collection of the most quaint and courtly expressions by way of *florilegium*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 161 (1872). 1704 collections, medullas, *excerpta quadams*, *florilegia*, and the like: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. *Wks.*, p. 73/1 (1869). bef. 1733 if one could trace his occasional Florilegium: R. NORTH, *Examen*, ii. v. 3, p. 317 (1740). 1815 some [of Henry's pieces]...were as perfect as he could have made them at any age, and must hold their place in our popular Florilegia as long as the English language endures: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. ii. p. 423 (1856).

**flōs**, *pl. flōres*, *sb.*: Lat.: a flower; a choice part or specimen.

bef. 1733 One may also admire how the Author comes by the *Flōres* of the *Canagā*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 94, p. 188 (1740). 1692 This [pardon] is the *flōs lactis* ['of milk'], the cream of mercy: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 535 (1858). 1886-95 a large playster of your *flōse unguentorum* ['ointments'] for Kynges Attorneys...for all hys dyscase is but an ache in hys knee: *Paston Letters*, Vol. iii. No. 898, p. 338 (1874).

**flota**, *sb.*: Sp.: a fleet (of merchant-ships). Anglicised in 16 c. as *flote* (*Rare*).

1527 a flote of three shippes and a carauell: In R. Hakluyt's *Divers Voyages*, p. 25 (1850). 1779 The flota is a fleet of large ships, which carry out the goods of Europe to the ports of America, and bring back the produce of Mexico, Peru, and other kingdoms of the New World: SWINBURNE, *Trav. Spain*, Let. 88. [R.] 1789 they [Spanish] allow the Dutch, Great Britain and other commercial states to furnish the greater part of the cargo of the flota: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. 1. p. 731 (1796).

\***flotilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a little fleet, a fleet of small vessels.

1783 The scarcity of money will continue until the arrival of the Spanish flotilla at Cadiz: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. vi. p. 117 (1853). 1819 and at Suez took shipping with a flotilla of Hadjees bound for Djedda: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. vi. p. 113 (1820). 1820 the gallant commander of the Sicilian flotilla, who ordered his own launch to carry us through the straits: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 133.

**flour(e)-de-lis** (-luce, -lys): Eng. fr. Old Fr. *flour-de-lis*.

**flummery** (L = -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *llymru*, = 'jelly from boiled and steeped oatmeal': jelly obtained by steeping and boiling meal; a refuse product in the manufacture of starch. *Flummery*, = 'nonsense', is a distinct word.

1631 From small Oat-meal by oft steeping it in water...and then boyling it to a thicke...jelly is made...Wash-brew or Flammery: G. MARKHAM, *Way to Get Wealth*, No. 3, Bk. ii. ch. viii. p. 179 (1668). bef. 1691 I allow of orange and butter-milk possets, of roasted apples, flummery, or any other light and cooling thing they call for: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 590. [R.] 1876 the solution [dyeing calico] is thickened with British gum, or calcined flummery: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. iv. p. 689/2.

**fluor**, Lat. *pl. fluōres*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a flow or flux.

1. **catamenia** (*q. v.*).

1654-6 For she was purified from her uncleanness, *i.e.* her monthly fluors; and so was...to conceive with child: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 499/2 (1867).

2. **fluor-spar**.

1672 those colder Countryes, such as *Germany* and *England*, where hard Gems are more unfrequent, those soft ones that Mineralists call *Fluores*, are often to be found in or near Metalline Veins: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 31. 1673 The crude stone is like a kind of sparre or *fluor*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 235. 1691 These furnaces are doubtless the laboratories where minerals are concocted into metals, *fluors* sublimated: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 328 (1872).

**flute douce**, *phr.*: Fr., 'sweet flute': perhaps a doucet. See *doux*.

1679 There was also a *flute douce*, now in much request for accompanying the voice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 145 (1879). 1680 Four-and-twenty bears dance to flute-douxes: *Revenge, or a Match in Newgate*, ii. [Davies]

\***focus**, *pl. foci*, *sb.*: Lat., 'fireplace', 'hearth': *Optics*, a point toward which rays converge, or from which they seem to diverge; *Geom.* the pole of some important polar of a curve, as in *conic sections* the pole of the polar which intersects the major axis at right-angles; *generally*, a point of concentration, a centre of attraction.

1644 standing at one of the focusses...the voice seems to descend from the clouds: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 55 (1872). 1658 the focus of one extremity [of elliptical arches]: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 48 (1686). 1665 The *Focus* is about half a *Louys d'or* large: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 6, p. 96. 1699 a very large *Burning Glass*, about 3 foot diameter, which at that time of the year, viz. in the beginning of February, did fire Wood into a flame, in the very moment it came into and past through the *Focus*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 53. 1775 The lofty mountains...concenter the rays of the Sun as it were into a focus: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 67. bef. 1782 There, centring in a focus round and neat, | Let all your rays of information meet: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 161 (1808). 1804 and we have every thing to dread from such a focus of French intrigue in the very centre of our dominions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 307. 1819 a focus of infection ready formed, a train of miasma ready laid on every side: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820). 1826 The State Legislatures are the foci to collect rays of public sentiment: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. ii. p. 1455. 1830 my forced visit to the grand focus of piracy: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 372 (2nd Ed.). 1845 being near Gibraltar, the great focus of smuggling: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 39. 1878 this district to be the focus of the mineralogical outcrop: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**foecundi calices**, &c.: Lat. See *fecundi calices*, &c.

**foenum habet in cornu**: Lat. See *foenum*, &c.

**foetor**: Lat. See *fetor*.

**foetus**: Lat. See *fetus*.

**Föhn, Fön**, *sb.*: Ger.: a warm dry south wind which blows down the valleys on the north side of the Alps.

1883 Builders...had to guard against the *föhn* and other Swiss winds: *Guardian*, Mar. 14, p. 392.

**foiblesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a characteristic weakness, a failing.

1813 a mere *foiblesse* on the part of *le Grand Maurice*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 358 (1844). 1834 our own *foiblesse* for such speculations might tempt us to select a few more samples: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 153.

**foie gras**, *phr.*: Fr.: fat liver (of goose) made into *pâté de foie gras* (*q. v.*).

1818 the liver of the unfortunate goose is enlarged, in order to produce that richest of all dainties, the *foie gras*: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 23 note. 1866 smoking and looking over the contents of the letter-bag, peeling an apricot, or cutting into a *foie gras*, silent, lazy, and inert: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 5.

\***foist, fust(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fuste* (Cotgr.): a fast, light galley.

1506 a grette army of Turkes gayleys and fustes: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 61 (Camd. Soc., 1851). 1555 commounded a foyst and two brigantines to be furnished with all kynde of ordinaunce: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 28 (Arber, 1885). 1588 which barks are made after the manner of *Fusts* or *Gallies*: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 3 r<sup>o</sup>. 1698 the most trafficke in India, is in Foists like galleyes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 73 (1885). 1699 30 galliasses, 103 gallies, as well bastards as subtil mahonnets, 15 taffours, 20 fusts, 64 great ships, sixe or seven gallions, and 30 galleres: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 78. 1606 given order before hand to certain Maisters of Gallies for to split the Foise wherein she was embarked: HOLLAND, *Tr. Swet.*, p. 196. 1611 *Fuste*, A foist, a light gallie that hath about 16, or 18 oares on a side, & two rowers to an oare: COTGR.

**foker, foker**: Eng. fr. Arab. See *fakeer*.

**folâtre**, *adj.*: Fr.: frolicsome, playful, inclined to romp.

1842 Angelica suddenly became gay, smiling, confidential, and *folâtre*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. iv. p. 66 (1857).



**folie raisonnante**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'reasoning madness', mania for answering, insolence, impertinence.

**1803** This kind of derangement...is what is vulgarly called *folie raisonnante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 163.

\***folio** ( $\text{u} = \text{L}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *folio*, abl. of *folium*, = 'a leaf', Late Lat., 'a leaf or sheet of paper'.

### 1. a sheet or leaf of paper.

**1548** And there it appears folio. 285. also, that, &c.: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. ix. fol. 35<sup>ro</sup> (1567).

**1598** the order and manner whereof is in folio 38, 42, 43, particularly described: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 87.

**1626** Folio, A sheet or leaf of paper: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**1691** several folios of dried plants: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1872).

**1710** English weeds pasted on royal paper, With my large folio of Indian cabbage: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Aug. 26, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1854).

**1752** I have two editions in greek: the one of learned Paguine in folio, the other of Plautyne in octavo: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cons.*, p. 148.

**1588** write, pen: for I am for whole volumes in folio: SHAKS, *L. L. L.*, l. 2, 132.

**1608** Fri. ...Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't' Pri. Faith, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, i. 1, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 133 (1885).

**1633** He [man] is the compendious index of God's great book in folio: T. ADAMS, *Com. a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 292/1 (1865).

**1665** To me, a curious Philosophicus, is but an Impertinency in Folio: GLANVILLE, *Septsis*, ch. xviii. p. 135 (1885).

**1690** but enough to shew its Absurdity, though not to account for its Variety; when *Vogues*' very Abridgment of it makes a thick Volume in Folio: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1727).

**1704** Immediately were brought by Mercury three large volumes in folio: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, *Wks.*, p. 104/2 (1865).

### 2 a. *metaph.* of a large size, on a large scale.

**1630** when a mans stomach is in Folio, and knows not where to hane a dinner in *Decimo sexto*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 3<sup>ro</sup>/2. — A Spaniards *Ruffe* in folio, large and wide: *ib.*, sig. Pp 2<sup>ro</sup>/1.

**1658** That, who would travel, here might know | The little World in Folio: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 378 (1687).

**1670** they have short Hair on their Heads, but Beards in folio: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 45 (1698).

**1697** the News is That Cuckoldom in Folio is newly printed; and Matrimony in Quarto is just going into the Press: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, v. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1776).

**1714** Our lives shorten, as if the book of days were by God's knife of judgment, cut less, and brought from folio as in the patriarchs before the flood, to quarto in the fathers after the flood: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 329 (1867).

### 3 a. *attrib.*

bef. **1658** Thus far his Infancy: His riper Age | Requires a more mysterious folio Page: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 200 (1687).

**1669** I'll burn my Folio Volumes, and my Manuscripts too: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, ii. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1701).

**1680** There is...also a folio MS. of good thickness: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1872).

bef. **1733** the whole is at large in Print in a Folio Volume: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. viii. 60, p. 629 (1740).

### 3 b. *attrib. metaph.* large-sized, expansive.

**1630** These fellows with their ample folio graces: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. a Aaa 2<sup>ro</sup>/2.

**1628** He is one that makes all Bookes sell dearer, whilst he swels them into Folio's with his Comments: J. EARLE, *Microcom.*, p. 57 (1868).

**1644** a topic folio [commonplace book]: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 64 (1868).

**1668** Who know that three Folio's are yet too little: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. to Bacon.

bef. **1670** He hath in his Custody the Bible in three Parts in a large Folio: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 42, p. 40 (1693).

**1675** Anna Comnena, who wrote the Eastern History in Greek, a large Folio: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 29.

**1712** the sinking of those thin Folios, which have every other Day retailed to us the History of *Envoys*: *Spectator*, No. 445, July 31, p. 626/2 (Morley).

bef. **1771** Under a tea-cup he might lie, | Or creased, like dog's-ears, in a folio: GRAY, *Long Story*, xvii.

**1776** Mr. Fowke...took up a large folio, and threatened to beat him with it: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 471.

**1813** this same lady writes octavos, and talks folios: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1832).

**1877** a second ample folio, so profusely illustrated and beautifully printed: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

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**1877** a second ample folio, so profusely illustrated and beautifully printed: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

which, say the Turkish Divines, is contained the *Fomes Peccati*, so that he was free from Sin ever after: *Spectator*, No. 587, Aug. 30, p. 830/1 (Morley).

**fond**, *sb.*: Fr.: ground, groundwork, foundation, fund.

**1679** Well—you would be so settled in the World, as to have a certain Fond, whereon you may rely: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, ii. p. 27.

**1704** To support this Grandeur, which he soon began to consider, could not be maintained without a Better Fondre than what he was born to: After much Thought, he cast about at last, to turn *Projector* and *Virtuoso*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, pp. 92, 93 (2nd Ed.).

**1740** the fond, from whence it all proceeds: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xlv. Vol. I. p. 103 (1819).

**1844** The spirits are for the most part artificial, the fond is sadness: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 54 (1885).

**1872** Kate herself was not indifferent to the fond of appreciation thus secured to her: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Ombra*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 17.

\***fonda**, *sb.*: Sp.: inn, tavern, hotel, lodging-house.

**1826** they then came into the yard of the Fonda: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 127.

**1845** The inns of Spain are divided into...classes...first the Fonda the Hotel...this is only to be found in the largest towns: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 22.

**18...** he plunged into the first fonda at the wayside, and endeavoured to forget his woes...in *aguardiente*: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. iii. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 13 (1881).

**fondoq**, *sb.*: Arab.: inn, lodging-house. See *alfandica*.

**1704** that just before I went to Mecca, being newly come to this my last Patron, we living in a Court, or *Funduck*, as they term it, where lived none but Bachelours, every one had his Slave to do the like Service with him, as I did with my Patron: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 157.

**1883** We drove from Tunis to Susa, spending a night on the way at the *fondue* of Bir el-Bitah: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 44.

\***fonda**, *sb.*: Fr.: ground, funds, stock, capital.

**1664** I can number near thirty sorts cut and lay'd into a *fonds* or ground of black-Marble: EVELYN, *Tr. Frerart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 141.

**1825** But the *fonds* of the character is the same: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1844).

\***fons et origo mali**, *phr.*: Lat.: the spring and source of evil.

**1609** It is useless to ask whether this doctrine was taught by the school of Alexandria, the supposed *fons et origo mali*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 277.

**1877** Echo, Mar. 31. [St.] **1882** But in five cases out of six, mere conceit is the *fons et origo mali*: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. x. p. 209.

**1888** I cannot help thinking that we have here the *fons et origo mali*, although some authors consider the nervous system chiefly at fault: *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 271.

**fons lacrimarum**, *phr.*: Lat.: fount (source) of tears.

**1850** so the place in Pen's mind was no longer green, and the fons lacrymarum was dried up: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 25 (1879).

**fontaine de Jouvence**, *phr.*: Fr.: fountain of youth.

**1775** but I must burst my chains and go to Paris, which I doubt I shall not find a *fontaine de Jouvence*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 232 (1857).

**fontange**, *sb.*: a kind of high commode made fashionable late in 17 c. by Mlle. Fontange. See *commode*, I. 1.

**1690** Now had the goddess of the year | Long flourish'd in her summer gear, | And envious autumn in revenge | With dust had spoil'd her green fontange: D'URFEY, *Collin's Walk*, Canto ii. [Davies].

**1694** A Font-Ange, is a modish Top-knot first worn by Mademoiselle d'Fontange: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 102.

**1711** these old-fashioned Fontanges rose an Ell above the Head... they were pointed like Steeples: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 154/2 (Morley).

**1889** Lady Rachel Russell, in black, wearing a fontange and leaning her cheek on her hand, has many pathetic associations: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 26, p. 565/3.

**fonteco**, *pl. fontechi*, *sb.*: Old It., also *fondaco*: a storehouse, an *alfandica* (q. v.).

**1599** Within the citie are five *Fontechi*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 199.

**foojadar**: Anglo-Ind. See *foujdar*.

**fookeer**: Eng. fr. Arab. See *fakeer*.

**forāmen**, *pl. forāmina*, *sb.*: Lat.: a small hole, opening, or open tube.

**1797** The external and internal foramina of the cranium or skull: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Foramen*.

**1807** through these foramina were originally passed the four strings, or chords: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 188 (5th Ed.).

**forçado**, *sb.*: Old Sp. (Minsheu): a galley-slave. Cf. *forçat*.

**1629** There were many more Christian slaves, and neere an hundred *Forsados* of *Turkes* and *Mooris*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884).

**forçat**, *sb.*: Fr.: a convict, a person in penal servitude.

**1764** those *forçats*, who have served the best part of the time for which they were condemned are employed in public works: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiv. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 368 (1817).

**1865** they had suffered a few of the *forçats*, unchidden, to drop down, gasping and powerless: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 271.

\***force majeure**, *phr.*: Fr.: superior power, overwhelming force.

**1883** Tyranny, upheld by law, will generally be "tempered" by outrage, so long as a *force majeure* prevents its being met in any other way: *Academy*, Sept. 8, p. 158/1.

**1886** they will not combine except under *force majeure*: *Macmillan's Mag.*, No. 323, p. 342/1.



**forceps**, *s.b.*: Lat., 'pincers', 'tongs': an instrument for grasping, of which various kinds are used in surgery and dentistry.

1563 then with your Forceps, take it out, as also the blood: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonorrhoea*, fol. 14 v. 1761 you have torn every bit of skin quite off the back of both my hands with your forceps: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xvi. Wks., p. 122 (1839).

**forfex**, *s.b.*: Lat.: a pair of shears or scissors.

1713 The Peer now spreads the glittering Forfex wide, | T' inclose the lock; now joins it, to divide: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 147, Wks., Vol. I. p. 191 (1757).

**forlorn hope**, *phr.*: Eng. fr. Du. *verloren hoop*, 'lost troop': *Mil.*: originally, the body of skirmishers in front of an army; a detachment told off for some specially dangerous duty, such as leading an assault on a fortified position.

1579 He must also so order the *Forlorne* hope in y<sup>e</sup> front of hys Battayle: DIGGES, *Stratit.*, p. 102. 1591 the forlorn hope to the reregard: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 213. [1598 a forlorn Sentinel, to discover the enemies proceedings: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 143. — *Forlorne Sentinel*, a compound word of Dutch and French: and is a souldier either horseman or footman, set to vwatch and espie the enemies desseignes, neare unto the enemy, and without the word: *ib.*, Table.] 1599 yet, methinks, you should take your leave of *enfant perdu* here, your forlorn hope: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 67/2 (1860). 1627 Then were drawn forth of the forlorn hope some musketeers to shoot at those upon the hills, and to play upon their horses: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1848).

**forma**, *s.b.*: Lat., 'form', 'shape': form, formal cause.

1665 not to teach Men to *cant* endlessly about *Materia*, and *Forma*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, p. liii. (1885). 1704 whether you please to call the *forma* in *formans* of man by the name of *spiritus*, *animus*, *afflatus*, or *anima*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 79/2 (1869).

**formā pauperis**, *phr.*: Lat.: (in or under) the guise of an indigent person; pleading poverty. See in **forma pauperis**.

bef. 1627 I scorn to get thee under *forma pauperis*; | I have too proud a heart and love thee better: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 151 (1885). 1633 do they not sue for their inheritance in heaven *forma pauperis*; refusing to give the least scrap of their superfluity for eternal life? T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 348/1 (1865). 1638 and suing in *forma pauperis* were not like to have their cause very well maintained: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 207 (1820). 1692 Physicians came not where there are no Fees; | None cure or plead in *Forma pauperis*: *Miracles perform'd by Money*, p. 19.

**formālis ratio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the distinctive consideration, the formal *rationale*, the determinative principle.

1651 the *formālis ratio*, the proper respect or consideration that maketh Christ the object of faith as justifying: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1862). 1684 but the *formālis ratio* of justification is Christ: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 459 (1865).

**formāliter**, *adv.*: Late Lat.: in respect to the formal element, in respect to the distinctive characteristics (of the subject of the predication so qualified).

1616 God, then, being good,—not only *formāliter*, good in himself, but also effective, good to us—teacheth us to love him: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 115 (1867). 1659 but all saving truths either *formāliter* or *reductively*...are revealed by the gospel: N. HARDY, on 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 309/1 (1865). 1684 it being against the nature of the creature to do evil, as evil *formāliter*, but under some other notion of it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 428 (1866). 1696 [Sin] is both *formāliter* and effective *vice*. As it is so in itself, so it has made man vile: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 14 (1864). 1821 It was strange to me to find my own self, *materialiter* considered...accused...of counterfeiting my own self, *formāliter* considered: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1823).

**format**, *s.b.*: Fr.: size and shape (of a book).

1883 The book...is not undeserving of the pretty square *format* in which it appears: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 580. 1886 A smaller *format* with a larger number of reproductions...would have been preferable: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 18, p. 820/2.

**formidine poenae**, *phr.*: Lat.: by fear of punishment.

bef. 1586 The Lawyer...seeketh to make men good, rather *Formidine poena*, then *Virtutes amare*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 32 (1868). 1665 A Tenet...so forcibly imposed by *Contra* the Apostate upon the *Christians* within his Dominions, that *formidine poena* it was submitted to by too many: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193 (1677).

**\*formula**, *pl. formulae*, *s.b.*: Lat.: a formal expression of a rule or method, a prescribed form of words or signs; a formal declaration of a tenet or a set of tenets, an expression in symbols of a definition, principle, or general rule.

1684 those inchanters had their *formula*, whereby they did imprecate the persons whom they designed hurt unto: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 182 (1856). 1759 a neat formula of Didius's own devising: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. vii. Wks., p. 18 (1839). 1809 The public functionaries...are furnished with distinct *formulae* for every act of office: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 428. 1812 the general *formulae* for computing heights barometrically: *ib.*, Vol. 20, p. 169. 1828 certain *formulae* of politeness were joined with the rude manners and *brusque* tone of the camp: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 43. 1840 the formula of an oath of horrible import was dictated to me:

BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 112 (1865). 1843 Analogical reasoning, in this sense, may be reduced to the following formula: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 84 (1856). 1864 The railway formula has penetrated everywhere. All is first, second, and third class, from refreshment-rooms to funerals. Neither pit-stalls nor railway formulae were thought much of: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 25. 1878 The language in which he summed up the Pelagian controversy reigned in the Church and dictated her formulae: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, xi. 254. 1885 Some of Rumford's recipes are here reproduced, including his formulae for the famous soups: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 8, p. 179/2.

**fornicator** (u = 1 = 2), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *fornicator*, assimilated to Late Lat. *fornicator*, noun of agent to *fornicari*, 'to frequent brothels' (Lat. *fornices*): one who commits fornication.

bef. 1400 fornicatours: *Piers Pl.*, p. 33. [R.] 1482 menfleers aoutwres fornicators: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, v. 82 (1869). 1598 *Adultero*, an adulterer, a fornicator, a lecher, an unclean lier: FLORIO. 1608 Ah, you old fornicator, that ever I saw that red beard of thine! MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 93 (1885). 1620 neither is the obligation greater to punish Hereticks, than Fornicators: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Council. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 60 (1676). 1674 make your Adversary a Fornicator [tech. term at billiards]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 29. 1688 decay'd Fornicators: WYCHERLEY, *Constr. Wife*, III. p. 25.

**foro**, *s.b.*: It.: market-place, forum (*q. v.*).

1670 In this *Foro* also stood the *Rostra* (a great Pulpit made of the *Rostra* or brazen snouts of the Ships won from the *Antiates*) where Orators used to Plead, and where *Tully* Thunder'd: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 84 (1698).

**foro conscientiae**: Late Lat. See in **foro c.**

**forsado**: Old Sp. See **forçado**.

**\*forte**<sup>1</sup>, *adv. and adj.*, also used as *s.b.*: It.: *Mus.*

1. *adv.*: a direction to a performer to play or sing loudly. Often abbreviated to *f.*

1724 FORTE, or FORTEMENT, is to play or sing loud and strong; and FORTE FORTE, or FF, is very loud: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. *adj.*: loud, strong, forcible.

3. *s.b.*: a loud passage, a loud or forcible rendering, loud music, forcible character.

1759 the *forte* or *piano* of a certain wind instrument they use: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 56 (1839). 1883 there are marked contrasts of *forte* and *piano*, much *staccato* work, for which the pianist is famous: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52.

**\*forte**<sup>2</sup>, *s.b.*: It., 'strength', 'flower': strong point, best characteristic. Anglicised in pronunciation as Eng. *fort*, possibly being mistaken for the Fr. fem. adj. *forte*, or by confusion with the fencing-term *fort*, the strong part of a rapier. See second quotation.

1749 the style [of the book] which is his *forte*, is very fine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 158 (1857). 1768 History in particular is not our *forte*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxxxv. Vol. II. p. 116 (1819). 1805 Mr. Southey's *forte*, we think, is in the description of external nature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 21. 1809 where the poet has endeavoured to exhibit his *forte* in the display of folly, and distraction of mind: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 22. 1812 prologuising is not my *forte*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 159 (1832). 1814 high and perilous enterprise is not Waverley's *forte*: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lii. p. 358 (188-). 1828 History was her great *forte*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. II. p. 3 (1859). 1829 He observes...that the *forte* of Milton is sublimity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 142. 1849 He is in the household of King Leopold, and his *forte* is dressing the table! LORD BRACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 8 (1881). 1854 his great *forte* decidedly lay in drawing: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 188 (1879). 1878 I never held it my *forte* to be a severe reasoner: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VII. ch. lii. p. 482.

**fortepiano**: It. See **pianoforte**.

**fortin**, *s.b.*: Fr.: a small fort, a fort to protect a camp.

1596 Thou hast talk'd...Of palisadoes, fortins [w. l. frontiers] parapets: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 3, 55. [J.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**\*fortissimo**, *adv. and adj.*, also used as *s.b.*: It.: *Mus.*: very loud, very forcible.

1. *adv.*: a direction to performers to play or sing very loud. Often abbreviated to *ff.* (i.e. *forte forte*).

1724 FORTISSIMO, is Extream loud: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1767 Amen, cried my father, *fortissimo*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IX. xi. Wks., p. 372 (1839).

2. *adj.*: very loud, very forcible.

1889 A splendid effect [is] gained by the sudden entry of the combined chorus *fortissimo* to the words "Hosannah! Lord of Lords!" *Athenaeum*, Apr. 6, p. 448/3.

3. *s.b.*: a very loud passage, a very loud or forcible rendering, very loud music, very forcible character.

1883 the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 50.



**\*fortiter in re, suaviter in modo, phr.:** Late Lat.: forcibly in deed, gently in manner.

**1654-6** Christ works upon his people fortiter, but yet suaviter, powerfully, but yet sweetly: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 321 (1867). **1680** his method is fortiter in re suaviter in modo: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 157 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

**1750** *Suaviter in modo* but, *fortiter in re*: LORD CHILSTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 6, p. 21 (1774). **1845** when opportunity occurs for punishment let it be done quietly and effectively suaviter in modo fortiter in re: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 66.

**1860** those Nipon steeds must partake considerably of our English ideas of human education in the last century, the *fortiter in re* prevailing considerably over the *suaviter in modo*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 29, p. 383/1.

**fortuna della guerra, phr.:** It.: fortune of war.

**1588** we will put it to fortuna de la guerra: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 533. **1623** But *fortuna della guerra*, things must be: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 465 (1885). **1624** But this is *fortuna della guerra*, which, for all that, is not so altogether guided by fortune, but that expert men have a great advantage over new soldiers: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1848).

**fortuna fortes adjuvat, phr.:** Lat.: fortune favors the brave. Terence, *Phorm.*, I, 4, 26.

**\*Fortunatus**, the hero of a German tale or legend dramatised in 16c., who has an inexhaustible purse, and a cap by wearing which he can be transported wherever he wishes.

**1600** The pleasant Comedie of Old Fortunatus: DEKKER, Title. **1630** and last of all he must have *Fortunatus* or a Prince his purse: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. a lii 3<sup>rd</sup> fo. **1844** he had a *Fortunatus's* purse of good sentiments: DICKENS, *M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii. p. 10. **1864** Had you had *Fortunatus's* cap...you might have availed yourself of the privilege of invisibility: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

**\*forum, pl. fora, sb.:** Lat.: market-place; esp. the market-place and public place of justice in Ancient Rome; a court of justice. Cf. *agora*.

**1600** the Forum or common place of Rome: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. I. p. 10. **1606** This Forum or stately Hall he began to build with the money raised of the spoils gotten in warres: — Tr. *Suet.*, p. 11. **1615** erected it in the Forum [of Rome]: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1632).

**1673** Pillars, *Fora*, Mausolea, Statues: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. bef. 1733 the Party, after the Way of their Predecessors of old Rome, had possessed the *Forum*, that is the Floor of the Guild-Hall: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 31, p. 605 (1740).

**1741** They are the Remains of the Ruins of the magnificent *Gymnasium, Forum*, and Porticoes spoken of by Strabo: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 45. **1759** Cleomenes proscrib'd and banish'd fourscore of the most dangerous citizens, and remov'd all the chairs of the Ephori out of the forum: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 61.

**1816** Trajan's bridge over the Danube...his forum, the site of which is now marked by the historical column, raise his fame: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 175. **1820** The second City, containing a spacious forum, a beautiful portico, an ornamented prytaneum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 68.

**1878** The University has a good opening into the forum: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 180.

**forum conscientiae, phr.:** Late Lat.: the court of conscience. See in *foro conscientiae*.

**1636** right so the conscience keepeth a complete court in the whole soul, commonly called *forum conscientiae*: S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 97 (1862).

**forzando, forzato, adj.:** It.: *Mus.*: forcible, to be rendered with force or loudness; generally applied to single chords. See *sforzando*.

**\*fossé, sb.:** Fr.: ditch, drain, moat, trench, foss.

**1711** fill up a little Fossé, in order to attack them: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). **1759** I would begin with the fossé: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. v. Wks., p. 70 (1839).

**1761** Lord Holderness's new fossé was beaten in for several yards: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 409 (1857). **1771** the invention of fossés: — *Virtue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 137.

**fotique(e), fotoqui, sb.:** a Japanese temple; a Japanese god or idol.

**1589** he presently forbad that not one of them all should be worshipped, but he onely that was the true Fotique and viuersall god: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mandosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 297 (1854).

**1622** a 4 square cloister and other *futtakies* (or chappels): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1883). **1625** many *Futtakeasse* or *Fotoquis* which are their Temples, situate in Groves: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 37a. — the *Bonnes*, or Preists of that *Fotoqui*: *ib.*, p. 374.

**1665** the Buildings are but ordinary; of best note are the *Fotiques* which are filled with Manadas, to which the *Japonians* are exceedingly addicted...under those green Trees where are many small but richly tyed *Fotiques*: SIR TH. HEKERT, *Trav.*, p. 373 (1677).

Variants, 16c. *fotoque*, 17c. *futtakie*, *futtakeasse* (pl.).

**fôtus, sb.:** Lat., 'a fomenting': a preparation used in fomentation.

**1714** There were Elixirs, Tinctures, the *Anodine Fotus*, *English Pills*, Electuaries, and, in short, more Remedies than I believe there are Diseases: *Spectator*, No. 572, July 26, p. 812/2 (Morley).

**fougade, fougasse, sb.:** Fr.: *Mil.*: a kind of mine dug out from above, charged with powder, or powder and bombs, covered over with stones and earth.

**1642** 'Twas not dumb chance, that to discover the Fougade or Powder-plot, contrived a misarrriage in the Letter: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 343 (Bohn, 1852). **1702** *Mil. Dict.* **1743-7** the dreadful eruption of three or four fougades of bombs: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 293/2 (1751). **1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

**foujdar, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *fauj-dār*: one who has command of a military force; a police officer, a criminal judge.

**1683** The Fousdar received another Perwanna directed to him by the Nabob of Decca: HEDGES, *Diary*, Nov. 8. [Yule] **1702** Perwannas directed to all Foudjars: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 405 (1861). [*ib.*] **1767** Phousdar: E. IVEY, *Voyage*, 157 (1773). [*ib.*] **1800** I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foudjars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1858). **1809** The Foojadar...sent me an excellent dinner of fowls, and a pillau: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 409. [Yule] **1826** the foujdar, or native master of police: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xv. p. 159 (1884).

Variants, 17c. *fousdar*, 18c. *phousdar*, 19c. *foojadar*, *foujdah*.

**foujdarry, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *fauj-dārī*, = 'a foujdar's jurisdiction': police jurisdiction; criminal justice; a criminal court.

**1776** *Foujedurree*, A particular office under the Government: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. **1799** That the said judge shall, in his Court of Foujdarry, have four assistants or assessors: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1858). **1804** He must be prosecuted in the Phousdarry, and convicted of a breach of trust and duty: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1283 (1844).

Variants, 18c. *foujedurree*, 19c. *phousdarry*.

**\*foulard, sb.:** Fr.: a thin silk or silk and cotton dress fabric.

**\*fourbe<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** Fr.: cheat, rogue; hence, *fourbery*, *furbery* (1642 Howell, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 43, Ed. 1869), = 'cheating', 'knavery'.

**1664** I can show you him speaking of this fourb for one of the most learned persons of the age: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1872). **1742** But the referring these *fourbes* to the secretary's office to be examined, always frustrated their design: R. NORTH, *Lives of North*, Vol. I. p. 382 (1826).

**1761** A Comedy, entitled, *O falso Nuncio de Portugal*, was wont to be acted every year, wherein the various tricks put in practice by this notable Fourbe, to introduce the Inquisition, were exposed to public mockery: W. SANDBY, *Port. Inquis.*, p. 17.

**\*fourbe<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** Fr.: imposture, dishonest trick, knavery.

**1659** I begun to suspect a Fourbe, and in great Gravity went to a Jesuite, and told him, I had come a great way in hope to see some strange thing, and was sorry to be disappointed: BAXTER, *Certainty of the Worlds of Spirits*, p. 89 (1691).

**fourgon, sb.:** Fr.: van, wagon, ammunition-wagon, luggage-cart.

**1848** my Lord Bareacres' chariot, britska, and fourgon: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 293 (1879). **1867** We have had, of course...to leave the carriages and fourgon at Martigny: DICKENS, *Little Dorrit*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 275 (1868).

**1874** the travelling *fourgon* required by the nursery: LORD LYTTON, *K. Chillingly*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 28 (1875). **1883** a dismal procession of huge wagons, belonging to the Pompes Funèbres Company, headed by a *fourgon* and pair of horses, for the conveyance of the coffin to the railway station: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, p. 3.

**\*fourneau, sb.:** Fr.: *Mil.*: the chamber in a mine in which the explosives are placed. *Mil. Dict.* (1702).

**\*fourrier, sb.:** Fr.: harbinger, quarter-master.

**1823** he that decoyed us into this snare shall go our *fourrier* to the next world, to take up lodgings for us: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xxviii. p. 351 (1886).

**foussa, sb.:** Malagasy: a fierce weasel-like quadruped, the only surviving species of the *Cryptoproctinae* family of carnivorous quadrupeds; rare, only found in Madagascar.

**1890** The western portion of the Island seems to be its favourite haunt. There it is known not as "foussa," "fosse," or "forassa," the various names by which it is described in the works of FLACOURT and other early travellers, but as "pintsala" or "kintsala": *Standard*, Dec. 13, p. 5/3.

**foutra, sb. in phr. 'a foutra (foutre) for' (= 'a fig for'), fr. Fr. foutre, = 'to leacher' (Cotgr.).**

**1597** A foutre for the world and worldlings base: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 3, 102. bef. **1627** a foutre for promoters! MIDDLETON, *Chaste Maid*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 38 (1885).

**\*foyer, sb.:** Fr.: *Theatr.*: green-room, lobby, public lounge near the lobby.

**1863** He wants you to go and meet him in the *foyer*: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iii. p. 45 (1884).

**1886** An essay on M. E. Dubufe's 'Musique Profane et la Musique Sacrée,' painted in the *foyer* of the Comédie Française, is due to M. C. Gounod: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 13, p. 364/3.

**fra, sb.:** It., short for *fratè*: brother, friar; prefixed to proper names, as *Fra Angelico*.



\***fracas**, *sb.*: Fr.: crash, din, serious disturbance.

1742 a great fracas at Kensington [a lady pulled the King's chair from under him]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1857). 1764 attempting to compose that unhappy fracas: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fathom*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 114 (1817). 1769 there might be some mixture of unlucky wit at the bottom of such fracas: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, I. xi. Wks., p. 97 (1839). 1820 My reflections...were presently interrupted by a violent fracas, and on turning round, I observed my companion engaged in a fierce conflict: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 85. 1834 Then began that stunning fracas: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 177. 1862 why did he not intreat the conductors of that admirable journal to forego all mention of the fracas at the Embassy ball? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 79 (1887). 1865 I have no fancy to wait for the fracas: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 37.

**fracture** (┘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fracture*, = 'a breaking'.

1. a breaking.

1525 If the fracture be lytell it shall be cured lyke y<sup>e</sup> contusyon aforesayd: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G. iij. r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1530 all wounds and fractures of the bones: *Antidotharius*, sig. A. i. r<sup>o</sup>. 1543 the chapter of cerotes for fractures of boones: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxii r<sup>o</sup>/1.

2. a broken surface.

3. *metaph.* a separation, a quarrel.

1650 Let the sick man set his house in order before he die...reconcile the fractures of his family, reunite brethren, cause right understandings: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, iv. 9. [C.]

**fragile** (┘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fragile*: brittle, slight, weak, easily rent or broken. Rarely *metaph.* as 'frail', 'liable to fault or failure'.

1548 the blyndnes of our fraile and fragile nature: HALL, *Chron.*, Edw. IV., an. 23. [R.] 1607 Their pangs of love, with other incident throes | That nature's fragile vessel doth sustain | In life's uncertain voyage: SHAKS., *Timon*, v. 1. 204. 1627 Of Bodies, some are *Fragile*; And some are *Tough*, and *Not Fragile*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 84. 1650 and for the materials... painted like porcelain...but is very fragile: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1872).

**fragment** (┘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fragment*: a piece broken off or separated from a whole; an incomplete portion of any work or design; a small part, a small piece.

1531 wherby the moste necessary doctrines of lawe and phisike be mynced in to fragmētes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Vol. I. p. 147 (1880). 1599 The body of your discourse is sometime guarded with fragments, and the guards are but slightly basted on neither: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, I. i. 288. bef. 1603 the fragments which he seemeth to haue set forth in the fauour of his children: NORTH, *Lives of Epanin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1224 (1612). 1606 you were a fragment | Of Cneius Pompey's: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iii. 13, 117. 1607 Go, get you home, you fragments! — *Coriol.*, I. 1. 226. 1666 your very fragments are enough to enrich any man: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 193 (1872). 1711—2 Claudian, in his fragment upon the Gyants War, has given full Scope to that wildness of Imagination which was natural to him: *Spectator*, No. 333. [C.]

**fragor**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Lat.: crash, din, loud and sudden report.

1654—6 Suddenly and irresistibly, and with a terrible noise and fragor: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 412 (1868).

**fragor**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. fr. Eng. *fragrant*: odor, perfume, aroma. *Rare*.

1665 Musk is...withal of so strong a smell that to many it seems offensive; and tasted, penetrates a strong brain by its fragor: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 375 (1677).

**fragrant** (┘), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fragrant*: sweet-smelling, having a pleasant odor, perfumed.

1506 I dyd then taste, the aromatike licoure | Fragrant of fume, swete as any flower: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. B. iii. r<sup>o</sup>. 1580 The fragrant flowres, that in my garden grewe: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Dec., 109. 1588 The fields are fragrant and the woods are green: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, ii. 2, 2. 1644 within scent of those fragrant orchards which are on this coast: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1872).

**fraicheur, fraischeur** (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: freshness, ingenuousness, coolness.

1662 Hither in summer evenings you repair | To take the fraischeur of the purer air: DRYDEN, *On Coronation*, 102. — 1862 But as for Miss Charlotte, that is a different affair. What innocence! What a *fraicheur*! What a merry good-humour: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 65 (1887).

**frais**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: expenses, charges.

1818 Lady Clancare, who made the *frais* of my two last assemblies: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 57 (1879). 1850 I don't object to your making a few extra *frais* when you receive friends: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

\***franc**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of an old French gold coin worth about half a guinea; of an old French silver coin worth about a third of the said gold coin; the unit of modern French currency worth about 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> d. English.

abt. 1386 A soday next I muste nedes pay | An hundred franks, or elles am I lorne: CHAUCER, C. T., *Shipman's Tale*, 13111 (1856). 1523 LORD BERNERS, *Froisart*, I. 207, p. 245 (1812). 1827 Madame Augusto gave the Captain forty francs: *Anecd. Impudence*, p. 31.

**franca pietra**, *phr.*: It.: freestone.

1833 franca-petra, freestone: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 174.

**francisé, fem. francisée, part.**: Fr.: Gallicised, Frenchified.

1826 Sir Nicholas Carew, and the other fops of the reign of Henry the Eighth, who, after the visit to Paris, were even more ridiculously francisé than the Grand Chamberlain of Reimsburg himself: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 442 (1881).

\***franc-tireur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a free-shooter, a sharp-shooter, one of a body of irregular riflemen raised in France to harass the Germans in the war of 1870.

\***frangipane**, Fr.; **frangipan(n)**, It.; fr. It. proper name **Frangipani**: *sb.*: the perfume of the flowers of a West Indian tree, *Plumiera rubra*, or Red Jasmine.

1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangery, Genoa, Romane, Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberosa, Jessimine, and Marshal: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 48.

**Frank**, a member of one of the tribes of a Germanic confederation formed in 3 c. A.D., a division of which eventually gave the name to France; *also*, a translation of the general name given by Turks and other Orientals to Western Europeans (see *Feringhi*).

1775 he views the prudent Frank with insolent disdain: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 281.

**Franqui**. See **Frenqui**.

**frappé, fem. frappée, part.**: Fr., *lit.* 'struck': iced, artificially cooled (of liquids).

**frasolo, frazola, farasola**, *sb.*: fr. Arab. *fārsala*, pl. *fārasola*: a weight varying from 20 to 30 lbs., formerly used in the East.

1555 And is worth the farazuola (which is .xxiii. poundes and syxe vnces) after the rate of .xxiii. xv. or .xvi. fanans: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885). 1699 [See *bahar*].

**frass**: Anglo-Ind. See **ferash**.

\***frate, pl. frati**, *sb.*: It.: a friar, a mendicant Franciscan.

1722 A Fine Madonna of the Frate (Fra Bartolomeo is always so call'd): RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 329. 1823 the season in which the rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procuratore to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers, of the convent: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 20 (1885). 1845 she repeatedly execrated certain *frati*, or friars, by name: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 330. 1889 Every quarter [of Florence in the time of Savonarola] had its child-counsellors, its guardians of the peace...all children, vigilant, eager, irresponsible instruments of the *frate*: *Athenaeum*, July 27, p. 125/3.

**frāter**, *sb.*: Lat., 'brother': a member of a religious brotherhood, a friar; a mendicant in the guise of a friar.

**fratricide** (┘), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fratricide*: the crime of murdering a brother, the act of killing a brother. In the sense of 'a slayer of a brother' the word seems later (1623 Mabbe, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 185).

1569 For the which fratricide or brother murthuring, he was by the sentence of almighty God publyshed for a vagabond and a ronnagate: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4.

\***Frau**, *sb.*: Ger.: dame, married woman, wife.

1840 First a Rittmeister's Frau, who was weak in both eyes: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 139 (1865). 1880 Renville's little Frau: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiii. p. 290. 1887 He lived the life of an Afrikander. He boarded [at Stellenbosch] with a good old frau: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 20, p. 240/1.

\***Fräulein**, *sb.*: Ger.: Miss, unmarried woman, German governess.

1883 the placid voice of the Fraulein [*sic*] demonstrating to Miss Mullins that in an exercise of twenty lines, ten words out of every twenty were wrong: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 5.

**fraxinella**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: the name of cultivated species of *Dictamnus*, esp. *Dictamnus fraxinella*. See **dictamnium**.

1664 Primroses, Fritillaria, Martagon, Fraxinella, Tulips: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 215 (1729). 1767 Most sort of perennials, and biennials of the fibrous rooted tribe may yet be planted...double feverfew, everlasting peas, fraxinella, saxifrages: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 233 (1803).

**fredaine**, *sb.*: Fr.: escapade, prank, indiscretion.

1848 but he did not like an allusion to those bygone fredaines: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 20 (1879). 1883 The English language has no word for fredaine: MAX O'RELL, *John Bull & his Island*, ch. v. p. 32. 1888 He has shown here, no doubt, a little economy and a great deal of dexterity in 'dodging,' without exactly shirking, the early—and not so very early—fredaines of one [George Sand] who was destined to become quite a mother in the French Israel during her later days: *Athenaeum*, May 19, p. 629/2.



**freebooter** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Anglicised form of 16 c. Du. *vrij-bueter*: a pirate, a plunderer. See *flibuster*.

1598 they took five strong and warlike ships of the *Freebooters*, which lay within the sound of *Denmark*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. sig. \* 5<sup>th</sup>. 1602 so readie a double diligent to send abroad his freebooters and flying out censures and inhibitions against other words and writings: W. WATSON, *Qualities of Relig. & State*, p. 100. 1617 every man spake of Spanish thecues, vulgarly called *Freebooters*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 37. 1618 the country much infested by freebooters, &c.: T. LORRIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 92 (1848). bef. 1658 The Airy Free-booter distrains | First on the Violet of her Veins: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, I. p. 1 (1687).

**fregat(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *frigate*.

**fregio**, *sb.*: It.: fringe, border, frieze.

1670 The History of the Queen of *Sabas* coming to visit *Salomon's Court*: and the rape of the *Sabines*, which make this *Fregio* over the Hangings, are so rarely well done, that *Raphael* and *Michael Angelo* could not have mended them for Colours: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 145 (1698).

**freize, freez(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *frieze*.

**French, Franqui, sb. pl.**: an adaptation of *Feringhi* (*q. v.*).

abt. 1660 designed to put the whole Court into the habit of the *Franqui*: Tr. *Bernier*, 92. [Yule] 1662 Provisions should be sold to the *Frenqui* (for so they call the *Germani*, as well as the *French, Italians*, and *Spaniards*): J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 136 (1669).

**frequent** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *frequent*, Fr. *fréquent*.

1. crowded, thronged, thronging.

1603 'Tis *Cæsar's* will to have a frequent senate: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, v. 3. *Wks.*, p. 163/1 (1860).

2. often repeated, often occurring, often said, often seen.

1531 the childes courage, inflamed by the frequent redynge of noble postes: ELVOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. I. ch. x. Vol. I. p. 71 (1880). 1546 the frequent fame of so great commotion came to the towne: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1844). bef. 1547 The pulling downe of which was as I supposed by commandement, but well I knowe that most frequent places of Scripture...make for the pulling downe of such: W. DYNHAM, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 114 (1846). 1643 he continues his frequent visits to the Queene: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 339 (1872). 1654 there was nothing more frequent than all sorts of iron-work: — *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 308.

3. often applying one's self, often occupied.

1609 I have frequent been with unknown minds: SHAKS., *Son.*, 117. 5. 1611 he is of late much retired from court and is less frequent to his princely exercises than formerly he hath appeared: — *Wint. Tale*, iv. a. 36. bef. 1636 You cannot be | Too frequent where you are so much desir'd: FLETCHER, *Sp. Curate*, I. I. [C.]

**frequentation** ( $\mu = \mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fréquentation*: the practice or habit of haunting, visiting, being often occupied (about anything).

1611 *Frequentation*, A frequentation, frequenting, haunting, resorting: COTGR.

\***frère**, *sb.*: Fr.: brother, friar.

\***fresco**, *sb. and adj.*: It.: freshness, coolness; fresh, cool, new. See *al fresco*.

1. coolness, fresh air, open air.

1620 there being a custom amongst the people of *Paris*, in the Summers Evenings, to go out of the Suburbs of *S. German* in great multitudes, to take the *fresco*, and to solace themselves with divers kinds of sports: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Connc. Trvnt*, Bk. v. p. 384 (1676). 1644 Here, in summer, the gentlemen of Rome take the *fresco* in their coaches and on foot: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). 1670 where they are sure to cool their Lungs with a sweet *Fresco*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 166 (1698). 1673 and open a door at the end of the Chancel, which lets in the *fresco*, every room having a hole in the wall or pavement to admit it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 218. 1684 having for their Floor the terraces of the Arches, upon which they can walk to look out upon the Street, and to sleep at night in *fresco*: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 78. bef. 1733 for the Clubsters to issue forth in *fresco* with hats and no Peruques: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 86, p. 372 (1740). 1762 I shall sit in *fresco* upon the armchair without doors: STERNE, *Lett.*, *Wks.*, p. 749/2 (1839). 1771 took his repose on a bulk, or indulged himself, in *fresco*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 48/2 (1882). 1813 Rather empty but *fresco*, which is the great point with me: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 356 (1875).

1 a. *attrib.* pertaining to fresh air or the open air.

1742 as much waterwalks and fresco diversions, as if we lay ten degrees nearer warmth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1857).

2. fresh (plaster), applied to decorative painting in which the colors are laid on a ground of plaster or mortar, esp. in the phr. *in fresco*.

1598 I will discover a rare secret, which will cause the colours in *Fresco* to continue as faire as if they were laid while the challe is fresh: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. 1645 The Marquis Magniani has the whole frieze of his hall painted in *Fresco* by the same hand: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 200 (1872). 1670 you see it painted round about in *Fresco* by rare hands: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 129 (1698). 1712 This memorable Man stands drawn in *Fresco* at an Inn: *Spectator*, No. 509, Oct. 14, p. 725/2 (Morley). 1722 These Admirable Paintings are in *Fresco*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 104. bef. 1744 A fading *Fresco* here demands a sigh: POPE, *Wks.*,

Vol. VI. p. 39 (1757). 1762 The outside of Wimbledon-house he painted in *fresco*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. II. p. 128. 1800 The art of painting in *fresco* upon walls and ceilings with colours compounded of resinous gums is very ancient in England: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 421. 1823 Guido's famous *fresco*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. xl.

2 a. *attrib.*

1664 the largest piece of *fresco*-painting in England: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 406 (1872).

2 b. a decorative painting in *fresco* (2).

1670 the *Library*, painted with a rare *Fresco*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 154 (1698). 1885 From the Arundel Society comes a chromo-lithograph from Lorenzo di Lorenzo's *fresco* at Perugia: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 674/3.

**frese**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *frieze*.

**fretum**, *sb.*: Lat.: strait, frith. Anglicised as *fret* (1600 R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 13).

1634 that *Fretum* or strait: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 224. bef. 1658 standing on the Sand | Of some high-working *Fretum*, views a Land: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 259 (1687). 1665 The *fretum* so narrow as a musquet will reach over, and by reason of Rocks very dangerous for passengers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 336 (1677). 1693 The *Egyptian Pharus*, or Light-House, of old Time stood in an Island a good distance from Land, which is now joined to the Continent, the interjacent *Fretum* having been filled up by the Silt brought down by the River *Nilus*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 349 (1713).

**friable** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *friable*: easily worn, easily crumbled, capable of being readily reduced to powder.

1563 The spume of Nitre is Judged best, which is most lyghte, fryable, in colour almoste Purple: T. GALE, *Tract. Grunehol*, fol. 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1664 a light friable ground, or moist gravel: EVELYN, *Sylva*. [R.] 1775 the soil being light and friable...was undermined by fire and water: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 230. 1845 the stone used in building is friable and adds to the dilapidated look: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 415.

**friand, fem. friande, adj. and sb.**: Fr.: dainty, nice, delicate; an epicure, a gourmet (*q. v.*).

1818 [See *Elysium*].

**friandise**, *sb.*: Fr.: daintiness, dainty fare.

1603 And we are to flee and avoid in these things, follie and ambition, no lesse than friandise or gluttonie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 613. 1818 The supper...though homely, was all *friandise* to appetites sharpened by the mountain air: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 185 (1819).

**freebooter**: Eng. fr. Du. See *freebooter*.

**fricandeau**, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish of veal or other delicate meat larded, stewed, and served with savory sauce.

1789 lay your *Fricando* in (the larding downwards) and cover it close: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 104. 1829 The *fricandeau* is like a dream of early love; the *fricassée*, with which I have so often flirted, is like the tattle of the last quadrille: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 89 (1881). 1844 grinning over a *fricandeau* at *Véry's*! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 61 (1885).

\***fricassée** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fricassée*. Now often treated as Fr.

1. "a kind of charge for a Morter, or murdering pæce, of stones, bullets, nailes, and peeces of old yron closed together with grease, and gunpowder" (Cotgr.).

1575 it was resolved too make a *fricoisee* within the bullockwarck: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 30 (Camd. Soc., 1847).

2. a dish consisting of small animals, chickens, or other birds, cut up and fried or stewed in gravy.

1579 he must eat of a certain tart or *fricacie* made of figs with turpentine: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 953 (1612). 1670 eat nothing but Potages, *Fricases*, and Ragouts, your Champignons, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. 1684 little Birds lighted upon our Cordage, of which we caught enow to make a lusty *Fricasie*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 101. 1691 *Sops and Fricasies, Ragouts, Potage*, | Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 16. 1704 *fricassees* and ragouts: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. *Wks.*, p. 77/2 (1869). 1718 a brown *fricassée* of rabbits: POPE, *Letters*, p. 211 (1737). 1730 She sent her priest in wooden shoes | From naughty Gaul to make ragoos | Instead of wholesome bread and cheese, | To dress their soups and *fricassees*: SWIFT, *Pam. on the Dean*. 1748 a *fricassée* of chickens: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xli. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (1817). 1759 I'm going to make a *fricassée* of chickens: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. viii. 1787 I know not if you have ever eat a frog: they are a common maigre dish in this country, make a good soup, and not a bad *fricassée*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 365 (1805). 1815 There was a delicate *fricassée* of sweetbread and asparagus: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III. ch. II. p. 298 (1833). 1828 the *fricassée* made of yesterday's chicken: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859).

Variants, 16 c. *fricoisee*, *fricacie*, 17 c. *fricase*, *fricasie*, 18 c. *fricasee*.

**friction** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *friction*: a rubbing.

1. therapeutic treatment by rubbing, *fricasse*.

1563 you must call some skillfull Phisition, which with potion, frictions, binding of the hands & fete...: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 41 v<sup>o</sup>. 1611 *Friction*, A friction, or frication: COTGR.



2. the resistance which lessens or tends to lessen motion when rough surfaces are in contact.

**1759** To come at the exact weight of things in the scientific steel-yard, the fulcrum, he would say, should be almost invisible, to avoid all friction from popular tenets: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839).

**friezado:** Old Sp. See **frisado**.

\***frieze**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *frise*, Fr. *frise*: the member of an entablature between the architrave and cornice.

**1563** Zophorus, which is called in our English tongue the frieze: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. x<sup>vo</sup>. — Architrave, Frise, and Corniche: *ib.*, fol. xii<sup>vo</sup>. — his Architrave, frise or cornish: *ib.*, fol. xvii<sup>vo</sup>. **1598** these Architraues, *Frises*, and *Cornishes* doe adde a grace and beauty to the columns: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 84. **1605** no jutting frieze, | Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird | Hath made his pendent bed and procreant cradle: SHAKS., *Macb.*, I. 6, 6. **1644** antique friezes inserted about the stone-work of the house: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1879). **1645** The Marquis Magniani has the whole frieze of his hall painted in *fresco*: *ib.*, p. 200. **1651** their upper Adjuncts, as *Architrave*, *Frise*, and *Cornice*, a fourth part of the said Pillar: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 208 (1654). **1665** the architrave, Frieze, and most part of the Arches were studded with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 137 (1677). **1722** A Frieze round the Hall painted by Annibale: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 35. **1776** on the frieze of the cell was carved...: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 50. **1806** a very elegant frieze of vine-leaves on the tower of the Schools facing Hertford College: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 22. **1845** the frieze and cornice adorned with scroll work: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 498.

Variants, 16 c. *frese*, *frise*, *freize*, 16 c.—19 c. *frize*, 17, 18 cc. *freez(e)*.

\***frigate** (ˌ ɪ ɹ ɪ), Eng. fr. Fr. *frégate*; *frigato*, *frigata* (pl. *frigates*), Eng. fr. It. *fregata*: *sb.*: a light vessel used in the Mediterranean, having both oars and sails; a war-ship next in size and power to a ship-of-the-line.

**1586** entering upon the sea in a little Fregate in a very tempestuous weather: T. B., *Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 471. **1601** The Cyrenians made *frigates*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 190. **1603** As a small Fregat, or swift Pinass steers: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 129 (1608). **1625** I embarked at Ancona, in a *Frigato*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1834. **1642** he must cut out large docks and creeks into his text, to unlade the foolish *frigate* [pl.] of his unseasonable authorities: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 247 (1806). **1665** the best...Port, Haven, and defence for Frigats, Juncks and other Vessels of War and Trade: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 101 (1677). **1667** On high-raised Decks the haughty *Belgians* ride, | Beneath whose shade our humble *Frigates* go: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 59, p. 16. — *Frigates*: *ib.*, 91, p. 24. **1704** there was a *Prize* brought in thither by a *Frigatto* as they call it, (i.e. a long sort of Vessel, with eleven or twelve Oars on each side, and with Sails Gally-like...): J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 117.

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *frigate*, 17 c. *fregat*, *frigat*, *frigot*, 18 c. *frigatto*.

**frigatoon** (ˌ ɪ ɹ ɪ ʊ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *fregatone*. See quotation.

**1797** FRIGATOON, a Venetian vessel, commonly used in the Adriatic, built with a square stern, and without any fore-mast, having only a main-mast, mizen-mast, and bow-spirit: *Encyc. Brit.*

**frigidarium**, *sb.*: Lat.: the cold swimming-bath of a Roman bath-house.

**1830** [See *caldarium*]. **1885** The frigidarium...is reached from the vestibule by some steps: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

**frigor**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: cold, chill.

**1699** ther will approach on him a vehement frigor, or coulde: A. M., *Tr. Gabel-houer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 183/2.

**frijol**, pl. *frijoles*, *sb.*: Sp.: French beans.

**18.** the frugal meal of *tortillas*, *frijoles*, salt pork, and chocolate was over: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 9 (1881). **1884** Frijoles are beans, nothing more, nothing less: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 45.

**Fringe**, **Fringi**: Anglo-Ind. See **Feringhi**.

**fripon**, *sb.*: Fr.: knave, rogue, rascal.

**1691** Attended by a young *petit Garçon*, | Who from his Cradle was an arch *Fripou*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 19.

**frip(p)onnerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: knavery, roguery.

**1747** If you will pay him, which I fancy will be the shortest way to prevent any *frip(p)onnerie*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1857).

**frisado**, **frizado**, *sb.*: Old Sp. *frisado* (cf. It. *frisada*, Florio): a fine kind of frieze, or woollen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side.

**1598** Frizadoes, Motlies, Bristow friezes, Spanish blankets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 440. bef. **1627** Yet can you pinch out a false pair of sleeves to a frizado doublet: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 273 (1885). **1630** Our cottons, penistones, frizadoes, baze: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ff 4 r<sup>1</sup>/t.

**friscado**, *sb.*: quasi-Sp. fr. Eng. *frisk*: a frisking. See **flantado**.

**1634** fearefull to approach neere the friscadoes of her Iron heeles: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 89.

**frisco**, **friska**, **frisca**, *sb.*: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. fr. Eng. *frisk*: a frisk, a caper.

**1519** Synge fryska Joly with hey trolly loly: *Four Elements*, sig B ii, quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1843). — turn clean above the ground | With friskas and with gambawds round: *ib.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1876). bef. **1629** Stoical dodgians, and friscally yonderkyns: SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1843). **1684** with many other fetches, flinges and friscoes beside: R. PARSONS(?), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 106.

[Oudin (1660) gives "*Fresco*, frisque et gaillard", and "*Fresca*, En jargon, Vne nouvelle". Perhaps *friska*, *frisca*, represent the Fr. *frisque* as sung.]

**frisco**: It. See **fresco**.

**frise**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **frieze**.

**frisette**, **frizette**, *sb.*: quasi-Fr.: a fringe of frizzled hair (often false), worn above or upon the forehead.

**1818** the one appeared without his stays, and the other without her frizette: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819). **1864** The coiffure has seven *frisettes* of all sorts and sizes: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 385.

**friseur**, *sb.*: Fr.: curler, hairdresser.

**1768** It may indeed become a French *friseur* to acquaint the public that he makes a *tête de mouton*, or simply a *tête*: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374/1. **1763** he produces his comb, his scissors, and pomatum, and sets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed *friseur*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, VII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 306 (1817). **1764** the Queen's friseur waits on them at dinner: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 269 (1857). **1768** S. SHARP, *Customs of Italy*, p. 74. **1809** Amongst the passengers were two of our countrymen, the one an elderly man, who was going to Vienna to get his bread as a language master; the other a *friseur*: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 63. **1818** what with mountebanks, Counts, and friseurs, | Some mummers by trade, and the rest amateurs: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 28.

**frisk**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frisque*. See **frisco**.

1. *adj.*: brisk, fresh, lively. *Obs.*

**1542** that the ayre be pure, fryske, and clene: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. iv. p. 238 (1870). **1611** *Frisque*, Friske, liuelie, iollie, blithe: COTGR.

2. *sb.*: a frolic, a lively movement, a lively dance, merri-ment.

**1596** Then doe the salvage beasts begin to play | Their pleasant frisks, and leath their wonted food: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. x. 46. **1601** plaieth and disporteth himself and fetcheth a thousand frisks and gambols: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 238. bef. **1782** Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 9 (1808).

**frisol**, pl. *frisoles*, *sb.*: Sp.: kidney-bean, bean. See **frijol**.

**1577** I doe sende you a small Cheste, in the vvliche goeth certaine Frisoles, that you maie commaunde to bee sooven in the beginning of Marche: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 66<sup>vo</sup>. **1689** they gather much wheate, and excellent good barley, peese, borona, millo, frisoles, lantesas, chiches, and other kinds of graines and seedes: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (1854).

**frisure**, *sb.*: Fr.: hair-dressing, the curling or frizzing of hair.

**fritillaria**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants akin to the Lily, which includes the Crown-imperial.

**1664** APRIL...*Flowers in Prime*, or yet *lasting*...Bell-flower; *Dens Caninus*, *Fritillaria*, *Gentianella*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1726). **1767** Take up also, where it is intended, the roots of crown imperials, narcissuses, and jonquils, fritillarias...and such other bulbous roots as have done blooming: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 47 (1803).

**friture**, *sb.*: Fr.: the process of frying, fried food.

**1862** The crested elms, the shining river, the emerald meadows, the painted parterres of flowers around, all wafting an agreeable smell of *friture*, of flowers and flounders exquisitely commingled: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 295 (1887).

**frize**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **frieze**.

**fro(e)**: Eng. fr. Du. See **frowe**.

**frolic** (ˌ ɹ ɪ ɪ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *vrolijk* (adj.).

1. *adj.*: merry, gay.

**1590** And we fairies...Now are frolic: SHAKS., *Mids. Ni's Dr.*, v. 394. **1598** with those booties, they returned home frolike unto the ports of their own cities: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 160. **1637** The frolic wind that breathes the spring, Zephyr: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 18. **1824** The phantom of her frolic Grace—Fitz-Fulke: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XVI. cxxiii.

2. *sb.*: a wild prank, a piece of fun; a scene of merri-ment.

**1616** to see him behave it, | And lay the law...And then...send frolics! B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, II. 3, Wks., p. 356/1 (1860). **1760** to declaim against them, and sententiously censure, a gallantry, an accidental excess of the table, a frolic, an inadvertency: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 5, p. 15 (1774).



2 a. *sb.*: a plaything.

1650 With such fruit as a frolick in her hand: FULLER, *Pisgah Light*, IV. vii. 40. [Davies]

**fronde**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a sling': a derisive name given to the malcontent party in France, which waged war against the minister Mazarin and the Court during the minority of Louis XIV.; hence, any malcontent party, violent political opposition.

1798 During the disputes in the Parliament of Paris in the time of the Fronde: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 311. 1808 was there ever a mixed constitution without a *fronde*? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 493. 1818 And there an old *démouille*, almost as fond, | In a silk that has stood since the time of the Fronde: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 27. 1829 A *fronde* was formed, but they wanted a De Retz: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. ix. p. 171 (1881). 1889 His chance came in the *fronde* against the Second Empire when its day was waning: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 30, p. 507/2.

\***frondeur**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'slinger': a partisan of the Fronde or a *fronde*. See *fronde*.

1798 Would to Heaven that the late Frondeurs in that Country had been as harmless! *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 333. 1843 he had been as leading *frondeur*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 531 (1857). 1882 they [middle-class gentry] have generally been *frondeurs*, content to grumble at their little difficulties and their want of openings: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 100. 1886 Sir William Harcourt, finding that Mr. Gladstone had made disastrous shipwreck of his career, displayed a marked inclination to pose as a *frondeur*: *Pall Mall Budget*, Nov. 11, p. 10/2. 1889 He was after all one of those lucky *frondeurs* whose shots are chiefly applauded because the public has made up its mind to applaud any shot at the particular target: *Athenaeum*, June 22, p. 799/1.

**fronti nulla fides**, *phr.*: Lat.: there is no trusting appearances (forehead). Juv., 2, 8 (v. l. *frontis*).

1748 SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 298 (1817). 1803 MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

**Frontignac**, a sweet wine produced near Frontignan in Hérault, a department of France; also, a name of some varieties of grapes.

1630 The French Frontignac, Claret, Red nor White, | Graues nor High-Country you our hearts delight: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ff4 v. 1. 1680 I'll have *Vin d'aye*, high Country Wine, *Frontignac*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 5. 1762 uncork us our Frontignac: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 750/1 (1839). 1767 *List of Fruit Trees, Grapes*...Black Burgundy, White Chasselas, Blue Chasselas, Frontignac, red, black, white: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 674/2 (1803).

\***frontispiece** (f - p - e), **frontispice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frontispice*. The spelling *-piece* is due to the false etymology 'front-piece'.

1. the front view, façade, or principal face of a building; the entablature of a façade.

[1598 square counterforts, between which in the midst, 2 columnes stand out forwards, upon which the *frontispicium* lies: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 106.] 1600 the image of *Iupiter* himself in the lantern or frontispice of the Capitoll: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. x. p. 368. 1603 Amaz'd and musing upon every piece | Of th' vni-forme, fair, stately Frontispice: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 47 (1608). 1645 They are here very neat, though not so magnificent in their Buildings, specially in their Frontispices, and first Rooms, and for cleanliness, they may serve for a pattern to all People: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. vi. p. 13. 1670 the outside of St. Marks Church, its Frontispice, its Cupolas: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 249 (1698). 1741 if the Nave is admir'd for its Largeness and Beauty of its Arch-work, the Choir is imperfect; if these two parts are complete, the Frontispice is not begun: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 162.

2. an illustration placed before the title of a book or printed journal; a title-page.

1823 I bought one in *Flanders*, which in the Frontispice, had its Impression in *Castile*: MAHBE, *Tr. Alenian's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. sig. 5 v. 2. 1644 shrewd books, with dangerous Frontispices set to sale: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 50 (1683). bef. 1658 In the Frontispice of the old Beldam Diurnal: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 84 (1687). 1670 the Frontispice of his Book: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 176 (1698). 1876 take the spirited frontispice of M. Vandal's book as a pictorial index to the contents: *Times*, Nov. 2, [St.] 1878 I drew a wedding for a frontispice: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VII. ch. III. p. 493.

**fronton**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.*: a pediment.

1699 The Fronton of the South East Facade of the *Louvre*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 42. 1885 M. Crauk is to carve the *fronton* which will surmount the state entrance of the new Musée du Luxembourg: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 12, p. 776/3.

frost: Anglo-Ind. See *ferash*.

\***frou-frou**, *sb.*: Fr.: delicate rustling of feminine drapery.

1876 BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, p. 44 (1877). 1883 the *frou-frou* of pout and loose breath behind: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2. 1883 Roses and vaporous blue | Hark to the dainty *frou-frou*: DOBSON, *Old World Idylls*, p. 233.

**frow(e), fro(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *vruiow* or (rarely) fr. Ger. *Frau*: a married woman, a wife; a slovenly woman.

1477 the frowys of Broggys, with there hys cappes: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 792, p. 181 (1874). bef. 1626 I have had late intelligence, they are now | Bucksom as Bacchus froes: BEAT. & FL., *Wit at Several Weapons*, v. 1. [R.] 1626 *Bacchanalian froes*, Women-Bacchus-Priests: COCKHAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1655 The plump Dutch frow: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, II. 3. Wks., p. 349 2 (1839). 1675 [At Flushing] I met with a buxsome Frow: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 261. 1710 For the man [Cranmer] | Contrived for her a strange Sedan, | Velep'd a Chest, made fit for stowing | That precious Stuff his German Frow in: T. WARD, *England's Reform*, Canto I. p. 28. 1760 I shall wish that some frow may have emptied her pail and drowned his dominion: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 363 (1857). 1814 down the Rhine to the land of the Frows, and the cheese and herrings and trackshuys: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1856).

**frugal** (f - u - g), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frugal*: thrifty, abstemious, economical, sparing; spare, moderate.

1598 I was then frugal of my mirth: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 1, 28. 1645 they being a frugal and wise people: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1872). 1665 In fine this...is an honourable, charitable, and frugal provision: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 186.

**frugality** (f - u - g - i - t - y), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *frugalité*: thriftiness, economy, moderation in diet.

1531 the auncient temperaunce and moderation in diete, called sobrietie, or, in a more general terme, frugalite: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. Vol. II. p. 336 (1880). 1579 It is about all other things for a *Generall* requisite by al means to animate his Souldiers to *Frugalitie* in expences: DIGGES, *Stratag.*, p. 150. bef. 1603 a schoole of temperance and of frugality: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1189 (1612). abt. 1630 If we look into her inclination, as it is disposed either to magnificence or frugality: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Frugm. Reg.*, p. 18 (1870). 1845 the Carthaginians sneered at the poverty or frugality of the Romans: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 632.

\***fruges consumere nati**, *phr.*: Lat.: born to consume the fruits of the earth. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 2, 27.

1827 The class who there consume brandy, were parallel in circumstances, to those who in this country were the drinkers of wine. *Fruges consumere nati*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 598. 1833 It is a still greater mistake to suppose that funded property is generally held by the *fruges consumere nati*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 150.

**fruition** (f - r - u - i - t - i - o - n), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fruition*, Old Fr. *fruition*: enjoyment, full use (of); realisation (of labors or anticipations).

1497 they might have a perpetual intuyction and fruyction of his infynyte Joye: J. ALKOK, *Mons Per.*, sig. b vi v. 1. 1502 and of that to have fruition for ever without ende in body and in soule: A. C., *Ordinary of Christen Men*, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iv v. 1628 That his soule hath fruition / Perpetually without intermission / Of eternall consolation: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 107 (1871). 1639 I intreated of peace...by the means whereof we had the quiet fruition of our lives, goods and lands: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 8 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1640 have no lasse ardent desyre to have the fruition of your vertue & lernyng, than hath the true lover of his wyfe: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 86 v. 1659 he lyued having the fruition of God, of whome came his goodnesse: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 2. 1579 J. LVLVY, *Euphues*, p. 82 (1868). 1688 Have you morganed the saluation of your soules and bodies, for the present fruition of your pompe and pleasure: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, &c., p. 3 (1880). 1691 I may have fruition of her love: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 9. 1667 equally enjoying | God-like fruition: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 307.

**frustrā**, *adv.*: Lat.: in vain, vainly.

1593 Say "Frustra" to those curs, and shake thy coat: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 589/1 (1861).

**frustum**, Lat. *pl.* *frusta*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a piece', 'a fragment', 'a crumb'. Sometimes wrongly printed *frustrum*.

1. *Geom.* a portion of a solid figure between its base and a cutting plane or between two cutting planes, one of which cuts off the vertex of the figure (if it have one).

1658 circular pyramids and frustums of *Archimedes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 41 (1696). 1797 The frustum of a pyramid is...what remains after the top is cut off by a plane parallel to its base: *Encyc. Arith.*, s.v. 1819 an inverted frustum of a cone: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 17 (2nd Ed.).

2. a mere fragment.

bef. 1733 This *Frustum* of a Libel is grafted into his pious History: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 53, p. 624 (1740).

**frysol**: Sp. See *frisol*.

\***fuchsia** (-chs- as -sh-), *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Ger. *Fuchs*, name of a distinguished botanist: name of a genus of *Onagraceae*, many species of which are cultivated for their fine flowers (generally drooping) with a tubular calyx (limb four-lobed).

1846 Several of the Fuchsias bear fruits which are subacid and tolerably good to eat: LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 795. 1864 But if one in a hundred among the ladies were floriculturally inclined, what shall be said of the gentlemen? Did one in a thousand trouble himself concerning roses, or fuchsias, or geraniums, or pelargoniums? G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 15.



**fūcus**, Lat. *pl. fūci*, *sb.*: Lat.: 'rock-lichen yielding red dye', rouge, paint for the complexion; pretence, deceptive appearance. Rarely Anglicised as *fuke* (1601 Holland, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A iv v°).

1600 what are the ingredients to your fucus? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616). 1641 The oyl is the most glorious fucus or paint in the World: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 79 (1651). 1641 that the understanding not being able to discern the fucus which these enchantresses with such cunning have laid upon the feature: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 129 (1806). 1657 He is a Distiller of Poppy, and Mandragoras, and well skill'd in Fucus's, that are, doubtless, incomparably beyond all the white and red in Spain: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 208. 1665 [their] complexion is usually pale, but made sanguine by adulterate fucus's: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 299 (1677). 1676 here's your Complexion, without art, fucus, or any thing: D'URFEY, *Mad. Pickle*, iv. p. 32 (1691). bef. 1733 This Parallel shows the Fucus of this pompous list of Losses: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 91, p. 490 (1740). 1744 Of Fortune's Fucus strip them: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 198 (1773).

**fuddah**, *sb.*: Arab.: the smallest Egyptian coin, forty of which go to a piastre, or about four to a farthing English.

1836 the price of the melon is ten fud'dahs: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 148.

**fueille-morte**: Old Fr. See *feuille morte*.

**\*fueros**, *sb. pl.*: Sp., fr. *fuero*, = 'a law', 'a custom', 'a court of law': a code of laws, a charter of privileges.

1808 Arragon, Biscay, &c., would retain their own *fueros*,—each province have its own Cortes, and the General Assembly might be held at Madrid: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1856). 1845 These Basque *fueros* were regularly digested for the first time in 1526: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 922.

**fuga**, *sb.*: It.: a fugue.

**fuga vacui**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: horror of a vacuum.

1812 This physical axiom...under the designation of the *fuga vacui*, embraced by the schoolmen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 176.

**fugato**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: in the style of a fugue; also, as *sb.* a composition in the style of a fugue.

**\*fugleman** (U = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Flügelmann*, = 'wing-man': a well-trained soldier set in front of a company as a pattern; hence, *metaph.* one who takes the lead.

1837 "One cheer more," screamed the little fugleman in the balcony, and shouted the mob again: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, [C.]

**\*fugue**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fugue*: *Mus.*: a polyphonic composition in which the various parts take up a theme or more than one short theme consecutively.

1597 We call that a Fuge, when one part beginneth and the other singeth the same, for some number of notes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. 1627 The Reports, and Fuges, have an Agreement with the Figures in Rhetorick, of Repetition, and Traduction: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 113. 1641 the skillful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty fugues: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 283 (1806). 1667 Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue: — P. L., XI. 563. 1776 that illustrious philosopher could amuse himself so calmly in his closet with *fugues* and *adagios*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 89.

**fuimus Trōes**, *phr.*: Lat.: we Trojans have ceased to be (have been). Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 325.

**fuīt Ilium**, *phr.*: Lat.: Troy is no more (has been). Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 325.

1826 We too, shall have to sing *Fuīt Ilium*—we too, shall have to sing, Where the Capitol stood, there grows the harvest: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 402.

**fulcrum**, *pl. fulcra*, *sb.*: Lat.: 'support of a couch or bed': point of support or resistance about which the bar of a lever (or the beam of a balance) works; a prop, a support. Anglicised as *fulcre*.

1681—1703 And indeed you find the belief of these things, in Heb. xi. to be the basis, *fulcrum*, *substantia*, the foundation and support that bears up all: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864). 1769 [See *friction* 2]. 1781 every part of which [fluid] is as moveable as the balance is about its *fulcrum*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 60/2 (1846). 1811 Now even this partiality had its *fulcrum*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 356 (2nd Ed.).

**fulgore**, *sb.*: It.: a flashing, a shining, brilliance.

1722 The *Cupola* of *Parna* is exquisitely fine but...you might possibly not observe it, whereas This by its vast Strength and surprising *Fulgore* commands your Attention: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 320.

**fulgur** (*neut.*), **fulgor** (*masc.*), *sb.*: Lat.: lightning, a flash of lightning, a flash.

1573 I take his weighty advertisements to be but *fulgur ex pelvi* ['from a pail']: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 437 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1665 the King... by the fulgur of his eye can dart them (i.e. his attendants) dead as soon as speak the word: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 175 (1677). 1695 Till by some Flashes of Ætherial Fire, | And fatal Fulgur glimmering Light was lent, | Which shew'd a Cavern where the Fates retire: D'URFEY, *Gloriana*, ix. p. 14. 1805

if he be not dazzled by this *fulgor* of the commencement: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 319.

**fulmen**, *pl. fulmina*, *sb.*: Lat.: thunderbolt. See *brutum fulmen*.

1684 the fulmen or thunder-bolt is the same with the lightning: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, in *Lib. of Old Authors*, p. 79 (1856).

**\*fumado**, *sb.*: Sp.: smoked fish.

1599 Cornish pilchards, otherwise called *Fumadoes*, taken on the shore of Cornwall from July to November...saleable as they are in France, Spain and Italy: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, quoted in note in A. H. Bullen's *Middleton's Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1885). 1621 indurate fish, as ling, fumados, red-herrings: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. I. p. 97 (1827).

**fumaruola**, *pl. -le*, *sb.*: It.: a smoke-hole, a vent through which vapor issues from a volcano.

1879 small crystals in the *fumarole* and vesicles of the lava: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Geology*. 1883 a volcanic *fumaruola*, or smoke vent, opens into the well: *Daily News*, Sept. 22, p. 3/3.

**fumet**, *sb.*: Fr.: scent of high game, game flavor, fumette.

1764 a roasted leveret, very strong of the fumet: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. XXIV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 120 (1817).

**fumigation** (L = = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fumigation*: a filling with or exposing to smoke; a disinfecting or purification by means of smoke; smoke or vapor used for purifying or perfuming.

1508 The way of thurification | To make a fumigation, | Swete of reflary: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 523, Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843). 1543 wherefore when the matter is hote, the fumigation must be after this sort: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lviii v°/2. 1775 the preservatives are fumigation and...: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 279.

**fumigator** (L = = =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *fumigare*, = 'to smoke', 'to fumigate': one who fumigates; an apparatus for fumigation.

**funambulo**, *sb.*: Sp.: rope-dancer.

bef. 1627 We see the industry and practice of tumblers and funambulos: BACON, *Lett. to Sir H. Saville*. [R.]

**funda**: Sp. See *fonda*.

**fundamentum relatiōnis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: ground of relation.

1672 that comes in as the *fundamentum relationis*: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 202/2 (1868). 1843 In the case in question, the resemblance is one of relation; the *fundamentum relationis* being the management, by a few persons, of affairs in which a much greater number are interested along with them: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 84 (1856).

**fundatrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *fundator*, noun of agent to *fundare*, = 'to found': a foundress.

1549 as for the study of God's word, that it may, according to the godly will of the fundatrix continue there [at the University]: BRADFORD, *Writings, &c.*, p. 372 (Parker Soc., 1853).

**funduck**: Arab. See *fondoq*.

**\*fungus**, *pl. fungi*, *sb.*: Lat.: a vegetable growth of a low type, the lowest division of cellular cryptogams, of which mushrooms and toadstools and various kinds of mould upon food are familiar examples. Rarely Anglicised as *funge*.

[1398 fungus: todestoles: TREVISA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. ccxiv.] 1527 water of fungus: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. lxxvi. sig. E vi v°/2. 1670 Fruits and Fungi, all putrefied and turned into Stone, and yet no Metamorphosis neither: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 85 (1698). 1810 Our lichens, mosses, fungi, and ferns afford exquisite subjects for painting: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 197 (1856). 1866 with the beau sexe as with the fungi, it's fifty to ten one lights on 'a false one: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133.

**furash**: Anglo-Ind. See *ferash*.

**furor**, *sb.*: Fr.: extravagant admiration, enthusiastic popularity, rage, furore.

1850 Boat-racing had not risen in Pen's time to the *furor* which, as we are given to understand, it has since attained in the university: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 189 (1879).

**furfur**, *pl. furfures*, *sb.*: Lat.: *lit.* 'bran'; scurf, dandruff. 1621 They reduce the rest; as to leprosy, ulcers, itches, furfures: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 231. [T.]

**furicano**, *sb.*: Port. *furacão*, affected by hurricane (*q. v.*), and perhaps by *furi*- of Lat. *furia*, &c.: a hurricane.

1555 These tempestes of the ayer...they caule, *Furacanes*: which they say, doo often tymes chaunce in this Ilande...violent and furious *Furacanes*, that plucked vpe greate trees: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 81 (1885). — Lykewise when the deuyll greatly intendeth to feare theym, he threteneth to sende them great tempestes which they caule *Furacanas* or *Haurachanas*, and are so vehement that they ouerthrowe many houses and great trees: *ib.*, Sect. II. p. 216. bef. 1570 We...departed from thence [Cartagena]...hoping to haue escaped the time of their stormes which then soone after began to raigne, the which they call



Furicanos: J. HAWKINS, *Third Voy.*, p. 73 (1878). 1599 They were altogether in a plume on Christmas eve was two yere, when the great flood was, and there stird up such ternados and furicanos of tempests: NASH, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Hart. Misc.*, vi. 164. [Davies]

Furingee: Anglo-Ind. See Feringhi.

furioso, *fem.* furiosa, *sb.*: It.: a mad person, a frantic person, a wild fanatic.

bef. 1670 A violent Man, and a Furioso was deaf to all this: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. II. 202, p. 218 (1693). 1710 The furiosos of the Church | Come foremost like the wind: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. II. p. 69 (1866). 1756 The most outrageous furioso does not give a loose to his anger in presence of his sovereign: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 196, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1777).

\*furlough ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Du. *verlof*: Mil.: leave of absence; absence from duty, holiday (of a soldier or officer).

1625 Where is the deed?... It is a thing of greater consequence, | Than to be borne about in a black box, | Like a Low-Country vorloff, or Welsh brief: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 1, *Wks.*, p. 401/2 (1860). [Yule] bef. 1701 Brutus and Cato might discharge their souls, | And give them furlo's for another world: DRYDEN. [J.] 1796 There are several means by which a soldier may be released from the obligation of doing duty. The most common way is by what they call a furlough; in this case he is exempt from all duty, and at full liberty to get his livelihood in what manner soever he is able: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 5 (1814).

furor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *furour*, assimilated to Lat. *furor*: madness, frenzy.

1485 And this said in a grete furour he comaunded the frensabe men & sayd to them anone... CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 44 (1881). 1509 Theyr furour passyth, in dede and in language | All men in ert: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 1 (1874). 1567 rage: that oft dyd make me erre, by furour vadiscrete: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 76 (1870). — What rage is this? what furor? of what kinde: *ib.*, p. 80. 1689 some diuine instinct, the Platonicks call it *furor*: PUTTINHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. I. p. 30 (1869). 1692 Raging furor, fair knight-hood doth confound: W. WYRLLEY, *Armorie*, p. 77.

furor arma ministrat, *phr.*: Lat.: rage supplies weapons. Virg. *Aen.*, I, 150.

\*furore, *sb.*: It.: wild excitement, enthusiastic admiration, rage.

1861 This blockhead, nevertheless, is actually making quite a *furor* at Glasgow and all over the west country: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1884). 1883 the *furor* that set in among such visitors to the Highlands as had money to throw away for possessing a deerhound created a demand: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 303.

furosh: Anglo-Ind. See ferash.

fursung: Pers. See farsang.

\*fusée, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'a spindleful': a rocket. Anglicised as *fusée*, *fusée*, meaning a spindle-shaped figure, or a conical part of a machine round which a chain or cord is wound. The word *fusée*, meaning a firelock or a kind of match, is a corruption of Fr. *fusil*, = 'a steel for lighting tinder'.

1822 Soon the shore presented an uninterrupted sheet of fire, and the surface of the water reflected every *gerbe* and *moulinet*, every *soleil* and *fusée*, in irruption among the trees: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 363.

\*fusel[ $\underline{oil}$ ], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Fusel*, = 'inferior spirits': a poisonous oily product formed during the fermentation of cereals, grapes, and other vegetables, one of the deleterious ingredients of inferior spirituous liquors.

\*fusillade ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fusillade*: a continual discharge of musketry; also, *metaph.*

18.. Last night, above the whistling wind, | I heard the welcome rain, — | A fusillade upon the roof, | A tattoo on the pane: BRET HARTE, *Sanitary Message*. 1872 When general firing is permitted, there is often a constant fusillade, closely resembling file-firing on parade: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 191.

fustanella, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a stiff full petticoat of white cotton or linen worn by men in Modern Greece.

1832 you see him yonder by the sea | With the mules, his fustanella white and bright as it should be: ARMSTRONG, *Gart. from Greece*, Brigand of Parnassus, p. 275. 1885 M. Hekelas found the *fustanella* and other ensigns of old fashion dying out [in Greece]: *Athenaum*, Oct. 3, p. 433/3.

fust(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See foist.

fustoc, fustic ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *fustoc*: a light yellow dye-wood obtained from a large tree native in W. Indies and Tropical S. America, Nat. Order *Urticaceae*; there is also an orange-colored fustoc obtained from a tree of S. Europe, the Venetian sumac.

1645 Fusticke: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 123 (1868). 1617 [See *Fernand-buckwood*]. 1629 Fusticke trees are very great and the wood yellow: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 907 (1884).

futtakie. See fotiquee.

futwa(h): Arab. See fetwah.

fyord: Norwegian. See fiord.

fz., abbrev. for It. *forzando* or *forzato*. See forzando.

## G.

G, g: *Mus.*: name of the eighth and fifteenth notes of Guido Aretino's Great Scale, and the fifth of his second and fifth hexachords, the second of his third and sixth hexachords, and the first of his fourth and seventh hexachords, being hence called in full *G sol re ut*. His lowest note was denoted by the Gk. Γ, and called *gamut*. The modern G is the fifth note of the *natural* major scale.

1596 Note also that what is vnder *G sol re ut*, the same is vnder *Gamma-vt*, and vvhich is aboue *E la mi*, the same is aboue *la*: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A liii v°. 1597 *G sol re vt*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 3. 1609 DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microlo.*, p. 11. 1622 *G sol re vt*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 104. 1623 *Crot. [sings] G, sol, re, ut*; you guess not right, i faith: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 458 (1883).

gaaz: Pers. See kasbeke.

\*gabardine, gaberdine ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *gabardina*: a long cloak with hood and close sleeves.

1596 You call me misbeliever, cut-throat dog, | And spit upon my Jewish gabardine: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, i. 3, 113. 1598 *Gabano, Gabano*, a fishermen or a shepherds cloake or gabardine: FLORIO. abt. 1600 With whom besides he changed a gabardine, | Thick-lined and soft: CHAPMAN, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, xiv. 740. 1603 foulers also, that lie for to catch birds, cast upon themselves, gabardines, and coats of fetherworke, or beset with wings and fethers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1268. 1611 *Gabano*, A cloake of Felt, for rainy weather: a Gabardine: COTGR. 1623 If the devil were a tailor, he would scarce know us in these gabardines: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, iii. 1, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 157 (1883). 1641 Under your gabardines wear pistols all: SIR J. SUCKLING, *Cobline*. 1661 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1817 Before his eyes we paraded the effigy of a Jew, dressed in a gabardine of rags and paper: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. iii. p. 28 (1832).

Gabbatha: Heb., 'platform': name of the pavement outside the judgment-hall of Jerusalem where Pilate sat to try Jesus. *John*, xix. 13.

1654-6 [the way of the righteous] is cast up as a causeway, a Gabbatha... a road raised above the rest: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 414/1 (1868).

gabella, It.; gabelle, Fr.: *sb.*: tax (on commodities), custom, excise. Anglicised as *gabel*, *gable* (1527 *Chron. of Calais*, p. 104, Ed. 1846), and akin to Eng. *gavel*, = 'tribute', 'toll', 'custom', 'extortion'.

1670 The Officers of the Gabella at Fandi: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 196 (1698). 1765 a new gabelle upon salt: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxv. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 441 (1817). 1787 paying the gabelle or imposts only at the gates of the city: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 214 (1851). 1823 I would double the gabelle on my subjects, rather than not pay my debts to you both: SCOT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xxviii. p. 349 (1886). 1836 The consumption of salted provisions is very general, and enables the Government to draw a large revenue from the gabelle which it levies on salt: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 335.

gabellier, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gabelliere*: a custom-house officer, exciseman, receiver of tolls.

1670 he commanded them to cast into the Fire all the Goods, Papers, Plate, Beds, Hangings, &c. of the Gabelliers: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 172 (1698).

gabion ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gabion*: a large wicker basket, or hollow cylinder, filled with earth and used in field-works for retvetting or as a protection against bullets.

1579 Graund Maunds, or Gabions, little Handebaskets, Roapes, &c.: DIGGES, *Stratag.*, p. 113. 1591 they planted gabions upon their bullwarks for their artillerye over against our quarter: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden *Misc.*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1847). 1691 the charge to plant Gabiones for the defence of the Artillarie: GARRARD, *Art Warr.*, p. 77. 1698 Watlings, gabions, and all other things needfull, at batteries, and besieging: BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 131. bef. 1603 having set vp his Gabions and Mantelets, he came neare the wals: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1230 (1612). 1743-7 they brought down some gabions, and lodged themselves near our half-moon: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 11/1 (1751). 1746 [See *fascine*].



gadang, gadong: Malay. See godown.

gaelly: Eng. fr. Gael. See gillie.

gage d'amour, *phr.*: Fr.: pledge of love, love-token.

1768 his faithless mistress had given his *gage d'amour* to one of the Count's footmen: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 462 (1839). 1831 *gages d'amour* which he had got at balls: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 190 (1875). 1841 Here are the expensive and tasteful gifts, the *gages d'amour*, not often disinterested: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 57. 1884 my black Hebe produced a little *gage d'amour*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 244.

gaget, Eng. fr. It.; *gagetta*, It. *gazetta*: *sb.*: an old coin of Venice, about the tenth of a *lira* (*q. v.*). See *gazet*.

1617 in this Prouince confining vpon the State of Venice, the Lires or Berlingots, and the gages of Venice, are vulgarly spent: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 289. — two soldi or three susines make a *gagetta*: *ib.*, p. 291.

*gagnepain*, *sb.*: Fr., 'gain-bread': a means of livelihood, a working for one's bread.

1883 The taste for looking at law...as a mere *gagnepain*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 581/1.

*gaieté* (*gaité*) *de cœur*, *phr.*: Fr.: mere wantonness, gaiety of heart, mirthfulness. See *de gaieté de cœur*.

1725 take a frolicsome supper at an India house—perhaps in her *gaieté de cœur* toast a pretty fellow: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 240 (1776). bef. 1733 and so, with all the *Gaieté de Cœur* imaginable, and a World of pleasant Wit in his Conversation...he composed himself: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. II. 32, p. 46 (1740). 1747 I did not mention returning to Florence out of *gaieté de cœur*: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 98 (1857). 1759 with as much life and whim, and *gaieté de cœur* about him, as the kindest climate could have engendered and put together: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, i. xi. Wks., p. 27 (1839). 1806 A conscious ease and certain *gaieté du cœur* presided over every repast: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 60. 1818 the *gaieté du cœur* that sealed his destiny: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 271 (1819). 1872 her faults were serious and deep-rooted, but on the surface she had a *gaieté de cœur*—an impulsive power of sympathy and a capacity for interesting herself in other people: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Ombra*, i. i. p. 5.

Gaikwar: Anglo-Ind. See Guicowar.

\**gaillard*, *fem. gaillarde*, *adj.*: Fr.: lively, frolicsome, sportive.

1824 a person steps forward, bold, gay, *gaillard*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 319. 1882 the loud laughter of some *gaillard* 'prentice: W. BESANT, *All Sorts & Conditions of Men*, ch. viii. p. 70 (1883).

\**gala* ("=), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gala*, or It. *gala*.

I. festal attire, full dress. Apparently the earliest special use of It. *gala*, which means 'glee', 'mirth', 'idleness', 'laziness', and then 'ornament', "a kinde of fantastick diuers coloured clothing or apparel" (Florio).

1625 Whereupon this King, and the whole Court put on *Galas*: In Wotton's *Let.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 53 (1654). 1757 I love to see those, in whom I interest myself, in their undress, rather than in *gala*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 387 (1774). 1787 His Majesty and the [grandees] being covered, and all in grand *gala* or uniforms: *Gent. Mag.*, 1186/1. 1788 the anniversary of her Majesty's name-day was celebrated at the Russian court with great *gala*: *ib.*, LVIII. i. 78/2.

I a. *attrib. festal*.

1762 never put it [a Montero-cap] on but upon *gala*-days: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, vi. xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1839). 1765 *gala* nights: S. SHARP, *Let. fr. Ital.*, Let. xxi. p. 86 (1769). 1786 Howe'er your transient guests may praise | Your gay parade on *gala* days: H. MORE, *Florio*, 964, p. 61. 1809 They saved, indeed, by this manœuvre, the money exported to purchase the priests robes and ladies *gala* dresses: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. x. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 33. 1814 an old man, who acted as porter upon *gala* days: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 104. 1850 on a *gala* day at Clavering Park: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 277 (1879). 1857 when *gala* doings were going on: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 4. 1885 The usually sober little villa seemed, for once, to have put on a *gala* dress: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 94.

2. the wearing of holiday attire, a festivity.

1716 These days are called days of *Gala*, and all the friends or relations of the lady, whose saint it is, are obliged to appear in their best clothes and all their jewels...I saw the other day the *gala* for Count Altheim...and never in my life saw so many fine clothes ill-fancied: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 62 (1827). 1803 She told the story of the rival *galas*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 84 (1839). 1842 *galas* and shows: BARHAM, *Ingoolds Leg.*, p. 265 (1865). 1857 an intended harvest-home *gala* for the labourers and their wives and children: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 270.

*galage*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *galosh*.

*galange*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galange* (Cotgr.): *galingal*.

1599 *Galange*, from China, Chaul, Goa, & Cochín: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

\**galant*, *fem. galante*, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr., 'gallant': given to affairs of gallantry or intrigues; one of the parties to an illicit intrigue.

1773 Pride was their mother, and, whoever she laid them to, Hypocrisy was her *galant*: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 80 (1857). 1778

let us talk rather of *galant* ladies—but no, I hate scandal: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 152 (1858). 1811 endeavouring to attract lovers after she had ceased to be *galante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 292.

*galant-homme*, *sb.*: Fr.: a man of honor.

bef. 1733 He that had no Spirits to undertake...could never sustain the Part of a Gallanthome in the House of Commons: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 69, p. 555 (1740).

*galantine*, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish of (boned) white meat served cold, with its own jelly. It is prepared by boiling the meat tied up tightly with seasoning. The word was early Anglicised as *galentine*, 'a sauce of sopped bread and spices'.

1816 *Galentine*: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 450.

*galapago*, *sb.*: Sp.: a tortoise; *Mil.* a defence of shields kept close together, used in ancient siege operations.

1829 There were gallipagos or tortoises, also, being great wooden shields, covered with hides, to protect the assailants, and those who undermined the walls: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lvii. p. 325 (1850).

*galerie*, *galary*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *gallery*.

*galatch*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *galosh*.

\**galaxia*, for Late Lat. *galaxias*, *sb.*: fr. Gk. γαλαξίας (κύκλος), 'milky (circle)': the Milky Way; also, *metaph.* Early Anglicised through Fr. as *galaxie*, *galaxy*.

1582 Or say how farre her fame hath taken flight, | That can not tell how many starres appeare | In part of heau'n, which *Galaxia* hight: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 67 (1870). 1590 The milke-white *Galaxia* of her brow, | Where loue doth daunce la voltas of his skill: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 92 (Grosart). 1603 This *Galaxia* is a cloudie or mistie circle, appearing alwaies in the skie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 826. 1623 This was love's teaching: | A thousand ways he fashion'd out my way, | And this I found the safest and [the] nearest, | To tread the *galaxia* to my star: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, III. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 52 (1885). 1646 The *Galaxia* or milky Circle: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686). 1652 'Tis like that heavenly *γαλαξία*, the milky way, which the wise ones of the world take for a Meteor only: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 151. 1684 that combination of weaker stars which they call the *galaxia*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1864).

*galbanum*, *sb.*: Lat.: the resinous sap of an umbelliferous plant, *Ferula galbaniflua*, found in Persia. Anglicised as *galban* (abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xxx. 34; Eccclus., xxiv. 21).

1530 syxe ounces Galbanum, Olibanum, Masticke, clere good wyne: *Antidotharius*, sig. A i. 1540 a great plaster of galbanum clene clensed: *Tr. Vigo's Lytil Practyce*, sig. A i. 1558 Take *Asa Fetida*, and a gomme called Galbanum: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 11. 1563 [See *cinnamon*]. 1569 of Galbanum of *Opponack*, of ech half an ounce: R. ANDROSE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 6. 1599 *Galbanum*, from Persia: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278. 1603 that such an ointment or salve was made of wax and *galbanum*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1007. 1626 See *agalloch*. 1665 the Countrey affords plenty of *Galbanum*, Scammony, Armoniac: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677). bef. 1682 *Galbanum* which is of common use among us, approaching the evil scent of *Asa Fetida*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 4 (1686). 1764 give them a good deal of *Galbanum* in the first part of your letter: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 161, p. 488 (1774).

*galeche*: Fr. See *calash*.

*Galego*: Sp. *Gallego* or *Gallega*, 'Gallician' (vessel): a kind of vessel built in Galicia, the N. W. province of Spain.

1600 we had before lost sight of a smal *Galego* on the coast of Spayne, which came with vs from *Plimmouth*: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 631. — an old *Galego* which I caused to be fashioned like a galley: *ib.*, p. 633.

\**galena*, *sb.*: Lat., 'lead ore': native sulphide of lead.

1871 From this point, hills of basalt and granite commenced, connected by rugged undulations of white quartz, huge blocks of which were scattered upon the surface; in many of these I found thin veins of *galena*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xv. p. 254.

*Galēn(us)*, in Mid. Eng. *Galien*, name of a famous physician who flourished in the last half of 2 c. Hence, *Galenian*, *Galenic(al)*, *Galenite*, *Galenist*, also *Galianes* (Chaucer), = drinks named after Galen.

1598 What says my *Æsculapius*? my *Galen*? my heart of elder? SHAKES., *Merry Wives*, II. 3, 29. 1652 And rather cry up a Frie of *Illiterate Quacks* (for every *Galen* hath his Plague, | As mounting ignorant *Thessalus*)! that cheat the poore and simple of their Money: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 450. 1716 Impudence and many Words are as necessary to these Itinerary *Galens* as a laced Hat or a Merry *Andrew*: *Spectator*, No. 572, July 26, p. 812/1 (Morley). 1764 shrubs of various kinds...many of which, I make no doubt, have their medicinal virtues, from the resemblance they have in smell to the contents of a *Galenic* shop: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 93. 1652 Nor is *Galenicall Phisick* hard to come by: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 461. 1657 the external *Galenical* qualities: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 18. 1693 Not much unlike a skillfull *Galenite*, | Who (when the crisis comes) dares even foretell | Whether the patient shall do ill or well: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Tropheis*, p. 793. [Davies] 1612 the medicines of the *Galenists* and *Arabians*: BACON, [C.] 1676 We, like subtle Chymists, extract and refine our Pleasure; while they, like fulsome *Galenists*, take it in gross: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 2.



galeon: Sp. See galleon.

galeota, Sp. and Port.; galeotta, It.: sb.: a galiot.

1600 one little barge, a small cockboat, and a bad Galiota: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 630. 1622 an other galiotta from Amacou: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1883). 1864 a swift-sailing galiotta, manned with ten or a dozen Indians: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vi. p. 131.

galeotto, pl. galeotti, sb.: It.: galley-slave, convict.

abt. 1506 in the whiche tyme the patrone, galyottis, and pylgrymes, with all other that neddyd, toke in wodde, water, beef and moton: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 15 (1851). 1842 in the heat of southern Europe, the Galeotti or men condemned to the public works: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 205 (1847).

galère, sb.: Fr.: boat; sometimes used with reference to the phr. *qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?* = 'what business has he in that boat' (i.e. in that place or occupation)? See Molière, *Fourberies de Scapin*, ii. 2.

1766 I most frequently and heartily congratulate and applaud myself for having got out of that *galère*, which has since been so ridiculously tossed, so essentially damaged, and is now sinking: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 435 (1777).

galerie, galerye: Eng. fr. Fr. See gallery.

galérien, sb.: Fr.: galley-slave, convict. Anglicised as *gallian* (*Gentleman Instructed*, quoted by Davies).

1865 The overseer, tired of the conference, and afraid of allowing a foreign visitor longer intercourse with one of the *galériens*, broke in: OUIDA, *Struthmore*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 229.

Galianes. See Galen.

galiard: Eng. fr. Sp. See galliard.

galilee, name of a mediæval chapel in some English churches and cathedrals, considered less sacred than the rest of the edifice, and named from Galilee in Palestine.

1806 the Galilee or chapel at the western front of Durham: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 300.

\*galimafrée, sb.: Fr.: hodge-podge, hash. Early Anglicised as *gallimaufry*.

1868 Madame la Duchesse is equal to any *galimafré*: MISS C. M. YONGE, *Chaplet of Pearls*, p. 353 (1889).

\*galimatias, sb.: Fr.: nonsense, rigmarole.

1710 The allusion to the victim may be a gallimatias in French politics: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 375 (1856). 1762 Her dress, like her language, is a gallimatias of several countries: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 480 (1857). 1824 His assertions seemed a mere *galimatias*: H. CRABE ROBINSON, *Diary*, I. 274. 1845 What 'lesson' nations are to learn from this *galimatias* about 'terror,' 'frenzy,' 'levity,' and 'sanguinary audacity'...we know not: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 53 (1857).

galiongee, galionji, sb.: Turk. *qalyūnjī*: 'a galleon-man', a sailor in the Turkish navy.

1813 some young Galiongee: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. ix.

galiota: Sp. and Port. See galeota.

Galitsenstein, sb.: Ger.: sulphate of zinc, or of copper.

1662 green Galitsenstein stone...the redde Galitsenstein: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 75 v.

gallant-home: Fr. See *galant-homme*.

gallantise, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *gallantise* (Cotgr.): gallantness, frankness, bravery.

1603 Grey-headed senate and youth's gallantise: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, I. 6. [C.]

gallegalahes, galleglas: Eng. fr. Ir. See *gallowglas*.

\*galleon, gallion (∟ = ∟, or ∟ = ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *galeon*, some forms fr. Fr. *gallion* (Cotgr.), more frequently *galion*: a great galley, a large armed vessel standing high out of the water, used by the Spaniards as treasure-ships.

1555 To conclude, the Brytons and Danes haue sayled to the Baccalaos: and Jaques Cartier a frenche man was there twyse with three galeons: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. v. p. 345 (1885). 1577 that whiche the Galeons doeth carry from thence to Genoua: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newses*, fol. 21 v.

1589 they should cause a shippe or galeon to bee made readie, wherein I should make my voyage: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1853). 1598 ten Galeons, two Zabreaes, 1300 Mariners: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 592.

1600 others embarke armed men in the small gallions taken from the enemies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. X. p. 352. 1616 his East India Fleete...consists of 7 or 8 great gallions and divers small vessels: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 76 (1860).

1646 the command of ten Galeons: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 69. 1665 the Fleet (being then five Gallions and twenty Frigats): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 109 (1677).

1789 About the month of December, the great galleon, attended by a large ship as a convoy...the only communication between the Philippines and Mexico, annually arrive here: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 731 (1796). 1845 13 ships of war, and 40 huge S. American galleons were destroyed: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 208.

S. D.

gallerata, sb. See quotation.

1614 I have maide a vessell of my owne invention I call *gallerata*, different in proportion from a gallie: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1871).

gallery (∟ = ∟), galerie, galerie, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *galerie*, *galerie* (Cotgr.).

1. a large oblong apartment serving as a lobby; a corridor, a passage.

1519 and within the sayd dyke was made a...*galerie* for the kynges and qwenes and lords and ladies for to stond in: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 18 (1846). 1540 whyche lybrarye was deuoyded into sundry galeries, accordyng to dyuers sciences: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 41 v.

bef. 1548 Your commande-ment therfor gyven unto me in your *galerie* in that behalf: R. LAYTON, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxvii. p. 161 (1846). — a grete newe garner over against his house, lyke unto a Kings grete *galerie*: *ib.*, No. cccxxvi. p. 213.

bef. 1548 And also have caused your mason, with other workmen vnder hym, to be working of the doores of your *Galery* there, as nere as can be deuoyded according to your pleasure: ROBT. BROWN, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxxix. p. 179 (1846).

1552 standing in a *Galerie* over the water: TH. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 84 v (1567). 1555 These are curiously builded with many pleasant diuises, as *galeries*, *solars*, *turrettes*, *portals*, *gutters* with chambers boorded after the maner of oure waynscotte and well flowered: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 194 (1885).

1563 *Diastylas*...is a pillar to garnishe cyties and gates...as also *gates* of *pallaces* with the viter *galeries*: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xvii v.

1570 their Halls, Parlors, Chambers, *Galeries*, *Studies*, or *Libraries*: J. DUE, *Prof. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. a liij v.

1579 the cloisters and *galeries*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1028 (1612). 1583 Banqueting houses with *Galeries*, *Turrettes*, and what not els therein sumptuously erected: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 48 v.

1591 The spaces, interualls, *galeries* and passages: GARRARD, *Art Warr.*, p. 212. 1601 the porch or *galerie* begun by *Agrippas* sister: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 53.

1603 to be walking in heau'n *Galeries*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 107 (1608). 1606 faire open *Galeries* built for the present occasion to stand onely during the publique shewes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 4.

1625 (See *cupola*). 1644 To this belong six terraces...having under them goodly vaulted *galeries*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1872).

1668 The considerations that may be apt to take & hold the King in his *galeries*: JOHN OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. viii. p. 177. 1676 the *Galeries* at *Whitehall*: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, I. p. 5 (1681).

2. a room or building used for the exhibition of objects of art; hence, an art collection.

1722 This *Gallery* was intended as a *Gallery* of Magnificence: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 143.

1806 the *gallery* of the *Thulleries* is an architectural curiosity which has no equal in Europe: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 221.

1842 Needs must thou dearly love thy first essay, | And foremost in thy various *gallery* | Place it: TENNYSON, *Ode Memory*, v.

3. a platform projecting from the interior walls of a building, the occupants of which can see and hear what is going on below; in a theatre, the highest and cheapest tier of seats; hence, *colloquially*, the persons or class of persons who occupy such a tier of seats.

bef. 1739 While all its throats the *Gallery* extends | And all the Thunder of the Pit ascends: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Ep. I. 326.

gallesh: Eng. fr. Fr. See *calash*.

gallevat, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *galeota*: a small galley with one bank of oars.

1613 As soone as I anchored I sent Master *Molineux* in his Pinnasse, and Master *Spooner*, and *Samuell Squire* in my *Gallywatts* to sound the depths within the sands: CAPT. N. DOWNTON, in *Purchas's Pilgrims*, I. 501 (1625).

[Yule] 1717 six *Gallywatts* of 8 guns, and 60 men each: *Authentic & Faithful Hist. of that Arch-Pyrate Tulaje Angria*, p. 47 (1756). [ib.] 1763 The *Gallevats* are large row-boats, built like the grab: ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 409. [ib.]

\*galliard (∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *gallarda*: a lively dance for two persons; the air or music for such a dance.

1579 or to dance you a *Galiarde*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 75 (Arber).

1586 neither is there anie tune or stroke which may be sung or plaide on instruments, which hath not some poetical ditties framed according to the numbers thereof: some to Rogero, some to Trenchmore, to downe right Squire, to *Galliardes*, to *Paunies*, to *Iygges*, to *Brawles*, to all manner of tunes which euerie Fidler knowes better then my selfe: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1815).

bef. 1590 her request is to haue it playe pawns and *galliardes* or any other sounge: In *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxxiii. p. 65 (1846).

1601 why dost thou not to church in a *galliard* and come home in a coranto? SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 3. 137.

1603 The third leads quicker on the selfsame Arch | His *Pyrrhic* *Galliard*, like a War-like March: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 67 (1608).

bef. 1604 (See *coranto* 1). 1604—6 If the presence of Christ, though but in the womb, made John to spring and dance a *galliard*...what shall it do when we come to heaven! J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 165/1 (1867).

bef. 1658 Nor is't a *Galliard* danc'd by one, | But a mixt Dance, though all alone: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, I. p. 21 (1687).

Gallic, Gallie, Eng. fr. Lat. *Gallicus*, *Gallie*, = 'Gaulish': Gaulish, French.

1787 The Saxon tongue, which Chaucer is accused of vitiating with discordant *Gallieisms*: *Gent. Mag.*, Nov., 945/a.

1788 It was an admirable instance of *Gallie* finesse to recall their Minister...at the eve of a revolution: *ib.*, LVIII. I. 735.



**galligaskins** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *garguesque* (Cotgr.), apparently affected by *Gallic* and *Gascon*: wide hose, slops; hence, leggings.

1692 some gally-gascoyns, or a ship-man's hose, like the Anabaptists: NASHE, *P. Penniless*. 1611 *Gregues*, Wide Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venitians; great Gascon, or Spanish, hose: COTGR. — *Greguesques*, Slops, Gregs, Gallogascoines, Venitians: *ib.* bef. 1627 Sponge i thy gascoyns, Thy gally-gascoyns there! MIDDLETON, *Widow*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 194 (1885).

[The Fr. *garguesque*, *greguesque*, are fr. It. *grechesco*, = 'Greekish'.]

**gallilee**. See **galilee**.

**gallimatia(s)**: Fr. See **galimatias**.

**gallfota**: Sp. and Port. See **galeota**.

**gallipago**: Sp. See **galapago**.

**galloon** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *galon*, = 'finery', 'lace': a close lace for binding, originally of worsted.

1611 *Galon*, Galloone lace: COTGR. bef. 1616 oh for a whip to make him Goloone-Laces: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. i. p. 137 (1711). 1662 a little piece of blew Galloom-lace off his Garment: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Tract*, Bk. vi. p. 243 (1669). 1720 A jacket edged with blue galloon: D'URFEE, *Wit & Mirth*.

\***gallopade** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galopade*: a galloping; a kind of dance, also called a **galop** (*g. v.*).

1841 puff and pant in senseless gallopades: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 389 (1885).

**gallowglas** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *galloglach*, = 'foreign soldier': a heavy-armed soldier, armed like an English soldier, in the service of an Irish chief.

1581 and the ryght meane to banish all idle and frutles galleglas and kerne: W. RALPH, *Let.*, in *Edward's Life*, Vol. ii. p. 16 (1868). 1598 a Galloglas axe of Ireland: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 459. 1598 worne likewise of a footeman under a shirte of mayle, the whiche footeman thay call a Galloglass: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 640/1 (1869). 1606 The merciless Macdonwald...from the western isles | Of kerns and gallowglases is supplied: SHAKS., *Macb.*, i. 2, 13. 1610 on the second day before the Ides of November, the Lord Richard Clare slew fife hundred of Galleglaghes: [Galloglaghes, p. 172]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Camden*, ii. 169. [Davies]

**gallyoti**: It. See **galeotto**.

**galoon**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **galleon**.

\***galopin**, *sb.*: Fr.: errand-boy, young rascal.

1823 So saying he gave the little galopin his donation: SCOTT, *St. Roman's Well*, ii. 197. [Davies]

\***galore** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adv.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *go leoir*: enough, sufficiently.

bef. 1689 To feasting they went, with true merriment, | And tippl'd strong liquor gillore: *Rob. Hood & Little John*, in *Child's Ballads*, Vol. v. p. 223 (1858). 1847 And he had store of gold galore: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 419 (1865).

\***galosh** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), **galoch**, **golosh**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *galoch*: a patten or clog; hence, any over-shoe; esp. one of india-rubber or gutta-percha. The trisyllabic forms may be fr. Sp. *galocha*.

abt. 1386 Ne were worthy vnbokelen his galoch | Ther doublenesse or feynyngh sholde approche: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Squire's Tale*, 10869. 1580 My hart-blood is wel nigh forne, I feele, | And my galage growne fast to my heele: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Feb. 244. 1608 A galatch or pattens which women used in time past, *crepida*: WITHAL, *Dict.*, p. 211. 1619 that *Silken Mase* on the In-step, with the Galoshaw's, Cabands; Polony Coates: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 267. 1626 *Galoch*, A kinde of shooc: COCKERAM, Pt. i. (2nd Ed.). 1629—30 two suits, two pair of boots, and gullasheer, and a few books: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. ii. p. 62 (1848). 1670 His Lacqueys and Footmen are like his Galoshoes, which he leaves at the door of those he visits: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 6 v<sup>o</sup> (1698). 1697 His Pewter was turn'd into Silver, his Goloshoes into a Glass Coach: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, iv. Wks., Vol. i. p. 260 (1776).

Variants, 14 c. *galoch*, 16 c. *galage*, 17 c. *galatch*, *galoshaw*, *gullasheer*, *galashoo*, *goloshoes* (pl.).

\***galvani**, **galvano**, fr. It. proper name *Luigi Galvani* of Bologna in Italy, who first investigated, at the close of 18 c., electric currents arising from chemical action.

**gam**, **gama**. See **gamut**.

**Gamaliel**, name of the Jewish teacher and Pharisee at whose feet S. Paul was brought up (*Acts*, xxii. 3); representative of famous teaching.

1654 It more befits a Green-apron-Precacher, than such a Gamaliel: WARREN, *Unbelievers*, 145. 1877 We sit at the feet of Gamaliel, or as some call him, Tyndall; and we sit to Bacon and Adam Smith: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 43 (1883).

**gamashes**, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *gamaches*: spatter-dashes, leggings or over-boots worn in 17 c., esp. by horsemen.

1611 Daccus is all bedawbed with golden lace, | Hose, doublet, jerkin, and gamashes too: DAVIES, *Scourge of Folly*. [L.] 1612 a paire of Breeches and Gamashes of the same coloured cloth: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iv. ch. i. p. 283.

**gamba**: It. See **viola da gamba**.

**gambade**, *sb.*: Fr.: gambol.

1825 the various kicks, plunges, gambades, lashing out, and other eccentricities of Mahound: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xiii. p. 119.

\***gambado** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: quasi-Sp., cf. Sp. *gambada*, = 'a gambole' (Minsheu), fr. *gamba*, = 'a leg'.

I. (in pl.) spatterdashes or leggings for horsemen, a pair of over-boots attached to a saddle.

1662 the use of gambadoes, much worn in the west, whereby, while one rides on horseback, his legs are in a coach: FULLER, *Worthies*, Cornwall. [R.] 1676 You have no pleasure but drinking, and smoking, and riding with your Gambadoes on your little pacing Tit: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 14. 1691 it has been my custom any time these sixteen years (as all the Parish can testify) to ride in Gambadoes: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1732 I believe I told you that I had been about a month able to ride in gambadoes: SWIFT, in *Pope's Wks.*, Vol. vii. p. 275 (1871). 1814 His thin legs tenanted a pair of gambadoes, fastened at the sides with rusty clasps: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. xxix. p. 233 (188-). 1826 His knees were admirably protected from the bushes by a hide which was under his saddle, and which in front had the appearance of gambadoes: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 147.

2. a gambol.

abt. 1846 For I had no intention of...reproaching him with perfidy, sending him a challenge, or performing other gambadoes of the sort: C. BRONTË, *Professor*, ch. xiii. 1862 performing various caracolades and gambadoes in the garden: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. ii. ch. vii. p. 99 (1887).

**gambier**, **gambir**, *sb.*: Malay: an astringent extract from the leaves of *Uncaria Gambir*, also called *Terra japonica*, or pale catechu (see *catechu*).

**gamboge** ( $\angle = \angle$ , -ge as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng., fr. proper name *Camboja*, a district in the eastern part of Indo-China: a bright yellow pigment prepared from the gum resin of various species of the genus *Garcinia*, Nat. Order *Guttiferae*; also the resin itself, which is used in pharmacy.

1752 SIR J. HILL. [J.]

\***gamin**, *sb.*: Fr.: street-boy.

1880 'Our little gamin has the most of the Good Samaritan in him,' said Mr. Audley: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. vi. p. 131. 1887 The cockney gamin and the metropolitan policeman flourish in the pages before us: *Athenaeum*, July 30, p. 156/2.

**gamla**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gomlah**.

**gamma**, *sb.*: name of the third letter of the Greek alphabet, Γ, γ. From the use of Γ to denote the lowest note of the Great Scale in music *gamma* sometimes = 'gamut'.

1596 it is needful for him that will learne to sing truly, to understand his Scale, or (as they commonly call it) the *Gamma ut*: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1609 Γ vt: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microlog.*, p. 9. 1622 two Lutes, tuned Unison, or alike in the *Gamma*, G sol re vt, or any other string: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi. p. 104. 1885 Before the word *viols*, 'a son,' they place a hard gamma...This gamma is inserted after the diphthong *ev*: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 48/2.

\***gamut** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gama*, = 'gamma', and *ut*. Abbreviated to *gam*.

I. name of the lowest note of the Great Scale and of the first hexachord of Guido Aretino.

1596 'Gamut' I am, the ground of all accord, | 'A re' to plead Hortensio's passion; | 'B mi', Bianca, take him for thy lord, | 'C fa ut', that loves with all affection: | 'D sol re', one clef, two notes have I; | 'E la mi', show pity, or I die: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iii. 1, 73. 1597 Gam vt: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 4. 1630 As for Musicke, It is to be coniectured by her long practice in prick-song, that there is not any note above *Ela*, or below *Gammuth*, but she knows the *Diapason*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. II 2 v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1670 I am so naturally a Musician, that *Gamut*, *A re*, *Bemi*, were the first words I could learn to speak: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, i. p. 9.

2. name of the Great Scale of Guido Aretino; hence, a musical scale. The table of the Great Scale below is taken from the *Pathway to Mus.*, 1596, sig. A iiiii r<sup>o</sup>, with the full title of each note added in the last column. The seven columns from *ut* to *la* (ascending) indicate the position in the Great Scale of the seven hexachords.

bef. 1529 But for in his gamut carp that he can, | Lo, Jak would be a jentylman: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 15 (1843). 1597 here is the Scale of Musicke, which wee terme the *Gam*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 2. 1603 At break of Day, in a Delicious song | She sets the *Gam vt* to a hundred young: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 139 (1608). 1603 the notes of prick-song, or the Gam-ut in musicke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 119. 1623 Re-



hearse your gamut, boy: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 459 (1885). 1776 screamed from fear most harmoniously through the whole gamut, from *a* to *g* inclusively: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 11. 1782 With tails high mounted, ears hung low, and throats With a whole gamut filled of heavenly notes: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 282 (1802). 1811 had the benefit of seeing various learned treatises upon the natural gamut of colours: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 66 (1844). 18... and ever as their shrieks | Ran highest up the gamut: TENNYSON, *Sea Dreams*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 156 (1886).

The vniuersall Scale comprehending all these thinges, is thus figured.

Five double of more shrill sound	ee	la	sol	E La	
	dd	la	sol	D La Sol	
	cc	sol	fa	C Sol Fa	
	bb	fa	mi	B Fa Mi	
	aa	mi	re	A La Mi Re	
	g	re	ut	G Sol Re Ut	
	f	re	ut	F Fa Ut	
	e	la	mi	E La Mi	
	d	la	mi	D La Sol Re	
	c	sol	fa	C Sol Fa Ut	
Seauen small of meane sound	b	mi	re	B Fa Mi	
	a	la	mi	A La Mi Re	
	G	re	ut	G Sol Re Ut	
	F	fa	ut	F Fa Ut	
	E	la	mi	E La Mi	
	D	sol	fa	D Sol Re	
	C	fa	ut	C Fa Ut	
	B	mi		B Mi	
	A	re		A Re	
	F	ut		Gan Ut	
Eight capital Keyes of baser sound	cc	la	sol	E La	
	dd	la	sol	D La Sol	
	cc	sol	fa	C Sol Fa	
	bb	fa	mi	B Fa Mi	
	aa	mi	re	A La Mi Re	
	g	re	ut	G Sol Re Ut	
	f	re	ut	F Fa Ut	
	e	la	mi	E La Mi	
	d	la	mi	D La Sol Re	
	c	sol	fa	C Sol Fa Ut	

**ganch, vb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *gancher*. See third quot.

1614 Their [the Turks'] ganching is after this manner: He sitteth upon a wall, being five fadomes high, within two fadomes of the top of the wall: right under the place where he sits is a strong Iron hook fastened, being very sharpe, then is he thrust off the wall upon this hook with some part of his body: W. DAVIES, *Trav.*, &c., sig. B iii v. 1615 being ganch'd for the escape of certaine Noble-men of Germany committed to his custody: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1632). — Their [the Turks'] formes of putting to death...are impaling upon stakes, ganching, which is to be let fall from on high upon hookes, and there to hang untill they die by the anguish of their wounds: *ib.*, p. 62. 1642 sundry sorts of punishments...as *drubbing*, *gunnsing* [sic], *flaying alive*, *impaling*: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 85 (1869). 1741 The Ganch is a sort of Estrapade, usually set up at the City-Gates: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1. p. 99. — If a *Cain* happens to be taken, they give him no quarter; he is either impal'd or ganch'd: *ib.*

**gandola:** It. See **gondola**.

**ganga, pl. ganghe, sb.:** Italianised. See quotation.

1600 the priests of Angola, whom they call Ganghe. These make profession that they have in their hands dearth and abundance; faire weather and foule; life and death...a Ganga was requested by the people, to refresh the fields, which were drie and withered: JOHN POPE, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 378.

**gangean, adj.:** Eng., perhaps fr. Sp. *ganga*, = 'the lesser pin-tailed grouse'. See quotation.

1626 *Gangean colour*, Diuers colours in one together, as in a Mallard or Pigeon's necke: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.).

**\*ganglion, pl. ganglia, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. γάγγλιον, = 'a tumor on or near a tendon or sinew': a mass of nerve cells in the course of a nerve constituting a centre of a portion of the nervous system of an animal; a kind of tumor.

1734 a ganglion, or other crude tumours or preternatural protuberance: WISSEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.] 1863 the psychical, motorial, and sensorial functions of the great cerebral ganglion: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 129.

**\*gangrene, gangre(ə)n (ˌɹ-), Eng. fr. Fr. gangrène; gangrena, cancrena, It.:** sb.: a mortification while it stops short of actual death of the part affected; also, *metaph.* deadly moral corruption.

1543 Cancrena is not taken for fleshe deade altogether, but for that whyche begynneth to putrefie by lytle: TRAHERN, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi r. 1663 a fracture hauinge with hym ioynd gangrena, a fracture with inflammation, a fracture with doulour and payne: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 44 r. 1601 juice of the Spurge...healeth gangrens, cankers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 205. 1602 these men haue bespattered with a most dangerous Gangrene: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 41. 1627 This Experiment may be transferred vnto the Cure of Gangrene, either Comming of themselves, or induced by too much Applying of Opiates: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cant. viii. § 788. 1665 it [the water at Lar] makes the leg apt to gangrene: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Triv.*, p. 121 (1677). — the five great Points controverted (in Augustus Caesar's time) betwixt the two great Families of *Shammai* and *Hittel* still spreading like a gangrene: *ib.*, p. 123. 1672 Not being cut off high enough, the gangrene prevailed: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1872). 1690 being in a desperate condition with a gangrene in his foot: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 72 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1705 he died of a gangrene: BURNETT, *Hist. Owen Trav.*, Vol. III. p. 165 (1818).

**ganja, ganga, gunja, sb.:** Hind. *gānjā*: an intoxicating narcotic preparation of Indian hemp. See **bang**.

1800 No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arraack, opium, ganja, or bhang and toddy: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1853). 1826 they produced their ganja and opium, and began to smoke: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 391 (1884). 1872 The faithful Hindoo widow, stimulated by ganja (a preparation of hemp) may not ascend the pyre and by the rites of *suttee* destroy herself in honour of her deceased lord: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 249.

**ganta, ganton, sb.:** a Malay measure about equal to a gallon English.

1622 4 or 5 *gantas* of oyle: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 6 (1883).

**\*gantlet, gauntlet, gantlope (ˌɹ-), sb.:** Eng. fr. Swed. *gallopp*, = 'lane-run', 'a military punishment in which the condemned ran between two files of soldiers who struck at him with rods or other weapons as he passed': in the phr. *to run the gantlet*, to run between two rows of persons who strike with various weapons or implements during the passage.

1699 But in War, you must either hang for 'em, or run the Gantlope: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sol. Colloqu.*, p. 150. 1793 What a gauntelope have I run! H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 179. 1804 no, my dear Sir, we must re-run the gantlope of Bounties and Recruitings: J. LARWOOD, *No Gunboats, no Peace*, p. 8.

[The Swed. *gallopp* became Anglicised as *gantlope*, which was confused with Eng. *ga(u)ntlet*, = 'glove'.]

**Ganymede:** Lat. *Ganymēdes*: name of a Trojan youth who was carried off by the eagle of Zeus (Jupiter) to be cup-bearer to Zeus in Olympus; hence, a cup-bearer; a favorite youth.

1589 And *Ganymedes* we are, quoth one: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 315. 1602 Say be scorn to marry me, yet he shall stand me in some stead by being my Ganymede: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 38 (1885).

1603 a young beardless Ganymede whom he loved: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 568. 1608 Shall I be bold with your honour, to prefer this aforesaid Ganymede to hold a plate under your lordship's cup? MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 274 (1885). 1616 With a young, tender, smoothfaced Ganymede, | Her husbands prentice: R. C., *Times Whistle*, II. 740, p. 26 (1871).

1621 as if he were a prince Ganymede, with every day new suits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 336 (1827). 1665 The *Ganymed* Boys in Vests of cloth of gold...carried in their hands flagons of best metal: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 175 (1677). bef. 1667 'Tis fill'd where-ever thou dost tread, | Nature self's thy *Ganymede*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 56 (1707).

1820 the Ganymedes had not been idle with their pitchers and goblets: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 52. 1828 Bedos, that Ganymede of a valet, had himself but just arrived: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 59 (1859).

**ganza<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** Sp. *gansa*: a goose; one of the wild geese which drew Gonzales to the moon in de Bergerac's *Comic History of the Moon*, 1649.

bef. 1656 who, as if Domingo Gonsales his engine, they had been mounted by his ganzas from the moon to the empyreal heaven: BP. HALL, *Invis. Wld.*, Bk. I. § 7. [R.] bef. 1658 Nor of the *Ganzas*, which did soon | Transport *Don Diego* to the Moon: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 344 (1687). 1664 They are but idle *Dreams* and *Fancies* | And savour strongly of the *Ganzas*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 187.

**ganza<sup>2</sup>, gansa, ganse, sb.:** Malay *gangsa*, = 'bell-metal': a travellers' name for the base metal of which the small currency of Pegu was made.

1588 The corant mony that is in this citie, and throughout all this kingdome is called *Gansa* or *Gansa* which is made of Copper and Leade: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 32 v. 1599 [See **biza**]. 1727 Plenty of *Gansa* or *Lead*, which passeth all over the Pegu Dominions, for Money: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 41. [Yule]

**gaot:** Anglo-Ind. See **ghaut**.

**gaou:** Anglo-Ind. See **gow**.

**Garagantua.** See **Gargantua**.

**garaus:** Ger. See **carouse**.

**garavance, garvance, garvanso, garvanço:** Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance**.

**garb, garbe, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *garbe* (Cotgr.), = 'comeliness', 'handsomeness', 'good fashion': outward appearance, fashion of dress, gear, demeanor, style; hence, dress, apparel.

1599 You thought, because he could not speak English in the native garb, he could not therefore handle an English cudgel: SHAKES., *Hen. V.*, v. 1, 80. 1599 his seniors give him good sleight looks, | After their garbe: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, IV. 4, Wks., p. 144 (1616). 1604 And with a lipping garb this most rare man | Speaks French, Dutch, Spanish, and Italian: DRAYTON, *Owl*. [R.] 1622 that moderate and middle garb, which shall rather lessen than make you bigger than you are: PEACOCK, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xv. p. 191.

abt. 1630 the Queen began then to need, and to seek out for men of both Garbs, and so I conclude, and rank this great Instrument of State amongst the *Togati*: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 31 (1870). — one that could soon learn the discipline and garb both of the times and Court: *ib.*, p. 44. 1633 persons of quality waited on him in the same garb and habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1.



p. 7 (1879). **1644** The inhabitants of the city are much affected to the Spanish mode and stately garb: *ib.*, p. 92. **1654** Thence, we went to New College, where the Chapel was in its ancient garb: *ib.*, p. 307. **1694** the younger son... lived in the garb and equipage of the richest nobleman: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 347. **1712** his outward Garb is but the Emblem of his Mind: *Spectator*, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 669/1 (Morley). — the most wild and freakish Garb that can be imagined: *ib.*, No. 514, Oct. 20, p. 732/1.

**garce**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *garisa*: a cubic measure or weight used for rice on the Madras coast, weighing about 4 tons English.

**1799** I could let them have about twenty garce of rice, which I can command in this country at very short notice: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 172 (1858). **1804** The rice is to be paid for by a stoppage, at the rate of one single fanam for one pucca seer, or 114 pagodas 12 fanams per garce: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1206 (1844).

\***garçon**, *sb.*: Fr.: boy, bachelor, waiter. The Old Fr. *garçon* was early Anglicised.

**1602** she means her French *garçon*: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 56 (1885). **1823** Nay, down to the *garçon* and his poodle... both amusing animals: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 16 (1886). **1860** that is not a very difficult matter under the auspices of the *garçon* at the inn where he may have taken up his abode: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 609/2.

\***garde champêtre**, *phr.*: Fr.: field-keeper, game-keeper.

**1831** The village poacher will find him [the farmer] a more active *garde champêtre* than any keeper: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 309. **1837** In the country each *commune* has one, or more, *gardes champêtres*, whose sole business it is to detect and arrest trespassers: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 130.

**garde d'eau**, *garde de l'eau*, *phr.*: Fr., abbrev. for *donnez vous de garde d'eau (de l'eau)*: be on your guard against water. Anglicised in Scotland as *gardeloo*, *gardylloo*. The proper corresponding Fr. *phr.* is *gare l'eau* or *gare l'eau là-bas*.

**1768** it comes against you without crying *garde d'eau*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 461 (1839).

\***garde (de) chasse**, *phr.*: Fr.: game-keeper.

**1828** Through the means, however, of an ancient *garde de chasse*, the Baron contrived to pick up some faint idea of sporting: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 298.

**garde des sceaux**, *phr.*: Fr.: Keeper of the Seals.

bef. **1654** The *Garde des Sceaux*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 177 (1654). **1787** The *garde des sceaux* spoke about twenty minutes: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 432 (1853).

\***garde du (de) corps**, *phr.*: Fr.: a member of a body-guard, a life-guardsmen.

**1651** Then came...the *garde du corps* and other officers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872). **1845** but O'Reilly's disgrace, for refusing to job the promotion of some *gardes de corps*, stopped all these schemes of amelioration: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 218.

\***garde mobile**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a movable guard': a guard liable to general service.

**garde-chiourme**, *sb.*: Fr.: convict-warder.

**1865** The horrible heat had made even the *gardes-chiourmes* heavy and listless: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvii. p. 271.

**gardefou**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'guard-fool', a parapet.

**1748** People at your age are in a state of natural ebriety; and want rails and *gardefous*, wherever they go, to hinder them from breaking their necks: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 332 (1774). **1797** a wooden bridge which had no *Gardefou*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 186.

**gardénia**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. Dr. Garden of Charleston, an American botanist: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Chinconaceae*, which includes the Cape jasmine, and is distinguished for the fragrance and beauty of the flowers of some of the species; also, a flower of the Cape jasmine or a kindred plant.

garee: Hind. See *garry*.

\***Gargantua**, name of the principal character of Rabelais' satirical romance, an enormous and superlatively voracious giant; hence, *Gargantuan*, superlatively voracious, enormous.

**1598** your *Garagantuan* breech cannot carry it away so: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 20 (1616). **1600** You must borrow me *Gargantua's* mouth first: 'tis a word too great for any mouth of this age's size: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, iii. 4, 238. **1619** his *Gargantuan bellyed-Doublet* with huge huge sleeves: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 267. **1630** What *Gogmagog Gargantua* Geese are these: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L i v°/x. bef. **1658** Or greater if it well may be: Than *Garagantu's* two or three: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 344 (1687).

**gargarise** (ʒ = ʒ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gargariser*, *gargarizer* (Cotgr.): to gargle, to use as a gargle.

**1583** Therewith *gargarise* your mouth fasting, vntill the fleume be purged out of your head: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. iv. ch. iii. [R.] **1643** Also it is expedient to *gargarise* warm gotes milk, to appayse y<sup>e</sup> payne: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxiii v°/2. **1598** *Gorgorizare*, to *gargarize* in the throat:

FLORIO. **1627** vinegar put to the nostrils, or gargarised: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 686. [R.]

\***garibaldi**, *sb.*: It. *Garibaldi*, the famous Italian patriot: a loose body to a dress, imitating the flannel shirts worn by Garibaldi and his followers abt. 1865.

**garlagh**, *sb.*: Ir. *garlach*, = 'a young child': a pet.

**1818** Paddy, you little garlagh: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 40 (1819). — my own little garlagh of a boy: *ib.*, ch. iii. p. 160.

**garni**, *fem. garnie*, *part.*: Fr.: garnished, furnished, trimmed.

**1818** Things *garni* with lace, and things *garni* with eel: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 38.

**garnito**, *sb. and adj.*: It. *granito*: granite.

**1644** At the entrance of this stately palace stand two rare and vast fountains of *garnito* stone: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872).

**garran**, *garron*, *sb.*: Ir. and Gael. *gearran*: a gelding, a sorry hack, a Highland pony.

**1598** And when he comes forth, he will make theyr coves and garrans to walke, yf he doe noe other mischeif to theyr persons: SPENS., *State Irsh.*, Wks., p. 619/2 (1883). — when any one hath stolen a cove or a garran: *ib.*, p. 681/2. **1600** therefore all that the poore garrans and beasts could doe, was to tumble and wallow only: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxii. p. 413. **1754** their Horses, or rather (as they are call'd) Garrons: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 130. **1818** look at the *garrans*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 129 (1819).

garri: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *ghurry*.

garroo-, garrow-wood: Malay. See *aguila-wood*.

\***garrote**, *garrotte* ( = ʒ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *garrote*: execution by strangulation, as practised in Spain and Portugal; an appliance for causing death by strangulation, such as the iron collar and screw now used in Spanish executions; strangulation entire or partial, esp. when caused with a view to robbery.

**1623** That done, throwing a cord about his necke, making use of one of the corners of the Chayre, he gaue him the *Garrote*, wherewith he was strangled to death: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gasman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 266. **1845** Here the public executions take place, and generally by the *garrote*, a sort of strangling machine based on the Oriental bowstring: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 778.

**garrotté**, *adj.*: Fr., fr. *garrotte* (Fr. *garrotier* does not mean 'to garrote'): garrotted, executed by strangulation.

**1852** The man was almost immediately *garrotté*, which I believe, is a speedy and merciful manner of executing criminals: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 413.

\***garry**, *gharry*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gāri*: a cart or carriage.

**1810** The common *g'horry*...is rarely, if ever, kept by any European, but may be seen plying for hire in various parts of Calcutta: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, I. 390. [Yule]

**1834** and what *garewān* will drive thee back... Take in the child, Jeet Sing, and let the *garce* burn: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11. **1866** My husband was to have met us with the two-horse *gharee*: G. O. TREVELYAN, *Dawk Bungalow*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, Vol. LXXIII. p. 384. [Yule] **1882** [See *dāk*].

\***gas**, *sb.*: name given by Van Helmont (d. 1664) to air and other elastic fluids whether simple or compound; now, esp. elastic fluid, generally a manufactured form of carburetted hydrogen used for illumination and for heating.

**1672** the Experiment of mixing the *Gas*, (as the *Helmontians* call it) or the scarce coagulable fumes of kindled and extinguished Brimstone, with Wine: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 166. **1744** *Phil. Trans.*, p. 1. **1790** The wild gas, the fixed air is plainly broke loose: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 8 (3rd Ed.). **1815** C. Bradshaw wants to light the theatre with *gas*, which may, perhaps (if the vulgar be believed), poison half the audience, and all the *dramatis persone*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 170 (1832). **1819** What think you, Sir, that History's candid page | Will say of this bright gas-enlightened age? HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 725.

gasbeke, gasbi: Pers. See *kasbekē*.

**gascoi(g)nes**, *sb. pl.*: galligaskins, as if *Gascons*.

**1598** *Brache*, all maner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venticians: FLORIO.

**Gascon** ( ʒ = ʒ ), *Gascoygne*, *sb. and adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Gascon*.

I. *sb.*: 1. a native of Gascony, a south-western province of France.

I. *sb.*: 2. a boaster, a braggart.

I. *sb.*: 3. wine of Gascony.

**1630** No *Gascoygne*, Orleans, or the Chrystall Sherrant | Nor Rhenish from the *Rheine* would be apparant: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 v°/1. **1847** The rich juice of Rousillon, *Gascoygne*, Bordeaux, | Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).



II. *adj.*: pertaining to Gascony or to its inhabitants; made in Gascony.

\***gasconade** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gasconnade*: boasting, braggadocio, a boastful speech.

1710-3 SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1711 a Show of Resistance: but it only proved a Gasconade: *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, p. 242/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 But shall we afford him a fair Evasion, only a vain unthinking Gasconade: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. vii. (1740). 1742 Jeffries was so highly pleased with this gasconade of his client, that he loved him ever after: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1826). 1781 we shall talk no more of insisting on implicit submission, which would rather be a gasconade than firmness: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 120 (1858). 1809 I had been led into this by the gasconade of M. B.—: MATV, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. II. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 3.

[The word is fr. Fr. *Gascon*, = 'an inhabitant of Gascony', the people of that province having become notorious for boastfulness.]

**gaskins** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), *sb. pl.*: Eng.: **galligaskins** (*g. v.*). See **gascognes**.

1573 my new gaskins that Forde made me: *Will*, quoted in F. W. Fairholt's *Costume in Eng.*, p. 268 (1846). 1601 if one break, the other will hold; or, if both break, your gaskins fall: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, I. 5, 27.

**gaspillage**, *sb.*: Fr.: thriftlessness, wastefulness, lavishness.

1848 He told me the *gaspillage* of the Government was monstrous: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 306.

**gaspillé**, *fem. -ée, part.*: Fr.: frittered away, squandered.

1842 The sum may be *gaspillé* by a cook-wench: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 50 (1857).

**gassampine**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gossampine**.

**gassoon**: Ir. See **gossoon**.

**Gasthaus**, *sb.*: Ger.: a place of entertainment, an inn, a hotel. For a hotel, a more modest title than *Gasthof*.

1841 if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 375 (1885). 1874 [See **Gasthof**].

**Gasthof**, *sb.*: Ger.: hotel.

1865 a Bohemian Gasthof is about the only place upon earth where you see the doctrine of equality in absolute and positive practice: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 67. 1874 its principal inn claims to be not merely a *Gasthaus* but a *Gasthof*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 86.

**gastromūthos**, *sb.*: mistake for *engastrimūthos* (see **engastrimythus**).

1783 That inward voice, which the Greeks called *Gastromuthos*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 337 (1858).

**gastronome**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gastronomist, one who makes a scientific study of the pleasures of the table.

1823 a *gâté de Périgord*, over which a gastronome would have wished to live and die, like Homer's lotus-eaters: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 61 (1886). 1833 those [wounds] which a French *gastronome* is doomed to undergo from our barbarous hospitality: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 163. 1835 SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlviii. p. 619.

**gâté**, *fem. gâtée, part.*: Fr.: spoiled.

1821 [See **blasé**].

**gate**, *gatti*: Anglo-Ind. See **ghaut**.

**gauche**, *adj.*: Fr.: clumsy, awkward, uncouth, destitute of tact and good manners. Sometimes in the literal meaning 'left', *Gauche* is applied to the party of the left in the French parliament, the Opposition.

1806 finding...the bed not turned down, and a *gauche* Dawdle just beginning to introduce the warning-pan between the sheets: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 252 (5th Ed.). 1828 There were two classes of these French gallants, and it would be difficult to determine which was most *gauche*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 42. 1829 A dull Marchioness, a *gauche* Viscountess, and some other dames: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. I. p. 124 (1881). 1839 the King will not show the same obstinacy as his predecessor, but yield with a good grace to what he cannot avoid, viz. a Ministry of the *Gauche*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 131. 1879 This journey...tended to reduce my shy, taciturn, and somewhat *gauche* manner: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. II. p. 71.

\***gaucherie**, *sb.*: Fr.

I. awkwardness, clumsiness, lack of tact and good manners.

1823 the known *gaucherie* of our cabinet in all sorts of Continental interference: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 237. 1828 I was struck by his abstinence, and pleased with his modesty, despite the *gaucherie* of his manner, and the fashion of his garb: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxiii. p. 193 (1859). 1841 The air *comme il faut*, the perfect freedom from all *gaucherie*, the ease of demeanour: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. 1877 he was rooted to the spot, and not merely sensible of his *gaucherie*, but also of the almost grotesque isolation in which he sat: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 206 (1879).

2. a clumsy action, an awkward speech, an instance of want of tact or good manners.

1826 just enough of dandyism to preserve him from committing *gaucheries*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Van Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 16 (1881). 1849 He had committed several *gaucheries*, showing bad taste at his very outset: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 315. 1882 I perceive that I have committed a *gaucherie*: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Two Novelles*, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 180.

**gaudium certaminis**, *phr.*: Lat.: delight of contest.

1884 He prepared to fight...with the same *gaudium certaminis*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 213.

**gaudriole**, *sb.*: Fr.: a broad joke, a coarse witticism.

1886 He has not yet succeeded in obliterating the poet which is in him so far as to obtain the absolution of the writer of *gaudrioles*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 9, p. 11/1.

\***gauffre**, **gauffer** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gauffer*: to flute or crimp (lace, linen, &c.). Sometimes spelt *goffer*.

1824 I'll have to get it [a ruff] all goffered over again: S. FERRIER, *Inheritance*, ch. xxi. [Davies] 1886 A...financier, overburdened with wealth, used to send his shirts to Flanders to be washed and gauffed: E. B. HAMILTON, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr., p. 273.

\***gaufre**, *sb.*: Fr.: waffle, wafer.

1859 These *gaufres*, or *wafers*, were much eaten in England in former times: JEPHSON, *Britany*, ch. II. p. 21. 1886 These mouldings...might have been...cast like a *gauffre* in iron dies: *Athenaeum*, May 29, p. 720/1.

**gaunch**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **ganch**.

**gauntelope**, **gauntlet**: Eng. fr. Swed. See **gantlet**.

**gaur**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **gour**.

**gaur(e)**: Eng. fr. Turk. or Pers. See **giaour**.

**gaut**: Anglo-Ind. See **ghaut**.

**gavocciolo**, *sb.*: It.: a pestilential tumor.

1835 fate is fate, and when it is thine hour there will be other means besides the *gavocciolo*: LORD LYTON, *Riensi*, Bk. VI. ch. iv. p. 106/1 (1848).

\***gavot** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), Eng. fr. Fr.; **gavotte**, Fr.: *sb.*: a graceful and lively dance; the music for such a dance.

1724 [See **gavotta**]. 1727 in playing of preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotts: POPS, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, p. 95 (1741). 1788 She played a lesson of Stamlitz, a Gavot, the air of Malbrook...and many other tunes: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 412. 1848 playing tremulous old gavottes and minuets on a wheezy old fiddle: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. xxxviii. [C.] 1883 The Gavotte from Mozart's *Idomeneo*—a lovely little piece: *Standard*, Feb. 13, p. 2. 1885 The most attractive [movements] are the second, a minuet, and the fourth, a gavotte: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 12, p. 777/1.

**gavotta**, *sb.*: It.: a gavot.

1724 GAVOTTA, a Gavot, an Air of a brisk, lively Nature, always in Common Time, divided in Two Parts, each to be play'd twice over, the first Part commonly in Four or Eight Bars, and the second Part in Four, Eight, Twelve, Sixteen Bars, or more: *Short Explan. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\***gavroche**, *sb.*: Fr. (argot): driver (of a vehicle plying for hire).

1876 a Norwegian *gavroche* is balancing himself by a miracle of adroitness on the dorsal extremities of the slender shafts: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] 1882 Then "mo-sieu" became "mesieu," which is generally pronounced as "m'sieu" in 1882, or, if one wishes to talk as a real *gavroche* "m'seu": *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 8.

**gawar**: Eng. fr. Turk. See **giaour**.

**gaze**, *sb.*: Fr.: gauze.

1850 Those [caps] intended for ladies of a more advanced age are...composed of a perfect cloud of *gaze*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 864/2.

\***gazebo(o)**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat. fr. Eng. *gaze*: projecting window. Cf. Fr. *lavabo*, = 'wash-stand'.

1819 this bay window happened to face a gaze-boo, where sat in the same way, when musing on her projects, a fair Greek widow: T. HORNE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 16 (1820).

\***gazel** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. and Arab. *ghazal*: a kind of love-poem.

bef. 1827 Persian poets...distinguish their separate poems, or canticles, by the name of *gazels*: J. MASON GOOD, quoted in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas.* *David*, Vol. VI. p. 6 (1882).

**gazela**, *sb.*: Sp.: a gazelle.

1646 the *Civet Cat* and *Gazela*, from which our Musk proceedeth: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 166 (1686).

\***gazelle**, **gazel** (ˌ ɪ ɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gazelle*: a kind of antelope with large bright eyes and graceful form, *esp.* a species native in N. Africa. The form *gasal* is fr. Arab. and Pers. *ghazāl*.

1600 sheepe, deere, Gugelle, conies, hares, ciuet-cats, and ostriches: JOHN POPS, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. 1617 a kind of fallow Deere in Syria called *Gazelle*: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 129. 1665 They...



love to hunt and chase the Stag, the Antelope, Gazal, Tyger, Bbore: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 303 (1677). 1673 The Skeleton of a Moroses head. Divers and very large Rhinoceros horns, Gazelles horns, and an Unicorn's horn: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. 1684 tamed Gazelles (which is a kind of Goat): Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 51. 1819 his gazelle-eyed daughters: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. ccdi. 1821 gazelles and cats, | And dwarfs and blacks, and such like things: *ib.*, III. lxxviii. 1839 This damsel walked forward like a fugitive gazelle: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. p. 607 note. 1852 you tripped up the stairs like a gazelle, Padre: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 178 (1878).

**gazet, gazette, sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *gazzetta, gazetta*: a small coin of Venice. See **gaget**.

1605 What monstrous, and most painfull circumstance | Is here, to get some three or four gazetts! B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 470 (1616). 1611 It will cost thee but a gazet, which is not fully an English penny: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1776). 1701 the Gazette, [is worth] Two Sols: *New Account of Italy*, p. 49.

**gazetta, It. gazzetta, pl. gazzette; gazette, gazet (= L), Eng. fr. It. gazzetta: sb.**: a news-sheet, a news-letter, a newspaper, *esp.* an official newspaper. The gazette seems to have originated in Venice in copies of the official notices posted on the Rialto.

1605 I shall be the fable of all feasts; | The freight of the gazetti; ship-boyes tale: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 514 (1616). 1606 It was within a month after so publick, that it came into the *Gazetta* of Rome: T. FITZ-HERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxx. p. 326. 1611 we find it so recorded | In late Gazettas; which or lies or trifles ne'er afforded: R. RICHMOND, in *Paneg. Verses on Corvats Crudities*, sig. f 6<sup>ro</sup> (1776). 1616 In this gazette you may not expect any more than *res gesta*: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 27 (1860). 1622 I send here inclos'd the Venetian gazet: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. v. p. 55 (1645). 1642 *Gazettes and Courants*: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). bef. 1670 the Disgrace was so far blown abroad with Derision, that it was the News of Gazettes's over all Europe: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 175, p. 169 (1693). 1679 Print new Additions to their Feats, | And Emendations in Gazets: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 288. 1681 Must therefore all the World be set on flame, | Because a Gazet writer mist his aim? A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 36. 1686 the Author of the *Journal des Scavants*...in his ordinary Gazetts highly affirms: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 17. 1697 A great many Gazettes, and little good News: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, Pt. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1776). bef. 1733 being blazoned in the Gazette: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). bef. 1744 talks Gazettes and Post-boys o'er by heart: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, IV. 155, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1757). 1823 She smiled at Suwarrow's rhymes, who threw | Into a Russian couplet rather dull | The whole gazette of thousands whom he slew: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. lx. \*1877 is generally beyond the power of any gazette to add glory to: *Echo*, Jan. 13. [St.]

**gazophylacium, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γαζοφυλάκιον: a treasury; hence, a storehouse of information, a thesaurus.

1540 I wyshe that I...hadde obserued but some one payable document to bring to this Gazophylacium: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. A ii<sup>vo</sup>.

**gaspacho, sb.**: Sp.: a vegetable soup, which, taken cold, is a common article of summer diet in parts of Spain among workmen and peasants.

1845 In Andalucia during summer a bowl of gaspacho is commonly ready in every house of an evening: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 69.

**geck, sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *gek*: a dupe, a gull, a fool.

1601 And made the most notorious geck and gull | That e'er invention play'd on: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 351.

**gecko, sb.**: name of a genus of wall lizards.

1811 We saw several sorts of lizards, of which the only dangerous one was that called by the Egyptians Gecko: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.

**gedong**: Malay. See **godown**.

**gee**: Anglo-Ind. See **ghee**.

**geera(s)**: Heb. See **gerah**.

**Geez**, name of the northern and ecclesiastical dialects of the Ethiopic group of the Semitic family of languages. See **Amharic**.

\***Gehenna**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Γέεννα, fr. Heb. גֵּהִנּוֹם: the valley of Hinnom, south of Jerusalem, in part of which, called Tophet, the human sacrifices to Moloch were made (2 Kings, xxiii. 10), and into which the refuse of Jerusalem was cast; hence, Hell, Hell-fire.

1626 *Gehenna*, Hell: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1667 and made his grove | The pleasant vale of Hinnom, Tophet thence | And black Gehenna call'd, the type of Hell: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 405. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 7, p. 652 (1740). 1834 a type of the punishment, that awaits the wicked unbelievers in the Jehennum of God's wrath: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 250.

**Geier, sb.**: Ger.: a vulture.

1603 for they be not greedy geiers or vultures, that evermore eat and gnaw the liver of wicked persons laid in the earth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 609.

\***Geist, sb.**: Ger.: spirit, spirituality.

1870 M. ARNOLD, *Friendship's Garland*. 1883 a heaven of pure Geist: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 274.

**gelder**. See **guelder** or **guilder**.

**gelidus timor occupat artus, phr.**: Lat.: chill fear holds possession of (my) limbs (*lit.* 'joints').

1593 SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, IV. I. 117.

**gellywat(te)**: Anglo-Ind. See **gallevat**.

**Gemiglands, Gemilands**: Turk. See **Zamogians**.

**Gemini, gemini, sb.**: Lat.: the Twins, namely, Castor and Pollux, sons of Zeus (Jupiter) and Leda, guardian deities of Ancient Rome and of sailors, who gave a name to a sign of the zodiac, east of Taurus.

1. a sign of the zodiac.

1391 & euerich of thise 12 Signes hath respecte to a certain parcell of the body of a man and hath it gouernance; as aries hath thin heued, & taurus thy nekke and thy throte / gemyni thyn armholes and thin armes: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 13 (1872). 1506 When Phebus entred was, in Gemini | Shining about: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i<sup>ro</sup> (1554). 1563 the Sonne, | Had newly entred Gemini, and warmynge heate begun: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). 1580 those same two incomparable and myraculous Gemini: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1815). 1855 the Charioteer | And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns: TENNYSON, *Maud*, VI. I.

2. in the phrases *O Gemini, O Jiminy*, and *play the Gemini (jemeny)*, a mild expletive.

1622 God grant Tozayemon Dono do not play the jemeny with us in buying much of our merchandiz and stay there till he think I am com from hence: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 295 (1883). 1663 O Gemini! that's better news: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 54 (1701). 1679 Oh Gemini! that your Ladyship should say so: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, III. p. 35. 1693 O Gemini, I hope you don't mean so: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, III. 10, Wks., Vol. I. p. 64 (1710). 1696 O Gemini! Is this a Beau? VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1776). 1750 O Gemini! my dear lady, what is the matter? FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 297 (1806).

3. a pair (also spelt *Geminy*).

1598 look'd through the grate, like a Gemini of Baboones: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 2, 7. 1616 nor the Gemini of double-dealing circumvent us in our lives: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 29 (1867).

**gemino ab ovo, phr.**: Lat., 'from the twin egg': from the beginning. Hor., *A. P.*, 147. See **ab ovo**.

1886 It begins (*gemino ab ovo*, as hostile critics will probably have said) with the earliest appearance of the Teutonic peoples on the stage of history: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 10, p. 98/1.

**Gemonies, sb. pl.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gemōniae* (pl.): steps down the Aventine Hill to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals in Ancient Rome were dragged by hooks to be thrown into the river. The sing. form *Gemony* may be for *Geminy* (see **Gemini**).

1603 The fate of some of your servants: who, declining | Their way...Slit down the Gemonies, and brake their necks! B. JONSON, *Sef.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 162/1 (1860). 1629 no day passes | In which some are not fasten'd to the hook! Or thrown down from the Gemonies: MASSINGER, *Rom. Actor*, I. 1. [R.] bef. 1658 The World, Fame, Honour, Wealth and Pleasure then | Are the fair Wrack and Gemonies of Men: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 222 (1687). 1681 Anguish through every member flies | And all those inward gemonies | Whereby frail flesh in torture dies: OLDHAM, *On Morwent*, xxxiii. [C. E. D.]

**génant, fem. gênante, adj.**: Fr.: causing *gêne* (q. v.).

1841 consequently the etiquette and formality, so *génant* among acquaintances who seldom meet, are banished: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 268.

\***gendarme, sb.**: Fr. (irregular sing. of *gens d'armes*, = 'men at arms'): a man at arms, a soldier, a dragoon; in France and elsewhere in Continental Europe, a policeman (armed). See **gens d'armes**.

1857 the gendarme came charging up, right toward his very nose: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877). 1863 gendarmes and soldiers: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 314. 1880 he passed out of the gate between the two gendarmes: J. PAYN, *Confident Agent*, ch. xlviii. p. 312.

\***gendarmerie, sb.**: Fr.: armed police-force (including mounted police); a number of armed police. Wrongly written *gens d'armerie, gendsarmerie* (-ry). See **gens d'armes**.

bef. 1670 Had the *Gensdarmery* of our great Writers no other Enemy to fight with? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 99, p. 102 (1693). 1826 a respectable looking serjeant of gens-d'armerie came in: *Keft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 181. 1828 a piquet of gendarmerie to direct and keep in order the file of carriages: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 30. 1839 SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 267. 1883 The military honours were paid by a division of Infantry, two regiments of Artillery, a regiment of Cavalry, and a large detachment of Gendarmerie: *Standard*, Jan. 9, p. 3.



**gène, sb.:** Fr.: torture, constraint, uneasiness, embarrassment.

1818 but you will reject the proposal with the same frankness it is made, if it is the least *gène* to you: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 66 (1819). 1832 now all *gène* is over: LORD LITTON, *Goldolph*, ch. xix. p. 392 (New Ed.). 1854 a certain *gène* was visible in Miss Ethel, who would never mount except with Colonel Newcome's assistance: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 218 (1879).

**géné, fem. gënée, part.:** Fr.: embarrassed, constrained, made uneasy.

1823 But none were "géné": BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. cili.

\***genera, sb. pl.:** Lat., fr. sing. *genus* (*q. v.*): kinds, classes, orders.

1691 Animate Bodies are divided into four great *Genera* or Orders, *Beasts, Birds, Fishes and Insects*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701). — the greatest and most luxuriant *Species* in most *Genera* of Plants are Native of the Mountains: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 225. 1791 we have examined about 170 Linnæan *genera*: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clx. p. 154 (1821). 1811 He was obliged to form four new *genera*, which he named *Salaria*, *Scarus*, *Signanus*, and *Acanthurus*: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188. 1818 paint classes and describe *genera*:—classes and *genera* are still made up of individuals: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 145 (1819). 1820 the lost *genera* of the native Irish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 136. 1867 opinions of which the leading *genera* above indicated subdivide into countless *species*: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (2nd Ed.).

**generale<sup>1</sup>, pl. generalia, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Lat. *generalis* (adj.): a general, a first principle.

1843 there is need of a set of intermediate scientific truths, derived from the higher generalities of science, and destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 526 (1856).

**generale<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** Fr.: a beat of drum which in the morning gives general notice to infantry to be ready to march.

1803 The *generale* was beat at half-past four: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, II. 394. 1852 In the mean while, the drums beat the *generale* at head-quarters: *Tr. Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. i. p. 14.

\***generalissimo, sb.:** It.: chief general-officer, commander-in-chief.

1621 In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 158 (1654). 1646 The Cardinal was appointed *Generalissimo* of two Armies: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 158. 1646 *Alexander* of the same cognomination was *Generalissimo* of Greece: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. viii. p. 201 (1686). 1649 the Prince Palatine, *Generalissimo* of the Swedish Troops that are in Germanie: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1654-6 making Amasa *generalissimo*, who was of great power with all Israel: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 527/1 (1867). bef. 1670 the *Generalissimo*, that manag'd the Voyage, had lost their Favour: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 16, p. 15 (1693). 1694 made him *Generalissimo* of his Armies: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 218. 1710 Agamemnon, the *generalissimo* of that great expedition: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 30, Wks., Vol. II. p. 118 (1854). 1742 the Prince of Hesse is chosen *generalissimo*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1857). 1788 the Captain Pacha has been appointed...*Generalissimo* of the land forces to be employed in the important expedition: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 72/2. 1814 A colonel! why, he should have been a *generalissimo*: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lviii. p. 379 (188-).

**generator (⊥ ⊥ ⊥), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *generātor*, noun of agent to *generāre*, 'to beget', 'to produce': a producer, a begetter.

1646 SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxii. p. 222 (1686).

**generātrix, sb.:** Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *generātor*: a female producer.

1657 The element of fire is the *generatrix* of the Stars, Planets: H. PINNELL, *Tr. Paracelsus' 3 Bks. Philos.*, p. 32.

\***genesis, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *γένεσις*, 'generation', 'origin', 'birth', 'production', 'creation'; *Astrol.* 'nativity'.

1. origin, generation, birth, production, manner of generation or origination.

1614 every man that hath his *Genesis* must have his *Exodus*, and they that are born must die: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 227 (1867). 1678 All which *Genesis* or *Generation* of Gods is really nothing but a Poetical Description of the *Cosmogonia*: as throughout the Sequels of that whole Poem, all seems to be *Physiology*, veiled under Fiction and Allegories: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 238. bef. 1733 the Author himself was in the Dark as to the *Genesis* of this Speech: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. il. 11, p. 36 (1740). 1856 The rules of its [idealism] *genesis* or its diffusion are not known: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 106 (Bohn, 1866). 1867 whether sentiment and idea have a common *genesis*: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (2nd Ed.).

2. an account of the generation or origination of anything; esp. the first book of the Old Testament which gives an account of the origin or creation of the universe.

3. *Astrol.* a nativity.

1626 having observed your *Genesis*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 132 (1640). 1652 Sebastian Castalis shewed an Astrologer the *genesis* of his little sonne, who died in his infancy, and yet that *genesis* had all the *apheticall* places safe and sound: J. GAULE, *Mag.-astro-mancer*, p. 329.

**genethliacon, pl. genethliaca, sb.:** Gk. *γενεθλιακόν*: a birthday ode.

1589 songs natal or *Genethliaca*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xliiii. p. 61 (1869). 1675 That [Quire] which before his birth sang his *Genethliacon*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. ii. § 1, p. 5.

\***Geneva<sup>1</sup>, name of a Swiss town on the lake of the same name, which was the home of Calvin; hence, the name represents Calvinism, and attrib. Calvinistic.**

1809 to be either Jesuited or Genevated divinity: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1843). 1854 So let us hope divine truths may be shining, and regions of light and love extant, which Geneva glasses cannot yet perceive, and are beyond the focus of Roman telescopes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 300 (1879).

**Geneva<sup>2</sup>, geneva (= u -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *jenevure* (Cotgr.), 'juniper', 'juniper-berry', confused with **Geneva<sup>1</sup>**: an ardent spirit flavored with juniper-berries, now called *gin*. Mod. Fr. *genièvre*, 'juniper', 'gin'.

1748 I was almost suffocated with the steams of *geneva*: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 297 (1817). 1766 Cyder and hot *geneva* they combine | Then call the fatal composition *Wine*: C. ANSTEW, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 121 (1808). 1787 The officers of the revenue...were seizing to the King's use a certain quantity of *geneva*: *Gent. Mag.*, 1017/1. 1864 poisonous *Geneva* with the convivial gladiator: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 223.

gengzeng: Chin. See *ginseng*.

**genie (⊥ -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *genie* (Cotgr.): a genius, a *jinnee*, *q. v.* (by confusion of both sound and meaning).

1748 if the plot...had been whispered by a *genie*, communicated by a dream: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. lii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 368 (1817). 1759 there were never a *genie* booted and spurred, and going to Florence on a sun-beam: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 241 (1857). 1814 They believe that *genies* are material creatures, composed of the most pure of the elements: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 150. 1826 to prove that we are giants, we must be dwarfs: even as the Eastern *Genie* was hid in the charmed bottle: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 18 (1881).

**genii, sb. pl.:** Lat., fr. sing. *genius* (*q. v.*): tutelary deities, ruling spirits, *jinnees* (see *jinnee*).

bef. 1593 the pyromantic *genii* | Are mighty, swift, and of far reaching power: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 167/2 (1861). 1603 And you the *Genii* of all those empty families whose habitations are now among the *Antipodes*: joine all your hands together and with your bodies cast a ring about me: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 37. 1621 *divels, satyrs, and genii*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 199 (1827). 1632 an infused kind of valour | Wrought in us by our *Genii*, or good spirits: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 41 (1640). 1676 Such as...supposed themselves to have their particular tutelary *genii*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 50/1 (1834). 1682 art thou from my *Genii* sent? T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 22. 1713 Fays, Fairies, *Genii*, Elves, and Demons hear! POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 74, Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1757). 1763 They observe this fast to induce the *Genii*...to discover...many bears: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Act. Vey. Canada*, p. 55. 1816 Statues without drapery are confined to the representation of deities... *Genii*, &c.: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 67. 1817 Nightly my *Genii* come and fill these urns: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 17 (1860). 1820 a small vase elegantly decorated with figures of *Genii*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270. 1839 The hammam, or bath, is a favourite resort of both men and women...and (it is said)...also of evil *genii*: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 121 note. 1845 shut out from the world by lofty snow-capped mountains raised as it were by the hand of *genii* to enclose this simple valley of Rasselas: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 597. 1854 whose canvases teemed with tremendous allegories of fates, furies, *genii* of death and battle: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 2 (1879). 1871 The Arab belief in the *genii* and *afreet*, and all the demon entities of man: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 7. 1883 mourning *genii* sculptured at either end: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 57.

**genio, sb.:** It.: a genius.

1612 But by reason of humane nature wee have daily experience, that as humours and *genioes*, so affections and judgement, which oftentimes is vassall to them, and every other thing else, doth vary and alter: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. 1684 Numens, *Genio's*, Demons, Spirits: *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 106.

**genista, sb.:** Lat.: *Bot.*: broom, Spanish broom.

1625 a peculiar kind of *Genista*, and many other unknown plants: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1379. 1819 odoriferous *genistas*, thyme, lavender, and jessmine: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820). 1825 The *genista*, or broom-plant, was an emblem of humility: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 50/1 (1868).

**genitoires, sb. pl.:** Fr.: genital organs. Anglicised in *I 5 c.* as *genytours*, *genytours*.

1601 chased they [bievers] bee for their *genitoires*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 30, Vol. I. p. 212.

**genitor (⊥ -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *genitor*, noun of agent to *gignere*, 'to beget': a begetter, a father, a creator, a progenitor (*q. v.*).

1617 *genitor*, father: R. C., *Table Alphabetical* (4th Ed.).

**genitrix, genitrix, sb.:** Lat., fem. of *genitor*: a mother, a creatrix, a *progenitrix* (*q. v.*).

1626 *Genitrix*, A mother: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).



\*genius, Lat. *pl. genii*, *sb.*: Lat.: tutelar deity (of a place, person, or object), disposition, natural inclination, natural powers of mind.

1. a tutelar deity, a guardian spirit or angel, a ruling spirit (sometimes malefic).

1393 GOWER. (T. L. K. Oliphant) 1602 these same secular Priests will be their bane, *genius*, and fall all for euer: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 18. — shal truly rather bewaile to see the *genius* of their hard fortune: *ib.*, p. 46. 1646 Others...seeme to idolatrize him, by calling him the good *Genius* and tutelar Angel of his Countrey: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, sig. A 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1652 Devils, Dæmons, Spirits, *Geniuses*, Souls: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 53. 1665 such was the miserable blindness of those ancient times, that...every Tree had its peculiar *genius* (Groves being commonly consecrated to some Deity): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 116 (1677). 1672 And that tame Dæmon, which should guard my Throne, | Shrinks at a Genius greater than his own: DRYDEN, *Cong. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 436 (1701). 1786 The music paused, and the Genius, addressing the Caliph, said: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 134 (1883). 1806 Cipriani designed for it a trio of personages with a female *genius*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 190. 1883 this tutelary genius of Florence kept its place unharmed: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 264.

1 a. the good angel that watches over an individual, the evil spirit that attends an individual.

1590 One of these men is Genius to the other: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, v. 332. 1598 God knoweth which of them may arise in the end, and be our confusion: for my *Genius* suspecteth somewhat: K. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 120. 1609 a certain tutelar *Genius* allotted unto him for the protection of his life: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXI. ch. xiii. p. 184. 1626 *Genius*, A good Angell, or a familiar euill spirit, the soule: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). bef. 1627 I have a genius that has prompted me, | And I have almost form'd it into words: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, i. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 139 (1885). 1632 my good *Genius* | Prompts me to this consideration: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, iv. 3. Wks., p. 205/2 (1839). 1679 Mortal, thou art betray'd to us | B' our Friend, thy evil *Genius*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 61. 1763 Each invokes his *Genius* and throws some tobacco in the fire: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Act. Voy. Canada*, p. 176. 1832 A fairy shield your *Genius* made | And gave you on your natal day: TENNYSON, *Margaret*, iv.

1 b. the special sidereal influence which determines the character and destiny of an individual.

1643 But what might be the cause, whether each one's allotted *Genius* or proper star, or whether the supernal influence of schemes and angular aspects, or this elemental crisis here below: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 370 (1806). 1652 to deduce a *Genius* down from heaven, and intice it by certain characters and figures: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 24. 1657 The other part therefore of Man, or this sydereal body is called the *Genius* of man, because it proceedeth from the Firmament; it is called *Penates*, because it is in our power and born with us, the shadow of the visible body, *Lar domesticus* the good or bad houshold or private Angell: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 67. 1669 I beg only, that you would lay your Commands upon his *Genius*, or *Idea*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astro.*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 299 (1701).

2. an incarnation or sensible presentment of an idea.

1597 a' was the very *genius* of famine: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, III. 2, 337.

3. natural inclination, constitutional bent, disposition.

bef. 1586 A Poet no industrie can make, if his owne *Genius* bee not carried vnto it: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 62 (1686). 1620 a Court life was so absolutely averse to his *Genius*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676). 1622 They have all a *genius* inclin'd to commerce: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 31 (1645). 1646 The Wisdom of God hath divided the *Genius* of men according to the different affairs of the World: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 15 (1686). 1675 [the Cock] partaking more of the *Genius* of the Sun than himself [the Lion] does: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 2, p. 99. 1678 The *Genius* of these two Persons was very different: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 53. bef. 1701 Studious to please the *genius* of the times, | With periods, points, and tropes, he slurs his crimes: DRYDEN, [J.] 1712 It will be worthy the Particularity of your *Genius* to lay down Rules: *Spectator*, No. 402, June 12, p. 583/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 meet with Censure or Approbation, as the *Genius* of future Times happens to dispose: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 4, p. 33 (1740). — his *Genius* did not affect difficulties: *ib.*, 20, p. 40. bef. 1739 tames the *Genius* of the stubborn plain: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. I. 131. 1877 there is no limit to the *genius* of song: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. I. p. 11 (1883). \*1878 an Irishman of the most versatile *genius*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

4. natural ability of mind, creative or inventive power, intellectual originality.

1622 the addition of his *Genius*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 24. abt. 1630 inheritor of the *genius* and craft of his Father: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 28 (1870). 1640 This is the *Genius* of *Corvino* sage | And *Psittaco* falls little short in wit: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 82, p. 37 (1647). 1769 How greatest *geniuses* oft lyce conceal'd | B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 265. 1842 the love thou bearest | The first-born of thy *genius*: TENNYSON, *Ode Memory*, v. 1862 I have remarked, that what was called his fortune, was, in reality, his *genius*: Tr. *Bourrienné's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. ix. p. 105. 1877 He quite appreciated Voltaire's celebrity, if not his *genius*: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 193. 1886 as if it were their publishers and not their *genius* that prompted the work: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 68.

5. a person endowed with conspicuous natural abilities.

1665 wears a dress, that possibly is not so suitable to the graver *Geniuses*, who have outgrown all *gayeties* of style and youthful relishes: GLANVILLE, *Scep-sis*, p. liv. (1885). 1709 Lord Bacon, one of the greatest *geniuses* that our own or any country has produced: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 14, Wks., Vol. II. p. 98 (1854). bef. 1739 No, such a *Genius* never can lie still: POPE, *Prolog. to Satires*, 278, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 35 (1757). 1744 the present great *geniuses*:

HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 309 (1857).

1863 Then how is one to know a *genius* from a madman? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 128.

\*genius loci, *phr.*: Lat.: the tutelar deity of the place, the guardian spirit of the place, the influence on the mind of a place, an institution, or a scene (with its associations).

1771 The pleasure-grounds are, in my opinion, not so well laid out according to the *genius loci*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 84/2 (1882). 1828 the slovenly rakishness of his whole appearance, made no unfitting representation of the *Genius loci*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 64 (1859). 1863 the mad statutes do provide [for the liberation of sane but moneyed men]...provided they don't yield to the *genius loci*...by going mad or dying: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 34. 1877 The *genius loci* may be solemn and pensive, but we laugh at him: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 173 (1879). 1885 that you have grasped the artistic idea of the old house, so to speak, and given the *genius loci* its opportunity: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 220.

\*genre, *sb.*: Fr.: genus, species, kind, sort, style.

1. kind, sort, style. Often used with an epithet.

1818 But what is the *genre* of character...which, if in true keeping to life and manners, should not be found to resemble any body? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 144 (1819). 1830 the supporters of the *genre classique* [classical]: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 241. 1843 a story in this *genre*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 23 (1885). 1884 the art of prose-romance...was not an admitted *genre*, and only came to the surface after the Eastern and Western world had got thoroughly mixed up together: *Sat. Rev.*, p. 579/2.

2. in Art, a representation of common life. Often attrib.

1873 not ideal embodiments of the perfect motives by which people ought to be actuated but *genre* pictures of the modes in which they commonly do act: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. xvii. 1885 It is a piece of *genre*, a capital study of colour: *Athenæum*, Sept. 12, p. 341/3.

\*gens<sup>1</sup>, *pl. gentes*, *sb.*: Lat.: family, clan, tribe.

1883 The full name indicative of the *gens* may have been Kishori Chand: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 313. 1887 The totem is the reincarnated form of the legendary ancestor of the *gens* or family group allied to it: *Athenæum*, Nov. 12, p. 633/1.

gens<sup>2</sup>, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: people, persons, men, folk.

gens d'armes, *phr.*: Fr.: men at arms, dragoons, policemen. See gendarme.

bef. 1603 We come not here, my lord, said they, with armes | For to resist the chok of thy *Gens d'armes*: HUDSON, *Tr. Du Bartas' Judith*, v. 538 (1613). [Davies] 1644 I took coach, to see a general muster of all the *gens d'armes* about the City: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 71 (1872). 1711 I had the good Fortune to be in that Regiment that pushed the *Gens d'Armes*: *Spectator*, No. 165, p. 242/1 (Morley). 1743-7 the Confederate horse having been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the...*Gens d'Armes*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 748/2 (1751). 1816 here the *gens d'armes* are said to be no great things: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 299 (1832). 1839 SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 266. 1861 she was accosted by the *gens d'armes* who put her in a coach and took her to prison: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 95 (1857). 1882 The antiquaries were assisted by the rural *gensdarmes* of the district, and the whole country-side was scoured in quest of the combination of oak and mistletoe: *Pall Mall Gas.*, Dec. 22, p. 4.

gens de bien, *phr.*: Fr.: honest folk.

1884 it would be a very painful thing for *gens de bien* to go to a meeting of the Liberation Society: *Sat. Rev.*, May 10, p. 603/1. 1886 He summarizes his own attitude and that of the *gens de bien* generally (as with not more than pardonable and usual arrogance he calls those who agreed with him) quite early: *Athenæum*, Aug. 21, p. 229/1.

gens de la cour, *phr.*: Fr.: people of the court.

1768 They are not *gens de la cour* but they amuse me better than my own countrymen in a foreign country: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 310 (1882).

gens de peu, *phr.*: Fr.: mean folk, disreputable people.

1803 MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

gens de robe, *phr.*: Fr.: men of (the long) robe, lawyers.

1679 All Protestants are turn'd out of all places except just the *gens de robe*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 93 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1886 Henri de Meumes...was one of not a few *gens de robe* of whom L'Hôpital is the best known: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 47/2.

gens du monde, *phr.*: Fr.: men of the world.

1828 These literary *gens du monde* have the tact to observe, but not the patience, perhaps not the time, to investigate: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv. p. 69 (1859).

gens endiablés, *phr.*: Fr.: people possessed by devils.

bef. 1733 to work, like *Gens endiablés* for bringing about Changes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 98, p. 84 (1740).

gens togata, *phr.*: Lat.: the race dressed in the toga; the citizens of Ancient Rome. See Virg., *Aen.*, I, 282. See toga.

1816 the phrase which characterized the Romans, "*gens togata*": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. and Sculpt.*, p. 161. 1845 *togata* being used as equivalent to imperial as the *gens togata* were the lords of the world: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 471.

genseg: Eng. fr. Chin. See ginseng.



**gentiánella**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a dwarf species of gentian found in the Alps, whose flowers are of an intense blue color.

1646 a deep and *Gentianella* blue: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. xii. p. 275 (1686). 1658 *Gentianell*: — *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3. p. 37. 1664 *Matricaria, Gentianella, Helicore*, and other *Summer flowers*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1720). 1767 double-chamomile, thrift, London-pride, gentianella, with most other sorts of the fibrous-rooted plants, may be...removed: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 233 (1803).

**gentile** ( *l* *u* , -ile as Fr.), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gentil*, fem. *gentile*: refined, polite, well-bred, in good style. Corrupted to *gentee*, and eventually Anglicised as *genteel*, *jaunty*.

1664 In *man or beast*, they are so comely, | So *Gentee*, *Allamode*, and hand-som: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 54. 1670 a *gentile* Man also by breeding: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a. r. v<sup>o</sup> (1698). 1674 The *Gentile*, cleanly and most ingenious Game at Billiards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 23. 1676 Your brisk air, bone Meine, and gentle garb expresses it: D'URVEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iii. p. 23 (1691). 1723 which is as Noble and *Gentile* as any Body has ever made either in Painting or Sculpture: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 100.

[The Fr. *gentil* was borrowed early and became Eng. *gentle*, and was borrowed again in a special sense in 17 c.]

**gentilezza**, *sb.*: It.: gentleness, a grace, a knack. See *con gentilezza*.

1698 you shall have your *Nobilit*, your *Gentilezza*, come in brauely vpon your *reueras*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

**gentillâtre**, *sb.*: Fr.: lordling.

1823 though the uncle be a *gentillâtre*, that makes not the nephew necessarily so: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xxviii. p. 445 (1886).

**Gentoo**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *gentio*, = 'a Gentile', hence 'a Hindoo': a Hindoo, *esp.* a Telugu-speaking Hindoo; also, the Hindoo language, the Telugu language; also, *attrib.*

1673 Their Language they call generally *Gentu*...the peculiar Name of their Speech is *Telinga*: FRYER, *E. India*, 33 (1698). [Yule] — The finest Dames of the *Gentues* disdained not to carry Water on their Heads: *ib.*, 117. [*ib.*] 1683 a *Gentoo* sent by Bulchund, Governour of Hugly and Cassumbazar, made complaint to me: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [*ib.*] 1767 The original Language of this Country (or at least the earliest we know of) is the Bengala or *Gentoo*; this is commonly spoken in all parts of the Country: J. RENNELL, *Let.* [*ib.*] 1807 I was not prepared for the entire nakedness of the *Gentoo* inhabitants: In *Lord Minto in India*; 17 (1880). [*ib.*] 1807 A Grammar of the *Gentoo* [Telugu] language: Title. [*ib.*]

\***genus**, *pl. genera*, *sb.*: Lat.: kind, sort, class; in scientific classification, the division which is one step more general than the species; in logic, the general likeness or the predicable which allows of different species being brought together in a class under one definition. See *genera*.

bef. 1686 Let but *Sophocles* bring you *Aiax* on a stage, killing and whipping Sheepe and Oxen, thinking them the Army of Greeks...and tell mee if you haue not a more familiar insight into anger, then finding in the Schoolemen his *Genus* and difference: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.* (1686).

1686 The matter contained in the booke may be deuied into two parts, in the first, all vertues handled, the truth, as it were *genus* unto them, and thereby is shewed howe necessary they are in mans conseruation: SIR EDW. HOBV, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, Ep., sig. ¶ 3 v<sup>o</sup>.

1698 for the restraining of the *genus* which is a species of quality called *Arte*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, p. 10. — The *Genus* then in *Painting* is *Arte*: *ib.*, Bk. i. p. 13. 1699 *Genus* & Species long since barefoot went, | Upon their ten toes in wild wanderment: BF. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. II. iiii. 1609 although they be contained under the same *Genus* of quantitie: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Micro.*, p. 59.

1619 The *genus*, as they terme it, that containeth the matter: GATAKER, *Of Lots*, ch. i. p. 2. 1663 And then what *Genus* rightly doth | Comprehend them *inclusive* both? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65.

1665 Sure that *Definition* is not very conspicuous, whose *Genus* puzzled the *Devil*: GLANVILL, *Scepstis*, ch. xviii. p. 133 (1885).

1673 a whole *Genus*, of which there were so many several Species: J. RAY, *Fourth. Low Countr.*, p. 127.

1682 That distinction in logic, concerning the *genus* communicating its whole nature to the species, illustrates both these to scholars: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 27 (1865).

1811 A new torpedo which he met with, appeared so different from that already known, that he was induced to class it as a particular genus: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.

1818 "a Dandy" describes what I mean, | And Bob's far the best of the *genus* I've seen: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 5.

\***genus homo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the genus Man, the human race (regarded as a division of the animal kingdom).

1849-52 some include under the term "men", all the individuals grouped together by the naturalist under the *genus homo*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. iv. p. 1317/a. 1860 Peter...may turn out a magnificent specimen of the *genus homo*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 22, p. 353/a.

**genus irritabile vātum**, *phr.*: Lat.: the irritable class of poets. Hor., *Epp.*, 2, 2, 102.

1720 SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 503/a (1860). 1886 The "genus irritabile" of Horace is by no means the only one in existence. On the contrary, the race of actors, dancers, and singers is infinitely larger than the race of poets: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 14, p. 218/r.

Genymade. See *Ganymede*.

**géodésie**, *sb.*: Fr.: geodesy.

1809 operations in practical geometry, or what the French call *Géodésie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 6.

**geógnōsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat., as if fr. Gk. *γῆω*, = 'of the earth', and *γνῶσις*: knowledge of the earth. The compound ought to be *geognosia*. More common in the form *geognosy*.

1872 He has no bent towards exploration, or the enlargement of our geognosis: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 57 (1874).

**gerah**, *sb.*: Heb.: 'bean'; the twentieth part of a shekel; also, a corresponding weight. This unit of weight and money of account was probably originally based on the carob-bean or *siliqua*.

1534 *Gerzas*, in weight as it were an English halfpenny, or somewhat more: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, p. 11/1. 1626 *Gera*, The twentieth part of a Shekle: COCKRAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

\***geranium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γέρανον*, = 'crane's-bill': a plant of the genus *Pelargonium*, Nat. Order *Geraniaceae*, many species of which are cultivated as ornamental plants; also, the name of a shade of bright crimson.

1648 *Geranium* is of two kyndes...one kynde is called...Cranes byl: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1664 *APRIL...Flowers in Prime or yet lasting...white Violets, Musk, Grape Flower, Geranium*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 200 (1720). 1767 the woody exotics, as oranges, myrtles, geraniums...should have but a very moderate quantity of water given them...at this season (January): J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 59 (1803). 1782 a sprig or chaplet of geranium, or ivy, or periwinkle: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 261 (1858). 1785 *Geranium* boasts | Her crimson honours: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 88 (1808). 1850 it was of a staring red colour, with which the most brilliant geranium, sealing-wax, ...could not vie: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 54 (1870). 1863 she had cultivated her geraniums with all those medicines, liquid and solid: C. READ, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106. 1881 A glowing mass of scarlet Geraniums in full bloom: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. i. p. 23.

gerboa: Late Lat. fr. Arab. See *jerboa*.

gerkin: Eng. fr. Du. See *gherkin*.

**germen**, Lat. *pl. germina*, *sb.*: Lat.: seed, egg, germ.

1605 though the treasure | Of nature's germens tumble all together, | Even till destruction sicken: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iv. 1, 59.

**gesso**, *sb.*: It.: plaster, plastered surface prepared for painting; hence, any surface prepared for painting.

1745 three [cases] with gesse figures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1857). 1883 Groups, in carved wood covered with *gesso* and painted, are worth notice: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 274/1. 1886 These decorations have been modelled or "raised" in *gesso*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 207/2.

**gesticulator** ( *l* *l* *l* *l* *l* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *gesticulātor*, = 'an actor in pantomime', noun of agent to *gesticulāri*, = 'to act by gesture': one who gesticulates, one who accompanies his speech by significant movements of the body and limbs.

1809 a mimic, a dancer, a gesticulator, a jack-pudding: PEGGE. [T.]

gewhazee: Arab. See *ghawazee*.

\***geyser**, *geysir* ( *l* *l* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Icelandic *Geysir*, proper name of the great hot spring: a spouting hot spring.

1780 the hot springs in Iceland, several of which bear the name of *geyser*: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 256 (2nd Ed.). 1818 the strongest jet came last, as if the *Geyser* had summoned all her powers in order to shew us the greatness of her energy: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. 47. 1886 In the eastern ranges...lies the Fumas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras: *Athenaeum*, July 17, p. 72/1.

\***gharry**: Anglo-Ind. See *garry*.

\***ghaut**, *Ghaut*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghāt*: a pass, a landing-place.

1. a mountain pass; hence, in pl., 'the Passes', name of the mountain ranges in the east and west of S. India.

1673 The Mountains...here are one continued ridge...and are all along called *Gaot*: FRYER, *E. India*, 187 (1698). [Yule] 1788 to dislodge the enemy from their strong holds in the Ghauts, the natural strength of which had been considerably added to: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/2. 1797 shortly after he ascended the Ghauts: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 2 (1858). 1799 the troops serving above the ghauts: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1844). 1800 it will be best that it should enter Wynaad by the Tambercherry ghaut: *ib.*, p. 70. 1834 passing through wild ghauts, and the dry beds of torrents: *Baboo, &c.*, Vol. II. p. 331. 1878 Beyond the ghauts a rough and precipitous pass: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

2. a passage down to the water's edge, a landing-place, a quay.

1809 keeping the beam to the current the whole way, contrived to land us at the destined gaut: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 185. [Yule] 1834 Rivers' attention had been attracted by seeing a large beauliah in the act of swinging to the tide for the purpose of bringing to at the ghaut or landing place on the lawn: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14. 1872 a few [tanks] of an ambitious description have ghāts (or flights of steps) for the convenience of bathers and water-carriers: EDW.



BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 23. 1883 Tanks and reservoirs, with their bathing ghauts, afford the best opportunities to the swimmer: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 541.

\*ghawazee, sb.: Arab. *ghawazī*: a class of common dancers in Egypt.

1836 *The Ghawazee* (or public dancing-girls): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 240. 1845 The character of these dances is completely Oriental and analogous to the ghawazee of the Egyptians: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 188. 1876 A fantasia or dance by the dancing girls Ghawazees: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.]

\*ghazal: Pers. See *gazel*.

ghazeeyeh, sb.: Arab. *ghāziyah*: one of the ghawazee. See *almah*.

1819 there a knot of ghazie distorted their limbs into as uncouth postures as if they had been frogs themselves: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 301 (1820). 1836 *ghāzīyeh* (dancing men or girls) perform in the street before the bridegroom's house: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 218.

\*ghāzi, sb.: Arab.: a Mohammedan veteran, esp. one who has gained renown in war against infidels.

Gheber, Ghebir. See *Guebre*.

\*ghee, ghe, goo, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghī*: boiled butter.

1673 They will drink milk, and boil'd Butter, which they call Ghe: FRYER, *E. India*, 33 (1698). [Yule] 1798 ghee and oil: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1856). 1803 ghee, turmeric, doll, and other bazaar articles: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1844). 1810 An offering, not of ghee, or fruit, or rice...but of a heart subdued: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 137. 1872 The tempting wares here exposed consist of various combinations of sugar, ghoor (raw sugar with the molasses in it), curds, and ghee (clarified butter): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 28.

gherkin, gerkin, girkin, guerkin (u =, gh- and gu- = hard g), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *agurke*: a small variety of cucumber, or a young cucumber used for pickling.

1661 We this day opened the glass of girkins which Captain Cocke did give my wife the other day, which are rare things: PERVS, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [C.]

\*ghetto, pl. ghetti, sb.: It.: a Jews' quarter, a Jewry.

1611 When as walking in the court of the Ghetto I spoke with a Jewish Rabbini: T. CORVAT, *Cruditie*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1776). 1673 Many Jews live here who have their Ghetto or particular Quarter, wherein they are locked up every night: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 79. 1845 Before their expulsion from Seville the Jews lived in a separate Jewry or Ghetto, La Juderia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 260. 1890 In the hospital, in the ghetto, in the mine, M. Luce shows the poor man of that earlier day: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 19, p. 497/1.

ghiaour: It. See *giaour*.

ghittarr: Eng. fr. Sp. See *guitar*.

gholam, gholaum, sb.: Pers. *gholām*: a mounted messenger, a courier.

1840 "And what am I to do then, your Excellency?" roared out some Gholam or Beg, who, with shulwars on, and all his riding gear, was standing at the bottom of the room waiting to be despatched: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 21. 1884 We had with us a gholam, or courier, belonging to the British Legation, at Teheran: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. iii. p. 79 (New York).

ghole: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *gole*.

ghoor, goor, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gur*: raw sugar with molasses in it, made from the juice of the date-palm. Also called *jaggery* (q. v.).

1872 [See *ghee*].

ghorry: Anglo-Ind. See *garry*.

\*ghoul, gho(o)l, goul, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. *ghūl*, Pers. *ghōl*: a demon of Oriental mythology, supposed to haunt lonely places, and to devour human beings; an evil being supposed to prey on human corpses.

1786 So beautiful a cemetery must be haunted by ghouls! and they want not for intelligence: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 119 (1883). 1800 I have seen the Gouls [Fight for the dainty: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 176. 1817 No church-yard Ghole, caught ling'ring in the light | Of the blest sun: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 33 (1860). 1819 "So!" thought I, "the Gouls are abroad; the spirits of the dead hold their revels": T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 263 (1820). 1826 And what is she in such a fright about? does she think we are ghouls, going to eat her up? *Kussilbash*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 119. 1830 he reminded me of the gowl that picked rice with a needle: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 62. 1834 apprehensive of some lurking danger, of some prowling robber, or some supernatural ghoul: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 13. 1836 The existence of *Ghōl* is likewise obtains almost universal credence among the modern Egyptians: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 290. 1840 have you Koords no faith either in *Gins* or *Peries*, or ghōls or spirits? FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 163. 1845 the royal coffins are rude...but they are genuine and have never been rifled by Gaul or Ghoul like those of Leon: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 380. 1874 I don't mean that the ghoul and vampires shall float over you, my dear: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xiv. p. 210 (1883).

ghounte: Anglo-Ind. See *gunt*.

ghowazee: Arab. See *ghawazee*.

ghurab: Anglo-Ind. See *grab*.

ghurry, ghuree, gurree, gurry, garri, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghari*: a water-clock consisting of a perforated floating cup which fills and sinks in twenty-four minutes; a gong which is sounded when the said cup sinks; hence, a space of twenty-four minutes (but in Anglo-Indian usage, an hour); a time-piece of any kind.

1776 About two guries afterwards, the said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out, and got into their palanquins: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, 3/a. 1803 If you are resolved on having an audience, come to-morrow, when only two ghurees of the day shall remain: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 585 (1844). 1811 At Surat the day is reckoned from sunset to sunset, and is divided not into 24 hours, but into 60 garris... Each garri consists of 24 of our minutes: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. clii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 214.

giack(e): native W. Ind. See *jack*.

giallo antico, phr.: It.: 'antique yellow', a rich yellow marble found in Italian ruins, supposed to be the Numidian marble of the Ancients.

1771 He...inhabits that most sumptuous of all palaces at Rome with door-cases giallo antico: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 290 (1857). 1780 I seated myself on a fair slab of giallo antico: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1834). 1888 The famous giallo antico...was almost unrecognized in London until the other day: *Athenaeum*, May 19, p. 635/2. — Decoratively speaking, we think giallo antico will...be found to assort even better with pure white alabaster: *ib.*, p. 635/3.

giallolino, sb.: It.: a bright yellow earth used by painters. Perhaps corrupted to *gingelline*, *gingerline*, under the influence of Eng. *ginger*.

1755 *Gialatina*, Earth of a bright gold colour, found in the kingdom of Naples, very fine, and much valued by painters: JOHNSON.

gianettone, sb.: It.: a large pike, a large lance.

1562 to sley it with his sharpe gianetton: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 42 v<sup>o</sup>.

\*giaour, giaur, It. of the Levant, fr. Turk. *jawur*; djour, Eng. fr. Turk. *jawur*; gawar, gour(ə), gower, Eng. fr. Turk. *gawur* and Pers. *gāwur*: sb.: an infidel (from a Mohammedan point of view); esp. a Christian.

1598 a Christian, and called amongst them Gower, that is, vnbeleuer, and vnclane: esteeming all to be infidels and Pagans which do not beleue...in their false filthie prophets, *Mahomet* and *Murtezalli*...demanding whether I were a Gower, that is to say, an vnbeleuer, or a Muselman: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 349. — *Cafars* and *Gawars*, which is, infidels or misbeleuers: *ib.*, p. 392. 1612 then he will strike him againe, and say, What, Goure? Doest thou curse me, and wish that the diuell had me? W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 85. 1621 The Turkes...commonly call us gawres, infidels, miscreants: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. i, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 517 (1827). 1630 yet must we bee reputed Giauurs by those that are Giauurs! JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Hh 4 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1665 These Gowers adore the Sun called *Mythra*, believing it to be a globe of fire, a representative of a more powerful Deity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 168 (1677). 1684 there being among the Goures, some that pretend themselves descended from the Rustans: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 201. 1741 They do them this honour after having call'd them Jauurs, that is to say, Infidels: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 77. 1742 The dervise was much disturbed that Usine Aga should suffer a Gower (or unbeliever) to sit and eat meat with him: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 408 (1826).

1786 Accursed Giauour! what comest thou hither to do? Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 32 (1883). 1812 Let the yellow-hair'd Giauours view his horse-tail with dread: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (10). 1820 Tell the ghiaours to depart instantly from my dominions by the shortest way, and that if they move one step out of the direct road I will not be answerable for their lives: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 187. 1834 The maiden's faith taught her to hold a giaour in abhorrence: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 144.

Variants, 16 c. *gawar*, 16 c.—18 c. *gower*, 17 c. *goure*, *giaur*, *gaur(e)*, 18 c. *jaour*, 19 c. *ghiaour*.

gibbosity (= 1 1 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *gibbosité*: gibbousness, convexity.

1543 the gibbosite or bouch of the liuer: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix v<sup>o</sup>/2.

gibber, sb.: Fr.: game, wild fowl.

1713 the whole air would be full of this kind of gibier, as the French call it: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 112, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 215 (1856). 1787 poultry and gibier must be added to beef and mutton: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 98 (1851). 1824 [See *consomme*]. 1828 an excellent restaurateur's...where one gets irreproachable gibier, and meets few English: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix. p. 49 (1859).

Gigantomachia, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γιγαντομαχία: the battle of the Giants (with the Gods); an artistic representation thereof.

1820 In the pediment, however, of the eastern portico was sculptured in high relief the Gigantomachia, or Assault of Heaven by the Titans: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 19.



**gigot**, *sb.*: Fr.: a leg of mutton, a sleeve shaped like a leg of mutton.

1766 I hope to be in town on New Year's day in order to have your company over a *gigot*, and a bottle of claret: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II, p. 102 (1882). 1848 And ladies wore *gigots* and large combs like tortoise-shell shovels in their hair: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II, ch. xvii, p. 170 (1879).

**gigue**, *sb.*: Fr.: a lively tune, a lively dance.

1882 Fugues, gagues, sarabands, and gavottes written by that master: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 803.

\***gilet**, *sb.*: Fr.: waistcoat, vest.

\*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

\***gillie** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *gille*, *giolla*: lad, manservant, attendant on a sportsman. Used in reference to Scotch Highlanders.

1754 many of those *private Gentlemen* have *Gillies*, or Servants to attend them in Quarters: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II, p. 116. 1771 we were attended by an infinite number of gaellys, or ragged Highlanders, without shoes or stockings: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 87/2 (1882). 1883 Ernest, who was dressed like a gillie: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I, ch. iv, p. 86.

**gillore**: Eng. fr. Ir. See **galore**.

**gimnasium**: Lat. See **gymnasium**.

**gimnosophist(e)**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **gymnosophist**.

**gin**, *sb.*: native Australian: a native Australian woman.

1857 An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving gin a cast-off French bonnet: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii, p. 205 (1877).

**gin**: Eng. fr. Pers. See **jinnee**.

**gingada**, **gingado**, **gingatha**, **gingatho**: Sp. and Port. See **jangada**.

**gingal(l)**, **jingal**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *janjāl*: an Indian or Chinese swivel gun.

1818 there is much and good sniping from matchlocks and gingals, and four Europeans have been wounded: ELPHINSTONE, *Life*, II, 31 (1884). [Yule] 1829 The moment the picket heard them, they fired their long ginjalls, which kill a mile off: SHIPP, *Mem.*, III, 40 (1830). [ib.] 1859 The plan be chose is that used by the Chinese, and in the East Indian jingals: *Once a Week*, July 16, p. 491.

**gingeli**, **gingerly**: Port. or Hind. See **ajonjoli**.

**ginseng**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *jin-shen*: the forked tuberous root of several species of the genus *Aralia*; also the plant itself.

1691 the *Nisi*, or *Genseg*; the *Numerose Balsam*, and *Gum-trees*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II, p. 218 (1701). 1763 At...*La Riviere Noire*...there is a great deal of *Gin-seng*: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 223. 1771 I sent to London...for half a pound of ginseng; though I doubt much whether that which comes from America is equally efficacious with what is brought from the West Indies: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 162 (1882). 1836 the wild plant *ginseng*, long a monopoly of the Emperor in the Manchow country, has been imported in large quantities: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I, ch. iv, p. 131.

**gioco**: It. See **giuoco**.

**Giottesque** (—), *adj.*: pertaining to or in the style of *Giotto*, the famous painter, sculptor, and architect of Florence who flourished early in 14 c.

1883 His Giottesque-looking bas-relief: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 56.

**gypsum**: Lat. fr. Gk. See **gypsum**.

\***gipsy**, **gypsy** (—), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. *Egyptian*, *Egipcien*.

I. *sb.*: 1. a member of a roving race which entered Europe about the beginning of 14 c., and England about two centuries later, found in many different parts of the world and considered to be related to the Aryan natives of India.

1591 like a Pilgrim, or a Lymiter, | Or like a Gipsen, or a Juggeler: SPENS., *Prosopop.*, 86. 1606 O this false soul of Egypt...Like a right gipsy, hath, at fast and loose, | Beguiled me to the very heart of loss: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, IV, 12, 28. 1620 Gipsies, who get their life by stealing: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Ingu.), p. 861 (1676). 1623 some haue the soule and conscience of your Gypsies: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guesman*, Pt. I, Bk. I, ch. I, p. 8. 1646 Artificial Negroes, or Gypsies: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI, ch. x, p. 267 (1686). 1652 Circulators, Ioculators, Iuglers, Gipsies...Prædictors, Diviners, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, bef. 1658 Like to *Don Quixot's* Rosary of Slaves | Strung on a Chain, a Murmural of Knaves | Pack'd in a Trick; like Gypsies when they ride: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II, p. 28 (1687). 1811 their mode of life is perfectly like that of our European gypsies: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. X, p. 73. 1845 the headquarters of Murcian gypsies: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 410. \*1877 Every Sunday a regular fair is held there. Then the Gypsy runs rivalry with the native rough in driving every decent person from a place kept up as a recreation ground for quiet people: *Echo*, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

I. *sb.*: 2. the language of this roving race, also called *Romany*.

I. *sb.*: 3. a Gipsy-like person, a dark-complexioned person, a shifty or a roguish person.

1591 Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench...Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a gipsy: SHAKS., *Rom.*, II, 4, 44. abt. 1630 I must now leave you to your Fortunes, and to the Queens grace and goodness: but beware of the Gipsie, meaning *Leicester*, for he will be too hard for you all: (1633) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 30 (1870). 1679 This is a very conceited Fellow, and wou'd call a Gypsie that lik'd him, pretty Creature: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, II, p. 27. 1693 in the *Wolds or Downs of Yorkshire* they have many Springs break out after great Rains, which they call *Gypsies*, which jet and spout up a great Height: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II, p. 95 (1701).

II. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to a gipsy or to the gipsies; also, in combin.

1623 That gipsy-habit alters her so far | From knowledge: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, IV, 1, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 434 (1885).

II. *adj.*: 2. pertaining to or suggesting a free, roving life.

1855 The habit, hat, and feather, | Or the frock and gipsy bonnet: TENNYSON, *Maud*, XX, I.

\***giraffe** (—), Eng. fr. Fr.; *giraffa*, It.; ultimately fr. Arab. *sarāfa*, *sarāf*: *sb.*: a camelopard, an herbivorous animal with long legs and a very long neck, native in Africa. The curious form *gerfaunt* is found in Maundevile's *Travels*.

1600 twelve camels, one Giraffa, sixteen ciuet-cats, one pound of ciuet, a pound of amber: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 97. 1617 another beast newly brought out of *Affricke*, (the Mother of Monsters) which beast is altogether unknowne in our parts, and is called *Surnaga* by the people of *Asia*, *Astanaga* by others, and *Giraffa* by the Italians, the picture whereof I remember to haue seen in the Mappes of *Mercator*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, p. 263. 1677 In *Gessner's History of Quadrupedes* the *Gyrraff* is mentioned. A spotted Beast with a neck much longer than a Camel, the fore-legs longer than the hinder: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 205. 1787 In the Piazza was formerly the Seraglio of wild beasts: and here was once seen a Giraffa alive, sent as a present to LORENZO DEI MEDICI: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 137 (1803). 1788 a rare gift of a giraffe, or camelopard: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII, ch. lxxv, p. 38 (1813). 1822-33 The Giraffa or the camelopard: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 539 (Edinb., 1834). 1845 the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v, p. 86.

\***girandola**, *sb.*: It.: chandelier; a revolving device in fireworks; a revolving jet.

1645 in the midst of these [conchas] stands a Janus quadrifrons, that cast forth four girandas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 187 (1872). 1670 The *Girandola* and Fireworks upon St. Peter's Eve: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 152 (1698). 1673 This artificial thunder they call *Girandola*...the *Girandola* and other water works: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 366. 1684 there were fireworks on the Thames...with pageants of castles...and other devices of girandas, serpents: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 210 (1872). 1845 a St. Peter's *Girandola* on a small scale: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 670.

\***girandola**, *sb.*: Fr.: a chandelier, a sprig of precious stones, a kind of revolving firework, a kind of revolving jet (of water).

1828 the necklace is of pearls, with a girandole ornament in the centre, of turquoise stones: *Souvenir*, Vol. II, p. 205/3. 1834 heavy chandeliers and girandoles: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 19. 1837 handsome mirrors, chalked floors, girandoles, and wax-candles: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxiv, p. 380. 1844 It led into a vestibule, painted in arabesque, hung with Venetian girandoles, and looking into gardens: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Corningsby*, Bk. I, ch. III, p. 17 (1881). 1882 The girandoles, distinguished by the figure of a boy playing double pipes, are deservedly admired: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

**girasol**, **girasole** (—), *g-* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *girasol*: a sun-flower, a turnsol, either the plant or its flower.

1853 in the midst of which, like a huge girasole, flashes the round sun: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv, p. 309.

**girasole**, *pl.* **girasoli**, *sb.*: It.: a transparent variety of opal which reflects strong light with a fiery glow, a fire-opal.

1589 diamonds, rubies, and other stones that are called *girasolis*: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 330 (1854). 1611 *Girasole*, A *Girasole*; or precious stone, of the kind of Opals, that yields an eye-like luster: COTGR.

**girkin**: Eng. fr. Du. See **gherkin**.

\***giro**, *sb.*: It.: the round, a tour.

1670 him, who hath made exactly the *Grand Tour of France*, and the *Giro of Italy*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 5<sup>re</sup> (1698). 1823 Although nearly all his biographers have alluded to this early and singular *giro*, yet few of its possible details have been preserved: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. III, p. 40 (1855). 1830 we were to have started on the *giro* of Tivoli at six: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I, ch. x, p. 376 (1875).

\***girouette**, *sb.*: Fr.: weathercock.

1822 you might as well pretend to stigmatize Talma, or Mademoiselle Mars, with the name of *girouettes*, for not acting every night the same part: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I, p. 323.

\***gitano**, *fem.* **gitana**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port., 'Egyptian': a gipsy.

1845 This process of shearing the mules is performed in the southern provinces by gipsies, "*gitanos*" who are the lurkers, horse-dealers and vagrants in Spain as elsewhere: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 44. 1865 Let the *Gitana* tell you your future: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 76. 1876 her ever-



sparkling eyes, were black as those of a Spanish gitan or a Welsh gipsy: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. iii. p. 26.

gittar(r): Eng. fr. Sp. See guitar.

giunta: Sp. See junta.

giuochi di acqua, *phr.*: It.: curious devices worked by water.

1670 The round Pillars set in the Porch of this House, and the *Giuochi di Acqua* in the Garden, will make themselves be taken notice of: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 63 (1698).

giuoco d'oca, *phr.*: It.: 'game of goose', a gambling game played with thirty numbers on a table and the same thirty numbers concealed in balls which are drawn from a bag. [N. & Q.] See hoca.

1667 gioco d'oco: PRACHAM, *Worth of a Penny*. [N. & Q.]

giuoco (pl. giuochi) di canne, *phr.*: It.: 'game of canes': the exercise of throwing pointless spears, the exercise of the djereed (*q. v.*).

1554 Upon Thursday next, ther shalbe in Smithfield *Giuoco di Canne*; where the King and Queene wolbe: F. VAXLEY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxiii. p. 313 (1846). 1665 he [the Sultan] returned with his troop of Cozcelshashes; all the way disporting themselves with the *Giuochi de Canni*, darting at one another so dexterously as sufficiently expressed their skill: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677).

giuoco (gioco) piano, *phr.*: It.: 'the plain game', the commonest and simplest opening in the game of chess, a variety of the king's knight's opening, in which Black's second move is Q.Kt. to Q.B.3, and the third moves are each K.B. to Q.B.4.

glace, *sb.*: Fr.: ice, an ice.

1749 the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *raffraichissements*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777).

glacé, *fem. glacée*, *part.*: Fr.: iced; frosted; lustrous (of dress fabrics).

1850 but *glacé* or damask bareges are the most *recherchés*: HARPER'S MAG., Vol. I. p. 432.

\*glacier, *sb.*: Fr.: an expanse or mass of snow and ice formed from snow during its gradual passage down a slope from the high ground on which the snow originally fell in a region of perpetual snow.

bef. 1794 The fashion of climbing the mountains and reviewing the *Glaciers*, had not yet been introduced by foreign travellers: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 44 (1869). 1814 their dazzling glaciers: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. viii. p. 174. 1816 Rocks, pines, torrents, glaciers, clouds, and summits of eternal snow far above them: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1832). 1822 When the glacier recedes, the people here say, that it turns up its nose: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 95. 1835 the glaciers of the extreme north: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xli. p. 603. 1856 each of them the seat of minor watercourses, fed by the glaciers: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 99.

\*glacis (L. or as Fr.), *sb.*: Fr. *glacis*: Mil.: a gradual slope outside a fortification from the rampart of the covered way, or from the outer side of the ditch, which protects the face of the escarp from an enemy's fire and brings an enemy advancing over it under direct fire from the guns of the fortification. Hence, *generally*, a gradual slope, not so steep as a *talus* (*q. v.*).

1698 a double *Glacis*, or sloping Bank of Free-stone: Tr. *Le Comte's Journ.*, China, Let. iv. p. 107 (2nd Ed.). 1743-7 the enemy...at last lodged themselves on the glacis of the counterscarp: TINDAL, *Contins. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 88/2 (1751). 1762 [See *esplanade*]. 1799 Lieut. Lalor, of the 73rd, crossed over to the glacis, I believe, on the left of the breach: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1844). 1826 bastions and towers, connected by a well-sheltered curtain, and covered by a ditch and glacis: *Subaltern*, ch. 3. p. 45 (1828). 1845 A line of fortification towards the old house is about to be turned into a glacis: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 653. 1860 between sand and farm-field a *glacis* or steep slope, which is also covered with grass: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1884).

\*gladiator (L. or L.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *gladiator*, = 'sword-man', fr. *gladius*, = 'sword': in Ancient Rome, a professional fighter for life or death (with man or beast) in the arena, the gladiatorial schools being supplied by prisoners, refractory slaves, condemned criminals, and volunteers; hence, *generally*, a trained fighter, a combatant, a disputant.

1579 fencers at vnrebrated foiles, whom the ROMAINES call Gladiatores: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 563 (1612). 1611 the beasts...with whom the Gladiatores were to fight: T. CORVAT, *Cruditie*, Vol. II. p. 109 (1776). 1626 Gladiatores, Sword-players: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1644 a modern statue of Hercules and two Gladiators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1850). 1658 the Retiarii gladiators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2. p. 30 (1686). 1712 there is a Mystery among the Gladiators which has escaped your Spectatorial Penetration: *Spectator*, No. 449, Aug. 5, p. 643/2 (Morley). bef. 1744

There Gladiators fight, or die in flow'rs: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 124. 1759 the bloody and frequent shews of the gladiators: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 332. 1769 His own honour would have forbidden him from mixing his private pleasures or conversation with jockeys, gamblers, blasphemers, gladiators, or buffoons: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxiii. p. 98 (1827). 1818 I see before me the Gladiator lie: | He leans upon his hand: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. cxi. 1822-3 Let him assemble my gladiators, as thou dost most wittily term my *comp' jarrets*: SCOTT, *Poet. Peak*, ch. xli. p. 498 (1886). 1864 the convivial gladiator: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 233.

\*gladiolus, *pl. gladioli*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small sword', 'a sword-lily': a genus of ornamental plants native in S. Africa, Nat. Order *Iridaceae*, with sword-shaped leaves and a spike of brilliant flowers. Many favorite species are the result of crossing and cultivation. Anglicised as *gladiole*, *gladiol*(l), meaning various kinds of sword-lily.

1562 roots of *Iris* or *Gladiolus*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 19 *re*. 1678 Corne flagge | or Gladioll., this Gladiol or Corne flag hath long narrow blades: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 196. 1697 This water gladiol or grassy rush of all others is the fairest: GERARD, *Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 29. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 18, Vol. II. p. 100. 1664 Take up your *Gladiolus* now yearly, the Blades being dry: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 211 (1799). 1796 It feeds on several sorts of bulbous roots that grow in these sandy plains in abundance, especially *Gladiolus*, *Ixias*, *Antholyzas*, and *Iris*: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 65 (1814). 1885 flame-coloured gladiolas [*sic*], red orchis, and blue-feather hyacinth: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. I. p. 33.

\*glaire, *sb.*: Fr.: white of egg, used in cookery, or as size or varnish. Early Anglicised as *gleyre*, *glayer*, *glere*.

1573 make laire for the like purpose: *Arte of Limming*, fol. iii *re*.

glandule (L.), Eng. fr. *glandule*; *glandula*, *pl. glandulae*, Lat. *glandulae* (pl.): *sb.*: a kernel, a small gland.

1543 Synops colde Apostemes bene these, glandules, or kermelles, or scrofulas: nodys, or knobbes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxiv *re*. 1578 A *Glandule* aptly fitted to receive the same humiditie: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 9 *re*. 1601 The spongyous kernels, which in men are called Tonsillae or the Almonds, are in Swine named the Glandules: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 11, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 339. 1665 Seed stored up in the Glandules of Generation: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 306 (1677).

glastum, *sb.*: Lat.: wood.

1546 they smeered their face with an herbe called glastum: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1846).

glauber[-salt], *sb.*: named after Glauber, a German chemist who, in 17 c., first made it: sodium sulphate.

1761 the glauber-salts could not have hurt: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 744/2 (1839).

glaymore: Eng. fr. Gael. See claymore.

glen, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. and Ir. *gleann*, = 'valley': a narrow valley, a depression between two hills, a wooded hollow of some length in comparison with its breadth.

1580 But now from me hys madding mynd is starte, | And woes the Widowes daughter of the glenne: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 26. 1785 The wilderness is theirs, with all it's caves, | It's hollow glens, it's thickets, and it's plains, | Unvisited by man: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 184 (1808).

glengarry (L. or L.), *sb.*: Gael. *Glengarry*, a valley in Invernessshire: a kind of Scotch-cap, higher in front than at the back, with straight front and sides narrowing towards a crease along the top, the sides terminating behind in ribbons.

glenlivet, glenlivet (L. or L.), *sb.*: Gael. *Glenlivet*, in Banffshire: a superior kind of Scotch whiskey named from the place where it was first made.

1822 J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, v. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 371.

glib, *sb.*: Ir.: a shock of hair.

1598 the wearing of Mantells and long glibbes, which is a thick curled bush of heare, hanging downe over theyr eyes: SPENS., *State Irell.*, Wks., p. 630/2 (1869).

glissade, *sb.*: Fr.: a sliding, a sliding step in dancing; a manner of sliding down a hard snow slope.

glister, glistre: Eng. fr. Lat. See clyster.

globe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *globe*.

1. a round body, a ball, a solid sphere.

1551 in a globe (which is a bodie rounde as a bowle) there is but one platte forme: R. RECORDER, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 5. 1601 the forme of heaven is round, in fashion of an absolute and perfect globe: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 2. 1667 Look downward on that globe, whose hither side | With light from hence, though but reflected, shines; | That place is Earth, the seat of Man: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 722.

2. anything more or less spherical.

1604 while memory holds a seat | In this distracted globe [Hamlet's head]: SHAKES., *Ham.*, I. 5, 97. 1665 [See *glaour*]. 1785 the other [the guelder-rose] tall, | And throwing up into the darkest gloom... Her silver globes: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808).



## 3. the Earth.

1610 The cloud-capp'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, | The solemn temples, the great globe itself, | Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iv. 1, 153. 1778 [See in commendam].

4. a spherical map of the earth, or of the heavens as seen from the earth.

1642 the use of the Map and Globe: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 18 (1869). 1722 There are two Globes in the first Room...the Figures in the Celestial Globe: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 129.

globus hystericus, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a sensation as if a ball rose to the throat.

1853 I looked at him [the sun] thankfully with a great globus in my throat: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiii. p. 293.

glōria, *sō.*: Lat.: glory.

1. a doxology (see Gloria in excelsis and Gloria Patri); a musical setting of one of the doxologies.

1597 they had it in the Tenor part of the Gloria of his Masse *Aue Maria stella*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 21. 1652 the Bels did ring out a Gloria: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 144. 1884 a Gloria of Mozart's: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 72.

2. a glory, a representation of rays of light emanating from a figure; *incorrectly*, a halo.

1784 and over the windows, glory is represented by Saint George with a superb gloria: *Europ. Mag.*, Mar.

Glōria in excelsis (Deo), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Glory in the highest (to God)', 'Glory be to God on high', the opening words (in Latin) and the name of the Greater Doxology—the song of the angels at the Nativity (*Luke*, ii. 14).

bef. 1400 a grete college of chanoons, þe wich of special priuelege bygunne alle her houres of þe day with Gloria in excelsis, as we do here in þis contrey with *Deus in adiutorium*: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 126 (1886). 1663 On good friday there is neyther Epistle, nor Gospel, Gloria in excelsis, nor Crede: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. C viii v<sup>o</sup>. 1691 the descending of Angels singing Gloria in excelsis: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. D 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1642 His spirit will not give him leave to say grace for his meat because it is not Gloria in excelsis: G. T., *Roger the Canterbury*, p. 287 (Phoen. Brit., 1732). 1745 The Latins celebrated the mass of the resurrection, and at Gloria in excelsis, a cover was let down, and the tapestry on the front of the holy sepulchre appeared, representing the resurrection: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 419 (1811).

\*Glōria Patri, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Glory (be) to the Father', the opening words (in Latin) and name of the Lesser Doxology, said or sung after Psalms and most Canticles.

1575 lett other men delighe in their gloria patri, I will doe but what I can quietlie: ABP. PARKER, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. cccviii. p. 18 (1846). 1601 He is all for Gloria Patri, and as for Filio he seems the Rat Arriane: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 21. 1602 one while abroad with gloria patri when neues came that the Cardinal was dead: another while retiring in mournfull will with *non sicut erat in principio*, when he heard he was againe reuiued: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 132. 1712 in the midst of a Gloria Patri: *Spectator*, No. 284, Jan. 25, p. 408/1 (Morley).

glorioso, *adj.*, used as *sō.*: It.: glorious, self-conceited; a self-conceited person.

1662 so that some wise men thought his holiness did forfeit a parcel of his infallibility, in giving credit to such a glorioso: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. i. p. 415 (1840).

glossātor, *sō.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to glossāre, = 'to gloss': one who makes glosses.

1620 he forbad all Glossators, and Commentators to expound it: BRENT, Tr. *Seaver's Hist. Conn.*, Treat. Bk. viii. p. 761 (1676). bef. 1870 That all Glossators hitherto had mistaken the Phraseologies: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 18, p. 14 (1893). 1726 AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]

\*glōttis, *sō.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γλῶττις: the narrow cleft between the vocal cords of a human being, near the top of the larynx.

1578 the aforesayd rift called Glottis: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. iv. fol. 30 v<sup>o</sup>. 1691 I believe the Beaver hath the like Epiglottis exactly closing the Larynx or Glottis, and hindring all Influx of Water: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 338 (1701).

gloxinia, *sō.*: Late Lat., fr. Ger. proper name *Gloxin*: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Gesneraceae*, with fine bell-shaped flowers and richly-colored leaves, native in Tropical America, and cultivated in British greenhouses.

\*glūten, *sō.*: Lat., 'glue': the nitrogenous part of wheat flour and the flour of other grains, which is a mixture of albuminoids.

1820 the farina of its flowers produced the finest gluten in the world: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 92.

Glyconian, Glyconic: Eng. fr. Glycon, Gk. Γλύκων: pertaining to Glycon, an Ancient Greek poet, said to have

invented a particular kind of trochaic metre; pertaining to a metre consisting of a dactyl and trochees; a metre consisting of three trochees and a dactyl.

1830 Metricians refer Glyconics to antispastics: J. SEAGER, Tr. *Hermann's Metres*, Bk. iii. ch. ii. p. 108. 1887 Three...involve the questionable explanation of the variation of the first foot of a "glyconic" verse...as an anacrusis and a syncopated trochee: *Athenæum*, Apr. 30, p. 570/3.

glyn, glynn, *sō.*: fr. Ir. and Gael. gleann, or fr. Welsh glyn: a glen (*q. v.*).

1598 Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and glynys under the mountain's foot: SPENS., *State Ircl.* [J.] 1764 The glynys, or dark vallies, another species of natural curiosities, of this country, are many of them remarkably beautiful: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 72.

glyster, glystre: Eng. fr. Lat. See clyster.

Gnatho: Lat. fr. Gk. γνάθω: name of the parasite in the *Eunuchus* of Terence; a parasite, a flatterer; hence, Gnathonian, Gnathonical, parasitical, flattering; Gnathonise, to flatter.

1533 I eftesones do protest that in no boke of mi making I haue intended to touche more one manne than an nother. For there be Gnathons in Spayne as wel as in Greece, Pasquilles in Englande as well as in Rome, Dionises in Germanye as well as in Sicile: ELVOT, *Of the Knowledge, &c.*, Pref. 1540 these Gnathoniens lawes: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. I iii v<sup>o</sup>. — the chiefe or principal honour of the Gnathonical secte: *ib.*, sig. S ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1649 these claubacks, that wyll folowe lyke gnatoes and Parasites: LATIMER, *7 Sermon*, bef. K. Edw. VI., ii. p. 68 (1869). 1663 In Countreye | Thrasso hath no grace, | In Countreye | fewe of Gnatoes Secte: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). 1683 suche Titilluers, flatteryng Parasites, and glosyng Gnatoes, as flatter them: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 74 v<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1693 Displace these flattering Gnathones, drive them hence: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 201/1 (1861). 1693 So many men (some say) so many mindes, | The bravest Gnatho cannot but offend: *Bacchus' Bountie*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. ii. p. 300 (1809). 1619 Gnathonize: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 8 v<sup>o</sup>. — Gnato like, doth blowe both hot and cold: *ib.*, sig. A 8 v<sup>o</sup>. 1621 undeserving Gnathones, and vicious parasites: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. i. p. 74 (1827).

Gneiss, *sō.*: Ger.: a metamorphic rock which contains the same elements as granite, but with a stratified or foliated structure.

1777 gneiss...covered the whole country: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 42. 1835 I now indeed suspect, that on this and other occasions, what I have termed granite was gneiss: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. x. p. 143. 1845 It has been remarked, with much truth, that abruptly conical hills are characteristic of the formation which Humboldt designates as gneiss-granite: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 28.

\*gnōmē, *pl.* gnōmāe, *sō.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γνώμη: a thought, a maxim, an aphorism.

1589 *Gnome*, or the Director: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, iii. xix. p. 243 (1866). 1890 His readers may wish that Mr. Morris had given a few of his γνώμαι in English: *Athenæum*, July 19, p. 94/2.

\*gnomon (γ -), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Lat. gnōmon, fr. Gk. γνώμων, = 'one that knows', 'a carpenter's square', 'the index of a sun-dial', 'the figure left by subtracting from a corner of a parallelogram a similar parallelogram'.

1. the index of a sun-dial.

1601 the style in the diall which they call Gnomon: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 33, Vol. i. p. 150. 1603 the Gnomons in the dialls at Syene in Aegypt: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1323. 1646 we usually say a Gnomon or Needle in the middle of a Dial: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. ii. p. 151 (1686). 1665 from which point when it fleets either North or South the shadow ever darts contrarily, as falls out when ever the Gnomon or orlated body is interposed: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). 1713 the Shaddow of your Gnomon points to the decline Hours: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iii. p. 31. 1743 Warnings point out our Danger: *Gnomons*, Time: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 27 (1773). 1816 Bupalus made the statue of Fortune at Smyrna with a sphere on her head serving as a gnomon: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 79.

1 a. an index generally.

1582 Hardlye ye may kisse mee, where no such gnomon apeereth: R. STANY-HURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 145 (1880). 1600 Her nose, the gnomon of Loves diall: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 251 (1616). 1600 the Sayers Gnomon, or rule, which is commonly called the Mariners Needle, doth always looke towards the North-pole: R. CAMDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 114. bef. 1782 As if the gnomon on his neighbour's phiz, | Touch'd with the magnet had attracted his: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 163 (1808).

2. *Geom.* the remainder of a parallelogram when a similar parallelogram is cut off from one of the corners, and which is made up of a similar parallelogram at the opposite corner (which meets the parallelogram which has been cut off) and of the two complements.

1570 In euery parallelogramme, one of those parallelogrammes, whichsoeuer it be, which are about the diameter, together with the two supplementes, is called a Gnomon: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, Bk. ii. fol. 60 v<sup>o</sup>.



**gnōsis**, *sb.*: Gk. γνῶσις: knowledge.

bef. 1586 what so much good doth that teaching bring forth, (I speak still of morall doctrine) as that it moueth one to doe that which it dooth teach? for as Aristotle sayth, it is not *Gnosis*, but *Praxis* must be the fruit: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 39 (1868).

\*γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, *phr.*: Gk.: 'know thyself', one of the celebrated maxims inscribed on the ancient temple at Delphi, and attributed to the Seven Sages of Greece.

1603 it seemeth that this Mot Et, is somewhat contrary unto the precept Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, and yet after a sort to accord and agree therewith: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1363. 1665 and till we have learn't that honest *advise*, though from hell, ΓΝΩΘΙ ΣΕΑΥΤΟΝ, Confidence is arrogance, and Dogmatizing unreasonable presuming: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. iii. p. 13 (1885). 1693 And γνῶθι σεαυτὸν still lives and flourishes in the Mouths of all, while many vast Volumes are extinct, and sunk into Dust and utter Oblivion: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1727). 1731 I cannot help thinking that *Solon*, in his fam'd Saying, Γνῶθι σεαυτὸν, *Know thy self*, had his Eye in a particular Manner upon the Temperament of the Body: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. Pref., p. xi. 1826 This is not exactly the Socratic process; and as for the γνῶθι σεαυτὸν of the more ancient Athenian, that principle is quite out of fashion in the nineteenth century: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 20 (1881).

**gnu**, *sb.*: Tottentot: a horned African animal, a species of antelope, but not unlike the buffalo as to neck and head; also called *wildebeest* by the Dutch.

1846 two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

**gobang** (♂ ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Jap. *goban*, = 'a chess-board', 'a checker-board': a game played on a checker-board with different-colored pieces, the object being to get five pieces in a row before the adversary does so.

\***gobelin**, **gobelins**: Fr. *Gobelins*: a national manufacture of tapestry in Paris, applied to tapestry made there, or to tapestry of a similar kind.

1864 at the theatres, you saw the beautiful Gobelins tapestry: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 218.

\***gobe-mouches**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Fr., *lit.* 'swallow-flies': a fly-catcher, a person ready to swallow any tale no matter how improbable, a gull, a trifier. The would-be sing. *gobe-mouche* is wrong.

1830 Such a representation, the *gobes mouches* of Florence might have readily magnified into a change of religion and a pilgrimage to Mecca: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 52 (and Ed.). 1850 confidential news about fashion and politics for provincial *gobemouches*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 444 (1885). 1866 no *gobemouche* is ever tricked into even suspecting them of—the truth! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132. 1888 Being neither wayward, nor gushing, nor improper, nor adventurous, they do not catch the eye of *gobemouche* onlookers and their humdrum solidity misses its fair share of esteem: *Academy*, Nov. 20, p. 300/3.

**Goddem**: Fr. fr. Eng. *God damn*: an Englishman.

1828 it seems the Goddems are having some fun: J. P. COBBETT, *Tour in Italy*, p. 8.

**godet**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *godet*: a drinking-cup.

1601 contented himself to drinke in a wooden godet and tankerd: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. xi, Vol. II. p. 482.

\***godown**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *godong*: in India and further east, a warehouse, a storehouse.

1588 the Merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call *Godon*: In *Purchas Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1714 (1625). 1598—1600 so that if the *Godon* were not, you should be in danger to haue all burned: *ib.*, p. 1737. 1622 We delivered 500 sakes of wheate to Damian Marin, viz., 440 out of our godown and 60 out of that of Capt. China: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1883). — I expect to procure a *chawnes* (or howses) to build gadowns upon neare our English howse: *ib.*, p. 59. 1799 All the above granaries and godowns appear to be in good repair: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1858).

**goffer**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **gauffre**.

**goglet**, **guglet**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *gorgoleta*: a water-bottle with a long neck and a globular body.

1698 their Gurgulets and Jars, which are vessels made of a porous Kind of Earth: FEVER, *E. India*, 47. [Yule] 1829 the drunken bheesty...has mistaken your boot for the goglet in which you carry your water on the line of march: SHIPP, *Mem.*, II. 149 (1830). [*ib.*] abt. 1830 a bottle of very tolerable rum, some salt junk, some biscuit, and a goglet, or porous earthen jar of water: TOM CRINGLE, 152 (1863). [*ib.*] 1855 looks as if they had been enclosing the pagoda in basketwork to keep it from breaking, as you would do with a water goglet for a dāk journey: In *Blackwood's Mag.*, May, 1856. [*ib.*]

**goinfre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gourmand.

1660 a well experienced *Goinfre* that can criticise upon the several tastes of liquors would think his Palate in *Paradise*, among those delicious *Nectars* to use Artetine's phrase upon his eating of a *Lamprey*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 366.

\***goitre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a strumous enlargement of the throat, common in Derbyshire, Alpine valleys, and other damp localities. Now often Anglicised as *goiter*, *goitre* (u =).

1645 the people who dwell in the Valleys...are subject to a strange swelling in the Throat, called Goytre, which is common amongst them: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xlii. p. 86. 1787 In Tartary the goitre is observed in similar situations, as in the Alps: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1805).

1809 The inhabitants of this extensive ridge of mountains are all very much alike, they are a strong, large, and the *goitres* excepted, a very handsome people: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 120. 1810 In the provinces afflicted with *goitre*, the Indians are totally exempt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 87. 1822 yet the people look wretched, dwarfish, sallow, and have large goitres: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 290.

**gojavu**. See **guava**.

**gola**, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a cymatium (*q. v.*).

1712 In a Cornice...the Gola or Cymatium of the Corona: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

\***golah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *golā*, = 'a round place': a storehouse for grain or salt, a station of brinjaries (see **brinjarri**).

1802 in the rear of the brinjary golah, in Shaher Gunge-aum: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1844). 1810 The golah, or warehouse: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 343. [Yule] 1878 those golahs stored with grain: *Life in the Mofussil*, II. 77. [*ib.*]

\***Golconda**, old name for Hyderabad, a country in the Deccan, formerly celebrated for its diamond-mines.

1780 but would not for the mines of Golconda find myself in the midst of one of those combustions: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 438 (1858). 1884 if stray diamonds were found sticking in the house-wall, there must be a new Golconda in the soil beneath: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 400.

**gole**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghul*: the main body of an army in the field, a massed body of troops.

1803 I formed my men into two goles: SKINNER, *Mil. Mem.*, I. 298 (1851). [Yule]

**goleta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a two-masted vessel, a schooner.

1755 before we departed from that harbour, he composed two songs, by way of epitaph, upon the goleta and the fort: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. IV. ch. xii. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 444/1 (1821).

\***golgotha**, *sb.*: N. T. Gk. γολγοθᾶ, a softened form of Aram. *gulgaltā* (Syr. *gōgultā*), = 'skull': a place of skulls (cf. *Mat.*, xxvii. 33, *Mark*, xv. 22, *John*, xix. 17); a charnel-house.

1593 and this land be called the field of Golgotha and dead men's skulls: SHAKS, *Rich. II.*, iv. 144. 1630 Thus grieved *London*, fill'd with mornes and groans [Is like a *Golgotha* of dead mens bones: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 1 v 1/2. 1656 they [who mind earthly things] are interred in the Golgotha of this world, as notes in their hillocks: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 610/1 (1868).

1665 The dislike the *Perses* express at my taking a view of this *Golgotha*, made it appear they do not delight that it should be seen by strangers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 57 (1677). 1745 is this the church-yard...or the sepulchre, or the Golgotha of the ship? SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 208 (187). 1749 *Westminster-abbey*...was by no Means intended as a mere *Golgotha* for the Remains of the...Dead: J. Gwyn, *Essay on Design*, Pref., p. iv. 1826 He would do almost anything to avoid the navigation round the capes, the keys and reefs of Florida. It is the bane of sailors; it is a *Golgotha*—a grave-yard: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 99. 1837 they were generally dragged with unfeeling, indecent hurry to the *Golgotha*, amidst the reproaches and insults of the soldiery: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 53.

\***Goliath**, **Goliah**, **Golias**, name of the Philistine giant whom David slew, 1 *Sam.*, xv.

1591 For none but Samsons and Goliasies [It sendeth forth to skirmish: SHAKS, *I Hen. VI.*, I. 2, 33. 1614 When the vaunts of some heretical Goliath shall draw us forth to encounter him with our pens against whom we cannot draw the sword of our tongues: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 383 (1867). 1664—6 The Goliath of Rome hath dealt no better by the bodies of divers of God's dear saints: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 449/1 (1867).

1662 a Romish Goliath hath defied our English Israel: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1840).

**golilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a counsellor's collar. Anglicised in 18 c. as *golille*.

1673 I had rather put on the English pillory than that Spanish golilla: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, iv. 1. [Davies] bef. 1704 He wore about his neck...a small ruff, which had serv'd him formerly instead of a golille, when he liv'd at Madrid: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, IV. 210 (1760). [*ib.*] 1713 a plume of feathers on his head, a Golillio about his neck: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 368 (1856).

**golon(e)**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **galloon**.

**golosh**, **goloshoes** (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See **galosh**.

**golundaaze**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *golandāz*: sepoy artillery-men.

1804 Naiks, 2d tindals, troopers, sepoy, golundaaze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 981 (1844).

**gomashtah**, *sb.*: Hind. fr. Pers. *gumāshṭah*, = 'appointed': a native agent in India, a clerk for correspondence with natives.

1776 *Gomashtah*, Agent: *Trial of Joseph Powne*, Gloss. 1802 the brinjary gomashtah: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 394 (1844).



**gombeen**[-man], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *gombin*: a village money-lender, an usurer in the west of Ireland.

**gomer**: Heb. See **homer**<sup>1</sup>.

**gomgom**, *sb.*: Hottentot. See quotations.

**1731** One of the *Hottentot* Instruments of Musick is common to several *Negro* Nations, and is call'd, both by *Negroes* and *Hottentots*, *Gom Gom*... is a Bow, of Iron, or Olive Wood, strung with twisted Sheep-Gut or Sineus: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. 1. p. 271. **1776** ordered his *Gom-gom* to be brought in. This instrument was a wooden bow, the ends of which were confined by a dried and hollow gut, into which the captain blew, scraping upon it at the same time with an old fiddle-stick: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 49. **1819** the gong-gongs and drums were beat all around us: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. vii. p. 136.

**gomlah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gamlā*, = 'a flower-pot': a water-jug, usually of earthenware. [C.]

**Gomorrah**, name of the city which was destroyed with Sodom (*Gen.*, xix.).

**1654-6** a people laden with iniquity, a people of Gomorrah, a naughty people: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. App., p. 634/1 (1867).

**gompōsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γομφώσις, = 'a bolting': a kind of articulation like that of the teeth, when one bone goes far into a socket of another bone.

**1578** the manner of their [of teeth] situation in the iawes is named *Gompōsis*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. 1. fol. 13<sup>re</sup>. **1741** it sends out a Pointal that is spherical and near a line in diameter, which is inserted in the Pipe of the Flower, as it were by *Gompōsis*, and has at the top a very fine Thred: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 188.

**\*gondola**, *pl. gondole*, *sb.*: It.: a narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, propelled by one or two men, with a curtained cabin for passengers in the middle; also in U.S., a flat-bottomed river boat or lighter, a small rowing-boat for carrying passengers to or from ships. Anglicised as *gondole*, *gondolo*.

**1549** one man, or two at the most, to row his *Gondola*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 83<sup>re</sup>. **1590** he saw whereas did swim | Along the shore, as swift as glance of eye, | A little Gondelay, bedecked trim | With boughs and arbours woven cunningly: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. vi. 2. **1596** in a gondola were seen together | Lorenzo and his amorous Jessica: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, II. 8, 8. **1598** *Gondolieri*, a rower in such gondoles: FLORIO. **1606** Rowing vpon the water in a gondole: B. JONSON, *Vols.*, III. 5, Wks., p. 484 (1616). **1611** Most of your travelling members know | What doth belong to a Gondolo: N. T., in *Coryat's Crambe*, sig. a 4<sup>re</sup>. **1617** And that men may passe speedily, besides this bridge, there be thirteene places called *Traghetti*, where boats attend called *Gondole*: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 77. **1621** in carts or gundilos, as in Venice: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. 1. p. 353 (1827). **1623** all your master's house | Imagine I ha' taken a gondola: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, III. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 45 (1885). **1625** at the head and stearne it was as narrow as our Gondolos: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1795. **1643** There is also a large gondola of chrysolite: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 43 (1850). **1662** a Boat, made, and cover'd like a Gondole: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. 1. p. 5 (1669). **1665** They delight in fishing, and to sport upon the Water in Boats or Curricurries resembling the Venetian Gondoloes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 348 (1677). **1670** These boats they call here *Gondolas*... These *Gondola's* are pretty neat black Boats like our Oars: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 226 (1698). **1704** a gondola with two oars at Venice, is as magnificent as a coach and six horses: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 387 (Bohn, 1854). **1742** he kept his *gondola*, which is like a coach in London, and, with that, coursed about the city, as the way of travellers and strangers there is: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 366 (1826). **1749** On the canal [at Ranelagh] was a sort of gondola: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857). **1776** the General Assembly of this Province... caused thirteen Armed Boats or Gondolas to be built, equipped, and manned: *Amer. Archives*, 4th Ser., Vol. VI. p. 664 (Washington, 1846). **1816** In the mornings I go over in my gondola to babble Armenian with the friars of the convent of St. Lazarus: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 315 (1832).

**gondole** (≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gondolella*: a small gondola.

bef. **1642** That grand Canale, where (stately) once a yeare | A fleet of bridal gondolets appeare: DEKKER. [C.]

**gondolier** (≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gondoliere*: a man who rows a gondola. If alone, he stands at the stern; if there be two, one stands at the stern, the other at the bow.

**1604** with no worse nor better guard | But with a knave of common hire, a gondolier: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 1, 136. **1818** 'Tis sweet to hear | At midnight on the blue and moonlit deep | The song and oar of Adria's gondolier: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. cxxii.

**\*gonfalone**, *sb.*: It.: a gonfalon, a small flag with two or three tails or streamers suspended from a cross stick slung to the top of a lance or flagstaff.

**1673** each *Tersiero* hath its Arms or Banner called *Gonfalone*; whence the name *Gonfaloniere*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 260.

**gonfalonier** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gonfaloniere*: the bearer of a gonfalon; the guardian of the public gonfalon or standard, who was the chief magistrate in Lucca, Florence, and other Italian republics. In the general sense of 'stand-

ard-bearer' *gonfalonier*, fr. Old Fr., was early used in Eng. The form *confalonier*(o) may be through Sp.

**1586** In other places they have Gonfalonners, as at Lucques: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 624. **1670** To this end he works with the *Buffon* to carry a promise in Writing from him to the *Confaloniero*, of 1000 Crowns of Gold, upon condition he would free him. The *Buffon* undertakes it, and money takes with the *Confaloniero*, who under pretence of examining the Cause to put him to Death, finds him only worthy of Banishment: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 143 (1698). **1673** 2 Priors and a Confalonier: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 378. **1701** This Republick [Luca] is govern'd by a *Gonfaloniere*, who is Elected every two Months out of the Nobility: *New Account of Italy*, p. 64.

**1739** He sat on the right hand of the gonfalonier in two purple fauteuils: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 32 (1857). **1787** The Executive Power is composed of a *Gonfaloniere*, and nine Anziani, who together govern the Republic: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 428 (1805). **1889** Four years after the execution of Savonarola the people of Florence... elected Piero Soderini Gonfalonier for life: *Athenaeum*, July 27, p. 126/2.

**\*gong**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *gōng*: a tambourine-shaped instrument of bell-metal, beaten with a drumstick, used as a bell, and in the East also as a musical instrument.

**1625** the Generall did strike his *Gongo*, which is an Instrument of War that soundeth like a Bell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. **1800** The heavy *Gong* is heard | That falls like thunder on the dizzy ear: SOUTHWY, *Thalaba*, ix. 190. **1810** And the gong, that seems, with its thunders dread | To stun the living, and waken the dead: — *Kishama*, 148. **1817** War music bursting out from time to time | With gong and tymbalon's tremendous chime: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh, Mokanna*. [Yule]. **1847** the gong... sounding again with great fury, there was a general move towards the dining-room: DICKENS, *Domby & Son*, ch. xli. p. 161 (1880).

[The Asiatic *gong* and Afr. *gom* (see **gomgom**) appear to be onomatopœic, so that it is naturally sometimes difficult to decide whether *gom* or *gum* should be referred to *gong* or to *gomgom*.]

**gong-gong**: Hottentot. See **gomgom**.

**gonggong**, *sb.*: apparently a doubled form of **gong** (*q. v.*). The form *gum-gum* may be for **gomgom** (*q. v.*).

**1727** the first hour after sun-set, is made known by beating a drum, the second by beating a *Gum Gum*, (a brass instrument in the form of a large flat bason, which being beaten makes a loud rushing noise.): SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kämpfer's Japan*, Vol. II. p. 476. **1750-60** a music far from delightful, consisting of little drums called *gumgums*, cymbals, and a sort of fife, which makes a hideous din: GROSE, quoted in *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 672/2 (1797). **1771** At night we heard a sort of music, partly made by insects, and partly by the noise of the *Gungung*: J. R. FORSTER, Tr. *Osbek's Voy.*, I. 185. [Yule]. **1836** Did you ever hear a...gum-gum? DICKENS, *Sketches by Bos*, Steam Excursion. [ib.]

**gonorrhoea**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γονόρροια, = 'seminal flux': a disease of the mucous membrane of the urethra or adjacent parts, characterised by a discharge of purulent mucus. Anglicised as *gonorrhoe* (J. Sylvester, Tr. *Du Bartas*).

**1654-6** a fearful legacy of sin and punishment that Gehazi left to his posterity... lameness and Gonorrhoea: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 182 (1867). **1796** an excellent purifier of the blood, and likewise as a remedy in the gonorrhoea: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 11 (1814).

**goont**: Anglo-Ind. See **gunt**.

**goor**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **ghoor**.

**gooroo**, *guru*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gurū*: a spiritual teacher, a Brahmin priest.

**1800** It is very certain that the gooroo was at the head of the business: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 74 (1844). **1826** he was in want of a *guru*, a religious instructor, to his household: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. XXXVI. p. 395 (1884).

**goozul-khana**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *ghust-khāna*: a bath-room; an apartment for private audience.

**1616** after supper he comes down to the Guzelcan, a faire Court wherein in the midst is a Throne erected of freestone: SIR T. ROZ, in *Purchas's Pilgrims*, II. (1625). [Yule]. abt. **1660** a more retired Place called the Goseikana, that is, the place to wash in: Tr. *Bernier*, p. 85. [ib.] **1665** In another *Goozel-chān*... is painted the Mogul under a cloth of State, cross-legg'd upon Carpets: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 69 (1677).

**gopher**[-wood], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *gōpher*: a kind of wood of which Noah's Ark was built—according to some, cypress.

**1611** Make thee an ark of gopher wood: Bible, Gen., vi. 14.

**gorawallah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ghorā-wālā*: a horse-keeper (Bombay district).

**1883** followed by his gorawallah, or horse-keeper: LORD SALTOUN, *Scrapes*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 135.

**gordian** (≡ ≡), *adj.*, sometimes used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gordius*, = 'pertaining to Gordius', Gk. Γόρδιος: pertaining to Gordius, the first king of Phrygia, who was fabled to have tied an inextricable knot, the undoer of which was oracularly



promised the mastery of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot through with his sword.

1. *adj.*: inextricable, complicated, intricate.

1599 Turn him to any cause of policy, | The Gordian knot of it he will unloose, | Familiar as his garter: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 1, 46. 1603 hee dissolves her Gordian-knots: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 77 (1608). 1621 an indissoluble twist: a Gordian knot: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Vol. II. p. 183 (1827). 1820 She was a Gordian shape of dazzling hue, | Vermilion-spotted, golden, green, and blue: KEATS, *Lamia*, i. Wks., p. 113 (1861).

2. *sb.*: an inextricable knot, an inextricable complication.

1709 and whoever is the Man that unties the Gordian, as some such is always to be found, his Fortune is made: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 195 (2nd Ed.).

gore: Anglo-Ind. See *gour*.

goreyt, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gorēṭ*: a village watchman and messenger in Upper India.

1834 The Serishtadar commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 110.

gorge: Anglo-Ind. See *corge*.

Gorgon, gorgon ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gorgo* (gen. *Gorgonis*), fr. Gk. *Γοργών*: (a) one of three sister monsters of Greek mythology, with snakes instead of hair and with the power of turning any one on whom they looked into stone (see *Medusa*); (b) also, *attrib.*

a. bef. 1529 Was nevyr suche a fytly gorgon, nor suche an epycure, | Syn[s] Dewcalyons fiodde: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 503, Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1843). 1605 Approach the chamber, and destroy your sight | With a new Gorgon: SHAKS., *Macb.*, ii. 3, 77. 1607 These Gorgons are bred in that country [Africke], and haue haire about their heads as...exceedeth all other beastes: TOPSEL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 240. 1609 If euer GORGON were seen in the shape of a woman, he hath seen her in my description: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, ii. 4, Wks., p. 545 (1616). 1621 a Gorgons head puffed up by parasites: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 49 (1827). 1627 she [Logic] is like a Gorgons head to a young student, but after a twelve months constancy and patience, this Gorgons head will prove a meere buggbeare: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. x. p. 10 (1645).

1642 innovations...seeme like Bug-beares, or Gorgons heads to the vulgar: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 73 (1869). bef. 1670 From the hour that the Keeper committed this Message to trusty Friends to deliver it, the Gorgon's Head had a Veil drawn before it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 23, p. 21 (1693). 1672 I'll shrowd this Gorgon from all humane view: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 433 (1701). 1709 the roof of which was painted with gorgons, chimeras, and centaurs: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Oct. 15, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1854).

b. 1655 Your Gorgon looks | Turn me to stone: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, iii. 6, Wks., p. 353/2 (1839). 1842 In all his Gorgon terrors clad: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 386 (1865).

Gorgonian ( $\underline{=}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Gorgonius*: pertaining to a gorgon, horrible, petrifying with horror.

1667 Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards | The ford: MILTON, *P. L.*, ii. 611.

\*gorilla, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γόριλλα*, = 'an African species of ape': the largest known species of anthropoid ape.

gormand: Eng. fr. Fr. See *gourmand*.

gormogon, gormagon ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: a member of an English secret society which existed in the second quarter of 18 c.

1729 one | Rose a Gregorian, one a Gormogon: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 576. 1747 we shall hear you are a free-mason, or a gormogon at least: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxvi. Vol. 1. p. 146 (1819).

\*gosain, *sb.*: Hind. *gosāin*: a Hindoo religious mendicant.

1774 My hopes of seeing Teshu Lama were chiefly founded on the Gosain: BOGLE, in Markham's *Tibet*, 46 (1876). [Yule] abt. 1781 It was at this time in the hands of a Gosine, or Hindoo Religious: HODGES, *Trav.*, 112 (1793). [ib.] 1811 They have likewise two orders of Fakirs or mendicant pilgrims, the Bargais and the Gusseins, who travel about armed, and in troops of some thousands: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. clvi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 219. 1826 the potail was awed by the sanctity of the gossein's character: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 116 (1884). 1834 bowing before the Gosaeen, he performed the ceremony: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12.

goselkana: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. See *goozul-khana*.

Goshen: Heb.: name of the district in Egypt where the Israelites, God's chosen people, sojourned during their bondage under the Egyptians, and which was not visited by the plagues of Egypt. Hence, *metaph.*

1611 thou shalt not finde such another illightened Goshen, as this Island, wherein we dwell: R. BOLTON, *Conf. Walking*, p. 13 (1630). 1664—6 A Goshen shall he (the believer or upright man) have either here or in heaven: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 169/1 (1867).

gospodar: Slav. See *hospodar*.

gossampine, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gossampine* (Cotgr.): the cotton-plant; cotton, cotton fabric.

1555 he weareth a vesture of ye silke called Gossampine: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 14 (Arber, 1885). — cotton of the tree called *Gossampine*: *ib.*, p. 17.

— Their beddes are made of Gossampine cotton: *ib.*, p. 21. abt. 1565 The beds which they [the Indians] haue are made of Gossopine cotton: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 28 (1878). bef. 1593 on his altar's fume these Turkey cloths, | This gassampine and gold, I'll sacrifice: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 135/1 (1861).

gossoon ( $\underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Ir. *garsun*: a boy, a male servant.

1817 Ormond's next business was to send a gossoon with a letter to his friend the king of the Black Islands: M. EDGEWORTH, *Ormond*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 320 (1825). 1818 Come, my gossoon, lend me the rush: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 156 (1819). 1883 ragged gorsoons, looking like little savages, with unkempt heads and bare feet: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. 1. p. 127.

\*Goth: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Gothus*, pl. *Gothi*: a member of sundry Teutonic hordes which invaded various parts of the Roman Empire in 3, 4 cc.; hence, a barbarian, a person destitute of cultivation or taste. Hence, *Gothic*, *gothic*, pertaining to the Goths; barbarous, uncivilised, unrefined; applied to the pointed architecture of Europe prevalent from 12 c. to the period of the Renaissance.

1785 Without it all is gothic as the scene, | To which th' insipid citizen resorts | Near yonder heath: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 91 (1808). 1788 realised under the Gothic conquest: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xxxix. p. 38 (1813).

gouache, *sb.*: Fr. fr. It. *guazzo*: water-color painting with body-color.

1882 two little drawings in the quaint and inimitable manner of Jacob Cats, one in water-colour and the other in *guache*: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

goujat, *sb.*: Fr.: a soldier's boy.

1778 employing a *goujat* to defend the citadel, while the generals repose in their tents: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 158 (1858).

goul: Eng. fr. Pers. See *ghoul*.

goulard, *sb.*: Eng., fr. Fr. proper name *Goulard*: a solution of acetate of lead used as a cooling lotion.

1842 opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 217 (1865).

gour, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gāur* [Yule]: a bison, a great wild ox.

1806 They are far larger than common buffaloes. There is an account of a similar kind called the Gore; one distinction between it and the buffalo is the length of the hoof: ELPHINSTONE, in Colebrooke's *Life*, i. 156 (1884). [Yule] 1857 The Major has stuck many a pig, shot many a gaur, rhinoceros, and elephant: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii. [Davies] 1859 The Gour is too clever to be stalked, and far too fast to be ridden up to: *Once a Week*, Nov. 26, p. 457/1.

gour(e): Eng. fr. Turk. See *giaour*.

\*gourmand, *sb.*: Fr.: a lover of good living, an epicure, a glutton. Sometimes Anglicised as *gormand* ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ).

1598 *Arrigoloso*, a gormand, an arch-glutton: FLORIO. 1603 that great gourmand, fat Apicius: B. JONSON, *Se7.*, l. 1, Wks., p. 365 (1616). 1630 brought to nothing, by the meere and only valourous dexterity of our vmatchable grand Gourmond: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1. 1631 And I parting should appear | Like the Gourmand Hebrew dead: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 30. 1758 I dare say, their table is always good, for the Landgrave is a Gourmand: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 120, p. 437 (1774). 1806 The medical remarks are...too indulgent towards the gourmand: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 357. 1843 A Parisian gourmand would have paid ten francs for the smallest *cooleen* among them: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 205 (1887). 1845 The ichthyophile should examine the curious varieties which have struck the naturalists and gourmands of antiquity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 213.

gourmandise, *sb.*: Fr.: fondness for good living, indulgence in the pleasures of the table, gluttony. Anglicised as early as 16 c.

1533 Foreseene alway, that they eat without gourmandyse, or leaue with somme appetyte: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. i. [R.] 1540 delycated to Addephagia .i. *edacitati*, to gourmandise: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. I i. 1540 they negligently haue suffred their seruantes to be oppressed with gourmandise, and to reiecte their accustomed fare, and to haue it more delicate: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 92. 1552 Overmuch gourmandise hindereth digestion in the stomacke: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 31. 1567. 1596 A Tigre forth out of the wood did rise, | That with fell claws full of fierce gourmandize...Did runne at Pastorell her to surprize: SPENS., *P. O.*, vi. x. 34. 1603 destroyed by a conspiracie of gourmandise and fleshly pleasure together: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 956. 1654—6 Oh, the gourmandise and excess of the age! J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 468/1 (1867). 1814 All this gourmandise was in honour of Lent: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1832). 1850 the reckless young Amphitryon delighted to show his hospitality and skill in *gourmandise*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879).

gourmandise, gormandise ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gourmandiser*: to indulge in the pleasures of the table to excess, to devour greedily.

1596 thou shalt not gormandise, | As thou hast done with me: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 5, 3. 1598 The pamp'd stomach more than well suffic'd, | Casts up the surfeit lately gormandiz'd: DRAYTON, *Barons' Wars*, vi.



[R.] 1611 *Gourmander*. To ravine, deuoure, glut, gormandize, or gluttonize it: Cotgr.

\***gourmet**, *sô.*: Fr.: one who makes a study of the pleasures of the table, a lover of the pleasures of the table in moderation, a person of taste as to food and drink. *Orig.* a connoisseur of wine; "A Wine-cunner; a Wine-marchants Broker; one whom he trusts with the watching, and employes in the venting, of his new-come commodities" (Cotgr.).

1841 the most finished *gourmet* of my acquaintance: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 399 (1885). 1856 there was something of the *gourmet* in their mode of assorting their mouthfuls of beef and blubber: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 209. 1865 this inert, obstinate, sly, and rather demoralised gourmet gave the law, had the *pas*, and was held in high honour and distinction: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. 1878 Lord Brackenshaw was something of a *gourmet*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 83. 1888 Your guests! Ah! little, I confess, | We count a *gourmet* more or less: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

**gousset**, *sô.*: Fr.: a fob, a pocket, a gusset.

1854 I have calculated infallibly, and what has been the effect? Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, nécessaire parted for Strasbourg! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

**goût**, *sô.*: Fr.: taste.

1722 This last Article for which this Master is so much Celebrated is not Intirely to my *Goût*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 352. bef. 1733 with a little previous Cookery, to corrupt their Gousts: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 54, p. 150 (1740). 1736 Love and brown sugar must be a poor regale for one of your *goût*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. vi. Vol. I. p. 14 (1819). 1771 You and I, Lewis, having been always together, never tasted friendship in this high *goût*, contracted by long absence: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 231 (1882). 1824 fruits, and ice, and all that art refines | From nature for the service of the *goût*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. lxxii. 1849 But who can combine *goût* with new combinations? LORD BEACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881).

**goût de travers**, *phr.*: Fr.: perverse taste.

1727 His business must be to contract the true *Gout de travers*: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. v. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 172 (1757).

**gouvernante**, *sô.*: Fr.: a governess, a female in charge of a young woman; a bachelor's housekeeper. Often partly Anglicised as *governante*, which is sometimes pronounced as if Italian.

1668 I saw Envy there drest up in a widow's veil, and the very picture of the *gouvernante* of one of your noblemen's houses: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Quevedo's Visions*, p. 38. [L.] 1688 This I learnt out of Madam *Governante*, at the first interview: SHADWELL, *Squire of Albatia*, II. p. 16 (1699). 1709 and as the first thing that he intended to oblige her in, that *Governante* who had hitherto had the care of her Actions, should be dismiss'd: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 62 (2nd Ed.). 1716 the old and withered matrons, known by the frightful name of *gouvernantes* and *duennas*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1856). 1751 if...your Catharines and Marys of Medicias, your Anns of Austria, &c. should prove the model of your *gouvernante*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxiii. *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 372 (1777). 1771 two days ago she arrived with her mother, who did not choose that she should come without a proper *gouvernante*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 123/1 (1882). 1792 His *gouvernante* pressed him forward, and seemed to threaten chastisement for his delay: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Quality*, Vol. IV. p. 189. 1803 They obtained a sight of a beautiful young girl, and an elderly lady whom they took for her *gouvernante*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200 (1832). 1809 John...being so much struck with the young lady's beauty...alarms the discreet *gouvernante*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 343. 1822—3 Mrs. Christian, though she received with all formality the formal visits of the *gouvernante* and her charge: SCOTT, *Fev. Peak*, ch. xii. p. 140 (1886). 1834 Ah! and as her prudish *gouvernante*, you will doubtless expose me to her: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 238.

**governator**. See **gubernator**.

**gow, gaou**, *sô.*: Anglo-Ind. of Ceylon and S. India fr. Hind. *gaw*: a distance of about four miles English.

1800 At Banasoor, two gow from Manundwaddy, there is an immense mountain, covered with thick jungle: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desq.*, Vol. II. p. 206 (1858). 1860 A gow in Ceylon expresses a somewhat indeterminate length, according to the nature of the ground to be traversed, a gow across a mountainous country being less than one measured on level ground, and a gow for a loaded cooley is also permitted to be shorter than for one unburthened, but on the whole the average may be taken under four miles: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, I. 467 (4th Ed.). [Yule]

**gower**: Eng. fr. Turk. See **giaour**.

**gowl**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **ghoul**.

**grab**, *sô.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *gurāb*, = 'a galley', fr. Arab. *ghorāb*, = 'a raven': a two-masted coasting vessel used in the East.

1673 Our Factors, having concerns in the cargo of the ships in this Road, loaded two Grows and departed: FRYER, *E. India*, 153 (1698). [Yule] 1727 The Muskat War...obliges them [the Portuguese] to keep an Armada of five or six ships, besides small Frigates and Grabs of War: A. HAMILTON, *East India*, I. 250. [ib.] 1872 Moored in its centre you saw some 20 or 30 gharābs (grabs) from Maskat: BURTON, *Sind Revisited*, I. 83 (1877). [ib.]

\***Gracchi**, *pl.*: Lat.: name of two famous plebeian tribunes and political reformers of Ancient Rome in 2 c. B.C., whose mother, Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus, earned by her admirable education of them the honorable

title of "the Mother of the Gracchi"; representative of a mother who educates her sons well and inspires them with noble aims.

1814 My mother of the Gracchi (that *are* to be): BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 116 (1832). 1844 a certain vote he had given, which she had found it necessary, as the mother of the modern Gracchi, to deprecate: DICKENS, *M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv. p. 339.

\***gracioso**, *sô.*: Sp.: a buffoon, a witty person, a favorite.

bef. 1670 The Lord Marquess of Buckingham, then a great *Gracioso*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 126, p. 114 (1692). 1670 passing his Time with his Virginals, his Dwarfs, and his Graciosos: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 224 (1750). 1808 the character of the *gracioso*, or clown: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 77. 1845 the *gracioso* or wag of the party began in verse accompanying his improvisations with a guitar: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 372.

**gradatim**, *adv.*: Lat.: gradually, by degrees, in regular succession or subordination.

1583 three or fewer degrees of *minor* Rufes, placed *gradatim*, one beneath another: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 36<sup>ro</sup>. 1665 he rais'd me *gradatim*, step by step: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. D 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1684 to conduct the Reader *gradatim* to the more perfect knowledge of this Kingdom: E. EVERARD, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, p. 4. 1741 if we consider the Formation of things *gradatim*, is it not more reasonable to look upon the Meotic Lakes, the Black Sea, &c.: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 356. 1785 let them [frost-bitten fingers or toes] be bathed in water, tepid at first, and rendered afterwards, *gradatim*, more warm: D. LOW, *Chiropodologia*, p. 104.

**gradino**, *sô.*: It.: a super-altar, a ledge or step by which the back of an altar is raised; a decoration for or upon a super-altar.

1883 an altar whose "gradino" is covered with extremely flat reliefs: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 18. 1886 His niche is secured in the Temple of Fame...in some modest *gradino*, like those on his own altarpieces and monuments: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 312/2.

**graduato** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sô.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *graduare*, = 'to give a degree to': one who or that which graduates, or divides into degrees or into any definite parts.

**Gradus (ad Parnassum)**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'steps (to Parnassus)', title of a work intended to help English-speaking students to produce Latin Verses, but not regarded with favor by competent teachers and critics.

1743 he had laid violent hands on a book called *Gradus ad Parnassum*: FIELDING, *Jonathan Wild*, Bk. I. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 108 (1806). 1767 At school I remember old THWACKUM oft made us | Look out for a word in a book call'd the *Gradus*: C. ANSTEV, *Poet. Epist.*, Let. II. 1807 they borrow their phrases from a different and a scantier *gradus ad Parnassum*: EDIN. REV., Vol. IX. p. 218. 1812 and the boy proceeds with the assistance of his *gradus* and dictionary, to turn it into the measure required: *ib.*, Vol. 20, p. 391. 1828 a twenty-fourth part of that most intellectual trap-door to the classics, the *Gradus ad Parnassum*: HARROVIAN, p. 13. 1887 A fair descriptive passage is spoilt by a commonplace or *gradus* epithet: *Athenaeum*, June 25, p. 831/1.

\***Graf, fem. Gräfinn**, *sô.*: Ger.: count, countess.

1865 one common supper-table, and the guests, whether gräffins or glass engravers, were treated with distinction: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 67.

\***graffiti**, *sô. pl.*: It. (*graffito*, *sing.*): ancient scribblings found scratched into or written on architectural or sculptured remains.

1883 the *graffiti* at Abu Simbel: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 212/2. 1885 an interesting collection of sepulchral *graffiti* from Jaffa and Jerusalem: C. R. CONDER, in *Contemp. Rev.*. 1886 [It] contains transcriptions into Hebrew letters...of sixty-one Phœnician inscriptions copied by Prof. Sayce from the *graffiti* in the temple of Seti I.: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 24, p. 560/1.

**gram**, *sô.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Port. *grão*: chick-pea, a kind of vetch largely used as fodder.

1702 he confessing before us that their allowance three times a week is but a quart of rice and gram together for five men a day, but promises that for the future it shall be rectified: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 10 (1861). [Yule] 1799 You mentioned some time ago that Purneah would bid for the gram contract when it was offered: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1844). 1803 At a short distance from our encampment, there was a little field cultivated with gram: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 63.

**grammaticaster** ( $\angle = \angle = \angle = \angle$ ), *sô.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *grammaticaster*, (contemptuous) dim. of Lat. *grammaticus*, = 'a grammarian': a pedantic trifling grammarian.

1601 He tells thee true, my noble neophyte; my little grammaticaster, he does: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, I. I. Wks., p. 108/2 (1860). 1648 so many petty-foggers in law, so many quack-salvers in physick, so many grammaticasters in country schools: SIR W. PATTY, *Advice to Hartlib*, p. 23. [I.]

**gramme**, *sô.*: Fr.: an unit of weight equivalent to a little more than 15/432 grs. Troy.

1893 Lord Byron's [brain] weighed one thousand four hundred grammes: *Standard*, Jan. 5, p. 5.

**gran diablo**, *phr.*: Sp.: great devil.

1654—6 Pride...is the grandibolo, that filthy spirit is gotten into the midst of men: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 641/2 (1867).



**gran fiesta, phr.:** Sp.: great festival.

1880 The *gran fiesta* with which they celebrate their reunion: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, p. 101.

**granada, Sp.; granado, granado, grenado, Eng. fr. Sp.:** sb.: a hand-grenade; a satirical squib.

1591 you must not be destitute of all sorts of artificial fire, as *Trompes, Granades, Bullets*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 317. 1611 Or that had some Granada quenched: N. T., in Coryat's *Crambo*, sig. b r<sup>o</sup>. 1626 poisoned bullets, brasse bals, iron bals, granadoes, trunks of wilde fire: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 800 (1884). bef. 1628 If a granado be fired, all within the burst of it are in hazard: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II, p. 263 (1806). 1631 eleven barrels of silver coin, 8000 granadoes, two barrels of halters: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 133 (1848). 1639 most men say, that these formidable fires which are now raging in both these Countreys, were kindled at first by a *Granado* hurld from his brain: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. xlii. p. 65 (1645). 1645 Then, there is a court full of cannon bullets...grenadoes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 215 (1872). 1656 He makes his tongue a granado to shoot out oaths and blasphemies against heaven: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 702/2 (1868). bef. 1658 Yet to express a *scot*, to play that prize, | Not all those Mouth-Granados can suffice: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, il. p. 37 (1687). bef. 1667 'Twill tear and blow up all within, | Like a *Granado* shot into a *Magasin*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 113 (1707). bef. 1670 And trouled out a Motion crammed like a *Granado* with obsolete Words: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 90, p. 75 (1693). 1670 The Rare Engine, teaching how to throw *Granados* into besieged Towns: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I, p. 30 (1698). 1674 every man's mind is his Castle...the throwing in of *Granados* will be but a smutty, stinking token to the world: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Setv.*, sig. b 5 r<sup>o</sup>. 1676 Like a *Granado* from a Cannon shot, | Which lights at last upon the Enemies ground: ORWAY, *Don Carl.*, iii. p. 20. 1691 able to frame both *Clocks* and *Watches*, and *Pumps*, and *Mills*, and *Granadoes*, and *Rockets*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I, p. 26 (1701). 1731 The *French* gave them a warm Reception with their *Hand-Granados*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 212. 1761 unless indeed the skull had been as hard as the *Granado*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xvi. *Wks.*, p. 123 (1839). 1792 they tossed their granadoes or hand-shells among us: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV, p. 53.

**granadeer:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **grenadier**.

**granado, sb.:** Sp. See quotation.

1600 right *granado* silke: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, *Wks.*, p. 247 (1616).

**grand air, phr.:** Fr.: an air of distinction.

1775 it has *grand air* and a kind of Louis XIV. old fashionhood that pleases me: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 212 (1857).

**\*grand coup, phr.:** Fr.: great stroke, great hit. See **coup**.

1813 I hope you are going on with your *grand coup*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II, p. 234 (1832). 1856 Justly was it denominated...a "*grand coup*": In J. Adams' *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 352 (1856). 1883 [The police] then make a *grand coup* all at once: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/2.

**grand goût, phr.:** Fr., 'great taste': sublime style. See **gusto grande**.

1727 I bought your Opera to-day for sixpence...it is in the *grand gout*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, *Wks.*, Vol. IX, p. 73 (1757).

**\*Grand Monarque, phr.:** Fr., 'Great Monarch': title applied to Louis XIV. of France.

1716 His governors of towns and provinces, who formed themselves upon the example of their *Grand Monarque*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 438 (1856). 1845 The Bourbons introduced that particular rage for building and gilding which characterised le *Grand Monarque*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 724.

**\*grand monde, phr.:** Fr.: great world, high society.

1704 a sect arose whose tenets obtained and spread very far, especially in the *grand monde*, and among every body of good fashion: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II, *Wks.*, p. 61/1 (1856). 1725 But I am now returning to the noble scene of Dublin, in the *grand monde*: — in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII, p. 52 (1871). 1740 On each side were ranged all the secular *grand monde* of Rome: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxxviii, Vol. I, p. 82 (1819). 1777 They keep a noble house, spend a great deal of money, their manners bespeak their birth and their acquaintance with the *grand monde*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I, No. xxxviii, Misc. *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 120 (1777). 1792 Without the richness of dress, how should we of the *grand monde* shew any difference between ourselves and vile plebeians: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II, p. 206. 1823 She was celebrated | For several winters in the *grand, grand monde*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xiv. xlii.

**\*grand signior, grand signor, phr.:** Eng. fr. It. *gran signore*, some forms affected by Fr. *grand seigneur*, *Sp. gran señor*, generally more or less Anglicised.

1. grand master, gentleman of high rank and aristocratic mien.

1601 one of the grand-seigneurs of Rome: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. II, p. 526. 1860 a Paladin in the field, a *grand seigneur* in the drawing-room: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 84.

2. great lord, title given in W. Europe to the Sultan of the Turks.

1592 The *Grand Seignior* yet liveth in Croatia, his *Basso* is 70000 strong, and his Army divided into four parts: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 683 (1685). 1698 our *Turkic* companion never sent the like to the *Grand-Signior*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 2, *Wks.*, p. 9 (1616). 1625 the *Gran Senior*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 255. 1630 The great *Grandsignior*, the Commission sign'd: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Kkk 4 r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1634 the *Grand Signior*, was not then in Constantinople: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. 1642 the *Gran Signior* at this day: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 40 (1869).

1642 Of which the *Grand Seignior* proudly said: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvii. *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 344 (Bohn, 1852). 1746 no *Grand Signor* is deposed: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 6 (1857). 1788 Mahmud, the Pacha of Scutari, has obtained a pardon of the *Grand Signior*, through the interference of the *Grand Admiral*: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 73/1. 1820 they kissed them and applied them to their foreheads in token of submission to the *grand Signor*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. x. p. 281. 1852 and to make a tender of his services to the *Grand Seignior*: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. II, p. 20.

**grand tour, phr.:** Fr.: grand round, the round of the principal cities and places of interest in Europe, which in 18 c. was supposed to be indispensable to the education of a young man of wealth.

1670 [See **giro**]. 1748 you have made the *grand tour*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. i. *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 3 (1817). 1765 my *grand tour* through Europe: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, vii. xxvii. *Wks.*, p. 309 (1839). 1813 I am not equal to the *grand tour*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II, ch. xxvii. p. 140 (1833). 1849 The *grand tour* was then still a luxury: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 26 (1878). 1864 Monsieur Constant...had...attended on...the young Marquis of Truffleton...throughout the *grand tour*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. vi. p. 98. 1885 One of those mushroom growths that spring | From *Grand Tours* and from tailoring: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 115.

**grande armée, phr.:** Fr.: grand army; applied to the splendid army which the great Napoleon led into Russia.

1844 the renowned "*grande armée*" of imperial France: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 20.

**grande chère, phr.:** Fr.: entertainment on a great scale.

1823 particularly attached to *faste* and to *grand chère*—to your ease and enjoyment of every kind: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 31 (1886).

**\*grande dame, phr.:** Fr.: aristocratic lady.

1862 and how she had been a great beauty, and was a perfect *grande dame* always: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 116 (1887). 1865 or you've made love to some *grande dame* because it answered a political purpose: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 35. 1886 The mother's stately grace and fully developed beauty...distinguish her as a *grande dame*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 175/1.

**grande entrée:** Fr. See **entrée 2**.

**grande manière, phr.:** Fr.: elevated style.

1664 that which seems to us of the *Grand maniere*, in their eyes appears to be but gross and heavy: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archie.*, Pt. I, p. 11.

**grande mode, phr.:** Fr.: high fashion, height of fashion.

1670 they are got so far into the *grande mode*, as to wear Breeches and Doublets: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I, p. 45 (1698).

**\*grande passion, phr.:** Fr.: great passion, serious love-affair.

1823 And if in fact she takes to a "*grande passion*," | It is a very serious thing indeed: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xii. lxxvii. 1865 the never-ending, ever-changing *grandes passions*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 30. 1877 utterly undeserving of the honours of a *grande passion*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxv. p. 299 (1879). 1882 He was naturally absorbed in the arrangement of his numerous schemes—no easy matter, when affairs of magnitude have to be ordered to suit the exigencies of a *grande passion*: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 109. 1883 in spite of her frivolity, her social audacity, her flirtations, and her cunning, she "had a heart,"—that she was a woman capable of a *grande passion*: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. xxiii. p. 279 (1884).

**\*grande tenue, phr.:** Fr.: full dress. See **en grande tenue**.

1865 enjoyed like the ease of the dressing-gown after the restraint of the *grande tenue*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. x. p. 171. 1886 The little soldier...is almost a caricature; the *grande tenue* is so ridiculous as to lose the charm which belongs to grotesqueness: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 560/2.

**grandee (L II), sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *grande*: (a) a Spanish aristocrat of the highest class, who is allowed to remain covered before the sovereign; hence, by extension, (b) a great person.

a. 1598 and one of his (Philip's) *Grandes* in Spain: (to wit, the Count after Duke of Feria) had married an English lady: R. PARSONS, *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. VIII, p. 116. 1610 An Adalantado | A *Grande* girl: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iii. 3, *Wks.*, p. 641 (1616). 1613 I saw that as a young little Lord rode by for his pleasure, they said he was a *Grande*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III, ch. vii. p. 191. 1621 The King of Spain sends some of his *Grandes* hither, to repair their decayed fortunes: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xxviii. p. 76 (1645). 1623 [See **conde**]. 1627 their *King*, and *Grandes*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 739. 1636 Ay, and I assure your Ladyship, allied to the best *grandes* of Spain: HERWOOD, *Chall. for Beauty*, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 18 (Pearson). 1797 I expected dignity and hauteur in a Spanish *Grandee*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 21. 1845 The Duke for this splendid feat was made an English earl; the Cortes bestowed on him the rank of *Grandee*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 563. b. 1619 *Proculus* and other magnified *Grandes*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 554. 1620 all the *Grandees* of the Republic: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Comu. Trent*, p. lxxxix. (1676). 1648 for I am verily persuaded that the *Grandes* here will push it to the uttermost: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 9 (1872). 1664 *Grandes* and *Patrons*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 5. 1664 *Trapan'd* your Party with Intregue, | And took your *Grandees* down a peg: | *New-Modell'd th' Army and Cashier'd* | All that to *Legion SMEC* adher'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II, Cant. II, p. 105. bef. 1733 the factious



Drivers...never engage their Grantees in anything that is scandalously facinorous: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 59, p. 351 (1740). 1792 If the populace, as in China, were industrious and ingenious, the grantees, by the length of their nails and the cramping of their limbs, gave evidence that true dignity was above labour or utility: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 80. 1864 all the grantees in Grandtuto stepped into their carriages: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 15.

\***grandeur** ( $\mu =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grandeur*: magnificence, nobility, dignity, sublimity, breadth and loftiness of character.

1600 This was in manner a more solemn day unto him in regard of the affectionate favour of men, and the estimation of his true grandeur in deed, than on which he rode into the city in triumph over king *Syphax* & the Carthaginians: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 107. 1662 And if the Image of God is only Grandeur, Power and Sovereignty, certainly we have been hitherto much mistaken in our Duty: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1727). 1664 a work of prodigious Grandure: EVELYN, *Tr. Front's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 9. 1712 the Grandeur of our Metropolis: *Spectator*, No. 430, July 14, p. 618/2 (Morley). 1775 the edifice was deemed a wonder, not for its form...but for the grandeur of its proportions: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 141. 1797 The approach to Madrid is very beautiful. The...and the palace give it an appearance of grandeur which there are no suburbs to destroy: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 106. 1884 He felt awed by the grandeur of Washington's presence: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 221.

**grandezza**, *sb.*: Sp.: (a) grandee-ship, a privilege of a grandee; (b) magnificence, grandeur.

a. 1625 Amongst other Grandezas which the King of Spain conferred upon our Prince, one was the releasement of prisoners: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xvii. p. 74 (1645).

b. 1642 he shall see such a *Grandezza*, that the Roman Monarchy in her highest flourish never had the like: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 40 (1669).

**Grandgousier**, name of the father of Gargantua (*q. v.*).

1646 he had been a proper guest at *Grandgousiers* Feast: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 312 (1686).

**gras**, *sb.*: Fr.: meat, meat diet.

1764 a protestant family, who eat *gras* every day: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 418 (1817). 1780 If he can root out monks, the Pope will have less occasion to allow *gras*, because we cannot supply them with *maigre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858).

**grasseypé**, *part.*: Fr.: trilled at the back of the mouth, sometimes applied to the French consonant *r*.

**grasso di serpe**, *phr.*: It.: snake's fat.

1616 B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631-40).

**grata persona**: Late Lat. See **persona grata**.

**gratify** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gratifier*: to please.

1. to please, to afford pleasure to, to humor, to indulge.

1566 he wold be as redy to gratify vs with his good will: Q. ELIZ., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxcv. p. 360 (1846). 1569 he being desytous to gratifie them againe, caused it to be ordeyned and enacted, &c.: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Steph., an. 12, p. 47. 1579 gratifie the common people: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 641 (1612). 1590 A mighty Mazer bowle of wine was sett, | As if it had to him bene sacrifice, | Wherewith all new-come guests he gratified: SPENS., *F. O.*, II. xii. 49. 1601 to gratifie the age ensuing: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. 1. 1620 the Duke of Mantua to gratifie the Pope, granted his City for the Council: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 77 (1676). 1666 our Committee of Trade...were the ruin of commerce by gratifying some for private ends: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 335 (1872).

2. to make gracious. *Rare*.

1591 Some one, that would with grace be gratified: SPENS., *Compl.*, Muiop., 110.

3. to grant as a kindness or indulgence. *Rare*.

bef. 1701 You steer between the country and the court, | Nor gratify whate'er the great desire: DRYDEN, *To John Dryden*, 129. [C. E. D.]

4. to show gratitude for, or to.

1546 for Edward was verie desierus to seeme to gratifie the duke for his owle hospitalitie: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1846). 1596 And since you do profess to be a suitor, | You must, as we do, gratify this gentleman: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, I. 2, 273. 1607 To gratify his noble service: — *Coriol.*, II. 2, 44.

**gratioso**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to play gracefully.

1724 GRATIOSO, is a graceful and agreeable Manner of playing: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**gratioso**: Sp. See **gracioso**.

\***grātis**, *adv.*, also used as *adj.* in Eng.: Lat.

I. *adv.*: for nothing, without taking payment, without giving payment, freely, gratuitously.

1549 xx. or xi. pound by yere, which is an honest porcion to be had *grātis* in one Lordship, of a nother mannes sweat and labour: LATIMER, 7 *Serm.* bef. K. Edw. VI., I. p. 39 (1869). 1558 that I myself would minister the medicine vnto him *grātis*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. sig. \* ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1579 distributing of corne to euery citizen *grātis*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 717 (1612). 1582 *grātis* you have received, *grātis* give ye: N. T. (Rhem.), Mat.,

x. 8. 1594 but *Sis* ne'er gives a fee, | He *grātis* comes: SHAKS., *Lucrece*, 914. 1602 yet granting them their liues *grātis*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 59. 1603 is highly displeased, that he should be thought to have received his empire at fortunes hand *grātis*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1264. 1614 wee might haue as many Goats as we would, *grātis*: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 4. 1616 a great deal of envy he will bring upon himself, as it were, *grātis*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 405 (1848). 1620 administering *grātis* the Sacraments: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 32 (1676). 1623 they deserue to haue seruice done them *grātis*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. v. p. 131. 1634 doe give it unto you *grātis*, that is *bona fide*, with the faith of your Coronell *Vitruvius*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, Wks., p. 282 (1640). 1644 they entertain and refresh...*grātis* such pilgrims as go to Rome: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1872). 1652 he will not do it *grātis*, or freely: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 169. 1652 Heaven doth all things *grātis* give: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 3. bef. 1658 you had then trusted us *grātis*, whereas now we have our former Loyalty to vouch us: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 111 (1687). 1675 I do all *grātis*, and am most commonly a loser: DRYDEN, *Kind-Keper*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 112 (1701). 1689 I'll teach thee it *grātis*: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 234. 1696 You received every thing, and every thing *grātis*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 388 (1864). 1729-30 I knew an old lord in Leicestershire, who amused himself with mending pitchforks and spades for his tenants *grātis*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 188 (1871). 1750 many of those gentlemen are, by no means, unwilling to dine *grātis*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 187, p. 571 (1774). 1769 The lands of this colony are granted *grātis* upon terms of settlement: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 377. 1787 The Lecturer is not one of their medical assistants who serve them *grātis*: *Gent. Mag.*, 1079/1. 1792 and this I will do *grātis*, or rather in acknowledgement of the favours I have received in this kingdom: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 179. 1804 The delivery of the provisions *grātis* is, in my opinion, a very defective mode of providing against the effects of famine: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1140 (1844). 1845 The public is admitted on St. George's day free *grātis*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 490.

2. as *adj.*: given for nothing, offered or rendered without charge; also, *incorrectly*, gratuitous, based on nothing, unwarranted (see **grātis dictum**).

1810 They...compose *grātis* catalogues for public auctions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 116. 1879 a *grātis* addition to his egoistic gratifications: H. SPENCER, *Data of Ethics*, p. 255. [C.]

**grātis dictum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a gratuitous statement, an unwarranted statement.

1702 which [opinion] he says...was not born till some ages after Christ: which is *grātis dictum*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 65/1 (1834). 1804 These assertions rest entirely upon the *grātis dictum* of Mr. Godwin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 442.

**gratitude** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *gratitude*: thankfulness, gratefulness, an agreeable sense of obligation combined with kindly feeling towards another in consequence of a benefit or benefits received.

1598 *Gratitudine*, gratitude, thankfulness: FLORIO. 1601 which gratitude | Through flinty Tartar's bosom would peep forth: SHAKS., *All's Well*, IV. 4, 6. 1660 He did...acknowledge that his nation do nothing out of gratitude: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 352 (1872).

**gratuita**, *sb.*: It.: gratuity.

1606 *Ster. Sonne*, is this the gentleman that selles us the living? *Im. Fy*, father, thou must not call it selling, thou must say, is this the gentleman that must have the *gratuito*? *Return from Parnassus*.

\***gravāmen**, *pl. gravāmina*, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'burden': the weightiest part (of an accusation or complaint); the ground of a complaint, accusation, or action at law; *techn.* a representation of a grievance or abuse made by the lower house of Convocation to the upper house. Anglicised in 16 c. as *gravament* [C.].

1647 In such odious things, it is not safe nor charitable to extend the gravamen and punishment beyond the instances the apostles make, or their exact parallels: JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Prophesying* (Ord MS.). [L.] 1689 The gravamen of our complaint is that a collection entitled 'Anglo-Indian Codes' should, without explanation or warning, exclude acknowledged codes: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 17, p. 223/2.

**gravance**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **caravance**.

\***grave**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grave*: heavy, important, serious, stately, sad, grievous.

I. *adj.*: 1. heavy, weighty; also, *metaph.* weighty, important, momentous.

1611 This is but a custom in your tongue; you bear a graver purpose, I hope: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, I. 4, 151. bef. 1634 His shield grave and great: CHAPMAN, [C.]

I. *adj.*: 2. solemn, dignified, staid, sober, serious.

1531 the often repetition of anything of graue or sad importance wvll be tedious to the reders of this warke: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. I. Vol. I. p. 1 (1880). 1546 Gildas, a moste grave writer, dothe allmoste accorde in all pointes with Caesar: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1846). 1580 the whole Periode and compasse of speache so delightome for the roundnesse, and so grave for the straungenesse: E. KIRKE, in Spens., *Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 441/1 (1883). 1688 Hear me, grave fathers! noble tribunes, stay! SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, III. 1, 1. 1641 I embarked...in company with three grave divines: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1872). 1715-20 Make the sage frolic, and the serious smile, | The grave in merry measures frisk about: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Od.*, xiv. [R.]



**I. adj.**: 3. in acoustics and linguistics, low in pitch, barytone, not acute.

**II. sb.**: a grave accent; the accent or diacritical mark, '.

**grave, adv.**, also used as **sb.**: **It.**: *Mus.*: sedately; a sedate movement.

**1724** GRAVE, signifies a very Grave and Slow Movement, somewhat faster than *Adagio*, and slower than *Largo*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**1762** What Vorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*lento*,—*grave*,—and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions...I dare not venture to guess: STERNES, *Trist. Shand*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

**\*grave, sb.**: **Mid. Du.** *grave*, **Mid. Ger.** *gräve*: count. See **Graf**.

**1609** DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, ch. v. bef. **1626** Holpe the kinge to a subject that may live to take grave Maurice prisoner: BEAU. & FL., *Love's Cure*, i. 2. **1641** the palsegrave and grave Maurice were elected knights of the garter: BAKER, *Chronicle*, an. 1612.

**gravēdo, sb.**: **Lat.**: catarrh, heaviness (of the limbs).

**1744** Fierce coughs will tease you, hoarseness bind your voice, | Or moist gravado load your aching brows: J. ARMSTRONG, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. 1. 319.

**Graves, sb.**: **Fr.**: name of a class of Bordelais wines from the Gironde in France, which includes Château Margaux, Château Lafitte, and Sauterne.

**1630** The French Frontiacke, Claret, Red nor White, | Graues nor High-Country could our hearts delight: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ff 4 r<sup>o</sup>/1.

**gravity** (— = —), **sb.**: **Eng. fr. Fr.** *gravité*: weight (*lit.* and *metaph.*), gravitation, importance, dignity, sobriety.

**1609** Wyndome with voyce replete with grauyte | Callyth to all people: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. 1. p. 120 (1874).

— His counsell discrete and full of grauyte: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 14. **1631** an other woman of approued vertue, discretion, and grauitie: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. Vol. 1. p. 29 (1880).

**1542** It besemeth not men of lerning and grauyte to make moche babling and brauling: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 197 (1846).

**1646** Their was in himme as it weare in equal balance, gravitie, measure: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 90 (1846).

**1667** his wisdom, grauitie, learning, integritie, & syncore dealing: TOTTEL, in Staunford's *Kings Prerog.*, sig. A ii r<sup>o</sup>.

**1680** carefully discoursing matters of gravitie and importance: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Ep., Wks., p. 441/2 (1883).

**1688** The blood of youth burns not with such excess | As gravity's revolt to wantonness: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 74.

bef. **1603** in their writings there are draughts very agreeable to their gravity: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1185 (1612).

**1620** men of gravity and authority: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. 1. p. 95 (1676).

**1640** Corvoin here indewed | With singular gravity this point pursued: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 84, p. 36 (1647).

**1645** They greatly affect the Spanish gravity in their habit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 168 (1872).

**1689** there was at least something of more gravity and form kept up: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302.

**1845** the principle of which is founded upon the unchangeable laws of gravity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 420.

**\*grèbe, sb.**: **Fr.**: name of a genus of water-fowl found in northern latitudes, family *Podicipedidae*; the lustrous plumage of the breast of these birds used to ornament women's dress. Sometimes Anglicised as *grebe*.

**Greco, adj.**, used as **sb.**: **It.**, 'Greek': the north-east wind; Greek wine.

**1555** For passynge by the lyne of the Diameter where the compasse makethe difference of sayllinge by the wynde cauled *Greco*, (that is North East) and *Magistral*, (that is south west) which is in the course of the Isles of *Azori*: R. EDM., *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 219 (1885).

**1644** we went to taste some rare Greco: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 134 (1850).

**grecque, sb.**: **Fr.**: *Archit.*: fret, fretwork.

**1887** The basket-work...is superb...presenting all sorts of lovely designs in bands, crosses...and grecques: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/3.

**gree-gree, gre-gre**: **Afr.** See **gri-gri**.

**Greek, adj.** and **sb.**: **Eng. fr. Lat.** *Graecus*.

**I. adj.**: pertaining to the Hellenic race which inhabited the peninsula between the Adriatic, the Balkans, and the Aegean, and also the adjacent islands and parts of the coast of Asia Minor; pertaining to the modern representatives of the Hellenic race; pertaining to the Hellenic dialects, or to the Romaic tongue of Modern Greece.

**II. sb.**: 1. a member of the ancient Hellenic race or of its modern representative.

**II. sb.**: 2. the Hellenic language; the Romaic language of Modern Greece; hence, *metaph.* unintelligible speech.

**II. sb.**: 3. a scholar in the Hellenic language.

**II. sb.**: 4. a knave, a cheat, a cunning rogue; also in the phrase 'a merry Greek'.

**1528** In carde playnng he is a goode greke / And can skyll of post and glyeke: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rode me, &c.*, p. 117 (1871).

**1601** I prithee, foolish Greek, depart from me: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, iv. 1, 19.

**\*greffier, sb.**: **Fr.**: a secretary, a writer, a clerk to a judge d'instruction.

bef. **1656** a short, but memorable story, which the grephier of that towne (though of different religion) reported to more cares than ours: BP. HALL, Dec. 1, Ep. 4. [R.]

**1761** you can frisk about with greffiers and burgomasters: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 441 (1857).

**1884** and by his work as greffier or secretary to the commune: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Jan., p. 200.

**grego, sb.**: **Sp.** *griego*, **Port.** *grego*, or **It.** *greco*, = 'Greek': a short cloak or jacket of coarse material worn by Greeks and others in the Levant.

**grelot, sb.**: **Fr.**, 'a little bell', 'a hawk's bell': a small globular bell, such as those used on harness.

**gremio, sb.**: **It.**: lap, bosom. See **in gremio**.

**1687** we went...to see...the statue, or child in gremio, said to be of Michel Angelo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1872).

**grenade** (— = —), **sb.**: **Eng. fr. Fr.** *grenade*, = 'pomegranate': a small bomb for throwing by hand. See **granada**.

**1622** Petardes, Grenades: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 71. **1743—7** which [breach] a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 1751 (1751).

**1826** *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 57 (1828).

**grenadier** (— = —), **sb.**: **Eng. fr. Fr.** *grenadier*: a soldier who threw hand-grenades; a soldier of certain regiments of heavy infantry. See **granada**.

**1678** Now were brought into service a new sort of soldiers call'd Granadiers, who were dextrous in flinging hand granados, every one having a pouch full: EVELYN, *Diary*, June 29. [Davies]

**1691** that old sawcy Granadeer who had the Impudence to affront ye so yesterday: D'URFEE, *Love for Money*, iii. p. 32.

**1743—7** which [breach] a French Captain of Grenadiers first mounted, throwing his grenade: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 1751 (1751).

**1797** I saw an infant at Astorga whose cap was shaped like a grenadier's, and made of blue and red plush: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 97.

**1800** I have heard nothing of the money which I expected from Canara, and the grenadiers of the Nuggur corps must wait for that: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 12 (1858).

**1864** a grenadier of the Old Guard: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 126.

**\*grenadine, sb.**: **Fr.**: a thin dress material of silk or of silk and wool, almost transparent.

**grenado**: **Eng. fr. Sp.** See **granada**.

**grenat, sb.**: **Fr.**: garnet.

**1601** HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 618. **1851** while others [head-dresses] of a grenat color, are sable and gold: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 432/2.

**grès, sb.**: **Fr.**: stoneware.

**griffe, sb.**: **Fr.**: claw, talon.

**1865** The pretty panther, how handsome she looks! She has merciless griffes, though, and her graceful play's death to those who play with her: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 195.

**gri-gri, gree-gree, gre-gre, sb.**: native Afr.: a fetich, an amulet.

**1797** The grisgris, according to Le Maire, are certain Arabic characters mixed with magical figures drawn by the Marabuts or priests upon paper: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

**1804** The dress of the Pagan African is never thought complete unless a variety of gree-grees...be superadded: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 358.

**1883** the native belief being that these people transformed themselves into leopards or tigers by evil fetich or gre-gre: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

**\*grille, sb.**: **Fr.**: grate, grating, railing, a grating through which the members of a convent communicate with visitors.

**1828** The converging roads, the gilded grille, the ornate style of architecture, the terraces: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 330.

**1842** He put in his immense key into the grille, and unlocked it: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 76 (1857).

**1848** the people outside the grille stare and laugh: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 236.

**grillo, sb.**: **It.** and **Sp.**: a cricket.

**1845** the Spaniards, like the ancients, delight in the grillo: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 520.

**griphus, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. γρίφος, = 'a fishing-net': a puzzle, a riddle, an enigma.

**1678** The Meaning of that seemingly monstrous Paradox or puzzling Griphus of theirs: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 388.

**\*grippe, sb.**: **Fr.**: influenza (q. v.).

**1837** I have been laid up with the grippe, for a week, and a more painful and depressing malady I was never acquainted with: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 113.

**gris amber**. See **ambergris**.

**\*grisaille, sb.**: **Fr.**: a cameo with a gray ground; a combination of various shades of gray.

**1885** A design is depicted on a dark ground with lighter colours, generally white, gold, and grisaille: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 1, p. 149/2.



\***grisette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gray woollen fabric much worn by women of the working-classes in France; a young woman of the working-classes, a shop girl, a sempstress, a chamber-maid.

1768 there thou mayest solace thy soul in converse sweet with some kind *grisette* of a barber's wife: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 425 (1839).  
1818 Here trips a *grisette*, with a fond, roguish eye: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 27.  
1828 the little *grisette*, who was with an old woman, possibly her mother: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxi. p. 54 (1859).  
1837 It marks the peculiar beauty of the *grisette*, who, with her little cap, hands stuck in the pockets of her apron, mincing walk, coquettish eye, and well-balanced head, is a creature perfectly *sui generis*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 85.  
1841 The class denominated *grisettes* alone offered an exception: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 94.  
1850 As to flirt with a little *grisette*, my dear creature: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 173 (1879).

**grisolet**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *grisolito* or *grisolito*: a chrysolite.

1672 A curious person, that traded much and was very skilful in Indian-Gems, particularly *Grisolets*, which he got from the Indies: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 44.

**grivois**, *fem.* **grivoise**, *adj.*: Fr.: indecent, coarsely facetious.

1850 queer little anecdotes and *grivoises* stories: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 197 (1879).  
1865 his eyes leered and twinkled at a *grivois* tale: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 171.  
1888 He tells a story after the manner of the time with a little *grivois* touch: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 1, p. 286/2.

**grob**: Anglo-Ind. See **grab**.

**grobian** (*u* *l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Grobianus* et *Grobiana*, coined Lat. title of Dedekind's three satirical books of rules how to be boorish, written in Latin elegiacs (1549—58): a slovenly person, a rustic, an ill-dressed ill-bred fellow.

**Grolier**, name of a French lover of books, died 1565: applied to the decoration of book bindings with intricate patterns in gilt lines interspersed with delicate foliage.

**grosso**, *sb.*: It.: money-bag.

1591 give them [these payes] afterwards priuately and in *Grosso*, into the hands of the Captaine: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 339.

**Groschen**, earlier **Grosche**, *sb.*: Ger.: name of various small silver coins in Germany. The North German *Groschen* is the thirtieth part of a Thaler, or about 1/17 of a penny English.

1617 Here each man paid...seuen maria-groschen for meat: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 35.

**grossièreté**, *sb.*: Fr.: a coarseness, a grossness; coarse language.

1768 Every nation...have their refinements and *grossièretés*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 433 (1839).  
1812 so many puerilities and absurdities and *grossièretés* with his sublime and pathetic passages: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1844).  
1840 several Austrian officers and a countess in her own right...the latter fat and rather pretty, and wonderfully disposed to flirt; but all rather inclined to *grossièreté*! FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 461.

**grosso**, *pl.* **grossi**, *sb.*: It.: a groat.

1617 twelve grossi make a florine, four quatrini make a grosso, four sold make a bianco: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 292.

**grosura**, *sb.*: Sp., 'fat', 'suet': meat diet.

1630 a bull by virtue of which he may eate *grossura* with egges, milke, &c.: J. WADSWORTH, *Eng. Sp. Pilgrim*, p. 34.

**grot**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *grotte*: a grotto, a cave.

abt. 1506 and there we laye in the same grotte or cave Frydaye all day: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1851).  
1598 *Grotta*, a caue, a den, a cauene, a grot: FLORIO.  
1615 they shewed vs where *Indas* hanged himself...being buried in a Grot that adioyneth: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 196 (1632).  
1641 a...garden, where was another grot of more neat and costly materials: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 39 (1872).  
1642 Gardens. Aqueducts, Grotts, Sculptures: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 43 (1869).  
1670 excellent Grotts: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 134 (1698).  
1681 the Fountain and the Grot: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 40.  
1687 Whose antique characters did well denote [The Sibyl's] hand of the Cumæan grot: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 489.  
bef. 1739 They pierce my thickets, thro' my Grot they glide: POPE, *Prod. to Satires*, 8. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 11 (1757).  
1842 Long alleys falling down to twilight grotts: TENNYSON, *Ode Memory*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 46 (1886).

**grottesca**, It.; **grotesco**, Eng. fr. It. *grottesca*, Old It. *crottesca* (Florio): *sb.*: "a kinde of rugged and vnpolished painters worke, anticke worke", grotesque style; also, *attrib.*: a specimen of the grotesque style. See **la grottesca**. Anglicised in 17 c. as *grotesque*, perhaps through French, and as *crottesco*, *grotesco*.

1610 Compartments are Blankes or Figures bordered with Anticke Boscage or Crottesco-woorke: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 58.  
1646 in their common descriptions, they are but Crottesco delineations which fill up empty spaces in Maps: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686).  
1661 the Picture and Statue of *Terminus*...is but a piece of *Grottesca*: *Relig.*

*Wotton*, p. 260 (1654).  
bef. 1658 A strange *Grottesco* this: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 32 (1687).  
1664 certain large *Stalhes* after a more *Grottesco* designe: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, p. 128.  
1665 the Walls and Pavements, which being of Marble and by expert Masons hewn out of the main Rock, and by rare Artificers carved into story and grotesco work, have hitherto resisted air and weather: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 138 (1677).  
1684 Several Pillars sustain the flat bottom or floor of the *Dila*, enrich'd with a *Grottesco* work of Gold and Azure: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 161.  
bef. 1739 Palladian walls, Venetian doors, | Grotesco roofs, and Stucco floors: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, II. vi. 192.

\***grotto**, *sb.*: fr. Mod. It. *grotto*, the earlier instances fr. It. *grotta*: a natural cavern; an artificial cavern or cave-like apartment used as a cool retreat.

1623 the keeper of the house was very officious to shew him every room with the garden, grotha's, and aqueducts: HOWELL, *Let.*, III. xxxi. p. 111 (1645).  
1625 On the *Vnder Story*, towards the Garden, Let it be turned to a *Grotta*, or Place of Shade, or Estiation: BACON, *Ess.*, IV. p. 552 (1871).  
1634 natural Grottoes and Labyrinths, made by art and nature: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 91.  
1652 some of them hid themselves in Grottes and Caves: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 49. — a dark Grotta: *ib.*, p. 51.  
1669 Go you, and see yon *Grotto* then prepar'd: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, II. p. 27.  
1670 the *Grotto* or Fountain with a large Bason: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 118 (1698). — the little *Grotto*, and the Statue of *Adonis* made by the hand of *Michael Angelo* are much esteemed: *ib.*, p. 134.  
1684 Fountains, Jets of Water, Grotta's, great Caves against the heat of the day: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 86.  
1693 Sometimes within a private *Grotto* meet, | With gen'rous Wines and Fruits our selves we'd Treat: *Folly of Love*, p. 22.  
1701 a deep place full of Water almost boiling hot; on the side of which there is a *Grotto*: *New Account of Italy*, p. 131.  
1711 did not know at first whether I should fancy myself in a *Grotto*, or a Library: *Spectator*, No. 37, Apr. 12, p. 61/2 (Morley).  
1725 When you shut the doors of this *grotto*, it becomes on the instant, from a luminous room, a *Camera obscura*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 171 (1737).  
1741 a remarkable *Grotto* fill'd with Congelations: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 102.  
1752 at once a *grotto* and a greenhouse: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1857).  
1771 groves, grottos, lawns, temples, and cascades: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 361 (1882).  
1809 gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 117.  
1828 The next stanza discovers Miss Melpomene rising from her *grotto*: *Harrovian*, p. 130.

\***groupe**, *sb.*: Fr.: a group (which is used, 1715, by Richardson, *Theor. of Painting*, p. 218). The Fr. word is occasionally used with reference to art.

1748 you will find, in every *groupe* of company, two principal figures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 334 (1774).  
1824 how many handsome beaux do you think I could muster for a splendid *groupe*? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 63.

**Gruyère**, name of a cheese, after the Swiss town Gruyère in the canton of Fribourg.

1822 Great quantities of cheese are made here in imitation of Gruyère cheese: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 22.

**guache**: Fr. See **gouache**.

**guaianac**, Sp. *guayacan*; **guaiaicum**, Late Lat. fr. Sp. *guayaco*: *sb.*: name of a genus of shrubs and trees, Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceae*, which yield *lignum vitae* (*g. v.*) and a medicinal resin; the wood or the resin of the said trees.

1555 From hence also is brought the wood of *Guaiaicum*, otherwise called, *Lignum Sanctum*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 40 (Arber, 1885).  
1558 the barke of *Lignum Sanctum* called *Guaiac*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 5.  
1563 newe way of curing, without fumes, *guaiacum*, vnguentes receuying into there composition *Hydrargyron*: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 9.  
1577 the woodde that is called *Guaianac*, the *China*, and the *Sarcaparilla*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 12.  
1600 It [*Sassafras*] is found by experience to be far better and of more uses then the wood which is called *Guaiaicum*, or *Lignum vite*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 268.  
— trees of *Guaiacum*: *ib.*, p. 281.  
1605 Ne yet of *guaiacum* one small stick, sir, | Nor RAYMUND LVLLIES great *elixir*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2. Wks., p. 469 (1616).  
1630 compositions | Of sassafras and *guaiacum*: MASSINGER, *Picture*, IV. 2. Wks., p. 231/2 (1839).  
1671 only two pound of Turpentine and a little *China*, a few *Hermodyctyles*, a pound or two of *Sassa-parilla*, and *Guaiacum*: two Glyster-bags and one Syringe: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, I. p. 6.  
1769 There is a white species of *Guaiacum*...distinguished only by its white flower: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 73.  
1787 For many years they used no other remedy than *salsa parilla* and *guaiacum*: P. BECKFORD, *Let. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1805).

**guana**: Sp. See **iguana**.

\***guanaco**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru. *huanacu*: the largest species of wild llama of S. America.

1604 *Huanacos*: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. p. 292 (1880).  
1811 the *Huanaco* and *Vicuña*, which are wild: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11. — packed with the *Guanaco* wools: *ib.*, p. 121.  
1826 eating a piece of the hind-leg of a *guanaco*: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 136.  
1845 their cry is very loud and singular, like the neighing of the *guanaco*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 165.

\***guano**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru. *huanu*: manure found on islands off the coast of S. America, consisting of the accumulated excreta of countless seabirds.

1811 This must have been acquired from the carriage of the *Guano*, in Arica, where our French traveller saw them; for there are no more cleanly animals in the world: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 32.  
1860 projects



for ruining the guano birds: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 10fa. 1885 The beautiful snow-white tern *Gygis candida*...on the island of Ascension...nests on ledges of rock and consolidated guano: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 15, p. 211/1.

\*guarda-costa, sb.: Sp.: coast-guard.

1742 I was attacked by one of those cursed guarda-costas who took our ships before the beginning of the war: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 212 (1806). 1845 Swarming with privateers in war-time, and with guarda-costas or preventive-service cutters in peace: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 227.

guarda-damas, sb.: Sp., 'guard-ladies': official of the queen's apartments; duenna of the queen's maids-in-waiting.

1662 Now saw I her Portuguese ladies, and the Guarda-damas or Mother of her [the queen's] Maids: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 385 (1872).

guarda-roba, sb.: It.: wardrobe.

1612 having withdrawn himself into his guarda-roba, where he was alone: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 183 (1848). 1823 Vesuvius blazed over the faded frescoes of the dilapidated guarda-roba: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 18 (1855).

guard-infante, sb.: It., 'guard-infant': farthingale.

1662 a train of Portuguese ladies in their monstrous farthingales or guard-infantes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 385 (1872). 1670 And I found all the great Ladies here to go like the Donna's of Spain, in Guardinfantes; that is, in horrible overgrown Farthingales of Whalebone, which being put about the Waist of the Lady, and full as broad on both sides as she can reach with her hands...that she appears to be as broad as long: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 67 (1698).

\*guava (ㄣ), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp., Port., and Braz. *guayaba*: name of a fruit-tree of Tropical America, *Psidium Guayava*; also the fruit of the said tree.

1577 *Guaianas*, the Trees which doe carie this fruite are of a reasonable greatnesse: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 90 v<sup>o</sup>. 1600 many fruits, as oranges and limons, *guianes*, and diuers others: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 462. — feeding on nothing but roots, and *Guianes*, a fruit like figs: *ib.*, p. 491. 1604 The Guayavos [cf. Sp. *guayabo*, = 'a guava-tree'] are other trees which commonly carry an ill fruite, full of sower kernells, and are like to little apples...In Peru, the Guayavos differs from others, for that the fruite is not red, but white, neither hath it any ill smell, but is of a very good taste: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 250 (1880). — Guavas, *Pacayes*, Hobos: *ib.*, p. 252.

1629 Gwane [sic] trees beare a fruit so bigge as a Peare, good and wholesome: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 907 (1884). 1638 Here are likewise guaves...growing in this little island: *Verney Papers*, p. 194 (Camd. Soc., 1853).

1674 The Peach, the Guava, and the Pine: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, iii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 603 (1701). 1759 guavas, ananas, papaws, and sour-sops: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 618 (1814). 1769 The Guava tree is about 20 feet high: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 37.

1796 Melons, water-melons, Gojavus, pomegranates, are also tolerably good: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 142 (1814). 1819 richly varied with palm, banana, plantain, and guava trees: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 15. 1820 several kinds of fruit, particularly pine-apples, guavas, oranges, shaddocks, and avocets: W. BINGLEY, *Trav. S. America*, p. 70. 1845 Even the brushwood is an imported fruit-tree, namely, the guava, which from its abundance has become as noxious as a weed: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403. 1848 cayenne pepper, hot pickles, guava jelly, and colonial produce: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 226 (1879).

guazil, sb.: an alguazil (q. v.).

1665 the Guazil or Judge: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Eee 8 r<sup>o</sup>.

guazzo, sb.: It.: gouache (q. v.).

1722 There are in the Apartments of this Palace some single Boys of *Guido Rens* in *Guasso* under Glasses: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 158.

gubernātor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to *gubernāre*, = 'to steer', 'to govern': steersman, director, governor. Hence the rare *governator*.

1522 who is in Spayne, and chief gubernator there vnder the Emperor: J. CLERK, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p. 304 (1846). — There he deputed for governors here: *ib.*, p. 312. 1626 *Gubernateur*, He which gouerneth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

gubernātrix, sb.: Lat., fem. of *gubernātor*: a directress, a female ruler.

1626 *Gubernatrix*, Shee which ruleth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

Guebre, Gheber, Ghebir, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *Guèbre*, fr. Pers. *gabr*: a Persian fire-worshipper; a Parsee. The original meaning of Pers. *gabr*, *gawr* (see *giaour*) is 'infidel'.

1740 I almost imagined myself to be a guebre: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 34 (1857). 1817 The gheber bow'd, thinking his idol star | Had wak'd: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 31 (1860). 1823 Guebres, Giaours, and Gims, and Gouls in hosts: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. xlviii. 1849 certainly they are not Guebres, for I have spoken of them to the Indians at Djedda, who are fire-worshippers, and they do not in any degree acknowledge them: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 375 (1881). 1864 As it is almost always sunny in Italy, the sun-worshippers (and it is astonishing how many Ghebirs there are among Christians) are nearly always doing nothing: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 20.

guelder[-rose], gelder[-rose], sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *Gueldre*, name of a district of Holland, Gelderland: name of a shrub, *Viburnum Opulus*, Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceae*, which bears ball-shaped cymes of white flowers.

1664 *Gelder*, and *Cynamon Roses*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1729).

guérison, sb.: Fr.: recovery, cure.

1777 You will be able to converse upon a subject which it will be necessary for your *guérison* not to keep to yourself: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 218 (1882).

guerre à mort, phr.: Fr.: war to death, war without quarter.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.* 1820 the present family against whom they seemed to have declared *guerre à mort*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 25. 1835 that he would declare *guerre à mort* to all tyrants and conspirators: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 396 (1857).

\*guerre à outrance, phr.: Fr.: war to (the) utmost. See à outrance.

1803 MACDONNEL, *Dict. Quot.*

\*guerrilla, sb.: Sp.: petty war, skirmish, band of irregular fighters.

1. a band of men carrying on irregular warfare.

1811 Numerous parties of guerrillas occupied the mountains: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 174. 1813 plundered by the guerrillas: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 135 (1838). 1814 yet we must do the guerrillas the justice to say, that they were in general extremely active in pursuing malefactors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 384.

2. irregular warfare; generally attrib.

1814 My old guerilla friends, who would neither know nor care whom they were shooting at for the sake of his portmanteau: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, p. 385 (1856). 1818 the general in chief of the guerrilla troops of the mighty Cordilleras: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 81 (1879). 1837 a very available guerrilla warfare, to be carried on by thousands of hardy Calabrians: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 50. 1843 He looks too shabby for a dun, and not exactly ragged enough for a beggar—a doubtful, lazy, dirty family vassal—a guerrilla footman: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 347 (1887). 1845 no wise man...will plunge into this guerilla, this petty warfare, about sixpences: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 66. 1871 the defence of the boundary was maintained against Egypt by a constant guerilla warfare: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 190. 1881 For it must be admitted to be somewhat of a guerilla force, composed largely of irregulars, each of whom fights pretty much for his own hand: HUXLEY, *Science & Culture*, 1. 3.

\*guerrillero, sb.: Sp.: a member of a guerrilla-band. Rare.

1845 The French were continually baffled by these Highland guerrilleros: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 323.

guet, sb.: Fr.: watch, city-guard.

1779 I perceived a party of the *Guet* hurrying a young woman into a coach: J. H. STEVENSON, *Contin. Sentiment. Journ.*, in *Sierne's Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 189.

\*guet-apens, sb.: Fr.: ambush.

1852 meted something about a guet-à-pens: THACKERAY, *Esmond*, Vol. III. p. 309 (3rd Ed.). 1889 Falling into a *guet-apens*, [he] returns in charge of the police: *Athenaeum*, May 18, p. 642/1.

\*gueux, sb.: Fr.: beggar, rascal, ragamuffin.

1756 This was the first town in North Holland that shook off the Spanish yoke, and espoused the prince of Orange's cause: when soon after the *water-gueux*, or malcontents under the earl of March, took possession of the *Briel*: NUGENT, *Grand Tour*, Vol. 1. p. 155.

Guevarism, sb.: Eng.: the euphuistic style of the Spanish writer Guevara, adopted by Lord Berners and others early in 16 c. Also, *Guevarist*, an euphuistic writer.

gugelle. See gazelle.

guglet: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. See goglet.

\*guglia, sb.: It.: needle, obelisk.

1644 In the court is a vast broken guglia, or obelisk: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 112 (1872). 1670 In the midst of this Piazza stands the famous *Guglia*; which was brought out of *Aegypt*, in the time of the old Romans: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 17 (1698). — This *Guglia* is all of one stone except the *Basis*: *ib.*, p. 18. 1722 Upon this Rock, on a Pedestal of near 17 Foot is put the *Guglio*...on which is a Cross: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 108.

guiaç, guiaçum. See guaiacan.

guichet, sb.: Fr.: wicket, grating.

1848 Hundreds of prisoners have been shut up. In the Church of L'Assomption, the door has been walled to prevent surprise, and they are fed through a *guichet*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 280.

\*Guicowar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Mahr. *Gaekwār*, = 'cow-herd': title of the Mahratta kings of Guzerat.

1883 The Guicowar of Baroda will visit Calcutta next month in order to confer with the Viceroy upon important administrative matters: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, p. 5.

guilder (ㄣ), gilder, gilden, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *gulden*: a gold coin formerly used in the Netherlands and in Germany; a modern Dutch silver coin worth about 20d. English.

1547—8 In gold they haue Clemers gylders, and golden gilders, and gelders arrys: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xi. p. 153 (1870). 1598 I had eight Hungers gilderns deliuered mee the thirde weeke of mine imprisonment to paye



for my charges: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 304. 1598 200 Caixas is a Sata, and 5 Satas are 1000 Caixas, which is as much as a Crusado Portingale money, or 3 Keyasars guilders, Netherlands money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 113 (1885). 1705 whose Title sufficiently explains his Office, and his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Guilders, though Factors have thirty six Guilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98. 1887 His native land can erect a statue in Wittenberg to the memory of one whose highest salary was 300 guilders per annum: *Athenaum*, Jan. 15, p. 95/1.

\*guilloche, *sb.*: Fr.: an ornament of interlacing bands or cords in stone, metal, &c.

1887 A bowl in the collection from Arizona has for pattern a continuous fret, with a border resembling an elongated guilloche: *Athenaum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/3.

\*guillotine, *sb.*: Fr., fr. the name *Guillotin*, a doctor who proposed the use of the machine during the French Revolution: a modern improvement on mediæval machines for beheading human beings, consisting of a heavy axe with a slanting edge, which runs in two grooves in two upright posts, and descends by its own weight when the suspending cord is released.

1796 fitting to their size the slider of his guillotine: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*. [T.] 1806 now rudely and furiously slapping down, without a moment's warning, with the force (if not the effect) of a guillotine: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 233 (5th Ed.). 1815 What opposite discoveries we have seen... One makes new noses, one a guillotine: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. cxxix. 1864 Carrier had once set up a guillotine in her back yard, and decapitated half a score of "arestos" there: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149. 1877 The violent overturning of the old monarchy, the proscriptions, the massacres, the guillotine: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 202.

\*guinea, *guinny* (—), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Guinea*, on the west coast of Africa: an English gold coin, value 21s., originally made of gold from Guinea, first issued by Charles II., and not coined since 1813, but still used as money of account.

1675 Lady Sunderland gave me ten guineas to bestow in charities: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 111 (1872). 1676 And there make love with the sweet chink of *Guinies*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, Epil., p. 87. bef. 1733 it was expected the *Guineys* should come out for the Uses of Mobbing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740). 18... The jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels: TENNYSON, *Lockley Hall*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1875). \*1878 the entrance fee is 20 guineas: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 71a. [St.]

\*guinguette, *sb.*: Fr.: tea-garden, garden for public entertainment.

1823 the modern *guinguettes* of Paris: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. v. p. 78 (1886). 1826 We would gladly linger among such scenes: and, moreover, the humours of a *guinguette* are not unworthy of our attention: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 423 (1881). 1828 There were no *guinguettes* in Scotland, no dancing, no play, no *habits de parade*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 102. 1837 The *guinguettes* are low gardens, answering to the English tea-gardens of the humblest class: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 164. 1845 they tore up the pavement...in the Court of the Lions and made a garden like that of a *guinguette* in Paris: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 365.

\*guintptr, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of stout lace.

1850 an embroidery of lace imitating *guintptr* royal: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 288.

\*guitar (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *guitarra*: a kind of lute, being a Spanish adaptation of a Moorish instrument, the modern form having six strings.

1621 give me my *Guitarra*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 51 (1640). 1644 the lutes, the violins, and the githarrs: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 50 (1868). 1657 I must play on the Guitarre: J. D., Tr. *Let. of Voltaire*, No. 189, Vol. II. p. 60. 1664 Or do they teach to sing and play | O' th' *Gittarr* there, a newer way? S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 186. 1669 Musick and Guitars tuning on the other side of the Stage: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 296 (1701). 1672 a Roman Arch-Lute, a Gittars, a Cremona Violin, 1 *Lyra* Viol: SHADWELL, *Miser*, II. p. 33. 1680 he sung admirably to a guitar: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1872). 1702 her guitar-master: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 24 (1776). — her impertinent Guitarr-Man: *ib.*, p. 25. 1766 And shews her the crotchet, the quaver, and bar, | All the time that she warbles, and plays the *Guitar*: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. x. 1776 The girls are taught to dance and to play on the Turkish guitar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 124. 1797 one of the company played on the guitar, an instrument less disagreeable than most others: SOUTHEY, *Let. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 23. 1820 the discordant harmony of fiddles and guitars: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 30. 1845 The guitar is part and parcel of the Spaniard...he slings it across his shoulder with a ribbon as was depicted on the tombs of Egypt 4000 years ago: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 92.

[Akin to Mid. Eng. *giterne*, and to *cithern*, and *zither*, all ultimately fr. *cithara* (q. v.).]

*gula*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *gula*, = 'throat': the ogee or *cyma reversa*. See *cyma*.

1664 the *Gula* or *Ogee* which composes the *Crown* of the *Cornice*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 68.

*gulden*, *sb.*: Du. or Ger.: name of various Dutch and German coins, a *gulder* (q. v.); a modern Austrian *Gulden* is worth about 20d. English.

1617 I compounded with a Merchant to carry mee in his Coach...for tenne gold *Guldens*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 6. — twenty zwelvers make 15 batzen,

which is a common silver *Gulden*: *ib.*, p. 287. 1887 The Austrian Minister of Education has offered three prizes of a thousand guilder each for three "children's books" for the elementary schools: *Athenaum*, Aug. 27, p. 280/3.

*gullasheer*. See *galosh*.

*guna*, *sb.*: Skt. *guna*: strand of cord or string, quality, attribute; name given by Sanskrit grammarians to the first gradation of vowels in their system of vowel variation, and formerly adopted by European comparative philologists, when the diphthongs *eu*, *ev* were called the *guna* of *e*, *v* respectively, and so with corresponding diphthongs in other languages.

*gundilo*: Eng. fr. It. See *gondola*.

*gunja*: Hind. See *ganja*.

*gunny*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gunt*: a sack or sacking made of the fibre of *jute* (q. v.).

1798 Shot carried on the backs of bullocks in gunny bags: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858). 1800 The bullocks hired for the service are to be discharged on the 31st inst.; the grain and gunnies provided are to be kept in store till wanted: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1571 (1844). 1863 saltpetre in 200 lb. gunny-bags: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 198.

*gunt*, *goont*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *gunt*: a Himalayan pony.

1609 heere is the great breed of a small kind of Horse, called *Gunts*, a true travelling scale-cliffe beast: W. FINCH, in Purchas' *Pilgrimage*, I. 438 (1625). [Yule] 1832 In Cashmere I shall buy, without regard to price, the best ghoutie in Tibet: Tr. *Jacquemont's Lett.*, II. 12. [ib.]

*gurgulet*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. See *goglet*.

*gurkin*: Eng. fr. Du. See *gherkin*.

*gurmond*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *gourmand*.

*gurree*, *gurry*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *ghurry*.

*guru*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *gooroo*.

*gussein*: Hind. See *gosain*.

*gust*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *gusto*: taste, relish, zest.

1646 For though his Wish were such as is delivered, yet had it not perhaps that end, to delight his gust in eating: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. xiv. p. 301 (1686). 1664 But as our *Gusto* do generally differ, I have preferred mine own: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 62. bef. 1667 though thy spirit do not actually rejoice, or find any gust or relish in the manducation: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 114. 1673 when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the *vidor* whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 408. 1691 Has oft with his *Four Eyes* and *Mouth* survey'd | His Tea, and that with equal *Gust* he drinks: *Rabshakeb Vapulans*, p. 5.

\**gusto*, *sb.*: It.: taste, relish, zest, keen enjoyment.

1620 one that did not abhor the ordinary gustoes of his age: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxvii (1676). 1658 it is indecise to melancholicque a tyme, to feele any praferment with that *gusto* that it hath used to carry with it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 321 (1872). 1665 And while all things are judged according to their suitableness, or disagreement to the *Gusto* of the fond *Feminine*; we shall be as far from the *Tree of Knowledge*, as from that which is guarded by the *Cherubin*: GLANVILL, *Sceptra*, ch. xv. p. 99 (1885). 1672 But why should you force Wine upon us? we are not all of your *gusto*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, I. p. 9. 1693 Sometimes a *Crust* goes with more *Gusto* down, | Than all *French* Cickshaws and Ragous in Town: *Folly of Love*, p. 10. 1709 Pleasures that were forbidden had a better *Gusto*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (2nd Ed.). 1711 he made most of his statues...in that *Gusto*, to make use of the Italian Phrase: *Spectator*, No. 229, Nov. 22, p. 328/1 (Morley). 1761 there is such a greatness of *gusto*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xii. Wks., p. 120 (1839). 1809 the same cannibal *gusto* is discoverable throughout most of their modern romances: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 204. 1814 the fish was very much to my *gusto*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 9 (1832). 1821—2 I...filled up the imaginary outline with whatever I could conceive of grace and dignity, and an antique *gusto*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 15 (1885). 1828 the *gusto* of a connoisseur: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxix. p. 297 (1859). 1837 He listened to everything that fell from M. C— with a *gusto* and a faith that might have worked miracles truly: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 294.

*gusto grande*, *phr.* See quotation.

1714 This often arises from what the *Italians* call the *Gusto Grande* in these Arts, which is what we call the Sublime in Writing: *Spectator*, No. 592, Sept. 10, p. 837/2 (Morley).

*gutta cavat lapidem*, *phr.*: Lat.: the drop (continuous dropping) wears the stone. Ovid, *Pont. Epp.*, 4, 10, 5.

1549 LATIMER, 7 *Serm.*, bef. K. *Edw. VI.*, VII. p. 201 (1869). 1619 *Gutta cavat lapidem*, a drop of Water, by multiplied continuance, may wear the hardest Stones: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxix. p. 371.

\**gutta serena*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'clear drop': old name for amaurosis (q. v.).

1665 the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a *Tarantula* had infected him, and hath his eyes open, but sees no otherwise than if a *gutta serena* or heated Steel had deprived the optique: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*



**guttae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: ornaments under the triglyphs of a Doric entablature.

1806 in these temples the *guttae* retain their position: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 162.

**gutta-percha**, *sb.*: Malay *gatah pertja*, = 'sap of the percha': a tough inelastic substance, air and water proof, consisting of the hardened juice of certain trees which grow in the Malay peninsula and islands, namely of *Dichopsis Gutta* (Nat. Order *Sapotaceae*), mixed with the juices of other trees. [Yule]

**guzelc(h)an**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. See **goozul-khana**.

**gylder**: Eng. fr. Du. See **guilder**.

\***gymnasium**, *pl. gymnasia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γυμνάσιον*: in ancient times, a public resort for the practice of athletic exercises; in modern times, a room or building fitted up for the practice of gymnastics, also a school where students are prepared for an university course (esp. in Germany). Anglicised by Holland as *gymnase* (through Fr. *gymnase*).

1601 their young men...did exercise naked in their publick wrestling places, thereupon called *gymasia* (*sic*): HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 490.

1606 walking otherwhile in the *Gymnase* without lictor or other officer: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 93. 1606 And in certain places appointed for that purpose called *Gymnasia* commanded...that women should dance, run, wrestle, &c.: T. FITZGERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 64. 1648 In our universities, Cambridge and Oxford...the worst college is more sight-worthy than the best Dutch gymnasium: FULLER, *Holy State*, p. 149. [T.] 1701 And therefore, as *gymnasium* properly signifies the place where people exercise themselves being stript; so upon this foundation, which Atholus or the first Egyptian Mercury laid, was afterward built the gymnastick art: GREW, *Comm. Sacra*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. [R.] 1734 They called the places...*Gymnasia*, which answers very near to our academies: *Tr. Rollin's Anc. Hist.*, IV. x. 411. 1771 Ellis the painter, a great frequenter of that gymnasium: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 98.

1776 it was a very ample building, and, as we supposed, once the gymnasium: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 27. 1820 palaestra and gymnasium: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 89. 1851 It is true the usual attributes of the messenger of the Gods are wanting...but Visconti has met this by recognizing him here in his character of the presiding God of the Gymnasium: J. GINSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 179 (1857).

**gymnosophist** (= *γυμνo-σοφιστ*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *gymnosophiste*: one of a mystic sect of Hindoo ascetics called *gymno-*

*σοφιστα* (*pl.*), = 'naked philosophers', in allusion to the scantiness of their apparel.

1566 How know you what may be shewed for the gymnosophistes' prayers in India: *Beware of M. Jewel*, fol. 38 *vo*. [T.] 1586 The *Gymnosophistes*, Chaldeans, barred them al companies & dignities: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxix. p. 129. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154. 1603 Such Doubts, as doubt-les might have taskt, 't'untwist, | The *Brachman*, *Druide*, and *Gymnosophist*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Magnif.*, p. 77 (1608).

**gymnôtus electricus**: Late Lat.: scientific name of the electric eel, found in the rivers of Brazil and Guiana.

**gynaecœum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γυναικείον*: an apartment or part of a house devoted solely to the women of the establishment; a harem. Also called *gynaecônitis* and occasionally *gynækaios*.

1776 The Greek will sometimes admit a traveller into his gynecœum, the apartment of his women: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 123. 1819 The instant my footsteps were heard near the gynecœum, all its inmates short of sixty used to hide themselves or fly: T. HOPK, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 64 (1820). 1820 the gynaecônitis or gynaecœum...the apartments of the women: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 439. — In the interior of the Gynækaios she is confined: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 35. 1845 the gynecœum or harem: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 296. 1847 Dwarfs of the gynaecœum: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, III. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1886). 1848 the gynecœum (women's apartment): LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.).

\***gypsum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *γύψος*: a name of various sulphates of lime, esp. of hydrous calcium sulphate, which is of a very fine grain. Formerly Anglicised as *gypse*, *gipse*. See **alabaster**.

1558 Take plaister called Gypsum, cribled and sifted: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alesio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 91 *vo*. 1598 the matters of whities are gypsum, *Ceruse*, white-lead and the powder of white marble: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. 1646 white Wax, Gum Elemi, Gum Guaiaci...and Gypsum: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). 1658 If you boil Gypsum and sea-water, and then mingle it with River water: *Tr. J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 151. 1796 Crystals of gypsum, which were said to be found in the mountains of Africa: *Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 24 (1814). 1811 We found likewise, in the neighbourhood of Lobeia, a bluish gypsum, a greyish schistus, and spheric marcasites, in beds of grit-stone: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxliii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 108. 1878 The whole of the secondary formation supplies fine gypsum: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**gypsy**. See **gipsy**.

## H.

**habbeh**, *sb.*: Arab. *habbeh*: a grain of barley; as an Egyptian weight, a third of a *qirât* (see **carat**), a grain English.

1836 The *habbeh* (or grain of barley) is the 48th part of a dir'hem, or 3d of a ckeera't: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. II. p. 371.

\***habeas corpus**: Late Lat.: name of an old writ which began *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*, &c., = 'that you may have the body to answer, &c.', calling upon the custodian of a prisoner to produce the body of the said prisoner in court. This old writ, rendered thoroughly effective by the Habeas Corpus Act, 31 Chas. II., c. 2, is the charter of personal liberty in the British Empire, and there are similar writs and acts in the United States of America.

1465 they ys com down an *habeas corpus* for hym, and most appyr at the Comyn Place: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). 1476 I send you now the *habeas corpora* (*pl.*) and a coppie thereof: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 37 (Camd. Soc., 1830).

1535 And if thenquest come nat at the day of this writte retourned / than shal go an *habeas corpora* / & after that a distres vnto they come: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Err.*, fol. 233 *ro*. 1585 But this I dare affirme unto your Lordship, that the fees are so greatly increased upon procees, that whereas an Habeas Corpus since the begynninge of this Queenes time hath bin but 2<sup>d</sup>, 6<sup>d</sup>, in the Common Pleas, and 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>d</sup>, in her Majesties Benche, are nowe at 12<sup>d</sup>, or 14<sup>d</sup>, in the said Courtes; and Supersedes at 18<sup>d</sup>, and nowe 7<sup>d</sup>, 6<sup>d</sup>: Latitatus 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>d</sup>, and nowe 5<sup>d</sup>, 14<sup>d</sup>: F. ALFORD, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxi. p. 57 (1846).

1607 Faith, the party hath removed both body and cause with a *habeas corpus*: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, I. 4. Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). 1608 a good *habeas Corpus*, to remove me | Into another Countrie: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. I 3 *ro*. 1630 Quirks, Quiddits, Demurs, Habeas Corposes, Sursararases, Proceendoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2nd Hhh 1 *ro*/1. 1692 My Ld Fanshaw brought his *habeas corpus* yesterday and had it: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1878).

bef. 1733 the Laws of *Habeas Corpus*, by which, a Man, under such a Charge [of Treason], if he be not tried in due Time, has Remedy for his Liberty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 165, p. 116 (1740). 1760 the Defendant, who was brought up by *Habeas Corpus*, and arraigned at the Bar: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 4. 1763 Wilkes

had his Habeas-corpus of course: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 75 (1857). 1771 Clinker, having moved for a writ of habeas corpus, was brought before the lord chief-justice: SNOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 612 (1882). 1837 "Well, Sam," said Mr. Pickwick, "I suppose they are getting the *habeas corpus* ready?" "Yes," said Sam, "and I wish they'd bring out the have-his-carcase... I'd ha' got half-a-dozen have-his-carcases ready, pack'd up and all, by this time": DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxix. p. 432. 1845 The cigar is the *habeas corpus* of Spanish liberties: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195. 1882 he took his own *habeas corpus*: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 241.

**habendum**, *pl. habenda*, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: name and first word of the clause of a deed, which used to, and still does in some cases, determine what is granted by the deed.

1607 Now I come to the *habendum*: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, II. 2. Wks., Vol. I. p. 144 (1885). 1633 Nor will the lawyer pass a conveyance with a mere *habendum*, but he will add a *tenendum* too: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 802/1 (1865). 1760 then in the *Habendum* the proper Place to limit his Estate, he says, to hold to him for the Term of his natural Life only: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 22. 1819 and in the *habendum* of the deed, he annexes, as a condition, the performance of certain good works: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 98.

**habileté**, *sb.*: Fr.: ability.

1835 He did not conceive that it was now a question of one set of Ministers in preference to another; on the contrary he believed that as far as *habileté* went, these men were as fit or better than any other men: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 69.

\***habitat**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *habitare*, = 'to dwell', used as *sb.*: the native region of an animal or plant; a place of abode.

1809 It has also flowered...after having been transferred from its native habitat at a distance: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 157. 1881 The specimens were taken from their habitat: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild.*, ch. vii. p. 104.

**habitator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *habitare*, = 'to dwell': an inhabitant, a dweller.

1646 the longer day in *Cancer* is longer unto us, than that in *Capricorn* unto the Southern *Habitator*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 265 (1686).



**habitude** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *habitude*: habit, mode of living, condition of life, habituation.

abt. 1593 *habitude*...*habitude*: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Ind.*, p. 990 (Paris, 1859). 1593 His real habitude gave life and grace | To appertainings and to ornament: SHAKS, *Lover's Compl.*, 114. 1603 the divers habitudes and relations of one and the same: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1059. 1664 — the discourse of some with whom I have had some habitudes since my coming home: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 65 (1872).

**\*habitué, fem. habituée, sb.**: Fr.: a habitual frequenter (of a place or institution), a regular visitor.

1823 the *habitués* of Rosa's house: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 127 (1855). 1843 a great character, in whom the *habitud* of Paris will perhaps recognise a certain likeness: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 26 (1885). 1862 "Bays's," where other *habituds* of the club were assembled: — PHILIP, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 40 (1887). 1864 Constant, however, was an old *habitué* of the house, and made himself comfortable: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 208. 1880 'Sweets' were rather disregarded by the *habituds* of the establishment: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xiv. p. 109.

**hablador, sb.**: Sp.: a prattler, a chatterer.

1683 an eternal hablador, and half distracted by meeting abundance of the extravagant Eastern Jews: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1872).

**haccam, hackame: Arab.** See **hakim**<sup>1</sup>.

**hache, sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *hache*: an axe.

1531 his sworde or hache of steele, a lytell tergarte, and two darters: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xviii. Vol. I. p. 188 (1880).

**\*hacienda, sb.**: Sp.: an estate, a property consisting of land and buildings, a large farm. See **fazenda**.

1818 The claims of your memorialist as a creditor on the royal *hacienda* were undeniable: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. IV. p. 712 (1834). 1845 The mayordomo of the Hacienda was good enough to give me a guide: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 255. 1845 an excursion should be made to some large *hacienda* to examine the process of culture: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 286. 1882 Thousands of Indians pass it daily from the *haciendas* of the fertile plains: *Century Mag.*, Oct., p. 814. 1884 At evening we reached the hacienda of La Vergen: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360.

**hackbush, hackbut, hacquebute.** See **harquebus**.

**hackeem: Arab.** See **hakim**<sup>2</sup>.

**\*hackery, sb.**: Anglo-Ind., perhaps fr. Hind. *chhakra*, = 'cart-wheel', 'cart': a native cart or carriage drawn by bullocks.

1673 The Coach wherein I was breaking, we were forced to mount the Indian Hackery, a Two-wheeled Chariot, drawn by swift little Oxen: FRYER, *E. India*, 83 (1698). [Yule] 1711 The Streets [at Surat] are wide and commodious, otherwise the Hackeries, which are very common, would be an Inconvenience: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 259. [ib.] abt. 1760 The hackrees are a conveyance drawn by oxen: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 155 (1772). [ib.] 1799 the forage hackeries (which were ordered to march on the flank): WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 201 note (1858). 1834 But the horse seems not to want his whip... on after the hackery, quick! *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8.

**\*Hādēs: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ᾍδης** a name of the god of the lower world peopled by the dead; also the lower world itself; *Eccles.* the place where departed spirits await the Resurrection, the 'hell' of the Apostles' Creed; *loosely*, hell.

1658 The dead seem all alive in the humane Hades of Homer: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydrioth.*, p. 62. 1659 There is one Mediator between God and man... that was crucified, dead, buried, went to *ādēs*, rose again, ascended, intercedeth for us: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xiv. p. 47. 1667 and by them stood | *Orchus* and *Ades*, and the dreaded name | Of *Demogorgon*: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 964, p. 80 (1705). 1788 There is, perhaps, no less uncertainty about the place of *ādēs*, whether it does not mean the *Große* in general: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 145/1. 1812 When soars Gaul's Vulture, with his wings unfurled, | And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades hurld: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. lxi. 1847 Shall I send you yourselves down to Hades instead? — | Shall I summon old Harry himself to this spot? BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 406 (1865). 1847 Sphered up with Cassiopeia, or the enthroned | Persephone in Hades: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, IV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 116 (1886).

[The earliest recorded Gk. form is ᾍδης, Homeric name of Zeus' brother Pluto (*q. v.*)]

**hadj, sb.**: Arab. *hajj*: a Mohammedan pilgrimage, the pilgrimage to Mecca.

1849 who, however he may talk of living in cities now, could come cringing to El Sham to ask for the contract of the Hadj, by which he had gained ten thousand camels: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 277 (1881).

**\*hadjee, sb.**: Turk. and Pers. *hājji*, colloq. for Arab. *hājji*: a Mohammedan who has duly made the pilgrimage to Mecca. The word is set before his name as a title of honor.

1612 they that haue béene there [Mecha] but once, are alwaies after called *Hogies*, that is, Pilgrims... If his name before were *Mahomet*, he is at his returne called *Hogie Mahomet*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 81. 1615 Hee that at his returne giueth ouer the world, and himselfe to contemplation, is esteemed as a Saint: all are called *Hadjes*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 124 (1632). 1623 the *Mufsi* and the *Hogies* could not interpret this dream: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). 1634 the *Byzantines*... is celebrated by the *Abdals*, *Hodges*, *Dernisses*, and Friars: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. 1684 The *Moullak's* are the Doctors of the Law,

as are the *Hodgia's* in Turkey: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 226. 1704 every one of the *Haggies* or *Pilgrims*: J. PETERS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 78. 1717 It is now belonging to a *hogie* or schoolmaster, who teaches boys here: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 202 (1827). 1742 "Hold your tongue, Haggi," said Usine Aga (to a dervise): R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 408 (1860). 1819 Could it be better employed than in seizing so favourable an opportunity of acquiring... the title and the prerogatives of a hadjee? T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820). 1820 A few austere muslimen are however still found, especially in that class called Hadjee, who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 173. 1836 A man who has performed the pilgrimage is generally called 'the *haggy*': E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 162. 1839 *hadjis* or pilgrims, with their green turbans and flowing beards, spread their mats: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 60. 1844 the frailties of all the Hadjis, whether Christian, or Mahometan, are greatly exaggerated: KINGLAKE, *Rothen*, p. 228 (1845). 1871 upon the return from a pilgrimage to Mecca, the 'hadj', or pilgrim, is certain to have purchased from some religious Faky of the sacred shrine either a few square inches of cloth, or some such trifle: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 109.

Variants, 17 c. *hogie(s)*, *hadge(s)*, *hodgee*, *hoggie(s)*, *hodgia*, 18 c. *hagge(s)*, *hogia*, *haggi*, 19 c. *hadjji*.

**haec ōlim meminisse juvābit, phr.**: Lat.: it will be pleasant hereafter to remember these (sufferings). Virg., *Aen.*, I, 203.

1809 J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 561 (1854).

**haematites: Lat. fr. Gk.** See **hematites**.

**\*hafiz, sb.**: Pers. and Arab. *hāfiz*, = 'one who retains': a Mohammedan who knows the whole of the Koran by heart.

1819 who, to obtain the epithet of *hafeez*, had learnt his whole koran by heart unto the last stop: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 192 (1820).

**hagabus, hagbut: Eng. fr. Fr.** See **harquebus**.

**haggard** ( $\angle =$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hagard*, = 'wild', 'untamed'.

1. *adj.*: (orig. of a hawk) wild, untamed, untrained; lawless, wanton.

1590 As haggard hauke, presuming to contend | With hardy fowle above his hable might: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. xi. 19. 1604 If I do prove her haggard, | Though that her jesses were my dear heart-strings, | I'ld whistle her off and let her down the wind, | To prey at fortune: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 3. 260. 1642 I teach my haggard and unreclaimed reason to stoop unto the lure of Faith: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. I. § x. p. 5 (1686). bef. 1733 As men catch Haggard Hawks, to reclaim, and make them fly at other Quarry: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 117, p. 292 (1740).

2. *sb.*: a wild hawk, a hawk caught after growing up wild; also, *metaph.* a wanton, an intractable woman.

1596 a wealthy widow... which hath as long loved me | As I have loved this proud disdainful haggard: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, IV. 2. 39.

**hagiographa, sb. pl.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἁγιόγραφα*, = 'sacred writings': title of the third Jewish division of the Old Testament, which usually includes Chronicles, Ruth, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah, Job, Psalms, Proverbs, Song of Solomon, Ecclesiastes, Lamentations, and Daniel.

1675 reckoning his [Daniel's] Book among the *Hagiographa* composed by Ezra and his Synagogue: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. xi. § 1, p. 128.

**hahn.** See **khan**.

**haik, sb.**: Arab. *hāik*: an Arab outer garment, generally an oblong piece of striped woollen stuff.

1797 The whole wardrobe of a country Moor in easy circumstances consists in a baïque for winter, another for summer, a red cape, a hood, and a pair of slippers: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, 27. — The haick... is a long garment composed of white wool and cotton, or cotton and silk woven together: *ib.*, 39. 1800 one of these *Hykes* is usually 6 yds. long and 3 to 6 broad, serving the Arab for complete dress in the day and for bed and covering at night: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, IV. 204 note. 1819 half covered only by a light Barbary haick: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 51 (1820). 1825 wrapped him in the haik, or Arab cloak: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxii. p. 91/2 (1868). 1830 the haik or bernousse is spread over the spot: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 281 (2nd Ed.). 1881 Wrapping the left shoulder and body so as to leave the right arm free brown woollen haicks or blankets: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 38.

**\*hakim<sup>1</sup>, sb.**: Arab. *hakim*: a judge, a governor.

1615 HACCAM, *Athaccam*, a Iudge; It answereth to that office which we do call the Maior and Bayliffe of a towne or corporation. It differeth much from *Kadi*, or *Alkadi*, which signifieth also a Iudge... The Haccams oft-times are men of meane degree: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. 1665 A Judge, *Hakame*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). 1811 I applied to the Hakim or judge of the village: *Nietzsch's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 37.

**\*hakim<sup>2</sup>, sb.**: Arab. *hakim*: a sage, *esp.* a physician.

1662 the *Hakim*, or Poet: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 147 (1669). 1665 The Doctors are named *Hackemes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677). 1819 His illness soon became so violent a fever that his life was thought in danger: and his hakem in ordinary, at his wits ends, no longer knew what to do: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1820). 1834 The English captain accompanied the Hakeem: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 144.



\***halcyon** (𐤇𐤁𐤊), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *halcyon*, more correctly *alcyon*, fr. Gk. ἄλκυων, = 'a kingfisher'.

1. a kingfisher, which bird was supposed by the Ancient Greeks to brood in nests floating on the sea about the time of the winter solstice, and to charm the winds to rest while it sat.

1545 I remembered the halcyons dayes: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1580 I have now finished both my labours, the one being hatched in the hard winter with the Alcyon, the other not daring to bud till the colde were past: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, Ded. Ep., p. 215 (1868). 1589 Thus are the arrows of Fortune feathered with the plumes of the bird *Halcione*, that changeth colours with the Moone: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 29 (1880). 1603 but the alcyon having but one instrument, one toole, one engine to worke withall, even her owne bill: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 978. 1603 So soon as th' *Halcyon* in her brood-bed enters: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 141 (1608). 1613 the Goldfinch, or the Halcion: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 100 (1669). 1659 were have that respect for his repose | As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 36. 1681 The *Halcyons*, calming all that's nigh, | Betwixt the Air and Water fly: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 24. 1782 Thus lovely halcyons dive into the main, | Then show far off their shining plumes again: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 21 (1808).

2. *attrib.* pertaining to the kingfisher, pertaining to the fabled brooding time of the kingfisher; peaceful and happy; wrongly used as *sb.*, = 'peace', 'happiness', by Richardson.

1589 During these their *Alcion* daies: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 154. 1591 Expect Saint Martin's summer, halcyon days, | Since I have entered into these wars: SHAKS., *1 Hen. VI.*, i. 2, 131. 1601 Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks | With every gale and vary of their masters: — K. LEAR, i. 2, 84. 1601 They lay and sit about mid-winter when daies be short; and the time whiles they are broodie, is called the Halcyon daies: for during that season, the sea is calme and navigable: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 32, Vol. 1. p. 287. 1641 that blessed halcyon time in England: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 11 (1850). 1648 Author of peace | And *Halcyon* dayes: FANSHAWE, *Ode on H. M. Procl.*, Poems, p. 227. bef. 1658 Such and so sweet were those *Halcyon* Days: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 243 (1687). 1660 Will Peace her *Halcyon* Nest venture to build | Upon a Shore with *Shipwrecks* fill'd? A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 3. 1665 they foretel *Halcyon* weather and safety: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 11 (1677). 1728 Could women regulate, like her, their lives, | What *Halcyon* days were in the gift of wives! CRIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 256 (1776). bef. 1733 So here was a *Halcyon* Prospect of the Parliament meeting: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 16, p. 38 (1740). 1879 reminiscences of the first decades of our century—the halcyon days of Gower Street and Tavistock Place: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. 11. p. 315.

**halitus**, *sb.*: Lat.: breath, vapor.

1684 there is a dreadful gulf, whence arises a contagious *halitus*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 454/1 (1834). bef. 1731 By this Bubbling the Water does not increase, but is only kept in Motion by the sudden *Halitus* of the Vapours breaking: In De Foe's *Tour Gt. Brit.*, Vol. 11. p. 249 (1753).

\***Halleluia(h), Halleluja(h)**: Heb. *halelūjah*, = 'Praise ye Jehovah'.

1. an exclamation of praise to God.

1535 [See **Alleluiah**].

2. a hymn or cry of praise, an expression of holy joy.

1631 their *Hallelujahs* were instantly turned to *Lacrymæ*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 178 (1641). 1641 a sevenfold chorus of hallelujahs and harping symphonies: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. 11. Pref., Wks., Vol. 1. p. 120 (1806). 1654 those *Revisiting Hallelujahs*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 485. 1667 and to his Godhead sing | For'd Hallelujah's: MILTON, *P. L.*, 11. 243, p. 49 (1705). 1681 Who though He flies the Musick of his praise, | Would with you Heavens Hallelujahs raise: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 48. 1712 a Hope of endless Rapture, Joy, and Hallelujah hereafter: *Spectator*, No. 532, Dec. 3, p. 785/1 (Morley). bef. 1744 the Church on the Sunday was filled with these new Hallelujahs: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. 11. p. 247 (1757). 1823 the silenced quire | Lie with their hallelujahs quench'd like fire: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. lxxi.

Haller: Ger. See **Heller**.

**halt**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Halt*: a coming to a standstill, a stopping; esp. *Mil.* a cessation from onward motion. The *vb.* *halt* is derived fr. the *sb.*

bef. 1654 some halt you made: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. 1. (*Cabala*), p. 1 (1654). 1667 to descry the distant foe, | Where lodg'd, or whither fled, or if for fight, | In motion or in alt: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 532, p. 232 (1705). bef. 1668 in their march soon make a halt: DAVENANT, *Dreams*. [R.] 1676 the orders sent him to make a halt in his journey: SIR W. TEMPLE. [R.]

[Milton's form *alt* is affected by, or is from, It. and Sp. *alto*, which is fr. Ger. *Halt*. See *alto*.]

hamaca, hamack. See **hammock**.

**Hamadryas, pl. Hamadryades**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἡμαδρύας: one of the wood-nymphs of Greek mythology, each of whom had her life bound up with that of a particular tree. Anglicised as *hamadryad*. See **Dryad**.

abt. 1386 In whiche they wonden in reste and pees | Nymphus fawnes and Amadrides: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 2928. 1555 the fayres of the wods (cauled *Hamadryades*): R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 74 (1885). 1626 They were called *Dryades* and *Hamadryades*; because they begin to live with oaks, and perish together: GEO. SANDYS, *Tr. Ovid's Met.*, VIII. Notes. [R.]

\***hamal**, *sb.*: Arab. and Turk. *hammal*: a porter, a carrier.

1750—60 The Hamauls or porters, who make a livelihood of carrying goods to and from the warehouses: GROSSE, *Voyage*, i. 220 (1772). [Yule] 1819 Robust as a hamal, and never till her marriage having known a moment's illness: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 4 (1820). 1839 Here the *hamals* deposit the heavy bale, which has been slung upon two long poles resting on their shoulders: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 38. 1884 Hamals, stooping double under a bale of goods, stump blindly forward: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 333.

**Haman**, name of a courtier of Ahasuerus, king of Persia, who was an enemy of the Jews, but through the Jewess Esther, the queen, was hanged on a gallows 50 cubits high that he had prepared for a certain Jew called Mordecai.

1644 may know who is that *Haman* which blasts *Mordecai's* petition: *Ld. Digbys Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 7. 1647 What is honour, but another *Haman*? *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 3, p. 13. 1654—6 all *Hamans* be hanged up at the feast-royal, at the last day especially: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 111. p. 430/1 (1868). 1842 I'll hang you like *Haman*: *Barham, Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 246 (1865).

\***hammam, hummum**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *hammām*, = 'a hot bath': an establishment for bathing in Eastern fashion, a Turkish bath.

1625 I went to the *Hammam*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1410. 1634 the Hummums, (or hot Baths): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 61. 1662 There are also in the City three *Hamams*, that is, Baths, or publick Stoves: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 166 (1669). 1686 For they alas! may get a Cough with Heating, | The Hummums in a Month can't cure with Sweeting: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, Epil. 1704 They have many *Hammams* or *Wash-houses* to bath themselves in: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 47. 1712 the *Sweaters* do establish their *Hummums* in...close places: *Spectator*, No. 347, Apr. 8, p. 507/2 (Morley). 1820 we proceeded to the public hammam, or Turkish bath: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 174. 1828 she was induced to use the village Hummams instead of the private ones in her husband's palace: *Kussilbash*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 27. 1836 There are, in Cairo, between sixty and seventy *Hammams*, or baths: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. 11. p. 35. 1839 The hammām, or bath, is a favourite resort: — *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. 1. p. 121 note.

**hammock** (𐤇𐤁𐤊), Eng. fr. Sp. *hamaca*; *hamaca*, Sp. fr. W. Ind.: *sb.*: an oblong piece of net or canvas slung by clews at each end, forming a hanging bed or couch.

1555 sheetes also of gossampine cotton (which they caule *Amaccas*): R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 192 (1885). — But these of the Indies are muche bygger, and longer: and so stronge that they tye theyr hangynge beddes thereby whiche they caule *Hamacas* whereof we haue spoken elsewhere: *ib.*, p. 230. 1593— 1622 They [the Indians of Brasil] have little household stuffe, besides their beds, which they call *hamacas*, and are made of cotton...They are as a sheete laced at both ends, and at either end of them long strappes, with which they fasten them to two posts: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 180 (1878). 1600 they lay each of them in a cotten *Hamaca*, which wee call brasil beds: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 111. p. 648. 1614 they [the people about the Amazon] have a kinde of net made of the rind of a Tree which they call *Hamac*, being three fadom in length and two in breadth and gathered at both ends in length, fastning eyther end to a Tree: W. DAVIES, *Trav.*, &c., ch. vi. sig. D 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1664 There he had...a grot where he lay in a hammock, like an Indian: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 405 (1872). 1665 the storm being over they [the sailors] commonly get forthwith into their beds (or hammocks): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1677). 1819 The hammock-men are engaged for the trip, therefore the only additional expense will be their subsistence: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. iv. p. 78. 1835 The men slept in hammocks, which were taken down at six in the morning, and hung up at ten at night: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiii. p. 211. 1856 swing their hammock in the boughs of the Bohon Upas: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

**handjar, hanger** (𐤇𐤁𐤊), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *khanjar*: a dagger, a short sword with a broad blade. See **alfange**.

1598 This other day, I happened to enter into some discourse of a hanger, which...both for fashion and workmanship, was most preeminent beautiful and gentlemanlike: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 4, Wks., p. 6/1 (1860). 1611 *Malcus*, A Fauchion, Hangar, Wood-knife: COTGR. 1625 they always weare a *Haniar* (that is, a Dagger) set with rich stones: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 11. Bk. ix. p. 1588. 1684 *The Canjar* which he had in his hand, was a kind of Dagger, the Blade whereof toward the Handle was three fingers broad: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 200. 1797 sabre and canjer (or dagger) worn in a bandelier: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Morocco*, 33. 1815 Most of Mr. Bertram's servants recollected that he generally had a *couteau de chasse*, or short hanger: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. x. p. 104 (1852). 1819 It was now I showed my face, and drew out my handjar: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 161 (1820). 1820 the diamond-hilted handjars, or daggers, of these patrician Moslems: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 176. 1825 a sapphire, which terminated the hilt of his canjar: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxvii. p. 108/2 (1868). 1828 and all wore the khunjar, or common dagger, at their waists: *Kussilbash*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 89. 1830 when engaged in any dispute, he is not only very noisy, but often draws his *canjar*, or dagger: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 170 (2nd Ed.). 1839 grasping the hilts of the *handjars* in their girdles: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 148. 18... Yataghan, kandjar, things that rend and rip, | Cash rough, slash smooth, help hate so many ways: BROWNING, *Forgiveness*. [A. S. Palmer] 1845 I always slept with a *khanjar*...by my side: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 108. 1849 His instruments were a silver cup, a poniard, and a handjar: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 360 (1881).

**hanega**, *sb.*: Sp.: a dry measure of the capacity of from about a bushel to a bushel and three-fifths English. Cf. **fanega**.



**1589** you shall haue a haneg [of rice] for a ryall of plate: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. i. p. 15 (1853). — twelve haneges of rice: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 265 (1854). **1600** euerie Hanega of corne: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 372. **1600** he exacteth no other tribute of them then a handfull of wheat a piece, which amounteth to thirteene thousand hanneses yeerely: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 456. — halfe a hannege of maiz: *ib.*, p. 461.

hanna: Arab. See henna.

\*hanoum, khanum, sb.: Arab. *khanūm*: the chief lady of a harem.

**1834** She once made the sign of the cross, that's certain, but now she is a *kadūn*—a *khanūm*, a head of a harem, although she preserves her Greek name: *Ayasha*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 80. **1884** They have been used by hanoums and princesses: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 375.

Hans-en-kelder, sb.: Du.: 'Jack-in-cellar', unborn child.

**1648** the Birthday of that precious new government; which is yet but a *Hans-en-kelder*: *Mercurius Pragmaticus*, No. 1, sig. A 3 v. bef. **1658** That Name hath tip'd his Horns; see on his Knees | A Health to *Hans-in-kelder Hercules*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, i. p. 22 (1687). **1663** it seems you are desirous I should Father this *Hans en Kelder* *heere*: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, v. Wks., Vol. i. p. 61 (1701). **1672** Then I am as it were a Grandfather to your new Wives, *hans en kelder*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, v. p. 93. **1678** Here's a health to this Ladies *hans in Kelder*! T. BAKER, *Tombridge Wells*, p. 27. **1681** More pregnant then their *Marg'ret*, that laid down | For *Hans-in-Kelder* of a whole *Hans-Town*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 112.

hapax legomenon: Gk. See ἀπαξ λεγόμενον.

hapoa: Anglo-Chin. See hoppo.

haquebut: Eng. fr. Fr. See harquebus.

\*hara-kiri, sb.: Jap., 'cut-belly': ceremonious suicide performed by Japanese of rank to avoid disgrace.

harange, sb.: Eng. fr. It. *aringo*, *haringo*: a pulpit (Florio).

**1549** I haue heard some of these in the *harange*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 139 r<sup>o</sup>.

[The early *harangue* is fr. *aringa*, through Fr.]

\*haratch, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. *kharāj*, = 'tribute': a tax imposed on Christians by the Turks. See caratch.

**1745** The galleys go out every summer round the islands to collect the *harach* or Christian poll tax: R. ПОСОКЖЕ, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 729 (1811). **1819** I thought it harder still that, on hearing how the conflagration of my hotel had consumed all my *haratch* tickets for ten years back, he should demand the whole sum, already paid, over again: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 33 (1820). **1820** The fourth of all produce is taken by government; the *haratch* varies according to circumstances and population: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 193.

haraucane. See hurricane.

harcar: Anglo-Ind. See hircarra.

hardiesse, sb.: Fr.: hardihood, assurance.

**1761** The frank *hardiesse* of the answer saved him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 411 (1857). bef. **1779** But shall Arne, a musician have the *hardiesse* to dispute with Garrick in his own way: *Garrick Corresp.* **1829** In this moment of mental anguish, Kennedy's natural *hardiesse* saved him: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 141. **188**. we have them now in all their native *hardiesse*: TULLOCH, *Pascal*, p. 178.

\*harem, haram (ㄣㄣ), Eng. fr. Turk. *harem*, Arab. *ḥarām*, = 'a sacred place'; *hareem* (ㄣㄣ), *harim*, Eng. fr. Arab. *ḥarīm* (= 'ladies'), pl. of *ḥarma*: sb.: the portion of a Mohammedan establishment allotted to the women and young children of the family (see also *zenana*); the occupants of a harem, the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan.

**1634** he has three hundred women in his *Seraglio* (called here *Haram*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. **1684** the *Haram*, or the Women's Quarter: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 148. **1717** the Grand-Signior himself, when a pasha is executed, never violates the privileges of the *harem* (or women's apartment), which remains untouched and entire to the widow: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 148 (1827). **1775** he added that there was his *Harām* or apartment of his women, an obstacle not to be surmounted: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 188. **1812** ye climes | which poets love to laud: ... ye *harams* of the land! BYRON, *Child Harold*, i. lxx. **1819** Not that, like Turkish wives, she was kept secluded in a harem: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 74 (1820). **1820** she reigns the sole mistress, not only of his affections, but of his harem: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 177. **1854** They have polluted my brother's harem: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 132. **1856** Some of the rich engage a *sheykhah* (or learned woman) to visit the *harem* daily: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. i. p. 68. **1859** Like Sultan flaunting through his gay harem: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 81 (1866). **1845** to him, as well as to his *harīm*, she was constantly sending presents: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. i. ch. iii. p. 91. **1854** When the harem had departed he turned sadly to his son: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. ii. ch. xxxiii. p. 360 (1879). **1872** the dark-skinned and darker-minded hours of the harem: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 58. **1877** the beauties of its harems—"harem" means "inviolable": *Echo*, May 17. [St.]

hargill: Anglo-Ind. See argala.

haricot (ㄣㄣ, -cot as Fr.), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr.: a dish of meat stewed with vegetables; a French-bean.

**1708** *Haricot*, (Fr. in *Cookery*) a particular way of dressing Mutton-cutlets, &c. also a kind of French Beans: KERSEY. **1762** I have ordered a *Haricot*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 143, p. 468 (1774). **1847** *Omelettes* and *haricots*, stews and *ragouts*: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 140 (1865). **1886** Wretched dens where ragged players hazarded two liards, and were refreshed with *haricots* and cheese: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 512.

\*harlequin (ㄣㄣ), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *harlequin*: a fantastic character of Old Italian and of French comedy; a buffoon. In modern pantomime a masked figure in tight-fitting parti-colored, spangled dress, armed with a magic wand.

**1592** NASH, P. *Penitence* (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1691** Nor have the *Ultra Mottani*, the *Italians* met with better entertainment, but are attack'd and ridicul'd in their own dear-beloved diversions of *Harlequin* and *Scaramouchi*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 8. **1691** after he Six Months in France has been, | Comes home a most accomplish'd *Harlequin*: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 19. **1729** some Comedy, a great deal of Tragedy, and the whole interspersed with scenes of *Harlequin*, *Scaramouch*, and Dr. Balaordo: BOLINGBROKE, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. ix. p. 101 (1757). **1731** shew'd us so many Monkey-Tricks as convinc'd all, that though he made a very bad Priest he would have made an excellent *Harlequin*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cage Good Hope*, Vol. i. p. 9. **1776** and the Doctor rising with both feet in the air like a *Harlequin*, gave me such a horse-kick: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 20. **1822** Now Mars, now Momus; and when bent to storm | A fortress, *Harlequin* in uniform: BYRON, *Don Juan*, vii. l. v.

harmattan, sb.: Arab.: a dry land-wind which blows on the west coast of Africa between Cape Verd and Cape Lopez at intervals from December to February.

**1781** A fog or haze is one of the peculiarities which always accompanies the Harmattan: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. LXXI. p. 47. **1797** *Harmattan*, the name of a remarkable periodical wind which blows from the interior parts of Africa towards the Atlantic ocean: *Encyc. Brit.* **1845** those months when the harmattan is known to raise clouds of dust high into the atmosphere: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 5.

harmonica, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *harmonicus*, = 'musical': musical glasses; also, a musical toy consisting of a set of reeds played by the breath (also called *harmonicon*, q. v.).

**1797** The Doctor [Franklin]...has given a minute and elegant account of the Harmonica: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. **1806** how refined are the tones of the harmonica or musical glasses when touched with skill: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 289.

harmonicon, sb.: Gk. ἀρμονικόν, neut. of ἀρμονικός, = 'musical': name of sundry musical instruments.

**1885** A very great curiosity is the rock harmonicon, or musical stones. The 16 stones "reduced to music" by Crosthwaite, of Keswick, were found in the bed of the Greta River: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 61.

\*harmonium, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἁρμόνιον, neut. of ἁρμόνιος, = 'harmonious': name of a common kind of reed-organ.

**1864** all the accomplishments, including the harmonium and the Indian sceptre, for sixteen pound a year: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 85.

haro, sb.: Fr.: hue and cry.

**1803** MACDONNELL, *Dict. Quot.*

Harpagon, name of the wretched miser in Molière's comedy, *L'Avare*, representative of grasping avarice, and its miseries.

harpoon (ㄣㄣ), Eng. fr. Du. *harpoen*; *harpon*, Eng. fr. Fr. *harpon*: sb.: a missile with a barbed iron head and with a line or cord attached, used in catching large fish and cetaceans.

**1625** their weapons halfe-Pikes, headed with Iron as a Harpoon: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 118. **1820** the wounded fish darts forward... carrying the boat with it by means of the rope attached to the harpoon: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 139.

harpy, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *harpie*: one of a band of filthy, ravening monsters in the form of birds according to Latin and late Greek mythology; a disgustingly greedy or rapacious person. See Virgil's account of the *Harpyiae* (Gk. Ἄρπυιαι), *Aen.*, 3, 212 ff.; Apollon. Rhod., 2, 222 ff.

**1540** such were the harpies, as Virgil describeth them: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. N iv v. **1603** And th' vgly *Gorgons*, and the *Sphinxes* fel, | *Hydraes* and *Harpies* gan to yawn and yell: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Furies*, p. 273 (1608). **1609** the Prophet *Phineas* stood in horrible dread of the ravenous *Harpyie*, flying up & down in such threatening manner as they did: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. xxii. ch. vi. p. 197. **1616** th' *Harpy*, now, stands on a hundred pieces: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 125 (1631). **1619** His *Harpyie* face, dissembling *Syrens* voyce: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 8 v. **1621** an *harpy* advocate, that preys upon them: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 50 (1827). **1768** The *Strophades*, formerly supposed to be inhabited by the Harpies, but now by Greek monks: *Gent. Mag.*, 1531. **1868** harpies miring every dish: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, Wks., Vol. iii. p. 174 (1886).



\***harquebus, arquebus** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. harquebuse, arquebuse*: an early kind of hand-gun; a soldier armed with such a gun. The earlier forms, **hackbush, hackbut, hagbut**, are fr. Old Fr. *hacquebuche, hacquebute*, fr. Du. *haakbus*, = 'hook-gun'.

1532 arkbushes and crossebowed: ELYOT, *Lett.*, in *Governour*, Vol. 1. p. lxxx. (Croft, 1880). 1543 of woundes made by hacquebutes, gunnes, and lyke instrumentes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxx v<sup>o</sup>/r. 1548 as well Gauling with Arrowes, as Hargubush shot: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 55 (1626). 1559 assuring the lords that if they suffered me to preach that twelve hacquebutes should lyght upon my nose at once: KNOX, in *Mc Crie's Life*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 424. 1562 yf he vse the harquebuz he is...shotte to deathe with harquebuzes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. \*\* i v<sup>o</sup>. abt. 1570 one perfect trained Sowldiour who shall teach them to handle the Harquebus: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Elis. Achad.*, p. 5 (1869). 1575 the harquebuss saluted them: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1847). 1579 by discharging of his Harquebuz giue notice to the body of the Watch: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 85. 1589 harqubuses, pikes, targets, faunchers, brushebilles: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. 1. p. 88 (1853). — artillerie and hagabus shot: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 275 (1854). 1590 there was not anie Capitaine...that didd not knowe...the particular operations and effects...of the...Harquebuz: SIR J. SMYTH, *Certain Discourses*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1591 next came his old bands of Gascons, being harquebuz on foote: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. 1. p. 25 (1847). 1594 He marcheth in the middle guarded about | With full five hundred harquebuz on foot: PEELE, *Alcazar*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 435/r (1861). 1611 *Haquebute*, An Haquebut, or Arquebuz; a Calieuer: COTGR. 1612 well appointed their Harcabuzes and Matches lighted: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. xiv. p. 488. 1615 The *Spachies* are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mace, lance, harquebush, and cymiter: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). 1620 they went with their *Herquebuzes* in a kind of triumph: BRENT, Tr. *Seave's Hist. Coum.*, Trent, p. lix. (1676). — but of the Country of *Trent* were collected into the City three hundred foot, armed partly with pikes, and partly with harquebushes, and some horse: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 131. 1622 a Japan hargabus (or gun): R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1883). 1625 They haue some Harcabushes, but they are nothing expert in vsing them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 136. 1650 cock'd Muschets, Archibuzes, Landes: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 27. 1665 *Ganges* (that great and deified River) a while forbad them, restraining eithers fury, save what volleyed from the Harquebuzes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 86 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *arkbussh, hacquebute, hargubush, harquebuz(e), hagabus, harquebuss*, 16, 17 cc. *hargabus*, 17 c. *haquebut, arquebuse, harcabuz, harquebush, harcubush, herquebus, archibuz(e), harquebuz(e)*.

**harquebusade, arquebusade**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. harquebusade, arquebusade*: (a) the discharge of a harquebus, a volley delivered from harquebuses; (b) a spirituous lotion for sprains or bruises, also called (*h*)*arquebusade water*.

a. 1562 the faire Cannonade, harquebusade and such lyke: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 v<sup>o</sup>. 1591 to giue way and cause the Hargabuziers to issue out of the flanks, hauing shot sixe or 7 Hargabusades a peece in running here and there, and without keeping order: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 213. b. 1776 whether he rubbed it with opodeldock or arquebusade water: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 19. 1803 Have you any *arquebusade*, Marriatt? M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 176 (1832).

**harquebusier, arquebusier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. harquebusier, arquebusier*: a soldier armed with a harquebus, a musketeer.

1553—4 which vij hagabusarys of Wyatt's company...called to them to land: Q. JANE & Q. MARY, p. 45 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1579 the *Harquebusier* with a light Brigandine: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 82. 1591 a band of Hargabusiers: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 2. 1594 Hamet, my brother, with a thousand shot | On horse-back, and choise harquebusiers all | Having ten thousand [foot] with spear and shield: PEELE, *Alcazar*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 435/r (1861). 1598 *Archibuziere*, an arquebusier, a musketeer, a gunner, a shot: FLORIO. 1598 But should there be led but eight hundred perfect hargubuziers, or size hundred good musketeers against your thousand women: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. 1. p. 3. 1600 sixe thousand horsemen, five hundred crossebowed, and as manie Harquebusiers: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 164. 1610 Hargubuzier: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 674 (1616). 1611 *Arquebusier*, an harquebusier, or small shot, one that serues with an harquebuse, or caleuer: COTGR. 1654 a crowd of the City *Arcabusiers*: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 56. 1842 he was seated in a black car preceded by arquebusiers: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 167 note (1847).

**harstrang**, *sb.*: Du.: *Peucedanum officinale*, a common umbelliferous plant formerly much used in medicine.

1601 *Peucedanum*, [*i.* *Harstrang*]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 255.

**hartebeest**, *sb.*: Du. of S. Africa: a large African antelope, *Alcelaphus caama*.

1797 Hart-Beest: *Encyc. Brit.* 1871 This antelope is a variety of the hartebeest of South Africa; it is a reddish-chestnut colour, and is about the size of an Alderney cow: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 123. 1887 He then enters upon a "big game country," where zebras and hartebeest... are still abundant: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 5, p. 1871.

**haruspex, pl. haruspices; aruspex, pl. aruspices**, *sb.*: Lat.: an inspector of entrails, a soothsayer.

1584 Euen as another sort of witching priests called *Aruspices*, prophesied victorie to *Alexander*, because an eagle lighted on his head: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. ix, ch. iii. p. 171. 1595 only the abuse of it and other Arts of the Heathen, ful of superstition, as that of *Aruspices* & of the *Augures*: W. C. POLIMANTEIN, sig. K 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1600 These prodigious fights, by direction from

the *Aruspices*, [*i.* the Soothsayers] were expiate: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 516.

1601 By a decree also of Gregorie the younger, Astrologers are accursed vnder the name of *Aruspices*: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 6. 1652 What reason can the *Aruspex* give, why the inspection of the liver or lights should design times and actions for lucky, or unlucky: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 90. 1652 It caus'd the *Aruspex* to behold the behaviour of the dying sacrifice: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 135. — bef. 1658 Call an *Haruspex* quickly: Let him get | Sulphur and Torches, and a Lawrel wet: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 182 (1687).

**hasardé, fem. hasardée, part.**: Fr.: hazarded, venture-some, all but passing limits of decorum.

1845 his ladies and Cupids are a little *hasardés*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 273 (1885).

**hasena**: Turk. See **hazne**.

\***hashish, sb.**: Arab. *hashish*: a preparation of leaves and small stalks of Indian hemp, used by Arabs to produce intoxication. It is either eaten or smoked or drunk as an infusion. See **bang** and **assassin**.

1598 Bangu is likewise much used in Turkie and Ægypt, and is made in three sorts...The first by the Ægyptians is called Assis, which is the poulder of Hemp, or of Hemp leaves: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 116 (1885). 1811 As they have no strong drink, they, for this purpose, smoke Haschisch, which is the dried leaves of a sort of hemp: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxx. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 153. 1819 I naturally feel anxious to surround myself with men, who, to such bravery as depends not on the fumes of hashish, add such intelligence and skill as may render that courage useful: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 50 (1820). 1836 A kind of pipe...is used... for smoking both the toombak and the intoxicating *hashish*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. 1. p. 168. 1856 They chew *hasheesh*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, viii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 59 (Bohn, 1866).

**hasnadar**: Turk. See **haznadar**.

**hastati, sb. pl.**: Lat.: spearmen, the first line of a Roman army in battle array.

1600 javeliniers called *Hastati*, in fifteen squadrons: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 286.

**hatelet(te)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **atelette**.

\***hatti-sherif, sb.**: Turk. *khatti-sherif*, = 'lofty command': an irrevocable order or edict signed in person by the Sultan of Turkey.

1819 came a fulminating hattisherif from the Porte, to enjoin the immediate liberation of all his prisoners: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 60 (1820). — I expected to behold nothing less than a *hattee-shereef* purporting his real: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 298. 1830 or a Sultan [issue] his *hatti-sheriff* from the Seraglio chambers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 311.

**haurachana**. See **hurricane**.

**Haus, sb.**: Ger.: house.

1826 I made my way to a kind of promenade *haus*, standing in a garden at Beyerheim: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 92.

\***Hausfrau, sb.**: Ger.: house-dame, house-wife.

1880 a simple painstaking business-like man who had married a German hausfrau: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiii. p. 288.

**haut en bas**: Fr. See **de haut en bas**.

**haut goût, phr.**: Fr.: high flavor, strong smell, gamey taste, very savory relish.

1569 pleasure that hautgoust of Folly: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 15 (Reeves & Turner). 1645 He can marinat fish, make gellies, and is excellent for a pickant sawce, and the *haugou*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42. 1653 To give the sawce a hogoe, let the dish (into which you let the Pike fall) be rubbed with it [garlick]: I. WALTON, *Compleat Angler*, ch. vii. [A. S. Palmer] 1662 our palate people are much pleased therewith [garlick] as giving a delicious *hautgout* to most meats they eat: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1840). 1664 Or season her, as *French Cooks* use, | Their *Haut-gusts*, *Buollies*, or *Raguts*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 43. 1668 Whether the Leaves of a certain Tree, peculiarly called *Indian-Wood*, give such a *haut-goust* to Meat and Sauces, &c.: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. III. No. 33, p. 635. 1672 no more Teeth left, then such as give a *Haut-goust* to her breath: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, II. p. 23. 1678 a Condiment (as it were) to give a *Relish* and *Hautgoust* to Good: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 220. 1684 rubbing his bread with the tail [of a herring] to give it a *hautgoust*: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan*, &c., II. p. 42. 1694 a Clove of Garlick gives one Dinner a curious hautgoust: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iv. p. 42. bef. 1744 Helluo, late Dictator of the Feast, | The Nose of Hautgout and the Tip of Taste: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. 80. 1820 oil enters into almost every article of culinary composition, and is relished the better for a slight taint or *haut-gout*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 26. 1845 but to the native, this gives a *haut goût*, as putrefaction does to the aldermanic haunch: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 281. 1883 He lacked...the *haut goût* of M. Octave Feuillet, the morality of whose heroes...is like a haunch of venison in perfection—it obviously will not keep a day longer: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 526.

**haut intendant, phr.**: Fr.: high overseer, intendant in chief.

1776 You may break your wand at the end of your trial, when you lay down the office of *haut intendant* of the passions: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. 1. p. 63 (1835).



**haut ton**, *phr.*: Fr.: high fashion, the highest social distinction. See **ton**.

1805 All these were persons of *haut ton*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 153. 1821-2 it [*i.e.* 'elegant']...like the terms pretty or fanciful is banished from the *haut ton* of letters: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 309 (1885). 1841 the *haut-ton* in the environs of John-o'-Groat's: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 407 (1885). bef. 1849 An air of extreme *haut ton*, however, pervaded her whole appearance: E. A. POE, *Wh.*, Vol. 1, p. 348 (1884). 1850 The revival of an old fashion has recently excited the attention of the *haut ton* abroad: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 1, p. 288.

**hautboy** (*U. L.*, -aut- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hautbois*, = 'high wood': (a) a wooden musical instrument of high tone, played with a double reed, often called an *oboe* (*q. v.*); (b) name of a kind of strawberry, also called *oboe-strawberry*.

a. 1579 the sound of flutes and hoboyes: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 451 (1612). — trumpets, hoboyes and such marine musick: *ib.*, p. 553. — psalterions, flutes, and hoboyes: *ib.*, p. 925. 1583 winding the Cornets, Haughtboyes: In R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 156 (1600). 1589 The instruments which they commonly do use are hoybuckes, cornets, trumpets, lutes: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 47 (1854). 1597 the case of a treble hautboy was a mansion for him, a court: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iii. 2, 351. 1601 noise of fifes and haut-boies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 6, Vol. II, p. 117. 1614 Hoeboies, Drums, Fifes, and Trumpets: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 35. 1623 The Ho-boyes, the Trumpets, and other instruments of Musick: MADDE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guamán*, Pt. 1, Bk. i, ch. viii, p. 90. 1662 Hoboyes, Tabours, and Cimbals: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. II, p. 99 (1666). 1665 our Mules and Assinoges...spared the Persians the labour of Kettle-drums, Timbrels, Hoboy, and such Phrygic music: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 127 (1677). 1675 Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hoa-boys: all ioyen in *Chorus*: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, i. p. 4. 1678 Retornella of Hout-boys: SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 31. 1712 No more melodious hoboyes now, | Or warlike trumpets sound: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II, p. 129 (1860). 1731 other Musical Instruments...the other resembling a Hautbois: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. 1, p. 275. 1766 At the Sounds of the Hautboy, the Bass and the Fiddle, | Sir Boreas Blubber steps forth in the middle: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Let. xi. b. 1804 Guavas, Paccayes, Hobos: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1, Bk. IV, p. 252 (1880). 1815 Hautboy infinitely superior: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. III, ch. vii, p. 320 (1833).

Variants, 16 c. *howboies* (pl.), *howboy(e)*, *haughtboy(e)*, *hoy-buck(e)*, 16 c.—18 c. *hoboy(e)*, 17 c. *hoeboies* (pl.), *hoaboy*, *hout-boy*, 18 c. *hautbois*.

**haut-de-chausses**, *sb.*: Fr.: small-clothes, trunk-hose.

1823 *haut-de-chausses à canon*, united to his doublet by ten thousand *aiguillettes*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dwr.*, Pref., p. 27 (1886).

**haute bourgeoisie**, *phr.*: Fr.: upper middle-class. See **bourgeoisie**.

1888 The *haute bourgeoisie* and the humble shopkeeper, citizens by nature and condition, have interests as indivisible: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 4, p. 153/2.

**haute école**, *phr.*: Fr.: high school (of horsemanship), the more difficult feats of professional equitation.

1864 She was doing the *haute école*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1, ch. xi, p. 191.

**haute fustaye**, *phr.*: Old Fr.: lofty trees. Cotgrave gives "*Fustaye*, A wood, or forrest of high trees...*Bois de haute fustaye*. Great trees, high trees...*Vne chose de haute fustaye*, A gallant, statelie, loftie, worthe, notable, thing".

1680 but I must submit to my fortune and walk in the *haute fustaye* here: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 158 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

\***haute noblesse**, *phr.*: Fr.: high nobility.

1787 the famous tenor singer, who entertained us...with many private anecdotes of the *haute noblesse*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II, p. 146 (1834).

\***hauteur**, *sb.*: Fr.: haughtiness, reserved demeanor.

1745 a comparison between him [Lord Chesterfield] and the *hauteur* of all other lord-lieutenants: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1, p. 413 (1857). 1797 I expected dignity and *hauteur*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dwr. Resid. in Spain*, p. 27. 1807 and is not to be discouraged by the dry repulsive *hauteur* with which you receive his advances towards conversation: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II, p. 163 (5th Ed.). 1818 smiled as she witnessed her tell-tale *hauteur*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. 1, p. 78. 1823 both seem'd secure—| She in her virtue, he in his *hauteur*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. xiv. 1828 the perfumed and gallant Lieutenant shewed all the coldness and *hauteur* of a captain Pacha: *Souvenir*, Vol. II, p. 245/3. 1830 I had depicted his lordship in my mind as a tall sombre Childe Harold personage tinctured with aristocratic *hauteur*: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 178. 1854 Her very efforts at intimacy caused a frigidity and *hauteur* which Laura could not overcome: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II, ch. xxxiv, p. 370 (1879).

**hautins, autins**, *sb. pl.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): vines which grow up along trees or high poles.

1601 grapes...which grew upon such *Hautins* or trees before said: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 23, Vol. 1, p. 534.

**haut-pas**, *sb.*: Fr.: a dais, a dais in a bow-window. Formerly sometimes written *half-pace* (perhaps pronounced *ha'pase*) by confusion with 'half-pace', a kind of landing on a staircase. Anglicised in 16 c.

1540 And a *haute pasc* made at the end of the Theatre, where the emperor should sitte in his majestic: *Elvort, Im. Gouvernance*, fol. 69 r. 1610-1 Then the King and the Ambassador cominge out of their traverses stood neare together upon the *haute-pase*: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy*, p. 152 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1672 descending from the *haut-pas*, towards the lower end of the rails: ASHMOLE, *Ord. Gart.*, ch. xv. § 3, p. 422. 1766 At the upper end is a broad *hautpas* of four steps, advancing in the middle: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v, p. 16 (1857). 1865 none were permitted that day to share that throne (of which her barouche-step was the *haut-pas*): OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II, ch. xi, p. 121.

**Hautvillers**, *sb.*: Fr., name of a district in Champagne: a very fine still Champagne.

**havan(n)a(h)**, *sb.*: fr. *Habana, Havana*, the capital of Cuba: (properly) a cigar manufactured in Cuba or made of genuine Cuban tobacco.

1826 to celebrate the event with a grilled bone, Havannahs, and Regent's punch: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV, ch. v, p. 159 (1881).

\***havildar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *havildār*, = 'holder of an office of trust': the holder of a *hawāla*, a tenure between that of a zemindar and that of a ryot; a Sepoy non-commissioned officer of rank corresponding to that of a sergeant in the English army.

1788 a second flag, with a Sabahdaur and two Havildars, was sent in, to know the reason of that violation: *Cent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 68/1. 1800 as a havildar is recommended for promotion, for having got over the barrier, I rather imagine that that must be assailable to determined troops: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1, p. 87 (1844). 1826 was run through the body by one of the enemy's Havildars: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvii, p. 181 (1884). 1888 The *havildar* of the Irregular Infantry who was on duty that night was a Madrassee: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 1, p. 728/1.

**hawbitz, hawbitzer**: Eng. fr. Ger. See **howitz**.

**haznadar, hasnadar, khasnadar**, *sb.*: Turk. *khasnadār*: the keeper of a treasury, a treasurer, a minister.

1742 so, in the ordinary conversation with the grand signior, he was often named for somewhat considerable, besides his acting as *hasnadar* of the English nation under their ambassador: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II, p. 417 (1826). 1800 I sent my dragoman to purchase a barrel [of oil]...which the *hasnadar* refused to give unto him: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II, p. 356 (1832). 1819 My *Haznadar*,—first in rank of those still under my roof—I cannot yet afford to part with: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II, ch. iii, p. 53 (1820). 1820 *hasnadar* or treasurer: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. v, p. 109. 1830 [See **haznel**]. 1885 The minister of the Bey, the *Khasnadar*: *N. Y. Evening Post*, Jan. 2.

**hazne, has(e)na**, *sb.*: Turk. fr. Arab. *khasāna*: a treasury. 1625 *hazineh*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, p. 157r. 1683 Ye King's Duan had demanded of them 8000 Rupees on account of remains of last year's *Tallicas*...ordering his *Peasdar* to see it suddenly paid in ye King's *Cussanna*: HEDGES, *Diary*, 103. [Yule] 1704 there happened some Bombs to fall on the *Hasna*, *i.e.* the Treasury or place where the Money was kept, that was to pay off the Souldiers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 122. 1819 the sacredness of the gynecæum is rendered subservient to the security of the *hazmē*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III, ch. x, p. 252 (1820). 1830 the *Casnedar* or *Cadenaggi*, grand treasurer, and keeper of the *hasena*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 302 (2nd Ed.). 1836 The *khuzneh*, or treasury is a thousand purses, or 5000*£*. sterl.: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II, p. 374.

**heautontimōrūmenos**, -us: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὁ ἐαυτὸν τιμωροῦμενος*: 'the self-tormentor', title of a play of Terence; a self-tormentor.

1633 God makes a wicked man *Heautontimorūmenos* [acc.] a self troubler: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 227/2 (1865). 1821 he is the worst imaginable *heautontimorūmenos*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, p. 203 (1823).

**hebdomas, pl. hebdomades**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἑβδομας*, = 'the number seven', 'a number of seven', 'a week': the number seven, the attribute of being seven. Anglicised as *hebdomad*.

1602 In this Babylonian transmigration *Daniels* Hebdomades beginning to take their place in working in the hart of *Cyrrus* for delivrie of Gods people out of captivtie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 201. 1603 9. *Hebdomades* of yeares: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 411. 1678 *Philo* in his Book *De Mundi Opificio*, writing of the *Hebdomad* or *Septenary Number*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. iv, p. 393.

**Hēbē**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ἥβη*: goddess of youth (*Ἥβη*) and cup-bearer to Zeus: youth, spirit of youthfulness, a young woman, a waitress.

1603 Heer, many an *Hēbē faire*, heer more then one | Quick-sewing *Chiron* neatly waits vpon | The Beds and Boords: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1625 A. And polish'd skine, whiter then *Venus* foote! F. Young *Hebes* neck or *Iunoe's* armes: B. JONSON, *Stap. of Nevus*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 53 (1631). 1815 Shortly after, the same Hebe brought up a plate of beef-collaps: SCOTT, *Gay Manner*, ch. xlix, p. 388 (1852). 18. Her violet eyes, and all her Hebe bloom: TENNYSON, *Gardener's Daughter*, Wks., Vol. II, p. 26 (1886). 1886 They are admirably waited on by a bevy of young damsels in uniform...It is not with the colonel's Hebes, however, that the manoeuvres of the military quintet are carried on: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 9, p. 63/2.

**Hecaté**: Gk. *Ἑκάτη*: a name of Artemis (Diana), the moon-goddess, under which the attributes of several goddesses were ascribed to her, so that, besides being (a) the moon, she was (b) goddess of the under-world and of magic, and hence (c) a hag, a witch.







1662 Suffered to live, they are like Helots set | A virtuous shame within us to beget: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 205. 1788 Who can read of the abject condition of the Helotes at Sparta without indignation? *Gent Mag.*, 1 2112. 1880 She was not the only Helot: Miss YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. XXXV. p. 272.

**hēmatitēs, haematitēs, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. αἱματίτης: blood-stone, red iron ore, hematite.

1540 of Hematites three drammes...Take of the stone Hematites: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 127 (1613). 1643 of the stone called ematites well poudered 3. i. ss.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvii r<sup>o</sup>, 2.

**hemicycle (∠ = ∪ ∪), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *hémicycle*: a half-circle.

1611 *Hemicycle*, An Hemicicle, or halfe circle: COTGR. 1665 they do not wed themselves to these iron hemi-cycles [*i.e.* crescent-shaped shoes] for thrift or ease...but to tread in a venerable part of antiquity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 297 (1677).

**hēmīna, sb.:** Lat. fr. Sicilian Gk. ἡμίνα: half a sextarius (*étreis*), a Roman measure of capacity, equal to nearly half a pint English. Anglicised 17 c. as *hemine*.

1601 hemines or pints of the said wine: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 85. — One Frog boyled in five hemines of sea-water: *ib.*, Bk. 32, ch. 8, p. 441.

**hēmīolios, hēmīolia, adj.,** used as *sb.*: Gk. ἡμιόλιος, ἡμιολία (fem.): containing one and a half, having the ratio 3 to 2; a perfect fifth, to the length of string producing which the length of the monochord bears the ratio 3 to 2.

1603 Now the proportion of the Musick or Symphonie Diatessaron, is Epitritus or Sesquialteriall, that is to say, the whole and a third part over: of Diapente, Hemolios or Sesquialterall, that is to say, the whole and halfe as much more: HOLLAND, *Tr. Piat. Mor.*, p. 1358.

**\*hēmīplēgia, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἡμιπληγής, = 'half-stricken': paralysis affecting one side of the body.

1754 though they have not yet lost one half of themselves by a *hemiplegia*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 159 (1777).

**Hemir:** Arab. See *Emir*.

**hendiadys, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἐν δια δύοιν, = 'one by means of two': the expression of one composite idea by means of two substantives or two verbs connected parathetically, *i.e.* by a copulative conjunction; for instance, Virgil expresses 'golden cups' by a phrase which literally means 'cups and gold'.

1589 another manner of speech when ye will seeme to make two of one not therunto constrained...we call the figure of Twynnes, the Greekes *Endiadis*: PUTTINHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xvi. p. 188 (1869).

**henequen, henequin, sb.:** fr. Sp. *geniquen*: the fibre obtained from agave plants cultivated in Central America; also the plant itself, *esp.* the *Agave Ixtli* of Yucatan. See *agave*.

1834 The road passes through the *henequen* plantations: F. A. OBER, *Trat. Mexico, &c.*, p. 28.

**\*henna, sb.:** Arab. *hennā*: the Egyptian privet, or the orange-red dye obtained therefrom. See *alcanna*.

1625 their women follow hard behind them with a colour in their hands, called *Hanna*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 872. 1662 This Colour is made of the herb, which they call *Chinne*, which hath leaves like those of Liquorice, or rather those of Myrtle: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vi. p. 234 (1669).

1684 another sort of Water with which they dye their Hands and Nails red, which they squeeze out of a certain Root call'd *Hina*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 44.

1731 The Women here commonly paint their Hands and Feet with a certain Plant call'd *Kennah*, dried and beaten to Powder: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 162.

1793 the women...often tinge their hands and feet with *henna*, which gives them a deep yellow: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 466 (1796).

1800 From clustered henna and from orange groves: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vi. 28.

1817 some bring leaves of Henna: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1800).

1821 Her nails were touch'd with henna: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxv.

1830 Another herb, the *henna*, furnishes the inhabitants with the celebrated juice with which their nails are tinged: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 20 (2nd Ed.). — the hair and nails are also coloured with the juice of an herb called *henna*, which gives a saffron hue to them: *ib.*, p. 234.

1839 and bought...sprigs of the henna-tree, and chamomile: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 137.

1849 her dark eyelash charged with yamsuk, her cheek touched with rouge, and her fingers tipped with henna: LORD BACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 384 (1887).

1871 The henna grows in considerable quantities on the left bank of the river: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 3.

**\*hēpatīca, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. ἡπατικός, = 'pertaining to the liver' (ἡπαρ, ἡπαρ-): liverwort, *esp.* the garden plant, *Hepatica triloba*. The liverworts constitute a sub-genus of *anemone* (q. v.).

1578 The leaves of *Hepatica* are broad: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 58. 1664 *Filix* Roots may be transplanted...such as *Hepatica's*, *Primrose's*, *Auricula's*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 196 (1729).

1767 hardy fibrous-rooted flowering plants...such as thistle, hepaticas, and saxifrages: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 105 (1803).

1840 a species of *Hepatica*, I think, shone like crimson gems, or drops of blood: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 354.

**\*herbārium, pl. herbāria, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Lat. *herbārius*, = 'pertaining to herbs': a systematically arranged collection of dried specimens of plants (see *hortus siccus*); a book or case designed for the reception of such a collection; a herbary.

1833 the new acquisition is...transmitted in duplicates to grace the *herbaria* of foreign nations: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 40.

**\*Herculean:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Herculeus*, adj. to *Herculēs*, = 'pertaining to Hercules': pertaining to or performed by Hercules; prodigiously strong; prodigiously difficult; prodigious.

1606 How this Herculean Roman does become | The carriage of his chafe: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cloop.*, I. 3, 84.

1616 Vowing that his Herculean arme hath slain | More men then populous London doth containe: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 681, p. 24 (1871).

1624 [See *hernia*]. 1644 the new walls, built of a prodigious height, and with Herculean industry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1850).

1742 What strong Herculean Virtue could suffice: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, III. p. 43 (1773).

1757 Hence mighty Ridicule's all-conqu'ring hand | Shall work Herculean wonders thro' the Land: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xv. (1757).

**\*Herculēs:** Lat. fr. Gk. Ἡρακλῆς: name of a hero born at Thebes, famed for physical strength and the achievement of wonderful deeds of prowess known as the Twelve Labors of Hercules. He was a personification of the beneficent power of Hellenic progress and enterprise, although he may very likely have represented the power of the sun. Mentioned by Chaucer, *C. T.*, 1943.

1588 For valour, is not Love a Hercules: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 3, 340.

1603 this monster-master stout, | This Hercules, this hammer-ill, they tender, | And call him (all) their Father and Defender: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 333 (1608).

1621 To insist in every particular, were one of Hercules labours: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 55 (1827).

1629 and a natural coward, if hee be perswaded that hee copes w<sup>th</sup> a more dastard than himself, will turne a Hercules in valoure: *Abuses agst. Commones*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 16 (1854).

1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling then all th' *Achilleses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculeses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995.

1681 Or what a Spectacle the *Skipper* gross, | A Water-Hercules *Butler-Coloss*, | Tunn'd up with all their sev'ral Towns of Beer: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 113.

1742 would not venture her place for any Adonis or Hercules in the universe: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. vii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 41 (1806).

1828 this young Hercules of America...must grow to gigantic strength and stature: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1332.

1876 two labours of Hercules: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**Hercules' Pillars, Pillars of Hercules**, ancient name of the Straits of Gibraltar, the rocks on either side of which were fabled to have been set up by Hercules to commemorate his having reached that utmost limit of Ancient Greek navigation; hence, *metaph.* a limit which cannot be passed.

1601 Hercules pillars, or the streight of Gebraltar: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 402.

1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, | Hercules Pillars, here's non ultra: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. C 4 r<sup>o</sup>.

1641 it is no new thing never heard of before, for a parochial minister, who has his reward, and is at his Hercules pillars in a warm benefice, to be easily inclinable: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1806).

1670 this Letter is the Hercules Pillars, and the *Nihil Ultra* in the whole Negotiation of the Palatinate: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 190, p. 184 (1693).

**herecano, hericano.** See *hurricane*.

**Hereos.** See *Eros*.

**herisipelas:** Lat. See *erysipelas*.

**Hermæan:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Hermæus*: of Hermes<sup>1</sup>, named from *Hermes*<sup>1</sup>.

1816 In a short time artists arose who ventured to engrave a head upon these blocks...the first instances are of Jupiter, Priapus, and Terminus and when...that description of statue was called "terminal", or "Hermæan": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 7.

**hermandad, sb.:** Sp.: a brotherhood, *esp.* one of a number of organisations in Spain, the earliest dating from 13 c., formed to check the lawlessness of the nobles and generally to preserve public order. These associations having been united into one *hermandad*, became about 1600 the national police of Spain.

1845 The *Miguelites* are the modern "Hermandad", the brotherhood which formed the rural police of Spain: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 41.

**\*hermaphrodite (∠ = ∪ ∪), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *hermaphroditus*, fr. Gk. ἐρμαφρόδιτος, fr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος (Lat. *Hermaphroditus*), in Greek mythology, son of Hermes and Aphrodite (q. v.), fabled to have become united with the nymph Salmacis into one body: an individual seeming to possess the distinctive attributes of both sexes. See *androgyny*.

1577 I am in dede a dame, | Or at the least, a right *Hermaphrodite*: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steele Glas*, p. 50 (1868).

1589 An Hermaphrodit was I borne: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 43.

1600 a very



Hermaphrodite of doubtful sex: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXI. p. 780. **1619** to be both, is to be neither, a mere *Hermaphrodite*, a mere Monster: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. li. p. 493. **1630** Like shameless double sex'd *Hermaphrodites*, | *Virago* Roaring Girdles: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 r<sup>o</sup>/2. **1642** Whether Adam was an Hermaphrodite: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § XXI. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 350 (Bohn, 1852). **1670** Thus this moral *Hermaphrodite*, and walking Emblem of peace, between the Two Nations, walked up and down the *Corso* gravely: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 118 (1698). **1722** Several Statues have the Hands and Legs more beautiful, as the *Hermaphrodite*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 134. **1816** an Hermaphrodite sleeping on a lion's skin: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 331 note. **1842** They even combined the beauty of both sexes, as in the young Bacchus, or more decidedly in the Hermaphrodite: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 64 (1847).

**Hermēs, hermēs** (*pl. hermae*): Lat. fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς: the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, who conducted the shades of the dead to the under-world, patron of inventions, arts, science, commerce, and roguery (see *caduceus*); a terminal pillar supporting a head or bust (often double).

**1579** three Hermes of stone (which are four square pillars) upon the tops of which they set up heads of *Mercurie*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 496 (1612). **1590** Not Hermes, prolocutor to the gods, | Could use persuasions more pathetic: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, i. 2, *Wks.*, p. 121 (1858). **1603** Heer, many a *Mars* vn-bloody Combats fights, | Heer many a *Hermes* finds-out new delights: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1603** Lo, what the reason was that they portraied those *Hermes*, that is to say, the statues of *Mercurie*, in yeeres, without either hands or feet: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 401. **1659** only hold me | Your vigilant Hermes with aerial wings: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iii. 2, *Wks.*, p. 328/1 (1839). **1667** Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed | Of Hermes, or his opiate rod: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 133. **1776** we saw a few mutilated *Hermes*-busts as long quadrangular bases...at first they were made to represent only Hermes and designed as guardians of sepulchres, but afterwards the houses, streets, and porticoes of Athens were adorned with them: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 36. **1820** The very court-yards of these two indefatigable excavators contained treasures in urns, hermae, sarcophagi, monumental tablets, &c., sufficient to fill a museum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270.

**Hermēs<sup>2</sup>, Hermēs Trismegistus**: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Ερμῆς τρις μέγιστος, = 'thrice greatest Hermes': a name applied to the Egyptian deity Thoth to whom certain sacred books of the Ancient Egyptians were attributed, which books having fallen into oblivion were replaced by spurious works on philosophy and alchemy in 2 c. and later. Hence, *Hermes' seal*, *seal of Hermes*, a hermetic seal. See *hermetic*.

**1471** Right so our Tinctures with Water of our Lake | We draw by boyling with Ashes of Hermes tree: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 114 (1652). **1610** what was saued was put into the *Pellicane*, | And sign'd with HERMES seale: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, *Wks.*, p. 624 (1616). **1640** Take a round glass...close it with Hermes seal: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 26, p. 261 (1647). **1658** the vessel was made of glass, and made up with the seal of *Hermes*: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 134.

**hermetic** (ἑρμῆτιος), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Hermeticus*, *adj.* to *Hermēs<sup>2</sup>*, perhaps through *fr. hermétique*: pertaining to the Neo-Platonic farrago of philosophy and science ascribed to Hermes Trismegistus; chemical, alchemistic. A *hermetic seal* (whence the phrases *seal hermetically*, *hermetically sealed*), = 'a means of closing an orifice so that it is made air-tight and cannot be opened without violence'. The phr. *Hermetic column* is a bad substitute for *Hermæan* or *Hermæic column*, meaning 'a hermes' (see *Hermēs<sup>1</sup>*).

bef. **1637** the Chimæra of the *Rosie Crosse*, | Their Scales, their Characters, Hermetique rings: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, *Wks.*, p. 211 (1640). **1652** Here the famous *Hermetique Philosopher*...came to visit him: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 483. **1657** the Hermetick Philosophy was more Venerable: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 7 r<sup>o</sup>.

**Hermitage**, name of a French wine produced from vines grown on the banks of the Rhone near Valence.

**1680** *Vin de Bon, Vin Celestine*, and *Hermitage*, and all the Wines upon the fruitful Rhine: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5. **1709** a florid Hermitage: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1854).

**\*hernia, sb.**: Lat.: rupture, rupture of a membranous or other covering of a cavity of the body so that the contents of the cavity protrude.

abt. **1386** the maladic of Hernia: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 534 (1856). **1543** yf the hernia be full of water, and olde, then there is nothing more expediente, then to draw oute that water twyse a yeare: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxiv r<sup>o</sup>/1. **1563** I wyl not onelye speake of that, but also of thother kindes of hernia, which foloweth nexte: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 33 r<sup>o</sup>. **1600** Amongst the Barbarians the disease called in Latine *Hernia* is not so common: JOHN FORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 39. **1605** that I had NESTOR's hernia thou woldst thinke: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, *Wks.*, p. 491 (1616). **1624** for well I know | Old Priam's impotence, or Nestor's hernia is | Herculean activeness, if but compared | To his debility: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, iv. 1, *Wks.*, p. 134/1 (1839). **1646** these qualities may be useful in *Hernia's* or *Ruptures*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 55 (1686).

**\*hero** (ἥρως), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *heroe*; *heros*, Lat. *hēros*, fr. Gk. ἥρως, = 'a person of distinction', such as a chief, a mighty

warrior, a herald, or a bard, also a demigod, a worthy Greek of the age celebrated in the Greek epics: *sb.*

1. *Gk. Mythol.* a demigod, a mortal elevated into an object of worship.

**1555** those goddesses made of men (whom the antiquitie cauled Heroes...): R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). **1603** for whether there be meant thereby a longer time or a shorter, a certeine or uncerteine, wherein *Hesiodus* would have the soule of a Dæmon to change, or the life of a Demi-god or Heros to end, it skilleth not: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328. — For there be Gods; Dæmons, or Angels; Demi-gods, or Heroes: *ib.*, p. 1359.

2. a renowned warrior, a person of exceptional merit or distinction, an object of popular admiration.

**1589** The *Brutaine Heros* vailed, and did answer in this sort: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 63. **1596** brave exploits which great Heroes wonne: SPENS, *F. Q.*, IV. Intro., 3. **1601** Noble heroes, my sword and yours are kin: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 1, 40. bef. **1658** The most renowned *Hero's* have ever with such Tenderness cherished their Captives: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 110 (1687). **1658** So *Star Katterus* that old *Herne* was burnt: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 27. **1670** I could not but gaze again at the statue of my favourite *Heros*, *Alexander Farnesi*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 134 (1698). **1695** To you the hero of my verse reveals | His great designs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 3 (Bohn, 1854). bef. **1744** When statesmen, heroes, kings, in dust repose: POPE, *Ess. Man*, iv. 387 (1757). **1877** Never had the nation a hero so enduringly popular as the skilful general and brilliant knight whose white plume is a point of light in history: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. vii. p. 39.

**hērōum, pl. hērōa, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. ἡρώων: *Gk. Antiq.*: a shrine or chapel dedicated to a hero.

**1775** searching about, we found an inscription which has belonged to an heroum or sepulchre: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 111. **1820** We looked...for some remaining vestiges of the temples of Hippias Minerva or of Neptune, the Herōa of Theseus and Pirithous: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 298.

**herquebus**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *harquebus*.

**\*Hesperidēs, sb. pl.**: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Εσπερίδες: the nymphs who guarded the western garden (near Mount Atlas) in which were placed the golden apples of Hera (Juno); hence, *rarely* (in Eng. use only), the garden itself. Hence, *Hesperian<sup>1</sup>*, = 'belonging to the Hesperides'.

bef. **1593** the fearful dragon held his seat, | That watch'd the garden call'd Hesperides: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, *Wks.*, p. 167/2 (1861). **1601** In Mauritania...near the frith or arme of the sea adjoining to Lixos, the head cite of Fez...were the hort-yards and gardens of the Hesperides: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 13. **1608** Before thee stands this fair Hesperides, | With golden fruit, but dangerous to be touch'd: SHAKS., *Pericles*, i. 1, 27. **1820** soil fertile as the fabled garden of the Hesperides: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. **1876** the groves of the Hesperides: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**Hesperus**: Lat. fr. Gk. 'Εσπερος: name of the evening star. Hence, *Hesperian<sup>2</sup>*, western.

abt. **1374** And pat pe euesterre esperus whiche pat in pe first[e] tyme of pe nyzt bryngre furpe hir cold arysynges: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 22 (1868).

**1590** At last faire Hesperus in highest skie | Had spent his lampe, and brought forth dawning light: SPENS, *F. Q.*, i. ii. 6. bef. **1593** Thrice Hesperus with pomp and peerless pride | Hath heav'd his head forth of the eastern seas: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, iv. *Wks.*, p. 240/1 (1861).

**1667** the parting sun | Beyond the earth's green cape and verdant isles | Hesperian sets: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 632.

**Hessians, sb. pl.**: a kind of high boots introduced in England by mercenary troops from Hesse in Germany.

**1850** The Manager in his rickety Hessians: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 59 (1879). **1865** when Christina of Sweden wears her Hessians and cracks her whip: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 185.

**hetaera, hetaera, pl. hetaerae, hetaerae, sb.**: Gk., 'a female companion': a mistress, a courtesan. In Greece many women who fell under this category were highly cultivated; some in Athens being concubines only because, not being daughters of citizens, they were debarred from legal marriage with citizens.

**1826** In spite of her admiration of the character of Aspasia, Madame Carolina somewhat doubted the possibility of persuading the ladies of the Court of Reims to appear in the characters of hetaera: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vio. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 436 (1881). **1868** girls, Hetairai, curious in their art: TENNYSON, *Lucr.*, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 166 (1886).

**ἥρως αὐτός**: Gk. See *alter ego*.

**\*hetman, sb.**: Ger. fr. Polish and Cossack *hetman*, *ataman*, fr. *Gk. Hauptmann*, = 'headman': a military commander (in Poland); a chief or ataman (among the Cossacks).

**1814** his Majesty's suite, up from coachman to Hetman: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1832).

**heureka, εὕρηκα, heureka**: Gk. See *eureka*.

**hexedra**: mistake for *exedra* (*q. v.*).



**hexis**, *ἥξις*, *sb.*: Gk.: habit, constitution, state of mind, an acquired habit.

**1678** and *Nature* was before defined by the Stoicks to be *ἥξις*, or a *Habit*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 158.

**\*hiatus**, Lat. *pl. hiātūs*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a gaping', 'a gap'.

1. a gap, an empty interval, an interval formed in anything by the loss or omission of some part which is important to the whole, a *lacuna* (*q. v.*).

**1652** And yet there is not such a vast *hiatus* neither, such a μέγα χάσμα between them as some would imagine: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. i. p. 1.

**1691** Those furious ravages may also probably have made so many... *hiatuses*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1872).

**1704** *Hiatus* in MS.: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § i. Wks., p. 57/2 (1860).

**1745** To this oscitancy of the librarians, we owe so many mistakes, *hiatus's*, *lacuna's*, &c. in the ancient manuscripts: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 73, p. 164 (1774).

**1779** there seems to be a great *hiatus* in the authority: HOR. WALPOLK, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 294 (1858).

**1825** This *hiatus* between school and college... becomes the source of indescribable consolation to him: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 212.

**1840** Anon, we observed several members of the circle rise, and quit the repast with apparent reluctance and difficulty: but the *hiatus* was so speedily filled up as to cause no perceptible intermission in the assault: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. III. p. 54.

**1878** We should not be suffering, as now, from a great and unnatural *hiatus* in the history of our art: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 27. — Southern Gothic is one of the most useful branches of study and supplies many a *hiatus*: *ib.*, p. 34.

2. the pronunciation of a word which begins with a vowel or diphthong immediately after a word which ends in a vowel or diphthong; the separate pronunciation of consecutive vowels in the same word, usually called *diaeresis* (*q. v.*).

**1706** the *Hiatus*, or Gap between two words which is caused by two vowels opening on each other...As for example...*The old*: POPP, *Letters*, p. 39 (1737).

**1886** Much is moreover due...to the proof of the admissibility of the *hiatus* in epic verse: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 11, p. 331/2.

**\*hiatus valde defendendus**, *phr.*: Lat.: a gap much to be deplored.

**1757** Whatever be the truth of the case, there is, to be sure, hitherto, an *Hiatus valde defendendus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 101, p. 399 (1774).

**1815** Here must be a *hiatus valde defendendus*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 128 (1856).

**hic et ubique**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: here and everywhere.

**1604** *Hic et ubique*? then we'll shift our ground: SHAKS., *Ham.*, i. 5, 156.

**1608** Lawrence Lipsalve and Gregory Gudgeon, late of *hic et ubique*, in the county of *nusquam*, gentlemen, come into the court and give your evidence, upon pain of that which shall ensue: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 111 (1885).

**1767** As you are now fettered, I should expect you will not be such a *hic et ubique*, as you have been since your arrival in England: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 211 (1869).

**hic, haec, hoc**: *nom. masc., fem., and neut.* of Lat. pron. *hic*, = 'this': representative of the rudiments of Latin.

**1741** You call me Masculine, Feminine, Neuter, or Block, | Be what will the gender, Sirs, *hic, haec, or hoc*: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1860).

**\*hic jacet**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'here lies'; a monumental inscription.

**1601** I would have that drum or another, or 'hic jacet': SHAKS., *All's Well*, iii. 6, 66.

**1654** and there are to be shown many of those, that, as to their *dust*, and *Monuments*, want a *hic jacet*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 416.

**1826** the power of some vaunted State may hereafter write the *hic jacet* of your glory: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1671.

**1885** He let his human-rust — | Write his *Hic Jacet* in the dust: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 55.

**1890** When he has to chronicle the death of Swift, the duty is performed by setting down a little chatter about Stella and some obvious reflections on the "hic jacet" in St. Patrick's Church: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 15, p. 205/1.

**hic labor, hoc opus est**: Lat. See *hoc opus, &c.*

**Hiccius Doctius, Hixius Doxius**, *phr.*: quasi-Lat.: pre-tentious humbug.

**1676** I shall stand here till one of them has whipt away my Mistris about business, with a *Hixius Doxius*, with the force of *Repartee*, and this, and that, and every thing in the world: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 19.

**1679** At Westminster, and *Hickes-Hall*, | And *Hiccius-Doxius* play'd in all: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 204.

**1688** [See *hocus-pocus*]. **1773** the Author with his *Hiccius-doxius* dexterity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 137, p. 211 (1740).

**hicket, hicquet**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *hocket*.

**hickory** (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native N. Amer.: common name of a North American genus of trees, *Carya*, Nat. Order *Juglandaceae*, yielding valuable timber, several species of which bear edible nuts; also the timber of the said trees.

**1653** Poplar, Plum, Crab, Oake, and Apple tree, | Yea, Cherry, and tree called Pohickery: J. FERRAR, *Reformed Virginia Silk Worm*. [C.] **1722** They have no Salt among them, but for seasoning use the Ashes of Hickory, Stick-wood, or some other Wood or Plant, affording a Salt Ash: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 152.

— In the Woods, they gather Chincapins, Chesnuts, Hickories, and Walnuts: *ib.* **1765** It is timbered chiefly with...oaks, hickerie, locusts and maple: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 231.

**1846** The fruit of several kinds of Hickory is eaten in America: LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 293.

S. D.

**\*hidalgo**, *sb.*: Sp., earlier *fidalgo*: a Spanish gentleman, the son of a person of consideration. See *fidalgo*.

**1625** the *Byssaynes*...vaunt of themselves among the *Spaniards*, that they are the right *Hidalgos*, (that is Gentlemen): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 107.

**1654**—6 those Spanish *Hidalgos* ruffle it out in brave apparel: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 48/1 (1866).

**1662** Their *Hidalgos*, when they go to the wars, are attended by two Pages: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelilo*, Bk. III. p. 214 (1669).

**1665** in descending [they] were beaten off by fifty *Huydalgoes*, who for three hours maintained their ground, and retreated gallantly: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 109 (1677).

**1755** So eager and entangled was our *Hidalgo* in this kind of history, that he would often read from morning to night: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. i. in Ballantyne's *New Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 293 (1821).

**1797** the house...belongs to a *Hidalgo*, or son of Somebody: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 53.

**1818** an *Hidalgo*, who transmitted down | His blood less noble than such blood should be: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. lvii.

**1832** He is a *hidalgo*, even when in rags: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 73.

**1842** highborn *Hidalgos*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 251 (1865).

**Hiems**: Lat. *hiems*, = 'winter': Winter (personified).

**1855** This side is *Hiems*, this Ver, the Spring: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 901.

**1665** the Sun frying them with his oblique flaming glances, and *Hyems* a while no less benumbing them with his icicles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 211 (1677).

**hierapicra**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ἱερά πικρά*, = 'sacred bitter' (medicine): a warm purgative compound. Anglicised as *hickery-pickery*, *higry-pigry*.

**1636** There is too much of this bitter zeal, of this *Hierapicra*, in all our books of controversies: S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 76 (1862).

**Higgaion**: Heb.: found before *Selah* (*q. v.*), *Ps.*, ix. 16 (A. V.), as a direction to the choir, variously explained as 'instrumental music' or 'meditation'.

**1870** Robert...says "Hem", which is a sort of "Selah" or "Higgaion", and does not express much beyond inarticulate interest: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, i. 94.

**himation**, *sb.*: Gk. *ἱμάτιον*: an oblong piece of woollen cloth or other material worn by Ancient Greeks as a dress.

**1886** The dress of Helen was...a himation of white silken gauze with a gold border over a chiton of golden yellow: *Athenaeum*, May 22, p. 689/3.

**hin**, *sb.*: Heb.: an ancient liquid measure equal to about 1'02 gals. English.

abt. 1400 oyle of the olyues, the mesure of hyn, that is, of two pownd: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xxx. 24.

**1555** an *Hin* of oyle olyue: COVERDALE, *Lc.* **1611** And of cassia five hundred shekels, and *Hyems* a while no less benumbing them with his icicles: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 211 (1677).

**1626** *Hin*, A measure containing foure pottles and a quart: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**hina**: Arab. See *henna*.

**\*hinc illae lacrimae**, *phr.*: Lat.: hence those tears. Ter., *And.*, I, 1, 99.

**1572** for you think some of us to be lifted higher and to better estate, that be not so worthy as yourselves: *et* ('and') *hinc illae lacrimae*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1851).

**1673**—80 upon no other occasion but stummock, and an old grudge, *hinc illae lacrimae*: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 18 (1884).

**1688** you would love the law but *sine rivali*: you would raigne, but alone: *Hinc illae lacrimae*: FRAUNCE, *Laviers Logike*, sig. ¶ 3, 10.

**1692** *Et hinc illae lacrimae* of all the evils that since haue ensued: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5, 10.

**1617** But *hinc illae lacrimae*, that they doubt the Lord Coke's rising by this match: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 21 (1848).

**1626** In this declaration, the duke was declared a common enemy both of church and state, and sharply taxed in every clause thereof, *et hinc illae lacrimae*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1848).

**1631**—2 Whereupon, my lord's secretary, having obtained the reversion of the place, sues the doctor at the common law, *et hinc illae lacrimae*: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 171.

**1632** *Hinc illae lacrimae*: Thence flows the cause o' the maine grievance: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. 3, Wks., p. 12 (1640).

**1665** Women hired to weep and howl, who tear their false hair, probably smell to Onions (*hinc illae Lacrimae*) and use such impostures as did the antique *Romans* noted in *Livy*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 308 (1677).

**1742** FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 270 (1866).

**1774** His father was a footman; her great grandfather a king: *Hinc illae lacrimae*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 393 (1857).

**1800** He was disappointed, and lost the command of his army, *Hinc illae lacrimae*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 280 (1854).

**1822**—3 "*Hinc illae lacrimae*," said Ormond...A check before a fellow from whom it was likely enough to travel through the court, was a matter to be revenged: SCOTT, *Pen. Peak*, ch. xlvii. p. 519 (1886).

**hing**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *king*: a kind of *asafetida* (*q. v.*); the *asafetida* of commerce.

**1599** Salt, *Opium*, Hinge, Lead, Carpets: R. HAKLVT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 254.

**1673** It differs much from the stinking Stuff called Hing, it being of the Province of *Carmania*: FRYER, *E. India*, 239 (1698). [Yule] **1857** The *asafetida*, called *hang* or *king* by the natives, grows wild in the sandy or gravelly plains that form the western part of Afghanistan: BELLEW, *Jrnl. of Pol. Mission*, &c., p. 270 (1862). [ib.]

**Hinterland**, *sb.*: Ger.: the hinder country, the district stretching away inland from a portion of coast, which district, if uninhabited or savage, has been recently claimed for the European occupiers of the said portion of coast.

**1890** The district behind it [the seacoast], the Lincolnshire "hinterland," offers few inducements for walks or drives: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 9, p. 181/2.



hip. See *hypochondria*.

\**hipparion*, *sb.*: Gk. ἵππαριον, = 'a little horse': name of a genus of small fossil horses with three toes, from which genus the living horse is thought to be derived.

\*1878 a real horse, although differing as much from the *Hipparion* as the *Hipparion* did from the horse of recent period: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

*hippia*, *sb.*: Late Lat. See quotation.

1545 Bove strynges also hath bene made of the beare of an horse taylor called for the matter of them *Hippias*: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 110 (1686).

*hippocampus*, *pl.* *hippocampi*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἵπποκαμπος: a fabulous sea-monster, like a horse in front but with a body terminating in a dolphin's tail; *Mod. Zool.* a sea-horse, name of a genus of fish, of which some species are beautiful little fish with heads not unlike that of a horse, allied to the pipefish.

1646 That which the Ancients named *Hippocampus*, is a little Animal about six inches long, and not preferred beyond the classis of Insects: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). 1673 some bringing Shells, others *Hippocampi* dried: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 272. 1841 the bronze statue of Neptune was still visible beneath the waters, holding an *hippocampe*, or sea-horse in his hand: C. ANTHON, *Classic. Dict.*, p. 583 (1843). 1889 The other sculptured nereids, who mostly ride *hippocampi*, follow in due order: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 21, p. 392/1.

*hippocentaur* (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *hippocentaurus*, fr. Gk. ἵπποκένταυρος: a centaur (*q. v.*).

1567 in the *Hippocentaur*, in the Faune and Satire: J. MAPLET, *Greene Port.*, fol. 96<sup>re</sup>. 1603 as if they were *Hippo Centaurus*, Gyants or Cyclopes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 81. 1607 there appeared to S. Antony an *Hippocentaur*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 14. 1622 the *Hippocentaur* who was half man, and half horse: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xiii. p. 16 (1645).

*hippocras* (♂ = ♀), (*h*)*ipocras*, (*h*)*ypocras*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hippocras*, *hypocras*, = 'wine of Hippocrates' (a famous Greek physician of 4 c. B.C.): a cordial of wine mixed with spices and other ingredients, supposed to be prepared after the recipe of Hippocrates.

bef. 1447 after hard chese wafers with wyne yppocrate: J. RUSSELL, in *Babes Bk.*, p. 123 (F. J. Furnivall, 1868). 1600 ii hoshedys of yppocras: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 50 (1846). ?1533 made many watrys for my lorde Cardynall, and moche Ippocrase also, and servyd hym of moche spyce: RICH. LYST, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxiv. p. 269 (1846). 1640 yppocras and marche paynes, or confitures: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. Q ii<sup>re</sup>. 1646 My lord major did electe, and chose that daie when he was at waffers and ipocras Mr. Richard Jervis: WRIOTHESLEY, *Chron.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1875). 1673-80 Thirise dulcer then hypocrase, | To this corps gives place: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 110 (1884). 1677-87 After they all had dined, they had wafers and ipocras: HOLINSHED, *Chron.*, Vol. III. p. 934/1. 1601 passing [wine] through an Ippocras bag: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 4, Vol. II, p. 11. 1603 And in a Dish (in steed of Plate or Glass) | Sups Oaten drink in steed of *Hypocras*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 292 (1608). 1616 Phalerno, with your richest Orleans wine, | Pure Rhenish, *Hippocras*, white Muskadine: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1918, p. 62 (1871). 1627 And it is vsual in *Clarifying Ippocrasse* to put in Milke: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 311. 1641 To make an excellent anatomical *Hippocras*, and then let run through a *Hippocras* bag: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 120 (1651). 1675 *Ippocras* (heading of a receipt for a sort of cream punch made with two parts of wine to one of cream): H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 135. 1825 the mighty ale, the high-spiced pigment and hippocras, and the other potent liquors: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xiv. p. 130. 1840 There was no lack of old Sherris sack, | Of *Hippocras* fine, or of Malmsey bright: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 153 (1865).

Variants, 15 c. *yppocrate*, *ypocras*, 16 c. *ipocrase*, *hypocrase*, 16, 17 cc. *hypocras*, *ipocras*, 17 c. *ippocrasse*, *hypocras*.

*Hippocratēs*, name of the most famous physician of antiquity, a Greek of Cos, who flourished through the first half of 4 c. B.C.

1684 made no scruple to come and tell me to my Face...that I was...the *Aristotle*, the *Hippocrates*, and the *Avicenna* of the Time: Tr. Tavernier's *Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 85.

*Hippocrēnē*: Gk.: name of a fountain sacred to the Muses, on Mt. Helicon in the Aonian district of Boeotia; representative of poetic inspiration, or of a source of poetic inspiration. See *Aganippe*.

1634 *Hippocrēne* shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). bef. 1658 And in a whole *Hippocrēne* of Sherry | Let's drink a round: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, III. p. 70 (1687). 1784 It will be best to begin moderately; for, if she should take *Hippocrēne* for Pactolus, we may hasten her ruin, not contribute to her fortune: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 524 (1858).

\**hippodromos*, -mus, Lat. fr. Gk. ἵπποδρόμος; *hippodrome* (♂ = ♀), Eng. fr. Fr. *hippodrome*: *sb.*: a course for chariot-races or for horse-races.

1549 there is a faire grene aunciently called *Hippodromus*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 36<sup>re</sup> (1561). 1615 aunciently called the *Hippodrom*...*Hippodromon* [acc.]...as now *Atmidan* by the Turks: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 34 (1632). 1634 It is built in forme of our royal Exchange, with foure Iles, & a court

within, calld the *Hippodrome*, so calld from their running with horses there: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 86. 1658 Great *Hippodrome* Urnes in Rome: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. to Thomas le Gros. 1788 The factions of the *hippodrome* demanded...the name of their new Empress: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. ch. xlv. p. 137 (1813). 1776 the horses were trained in the Agora or market-place, which was called the *Hippodrome*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 285.

\**hippopotamus*, *pl.* *hippopotami*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἵπποπόταμος: a river-horse, a large pachydermatous amphibious omnivorous quadruped inhabiting the Nile and other rivers of Africa, belonging to the family *Hippopotamidae* which is allied to the swine family and on the other side remotely to the deer family. Anglicised early as *hippotame* through Old Fr., and as *hippopotame* through Fr. Abbreviated to *hippo* by some travellers.

abt. 1350 ypotamus: *Alexander & Dindimus*, 157 (1878). [Skeat] 1398 Also in Egypte ben full many Cocadrilles & Ypotamy that ben water horse: and namly aboute the water of Nilus: TREvisa, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xv. liv. 1495 some fishes that ben callyd Foce Cocodrilli, Castores Ypotami, that ben water horses and other suche vsyth to goo in the londe, and to swymme in water: GLANVIL, *De Propr. Rer.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xxvi. p. 457. 1563 a skin...of a Hippopotame: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 28<sup>vo</sup>. 1600 The Hippopotamus or water-horse is somewhat tawny, of the colour of a lion: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 39. 1601 the river Bambotus full of Crocodiles and Hippopotames: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I, p. 91. 1615 Riuer-horses, called *Hippopotami*, hauing great heads, wide iawes, being armed with tusks: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1632). 1646 the Hippopotamus, or great Animal which frequenteth the River Nilus: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. p. 132 (1686). 1731 This Valley has its Name from an amphibious Creature, vulgarly call'd a Sea-Cow, and by the Learned, *Hippopotamus*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 30. 1759 we arrived in those parts, where the hippopotami or sea horses, are very common: Tr. Adanson's *Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 628 (1814). 1845 [See *eland*]. 1852 A thick snort, like the ejaculation a hippopotamus might have uttered, was the only reply [from the Padre]: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 178 (1878). 1871 the cry of the hippos had been several times repeated: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. II. p. 29.

*hircar*(r)a(h), *hircar*, *hurcarra*(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: (a) a spy; (b) a messenger, a courier.

a. 1748 they were advanced as far as Sundra Col, when first descried by their Hircurrahs: In J. Long's *Selections*, 4 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] 1757 Hircars or Spies: In E. Ives' *Voyage*, 161 (1773). [ib.]

b. 1776 *Hircarrah*, Literally a Spy; but commonly means a person who runs on messages, and attends the palanquin: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, Gloss. 1788 M'Culloch...sent in a flag of truce with a Jemmahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hircarrahs, and demanded the surrender of the place: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 672. 1799 a route which will be shown to you by some hircarrahs whom Purneah will send with you: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1858). 1803 Two of my *Hircarrahs* came, and reported to me, that no preparations were making to enable me to proceed on the following day: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 69. 1834 A Hurkarah announced, Nuwab Yousuf Ulee Khan Buhadoor: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118.

*hirecano*: Eng. fr. Sp. See *hurricane*.

\**Hispaniolise* (♂ = ♀), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *españolizar* (from which also Eng. *Spaniolise*), conformed to Lat. *Hispania*, = 'Spain', from which also Eng. *Hispanise*: to affect by Spanish influence.

1602 We come to encounter this Hispanized Camelon *Parsons*, with all his Africanian phalanges and Jesuitical forces: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 239. 1619 And, by occasion of it, a privy councillor, whispering another in the ear, wished that *feneration* were the reward of such that had their tongues so *Hispaniolized*: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1848). 1624 there be many Italiannized and Spaniolized Englishmen enuies our prosperities: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 563 (1884). 1860-7 He had... become *Hispaniolized* under the...treatment of the King and the Jesuits: MOTLEY, *United Netherlands*, I. 15. [C.]

*historian* (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *historien*: a writer of history, a student of history.

1531 Among the Romanes Quintus Fabius for this qualitie is soueraignely extolled among historiēns: ELVOT, *Gouvermour*, Bk. I. ch. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 255 (1880). — holy scripture, which containeth thynges more wonderful than any historiēn writeth: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 396. 1546 This people... called Gothes...of owld historiēns...weare som time called Gētes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 195 (1846). bef. 1603 some GREEKE historiēns: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*), p. 1166 (1612). 1620 many famous Historiēns of our Age: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 1 (1676). 1645 At the farther end...stands the bust...of Titus Livius, the historiēn: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872). 1665 things...that properly come within the series of the more solid and illustrious historiēns: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 163. 1667 What thanks sufficient, or what recompense | Equal have I to render thee, divine | Historiēn: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 7. 1712 guarded by dogs of so exquisite a smell, say the historiēns, that...: *Spectator*, No. 579, Aug. 11, Vol. VI. p. 202 (1826).

\**historiette*, *sb.*: Fr.: a story, a piece of detailed history.

bef. 1733 judge, if this *Historiette* confirms all that the Author should persuade of the secret Article: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 28, p. 28 (1740). 1742 It is not amiss to subjoin here an *historiette*, to show the value of this minister: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1826). 1840 the *historiettes* of her own *belle France*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 208 (1865).



**historiëto**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *istorietta*, earlier *historietta*: historiëtte.

bef. 1704 She thus continued her tragical historiëto: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, II. 268 (1760). [Davies]

**histrion**, *sb.*: Fr.: actor, comedian.

1589 *Roscus*...being him selfe the best *Histrion* or buffon that was in his dayes to be found: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xiv. p. 48 (1869).

**Hixius Doxius**: *quasi*-Lat. See **Hiccius Doctius**.

**hoaboy**, **hoboy(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy**.

**hobitzer**: Eng. fr. Ger. See **howitz**.

**hoboboboo**: Eng. fr. Gael. See **hubbub**.

**hōc agē**, *phr.*: Lat.: Do this!, close application to the work of the present moment. The form *agere* is inf., = 'to do'.

1579 when the magistrates...go about any diuine seruice...an herauld euer goeth before them, crying out aloud, *Hoc age*: as to say, do this, or mind this: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 234 (1612). 1625 For both it giues the Suitors more certainty for their Attendance; And it frees the Meetings for Matters of Estate, that they may *Hoc agere*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxvi. p. 327 (1871). abt. 1630 had learned the *Philosophy of Hoc agere*, to look into her own work: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 22 (1870). 1747 Remember the *Hoc age*: do what you are about, be that what it will; it is either worth doing well, or not at all: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 98, p. 216 (1774). 1859 Your motto must be, *Hoc age*. Do instantly whatever is to be done: SMILES, *Self-Help*, ch. ix. p. 273 (1866).

**hoc genus omne**, *phr.*: Lat.: all this class. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 2, 2.

1748 all the shops, drolls, tumblers, rope-dancers, and *hoc genus omne*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 112, p. 247 (1774). 1834 The reception of the Duke, however vociferous, can hardly on reflection have given him much pleasure when he saw Newcastle, Winchelsea, Wetherell, and *hoc genus omne* as much the objects of idolatry as himself: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 95 (1874).

**hōc habet**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'he has it', the cry of the spectators in the Roman amphitheatres when a gladiator succumbed. The vb. *habet* alone was similarly used.

1635 and put all thy trust in the grace of Christ, and it will crucifie the old man, and give him his *hoc habet*, his deaths wound: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 93.

**hōc opus, hic labor est**, *phr.*: Lat.: this (is) the work, this is the labor. Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 129.

1571 Diggēs, *Pantom.*, Bk. I. sig. C ij r<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1586 out of naturall conceit, the Philosophers drew it, but to be moued to doe that which we know, or to be moued with desire to knowe, *Hoc opus*: *Hic labor est*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 40 (1868). 1602 But now for asmuch as *hoc opus, hic labor est*...: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 175. 1603 C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 360. 1615 But *hoc opus, hic labor est*, how shalt thou be converted if God withhold his gracious Spirit: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 95 (1867). 1623-4 *hic labor hoc opus est*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 448 (1848). 1654 But some will say, *hic Labor hoc opus est*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 280. 1675 to prevail with it [the world's Empire], to renounce its old and embrace a strange God, when Rome was become its Metropolis, *hic labor, hoc opus est*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. iv. § 6, p. 20. 1792 H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 271.

**hoca**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gambling game with cards; see **giuoco d'oca**.

1880 The rage for *hoca*...was something besides a mere passion for gambling: MISS THACKERAY, *Life of Mme. de Sévigné*, ch. xix. p. 124.

**hock**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. **Hochheimer**: Hochheimer, a wine produced at Hochheim on the river Main; any white German wine.

bef. 1627 What wine is it? Hock: BEAU. & FL., *Chances*, v. 3. [Skeat] 1685 June 14 pd. to Mr. Meade for a bottle of Hock when Mr. Ward precht 15. 6d.: Glasscock's *Churchwardens' Acct.*, p. 81 (1882). bef. 1726 VANBRUGH, *Twin Rivals* (Leigh Hunt). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1847 Old Hock from the Rhine, wine remarkably fine: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

**hoc(k)amore**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. **Hochheimer**: hock.

1676 I am very well, and drink much Hockamore: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 40. 1679 [See **Bacharach**].

**hocket**, **hoquet**, **hicket** (≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **hocquet**, **hoquet**: hiccup, yex.

1601 the yex or hocquet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 155. — hiccups and yexing without intermission: *ib.*, Bk. 25, ch. 5, p. 218. — yex or hocket: *ib.*, Bk. 27, ch. 5, p. 274.

[The word *hiccup*, spelt *hiccough* by popular etymology, seems to be a corruption of *hocket*, the passage being *hicket*, *hickot*, *hickock*, *hiccup*.]

**hocus**, *sb.*: short for **hocus-pocus** (*q. v.*).

1652 I must not believe there was any *Hocus* in this: J. GAULE, *Mag-astronomer*, p. 41. bef. 1658 Before a *Scot* can properly be cursed, I must like *Hocus*, swallow daggers first: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 37 (1687). 1689 As running mad after buffoons, dice, fortune-tellers, and *hocus*: R. L'ESTRANGE,

Tr. *Erasmus ad. Colloqu.*, p. 33. 1693 In slight and shift and Trick they both agree, | But a quick Eye may all their *Hocus* see: R. GOULD, *Corruption of the Times*, p. 3.

\***hocus-pocus**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Late Lat.: probably at first the assumed name or title of some particular juggler.

1. a juggler, a mountebank, charlatan.

1625 *Iniquity* came in like *Hokus Pokus*, in a Jugglers ierkin, with false skirts: B. JOHNSON, *Stap. of News*, Wks., p. 35 (1631). 1634 a *Persian Hocus-pocus*, affronted vs, he performed rare trickes with hands and feet: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55. 1679 From Stille's Pocket, into Nokesness: | As easily as *Hocus Pocus*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. III. p. 211.

2. a juggler's trick.

1840 *Hocus Pocus*, and Conjuring, and all sorts of devilry: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 101 (1865).

3. attrib. juggling, illusive.

1688 that Burlesque is a *Hocus-Pocus* trick, they have got, which by the virtue of *Hiccius doctius*, *topsey-turvey*, &c.: WYCHERLEY, *Countess of W.*, III. p. 27. 1710 But take it *hocus-pocus* way, | With juggling reservation: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 70 (1860). 1806 the loss of your meditated revenge in the morning, by his *hocus-pocus* escapes [of a flea]: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 248 (5th Ed.). 1821 a considerable party amongst us... not satisfied with this *hocus-pocus* juggling: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 479.

**hodgee**, **hodgia**, **hogia**, **hogies** (pl.): Arab. See **hadji**.

**hoeboies** (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See **hautboy**.

**hoemerae**: See **ephemeron**.

**Hofrath**, *sb.*: Ger.: an Aulic councillor; in modern times, a complimentary title bestowed by German princes. See **Aulic**.

**hogan**, *sb.*: short for **hogen-mogen rug**, see **hogen mogen**.

1737 drinking hogan: GRAY, *Letters*, No. x. Vol. I. p. 23 (1819).

**hogen mogen**, **hoghen moghen**, **hogan mogan**, *phr.*: Eng. fr. Du. *hoog en mogend*: 'high and mighty', a title of the States General of Holland, the Dutch Government, Holland. Sometimes shortened to *hog(h)en*, *hogan*. Hence, **hogen-mogen rug**, = (a kind of) 'strong drink', 'hogan' (*q. v.*).

1634 The *Hoghen Moghen* are very exact in their polemical government: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xiv. p. 310 (1678). 1648 come creeping to the *Hogan Mogan* States of Westminster: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 7, Mar. 9-16, sig. G 1 r<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1658 the Man of the Law, whose Corruption gives the Hogan to the sincere Juncto: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). — Some who have spell'd her Lineaments say she copies out the Dutch, and to make good the Parallel, they doubt not to instance in our Hogan Governours: *ib.*, p. 118. 1663 I was drunk; damnably drunk with Ale: great Hogen Mogen B— Ale: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1701). 1664 he did not now think as formerly that the Pope was the *Hoghen Moghen* (that was his drolling phrase): J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. li. 1674 he will have set before us such a *Hoghen Moghen* Leviathan, that that of Holy Job would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Sebr.*, p. 180. 1688 Would you at once make all the *Hogans* *Mogans* yield, | And be at once their terror, and our shield, | And not appear by proxy in the field: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1860).

**hogo(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **haut goût**.

**Hohlee**: Anglo-Ind. See **Hoollee**.

\***hoi polloi**, οἱ πολλοί, *phr.*: Gk.: the many, the majority, the masses. In university slang, the candidates for ordinary degrees.

1668 If by the People you understand the multitude, the οἱ πολλοί: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 26 (1701). 1815 Douglas Kinnaird and one or two others, with myself, put on masks, and went on the stage with the οἱ πολλοί, to see the effect of a theatre from the stage: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 187 (1832). 1821 shrinking with the sensitiveness of a gouty man, from all contact with the οἱ πολλοί: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 29 (1821). 1837 after which the οἱ πολλοί are enrolled as they can find interest: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 94. 1876 LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 217. \*18.. this representative of the *hoi polloi* of middle Europe: *Echo*. [St.]

**hoiden**, **hoyden** (≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *heiden*, = 'heathen', 'vagabond'.

1. a rough-mannered man, a lout. *Obs.*

1611 *Falourdin*, A luske, lowt, lurdan, a lubberlie slouen, heaue sot, lumpish hoyden: COTGR. bef. 1637 You mean to make a hoiden or a hare | Of me, to hunt counter thus, and make these doubles: B. JOHNSON, *Tale of a Tub*, II. 1, Wks., p. 473/1 (1860).

2. a forward romping girl; also, attrib.

1779 All those [women] we saw, were the ugliest awkward hoydens in nature: SWINBURNE, *Trav. Spain*, Let. 44. [T.]

**hoja**: Turk. See **kehaya**.



**holland** (L -), **holond**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *Holland*: linen made in Holland; unbleached linen made in Holland or elsewhere.

abt. 1460 A sheet of feyn Holond: *Cov. Myst.*, p. 241 (1841). [Skeat] 1502 A pece [of] holland or any other linnen cloth conteyneth lx ellis: *ARNOLD, Chron.*, p. 206 (1811). [ib.] 1553 vij ells of holond for the prysts surples: *Glasscock's Records of St. Michaels*, p. 52 (1882). 1583 [See **cambric** 1]. 1596 Now, as I am a true woman, holland of eight shillings an ell: *SHAKS., I Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 82. 1597 iij ells of holland for the comunion tablecloth: *Stanford Churchwarden's Acct.* 1734 I want four dozen of shirts, two dozen of them to be of Holland, that comes to about ten shillings the English ell: *LORD CHESTERFIELD, Lett.*, Bk. II. No. ii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 300 (1777).

**hollands** (L -), *sb.*: Eng.: gin made in Holland, **schnapps** (*q. v.*); gin flavored like schnapps.

1807 Where she picks out so handy | Rum, Hollands, and Brandy: *BERESFORD, Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 238 (5th Ed.). 1822 O cheerier than the nappy ale, | Or the Hollands smacking fine: *J. WILSON, Noctes Ambros.*, I, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 365. 1837 an exhilarating compound, formed by mixing together, in a pewter vessel, certain quantities of British Hollands, and the fragrant essence of the clove: *DICKENS, Pickwick*, ch. xvi. p. 162.

**hollock, hullock**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *alogue*, fr. Arab. *khaloq*, = 'a perfume of a light-red color', *nabidh khaloqi*, = 'wine of the color of *khaloq*': a light-red sweet Spanish wine.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE. 1598 Hullocks: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 441. 1660 Hollocks, Bastards, Tents...brought into the Port of London: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., s.v. Wines (Ruffhead).

**holster** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *holster*: a pistol-case.

1670 disposing the pikes, muskets, pistols, bandoliers, holsters: *EVELYN, Diary*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1872).

**hombre**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **ombre**.

**hombre de bien**, *phr.*: Sp.: a respectable man.

1630 who by his apparell seemed *Hombre de bien*: J. WADSWORTH, *Further Observ. on Eng. Sp. Pilgr.*, p. 19.

**Homer**: Lat. *Homērus*, Gk. *Ὅμηρος*, name of the alleged author of the two great epics of Ancient Greece, the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* (*q. v.*).

1598 I haue heard him [Warner] term'd of the best wits of both our Vniuersities, our English *Homer*: F. MERES, *Comp. Discourse*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 152 (1815). 1617 *Jeffry Chaucer*, the English *Homer* was borne there [Woodstock]: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 139. 1621 Such a description our English *Homer* [Chaucer] makes of a fair lady: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 317 (1827). 1678 The joy of all mankind; deserves a *Homer* for his Poet: SHADWELL, *Timon*, I. p. 5. 1785 Who, that was not born | Deaf as the dead to harmony, forgets, | Or can, the more than *Homer* of his age? COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 193 (1808).

**homer<sup>1</sup>, gomer** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *khōmer*: a Hebrew liquid measure, equal to ten baths, or perhaps about 86<sup>2</sup>/<sub>7</sub> gals. (according to some about 44<sup>3</sup>/<sub>7</sub> gals.) English; a Hebrew dry measure equal to ten ephahs, or perhaps nearly 7<sup>2</sup>/<sub>7</sub> bushels English. The capacity is not satisfactorily determined.

1535 Ten Battes make one *Homer*: COVERDALE, *Ezek.*, xiv. 14. 1611 Concerning the ordinance of oil, the bath of oil, ye shall offer the tenth part of a bath out of the cor, which is an homer of ten baths; for ten baths are an homer: *Bible, Lc.* 1626 *Gomer*, A measure containing fiftene gallons: *COCKERAM*, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**homer<sup>2</sup>, omer** (L -), **gomer**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *ōmer*: the tenth part of an ephah, and so the hundredth part of a **homer<sup>1</sup>**, *q. v.* See **bath, ephah**.

abt. 1400 thei gadreden dawninge metis, that is to seye, two gomors bi eche man: *Wycliffite Bible*, *Exod.*, xvi. 22. — *Gomor* forsothe is the tenth party of ephi, that is, a mesure of thre bussells: *ib.*, 36. 1535 A *Gomor* is the tenth parte of an Ephah: COVERDALE, *Exod.*, xvi. 36. abt. 1554 We will no more murmur, good Lord, but with thankfulness and diligence fill up our gomors daily, till we come into the land of promise, thy heavenly rest and joy: BRADFORD, *Lett.*, &c., p. 316 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1611 Now an omer is the tenth part of an ephah: *Bible*, *Exod.*, xvi. 36. 1682 Who from his own possessions could not drain | An omer even of Hebronitish grain: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II. 333. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**hominy** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native N. Amer. *auhūminea*: Indian corn bruised and boiled; a preparation of Indian corn for porridge, &c.

1629 Their servants commonly feed upon Milke Homini, which is bruized Indian corne pounded, and boiled thicke, and milke for the sauce; but boiled with milke the best of all will oft feed on it: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 886 (1884). 1722 is it very common with them to boil Fish as well as Flesh with their *Homony*: this is Indian Corn soaked, broken in a Mortar, husked, and then boild in Water over a gentle Fire: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 150.

**\*homme d'affaires**, *phr.*: Fr.: man of business, agent, steward.

1717 Every pasha has his Jew, who is his *homme d'affaires*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 192 (1827). 1815 Dinmont...stood poking his great round face over the shoulder of the *homme d'affaires*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii. p. 329 (1852).

**homme d'esprit**, *phr.*: Fr.: a man of wit, a wit.

1709 [See **honnête homme**]. 1883 M. Clémenceau is a true *homme d'esprit*: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 534.

**homme de bien**, *phr.*: Fr.: a respectable man.

1709 [See **honnête homme**].

**homme de lettres**, *phr.*: Fr.: man of letters.

1846 the happy *homme de lettres*, whom I imagine in futurity kicking his heels *vis-à-vis* to a duchess in some fandango at the Court of her Majesty's grandchildren: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 108 (1885).

**homme de robe**, *phr.*: Fr.: a man of (the long) robe, a lawyer.

1804 many persons have expressed their surprise, that the ablest ministers France ever produced in the war and marine departments had been *hommes de robe*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 101.

**homme de ruelle**, *phr.*: Fr.: gentleman of the bed-chamber.

1712 I did not think my Post of an *homme de ruelle* any longer tenable: *Spectator*, No. 539, Nov. 7, p. 754/2 (Morley).

**homme incompris**, *phr.*: Fr.: an unappreciated man.

1883 The setting apart of a picture gallery for the works of one class of artists, more especially of a class supposed to be *hommes incompris*, is detrimental: *Guardian*, May 2, p. 657.

**homo**, *sb.*: Lat.: a human being.

1596 Go to; 'homo' is a common name to all men: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 104. 1649 you have made the word Malignant of that latitude, that it almost comprehends all, that is a *homo*: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 213, sig. 10 F 2 v. 1682 But, being *homo*, and liable to err, there is no doubt Mr. Philip exercised his privilege: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 155 (1887).

**homo homini lupus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: man (is) a wolf to man.

1573-80 GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 18 (1884). 1662 It is my desire... the people wholly lay aside all strife and animosities, and give no longer occasion to the proverb, "*Homo homini lupus*": FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 547 (1840). 1681 men are at enmity one with another, it is certain, more or less, *homo homini lupus*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1861). 1811 L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. xxiv. (and Ed.).

**homo quadrātus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a square man', *i. e.* a perfect man. Cf. the metaph. use of Gk. *τετραγώνος*, Plato, *Prot.*, 334 A.

1654-6 Naomi knew him [Boaz] to be *homo quadratus*, a right honest man, such a one as accounted promise to be due debt: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 408/2 (1867).

**homo sum, hūmāni nihil a me aliēnum puto**, *phr.*: Lat.: I am a man, I regard nothing which concerns man as foreign to my interests. Ter., *Heaut.*, I, 1, 25.

1675 DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1701). 1817 but still, *homo sum*, and *homo* I shall be: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 268 (1856). 1841 THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 407 (1885).

**homo trium literarum**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a man of three letters' (namely *f, u, r*, which spell the Latin for 'thief'); a thief. Plaut., *Aul.*, 2, 4, 46.

1890 Wedderburn's "gross insult" to Franklin is mentioned, but not a word is said about Franklin's publication of the Hutchinson letters, though that publication palliates, if it does not altogether excuse, the *homo trium literarum* speech: *Athenaeum*, June 21, p. 797/3.

**homo ūnius libri**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a man of one book, a person thoroughly versed in some favorite literary work.

1834-47 The *Homo Unius Libri* is indeed proverbially formidable to all conversational figurantes: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*. [N. & Q.] 1884 He was not *homo unius libri*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in History*, p. 222.

[Disraeli (*Cur. Lit.*) mentions "the old Latin proverb *Cave ab homine unius libri*", meaning 'beware of the man of one book'.]

**homunculus**, *pl. homunculi*, *sb.*: Lat., dim. of *homo*: a manikin, a contemptible man.

1887 "They are like Meissoniers in motion," one of them remarked of the *homunculi* of Caran d'Ache: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 29, p. 162/2.

**hong**, *sb.*: Chin. (of Canton), = 'a series' (of rooms): a warehouse; a foreign factory in Canton; a foreign trading establishment in China or Japan. Hence a *hong merchant*, one of a body of Cantonese merchants who formerly had the monopoly of foreign trade.

1737 When I arrived at Canton the *Hapoa* ordered me lodgings for myself, my Men, and Cargo, in [a] Haung or Inn belonging to one of his Merchants: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 227. [Vule] 1836 some Hong merchants: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 87. — the debts of the two bankrupt Hong would be paid: *ib.*, p. 117.



\*honi soit qui mal y pense, *phr.*: Old Fr.: 'shame be (to him) who thinks evil of it'. Motto of the Order of the Garter.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II, p. 116 (1869). 1598 SHAKS, *Merry Wives*, v. 5, 73. 16. I found I had never a garter. So as if you heare of any such ware at the market, as a golden garter with a *Hony soit*, stay it for your aff. fr. R. Salisbury: EARL OF SALISBURY, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. ccccli. p. 163 (1846). 1711 You expect Mrs Walls, | Be dress'd when she calls, | To carry you to Stoyte, | Or else *honi soit*: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xx. Wks., p. 285 (1869). 1776 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 370 (1857). 1821 *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II, p. 119 (1823). 1887 The maxim "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" is one which needs to be frequently invoked by the friendly narrator and critic of Samoan manners: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 5, p. 600/1.

honnête homme, *phr.*: Fr.: honest man; a bourgeois sort of man.

bef. 1699 The Confessor is *honneste homme*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 258 (1770). 1709 I ever thought it a mighty oversight in Courts to let the honnête homme, the homme d'esprit, and homme de bien, gain ground among them: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 341 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

\*honor, honour (—, h mute), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *honur*, *hono(u)r*, Old Fr. *honur*; assimilated to Lat. *honor*.

1. high esteem and reverence.

abt. 1374 he were vnworpi to pe honour...honours of poeple: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. II, p. 73 (1868). 1590 a son that well deserves | The honour and regard of such a father: SHAKS, *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II, 4, 60.

I a. glory, renown, praise.

bef. 1480 Pe honours [praises] of pat odd clerke. Homore pe grete: *Wars of Alexander*, 1511 (1886). — pe honour pat Acheles 31t all his time: *ib.*, 2125. 1540 (See *Gnatho*).

2. character which commands high esteem.

abt. 1370 Per is a chircie. of gret honour: *Stacions of Rome*, 476, p. 16 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867). abt. 1386 And preyde hire for to ryde agayn the queene | The honour of his regne to sustene: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Man of Law's Tale*, 481a. 1528 Oure effeminate fleshe and tender bones | Shalbe constrainyed to faule vnto labour | For why decayed is all ourre honoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rode me, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). bef. 1529 Whoos beaute, honoure, goodly porte, | I haue to lytill conynge to reporte: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 62, Wks., Vol. I, p. 32 (1843). 1549 tendre our their owne good name (whiche they call their honour): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 4 r. 1555 to the kinges great honoure and welth of this his realme: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 6 (Arber, 1885). 1586 not to make our selues the accusers, Iudges, and hangmen, of him, whome wee pretende to haue cast an eye vpon the shadowe of this delicate honour, as I haue els where touched, for the importance of this pernicious error: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xviii, p. 79. 1597 The winning of Honour is but the reuealing of a mans vertue and worth without disauantage: BACON, *Ess.*, *Honour*, p. 66/1 (1871).

3. high principle and good feeling such as elevate character and conduct.

1714 the dictates of conscience, morality, and honour: *Spectator*, No. 576, Aug. 4, Vol. VI, p. 193 (1826). 1753 A Gentleman, which is now the genteel synonymous term for a MAN OF HONOR: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. I, p. 145 (1777). 1877 It occurred to the wily Hebrew, incapable even of that limited degree of honour which the proverb enjoins, that he might employ Voltaire's money in another way: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xx, p. 153.

3a. a phase of self-respect regulated by a conventional code of manners based on the sanction of the duel (*q. v.*), which was 'an affair of honor'.

1600 a soldier...Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel: SHAKS, *As Y. L. It.*, II, 7, 151.

4. a circumstance, position, or office which confers distinction and dignity; supremacy.

abt. 1300 He wan of that lond the honor, | And mony noble bateler: *K. Alis.*, 1433. 1477 yt wer non honoure to neyther parties: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 799, p. 193 (1874). bef. 1492 depriued of his honour: CAXTON, *St. Katharin*, sig. h v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1551 the desire of honoure or here: ROBINSON, *Tr. Moré's Utopia*, p. 24 (1869). 1562 he dyd attayne to the hygh and supreme degre of honor: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 3 r. 1590 She shall be dignified with this high honour: SHAKS, *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II, 4, 158. bef. 1733 the Earl of *Shaftsbury* is to be exalted in Honour, without Bounds or Measure of Truth: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, ii, 5, p. 33 (1740).

4a. (in pl.) a distinction gained in an examination, especially and originally in one of the higher examinations (opposed to the ordinary 'pass' examinations) at an university.

5. a title of respect addressed to persons of high position or rank; *esp.* of certain judges who are not addressed as 'your lordship' but as 'your honor'.

1588 My lords, with all the humbleness I may, | I greet your honours from Andronicus: SHAKS, *Tit. And.*, IV, 2, 5. 1828 "Oh, never mention it, your honour," rejoined Mr. Jonson: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxix, p. 319 (1873).

6. a display of high esteem, an act or gift evincing high esteem, a gesture of respect, (in pl.) courteous hospitalities.

abt. 1386 and the grete honour | That Theseus the noble Conquerour | Doth to the ladies: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 997. bef. 1400 pei ride[n] all iij. home togedir to her kyngdoms, with grete ioye and honour: *Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 82 (1886). 1631 The first meuyng

in euery daunce is called honour, whiche is a reuerent inclination or courtesie, with a long deliberation or pause: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I, ch. xxii, Vol. I, p. 241 (1880). 1578 he receiued with great pompe and glory the honours, oaths and homages, accustomed to be done to new kings: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II, p. 70 (1618). 1591 these colours that I wear | In honour of my noble Lord of York: SHAKS, *I Hen. VI.*, III, 4, 30. bef. 1704 We obseru'd there a colonel and his agent, upon whom a pretty brisk youth of about seventeen attended at three or four yards' distance in the rear, and made his honours upon every occasion: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, III, 121 (1760). [Davies]

7. a distinguishing adornment, an outward mark of dignity or excellence.

1613 to-day he puts forth | The tender leaves of hopes; to-morrow blossoms, | And bears his blushing honours thick upon him: SHAKS, *Hen. VIII.*, III, 2, 354. 1785 Geranium boasts | Her crimson honours: COWPER, *Task*, III, Poems, Vol. II, p. 88 (1808).

8. one of the four highest trump cards in whist and some other games at cards.

9. *Leg.* an aggregate of several manors under one lord with one court-baron; a large manor farmed for—or granted anew by—the sovereign.

1641 A Man possessed of five Earldoms, Lancaster, Leicester, Ferrers, Lincoln, and Salisbury, besides the Liberties of Pickering, and the Honour of Cockermore: BAKER, *Chron.*, p. 106. [C.]

honorificabilitudinitatibus, a mock-Lat. dat. or abl. pl. noun; the nine syllables after *honorific-* being piled up terminations, merely a specimen of a long pedantic word.

1588 SHAKS, *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 44.

\*honorarium, *sb.*: Lat., 'a gift to a person appointed to a post of honor', Late Lat., 'an advocate's fee': a fee for professional services, a voluntary payment.

1658 What equipage and *honorarium* my Lord does allow: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 106 (1872). 1824 The fingers of that worthy domestic closed so naturally upon the *honorarium* [3 guineas]: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xvi, p. 307 (1886).

\*honoris causā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for the sake of honor, as honorary.

1611 I will once more speake of our most worthy ambassadour *honoris causa*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II, p. 7 (1776). 1626-7 His colleagues shall be the Earl of Salisbury, *honoris causā*, and Sir Richard Western, and Sir Humphrey May: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 193 (1848). 1882 receiving the degree of D.D., *honoris causa*, from the late Dr. Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1857: *Standard*, Dec. 19, p. 2.

honoris grātiā, *phr.*: Late Lat.: for the sake of honor, as honorary.

1612 the very place where our Sauour Christ was borne: although now (*honoris gratiā*) they haue made it more beautifull, being built of marble: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 106. 1665 I find it (the word *Sophy*, a Name usually attributed to the Kings of Persia)...not more ancient than *Ismael* at his Coronation; either (as I suppose) in memory of his Ancestor who bore that name, and laid the first foundation of *Ismael's* greatness, and whence *honoris gratiā* it might be attributed according to that ancient custome of the Oriental, and other Nations: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 273 (1677).

hooka(h), —, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind., Pers., and Arab. *hugqa*: a water-pipe for smoking; also called *hubble-bubble*, *narghile*, or *chillum* (*qq. v.*).

1776 Comaul ul Deen...gave me beetle, and a hooka to smoke: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, 61. 1813 neither are so pleasant as a hooka or chibouque: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II, p. 296 (1832). 1820 he was seated in a kind of mimic state, smoking his hooka: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. vi, p. 185. 1826 The Ma, ha, raj was still smoking his hookah when I entered: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. i, p. 23 (1884). 1830 Here they remain smoking tobacco and rose leaves, the former of which is by some communicated through rose-water, as by the Indian hooker: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1834 the latter soberly pulling at his hookah, and the former not quite so soberly enjoying the claret: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. III, p. 43. 1872 a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking, servant-scoolding, tiffin-eating, sangaree-drinking: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i, p. 4. 1882 there was a strong smell of rosewater and native perfumes and hookah tobacco—the indescribable odour of Eastern high life: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v, p. 98. 1886 the *hookah*, or smoking pipe: *Art Journal*, *Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 112.

Hoolee, Hooly: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *hōli*: the Hindoo spring festival or carnival in honor of Krishna.

1673 Their Hooly, which is at their other Seed-Time: FRYER, *E. India*, 180 (1698). [Yule] 1909 We paid the Muha Raj the customary visit at the Hohles: T. D. BROUGHTON, *Letters*, p. 87 (1813). [ib.] 1837 C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 308.

hoondee, hoondy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *hundī*: a native bill of exchange in India.

1810 Hoondies (*i.e.* bankers' drafts) would be of no use whatever to them: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II, 330. [Yule] 1834 compelled to take payment of his demand in a writing, of the nature of a Hoondee, or bill of exchange: *Baboo*, Vol. II, ch. xii, p. 255.

hope (= 'troop'): Eng. fr. Du. See *forlorn hope*.



**hoppo**, *sb.*: Anglo-Chin.: a Cantonese superintendent of customs.

1711 The Hoppo, who look on Europe Ships as a great Branch of their Profits, will give you all the fair Words imaginable: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 101. [Yule] 1727 [See **hong**]. 1836 the chief Hong merchant remained on his knees until the Hoppo, who was present, had interceded for him: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 121.

**hōrae subsecivae**, *phr.*: Late Lat., for Lat. *tempora subseciva*: leisure hours, odd moments, time over and above the hours of regular occupation.

1814 His [Nelson's] times on shore were merely his *hōrae subsecivae*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 401.

**horde**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *horda*, or It. *orda*, fr. Turk. *orda*: a Tartar tribe or clan, a Tartar encampment; hence, any company, gang, or multitude.

1555 The Tartares are divided by companies which they caule Hordas, which word in theyr toonge signifieth a consentynge companye of people gathered together in forme of a cite. Every Horda is gouerned by an Emperour: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 310 (1885). 1598 the *Orda* (for by this name they call the habitations of their Emperours and noble men): R. HAKLVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 54. — the court is called in their language *Horda*, which signifieth, the midst: because the gouernour or chieftaine among them dwells alwaies in the midst of his people: *ib.*, p. 109. — The Nagayans...were divided with diuers companies called Hords, and euery Hord had a ruler...and was called a Murse: *ib.*, p. 325. 1600 they...liue in hords and troupes, without any certain abode: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 67. 1629 *Tartars of Nagi*...live all in *Hordias*, as doth the *Crim-Tartars*, three or foure hundred in a company, in great Carts: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 856 (1884). 1665 Amongst them are some Hords that profess CHRIST: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193 (1677). 1726 Drove martial horde on horde: J. THOMSON, *Winter*, 840 (1834). 1796 The Caffres, as well as the Hottentots, have in each village, or horde, a chieftain: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 37 (1814).

1809 After the generation of wits, generally there has succeeded a totally illiterate horde, who have awakened those the arts had put to sleep with blows: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 128. 1811 The Tartar horde has not occupied so wide an extent of the globe: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lx. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 80. 1816 A traitor in a turban'd horde: BYRON, *Siege of Cor.*, xv. Wks., Vol. X. p. 121 (1832). 1818 hordes of wretched and filthy creatures: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 42 (1819). 1819 this ravenous horde only resembled a swarm of locusts: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 239 (1820).

**\*horizon** (∠ = ∠), **horizonte**, **orizonte**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *horizonte*, assimilated to Late Lat. *horizon*, fr. Gk. *ὁρίζων* (*ὁρίζων*), = 'bounding (circle)': the circle which bounds the view when water and sky only form the farthest limit of vision, *i.e.* when the spectator is on the highest point of a small island or on sea out of sight of land, any portion of the said circle; *by extension*, the limit of vision; *metaph.* the limit of mental observation; the astronomical *horizon* is the great circle of the celestial sphere on the plane at right angles to the straight line which joins the zenith and the nadir. Formerly the stress was sometimes placed on the first syllable.

1575 by Astronomy the elevation of the Poles was found out, and by that varietie of *Horizons*: J. TURLERUS, *Traveiler*, p. 33. 1593 And when the morning sun shall raise his car | Above the border of this horizon, | We'll forward: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 81. 1646 for unto that habitation the Dog-star is in- visible, and appeareth not above the Horizon: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. xiii. p. 185 (1686). 1647 the steep | Surrounding hills a short Horizon make: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, i. 1, p. 8. 1651 for the most part all Horizons are charged with certain Vapours towards their Evening: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 12 (1654). bef. 1733 this *Ignis fatuus*...while it glared in our Parliamentary Horizon: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). 1779 That old meteor, Wilkes, has again risen above the horizon, when he had long seemed virtually extinct: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 283 (1858). 1820 the sea was covered even to the horizon, with innumerable little vessels: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3.

**Hornblende**, *sb.*: Ger.: name given to a crystalline silicate of calcium and magnesium, in many varieties mixed with other minerals.

1847 chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, | Amygdaloid and trachyte: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 88 (1886).

**horologium**, *pl.* **hōrologia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὁρολόγιον*, = 'an instrument for telling the hour': a clock, any apparatus for measuring time. Anglicised in Mid. Eng. as (*h*)*orologe*, (*h*)*orloge*, (*h*)*orlege*.

1662 He presented king Henry the Eighth with a *horologium* observing the shadow of the sun: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 137 (1840).

**\*horoscope** (∠ = ∠), Eng. fr. Fr. *horoscope*; *horoscopium*, Late Lat., 'an instrument used in the casting of nativities': *sb.*: the part of the ecliptic which is on the eastern horizon at the moment of a birth; an astrological figure giving the positions of the planets at the moment of a birth; a scheme showing the planetary influences under which an individual is supposed to be born and to live.

1555 The which yf it agree in minute with the houres which the Horoscopium or ascendent dooth shewe, then is it certeyne that wee are yet vnder the same Meridian or the same Longitude: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. vii. p. 390 (1885).

1569 the *Horoscope* of the beginning of the said woork first considered: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. v. p. 43. 1590 The heavens...Looking with myld aspect upon the earth | In th' Horoscope of her nativitee: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vi. 2.

1620 a Night's study with Astronomical Instruments, that the Horoscope, and the natale Minute of the Beast might be known: BRENT, Tr. *Scove's Hist. Coun.*, Trent, p. xi. (1676). 1641 a lordly ascendant in the horoscope of the church, from primate to patriarch, and so to pope: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1806). 1646 Which together with other Planets, and protection of the Horoscope, unto the seventh house, or opposite signs every seventh year; oppresseth living Natures, and causeth observable mutations in the state of subinary things: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 181 (1686).

1670 The Point coming as it were to the Cuspis, or Horoscope of Fortune: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 223, p. 217 (1693). 1691 I have several horoscopes and other schemes of his, among my papers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 321 (1872).

**horresco referens**, *phr.*: Lat.: I shudder (at) telling (it). *Virg., Aen.*, 2, 204.

1689 In sum (*horresco referens*), I had read of divers forward and precocious youths: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1850). 1815 I have...lost much of my paleness, and—'horresco referens' (for I hate even moderate fat)—that happy slenderness: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 174 (1832). 1828 The Lufton faction, *horresco referens*, were triumphant, and the rival candidate was returned: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxxv. p. 100 (1859).

**horror** (∠ = ∠), **horroure**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *horror*, = 'a bristling', 'a shuddering'.

1. a ruffling.

bef. 1634 Such fresh horror as you see driven through the wrinkled waves: CHAPMAN, [C].

2. a shuddering, the physical effect of cold, fear, or morbid condition.

1440 ortowre, *Horror: Prompt. Parv.* (Way). 1590 And trembling horroure ran through every joynt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. viii. 39. 1729 O'er ev'ry vein a shudd'ring horror runs: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 143.

3. a sense of fear and dread, effect on the mind of shock or fright; rarely, awe.

1482 Sothely on crystynmas daye after that y had resceyuyd the good lorde that y can remembre withowte grete horror and heuynes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 50 (1869). 1584 They are leane and deformed, shewing melancholie in their faces, to the horror of all that see them: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 7.

1601 all is still and silent, like the fearful horror in desert wilderness: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 91. bef. 1670 That super-celestial food in the Lord's Supper which a Christian ought not once to think of without a sacred kind of horror and reverence: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, II. 56. [Davies] bef. 1733 brought a Horror over his Spirits: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 133, p. 209 (1740). 1775 horror and peril would be our portion as soon as the plague commenced: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 269.

3a. the horrors, extreme depression of spirits; delirium tremens.

1818 As you promise our stay shall be short, if I don't die of the horrors, I shall certainly try to make the agreeable: MISS FERRIER, *Marriage*, ch. iii. [Davies] 1859 I shall be getting the horrors if I don't have something before I go to bed: H. KINGSLEY, *G. Hamlyn*, ch. vi. [ib.]

4. aversion, abhorrence, loathing.

1877 Voltaire, bringing with him from England a tenfold horror of fanaticism, beheld this outrage: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. viii. p. 67.

5. dreadful appearance, shocking or revolting aspect.

1595 Threaten the threatener and outface the brow | Of bragging horror: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 1, 50. 1644 heaps of rocks...afright one with their horror: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1872).

6. an object of aversion or loathing, a revolting spectacle, a hideous or terrible object.

1863 Heroes are my horror: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 29.

**hors concours**, *phr.*: Fr.: outside competition, too good to be allowed to compete, not entered for competition.

1884 A work such as...would, were it shown in the *Salon*, range him Hors Concours: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, No. 2300, p. 804.

**\*hors d'œuvre**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'outside the work': a relish or anything which does not form part of a course, a relish served at beginning of dinner to whet the appetite; also, *metaph.*

1714 The Frenzy of one who is given up for a Lunatick, is a Frenzy *hors d'œuvre*: *Spectator*, No. 576, Aug. 4, p. 818/2 (Morley). 1729 Try'd all *hors d'œuvres*, all *liqueurs* defin'd, | Judicious drank, and greatly-daring din'd: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 317.

1769 This dish may be served for either an *entrée* or *hors d'œuvre*, or a remove for a soup: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 155.

1771 Sure enough I have seen turnips make their appearance, not as a dessert, but by way of *hors d'œuvres*, or whets, as radishes are served up betwixt more substantial dishes in France and Italy: SMOLLETT, *Humph.*, Cl. p. 80/2 (1882).

1783 This is a *hors d'œuvre*, nor do I know a word of news: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 379 (1858). 1822 we are here treated with sundry...*hors d'œuvres* of fish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 47.

1845 *Hors d'œuvres*.—Small dishes which are served with the first course: BRIGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 42.

1877 Art and literature were for him the *hors d'œuvres* of life: L. W. M. LOCK-



HART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xiii. p. 121 (1879). 1883 new dishes, new kickshaws, hors d'œuvres, savouries: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 52.

\***hors de combat**, *phr.*: Fr.: out of the fight, disabled.

1757 The King of Prussia, the only ally we had in the world, is now, I fear, hors de combat: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cxii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 439 (1777). 1758 I look upon Russia as hors de combat for some time: — *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 120, p. 437 (1774). 1767 Lord C— in hors de combat, as a Minister: *ib.*, No. 193, p. 529. 1806 The infatuation of mumping your way through a large and very sour apple, though you are soon reduced to your fore-teeth (*grinders* hors de combat at the first crunch) and would give your life that it were all well over: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 205 (5th Ed.). 1809 the Spanish army may be hors de combat on the right bank, by being unable to ford the river: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 499 (1838). 1813 if it were possible that Russia and Germany could be once more put hors de combat: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 322 (1856). 1821—2 he [Cobbett] levels his antagonists, he lays his friends low, and puts his own party hors de combat: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 71 (1885). 1837 I believe the rule for retreating is when one-third of the men are hors de combat: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 89. 1845 The Duke of Parma who was to have co-operated at Dunkirk was hors de combat in the nick of time: *Socorro de España*: FORD, *Handbk.*, Spain, Pt. II. p. 653. 1871 I arranged for the present that, as Jali was hors de combat, Taher Sheriff's party should join us: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiv. p. 240.

**hors de page**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'no longer a page': one's own master.

1809 He himself was wont to glorie and say, he had brought the crowne of France, hors de page, as one would say, out of wardship: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, p. 7 (1633). 1897 O! that your highness would one day resolve to disarm this usurping *maître du palais* of his furious engines, and bring your empire hors de page: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Ep. Ded., Wks., p. 50/2 (1869).

**hortus siccus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a dry garden', a collection of botanical specimens pressed and dried; also, *metaph.*

1758—60 I ran from auction to auction, became a critick in shells and fossils, bought a *hortus siccus* of inestimable value, and purchased a secret art of preserving insects: JOHNSON, *Idler*, No. 64. [T.] 1763 I have been here [Cambridge] time out of mind, in a place where no events grow, though we preserve those of former days, by way of *Hortus siccus* in our libraries: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxix. Vol. II. p. 75 (1819). 1790 It would certainly be a valuable addition of nondescripts to the ample collection of known classes, which at present beautify the *hortus siccus* of dissent: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 15 (3rd Ed.). 1805 although natural history was his chief object, he does not confine himself to his *hortus siccus*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 156. 1810 A collection of accurate drawings is far more valuable than the plants themselves, however well preserved in a *hortus siccus*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1856). 1835 On the east side the rock was quite bare, but the west displayed some vegetation, with plants in flower, that were collected for the *hortus siccus*: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. viii. p. 117. 1841 a dried rose-leaf pressed in a *hortus siccus*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 48. 1843 It is a handsome piece of ground, and was formerly a botanic garden...it has been converted into a *hortus siccus* for us mortals: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 69 (1887). 1853 the furs were packed, my sketches and *wet hortus siccus* [mosses, &c.] properly combined, and we started again: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. vi. p. 48.

**hōs ego**, *phr.*: Lat.: an author's claim against a plagiarist or literary pirate. See *sic vos non vobis*.

1599 Or an *Hos ego* from old Petrarch's spright | Unto a plagiarist sonnet-wright: BP. HALL, *Sat.*, IV. 2.

**hosanna, osanna**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *osanna* (*hosanna*), fr. Gk. ὁσαννά, transliteration of Heb. *hōsh'iah-nā*, 'save, we pray': a cry of entreaty to God for deliverance.

abt. 1400 And the puple that wente before, and that sieden, crieden, and seiden. Osanna to the sone of David: blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Osanna in his things: Wycliffite Bible, Mat. xxi. 9. 1535 As for the people that wente before and that came after, they cryed and sayde: Hosanna unto the sonne of David: COVERDALE, *Lc.* 1611 And the multitudes that went before, and that followed, cried, saying, Hosanna to the Son of David: Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord; Hosanna in the highest: Bible, *Lc.* 1641 and in her humility all men with loud hosannas will confess her greatness: MILTON, *C. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 131 (1806). bef. 1744 From the full choir when loud Hosannas rise: POPE, *Eloisa to Abeldard*, 353. 1785 'tis the voice of song, | A loud Hosanna sent from all thy works: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 166 (1808).

**hospitable** (L = = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hospitable* (Cotgr.): kind to strangers, fond of entertaining guests, indicating or suggesting kind and generous treatment of strangers or guests; also, *metaph.*

1595 hospitable zeal | In the relief of this oppressed child: SHAKS., *K. John*, II. 244. 1611 Hospitable, Hospitable: COTGR. 1655 and Ostende may prove as hospitable to our shipping as Brest hath bene: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 303 (1872). 1776 it afforded no hospitable shelter: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 200.

**hospitium**, *sb.*: Lat.: inn, hospice, place for the shelter and entertainment of strangers; an English *Inn of Court*.

1654—6 God...will not fail to provide us an *hospitium*, a place to reside in, when cast out of all: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 61/2 (1867). 1700 Attended by this croud, we proceeded to our *hospitium* or house for our reception: Tr. *Angelo & Carl's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 156 (1814). 1828 a fourth row of buildings...consisted of a large *hospitium*, for the reception of strangers and pilgrims: SCOTT, *Fair M. of Perth*, ch. x. p. 118 (1886). 1840 they ferretted out a small *hospitium*, which was full of muleteers and ass-drivers: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. ix. p. 205.

**hospodar, gospodar**, *sb.*: Slav.: lord, title of the rulers of Wallachia and Moldavia, and of other princes.

1793 The Hospodars, or princes of Wallachia and Moldavia, pay very large sums to the Grand Sultan for their dignities: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1796). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1819 He is at present Hospodar of Valachia: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 121 (1820).

**hostile** (L = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hostile*: pertaining to an enemy, unfriendly, inimical; caused by an enemy.

1608 With hostile forces he'll o'erspread the land: SHAKS., *Pericles*, I. 2, 24. 1715—20 from the din of war | Safe he return'd, without one hostile scar: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Od.*, xi. 656.

**hostility** (L = = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hostilité*: enmity, state of war; in pl., active operations of war.

1531 Ferrare and the moste excellent cite of Venise, the one hauyng a duke, the other an erle, seldome suffreth damage excepte it happen by outwarde hostility: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 23 (1880). — the old hostility betwene the houses of Pompei and Cesar: *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 74. 1595 Hostility and civil tumult reigns | Between my conscience and my cousin's death: SHAKS., *K. John*, IV. 2, 247.

\***hotel** (L = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hôtel*, fr. Old Fr. *hostel*, whence Mid. Eng. *hostel*.

1. a town mansion, a public building (French usage).

1684 Ceremonies of their march from the Hôtel, or great House of Perre: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 36. 1752 I am as much obliged to you for your intentions to lodge him in your *hôtel*, as if he were actually lodged there: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 391 (1777).

2. a large or a pretentious inn.

1765 the expense of living at an hotel is enormous: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 551 (1817). 1807 groping your way to the inn—(I beg pardon—*hotel*): BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 12 (5th Ed.). 1877 At every hotel we asked for the local journals: *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

**hôtel de ville**, *phr.*: Fr.: town-hall.

1797 The *hotel de ville* is what we call a *town-house* or *town-hall*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Hotel*. 1841 It was then given to a certain Pierre Boys, in exchange for a piece of ground to erect a new *hôtel-de-ville*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 4. 1886 Van der Heyde was incapable of inspiring his red-brick vistas, old *hôtels de ville*, and canals with the least touch of humanity: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 30, p. 173/3.

**hôtel Dieu**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'God's house': the hospital of a French town.

1864 when he comes to recount to my poor mother, whose sainted heart is the asile of all griefs, a real Hôtel Dieu, my word the most sacred, with beds for all the afflicted: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvii. p. 419 (1879).

**hôtel garni**, *phr.*: Fr.: a furnished town house.

1774 I now live in dread of my biennial gout, and should die of it in an *hôtel garni*, and forced to receive all comers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 114 (1857). 1828 famed and gorgeous hotels of his nobility transformed into shops, pensions, *hotels garnis*, and into every species of vulgar domicile: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 351. 1831 he appeared at Paris suddenly, and disappeared in the same way, lived in an *hôtel garni*, had always plenty of money, and paid for everything regularly: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 186 (1875).

**hôtellerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: inn, hotel, hostelry.

1838 A dialogue...which may still be heard in almost every *hôtellerie* at daybreak: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 140.

**houka**: Eng. fr. Hind. See *hookah*.

\***houri**, *sb.*: Pers. *hurī*.

1. a virgin of the Mohammedan paradise, *lit.* 'a black-eyed (nymph)'.

1745 handsomer than one of the hours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 343 (1857). 1800 Chosen like themselves a Houris of the Earth: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vii. 57. 1817 Tell me not of Houris' eyes: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 43 (1860). 1818 as pretty a bower | As e'er held houri in that heathenish heaven | Described by Mahomet: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. civ. 1820 they appeared like a legion of houries sent express from the paradise of Mahomet: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 267. 1828 lovely as the Houries of Paradise: KUSSIBASH, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 103. 1836 but unlike the elysium of Mahomed, no *houries* are to be supplied to the saints of Buddhism: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 104. 1839 Dark-eyed houris, with their young white arms, | The ever virgin, woo and welcome ye: BAILLY, *Festus*, p. 134 (1866). 1874 The Egyptian...embalmed his dead for historic contemplation and wonder, if not for the hours and joys of the everlasting Hades: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I. 4.

2. a dark-eyed beauty, a beauty.

1828 This speech somewhat softened the incensed Houris of Mr. Gordon's Paradise: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. I. p. 147 (1859). 1854 some houris of a dancer, some bright young lady of fashion in an opera-box: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 138 (1879). 1872 [See *harem*].

**houtboy**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *hautboy*.

**howboies, howboyes** (pl.): Eng. fr. Fr. See *hautboy*.



**howdah, howder, houdah, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *hau-dah*: a large chair or covered seat placed upon the back of a riding-elephant.

abt. 1785 Colonel Smith...reviewed his troops from the houdar of his elephant: *Carraccioli's Life of Clive*, III. 133. [Yule] 1800 the anxiety of the Nizam and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1844). 1809 both [vehicles] on wheels somewhat resembling large elephant howdahs with coverings: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 96. 1834 the bamboos which supported the howdah, as it is called, on the axletree: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 7. 1872 the howdah elephants are brought round to the tents, and the howdahs are fitted with the batteries of rifles and smooth bores: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 190. 1879 Elephants with silver howdahs: E. ARNOLD, *Light of Asia*, Bk. VII. p. 194 (1881).

**\*howitz (u -), howitzer (u - =), sb.:** Eng. fr. Ger. *Hau-bitze*: a short piece of ordnance for firing shells at a low elevation.

1743-7 amounting together to about sixty thousand men with sixty two cannon, eight mortars and howbitz: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 562/1 (1751). 1765 Two pieces of cannon and some howbitzers entered the town: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 195. 1800 it will be necessary that you should send to the 75th some howbitzers, &c.: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 541 (1858). 1812 The mountain-howitzer, the broken road, | The bristling palisade, the fosse o'erflow'd: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, l. li. 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 23, p. 338 (1828). 1844 Major Bull's British howitzer horse-battery: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 386.

**\*hoy, sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *heu*: a kind of coasting vessel of small size and heavy build, often sloop-rigged.

abt. 1577 Egypt a hoye, and set hir vnder sayle: G. GASKOIGNE, *Fruits of War*, 136. 1598 English pinasses, hoyes, and drumblers: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 601. 1604 our ships of warre...turned to hois of Burden: D. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, IV. p. 110. 1623 A tide-boat, with more than thirty passengers...run upon a hoy, that was under sail, 'twixt this and Gravesend: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 404 (1848). 1630 all the shippers, Carackes, Hoyes, Galleyes, Boates, Drumblers, Barkes, and Watercrafts: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 4 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1643 thirteen Hoyes were going from Amsterdam to Newcastle to fetch Sea-coales: *Certaine Informations*, No. 34, p. 261. bef. 1782 In coaches, chaises, caravans, and hoyes, | Fly to the coast for daily, nightly joys: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 205 (1808).

**hoybuck(e):** Eng. fr. Fr. See *hautboy*.

**hoyden:** Eng. fr. Du. See *hoiden*.

**huanaco:** Sp. See *guanaco*.

**hubbub (u -), hubbuboo (u - u), sb.:** Eng. fr. Ir. *abu*, interj. (a war-cry), sometimes fr. Gael. *ubub*, interj. (expressing dislike or contempt), affected by Eng. whoop: a confused shouting of Irish, Welsh, or Highland Scotch; hence, any sound of confused cries, din, uproar, tumult.

1590 They heard a noyse of many bagpipes shrill, | And shrieking Hubbs them approaching nere: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. x. 43. 1598 a terrible yell and hubbubow: — *State Irell.*, Wks., p. 632/1 (1869). — Hubbobowes: *ib.*, p. 633/1. 1602 whoops and howbubs: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 62. — with hallowes and how-bubs, with whoobes, whooves, and outcries against all that tast not on the froth of his zeale: *ib.*, p. 327. 1613 a great number Indians... began with an oulis and whoopubb: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. cv. (1884). 1623 The Irish Hubbub, or the English Hue and Crie: BARNABY RICH, *Tide*. 1630 with one hub hub from the Hibernian outcry: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1646 Irish rebels and Welsh hubbub-men: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1860). 1667 a universal hubbub wild | Of stunning sounds and voices all confused: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 951, p. 80 (1705). 1698 a more horrid noise than a Welsh Hubbub, or an Irish Dirge: J. LACY, *Old Troop*, p. 22. 1754 every now and then break out into a hideous Howl and Ho-bo-bo-bo: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 210. 1847 there rose | A hub-bub in the court of half the maids | Gather'd together: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 118 (1886).

**Huguenot, a name applied to the French Protestants of 16, 17 cc.**

bef. 1593 There are a hundred Huguenots and more | Which in the woods do hold their synagogue: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 234/2 (1858). 1611 Huguenots, Huguenots, Calvinists, Reformists; those of the Religion in France: COTGR. 1689 Why, then beyond Seas where a Nun is posset, when a *Hugonos* comes into the Church, does not the Devil hunt them out? SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 43 (1868).

**huissier, sb.:** Fr.: an usher, a gentleman-usher.

1837 At length the *huissier*, walking fast through the ante-chambers, announced the wife of an ambassador: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 185. bef. 1863 She was whisked from seat to seat by the *huissiers*, and at every change of place woke a peal of laughter: THACKERAY, *Sec. Funn. of Napoleon*, p. 343 (1879).

**huitain, sb.:** Fr.: a stanza of eight verses.

1589 in a *kuiteine* he that putteth foure verses in one concord and foure in another concord: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. x. p. 102 (1869).

**huitième, Fr.; huitiesme, Old Fr.:** sb.: an eighth part, a sequence of eight.

1674 his Sequences [at Picket]...are Tierces, Quarts, Quints, Sixiesms, Septiesms, Huitiesms and Neufiesms: Compl. Gamester, p. 82.

**hukah:** Eng. fr. Hind. See *hookah*.

**hullock:** Eng. fr. Sp. See *hollock*.

**hūmāni nihil aliēnum, phr.:** Lat. See *homo sum*, &c. The motto of the Talbot family.

1755 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 433 (1857).

**\*hūmānum est errāre, phr.:** Lat.: to err is human.

1599 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 103 (1616). 1621 Be not dismayd then: *humanum est errare*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 78 (1827). 1695 CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, III. 11, Wks., Vol. I. p. 405 (1710). bef. 1744 POPE, *Letters*, p. 218 (1737). 1792 H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 125.

**humectation (u - u), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *humectation*: the act of moistening or wetting; the process of being moistened or wetted.

1611 *Humectation*, An humectation, moistening, wetting: COTGR. 1646 That which is concreted by exsiccation, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. [C.E.D.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1882 The atmosphere became charged with an acid dust, the result of long fermentation, germination, secretion, humectation, and exsiccation: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 68.

**\*humerus, sb.:** Lat.: the bone of the upper arm, the shoulder.

[1578 the same bone in Latin is called *Humerus*, which in English is shoulder: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 51 v<sup>o</sup>.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1874 The *humerus* is developed by seven points of ossification—one for the body; one for the head; one for the greater tuberosity; one for the trochlea; one for the epitrochlea; one for the epicondyle; and another for the lesser head: DUNGLISON, *Dict. Med. Sci.*, 507. 1887 Among other cases he cites...a retreating chin, a short femur, the greater length of the humerus in earlier races of man: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/1.

**hummaul:** Arab. See *hamal*.

**humum:** Eng. fr. Arab. See *hammam*.

**humor, humour (u -, h mute), sb.:** Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. *humour(e)*, fr. Old Fr. *humor*, fr. Lat. *hūmor*, = 'moisture'.

1. one of the natural animal fluids. Formerly the four principal humors were reckoned as the *sanguine*, the *phlegmatic*, the *choleric*, and the *melancholic*.

1340 *Ayenb.*, p. 153. [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. 1386 Swevenes engendren of repletions, | And oft of fume, and of complexions, | Whan humours ben to abundant in a wight: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Nonnes Preestes Tale*, 14931 (1856). 1426 humours: LVDGATE, p. 194. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1540 that whiche is ordeyned for nourysshynge of lyfe, is converted to corruption of blode and other humours, whiche is cause of sykkenes: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 34 v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 A feruent Humour, (some do iudge) | within the Head doth lye: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 32 (1871). 1563 humors, blod, coller, fleume & melancholie: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 Sups-vp their vitall humors, and doth dry | Their whilom-beauties to *Anatomy*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 482 (1608).

1 a. one of the fluid parts of the eye, the *aqueous humor* and the *vitreous humor*.

1525 y<sup>e</sup> iyen be made of .viij. cotys & .iiij. humours: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1691 The aqueous humour of the eye will not freeze: J. RAY, *Creation*. [T.]

2. moisture generally, a moist exhalation.

abt. 1400 he shal be as a tree, that is ouer plauntid vp on watris, that at the humour sendith his rootes: Wycliffite Bible, Jer., xvii. 8. 1540 the moone with her mutable figures, and speciall authoritie ouer waters and humours: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 80 v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 corupte humors and euill vapors of the earth: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1590 their yellow heul | Christalline humor dropped downe apace: SPENS, *F. Q.*, I. xii. 65. 1601 their clothes wet with a clammy humour of honie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. XI. ch. 12, Vol. I. p. 315. 1603 Whether th' imperfect light did first exhale | Much of that primer humour: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 63 (1608). 1615 From this ruer, there ascend no vapors, the humor being rarified by so long a progresse; so that although exhaled, it assumeth no visible body: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1632).

3. a morbid fluid in the body, a morbid excess of one of the animal fluids.

abt. 1386 He knew the cause of every maladie, | Were it of cold, or hote, or moist, or drie, | And wher engendred, and of what humour, | He was a veray parfitte practisour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Prol.*, 423. — Engendred of humour malencolik | Bifrom his owene Celle fantastik: — *Knt's Tale*, 1377. abt. 1520 humors superflue: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 32, Wks., Vol. I. p. 362 (1843). 1525 y<sup>e</sup> of the body be fat & full of humours than make y<sup>e</sup> bawne more hote: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F ij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1525 the ache of a mannes heed that is engendred of wycked humours: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Bankes, sig. A i v<sup>o</sup>. 1527 to consume the yll and grosse humours: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xx. sig. B iii v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1543 The cause conioynt is a flegmatyke humor gathered to the place of the Aposteme: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxv v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1551 garlycke...breaketh insundre grosse humores: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. B v v<sup>o</sup>. 1600 the superfluous humors in the vaines: R. CRAWLEY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 90.

4. temperament, disposition, mood; esp. a peculiar mood provocative of satire or ridicule.

1557 Oft malice makes the minde to shed the boyled brine: | And enuies humor oft vnclades by conduites of the eyen: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 215 (1870). 1579 preferring fancy before friends, and [t]his present humor, before honour to come: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 34 (1868). 1579 the foolish vaine humors of his citizens: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 169 (1612). 1584 who being a mad man



hath written according to his frantike humor: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. 1. ch. viii. p. 17. bef. 1586 a minde not preiudiced with a preiudicating humor: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 4 (1588). 1598 if any selfe-conceited wittes shall holde themselves wronged, either because I have not iumped with their singular humours, or... R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, To Reader, sig. ¶ iijij<sup>ro</sup>. 1619 shall Christians lose... the *Hopes of Heauen*, and *Comforts of Earth*; for a Will, for a Humour, for malicious Spight? PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxii. p. 623. 1647 The all-disposing Heav'n | To ev'ry age hath proper Humors giv'n: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, l. 1, p. 11. 1711 knowing the genius of the people, the humour of their language, and the prejudiced ears he had to deal with: *Spectator*, No. 29, Apr. 3, Vol. 1. p. 114 (1826).

4a. a piece of caprice, conduct caused by a peculiar mood.

1598 These are complements, these are humours: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 23.

5. the quality which enables a person to appreciate and express in language such traits of character and such scenes and situations as are proper objects of mild satire; speaking generally *humor* is the faculty of close and vivid delineation of character, when the aspects presented are neither sublime nor terrible nor pathetic.

6. the quality of a work of literature or art which is due to the author having displayed humor (5); humorous writing or speaking, a humorous passage; less correctly, drollery, a droll expression.

1589 wherein there be as well humors to delight, as discourses to aduise: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 3 (1880). 1711 Among all kinds of writing, there is none in which authors are more apt to miscarry than in works of humour, as there is none in which they are more ambitious to excel: *Spectator*, No. 35, Apr. 10, Vol. 1. p. 133 (1826).

hurcarra(h), hurkaru: Anglo-Ind. See *hircarrah*.

hure, sb.: Fr.: head (of a wild boar). Early Anglicised.

1862 Oh, you stupid eminent person! You never knew that you yourself had tusks, little eyes in your *hure*; a bristly mane to cut into tooth-brushes: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 141 (1887).

hurra(h), *u*, interj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. *Hurra*: an exclamation of applause or triumph, a cheer. See *huzzah*.

\*hurricane (*u* - *u*), hur(r)icano, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *huracan*, fr. Carib. *huracan*: an extremely violent storm, a cyclone; also, *metaph.* See *furicano*.

1555 [See *furicano*]. 1589 there was wont to be about them many vracanes, which are spowts of water, with many blustering winds. This word *vracane*, in the Indian tongue of those ilands, is as much to say, as the ioyning of all the foure principall winds together, the one forcing against the other: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 220 (1854). 1600 we were taken with an extreme tempest or *hurricane*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 571. 1606 the dreadful spout | Which shipmen do the hurricane call: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 2, 172. 1612 A small catch perished at sea in a *Herycano*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 161 (1884). 1625 Tempests, Huricanos, Tufons, Water-spouts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 80. 1634 a vehemēt and vnexpected stone ore-tooke vs, for three dayes raging incessantly, so that we doubted a *Hero-cane*, a Tempest of thirtie dayes continuance, and of such fury, that ships, trees and houses perish in it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 26. 1635 Of all kind of Idolaters these are the horriddest, who adore the devil, whom they call *Tantara*, who appears often unto them, specially in a *Hurricane*, though he be not visible to others: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xi. p. 306. 1639 each guilty thought to me is | A dreadful hurricane: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1839). 1649 the lofty Cedars divine a thund'ring *Heriano* is at hand: W. LILLY, *Bl. Almanack*, p. 1. 1660 Lest as a Tempest carried him away, | Some *Hurican* should bring him back again: A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 4. 1662 In the year of our Lord 1639, in November, here happened an *hurricane*, or wild-wind which entering in at the great east-window, blew that down: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 495 (1840). 1665 the passionate Hurricanes of the wild *Enthusiast*: GIANVILLI, *Scopis*, ch. xxiv. p. 180 (1885). 1672 All rapid, is the Hurricane of Life: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, l. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 420 (1701). 1687 When he should fan, he with Hurricanes of Wit stormeth the Sense: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, Ded., sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. bef. 1733 What Havock would a living witness, like a Hurricane, make amongst his Trumpety: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 12 (1740). 1738 At eight the sky became obscured, and it blew a hurricane: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. 1. 74/1. 1863 It blew a hurricane: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 294. 1877 the earthquake and the hurricane: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [SL]

Variants, 16 c. *haurachana*, *uracan*(e), 16, 17 cc. *hur(r)icano*, 17 c. *herycano*, *herocane*, *harau cane*, *hirecano*, *hericano*, *hur(r)ican*.

\*hussar (*u* - *u*), sb.: Eng. fr. Hungarian *hussar*, = 'twentieth': one of a body of Hungarian light cavalry, originally raised in 1458 by making one man of every twenty men in each village join, dressed in semi-oriental garb (see *dolman*); hence a member of a similarly dressed body of light cavalry in other countries.

1532 Sir John Caziame came by nyght into the towne of Gratz with two thousand horses well appareyled, and xv. hondred hussayres, lyght horses: R. COPLAND, *Victory agst. the Turkes*, in *Dibdin's Typ. Ant.*, Vol. III. p. 117 (1816). 1714 he made his breeches and his doublet of one continued piece of cloth, after the manner of the HUSSARS: *Spectator*, No. 576, Aug. 4, Vol. VI. p. 194 (1826). bef. 1726 VANBRUGH, *Recruit. Officer* (Leigh Hunt). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1742 Lord and Lady Euston [were dressed as] man and

woman huzzars: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1857). 1748 an hussar waistcoat, scarlet breeches: SMOLLETT, *Rad. Rand.*, ch. xl. Wks., Vol. I. p. 57 (1817). 1757 an escort of thirty Prussian hussars: In *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxxviii. p. 361 (1846). 1776 a pair of hussar boots faced at the seams: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 53. 1792 sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 162. 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 17, p. 253 (1828). 1875 the Prince of Wales in Hussar uniform: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

huydalgo: Sp. See *hidalgo*.

huzoor, sb.: Arab. *huzūr*: 'the presence', a respectful designation of a person of rank, or of an European, used by natives in India.

1776 Those salt-workers now bring their claims against me, and endeavour to lay their complaints before the Huzzoor: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 17/2. 1797 Huzzoor: *Encyc. Brit.*

\*huzza(h), hussa (*u* - *u*), interj. and sb.: cf. Ger. *hussa*: an exclamation of applause, a cheer; in Wycherley *hussa*, attrib., seems to mean 'shouting', and *hussas* to mean 'shouters', 'rollicking persons'.

1573-80 My youthfulliste hollaes, hussaes, and sahoes: GAB. HARVEY, *Let. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). 1665 They made a great huzza, or shout, at our approach: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 418 (1873). bef. 1672 We are not so much afraid to be taken up by the watch as by the tearing midnight rambles or huzza women: WYCHERLEY, *Genl. Danc. Master*, l. a. — You begin to be something too old for us: we are for the *hisk* huzzas of seventeen or eighteen: *ib.* [Davies] abt. 1683 That they may fill his empty Grace | With noisy shouts and loud huzzas: *Court Burt.*, in *Roxburghs Ballads*, Vol. v. p. 310 (1884). 1688 they...broke out into so scornful huzzas: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. Introd., p. xxiii/2 note (1751). 1693 By a double *Hussak* from the Court of Assistants...Timely Notice was given: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 3. bef. 1733 So at all the Tory Healths, as they were called, the cry was reared of *Hussa*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 44, p. 617 (1740). [— Huzzaging, an Usage then at its Perfection. It was derived from the Marine, and the Shouts the Seamen make when Friends come aboard or go off: *ib.*] 1792 extorted plaudits and huzzas from all the spectators: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 180.

[The first quot. throws doubt on the derivation from Ger. *hussa*; though its use may have been increased or revived during the Thirty Years' War, and again upon the establishment of the Hanoverian dynasty, by the example of German soldiers and sailors. The form *hurrah* was probably picked up by English soldiers during Marlborough's campaigns. Addison uses *whurra* and Goldsmith *hurrah* (C.)]

hyacinthus, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥάκινθος*: a hyacinth. Early Anglicised through Fr. as *jacinth*.

1586 Casia, broade mary Goldes, with pancyes, and Hyacinthus: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1815). 1766 The sweet Hyacinthus with pleasure we view | Contend with Narcissus in delicate hue: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XI.

Hyades: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥάδες*: a group of seven stars in the head of Taurus, the rising of which with the sun was supposed by the ancients to prognosticate rainy weather. Anglicised as *hyads* (Dryden).

1590 As when the seaman sees the Hyades | Gather an army of Cimmerian clouds: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, III. 2, Wks., p. 21/1 (1858). 1603 And (opposit) the *Cwp*, the dropping *Hyades*, | Bright glittering *Orion* and the weeping *Hyades*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 100 (1608). 1654 discovering that all the *Stars* would prove *Hyades*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 543.

\*hyaena, hyēna, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥάνα*: name of a genus of large wild dogs found in Africa and Asia, so called from their bristly hog-like mane (*ῥ*, = 'hog'). The commonest species is called the 'laughing hyaena' from its peculiar bark. They prowl in packs at night. Anglicised occasionally as *hyane*, *hyene* (Chaucer), *hyen*.

1340 hyane: *Ayenb.*, p. 61, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1886). [1563 a skin of a beast called in Latin *hyena*...or of a Hippopotame: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 28<sup>ro</sup>.] 1580 the Beast *Hyena*: J. LYLIV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 346 (1868). 1590 But likent to an Hyena was, | That feeds on wemens flesh as others feede on gras: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. vii. 22. 1598 *Crocota*, a beast gotten betwene a Lionesse and a Hiena, hauing his row of teeth of one piece alone: FLORIO. 1600 I will laugh like a hyen, and that when thou art inclined to sleep: SHAKS., *As Y. L. II*, iv. 1, 156. 1600 the beast *Hyena*, doth imitate a mans voice, so learneth ones name, whom he calleth forth and destroyeth: R. CAWDRAV, *Tras. of Similit.*, p. 283. 1603 Then th' *Vajcom*, th' *Hyēna* tearing-tombs | Swift Mantiche, and *Nubian* Cephus comes: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 160 (1608). 1611 Who [the Freebooters near the Rhine] are such cruell and bloody horseleaches (the very *Hyena* and *Lycanthropi* of Germany) that they seldom robbe any man but they cut his throat: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1776). 1623 it becommeth no man, to participate of that propertie of the *Hyena*, to make a living by ripping vp the liues of the dead: MARRE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 1. 1646 Panthers, Hyēna's, Camels: SIR TH. BROWN, *Parad. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). bef. 1668 that fierce Beast of ours, | That which *Hyena*-like weeps and devours: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, III. p. 64 (1687). 1672 I'll sooner trust th' *Hyana* than your smile: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 432 (1701). 1818 half savage, half soft, | As *Hyenas* in love may be fancied to look: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 45. 1835 the



very hyæna would have filled its belly and gone to sleep: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxv. p. 358. 1849 they lighted immense bonfires, as well to cheer them during their bivouac, as to deter any adventurous panther, stimulated by the savoury odours, or hyæna, breathing fraternal revenge, from reconnoitring their encampment: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. ii. p. 365 (1881). 1857 as a hyæna may probably smile before he begins his laugh: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 281.

**Hybla**, name of a town on the east coast of Sicily, famed in ancient times for the excellent honey produced on the neighbouring hills. Hence, **Hyblæan**, pertaining to Hybla.

1647 Extract then all the sweetness which remains in Hybla-combs: FANSHAW, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, II. i. p. 51. 1676 The sweets of Hybla dwell upon thy lips! SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, IV. p. 51. 1681 Few words he said, but easy those and fit, | More slow than Hybla-drops and far more sweet: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, I. 697. 1682 what motion in the waves is seen | Thronging and busy as Hyblæan swarms: *ib.*, II. 1123.

\***hydra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὕδρα, = 'water-snake', 'dragon of Lerna': name of a many-headed dragon of Greek mythology, each of whose heads if cut off was immediately replaced by two, but Hercules slew the monster by searing the necks, and so preventing the renewal. Hence, *metaph.* any manifold evil or mischief; "the many-headed monster", the commonalty, the mob (see *belua mult. cap.*). Sometimes Anglicised as *hydre*, *ydre*.

1506 Howe rebuked Hercules, by puyssaunce | Fought with an Ydre, ryght great certayne | Haungy seven heades: HAWES, *Past. Pl.*, sig. E ii v. 1679 burning and cutting off (like *Hydraes* heads) all vanitie and voluptuous pleasures: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 355 (1612). — to reforme small faults, and to redresse them by little and litle, was (as Plato said) to cut off one of the *Hydraes* heads, of the which came afterwards seven in the place: *ib.*, p. 843. 1583 these seditious Vipers, and pithonick Hydrea: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 80 r. 1586 as if one cutt off the head of *Hydra*, by and by seven newe spring vp: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 33. 1589 those *Hydra*-kindred warres: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. 1590 Spring-headed Hydres; and sea-shedding Whales: SPENS., *F. O.*, II. xii. 23. 1607 why, | You grave but reckless senators, have you thus | Given *Hydra* here to choose an officer: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II. i. 93. 1610 *HYDRA* of villanie! B. JONSON, *Alch.*, IV. 7, Wks., p. 663 (1616). 1611 Popery that foule sinke and *Hydra* of all heresies: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 305 (1630). 1616 Scisme, Puritanisme, Brownisme, papistrie, | And such like *hydra*-headed errors: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, I. 17, p. 4 (1871). 1621 'Tis an *hydra* head, contention; the more they strive, the more they may: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 76 (1827). 1636 What herocical spirit had hee neede have that must encounter the *Hydra* of sinne: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 416. 1641 a continual *hydra* of mischief and molestation, the forge of discord and rebellion: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1806). 1646 The King having in lesse then 40. dayes, quell'd this dangerous rebellion which like a *Hydra* consisted of many heads: HOWELL, *Lewis XII.*, p. 49. 1654-6 Is it nothing to encounter the *Hydra* of sin, to oppose the current of times and torrent of vice: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 342 (1868). 1667 *Hydra*-like the fire, | Lifts up his hundred heads: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 249, p. 63. 1670 A neat little Closet full of divers rarities; as a true *Hydra's* skin with seven necks: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 108 (1698). 1876 to slay that *Hydra* of the marsh which in India decimates alike the native peasantry and the British garrison: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**hydrangea**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Saxifragæ*, esp. the common *hydrangea (hortensis)*, a native of China.

1767 Pots of...flowering plants may still be introduced in the hot house to forward an early bloom, such as pinks, *hydrangea (arborescens)*, roses, hypericum, and many others: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 197 (1803). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***hydrargyrum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑδράργυρος: quicksilver, mercury. Often shortened to *hydrarg.*

1563 [See *guaiacum*]. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pill: *hydrarg.* Bless you! THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 222 (1887).

**hydria**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὑδρία: a water-pot, a Greek or Etruscan vase used for carrying water, with three handles.

1889 Near the reservoir...an ancient building has been found, with a marble *hydria*, representing in relief a man standing: *Athenæum*, Jan. 19, p. 92/3.

\***hydrocephalus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑδροκέφαλος: water on the brain, water in the head, an accumulation of serum in the cranium.

17.. A *hydrocephalus*, or dropsy of the head: ARBUTHNOT, *Dist.* [J.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1882 The intermarriage of rheumatism and consumption is productive of *hydrocephalus*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 7.

**hydromel** (Δ = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *hydromel*, or Lat. *hydromel*: a liquor made of honey and water, with the addition of flavoring; if fermented, also called *mead*.

1543 a decoction of camomille...of wyne, of h, dromel: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi r. 1563 Nitrum helpeth the Collicke if it bee taken with cummyne in hydromell: T. GALE, *Treat. Conneshot*, fol. 2 v. 1601 hydromel or honeyed water: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 174.

\***hydrophobia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑδροφοβία, = 'dread of water': (a) rabies caused by the bite of a rabid animal,

rabies in animals; one of the symptoms being dread of water; (b) dread of water. Rarely Anglicised as *hydrophobie*, *y*.

a. 1601 that symptom of hydrophobic or fearing water, incident to them that be bitten with a mad dog: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 322. 1621 Coelius Aurelianus, an ancient writer, makes a doubt whether this hydrophobia be a passion of the body or the mind: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 14 (1827). 1666 What are the Medical virtues of the Sea, especially against *Hydrophobia*? *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 316. 1678 the Physicians speak of a certain *Disease or Madness*, called *Hydrophobia*, the *Symptoms of those that have been bitten by a mad dog*, which makes them have a monstrous Antipathy to Water: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. III. p. 135. 1839 the hydrophobia, which affects the wolves, jackalls, and dogs in some parts of the country, is attributed to it [the simoom]: ELPHINSTONE, *Acct. of Caubool*, p. 140 (1842). 1856 for days past she had avoided water, or had drunk with spasms and evident aversion; but hydrophobia, which is unknown north of 70°, never occurred to us: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 193. 1871 I was informed that hydrophobia was very prevalent in the country: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 113.

b. 1759 What then do you think must the terror and hydrophobia of Dr. Slop have been: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1807 With a caution, therefore, against an imtemperate use of the *Hydrophobia*, minute circumstances are left at the discretion of the fair Apprehensive: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 70 (5th Ed.).

**hydrophylacium**, *pl.* -ia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑδροφύλαξ, = 'custodian of water': a store or reservoir of water.

1696 Swarms of private traders...do evidently drain and exhaust the greater *hydrophylacia* and magazines: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 356 (1872). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**hydrus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὕδρος: a water-snake, a serpent.

1687 [See *cerastes*].

\***Hygeia**, *Hygæa*: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὑγία, ὕγεια, through Late Gk. ὕγιειά: name of the goddess of health in Greek mythology, a daughter of Aesculapius, Health (personified).

1816 he had an *Hygeia* about 2 ft. high: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 314. 1883 His *Hygeia* was not a severe goddess: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 161.

**hyke**: Arab. See *haik*.

**Hyla**, *Hylê*: Gk. Ὑλη, ὕλη: matter, first matter.

1619 Demogorgon observing that vncreated Chaos, or *Hyla*, or first Matter, to be impregnated with Power: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 564.

**Hyleg**, *Hylej*, *Hylech*, *Hylem*, *Ylem*, *sb.*: fr. Pers. *haylej*, *haylah*, = 'master of a family': *Astrol.*: the ruling planet of the sign of the zodiac which is in the ascendant at the moment of a nativity, the *apheta* (q. v.).

1657 And as that *Hylech* in a particular manner contains all the Astra's in the great World, so also the internal Heaven of Man, which is the Olympick spirit, doth particularly comprehend all the Astra's: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 29.

**Hylotes** (pl.): Late Lat. See *Helot*.

\***Hymen**, *hymen*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὑμην, ὕμην (= 'membrane').

1. *Hymen*, in Greek mythology, the god of marriage.

abt. 1690 Would...That...at the marriage day | The cup of *Hymen* had been full of poison: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 190/1 (1858). 1604 Since love our hearts and *Hymen* did our hands | Unite commutual in most sacred bands: SHAKS., *Ham.*, III. 2, 169. 1616 B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 924. 1640 no once did taste | Of *Hymens* pleasures while this life did last: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 51, p. 268 (1647). 1647 Holy *Hymen* hear our pray: FANSHAW, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, v. 9, p. 210. 1757 Indignant *Hymen* veils his hallow'd fires: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xviii. (1757). 1766 *HYMEN* lighting sacred fires, | Types of chaste and fond desires: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. 1847 this same mock-love, and this | Mock-*Hymen*: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, IV. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 98 (1886). 1883 It was an awful business, this marriage, when she came to the very threshold of *Hymen's* temple: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 268.

2. a fold of mucous membrane which frequently stretches across, and partially obstructs, the entrance to the vagina; the maidenhead.

**Hymenæus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὑμέναιος: *Hymen* (q. v.). Hence, **Hymenæal**, **Hymenæan**, nuptial; **Hymenæals** = 'nuptial songs', 'nuptial rites'.

1588 Sith priest and holy water are so near | And tapers burn so bright and every thing | In readiness for *Hymenæus* stand: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 325. 1619 such as *Hymenæus* rites discard: HUTTON, *Poll. Anat.*, sig. E 2 v.

bef. 1744 For her white virgins hymenæals sing: POPE, [J.] 1820 singing hymenæal songs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 30.

1667 And Heav'nly Quires the *Hymenæan* sung: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 711 (1705).

**hyn**: Heb. See *hin*.



\***hyoscyamus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὕσκάμος, = 'hog's bean': henbane, an alkaloid narcotic drug obtained from various species of henbane.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***hyp.** See **hypochondria**.

**hypallagē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπαλλαγή, = 'interchange': *Gram. and Rhet.*: the inversion of the natural relations of two words in the syntax of a sentence, as "I set your eyes before mine woes" instead of "mine woes before your eyes". See **enallage**.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xv. p. 182 (1869).

**hypatē**, *sb.*: Gk. ὑπάτη (χορδή): the lowest tone in the two lowest tetrachords of ancient music.

1603 It appeareth also manifestly, by the Hypates, that it was not for ignorance that in the Dorian tunes they forbore this Tetrachord: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1254.

**hyperaesthesia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπέρ, = 'over', and αἴσθησις, = 'feeling', 'sensitivity': excessive sensibility.

1863 It was a case of "Hyperaesthesia"... or as unprofessional persons would say, 'excessive sensibility': C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 67.

**hyperbaton**, *pl. hyperbata*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπερβατόν, = 'transposed', 'stepped over': a transposition or inversion of the natural order of words; an instance of such transposition.

1580 *That word*, a pathetical parenthesis, to encrease a careful hyperbaton: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Maye, Glosse, Wks., p. 463/1 (1869). 1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xiii. p. 180 (1869). 1641 if your meaning be with a violent hyperbaton to transpose the text, as if the words lay thus in order: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 185 (1806). 1674 Interrogations, Exclamations, Hyperbata, or a disorder'd connexion of Discourse, are graceful there, because they are Natural: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 592 (1701). 1681 the Apostle is enforced to make an *hyperbaton*, a disturbed and disjointed order of speech: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1861). 1886 Both Lehmann and Tyrrell give examples of the use of "hyperbaton" in the letters, e.g., 'Fam.', III. 9, 3, "tuus incredibiliter studiis delector." It is a big name for careless inversion of the words: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 7, p. 170/1.

**hyperbola**, **hyperbolē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπερβολή.

1. hyperbole (*q. v.*).

1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbola's* and Aggravations: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 317 (1713).

2. a curve formed by the intersection of a plane with a double cone on both sides of the vertex; one of the two branches of such a curve. The curve may likewise be defined as a conic section whose eccentricity is greater than unity.

1579 Whether in al Randons above the uttermost, the sayde Curue Arke, be not an Hyperbole: DIGGES, *Stratitot.*, p. 188. 1738 An oval is never mistaken for a circle, nor an hyperbola for an ellipsis: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1895). 1769 he found the precise path to be a PARABOLA, — or else an HYPERBOLA: STERNE, *Trist. Skand.*, II. III. Wks., p. 66 (1839). 1886 The author treats successively of the various properties of the circle, parabola, and hyperbola: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 307/2.

\***hyperbolē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπερβολή = 'excess', 'exaggeration': extravagance of expression, exaggeration; an extravagant statement, a superlative expression; an extreme.

1552 Therefore in this speech, we must vnderstand there is a mounting, called of the Grecians *Hyperbole*, we vse this figure much in English: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, p. 186. 1555 What this imputate *Hyperbole*, or aduancement meaneth, I doo not well vnderstande: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 145 (1885).

1560 the figure called hyperbole: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. T vii<sup>o</sup>. 1588 Taffeta phrases, silken terms precise, | Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation, | Figures pedantical: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 407.

1612 Extreme it may well bee, since the speaking in a perpetual *Hyperbole*, is comely in nothing but *Loue*: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxvii. p. 444 (1871). 1619 Lesse then Nothing! a strange *Hyperbole*, a meere impossibilitie! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxix. p. 376. abt. 1630 He was a noble and matchless Gentleman, and it may be justly said without hyperboles of fiction... That he seemed to be born to that onely which he went about: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 35 (1870).

1641 profane Hyperboles are Printed up and down of him: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. xlv. p. 68 (1645). 1654 The Reward of Afflictions, is the *Hyperbole* of Mercy: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 37. bef. 1658 'Tis to view him through a Perspective, and by that gross *Hyperbole* to give the Reputation of an Engineer to a Maker of Mousetraps: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 79 (1687).

1665 the *Hyperboles* that Fond Poetry bestowes upon it's admired objects: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. i. p. 3 (1885). 1674 Therefore *Catachreses* and *Hyperboles* have found their place amongst them: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 591 (1701).

1709 Her *Merit* you have confirm'd, and her *Face* even in *Death*, without *Hyperbole*, is more agreeable than that of either of the two Ladies: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 168 (2nd Ed.). 1712 have described the Warmth of Love, and the Professions of it, without Artifice or *Hyperbole*: *Spectator*, No. 321, Mar. 8, p. 466/1 (Morley).

1788 he forgets the extravagance of Eastern flattery and hyperbole: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 143/1. 1811 The plain truth will seem to be | A constrain'd hyperbole: C. LAMB, *Fairwell to Tobacco*, Wks., p. 59. 1820 the true style of oriental hyperbole: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 449.

**hyperborean** (ἵπ- = ἡ =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Hyperborei*, Gk. ὑπερβόρειοι, = 'dwellers beyond the north wind' (Βορίας): pertaining to a mythical people, the Hyperborei, supposed to dwell somewhere far to the north of Greece; arctic, bitterly cold.

1633 the hyperborean or frozen sea: BUTLER, *Eng. Grammar*, [L.] 1729 Soon as they dawn, from Hyperborean skies | Embod'y'd dark, what clouds of Vandals rise! POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 85. 1886 Bodies attenuated into the ghosts of ordinary flies are what best catch the fancy of these hyperborean trout: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 11, p. 330/1.

**hyperdolin.** See **Knipperdollin**.

**hyperdulia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ὑπερδουλεία: superior adoration, the adoration paid to the Blessed Virgin Mary, opposed to *dulia* (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *hyperduly*.

bef. 1656 From all Romish *dulia*, and *hyperdulia*, Good Lord deliver us: USHER, *Anst. to Malone*, p. 369. [T.] 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**hypericon**, **hypericum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπέρεικον: S. John's wort, any species of Tutsan.

1543 oyle of hypericon: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xciv. *ref.* 1785 Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm | Of flow'rs... That scarce a leaf appears: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808).

**Hyperion**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὑπερίων: a name of the sun-god of Greek mythology. See **Helios**. Pronounced ἵπ- = ἡ- = in English literature.

1599 the wretched slave... Doth rise and help Hyperion to his horse: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 1, 292.

\***hyphen**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑφέν (*adv.*), = 'under one', 'together': a mark indicating that the two or more parts of a compound word or a combination of words are to be taken together; in modern writing and printing, a short line which connects the parts of a combination of words, or of a compound word, or of a divided word.

1603 He would have us to reade these two last words in one, by way of ὑφέν, thus: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 41. bef. 1637 *Syllables, Points, Colons, Commas, Hyphens*, and the like: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, p. 90 (1641).

\***hypochondria** (*pl. hypochondriae*), **hypochondriasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a morbid state characterised by great depression of spirits and fanciful anxiety about one's health, vapors; supposed formerly to have its seat in the *hypochondrium* (Gk. ὑποχόνδριον), the part of the body immediately below the cartilage of the breast-bone. Abbreviated to *hyppo*, *hippo*, *hyp(s)*, *hip(s)*, *hyppocon*. See **vapor** 3.

1563 And healeth flatulentnes of Hypochondria: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 39<sup>ra</sup>. bef. 1704 'tis as much as a plentiful dose of the best canary can do to remove the hypococon for a few minutes: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, II. 233 (1760). [Davies]

1710 Scorbatick Ale... refrigerateth the Hypochondria when enraged: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 20. 1733 neither in a passion, nor in the hippe, nor in liquor: BAILEY, *Tr. Erasmus*, p. 130 (1877). [Davies] 1736 If the default of your spirits and nerves be nothing but the effect of the hyp, I have no more to say: GRAY, *Letters*, No. IV. Vol. I. p. 11 (1819). 1748 And moping here did Hypochondria sit, | Mother of spleen, in robes of various dye: J. THOMSON, *Cattle of Indolence*, I. LXXV. p. 218 (1834).

1796 A little while ago thou wast all hip and vapour: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Camilla*, Bk. VI. ch. x. [Davies] 1821 I had the same kind of hypochondria: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. V. p. 96 (1832).

1804 The diseases to which they are principally exposed, are *pneumonia* and *hypochondriasis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 336. 1818 The victim of a metaphysical hypochondriasis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 167 (1819).

**hypocochoana**: Braz. See **ipecacuanha**.

**hypocras(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **hippocras**.

**Hypocrene**: Gk. See **Hippocrene**.

**hyporchēma**, *pl. hyporchēmata*, *sb.*: Gk. ὑπόρχημα: a particular kind of choral ode in honor of Apollo, sung while some of the chorus executed a lively dance.

1603 inasmuch, as hee who hath proceeded well in those *Hyporchēmata*, and is become excellent in that seat sheweth plainly, that...: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 801. 1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**hypostasis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπόστασις.

1. sediment (of liquids).

1590 I view'd your wine, and the hypostasis, | Thick and obscure, doth make your danger great: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 72 (1858). 1601 the Hypostasis or Sediment: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 306.

2. substance, real nature, substantive essence.

bef. 1529 And what ipostacis | Of Christes manhode is: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout.*, 534, Wks., Vol. I. p. 331 (1843). 1577 The substance, or *hypostasis*, is the foundation or the unmoveable prop which upholdeth us: BULLINGER, *Decades*, III. p. 82 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1600 the difference that is between a nature and an Hypostasis or person: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Lee's Hist. Afr.*, p. 398.



**1602** And this only by reason of the hypostasis or hypostatical union of his deity to his humanity: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 49. **1635** And is not Faith an Hypostasis and evidence to thee of an infallible inheritance? S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 76. **1638** as if they [the errors] were not accidents but hypostases of persons subsisting by themselves: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1820). **1640** that grand truth of the divine Hypostases held up by the whole Christian world for these many hundred years: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 3<sup>rd</sup> (1647). **1672** joining of the Godhead and manhood in one hypostasis: T. JACOBUS, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 263/2 (1868). **1678** the Second Hypostasis in his Trinity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 259. **1681**—**1703** There must be an hypostasis, a subsistence of all these fundamentals in a man's heart: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 437 (1864).

**hypotēnūsa**, *pl.* -ūsae, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑποτεινούσα (ὑπενά), = 'subtending (side)': the side of a right-angled triangle which subtends the right angle, the hypotenuse.

**1603** Whether it were that slope line in Geometrie, called *Hypotinus*, which answering directly to the right angle of a triangle: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 590. **1688** the angles of the lateral Tables contain and constitute the hypotenuse, or broader sides subtending: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 432 (1686).

\***hypothesis**, *abl.* **hypothesi**, *pl.* **hypothesēs** (rarely **hypotheses**), *sb.*: Gk. ὑπόθεσις: a supposition, an assumption, a proposition taken for granted as a basis for argument, a scientific theory rendered probable by the fact that its legitimate consequences agree with actual phenomena. See in **thesi**.

**1596** by whom if I be commaunded to sette doune the Hypothesis, or to descend into particulars, I will offer my project upon this condition, that if I aduize any thing that the counsell of warr shall think dangerous, it maye be rejected: EARL OF ESSEX, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxl. p. 137 (1846). **1620** Another way is by *Hypothesis*, that is of particular case, naming of Persons and other Circumstances: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 887 (1676). **1635** labouring as much to bould it out by examination in *Hypothesis*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 433. **1643** Both which are too foul hypotheses, to save the phenomenon of our Saviour's answer to the Pharisees about this matter: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 348 (1806). **1665** if such great and instructed Spirits think we have not as yet *Phænomena* enough to make as much as *Hypotheses*... what insolence is it then: GLANVILLE, *Scopsis*, p. I. (1885). **1668** It was built upon this *Hypothesis*, that to write in Verse was proper for serious Plays: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1701). **1675** what the Apostles delivered in *Thesi* touching the blessed Jesus, is suitable to what is taught in *Hypothesi* by the Philosophers: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 33. **1691** Every fix'd Star, in the now-receiv'd *Hypothesis*, is a Sun or Sun-like Body: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 18 (1701). **1693** but in *Hypothesi*, to state exactly which are Sins of *Infirmity*, and which are not: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 208 (1727). **1699** very many Men have written of this Subject and formed divers *Hypotheses* to solve these *Phænomena*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 85. **1704** The gentleman had made to himself several ingenious hypotheses concerning the use of these subterraneous apartments: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 432 (Bohn, 1854). **1705** I know this contradicts the Hypothesis of a certain Author: *Tr. Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 308. **1816** although Winkelman builds a favorite hypothesis on peace: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 116. **1847** There sinks the nebulous star we call the Sun, | If that hypothesis of theirs be sound: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 91 (1886). **1863** Let us assume by way of hypothesis that you are a man of sense: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 34. **1878** The latest and most unlikely hypothesis started bases the disaster upon explosive substances buried during the Commune: *Lloyd's Whkly.*, May 19, p. 71a. [St.]

**hypotrachēlion**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑποτραχήλιον: the junction of the shaft of a Doric column with the corresponding 'neck' attached to the capital.

**1664** Otherwiles again it [the *Astragal*] is taken for the *Cincture* or *Coller* next the *Hypotrachelium* and diminution of a *Column* listed on both edges: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 126. **1738** Hypotrachelion: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*

**i.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *idem quod* (see **i. q.**) or for *id est* (*q. v.*).

**i. e.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *id est* (*q. v.*).

**I H S, IHS**: Gk. ἸΗΣ, abbrev. for Ἰησοῦς, = 'Jesus', interpreted as the initials of the Latin words *Iesūs Homīnum Salvator*, = 'Jesus, Saviour of men': a device frequently employed in ecclesiastical decoration. Sometimes the old rounded *sigma* gave rise to **I H C**. The point marking abbreviation after each letter is incorrect.

**i. q.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *idem quod*: the same as.

**iambus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ἰαμβος: a foot consisting of two syllables of which the first is short and the second is long; in accentual versification, a foot of two syllables, in which

**hypotypōsis**, *sb.*: Gk. ὑποτύπωσις: an outline, a sketch; *Rhet.* vivid description.

**1580** It is very excellent for pleasaunt descriptions, being altogether a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis of disdainfull youngers: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1869). **1654**—**6** set forth by a most lively and lightsome hypotyposis: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 411/1 (1868).

**hypozeugis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑπόzeugis, = 'subordinate connexion': *Rhet.*: the figure by which several short sentences are made clauses of one sentence.

**1589** PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 177 (1869).

**hypocras**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **hippocras**.

**hyson** (𐝰𐝳), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *heich' ün*, = 'blooming spring': name of a brand of green tea.

**1807** To dames discreet, the duties yet unpaid, | His stores of lace and hyson he conveyed: CRABBE, *Parish Reg.* [L.] **1840** the cups... steamed redolent of hyson and pekoe: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 13 (1879).

\***hysteria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὑστέρα, = 'the womb': a morbid state of the nervous system, to which women are far more liable than men, a common characteristic of the milder forms being a complete loss of self-control with abnormal exhilaration or dejection; also called the 'mother'.

**1839** an evidently restrained *hysteria* in his whole demeanour: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1884). **1863** symptoms... loss of sleep, unevenness of spirits, listlessness, hysteria: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 66. **1878** eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia: *Lloyd's Whkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

**hysterica passio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: hysterical affection, hysterical seizure, hysteria.

**1605** O, how this mother swells up toward my heart! | Hysterica passio, down, thou climbing sorrow, | Thy element's below! SHAKS., *K. Lear*, II. 4, 57.

\***hysteron proteron**, *phr.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. ὑστερον πρότερον, = 'hinder former': an unnatural inversion of ideas, a fallacious inversion of propositions, putting the cart before the horse.

**1584** And not contrariwise vsing *Hysteron Proteron*... as I haue heard say of a gentleman... would not begin his meale with potage, but instead of cheese, would eate his potage last: T. COGHAN, *Hauen of Health*, To Reader, sig. ¶ 4<sup>ro</sup>. **1589** the cart before the horse, the Greeks call it *Hysteron proteron*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xii. p. 181 (1869). **1602** or otherwise that the Catholic religion will be utterly extinguished and perish, and so by consequent all runne *Hysteron Proteron*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 47. **1611** here methinks I use the figure *hysteron proteron*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 275 (1776). **1617** Wise men begets fools, and fools are the fathers | To many wise children: *hysteron proteron*, | A great scholar may beget an idiot, | And from the plough-tail may come a great scholar: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 180 (1885). **1626** *Hysteron & Proteron*, A Greeke terme; sometime vsed in derision of that which is spoken or done preposterously, or quite contrary: we call it in English, the Cart before the Horse: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1656** Paul is here commaunded to be scourged and then examined. This is *hysteron proteron*, justice turned topsy-turvy: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 473/2 (1868). **1662** who... set the grandchildren before their grandfathers, and have more *Hysteron-Proterons*, than of all other figures in their writings: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 83 (1840). bef. **1733** this *hysteron proteron* Stuff, Causes without Effects and Effects before Causes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 105, p. 88 (1740). — a political *Hysteron Proteron*: *ib.*, III. vi. 92, p. 491. **1843** This theory appears to me a signal example of a logical error very often committed in logic, that of *ὑστερον πρότερον*, or explaining a thing by something which presupposes it: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1856). **1884** To learn to talk before you have learned to think would be a ridiculous specimen of the *ὑστερον πρότερον*: *Cambridge Review*, Nov. 5, p. 51/1.

the stress accent falls on the second syllable. The ancient iambus is sometimes regarded as due to trochaic metre introduced by anacrusis. See **choreus**, **trochaeus**.

**1586** A myxt foote of 2. sillables, is eyther of one short and one long called Iambus as ~-dying: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815). **1589** But of all your words *bissillables* the most part naturally do make the foote *Iambus*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 135 (1869). **1603** [See **cretic**]. **1833** [See **anacrusis**].

**ib.**, **ibidem**, *adv.*: Lat.: in the same place; frequently used in references to a literary work which has been previously cited.

**ibex**, *pl.* **ibices**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of a genus of wild goats, of which the best known species is the Steinbok of the Alps, *Capra ibex*.

**1607** a living *Ibex* and other wild beastes... Ibices are *quasi* *Uices*, that is like Birds: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 447.



**ibis**, *pl. ibides*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰβίς*: name of a genus of large wading birds, of which the best-known species is the black and white ibis of Egypt, held sacred by the Ancient Egyptians.

abt. 1400 About this Ryvere ben manye Briddes and Foules, as Sikonyes, that thei clepen Ibes: Tr. *Maunderville's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 45 (1839). 1567 The *Mages* call it (Cinkfolie) *Ibis* claw or naile: J. MAPLET, *Greene Rore*, fol. 40 *ro*. 1580 Ressembling the birds in *Aegypt* called *Ibes*: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 445 (1868). 1584 A feather of the bird *Ibis*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xv. p. 254. 1590 A sacred vow to heaven and him I make | Confirming it with *Ibis*' holy name: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iv. 3. Wks., p. 28/2 (1858). 1601 these vile *Ibides*, these vncleane birds: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, Epil., Wks., p. 353 (1616). 1646 the Bird *Ibis*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 96 (1686). 1691 And therefore it is no wonder that not only the *Ibis* of Egypt, but even *Storks* and *Peacocks* prey upon and destroy all sorts of *Serpents* as well as *Locusts* and *Caterpillars*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 385 (1701). 1845 An ibis (Theristicus melanops—a species said to be found in central Africa) is not uncommon on the most desert parts: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 165.

**Iblees**: Arab. See **Eblis**.

**Icarus**: Gk. *Ἰκαρος*: son of **Daedalus** (*q. v.*), who tried to soar with wings made of feathers and wax, and fell in the Ægean Sea, to part of which he gave its ancient name. Hence, **Icarian**, pertaining to Icarus.

1589 wofull repenting **Icarus**: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 53 (1880). 1591 Then follow thou thy desperate sire of Crete, | Thou Icarus: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 6. 55. 1595 I feeble my **Icarian** wings to melt with the heat of so bright a sunne: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. T 1 *vo*. 1694 The roving **Icarus** in Poetry, | By you is leu'd'd, when he soars too high: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Ep. Ded., sig. A 1 *vo*.

**iceberg** (*u. l.*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Eisberg*, or Du. *ijsberg*, or Norwegian and Swed. *isberg*: an ice-hill, a vast mass of floating ice so thick that part is elevated high above water; formerly, applied to the Arctic glaciers which terminate in ice-cliffs. See **berg**.

1797 **Icebergs**, are large bodies of ice filling the valleys between the high mountains in northern latitudes: *Encyc. Brit.* 1821 'Tis as a snowball which derives assistance | From every flake, and yet rolls on the same, | Even till an iceberg it may chance to grow: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. c. 1885 Our iceberg floated last night at half-past twelve: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. x. p. 149.

**iceblink** (*u. l.*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *isblink*: a peculiar appearance in the sky caused by light reflected from a large expanse of ice or snow.

[1797 *Blink of the Ice*, is a name given by the pilots to a bright appearance near the horizon occasioned by the ice, and observed before the ice itself is seen: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Ice*.] 1835 we saw an iceblink bearing north-north-west: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 40.

\***Ich dien**, *phr.*: Ger.: 'I serve'; motto of the Prince of Wales, adopted with the crest of ostrich feathers in 1346, after the battle of Crécy, from the prisoner, K. John of Bohemia.

bef. 1529 *Ich dien* serueth for the erstrych fether: J. SKELTON, *Speke Parrot*, 80. Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1843). 1790 *Ich Dien* does not wear one, he at least, &c.: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 441 (1858).

**ichibo(o)**, **ichibu**: Jap. See **kobang**.

\***ichneumon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰχνεύμων*, *lit.* 'tracker'.

1. an animal of the weasel family, found in Egypt, which feeds on small animals, and devours crocodiles' eggs, for which reason it was worshipped by the Ancient Egyptians.

1579 **Ichneumon** a little worme, ouercomes the Elephant: GOSSON, *Schools of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 38 (Arber). 1579 they were hunting a beast called **Ichneumon**: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 695 (1612). 1601 there is mortall warre betwene them [the Aspidæ] and the **Ichneumones** or rats of India: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8. ch. 24. Vol. I. p. 208. 1603 Thou mak'st th' **Ichneumon** (whom the *Memphs* adore) | To rid of Poysons Nile's manured shoar: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, p. 158 (1608). 1604 God...prouides the **Ichneumon** to destroy the egges of the [Crocodile]: D. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, iv. p. 13. 1615 the **Ichneumon** his [the Crocodile's] mortall enemy spying his aduantage, whips into his mouth, and gliding down his throat like an arrow, gnaweth a way thorow his belly, and destroys him: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 100 (1632). 1665 the **Ichneumon**, who oft-times steals into his [the crocodile's] belly and gnaws his guts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677). 1711 a very active little Animal, which I think he calls the **Ichneumon**, that makes it the whole Business of his life to break the Eggs of the Crocodile: *Spectator*, No. 126, July 25, p. 191/1 (Morley). 1793 Tygers, hyenas...and the rat, called **Ichneumon**, are natives of Egypt: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 604 (1796).

2. name of a genus of flies which lay their eggs in the bodies of grubs and caterpillars.

1713 Plums, peas, nuts, &c. produce some or other **ichneumon-fly**: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. VIII. ch. vi. Note 4. [R.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**ichnographia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰχνογραφία*, = 'trace-drawing', 'ground-plan': a ground-plan, the art of tracing ground-plans. Anglicised as *ichnographie*, *ichnography*.

1563 as ye may perceiue by this **Ichnographia**: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xiv *vo*. 1596 from the *ichnographie* of a mans head: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 111.

**Ichoglans**, *sb. pl.*: Turk.: children of Christian parents, serving as pages in the seraglios of the Sultan of Turkey.

1684 The **Ichoglans** are those, in whom, besides the accomplishments of the Body, they discover also a noble Genius, fit for a high Education, and such as may render them capable of serving their Prince: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Signior's Serag.*, p. 2. 1741 the sixth belongs to the Grand Signior's Pages, call'd the **Ichoglans**: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 164. 1745 it is destined for the education of the **itcheoglans** for the seraglio of the grand signior: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 728 (1811).

**ichor**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰχρ*: (a) the ethereal fluid which ran in the veins of the gods of Greek mythology; (b) serum, a watery humor in the body, morbid water discharged from the body.

a. 1712 there flow'd from the Wound an **Ichor**, or pure kind of Blood: *Spectator*, No. 333, Mar. 22, p. 485/2 (Morley). 1742 his Friend went round | In the rich **Ichor**: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 32 (1773). 1821 Of course his perspiration was but **ichor**, | Or some such other spiritual liquor: BYRON, *I'mon of Judg.*, xxv. Wks., Vol. XII. p. 260 (1832). 1834 a ruby crown | Studded his brother's front, if through those veins | Fraternal **ichor** ran: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Revolutionary Epich.*, xviii. (1834). 1845 the azure **ichor** of this élite of the earth: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 295.

b. 1665 There is a peculiar kind of **Ichor** or moisture in men's bodies wherein the Plague doth fix its seat: T. GARENCIERES, *Méte*, xxxviii. p. 13 (1666). 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**ichthyophagus**, *pl. ichthyophagi*, *sb.*: Lat. (as proper name) fr. Gk. *ἰχθυοφάγος*: fish-eaters, name of an African people living on the shores of the Red Sea.

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6. ch. 28. Vol. I. p. 142. 1658 The **Ichthyophagi** or fish-eating nations about Ægypt: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 8.

\***ici on parle Français**, *phr.*: Fr.: here French is spoken.

**ic(k)ary**, **ikary**, *sb.*: old name of **caviare** (*q. v.*), fr. native Russ.

1591 [See **boluga a**]. 1662 [See **caviare**].

\***icon**, *pl. icones*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εἰκών*: an image, a likeness.

1580 a certaine **Icon**, or Hypotyposis: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1869). 1646 the **Icon** of a Lizard: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xv. p. 112 (1686).

\***iconoclastes**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *εικονοκλάστης*: a breaker of (sacred) images; esp. a member of a sect in the Byzantine Empire, 8, 9 cc., which opposed all religious use of images.

1654 Hence that Learned **Iconoclastes**, that *Image-breaking* Enemy to *Intellectual Idolatry* knew no better *Furniture* for *Truths Temple*, than the broken *Images* of *Aristotle*, *Plato*, *Democritus*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 208.

**icosa(h)edron**, Gk. *εικοσάεδρον*; **Icosaedrum**, Late Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: a solid bounded by twenty plane faces. A regular icosahedron is a solid bounded by twenty equilateral triangles.

1571 A transfigured **Icosaedron** may be resolved into 12 Pentagonal and 20 hexagonal Pyramids: DIGGES, *Pantom.*, sig. Hb ij *vo*. 1603 the Pyramid, the Cube, the Octaedron, **Icosaedron** & **Dodecaedron**: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. Mor.*, p. 1359. 1691 [See **cube**].

**ictus**, Lat. *pl. ictūs*, *sb.*: Lat., 'stroke', 'beat': rhythmical or metrical accent (*i.e.* stress) in versification or music. See **arsis**, **thesis**.

1830 The **ictus** then is a greater force in marking some one time, and indicating the absolute cause of a series of times: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4. 1889 The α of Ἀπόλλων, though naturally short, is often lengthened by the ictus: *Athenæum*, Apr. 20, p. 496/3.

**id est**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that is.

1598 *Gallina bagnata*, a wet hen, **id est**, a milkesop, or freshwater souldier, or one that looks like a drowned rat: FLORIO. 1601 *Chamæscissos*, **id est**, ground-ivies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16. ch. 34. Vol. I. p. 481. 1634 they will cry out (*Pocotnie*) **id est**, is it possible? W. WOOD, *New England's Prospect*, p. 79. 1663 *Miro de lente*, as 'tis i' th' Adage, | **Id est**, to make a Leek a Cabbage: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 64. 1776 Hares, &c. arrived safe: were received with thanks, and devoured with appetite. Send more (**id est**) of hares: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 239 (1869). 1821 "Arcades ambo," **id est**—blackguards both: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. xciii.

\***id genus omne**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: all that class.

1750 singers, dancers, actresses, and **id genus omne**: LORD CHESTERFIELD *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 13, p. 59 (1774).

\***idea**, Lat. *pl. ideæ*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰδέα*, = 'form', 'archetype'. Sometimes Anglicised as *idee* (obsolete or dialectic).

1. an eternal transcendental really existent archetype of a natural class, of which the members of the class are im-



perfect copies, and from participation of which they derive their phenomenal existence; in Christian idealism a transcendental idea is a thought of the supreme divine mind.

**1531** I have among all honest passe times, wherein is exercise of the body, noted dancing to be of an excellent utilitie, comprehending in it wonderfull figures, or, as the greekes do calle them, *Ideas*, of vertues and noble qualities: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. xxii. Vol. 1. p. 239 (1880). **1563** As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to *Aristoteles summum bonum*, or *Plato his Idea*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 11 r<sup>o</sup>. **1589** Platonicks with their Ideas: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, 1. l. p. 19 (1869). **1603** nor will abide so much as to heare those Philosophers who of certeine Ideas, numbers, unities and spirits, make gods: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1149. — the designs, reasons, formes, ideas and examples of all things that ever were or shall be: *ib.*, p. 1334. **1603** Recorde the Praises of ELIZABETH | (Our Martiall *Pallas* and our milde *Astrea*, | Of grace and wisdom the divine *Idea*): J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 291 (1608). **1607** I wonder that amongst all your objects you presented vs not with *Platoes Idea*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G 3 r<sup>o</sup>. **1626** all the *Idea's* | Spirits, and *Atomes*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 133 (1640). **1640** the Idea of the visible and naturall Creature: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 8 (1647). **1642** *Aristotle* whilst he labours to refute the *ideas* of Plato, falls upon one himself: for his *summum bonum* is a Chimæra: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 451 (Bohn, 1852). **1652** chymical figments, Platonical Ideas, Cabbalistical fancies: J. GAULLE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, sig. \* 1 v<sup>o</sup>. **1663** Deep sighted in Intelligences: | Ideas, Atomes, Influences: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. i. Cant. i. p. 41. **1675** The Platonick *Idea*, the express Image of a Letcher: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. vii. § 3, p. 55. **1678** resolves therefore that nothing is to be attributed to it, but what is included in the Nature and *Idea* of it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 7.

1 a. a conception of anything in an imaginary or hypothetical state of perfection.

**1586** they containe in them rather an *Idea* of good life, than such a platforme as may be drawn from contemplation into action: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, Ep. Ded., sig. A iij r<sup>o</sup> (1589). **1640** our own elicited Ideas [rhyming to 'please']: H. MORE, *Psych.*, iii. ii. 47, p. 151 (1647). **1661** he resolved to make him a Master-piece, and to mould him, as it were, Platonically to his own *Idea*: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 210 (1685). **1839** We follow, therefore, the true course in looking first for the true *idea*, or abstract conception of a government: GLADSTONE, in *Macaulay's Essays*, p. 477 (1877).

1 b. an abstract principle considered out of all relation to realisation in practice.

**1598** we beginne to know things by their first and immediate principles, which are well knowne unto vs, not by meere *Idea*, as separated from the particulars... but as they doe actually concur to the forming of the particulars: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, p. 9.

2. a mental representation, a design conceived in the mind prior to its production in any concrete form.

**1573-80** Queint Ideas bemeone your imperfections: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 102 (1884). bef. **1586** the skill of the Artificer, standeth in that *Idea* or fore-conceite of the work, and not in the work it selfe: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 26 (1868). **1603** Who in your Nature som *Ideas* wrought | Of good and Euill: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 125 (1608). **1623** For albeit I should be as bad as thou wouldst make me to be, or that I were such an arrant Asse and Coxe-combe, as you forsooth in your *Idea* would forme me to be: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gwsmann*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 2. **1632** hath phant'sied to himselfe, in *Idea*, this *Magneticke Mistris*: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, Induct., Wks., p. 7 (1640). **1693** It's contrary to all the Notions and *Ideas* I have of God: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 447 (1713). **1712** when people have a full *Idea* of a thing first upon their own knowledge, the least traces of it serve to refresh the remembrance: POPE, *Letters*, p. 96 (1737). **1877** I was anxious to form an idea of the figure of one walking after death: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 195.

2 a. a concrete image representing an individual or a type, a sensible representation.

**1634** where a top a high Mount is conspicuously set the *Idea* of a horrible *Caco-demon*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 190. **1641** or that an hearb may be made to grow in two hours, and the *Idea* of a plant to appear in a glasse, as if the very plant it selfe were there: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B i r<sup>o</sup> (1651). bef. **1658** 'tis a just *Idea* of a Limbo of the Infants: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687).

3. an immediate object of mental activity, the mental result of a particular feeling, imagination, or thought.

**1666** The Arguments devised against Atheists by *Des Cartes*, and drawn from the *Idea's* of our Mind: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 325. **1712** the Rays that produce in us the *Idea* of Green: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 563/2 (Morley).

4. an opinion, a notion, a fancy.

**1677** never call those dear *Idea's* back. | But suffer me in this belief to rest: | That, &c.: OTWAY, *Titus & Ber.*, iii. p. 47. **1720** No Ideas you could form in the winter can make you imagine what Twickenham is in this season: POPE, *Letters*, p. 180 (1737).

5. a plan, a design, a conception of something to be performed.

\***1877** the simple-minded Monarch was glad to abandon the idea: *Echo*, Jan. 13. [St.]

\**idée fixe*, *phr.*: Fr.: a fixed idea, a notion or resolve cherished with excessive tenacity, a monomania.

**1836** The King...has some *idée fixe* about marrying the Duke of Orleans: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 88. **1877** At all events, the attraction of the heart

would require to be something out of the common run if it were to subdue this *idée fixe*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. vii. p. 75 (1879).

*idem*, *masc.*; *idem*, *neut.*: *pron.*: Lat.: the same. Often abbreviated to *id.* in references, meaning 'the same author', authoresses being in this instance treated as masculine.

**1598** *Marmoroso*, *Marmorino*, *idem* [the same as *Marmoroso*]: FLORIO.

*ides* (*u*), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ides*, fr. Lat. *idūs* (*pl.*): the mid-month, in the Roman calendar, the 15th day of March, May, July, October, and the 13th day of other months. *The ides of March* means 'a fatal day', from the prophetic warning said to have been given to Julius Caesar to "Beware the ides of March" (Shaks., *Jul. Caes.*, i. 2, 19), on which day he was murdered.

**1555** the Ides of October: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 68 (1885). **1579** NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 739 (1612). **1600** the Temple of *Mercurie* was dedicated in the Ides of May: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. II. p. 57. **1611** *Ides*, The Ides of a Moneth; the eight day after the Nones: COTGR.

*idiom* (*l* - *n*), Eng. fr. Fr. *idiome*; *idioma*, *pl. idiōmata*, Gk. *idiōma*: *sb.*: a turn of expression peculiar to a particular language; the distinctive characteristics of a particular language; a dialect.

**1575** so would I wishe you to frame all sentences in their mother phrase and proper *Idioma*: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 5 (1815). **1589** where his sharpe accent falls in our owne *ydioime* most aptly and naturally: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xii. p. 127 (1869). — the Greekes terme it *Idioma*: *ib.*, III. iv. p. 156. — ye finde also this word *Idiome*, taken from the Greekes, yet seeruing aptly, when a man wanteth to expresse so much vnles it be in two words, &c.: *ib.*, p. 159. **1598** so manie, and so much differing Dialects, and Idiomes, as be vsed and spoken in Italie: FLORIO, *Worldie of Wordes*, sig. a 4 r<sup>o</sup>. **1601** that Dialect or Idiome which was familiar to the basest clowne: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. iii. **1603** whose felicity, in this kinde, might be something to themselves, to whom their owne *idioma* was naturall: S. D., *Defence of Ryme*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 201 (1815). **1603** What shall I more say? then, all spake the speech | Of God himself, th' old sacred *Idiom* rich, | Rich perfect language, wher's no point, no signe: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 339 (1608). **1620** prohibited all Books printed by them, of what Author, Art, or *Idiome* soever: BRENT, *Tr. Soav's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 443 (1676). **1642** every speech hath certaine *Idiomes*, and customary *Phrases* of its own: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). **1652** And surely these two added so much of splendour and ornament to our *English Idioms*, as never any the like before them: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 485. **1665** some fragments of their Language I took so well as I could from their own *Idiom*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1677). **1733** Though, by their idiom and grimace, | They soon betray their native place: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/2 (1869). **1845** This convenient middle idiom led to the neglect by either party of the original language of the other: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 80.

*idolomania*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a rage for images. See *idolon*, *mania*.

**1654-6** So do the Turks at this day [forbid images] to the shame of Papists' idolomania: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 380/2 (1868).

\**idōlon*, *idōlum*, *pl. idōla*, *sb.*: Lat., 'image', 'apparition', fr. Gk. *εἰδωλον*, = 'image', 'phantom', 'fancy'.

1. an image, an unsubstantial appearance, a visible manifestation of a spiritual nature.

**1619** the Constitution of the Soule, which is conflate of the Mind, Spirit, and Animall Soule, or *Idolum*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmos*, ch. lviii. p. 568.

2. an image in the mind.

**1640** then must the mind | Innate *idolums* in it self contain: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 31, p. 237 (1647).

3. a false image in the mind, a false conception, a fallacy. Bacon classified *idola* as *idola tribus*, = 'idols of the tribe', common to all mankind; *idola specus*, = 'idols of the cave', due to the mental habit of the individual (cf. Plato, *Rep.*, 514 A); *idola fori*, = 'idols of the market-place', due to current phrases and sayings; *idola theatri*, = 'idols of the theatre', due to imperfections in the system and method of philosophy.

**1654** To come to the second Bench of *Censurers*, fitted with peevish exclusive Notions, or *Idola* made by Education, Tradition, &c.: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 255. **1837** Many of the aphorisms, but particularly those in which he gives examples of the influence of the *idola*, show a nicety of observation that has never been surpassed: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 417 (1877). — It is curious that Bacon has himself mentioned this very kind of *idola specus*: *ib.*, p. 414.

**1889** She seems under the influence of certain *idola fori et theatri* which we thought were somewhat at a discount: *Athenæum*, Oct. 12, p. 483/3.

*idus*, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: *ides* (*q. v.*).

**1664** Like *Idus* and *Calendæ* English | The Quarter-days, by skilful Linguist: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 197.

*idyllium*, *pl. idyllia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *εἰδύλλιον*: a pastoral poem, an idyl.

**1586** hys Idyllia, or contentions of Goteheards: In Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 29 (1815). **1593** As *Theocritus* is famous for his *Idyllia*



in Greece, and *Virgill* for his *Eclogues* in Latin: *ib.*, p. 150. **1601** *Eidylls*, or *Eidyllia*, bee small Poemes or Pamphlets written by Poets: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II, sig. A iv. **1640** *Est pictura Poësis*. Every poem is an Idyllium. And a Poet no more sings himself, than a Painter draws his own picture: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 2. **1647**.

**ignaro, sb.**: It.: an ignorant person, a dullard.

**1625** It was intolerable insolence in such ignoraroes to challenge this for Popery, which they understood not: B. MONTAGU, *Appeal to Caesar*, ch. xxxi. [R.] **1696** *Ignaro*, (Ital.) a foolish ignorant Fellow: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**\*ignis fatuus, pl. ignes fatui, phr.**: Late Lat., 'silly fire': a lambent flame seen to hover above marshy places or moist ground, supposed to lure into danger whoever followed it; also, *metaph.*

**1596** I did not think thou hadst been an ignis fatuus or a ball of wildfire: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 45. **1600** my little *Ignis fatue* [Cupid]: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 10, Wks., p. 262 (1616). **1608** these words, of course...Are but like *Ignis fatui* to delude, | Greene and vnseasoned wits: J. DAY, *Low-Triches*, sig. E 4. **1621** led about and variable still by that *ignis fatuus* of phantasia: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. 1, p. 291 (1827). **1636** Blind zeale, smoaky fire, or foolies fire *ignis fatuus*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 247. **1654** lights I cannot call them, without it be *Ignis fatui*, Foolies fires, Wills with a wisp, &c.: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 159. **1666** The glory of the world...is indeed an *ignis fatuus*, a walking fire that leadeeth men into brakes and ditches: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 532/2 (1868). **1660** Where's now that *Ignis fatuus*, which erewhile | Misled our wandring Isle? A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 10. **1671** If I be discover'd by yon *ignis fatuus* or Lanthorn, I shall be undone for ever: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iv. p. 48. **1684** Philosophical lights, though esteemed so, are but darkness, and *ignis fatui*, in comparison of this: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III, p. 166 (1865). **1696** he is deluded, misled by an *ignis fatuus*, a false fire: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1, p. 10 (1864). **1714** an *ignis fatuus* hath bewildered you: *Spectator*, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 840/5 (Morley). bef. **1733** there ended this *ignis fatuus*, which made a great Stir while it glared in our Parliamentary Horizon: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 80, p. 72 (1740). **1762** but, as a changeling, is dazzled and delighted by an *ignis fatuus*, a Will-o'-the-wisp: SMOLLETT, *Lavine. Greaves*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. v, p. 91 (1817). **1785** It was indeed an *ignis fatuus* to poor Mr. Locke: BRATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 126, p. 132 (1820). **1818** Not even an *ignis-fatuus* rose | To make him merry with my woes: BYRON, *Man*, xv. Wks., Vol. XI, p. 169 (1839). **1824** How do you feel towards this fair *ignis fatuus*, this lily of the desert? SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xii. p. 135 (1886). **\*1877** I warn them that in following his guidance they are pursuing an *ignis fatuus*: *Times*, June 18, p. 6/1. [St.]

**ignoble (= 二二), adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *ignoble*: of low estate, mean, unworthy, dishonorable.

**1593** My lord, 'tis but a base ignoble mind | That mounts no higher than a bird can soar: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, ii. 1, 13. — Do me but right, and you must all confess | That I was not ignoble of descent: — *III Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 70. **1688** to be neglected and despised as base and ignoble: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 291 (1872). **1785** in the scale of life | Holds no ignoble, though a slighted, place: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II, p. 205 (1808).

**\*ignôramus, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of Lat. ignôrâre, = 'to ignore':** we ignore (it).

I. the endorsement by which it used to be signified that a grand jury threw out a bill of indictment.

**1598** I have seene the best, yea naturall Italians, not onely stagger, but euen stickte fast in the myre, and at last giue it ouer, or giue their verdict with An *ignoramus*: FLORIO, *Worlds of Words*, sig. a 4. **1628** the grand jury found an *ignoramus* in the indictment, and so he was released upon bail: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. 1, p. 375 (1848). **1648** those who were to be tried...were all acquitted...and an *ignoramus* brought in: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 17 (1872). **1649** All our service begins in you; it is your *Ignoramus*, or *Billa vera*, which opens and shuts, which shuts and no man opens: THORPE, *Charge*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II, p. 19 (1809). bef. **1658** They answer in a plain *Ignoramus*, they can indict no Man, accuse no Man: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 500 (1687). **1665** and many a protest Retainer to Philosophy, is but an *Ignoramus* in a suit of second Notions: GLANVILLE, *Scep sis*, ch. xviii. p. 127 (1885). **1681** but 'tis such a return of a jury that one can hardly expect anything but *ignoramus* from them: *Haston Corresp.*, Vol. II, p. 1 (1878). **1682** Let *ignoramus* juries find no traitors, | And *ignoramus* poets scribble satires: DRYDEN, *Duke of Guise*, Prol., 43, 44. **1682** Learn'd in Law he was, and famous, | Profoundly skill'd in *Ignoramus*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto 1, p. 53. **1710** The jury finding him a little weak in his understanding, without going out of the court, brought in their verdict, *ignoramus*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Dec. 5, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 212 (1854). bef. **1733** the *Ignoramus* returns: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 149, p. 113 (1740). **1760** In an Action for a malicious Indictment, Exception, it is not shewn that either he was acquitted, or that *Ignoramus* was returned upon the bill: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 168.

2. an ignorant person. Apparently first applied to ignorant lawyers.

**1569** the lawyer who is so silly...as to be *ignoramus* to a proverb: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 64 (Reeves & Turner). **1621** let them go as they are, in the catalogue of *Ignoramus*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. 1, p. 425 (1827). **1646** an *ignoramus* that writes, and a woman that teaches: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. 1, p. 24 (1860). **1654** to speak in the Language of as arrant *Ignoramus*es as themselves: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 52. **1670** the greatest Owl, Pimp, Monkey, Jack-a-napes, Baboon, Rascal, Oaf, *Ignoramus*, Logger-head, Cur-dog: SHADWELL, *Sill. Lovers*, iv. p. 58. **1674** if the gentleman be past that *Classis* of *Ignoramus*es: *Compt. Gancaster*, p. 16. **1689** The thing possess is not the thing it seems, | Tho' otherwise each *Ignoramus* deems: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 19/2. bef. **1733** If he had declared otherwise he had been an *Ignoramus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 82,

p. 73 (1740). **1741** those sage Curetes, in whose Heads was inclos'd all the Knowledge of their time: and yet they are mere *Ignoramus*'s: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. 1, p. 94. **1809** Amongst the literati who swarm here, there are too many boasters, *petit maitres*, *ignoramus*es, and fools of all sorts: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, I. et. xlv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI, p. 157. bef. **1849** He is an *ignoramus*: E. A. FOR, *Wks.*, Vol. 1, p. 173 (1884). **1883** Brian is a tremendous botanist, and Mr. Jardine is not an *ignoramus* in that line: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. II, ch. iv. p. 140.

**\*ignôrâtio elenchi, phr.**: Late Lat.: the fallacy of 'ignoring the argument', i.e. of refuting a position which is not quite the same as that which one professes to be refuting.

**1588** But if he speak of the true Church this fallacy is that called *ignôrâtio elenchi*: WHITAKER, *Disp. Script.*, p. 287 (1849). **1603** as the Logicians call it *ignôrâtio Elenchi*, where in the contradiction, the same thing is taken according to the same, for sensible and not subject to sense are contradictory: C. HUYDOOS, *Def. Tadic. Astrolog.*, p. 174. **1638** here was no *petitio principii* in Dr. Potter, but rather *ignôrâtio elenchi* in you: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 102. **1837** A man of sense syllogizes in *clarent* and *essare* all day long without suspecting it; and, though he may not know what an *ignôrâtio elenchi* is, has no difficulty in exposing it whenever he falls in with it: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 408 (1877). **1843** This is the fallacy of *Ignôrâtio Elenchi*, in the widest sense of the phrase: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 398 (1856).

**ignôtum per ignôtius, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'the unknown by means of the more unknown', a name of the fallacy of professing to explain or prove something which is unknown by adducing something which is still farther from being known.

bef. **1461** Wyth Golden Resouns in taast moost lykeroous | Thyng per *Ignotum* prevyd per *Ignocius*: LYMAUTE, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 401 (1652). **1584** confuteth that opinion by a notable reason, called *Petitio principii*, or rather, *Ignotum per ignotius*, in this manner: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III, ch. xvii. p. 67. bef. **1733** when he drops his own Authority, and brings Fact to confirm all, the vouching that Fact by his own pure Parole, is a Cheat termed *Ignotum per ignotius*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. i. 26, p. 28 (1740). **1885** When Arabic names are twisted and mis-copied...the identification of sites resolves itself into a case of "*ignotum per ignotius*": *Athenaeum*, Dec. 22, p. 843/2.

**iguana, sb.**: Sp.: name of a genus of large lizards found in W. Indies and the warmer parts of America. Anglicised as *gwane*, *gwain*, *iguano*. The forms *iuanna*, *ivanna*, may be directly fr. native Haytian *hiuana*, *yuana*.

**1555** For (as I haue sayde before) they have two kyndes of foure footed beastes, whereof the one is lyttle cunnes cauled *Vtias*, and the other Serpentes named *Iuannas*, muche lyke vato Crocodiles, of eyght foote length, of most pleasaunte taste, and lyuyng on the lande: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1, p. 167 (1885). **1600** store of fish, foule, deere, and *Iuanas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 675. — wee also killed there abundance of scales, and *Iguanos* which are a kinde of Serpents, with foure feete, and a long sharpe tayle: *ib.*, p. 815. **1604** the flesh of the *Yguanas* is a better meate: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1, Bk. iv. p. 283 (1880). **1607** We also killed *Guanas*, in fashion of a Serpent, and speckled like a Toade vnder the belly: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 12 (1884). **1624** a loutsome beast like a Crocodill, called a *Gwayn*: *ib.*, p. 386. **1629** *Gwanas* they have, which is a little harmlesse beast, like a *Crocadell*, or *Aligator*, very fat and good meat: *ib.*, p. 904. **1769** The *Iguana* of Guiana...is about 3 feet in length: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 150. **1845** that rapid movement, so characteristic of the genera *Lacerta* and *Iguana*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 390.

**igumenos: Mod. Gk.** See **hegumenos**.

**ihram, sb.**: Arab.: the distinctive garb of a Mohammedan pilgrim to Mecca, consisting of two large nearly square pieces of white cotton cloth.

**1811** Pilgrims, in their first journey to Mecca, are obliged to assume the *Ihram* immediately after passing Cape Warden, if the state of their health permit. This is a piece of linen, which is wrapped round the loins: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 20. **1819** An *ihram* in rags, an old mat torn to pieces, and an assortment of pitchers worthy of an antiquarian's collection: T. HOFM, *Anast.*, Vol. II, ch. iv. p. 68 (1820).

**ikary.** See **ickary**.

**ikon: Gk.** See **icon**.

**il a changé tout cela, phr.**: Fr.: he has changed all that.

**1839** Of the present Sultan, however, it may be truly said that *il a changé tout cela*—he no longer gives audiences stealthily: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 136.

**il duca, phr.**: It.: the duke.

**1573—80** Howe often shal he be trubblid with meeting il Duca I knowe not whoe, il Signor —, Messer —, and a companie of sutch Italian magnificoes: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 175 (1884).

**il mondo riverso, phr.**: It.: the world turned upside down.

**1613** I can say it by more than him, that this is the age of *il monde reverso*, wherein parents observe their children more than children the parents: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1, p. 264 (1848).

**il penseroso, phr.**: It.: the melancholy (man).

**1637** MILTON, *Title*. **1737** At the foot of one of these squats me I, (il penseroso) and there grow to the trunk for a whole morning: GRAY, *Letters*, No. IX, Vol. 1, p. 21 (1819).



**il serenissimo, phr.:** It.: the most serene.

**1620** there lived at that time *Il serenissimo* Duke William of Mantova: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, p. viii. (1676).

**\*ilex, Lat. pl. ilices, sb.:** Lat.: the holm-oak, in *Mod. Bot.*, name of a genus of evergreen trees and shrubs, of which the best known is the common holly.

abt. **1506** The tree called Ilex, that then stode byfore Abraham's dore is now wasted: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 53 (Camd. Soc., 1851). **1673** the dwarf or shrub-*Ilex*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 457. **1787** The road from hence is through a beautiful wood, enlivened in winter by the ilex and the cork tree, both evergreens: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 416 (1805). **1819** the ilex, the poplar, and the wide spreading plane: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820). **1830** a road...shaded by magnificent ilices: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 331 (1875). **1865** sheltered by the ilex shrubs: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 195. **1885** the dense ilex-thickets: M. ARNOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, *Meropie*, p. 48. — her hiding-place of the thickets | Of the lentisk and ilex: *ib.*, p. 98.

**iliaca passio, phr.:** Late Lat.: iliac passion, severe colic, a disease affecting the ileum or lower portion of the small intestine.

**1543** A remedie agaynst the peynes of the sydes, and the iliaca passio: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vign's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxiii v°/1. **1548** a disease called *Ileaca Passio*: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 40 (1626). **1605** B. JONSON, *Volph.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616). **1654** A fit of *Iliaca Passio*, the Collick called *Miserere mei*, Lord have mercy upon me, in probability would be a good *Recipe against cursing of others*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 529. **1680** I beseech you be pleas'd to let us have some Wheat Bread, for I have gotten the Gripping, and the *Iliaca Passio*, with Rye and Barley Bread: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 10.

**Iliad:** Lat. *Ílias*, gen. *Íliadis*, fr. Gk. *Ἰλιάς*: name of one of the two great Greek epic poems. Its subject is the siege and capture of Ilium (Gk. *Ἰλιον*) or Troy.

1. an epic poem attributed to Homer, an epic poem.

**1579** Homers Iliades in a nutte shell: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 16 (Arber). **1620** the Iliad of our age: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. 1. p. 2 (1676). **1640** were writ | More trimly than the Iliads of yore: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 75, p. 36 (1647). bef. **1658** A Diurnal is...The English Iliad in a Nutshell: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 83 (1687). **1704** I have sometimes heard of an Iliad in a nut-shell; but it has been my fortune to have much oftener seen a nut-shell in an Iliad: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 77½ (1869). **1818** [See *Æneid*].

2. a long series (of struggles or woes).

**1603** but the conjunction of those two before, infortunate, bringing upon the Greeks and Barbarians both, a whole *Iliad*, that is to say, an infinite masse of miseries and calamities: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 319. **1625** Forasmuch as *Banda* hath bene almost the bane, and as it were the *Troiane Horse* to our *Indian Ilium*, whence an *Iliade* of miseries and mischiefs haue issued to that Societie: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 706. bef. **1670** the Iliad of wrongs which the Bishop endured: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 113, p. 117 (1693). bef. **1782** An Iliad, only not in verse, ensues: COWPER, *Hope*, *Poems*, Vol. 1. p. 108 (1808).

3. See quotation.

**1650** So also is generous nature alwaies active and doing to its very Iliad (i) utmost period, and afterward ceaseth: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Sandivogius' Alchymie*, p. 2.

**illit(er)ati, sb. pl.:** Lat., fr. *illitteratus*, = 'unlettered', 'unlearned': unlettered persons, opposed to *litterati* (g. v.).

**1822** ye're the most tinkler-tongued pack of illiterati: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 608.

**illude (= ɹ), vb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *illuder*: to deceive, to mock, to delude.

bef. **1534** For there wot I well God speketh & I can not be illuded: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 166. [R.] **1590** Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strayt, | And falsed off his blowes t' illude him with such bayt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. v. 9. **1598** *Illudere*, to mocke, to flout, to frump, to delude, to dazle, to illude: FLORIO. **1611** *Illuder*. To illude, delude, mocke, flout, scorne: COTGR.

**\*Illumināti, illūmināti, sb. pl.:** Lat., past part. pass. of *illuminare*, = 'to enlighten': name given to various societies which professed special enlightenment or perfection; hence, generally, persons who lay claim to special superiority in knowledge or morals. Anglicised in 17 c. as *illuminates*. See *alumbrado*.

**1602** without great penance done for that bold attempt against such illuminates, and men sitting neare vnder God Almightyes knee: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 100. bef. **1716** SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 31 (1727). **1827** In those days before the illuminati came men believed the ocean and the earth to be equally the gift of God to man: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 41. **1855** The secret societies of Freemasons and Illuminati, mystic in their ceremonies and chimerical in their hopes: LEWES, *Goethe*, I. iv. 1, 319. **1879** All thanks and honour then to the older Pugin, however much our *illuminati* may sneer: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. III. p. 111.

**illuminato (pl. illuminati), fem. illuminata, adj. and sb.:** It.: enlightened; one of the illuminati. See above.

**illūminātor, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *illūmināre*, = 'to enlighten'.

1. an enlightener, one who enlightens, one who or that which gives light.

**1485** the holy ghoost...Illumynatur of al good werkes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 15 (1881). **1598** *Illuminatore*, an illuminator, or light-giuer: FLORIO.

2. one who designs or executes the artistic ornamentation of a book or writing.

**16..** Illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the illumination which a bright genius giveth to his work: FELTON. [J.] **1859** Even dress tells a tale to those who study it so closely as our illuminator was wont to do: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 14½.

**illuminé, fem. -ée, sb.:** Fr.: an illuminato (g. v.), a mystic, a theosophist.

**1799** having its Ministry, Councils, and Army filled with *Illumines* who are by profession enemies to Monarchy: *Letters of Literary Men*, p. 450 (Camd. Soc., 1843). **1887** He largely introduces [hypnotism] into a world in other ways very strange—a world of *névrosés* and of Russian *illuminés*: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 9/3.

**illūsor, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *illudere*, = 'to mock', 'to illude': a mocker, a deceiver.

**18..** he was an illūsor: STUBBS, *Medieval & Mod. Hist.*, p. 197. [C.]

**illustrator (ɹ = ɹ = ɹ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *illustrator*, noun of agent to Lat. *illustrare*, = 'to illustrate': one who illustrates.

**1598** *Illustratore*, an illustrator, a glorifier, a giuer of honors: FLORIO. **1621** Leovitiū his illustrator Garceus: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 407 (1827). **1764** natural historians, tour-writers, and illustrators: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. vii.

**illustre, vb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *illustrer*: to illustrate.

abt. **1533** Du Wes, in *Introd. Doc. Inéd.*, p. 1036 (Paris, 1852). **1603** as the Phoenix on my Front doth glister, | Thou shalt the Finials of my Frame illustre: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 146 (1608).

**illustrissimo, adj.** also used as *sb.:* It.: most illustrious (applied as a title of dignity).

**1787** the Anziani have only that [title] of Illustrissimo, except when two are together, they then are Eccellenza also.—We know that two negatives make an affirmative; but that two Illustrissimo's should make an Eccellenza, is very extraordinary: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 428 (1805).

**Ilotes (pl.):** Lat. See *Helot*.

**imāgo, Lat. pl. imāginēs, sb.:** Lat., 'image', 'representation': the final, perfect, and representative stage of an insect which passes through larval stages.

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** [A letter was read] from Mr. A. G. Butler, on the larva, pupa, and imago of a butterfly: *Athenæum*, Jan. 30, p. 172½.

**imaret, sb.:** Turk. *'imāra*: a building for the accommodation gratis of Mohammedan pilgrims and travellers.

**1614** Their Hospitals they call Imarets; of these there are great vse, because they want Innes in the Turkes dominions: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, p. 299. [C.] **1817** many a dome and fair roof'd imaret: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 31 (1860).

**\*imāum, imam, sb.:** Arab. *imām*, = 'exemplar', 'leader': a title of the caliph, a title of the heads of the four orthodox sects of Mohammedanism, a title of the Prince of Muscat; the officiating minister in public prayer.

**1625** *Eemaums*, which are Parish Priests: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1608. **1662** On these twelve Saints they bestow the quality of *Imam*, or Prelate: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 277 (1669). **1665** the Sietti and Imami sometimes pull out their eyes, having once seen *Medina-Tainabi*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 331 (1677). **1684** The *Imams*, or *Emaums*, are the priests of the Turks, and as 'twere the Parsons of their Mosques: Tr. Tavernier's *Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 12. **1704** they are then imploring Pardon for their Sins, and receiving the *Emaums* [or *Imams*] Benediction: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 97. **1717** towers...from whence the *imams* call the people to prayers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 198 (1827). **1786** the Moulahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imams of Schiraz...arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). **1800** No Imam o'er her perfumed corpse | For her soul's health intoned the prayer: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, x. 210. **1811** the subjects of the Imam are very unskillful navigators: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 25. **1834** the Imams, Moolahs, and Moolavees: Baboo, Vol. 1. ch. xvi. p. 288. **1836** Two *Imams* are employed to officiate in each of the larger mosques: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. 1. p. 95. **1894** the chief imam condemned such an interpretation of the law: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 257.

**imbargo:** Sp. See *embargo*.

**imbosque, vb.:** Eng. fr. It. *imboscare*: to lie in ambush, to enter a wood. *Rare*.

**1562** he went as secretly as possible, to imbosque him selfe near [the Turks]: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. fol. 11 r°.



**imbroc(c)ata, imbroc(c)ato, sb.:** It. *imbroccata*: "a thrust at fence, or a venie given over the dagger" (Florio), a thrust in tierce. See **embrocado, stoccado**.

**1598** the special rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reverso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7. Wks., p. 54 (1616). **1603** Hees the best fencer in the world (i.e. Death): *Vincentio Saviolo* is nobody to him; he has his mandrillates, imbroccates, stramazones and stoccates at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Years* 1603, p. 42.

\***imbroglio, sb.:** It.: an entanglement, an intricate and perplexing state of affairs, a complication, a confused mass or accumulation (of things). Sometimes written *embroglio*, and (pl.) *embroglie*.

bef. **1771** Into the drawers and china pry, | Papers and books, a huge imbroglio: GRAY, *Long Story*, Wks., p. 115 (Bell & Daldy). **1818** he at once determined that the object of this farcical embroglio was the fanciful and accomplished ideologist, with whom he was accidentally connected: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 235 (1830). **1830** I agree with Lamb, who says that such an *imbroglio* as this cannot be got right without a war; such a flame can only be quenched by blood: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 94 (1875). bef. **1864** I keep my prints an imbroglio, | Fifty in one portfolio: BROWNING, *Selections*, p. 40 (1880). **1875** Then occurs an amusing embroglio, though of no very novel kind: *Echo*, Sept. 14. [St.]

**imitable** ( = = = ), **adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *imitable*: capable of, or worthy of, imitation.

**1598** *Imitabile*, imitable, that may be imitated: FLORIO. **1611** *Imitable*, Imitable, followable: COTGR. bef. **1682** The rapid courses of the heavenly bodies are rather imitable by our thoughts than our corporeal motions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Christ. Mor.*, i. 33. [C.]

\***imitator** ( = = = ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *imitator*, noun of agent to *imitare*, = 'to imitate': one who imitates, apes, or copies; one who uses another's productions as models.

**1523** imytator: LORD BERNERS, *Proissart*, Pref. (1812). **1554** & to Hercules the stronge, with his imitator *Thesens* Iason with all his bende: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Prol., sig. C i r. **1573-80** Nothing so absurd and fruteles, but beinge once taken upp shall have some imitatures: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 100 (1884). **1589** a bare imitator of nature's works: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxv. p. 310 (1869). **1620** this his Successor, and no imitator, did pretend to give and to take honours from Kings: BRENT, *Tr. Soure's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 683 (1676). **1642** Why didst thou not, to be his perfect imitator, liken the king to the vicechancellor, and the lords, to the doctors? MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 247 (1806). **1654** not requiring *Sentence* or *Abolition* of Them, their *Authours*, or *Imitours*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 225. **1710** his pretended imitators: CONGREVE, *Pind. Ode*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 1075. **1738** Horace justly calls imitators *servum pecus* (slavish cattle): LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 101 (1777). **1817** the dynasty of Dandies, now | Perchance succeeded by some other class | Of imitated imitators: BYRON, *Beppo*, lx.

**imitatrix, Lat. pl. imitatrices, sb.:** Lat., fem. of *imitator*: a female who imitates.

**1606** they either are men's souls themselves | Or the most wittie imitatrixes of them: *Sir Gyles Goosecappe*, III. 1. [R.] **1611** *Imitatrix*, An imitatrix: COTGR.

\***Immanuel:** Heb. See **Emmanuel**.

**immedicable** ( = = = ), **adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *immedicable* (Cotgr.): not curable by medicine, incurable.

**1611** *Immedicabile*, Immedicable, vncurable: COTGR. **1671** wounds immedicable | Rankle, and fester, and gangrene, | To black mortification: MILTON, *S. A.*, 620.

**immense** ( = = ), **adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *immense*: vast, inordinately large, immeasurable, boundless.

**1598** *Immense*, immense, vmeasurable, passing all measure: FLORIO. **1641** This part of Amsterdam is...supported by piles at an immense charge: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1872). **1667** Of amplitude almost immense: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 620.

**immolator, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *immolare*, = 'to immolate', 'to offer in sacrifice': one who offers in sacrifice, one who immolates.

**1652** When the hoste had escaped from the Immolator (a direful omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar): J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 309.

\***immortelles, sb. pl.:** Fr.: everlasting flowers. See **helichrysum**.

**1882** relatives of the victims, bringing *immortelles* and wreaths of flowers: *Standard*, Dec. 9, p. 5. **1887** Dr. Westland Marston has received a tribute from America in memory of his son in the shape of a large lyre of white immortelles: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 23, p. 5471.

**impar, adj.:** Lat.: odd, uneven.

**1598** therefore the number of *Par* or *Impar* doth litle import to the strengthening of the battell: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 95.

**impar congressus Achilli, phr.:** Lat.: unequally matched against Achilles. Virg., *Aen.*, I, 475.

**1654-6** [For thou art but a youth] And therefore *impar congressus Achilli*, no fit match for this monster: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 448/2 (1867). **1672** Alas! it is *impar congressus*, there is no even match betwixt them: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 144/1 (1868). **1779** The tone

you take with your adversary in this *impar congressus* appears to me perfectly proper: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 262 (1869).

\***impasse, sb.:** Fr.: a blind-alley, a cul-de-sac, an insoluble difficulty.

**1851** Charles thought he ought to have given battle before plunging the country into this 'impasse': H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 381. **1884** The proposal may...be the only escape from what...seems to be a hopeless impasse: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, May 21, p. 1.

**impassible** ( = = = ), **adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *impassible*: not amenable to suffering, undisturbed by passion, not susceptible of emotion.

**1502** for they shall be Immortal and Impassible: A. C., *Ordinary of Christen Men*, Pt. I. ch. vii. sig. h iv r. **1598** *Impassible*, impassible, that is not mooved with any perturbation, that cannot suffer: FLORIO. **1611** *Impassible*, Impassible, sencelesse: vnpassionate, vnperturbed: COTGR. bef. **1701** Secure of death, I should condemn thy dart, | Though naked, and impassible depart: DRYDEN. [J.]

\***impasto, sb.:** It.: the effect produced by thick layers of opaque pigment; the laying on of thick layers of opaque pigment.

**1823** When the pedantry of criticism, at the suggestion of envious rivals, accused him of having too much of the *impasto* of the Spagnuolito school: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. III. p. 37 (1835). **1854** The chiaroscuro is admirable: the impasto perfect: THACKERAY, *Newsome's*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 246 (1875). **1887** [The portrait] possesses solidity, vigour of touch, a firm massive impasto: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 8, p. 70/3.

**impayable, adj.:** Fr.: invaluable, inestimable.

**1823** the olives, the *cerneaux*, and the delicious white wine, each in their way were *impayables*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

\***impedimenta, sb. pl.:** Lat.: baggage, travelling equipage, encumbrances.

**1600** enclosing the *impedimenta* or baggage in the mids, for safetie and securitie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Index II. sig. Eecccc i r/s. **1638** being so clogged and burdened with these *impedimenta*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 199. **1654** the best of it to be reckon'd among our *Impedimenta*, *Baggage*, or *Fardells* that must be left behind: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 530. **1840** they become heavy and unmanageable—real *impedimenta*: FRASER, *Koordinatan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 425. **1853** All baggage beyond the essential I regard as *impedimenta*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxx. p. 263. **1871** I had a firman from the Viceroy, a cook, and a dragoman. Thus my *impedimenta* were not numerous: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 3. **1872** cooking tents, servants' *pals*, carts and other *impedimenta*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 190.

\***imperator, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *imperare*, = 'to command': the general of the Roman army in the field; a title of honor conferred on a victorious Roman general; the title of the emperor of Rome as head of the military power (whence the term *emperor*); a commander, a ruler.

**1579** Pompeys soldiers saluted him by the name of Imperator: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 637 (1612). **1588** Sole imperator and great general | Of trotting paritors: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 187. **1646** *Augustus* and *Tiberius* with great humility or popularity refused the name of *Imperator*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvi. p. 306 (1686). **1799** *The Imperator*, or military sovereign, commanding among his people as among his soldiers, like the emperors of Rome: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. III. Bk. VIII. ch. III. p. 93 (Paris, 1840). bef. **1863** I fancy the Imperator standing on the steps of the temple (erected by Titus): THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 35 (1870). **1870** It cannot be referred to the dictation of any power over and separate from the nation, as some imperator: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. VIII. p. 131.

**imperium, sb.:** Lat.: command, the authority of a Roman general; supreme power, imperial sway.

**1651** all the powers in it [the soul] are immediately and entirely at the arbitrary *imperium* and dominion of the soul: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 144 (1862). **1665** assureth us, that our spontaneous motions are under the *Imperium* of our will: GLANVILLE, *Scaphis*, ch. IV. p. 23 (1885). **1678** [See *diastole* 1]. **1870** Sixthly, The sovereignty of the nation involves the right which is described in its formal phrase, as the *imperium* or eminent domain: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. x. p. 166.

\***imperium in imperio, phr.:** Late Lat.: an empire within an empire, an independent authority exerted or claimed within the jurisdiction of an authority *de facto* its superior.

**1752** if he will not...admit their *imperium in imperio*...it becomes meritorious, not only to resist, but to depose him: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 48, p. 206 (1774). **1790** Our new government is...a fresh essay at *imperium in imperio*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 564 (1854). **1804** and it throws into the hands of a body...uncontrolled by Parliament, a sort of *imperium in imperio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 20. **1817** whether this nation will determine to be the only one in Europe which shall consent to place the Roman Catholic religion in a situation so free from all practical control, as to form a complete *imperium in imperio* within its bosom: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 947. **1820** Innumerable facts established...the existence of this illegitimate *imperium in imperio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 24. **1845** meanwhile the policy of *imperium in imperio* continues: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 993.

\***impersonator** ( = = = ), **sb.:** Eng., as if noun of agent to *quasi-Lat. impersonare*, = 'to impersonate': one who impersonates.



\***impetus**, *sb.*: Lat.: motive force, motive power, violent impulse, impulsion.

1652 they sprung from eternity into being by their own *impetus*, and by their own virtue and efficacy: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. iii. p. 16.  
1665 Even *inanimates*, though they know not their perfection themselves, yet are they not carried on by a blind unguided *impetus*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xiv. p. 90 (1885).  
1678 an *ὀπὺν δάμον*, a certain Blind and Irrational *Impetus*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 134.  
1699 Such juvenile *impetuses* ought to be repress'd: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 206 (Camd. Soc., 1843).  
1725 men are left to the swing and *impetus* of their own lusts: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 590/1 (1834).  
1768 the worst part...was tacked on so long afterwards, and when my *impetus* was chilled: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 83 (1857).  
1808 The third...modification of power...Dr. Wollaston proposes to call *Impetus*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 130.  
1811 This serpent fixes himself by the tail to a low branch of a tree, and then giving himself an *impetus*, by means of his elastic tail, springs from branch to branch successively, till he reaches the top: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.  
1816 the French are of opinion that the *impetus* which drives us over to them...arises from a species of derangement: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 5 (2nd Ed.).  
1816 shouldering from him, by the mere weight and *impetus* of his motion, both drunk and sober passengers: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi. p. 309 (1852).  
18.. it literally shot him to the ground like a bullet, and he rolled over, by the *impetus*, after he landed: C. READ, *Wandering Heir*, ch. i. p. 14 (1883).

**impiety** ( = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impiété*: disregard of God, ungodliness; an act of irreverence or wickedness; lack of natural affection.

1529 a great ymipete: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 11 (1880).  
1578 the impiety and wickedness of other nations: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 1 (1618).  
1588 My lord, this is impiety in you: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 355.  
1620 they are all but pretences of impiety: BRENT, Tr. *Scave's Hist. Conc.*, Trent, Bk. I. p. 49 (1676).  
1776 any irregularity, impiety or act of injustice: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 182.

**impilorator** ( = " = ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *impilōrāre*, = 'to implore': one who implores.

1604 But mere *impilorators* of unholy suits: SHAKS., *Ham.*, i. 3, 129.

**implore** ( = " ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *implorer*: to supplicate, to beseech, to entreat, to pray earnestly for.

1546 he himself *implore*ing the assistance and faithe of Carthumandun: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 67 (1846).  
1588 I do *implore* secrecy: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 116.  
1696 I am again to *implore* your pardon for giving you this interruption: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 352 (1872).  
bef. 1744 They ship their oars, and crown with wine | The holy goblet to the pow'r's divine, | *Implo*ring all the gods that reign above: POPE. [J.]

**impluvium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a tank in the middle of the atrium (*q.v.*) of a Roman house, answering to the *compluvium* (*q.v.*).

1885 A still lower marble slab floor...may have been an *impluvium* to a smaller and posterior building within the larger, or even a bath: *Athenaeum*, July 18, p. 86/2.

**import** ( = " ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *importer*, = 'to imply', 'signify', 'to be of consequence'. In the sense 'to bring in from without' *import* is fr. Latin.

1. to imply, to signify, to betoken.

1508 it myght *importe* | Some pleasure and comforte: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 216, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 57 (1843).  
1531 the consultations and orations written by Tacitus do *importe* a maiestie with a compendious eloquence therein contained: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Vol. 1. p. 90 (1880).  
1595 a noble lord of France; | Whose private with me of the Dauphin's love | Is much more general than these lines *import*: SHAKS., *K. John*, iv. 3, 17.  
1671 The doctrine...*imports* that after the prayer...the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 232 (1872).

2. to concern, to be of interest or consequence to.

1578 *Peter de Medicis* laboured much to perswade *Ferdinand* that those demands *imported* so little the substance of the warre: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 20 (1618).  
1588 This letter is mistook, it *importeth* none here: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 57.  
1624 so much it *importeth* your Majesty and your kingdomes that the Prince were bestowed: EARL OF BRISTOL, *Defence*, Camden Misc., Vol. VI. p. 35 (1871).  
1641 Yo' Ma<sup>ty</sup> can best make judgm<sup>t</sup> by these carriages how much it *imports* you to hasten hither: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 103 (1872).

**importance** ( = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *importance*.

1. weightiness, deep significance, momentousness.

1531 thynges inconuenient, and of small *importance*: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Vol. II. p. 90 (1880).  
1540 maters of weyghty *importance*: — *Pasquill*, sig. A v o.  
1579 a common thing in a matter of so great *importance*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1059 (1612).  
1592 a matter of *importance*: E. A., Tr. *Present Estate of France*, fol. 30 r.

1 a. a matter of weight, a piece of serious business.

1664 To whom all people, far and near, | On deep *importances* repair: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, II. iii. 120. [Davies]

2. personal dignity, high place in public estimation, high worth.

1586 being a towne of greatest *importance* of all the places we hould in theis provinces: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 251 (Camd. Soc., 1844).

2 a. high self-esteem, pomposity.

3. significance, meaning.

1611 but the wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 2, 20.

4. importunity.

1595 At our *importance* hither is he come, | To spread his colours: SHAKS., *K. John*, II. 7.

**important** ( = " = ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *important*: weighty, momentous, significant; consequential; importunate.

1588 other *important* and most serious designs: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 104.  
1590 Whom I made lord of me and all I had, | At your *important* letters: — *Com. of Err.*, v. 138.  
1599 if the Prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in every thing and so dance out the answer: — *Much Ado*, II. 1, 74.

**importunator** ( = " = " = ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *importūnari*, = 'to be importunate', 'to importune': one who importunes, one who demands persistently.

1605 tyrannous *importunators*, and exactors of their own [laws]: SIR E. SANDYS, *State Reliq.*, sig. I 2 v o.

**impose** ( = " ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *imposer*.

1. *trans.*: 1. to place upon; *esp.* of the laying on of hands by a bishop in confirmation or ordination.

abt. 1600 Cakes of salt and barley [she] did *impose* | Within a wicker basket: CHAPMAN, Tr. *Homer's Od.*, IV. [C.]

1. *trans.*: 2. to lay upon as a burden, punishment, charge, or trust.

1588 it is a plague | That Cupid will *impose* for my neglect: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 204.  
1599 the imputation of his wickedness...should be *imposed* upon his father that sent him: — *Hen. V.*, IV. 1, 137.  
1656 I will *impose*...a penance upon you for your publication of Lucretius: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 72 (1872).  
1668—9 provoke his Majesty to *impose* this province upon some sober...person: *ib.*, p. 215.  
bef. 1744 On *impious* realms...*impose* | Thy plagues, and curse them with such ills as those: POPE. [J.]

1. *trans.*: 2 a. to subject (to).

1594 Thus long *impos'd* to everlasting plaining: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Dec., No. 6 (1818).  
1599 *Impose* me to what penance your invention | Can lay upon my sin: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, v. 1, 282.

1. *trans.*: 3. to palm off, to pass off.

1651 an *impostor*...had like to have *imposed* upon us a pretended secret of multiplying gold: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1872).

1. *trans.*: 4. in printing, to lay pages of type on a flat stone or the bed of a press, and secure them in a chase.

II. *intr.*: 1. to place a burden or tax (with prep. *upon*).

bef. 1627 truth...*imposeth* upon men's thoughts: BACON, *Truth* (1887). [C.]

II. *intr.*: 2. to practise deception or trickery (with prep. *upon*, forming a transitive phrase which admits of a passive construction; see 1670 quot.).

1670 so I may not be *imposed* on by such memoirs: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 223 (1872).

**impost** ( = " ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impost*, Mod. Fr. *impôt*: a tax, a duty, a tribute.

1569 he neuer put any tribute, *impost*, or taxe vpon his subiectes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., an. 33, p. 81.  
1579 raising taxes and *imposts* vpon them: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 511 (1612).  
1589 the lease of the *Impost* of sweet wyne for the other £3000: A. ATYE, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxxviii. p. 76 (1846).  
bef. 1603 he freed them from all *imposts* for sixe yeares: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1176 (1612).  
1797 The town of Murcia is free from all *imposts*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 98.

\***impostor** ( = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *impostor*, fr. Lat. *impositor*, noun of agent to *impōnere*, = 'to impose': one who imposes on others by deceit or trickery; one who falsely assumes some special character (beyond that of a religious or moral person).

1599 I am not an *impostor* that proclaim | Myself against the level of mine aim: SHAKS., *All's Well*, II. 1, 158.  
1608 You think me an *impostor*: — *Pericles*, v. 1, 179.  
1621 How many such *impostours*, false prophets, have lived in every kings reign: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 505 (1827).  
1646 the wisest menary of that most subtle *Impostor*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvi. p. 304 (1686).  
1665 discolouring their carkasses with juice of herbs, rice, roots, fruits, or what the old *Impostor* infatuates them with: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1677).  
1728 a grand *impostor*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 600/1 (1869).  
1770 The *impostor* employs force instead of argument: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xli. p. 131 (1772).  
1793 the mosque at Medina, where that *impostor* [Mahomet] was buried: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 465 (1796).

**impostrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *impostor*: a female who imposes upon other persons by false pretensions.

1655 so blinde, as to give credit to so notorious an *impostrix*: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, v. II. 47. [Davies]



**imprenable, adj.**: Fr.: not able to be captured, invincible. Anglicised in 16 c. as *impregnable*.

**1598** *Impugnabile*, imprenable, invincible, vnuanquishable: FLORIO. **1600** The castle also on that side which was thought imprenable, was in that brunt and tumult taken: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxviii. p. 683.

**impresa**, Old It.; **impresso, impress** (=  $\Delta$ ), Eng. fr. Old Fr. **imprese**: sb.: a badge, a cognisance, a heraldic device.

**1588** Hieroglyphikes, and Italian Impresses: FRAUNCE, *Lauviers Logike*, sig. 2<sup>o</sup>. **1589** there was banding of such looks, as euerie one imported as much as an *impresa*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 45 (1880). **1589** no better or other *Impressa* than Fortune by-formed or Mott then W. W.: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. O 2<sup>o</sup>. **1603** honoring Still the same I would an *Impressa* with her Anagramm: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 80 (1608). **1612** the *Impressa* of his shield: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iii. ch. vii. p. 184. **1616** Item, a gulling *impresa* for you, at tilt: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 73, Wks., p. 788 (1616). **1621** their symbols, impresses, emblems of rings: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Suba. 2, Vol. II. p. 166 (1827). **1628** *Impressa*, A device painted upon a shield: COCKERAM, Pt. 1 (2nd Ed.). **1644** and the impress waving this motto over the Pope's arms, *Extirpatur: EVELYN, Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 117 (1879). **1665** A Symbol of greater mystery in their Banner...with this impress, *Totum dum implent Orbem*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 301 (1677). **1673** take a suteable *impresa* or coat of arms: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 398. **1712** the Dwarfs and Squires who carry the Impresses of the Giants or Knights: *Spectator*, No. 432, July 26, p. 681/2 (Morley).

**\*impresario, sb.**: It.: a stage-manager, *lit.* 'an undertaker': one who engages and manages a company of operatic artists or brings singers before the public.

**1746** We have operas...the Prince and...*Impresarii*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 68 (1857). **1751** *Impresario* Holderness: *ib.*, p. 258. **1777** The opera we are to have this winter, being wholly managed by an *impresario* from Italy, who brings along with him his own company and his own composer: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letts* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 96 (1777). **1821** all singers...sold by the *impresario* at no high rate: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. lxxx. **1849** Mr. Grognum was the *impresario* to whom Dr. Gumbey's certificate had been despatched: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 36. **1850** the famous *Impresario* found himself on the verge of ruin: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 137 (1879). **1879** he was...assistant of an enterprising *impresario*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. iv. p. 40. **1880** The *impresario* is pledged to produce each on the stage: — Cervantes, p. 94.

**impressor, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *imprimere*, = 'to impress': one who or that which makes an impression; a printer.

**1665** But if hence our Understandings falsely deduct, that there is the same quality in the external *impressor*: 'tis it in criminal, our sense is innocent: GLANVILLE, *Scepssis*, ch. xii. p. 78 (1885).

**\*imprimatur, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. pass. of Lat. imprimere**, = 'to impress', Late Lat., 'to print': 'let it be printed', a formula signed by a person authorised to give license for the publication of printed matter; a license to print; hence, by extension, a license, an authoritative mark of approval.

**1641** all your monkish prohibitions, and expurgatory indexes, your gags and snaffles, your proud *Imprimaturs* not to be obtained without the shallow surview, but not shallow hand of some mercenary, narrow-souled, and illiterate chaplain: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 157 (1806). **1652** written with the point of a Diamond, nay with the finger of God himself in the heart of man; a Deity gave it an *Imprimatur*: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. vi. p. 44. **1681** he stood ready and propitious to set that his seal or *imprimatur* for their coming forth and publishing into actual existence: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. iv. p. 518 (1861). **1687** But *Imprimatur* with a chaplain's name, | Is here sufficient licence to defame: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, iii. 256. **1712** A Sheet of Blank Paper that must have this new *Imprimatur* clapt upon it: *Spectator*, No. 445, July 31, p. 636/1 (Morley). **1744** Thus shall my Title pass a sacred Seal, | Receive an *Imprimatur* from Above: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. p. 181 (1773). **1778** you have the *imprimatur* of Apollo's own Licensor of the Press: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 136 (1858). **1821** no composition being inserted without the *imprimatur* of an enlightened...committee of taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 61. **1821** Oh! ye, who make the fortunes of all books!... Who advertise new poems by your looks, | Your "*imprimatur*" will ye not annex? BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. cviii. **1871** with the stamp of their *imprimatur* on him: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 33.

**imprimis, adv.**: Lat., fr. *in primis*, = 'among the first (things)': in the first place.

**1. adv.**: in the first place, introducing the first of the several particulars of an enumeration. See *item*.

**1465** *Imprimis*, a peyr brygandys: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 503, p. 189 (1874). **abt. 1520** *In primis* the Boke of Honorous Astate: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Lawr.*, 1172, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 408 (1843). **1590** The devil invented a challenge, my master writ it, and I carried it, first to Lodowick, and *imprimis* to Mathias: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iii. Wks., p. 162/1 (1858). **1693** mark you, sir, a pot of ale consists of four parts—*imprimis* the ale, the toast, the ginger, and the nutmeg: GREENE, *Looking Glass*, Wks., p. 120/2 (1861). **1697** Then: *Imprimis*, I mislike the begining [*sic*] upon an vnsoil: TH. MORLEY, *Mss.*, p. 159. **1693** *Imprimis*. To the Viscount of Kenmare as Collonell 125. ster. per diem inde per mensem: In E. Bur's *Letts. N. Scotl.*, Vol. 1. Notes, p. 125 (1818). **1739** *Imprimis*, we had buttock of beef, and Yorkshire ham: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 22 (1857). **1777** *In primis*, I decide without hesitation, that Cardinal Richelieu is the author of his own political testament: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letts* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xc. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1777). **1839** *Imprimis*, said the ass, be it known that I...Speak

for the beaves: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 249 (1866). **1842** *Imprimis*, The cash from this time is | The Church's: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 380 (1865).

**2. used as sb.**: the first of several particulars, a first instalment.

bef. **1616** a fair *Imprimis*, and then a reasonable *Item*: BRAU. & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 242 (1721). **1659** A gentle *imprimis*: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/1 (1839).

**\*impromptu, adv., sb.**: fr. Lat. *in promptu*, = 'in the taking forth', 'in sight', 'at hand'; perhaps through Fr. *impromptu*.

**1. adv.**: without preparation, offhand, extempore (*q. v.*).

**1818** she appeared as it were *impromptu* in these characters: M. EDGORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1. p. 257 (1833). **1832** after undergoing sundry kicks and cuffs, and cudgellings, which are generally given *impromptu* by the mob in Spain: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 324.

**2. adj.**: unprepared, unpremeditated, thrown off on the spur of the moment.

**1764** I am just come from a little *impromptu* ball at Mrs. Anne Pitt's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 300 (1857). **1816** There's an amiable *chanson* for you—all *impromptu*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 544 (1875). **1819** his *impromptu* verses on the events of the day: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 137 (1820). **1846** The evening was spent in smoking, with a little *impromptu* singing, accompanied by the guitar: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 44. **1878** The choir [had] long ago been turned into stables, in the first instance perhaps after an *impromptu* fashion by troopers: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxv. p. 314.

**3. sb.**: an extemporaneous effusion, a composition or utterance made offhand.

**1683** We must deal plainly and seriously waving all in *promptu's* and subtilities: D. A., *Art of Conversa.*, p. 44. **1701** They were made *ex tempore*, and were, as the French call them, *impromptus*: DRYDEN, *Disc. on Sat.*, Poems, p. 366 (1856). [Skeat] **1777** My incorrect *impromptu* deserves no thanks: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 464 (1857). **1788** he was...in company with M. de Polignac and Mademoiselle de Courteille, and made an *impromptu* on them, in eight or ten verses: *Cent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 83/1. **1827** It is unnecessary to observe that there was no Greek at all in Sheridan's *impromptu*: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 109. **1839** the fervid facility of his *impromptu's* could not be so accounted for: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 125 (1884). **1885** He had two prepared discourses...which he used to address as *impromptu's* to fair visitors: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 3, p. 433/2.

**3 a. sb.**: spontaneity, improvisation, natural ease.

**1885** all I know | Is that when'er she spoke, or laughed, or romped, you Felt in each act the beauty of *impromptu*: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 136.

**impropriator** (=  $\Delta$  =  $\Delta$  =  $\Delta$ ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *impropriator*, noun of agent to *impropriare*, = 'to take for one's own': a lay person who holds as owner lands or revenues which once belonged to the church.

**1625-6** Rudyard spoke next for the relief of the poor and meanly provided clergy under *impropriators*, urging two examples of divines who were fain to keep alehouses for mere want of means: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 82 (1848). **1712-3** cheapest Curates are...too often chosen, especially by Lay *impropriators*, some of which have sometimes allowed but five or six pounds a year for the service of the Church: ASP. TENISON, in Ellis's *Orig. Letts.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxix. p. 337 (1846). **1760** GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 132.

**impropriatrix, sb.**: Late Lat., fem. of *impropriator*: a female who impropriates.

**improviso, adv.**, used as *adj.*: Lat., fr. *improvisus*, = 'unforeseen': on a sudden, on the spur of the moment, *impromptu* (*q. v.*); extemporaneous.

**\*improv(✓)isatore, pl. -tori, sb.**: It.: one who improvises, one who composes verse extempore (*q. v.*), an improviser. Sometimes Anglicised as *improvisator*.

**1787** Neither the author of *Paradise Lost*, nor of the *Henriade*, nor any of their successors, were improvisatori: P. BECKFORD, *Letts. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 188 (1803). **1797** I have seen much of Talass the celebrated Improvisatore: SOUTHEY, *Letts. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 538. **1817** He patronised the Improvisatori, | Nay, could himself extemporise some stanzas: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxiii. **1822** Pray, have you seen any of our Italian Improvisators as yet? J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, iv. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 107. **1826** a prosy improvisatore, and a South American savage: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 417 (1881). **1849** There were buffoons, there were improvisatori, there were ballet-dancers, there were musicians: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 160 (1884). **1854** little Nadab the Improvisatore (who had just come in), began to mimic him: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). **1882** Nothing moved in the motley crowd before him but what illustrated this scene,—the monk, the lover, the soldier, the improvisatore, the matron, the young girl: J. H. SNORHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 24 (2nd Ed.).

**improv(✓)isatrice, sb. fem.**: It.: a female who improvises.

**1807** an excellent poet, an *improvisatrice*,—and one of the most beautiful women in Rome: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 184. **1828** picturing an Improvisatrice who had lived in the old world and the new: *Harrovia*, p. 160.



**improv(v)isatura, sb.:** It.: an extempore composition, an *impromptu* (*g. v.*).

**1776** A charming simplicity breathe these lines, rarely to be found in 'an Italian Improvisatura': J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 9 note.

**impudent** (1 = 2), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *impudent*: shameless, impudent, unabashed, insolent.

**1546** enhauncing them [the Britains] with moste impudent lyeing: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 29 (1846). **1569** why do you so vnder the impudent title of forbearing, beare a double heart: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 60. **1590** wanton Bards, and Rymers impudent: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. xii. 5. **1593** thy face is... Made impudent with use of evil deeds: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, I. 4. 117. **1652** Indeed, her talk and discourse was like an impudent woman: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 299 (1872). **1696** [See *Incognito*]. **1715** There is *Bold Painting*, but there is also *Impudent Painting*: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 159.

**impulsor, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *impellere*, = 'to impel': one who or that which impels.

**1658** the greater compression is made by the union of two impulsors: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2. p. 31 (1686).

**impunitas peccandi illecebra, phr.:** Late Lat.: impunity (is) an allurements to sinning.

**1593-1622** And therefore it is no wonder that others presume to do the like. *Impunitas peccandi illecebra*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § vii. p. 110 (1878).

**in<sup>1</sup>, prep.:** Lat.: (with *acc.*) into, towards, for; (with *abl.*) in, on, among.

**in<sup>2</sup>, prep.:** It.: in, upon, at, into, towards, for.

**in abstracto, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the abstract.

**1602** Which if he can bring to passe (for all those seigniories come by women) then shall the French be so fleeced in *abstracto* or in *sensu diuiso*, as let them rest assured: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 310. **1618** And the Popes have so wrought and brought it about now that they will not only in *abstracto* be had in reverence, but in *concreto* be feared with observation: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 109 (1867). **1682** in themselves these endowments have this natural goodness in *abstracto*, or abstractedly considered: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 95 (1865). bef. **1733** [libellous Stories contrasted with] Slander in *abstracto*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 25, p. 27 (1740).

**in actu, in actum:** Lat. See *actus*.

**in aggregato, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the aggregate.

**1660** the covenant was...made...to Christ in *aggregato*, comprising all his members with him: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 87/1 (1867).

**in altissimo rilievo:** It. See *alto rilievo*.

**in antis:** Lat. See *antae*.

**\*in articulo mortis, phr.:** Late Lat.: at the moment of death, at the point of death. Also in the form *ad articulum* (*acc.*) *mortis*.

**1596** The *Cordeliers* and they are at this present in processe together in *Spaine*, about this visitation of sicke men in *articulo mortis*: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 75. **1617** the late lord chancellor left this world, being visited in *articulo mortis*, or not full half an hour before, by the new lord keeper: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 1 (1848). **1681-1703** and brings it all down definitely *ad articulum mortis*, as we say, to the point and supposition of dying: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 365 (1863). **1810** the said bear conducting himself most unbecomingly in *articulo mortis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 443. **1825** nor did I mention it save in *articulo mortis*, and under the seal of confession, to yonder reverend hermit: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxvii. p. 116/1 (1868). bef. **1849** no person had as yet been mesmerised in *articulo mortis*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 189 (1884). **\*1877** received the Papal benediction in *articulo mortis*: *Echo*, Sept. 29. [St.]

**in aula regis, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the king's hall (court). See *Aula Regis*.

**1760** wherever the Court sat, either in *aula Regis*, where they sat on the criminal Side, or in the Revenue, which was above Stairs: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 457.

**in balneo, phr.:** Late Lat., 'in the bath'. See *balneum*.

**1610** B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 3, *Wks.*, p. 625 (1616). **1682** without any addition of water save what swam about the digestor, as in *balneo*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1872).

**in balneo Mariae:** Late Lat. See *balneum Mariae*.

**\*in banco, phr.:** Late Lat. or It.: in the bank (see *banco*). Also Late Lat. (*Leg.*), on the Bench.

**1645** I shall have them in *banco*, as well as he hath our *English* coyne: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 87, p. 787.

**in banco regis, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the King's Bench.

**1762** and an indictment would lie in *banco regis*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xix. *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 185 (1817).

**in bello, bis peccare non licet:** Lat. See *bis peccare*, &c.

**in bonam partem, phr.:** Lat.: 'towards the good side', in a mild or favorable manner.

**1601** They interpret that neutrality in *bonam partem*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 88.

**\*in camera, phr.:** Late Lat.: in a (judge's private) room, opposed to 'in open court'.

**1882** The case is one that in England would be heard in *camera*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

**in capite, phr.:** Late Lat.: *Leg.*: in chief, by direct grant from the Crown.

**1548** it extends to any landes holden of the king by knights service whether they be holden of the king in *capite* or not: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. 1. fol. 6 v (1567).

**1576** LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 591. **1581** Which power of absolving from sinne... must be holden in *capite* (so to speake in this kind) of him, to whom Christ gave the first and most absolute power: W. ALLEN, *Apol. of Eng. Seminaries*, fol. 72 r.

**1593** men shall hold of me in *capite*: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, IV. 7. 131. **1616** Let us... remember that we hold all in *capite* and are suitors to the court of heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 134 (1867).

**1626** This ill success in those and some other places make a speech in the mouths of some, as if his majesty would supply himself by the sale of lands in *capite*, whereby it is likely he might be soon and plentifully provided, were there a parliament to confirm the sales: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 121 (1848).

**1665** what he gives others, it is held in *Capite*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. F 1 v. **1681** they must all hold in *capite*, hold of the Head Christ: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1. p. 537 (1861).

**1696** and those who are found in him [Christ] hold their enjoyments in *capite*, their right is derived from their head, Christ: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 317 (1864).

**1742** It was somewhat unequal, when the Parliament took away the royal tenures in *capite*, that the lesser tenures of the gentry were left exposed to as grievous abuses as the former: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 36 (1826).

**1748** hold your place in company by a nobler tenure, and that you will hold it (you can bear a quibble, I believe, yet) in *capite*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 135, p. 334 (1774). **1795** Glastenbury Abbey was granted... to Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset... to be held in *capite*: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chbr.*, p. 264.

**in cathedra, phr.:** Late Lat.: in a chair (of office or dignity). See *cathedra, ex cathedra*.

**1629** But the event proved the Pope a liar in the pulpit; and therefore I hope, took from him all impossibility of lying in *cathedra*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 159 (1867).

**1638** whether the pope now could, not, if he would, seat himself in *cathedra* and fall to writing expositions upon the Bible for the directions of Christians to the true sense of it: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 268.

**1659** The present Church of Rome represented in a general Council may err. I, but the Pope cannot in *Cathedra*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xxiv. p. 140. bef. **1733** when *Ignoramus* was mounted in *Cathedra*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 59, p. 629 (1740).

**in cautēlam, phr.:** Late Lat.: for a warning; as a precaution (see *ex abundanti*).

**1601** which [scandals] shall ere long be publish in *cautelam* to others: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 117. **1623** adding and interserting, in *maiores* ['greater'] *cautelam*, I know not what a world of words: MABBE, *Tr. Allen's Life of Guesman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. II. p. 107.

**in Christo:** Late Lat. See *in Domino*.

**\*in commendam, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'in trust', applied to the holding of a vacant benefice or see pending the appointment of a person duly qualified to hold the same. See *commendam*.

**1611** He kept in *commendam* with it the parsonage of South Fleet in Kent: WHITELOCKE, *Lib. Fam.*, p. 26 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1618** keeping his grant of Wigan in *commendam*, being within the same diocese: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 85 (1848).

**1633** He petitioned his majesty that he might hold the bishopric of Gloucester one year in *commendam*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1848).

**1654** the said Monastery was given in *commendam* to certain Prelates: S. LENNARD, *Parthenon*, Pt. I. p. 24. bef. **1670** the King granted him to hold the Deanry of Westminster in *commendam* for three years: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. II. 158, p. 167 (1693).

**1778** one quarter of the globe will not be held in *commendam* by another! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 48 (1858).

**in conceptis verbis:** Lat. See *conceptis verbis*.

**in concreto, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the concrete.

**1602** by the law *Salique* the Lady *Infanta* may be defeated and put from her rightful title of inheritance, and lawful claim to the whole kingdom of France, in *concreto*, or in *sensu composito*, (as a man may term it): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 310.

**1613** [See *in abstracto*]. **1672** these two in *concreto* may convertibly be predicated each of the other: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 214/2 (1868). **1682** take them [these natural endowments] in *concreto*, as they are seated in a corrupt mind, they are unclear: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 95 (1865).

**\*in contumāciam, phr.:** Late Lat.: as an act of contumacy, in contempt of court.

**in cuerpo:** Eng. fr. Sp. See *cuerpo*.

**in decimo sexto:** Late Lat. See *decimo sexto*.

**in deliciis, phr.:** Lat.: as favorite(s). See *deliciae*.

**1621** their cats, which they have in *deliciis*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Met.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Vol. 1. p. 413 (1827). **1665** old laid-aside words and expressions had formerly in *deliciis*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).



**in deposito, phr.:** Late Lat.: for a deposit, for a pledge, in trust. See *depositum*.

**1616** The place of Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports bath...remained in the lord chamberlain's hands as in *deposito*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 363 (1848). **1625** I should have money in *deposito*, what I should ask: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 571. **1631** The Duke of Ferria, governor of Milan, having taken from the Venetians, that held it in *deposito*, the Valtoline: in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 150 (1848). **1640** he ought to interpose himself for their agreement, either as *Judge* or *Arbitrator*, and to have in *deposito*, in trust (if he can) that which is in debate betwixt them: H. H., *Treat. of Int. of Princes*, p. 10. **1650** much money, which the Ministers of the Dogana had in bank, being either their own, or in *deposito*, or pawn'd, all was consum'd in the flames: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 23.

**in Domino, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the Lord. Often placed, like in *Christo*, by ecclesiastics after the possessive pronoun in the subscription of a letter.

**1565** Yours to command in *Domino*: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 243 (1853).

**in duodecimo:** Late Lat. See *duodecimo*.

**in embryo:** Late Lat. See *embryo*.

**in eodem tertio, phr.:** Late Lat.: on the same third (point or party).

**[1723]** I think there are no more *eodem tertio*'s between you and me except Mr. Jervas: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett. Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 35 (1757). **1784** which produces reconciliations between those whose hatreds agree in *eodem tertio*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 457 (1858).

**in equilibrio, phr.:** Late Lat.: in equilibrium (*q. v.*).

**1622** It is said to be in *equilibrio* whether there shall be a parliament or no: in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1848). **1672** he doth not leave the sinner's will in suspense, pendulous, in *equilibrio*, hanging like a pair of scales: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 146 (1868). **1748** kept her body in *equilibrio*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. liv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 375 (1817). **1787** equal laws...supported, protected and enforced by three different orders of men in *equilibrio*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 10 (1851). **1802** The powers which tend to preserve...the condition of the earth's surface, are never in *equilibrio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 214.

**\*in esse, phr.:** Late Lat.: in actuality, in real existence. See *esse*.

**1589** The *quondam* and in *esse* Queens: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 124. **1621** proveth the Seignore to be in *esse*: Tr. Perkins' *Prof. Booke*, ch. iv. § 260, p. 116 (1642). **1684** Thus all things are present to God's knowledge, though in their own nature they may be past or future, not in *esse* *realti*, but in *esse* *intelligibili*, objectively, not actually present: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 484 (1864). **1766** You are not however to imagine that my illness is in *esse*; no, it is only in *posse*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 12 (1819). **1808** to provide for the sustenance...of his Majesty's fleet and army in *esse*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 307. **1813** the other a major in *esse*, and a lieutenant-colonel in *posse*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1883). **1877** (See in *posse*).

**\*in excelsis, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the highest, at the height of bliss or perfection. See *Gloria in excelsis*.

**1602** though to vs unknowne to be of the same church triumphant in *excelsis*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 21. **1882** it is an uncritical guide-book in *excelsis*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 854.

**\*in extenso, phr.:** Late Lat.: at full length.

**1826** it might not suit the views of the Government to give, in *extenso*, the instructions given to our Ministers: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1767. **1854** the evening papers gave Rowland's address in *extenso*: THACKERAY, *New-comers*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 237 (1879). **1876** I should like to have inserted in *extenso* an account of the meeting: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. iii. p. 69. **1885** Rules and forms...are set out in *extenso* in a clear and convenient form: *Law Times*, LXXIX. 1591.

**\*in extremis, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the last (agonies), in extreme danger.

bef. **1648** Mr. Dean off Paulis haith lyen continually synst Thursdays in *extremis* and is not yitt dedde: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. LXXX. p. 199 (1846). **1646** an Irish Friar...confessing him...and other ceremonies used in *extremis*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 238 (1872). **1784** The Master of the Rolls tumbled out of his chair last Sunday at Church, and is, they say, in *extremis*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 321 (1882). **1840** his lady was in *extremis*: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 161 (1865).

**in fieri, phr.:** Lat.: in the state of becoming, in the process of being made or done. See *fieri*, in *esse*.

**1659** whereas the new creation was then, nay, is still, but in *fieri*, not in *facto*: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 227/1 (1865). **1675** Properties that are yet in *fieri* and current: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. iv. ch. vii. § 6, p. 64. **1684** If we think of any unlawful thing with pleasure, and imagine it either in *fieri* or *facto esse*, it brings a guilt upon us as if it were really acted: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 294 (1866).

**in fine, phr.:** Late Lat.: in fine (which may be fr. the Lat. phr., though *fine* is Mid. Eng.): in the end, in conclusion.

**1554** in fyne the mortall creatures in continuance of tyme, were altdred and chaunged: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. Biii v°. **1567** In fyne, where mater

wants, defaults I sayn: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 98 (1870).

nothyng preuayled: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 87 v°.

**1563** But in fine, thou art as Choleric as a Cook by a fire-side: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marcell.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 217 (1701).

**1809** whilst, in fine, most of the other powers of Europe have not sense enough to think of learning his system of government: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. liv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 208.

**in flagranti, &c.:** Late Lat. See *flagrante, &c.*

**in folio:** Late Lat. See *folio*.

**\*in formā pauperis, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the guise (or character) of an indigent person. Originally of one who being without friends or means obtained leave to sue without liability to costs.

**1603** He is compell'd, in *forma pauperis*, | To Plead, himself (and shewe his (little) Law) | In the free Court of thy milde Countesse: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, p. 210 (1608).

**1618** Poor Codrus is | Constrained to sue sub *formā pauperis*, | (As wanting friends & money) to regaine | What is his owne: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, IV. 1492, p. 49 (1871).

**1620** those who sue in *forma pauperis*: BRENT, *Tr. Seaco's Hist. Couns. Treat.*, Bk. II. p. 248 (1676).

**1633** When I have harried him thus two or three year, | Though he sue in *forma pauperis*, in spite | Of all his thrift and care, he'll grow behind hand: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, II. I. Wks., p. 295/2 (1819).

**1640** poor Cleynts that are put upon 'em: | In *forma pauperis*: R. BROME, *Antip.*, III. 4, sig. G1 v°.

**1654** he must quickly be removed...to the Hospital, there to bee sick sub *forma pauperis*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 127.

**1676** 'tis for a poor Orphan of a Sea-Officer of mine, that has no Money; but if it cou'd be follow'd in *Forma pauperis*; and when the Legacy's recovered, &c.: WYCHLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, III. p. 45 (1681).

**1687** And for the plaintiff's cause she cared the less, | Because she sue in *forma pauperis*: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 761.

**1711** [In the Petition of WHO and WHICH] we can appear no other way but in *forma pauperis*: *Spectator*, No. 78, May 30, p. 127/1 (Morley).

**1807** the pride of parents and children would revolt from the idea of suing for education in *forma pauperis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 55.

**1816** But it is said that the poor may sue in *forma pauperis*: *ib.*, Vol. 27, p. 357.

**1845** he sued Badajoz...in *formā pauperis* beseeching, not breaching: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 523.

**in foro conscientiae, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the court of conscience. See *forum conscientiae*.

**1602** Because...these seditious, turbulent, factious Jesuites here in England howsoever they may be in *foro conscientiae* and before God, excommunicated, suspended, &c.: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 158.

**1609** And cleere my selfe in *foro conscientie*: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 594 (1616).

**1622** For want of justice *foro conscientie*, they prosecute their malice *foro justitie*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 323 (1867).

**1681-1703** a man's justification by faith is but a justification in *foro conscientie*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 214 (1864).

**1750** However, as his intention was truly upright, he ought to be excused in *foro conscientie*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 186 (1806).

**1771** therefore, begging your pardon, ladies, I'm not accountable, in *foro conscientie*, for what I did: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 642 (1882).

**1779** Of whom as casuists agree | In *FORO CONSCIENTIAE*: C. ANSTY, *Speculation*, Wks., p. 292 (1808).

**1827** Admitting the obligation in *foro conscientie* of gratuitous promises: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 150.

**in fresco:** It. See *fresco*.

**in fumo, phr.:** Late Lat.: in smoke.

**1605** when these practitioners come to the last decoction, blow, blow, puff, and all flies in *fumo*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 470 (1616).

**1610** all the *workes*, | Are blown in *fumo*: every glasse is burst: — *Alch.*, IV. 5, Wks., p. 659 (1616).

bef. **1733** But of what kind soever the Design was... it went off, like the Alchymist's Furnace in *Fumo*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. IV. 48, p. 255 (1740).

**in genere, phr.:** Lat.: in general. See *genus*.

**1474** of the chesse borde in genere how it is made: CAXTON, *Chesse*, IV. I. p. 62.

**1569** And iff it please you to knowe myne opinion in *genere*, surely I thynke it were goode that suche as deserve to be committed, shulde be sente ad *custodias publicas*: GRINDAL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCCXCVIII. p. 366 (1846).

**1573-80** I recounte it on soveraigne poynte of my feylcitye in genere and sum particular contentement of mynde: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 80 (1884).

**1659** Modes and Circumstances of Worship which God hath made necessary in *genere*, and left to occasional humane determination in *specie*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. IV. p. 446.

**in gremio, phr.:** Late Lat.: Leg.: in the bosom, at the breast.

**in infinitum, phr.:** Late Lat.: to infinity. See *ad infinitum*.

**1564** and so in *infinitum*, until all days and years be clean past and expired: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 4 (1843).

**1597** Then I saie, a vision, a fit, an eight, a fifteenth, a nineteenth, and so forth in *infinitum*, be perfect cordes: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 71.

**1603** ARISTOTLE saith, that divided they be in *infinitum*, potentially, but actually not: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plot. Mor.*, p. 814.

**1620** they might go in *infinitum*: BRENT, *Tr. Seaco's Hist. Couns. Treat.*, Bk. VIII. p. 697 (1676).

**1623** for it were but to proceed in *infinitum*, and newer to make an end: MABBS, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 12.

**1627** And every Eighth Note in Ascent, (as from Eighth to Fifteenth: from Fifteenth to twenty two, and so in *infinitum*), are but Scales of Diapason: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 102.

**1652** and so if he run in *infinitum*, according to his conceit he will still have more certainty: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xix. p. 133.

**1666** *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 18, p. 317.

**1672** Let the poor bodman sin to-day, he must sin again to-morrow, and so on in *infinitum*: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 122/1 (1868).

**1696** Yet imagination is enough with them...to multiply them [relics] in *infinitum*: D. CLARKE, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 129 (1865).

**1754** their fanaticism is subdivided in *infinitum*: *Mthly. Rev.*, Vol. X. p. 204.

**1759** Knowledge,



like matter, he would affirm, was divisible *in infinitum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, II. xix. Wks., p. 101 (1839). 1790 Diminish the time *in infinitum*, and the effect of a centripetal force is diminished *in infinitum*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 86/1 (1846).

*in libera custòdia, phr.*: Late Lat.: in free custody, in durance modified by a certain amount of freedom.

1631 She was now *in libera custodia*, under the hands of her loving friends: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 172 (1641). bef. 1670 The Christians that were committed by idolatrous Emperors, were in *libera custodia*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 120, p. 127 (1693).

*\*in limine, phr.*: Lat.: on the threshold, in the very beginning.

1804 One objection *in limine*, we feel ourselves called upon to make: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 297. 1828 he protested *in limine* against either the discussion or vote of House on the proposition: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 872.

1843 Taking the doctrine, then, in this sense, an objection presents itself *in limine* which might be deemed a fatal one: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 472 (1859). 1851 'I can only vouch'—he says *in limine*—'for the anecdotes I record, by assuring my readers that I believe them': J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 91 (1857).

*\*in loco parentis, phr.*: Late Lat.: in the place of a parent. The prep. *in* is often omitted.

1808 If an author is as a parent to his works, an editor is at least a guardian: he is *loco parentis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 400. 1828 and I now stand to them *in loco parentis*, in the place of a father: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1335. 1854 I stood towards him *in loco parentis*; because he was as a child to me: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 185 (1879).

*in magnis et voluisse sat est, phr.*: Lat.: in great themes even to have been willing (to essay them) is enough. Propertius, 3, I, 6.

1665 To conclude; for *In magnis voluisse sat est*, This is the sum of what I have to say: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 148 (1777). 1885 *In magnis voluisse* might be said to have been his literary motto: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 303/3.

*in malam partem, phr.*: Lat.: 'towards the bad side', in an unfavorable manner.

1681 yet it is...doubtful unto me whether or no this clause be not to be taken *in malam partem*, in the worse sense: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 171 (1861).

*\*in medias res, phr.*: Lat.: into the middle of affairs, into the middle of a story. Hor., *A. P.*, 148.

1786 But be as epic as I please, | And plunge at once *in medias res*: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 33. 1818 Most epic poets plunge "in medias res"...And then your hero tells, when'er you please, | What went before—by way of episode: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. vi. 1821 I shall now enter "in medias res" and shall anticipate...an account of their plying effects on the intellectual faculties: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 148 (1823). 1828 I hemmed thrice, and with a countenance suited to the subject and the host, plunged at once *in medias res*: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxxv. p. 103 (1859). 1842 I rushed *in medias res* at once: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 91 (1857). 1883 For good or ill, she determined to plunge *in medias res*: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 253.

*in medio, phr.*: Lat.: in the middle, undecided. See *medium*.

1609 I leave it *in medio*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Annot. (Bk. XIV. ch. iii.). 1638 Christian virtues are *in medio* as well as moral: SIBBES, Wks., Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 3 (1863). 1660 but leave the business as it were *in medio*, in suspense: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 96/2 (1867). 1823 the subject upon which they both have written is *in medio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 297.

*in medio, &c.*: Lat. See *medio tut. ib.*

*\*in memoriam, phr.*: Lat.: in memory of, to the memory of.

1850 TENNYSON, Title.

*in mitiorem (partem), phr.*: Lat.: 'towards the milder side', in the milder manner.

bef. 1849 at last they concluded *in mitiorem*: In Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 430/2 (1849).

*\*in nubibus, phr.*: Lat.: in the clouds, undecided, unrealised.

1624-5 The French match is still *in nubibus*, and few or none know yet what to judge of it: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 506 (1848). bef. 1670 But for the Electorate, it was a thing *in nubibus*, out of their Power: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 187, p. 182 (1693). 1760 it would Occasion great Delay, should the Plaintiff be put to take out a new Writ, whilst the Business is thus *in nubibus*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 266. 1834 This, however, must depend upon circumstances which are still *in nubibus*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 106 (1874). 1848 "Bah," said the other, "the concert is a concert *in nubibus*...": THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxi. p. 345 (1879).

*in octavo*: Late Lat. See *octavo*.

*\*in partibus infidelium, in partibus, phr.*: Late Lat.: in the regions of infidels, in countries inhabited by unbelievers,

esp. applied to bishops of the Latin Church in uncivilised or heretical countries or to suffragans with nominal sees.

1620 That none be promoted to a Cathedral Church without process, to be made *in Partibus*, at the least concerning his birth, life, and manners: BRENT, *Tr. Sacerd. Hist. Conc. Trent.*, Bk. II. p. 238 (1676). 1687 recommended Father Phillip Ellis, Dr. Gifford, and Dr. Smith, to be Bishops *in partibus*: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxx. p. 314 (1846). bef. 1733 passive, like Saints *in Partibus Infidelium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 14, p. 323 (1740). 1764 the archbishopric of Tauris is at present *in partibus infidelium*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 159 (1857). 1787 he is become archbishop, *in partibus*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 58 (1834). 1817 when it was desired by his Majesty to obtain the episcopal rank for the person who officiated in that capacity, it was necessary to resort to Argos *in partibus infidelium* in order to gratify his wishes: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 945. 1831 his Bishopric, *in partibus infidelium*, was the gift of private friendship: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 535. 1847 a bishop *in partibus*: BARMHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 410 (1805). 1882 In the rough regions *in partibus*, such a tool as this, fine and true as steel, tried in the fire as steel, doubtless is not lightly to be thrown away: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

*in perpetuum rei memoriam, phr.*: Late Lat.: for a perpetual commemoration of the deed (or event).

1566 and that their attestations may be enrolled in the Chancery and in the arches *in perpetuum rei memoriam*: Egerton Papers, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

*in perpetuum, phr.*: Lat. (with *tempus* understood), 'for continuous time': for ever, in perpetuity.

1621 If Lands or Tenements be devised by Will, unto a man and his Assignees, *In perpetuum*: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. iii. § 239, p. 106 (1642). 1789 The same proportion of the different denominations to continue *in perpetuum*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (1796). 1807 we ought not to annex, *in perpetuum*, to the office of Cabinet minister, one or two hundred more of close boroughs: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 362.

*\*in petto, phr.*: It.: in the breast, in secret, in private, in reserve, without disclosure.

1701 they will nourish up a dormant power, and reserve privileges *in petto*: SWIFT, Wks., p. 406/2 (1869). 1754 The employments of Treasurer of the Navy, and Secretary at War...were to be kept *in petto* till the dissolution of this Parliament: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 88, p. 365 (1774). 1755 Lord Albemarle's other offices and honours are still *in petto*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 418 (1837). 1761 when you had the thing about you *in petto*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, III. xiv. Wks., p. 121 (1839). 1771 Indeed, all the writers of the age, good, bad, and indifferent, from the moment he assumed this office, became his enemies, either professed, or *in petto*, except those of his friends who knew they had nothing to fear from his enemies: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 49/1 (1882). 1794 There is at present a plot *in petto* which may perhaps blow up the Dantonists: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 402 (1832). 1819 as soon as the sentence, already pronounced *in petto*, could safely be executed: T. HORNE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 334 (1820).

*in piccolo, phr.*: It.: in little, on a small scale.

1889 Kaempfer is quoted as describing a trio he once saw in a small box... The three denizens of the box were a bamboo, a blossoming plum-tree, and a pine-tree, perfectly formed, but *in piccolo*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 6, p. 436/2.

*in pios usus, phr.*: Late Lat.: for pious purposes.

1601 Say that a man give them a thousand pounds *in pios usus*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 84.

*in plano, phr.*: Late Lat.: on a plane surface.

1598 Also I know, to set the forme Spherical of the world *in Plano* after the true rule of Cosmographie, it would have been made otherwise then this is: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 220. 1742 Perspective is a projection of a concave hemisphere *in plano*, with straight lines: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

*in pontificalibus, phr.*: Late Lat.: in pontificals, in the robes and ornaments of a pope, bishop, or priest. The abl. is often used when the Lat. prep. is absent.

1387 TREVISA, Tr. Higden. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. 1548 I mynystred as my weyknes wold serve, in pontificalibus: J. LONGLAND, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcvi. p. 252 (1846). 1649 the byshop in his pontificalibus with his myter...rings...Sandales: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, p. 125 (1869). 1667 for the pope himself commonly is an aged man, and therefore...specially arrayed *in pontificalibus*, as in such solemnities he is: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 551 (1848). 1698 bishops, abbots and priors, al richly clad in their pontificalibus: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 480. 1600 the verie priests in their Pontificalibus, in their rich vestiments and goodly ornaments, went with supplication to the tents of the enemies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. II. p. 70. 1628 appeared in his pontificalibus, with his horned mitre and crooked crosier: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 452 (1848). 1644 this was the first time I had seen his Holiness *in pontificalibus*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1872). 1652 the great Church, where Cardinal Filomarinio was in his Pontificalibus at the high Altar: HOWELL, *Pt. II Masaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 20. bef. 1733 an huge Pope in Pontificalibus in his chair: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 94, p. 578 (1740). 1765 the new bishop of Nice, *in pontificalibus*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 531 (1817). 1788 he [Bp. Atterbury] offered to proclaim the Pretender at Charing Cross in pontificalibus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxii. (1857).

*\*in posse, phr.*: Late Lat.: in potentiality, in possibility of existence. Opposed to *in esse* (q.v.). See *posse*.

1621 all our spiritual preferments, *in esse and posse*, both present and to come: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 15, Vol. I. p. 197 (1827). 1766 [See *in esse*]. 1760 The bare Render of the Principal is a Discharge,



in posse, of the Bail: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 418. 1813 [See in esse]. 1877 they existed, as the schoolmen used to say, in posse, but not in esse: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 52 (1883).

in potentia: Late Lat. See potentia.

\*in praesenti, *phr.*: Late Lat.: at the present (time).

1760 they could not take by Remainder, the Limitation being in praesenti: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 23. 1828 and thus their half pay for life be, on an average, worth the gross sum, in praesenti, of at least seven years full pay: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 131.

in praesentia, *phr.*: Lat.: under present (circumstances), for the present; at hand, on the spot.

1815 But let her be in praesentia by eight o'clock: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix. p. 343 (1852).

in primis: Lat. See imprimis.

In principio, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'In the beginning': the opening words of the Latin version of the Old Testament and of S. John's Gospel.

abt. 1386 So pleasant was his In principio: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Prolog.*, 254. bef. 1400 after her masse pei seye pis godspell Cum natus esset Ihesus, as we in his contrey seip after masse In principio: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 144 (1886). bef. 1461 To alle thy werkis [? werk is] grete furthering | To abyde the ende of In principio: LYDGATE, *Virtue of the Masse*, IV.

in profundo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the depth.

1662 This is the Doom of fallen Man, to labour in the Fire, to seek Truth in profundo, to exhaust his Time and impair his Health: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1727).

in promptu: Lat. See impromptu.

\*in propria persona, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in his (her) own person, in his (her) distinctive normal character.

1693 unless the Devil assist her in propria persona: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iv. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 234 (1710). 1715 Was your Highness in Propria persona to reign: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 172 (1860). 1762 the greater part of them believing he was the devil in propria persona: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 157 (1817). 1817 the 'unknown stranger' was Goethe in propria persona: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 101. 1828 as they have never beheld me before, it would very little matter if I went in propria persona: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxxi. p. 306 (1859). 1840 was then and there raised in propria persona: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 75 (1879). 1881 Among my numerous commissions, before leaving England, was the presentation in propria persona of a parcel to some people planting on the island of Kauai: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxiv. 169.

in puncto, *phr.*: Lat.: in a point, in a moment, without extension in space or time.

1652 who for brevity were wont to speak as 'twere in characters, and sentences in puncto: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 16. 1672 for can a true body exist in puncto, as they say Christ doth? T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 258/2 (1868).

in puris naturalibus, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'in bare naturals': in a state of nature; stark naked.

1602 as inclined to seeke for good to eschewe euill, and wishing after summum bonum, if in puris naturalibus they could have obtained it: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 204. 1671 But if they do so, they did not come down in puris naturalibus: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 65 (1773). 1775 We would discover Nature in puris naturalibus, and trace her first operations and gradual progress: T. REID, *Courses*, Wks., p. 54/2 (1846). 1809 that when he became a genius, he was entitled to produce himself in his shirt, or in puris naturalibus, on the market-place, or in the courts of princes: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 163. 1822 going in to bathe in puris naturalibus: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, II. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 483.

[The Schoolmen opposed pura naturalia to supernaturalia, i.e. man's unaided powers to his powers supernaturally strengthened by grace (*Jrnl. Philol.*, Vol. VI. No. 12, p. 174).]

in quantum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: to what degree; hence, a specific amount.

1620 The Pope answered admitting the Protestation, Si and in quantum, excusing himself for the citation omitted: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, Bk. VIII. p. 668 (1676). 1681 but where he shews special mercies... there is an in quantum, by an how far he loves, as the foundation of that, a special love: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1861).

in querpo: Eng. fr. Sp. See cuerpo.

\*in re, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in reality, in true nature; *Leg.* in the matter (case) of.

1602 wherein the Iesuits... had any speciall commoditie or gaine in re or in spe thereby: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 145. 1638 so the sacrament of confession or penance is necessary in re, or in voto, in act or desire for the remission of mortal sins committed after baptism: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 465. 1684 Their sacraments and ours were the same in re, though diverse in signs: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 516 (1865). 1877 In re B. and L. Harris: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.] 1886 As to the alleged "misrepresentation" in re Squeers v. Bentley, I can only refer the reader to his original text: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 30, p. 671/2.

in rebus agendis, *phr.*: Lat.: in the transaction of business, in the management of affairs.

1662 A deep scholar, and yet commended to be prudent in rebus agendis: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 514 (1840).

in rerum natura, *phr.*: Lat.: in the nature of things, in the physical universe, in the natural order of things. *Lucr.*, I, 25, &c.

1684 we have here even in England naturall springs, wells, and waters, both standing and running, of excellent vertues, even such as except we had scene, and had experiment of, we would not believe to be in rerum natura: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. v. p. 298. 1602 so before ever any Iesuits came or were in rerum natura, the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge flourished amongst the most famous schooles in Christendome: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 280. 1609 Is the bull, beare, and horse, in rerum natura still: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, III. 2. Wks., p. 553 (1616). abt. 1630 the great charge which necessarily follow a King, and Queen, a Prince and the Royall Issue, was a thing which was not in rerum natura, during the space of forty years: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 23 (1870). 1652 or that there was ever any such thing in rerum natura as what we call A Philosophers Stone: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1671 J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 35 (1773).

1769 thinking it could possibly produce nothing, in rerum natura, but what was extremely mean and pitiful: STERN, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 45 (1839). 1822 exist now and then in rerum natura: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 337. 1840 [the habiliments of the preceding day] were yet in rerum natura: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 14 (1865).

\*in saecula saeculorum, *phr.*: Late Lat. fr. Eccl. Gk. εἰς αἰῶνας αἰώνων, = 'for ages of ages': for ever and ever.

1593 here I entertain thee, [and] thy boy... to follow my fortune in saecula saeculorum: PERLE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 389/2 (1861). bef. 1616 bath'd in new brave Ballads, that all Tongues shall trouble you in Saecula Saeculorum, my kind Can-carriers: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1711). 1625 and shall be in saecula saeculorum a superlative of fullest happiness: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 10. 1716 We begin to wish you had the singing of our poets... to yourselves, in saecula saeculorum: POPP, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 228 (1757). 1841 so Pride and Hatred continue in saecula saeculorum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 219 (1885). 1845 nor need it be feared that the bastions and example of Boyd will ever want an imitator in Saecula Saeculorum: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 341.

in sensu composito, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a collective sense, in that sense of the expression which is demanded by the essential connexion of the ideas expressed.

1602 [See in concreto]. 1669 We know that the true Catholick Church (nor any member of it, in sensu composito) cannot err in any of the Essentials of Christianity, for then it would cease to be the Church: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xvii. p. 71. 1673 now the flesh draws hill-ward and the Spirit draws heaven-ward, so that it is impossible in sensu composito to follow both: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 66/1 (1868). 1681 take them altogether in sensu composito, though not in sensu diviso: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 175 (1861).

in sensu diviso, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in a partitive sense.

1602 [See in abstracto]. 1681 [See in sensu composito].

in serie, *phr.*: Lat.: in a row, in a series.

bef. 1733 one Chain of false and malicious Calumnies hanging in serie together: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. x. p. 660 (1740).

\*in situ, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the natural or original place and position, in place, on its site.

1817 granite and clay slate are those [rocks] alone which appear in situ: *Edin. Rev.* 1845 Its edges were so angular, and its size so great, that I at first mistook it for a rock in situ, and took out my compass to observe the direction of its cleavage: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 187. 1879 the few which remain in situ are... mere fragments: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 38. 1889 Through the medium of Notes and Queries they have been recovered and restored, but it is impossible to replace them in situ: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 23, p. 855.

in solido, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in the gross; *Leg.* jointly.

1681-1703 unless the superabounding mercies in God... arise up to their faith, and are in solido told out before their eyes: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 126 (1864). 1825 which would ensure the payment of it [the claim] in solido more promptly by the United States than by Spain: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 714 (1834).

in solidum, *phr.*: Late Lat.: altogether, jointly.

1620 every Bishop holdeth a part thereof in solidum: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, Bk. VIII. p. 500 (1676). 1625 I condemned the afore-said in solidum: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 113. 1656 He is a thorough Saviour, a Saviour in solidum and doth not his work to the halves: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 671/1 (1868).

in spē, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in hope.

1602 [See in re].

in specie, *phr.*: Late Lat.

I. in sort, in kind, in specific form, in coined money. See specie.

1615 Another [merchant] was seized at Rouen for exporting forbidden commodities, specially corn, having, besides other gold, above seven thousand Jacobus pieces in specie: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 370 (1848). 1620 Whether visits of respect between Representatives of equality, being received in specie, should be paid in individuo? *Relig. Wottem.*, p. 301 (1683). 1626 nor will the country pay money instead of viands in specie, nor







**\*in transitu, phr.:** Late Lat.: in transit, on the way, in passing.

1620 I had, *in transitu*, conferred with him your Christian ends: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 334 (1654). 1623 seeing each other only *in transitu*, as we passed along the street: *MARBE, Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. i. Bk. iii. ch. x. p. 256. bef. 1670 though he set his face to the end of a great Journey, yet *in transitu* he took Acquaintance of the French Tongue: J. HACKET, *Abd. Williams*, Pt. I. 13, p. 11 (1693). 1673 We saw this town only *in transitu*, but it merited a little demurr: J. RAY, *Yourn. Low Countr.*, p. 378. 1677 but there are things suggested *in transitu*...that...would puzzle a considering person: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 129/1 (1834). 1679 Thenceforth he doth not visit them *in transitu* only...but resides and inhabits with them, and becomes as it were a constant principle: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, Pt. III. ch. iii. p. 301. bef. 1716 they only please and affect the Mind *in transitu*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1727). 1804 during an interval of ten days the right of Spain was incomplete, and was *in transitu* only from France: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 577 (1839). 1840 the dose was interrupted *in transitu*: BARKHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 164 (1865). 1847-9 the productive elements have not yet been found *in transitu* with the circulating blood: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 124/1.

**in usum Delphini, phr.:** Late Lat.: for the use of the Dauphin. See *Delphine*.

1699 This might have been said to be done *in usum Delphini*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 203. 1712 have the Classic Authors *in usum Delphini*, gilt and letter'd on the Back: *Spectator*, No. 330, Mar. 19, p. 481/2 (Morley). 1739 these were designed in usum Delphini only: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxi. Vol. I. p. 43 (1819). 1774 editions *in usum Delphini*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 97 (1857).

**\*in utero, phr.:** Lat.: in the womb, unborn.

1761 whilst the infant was *in utero*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. Wks., p. 163 (1839).

**in utrumque paratus, phr.:** Late Lat.: prepared for either (event).

1654-6 and we are by his grace *in utrumque parati* [pl.], wholly at his dispose: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 671/2 (1868). 1771 A right Scotchman has always two strings to his bow, and is *in utrumque paratus*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 44/2 (1882).

**\*in vacuo, phr.:** Late Lat.: in a vacuum (*q.v.*), in a closed chamber from which the air has been exhausted, in absolutely empty space.

1660 where were showed him various experiments *in vacuo*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872). 1674 distance *in vacuo*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 90. 1782 a body falling by gravity *in vacuo*, goes through a space which is as the square of its last velocity: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 61/1 (1846). 1808 a thermometer *in vacuo* will grow warm almost as soon as a thermometer not *in vacuo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 106. 1821 The weighing of distilled water *in vacuo* had never before been effected with equal accuracy: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. II. p. 673 (1834). 1878 his intellect operated *in vacuo* so to speak: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. i. p. 16.

**\*in vino veritas, phr.:** Late Lat.: in wine (there is) truth.

1618 And though the proverb be *In vino veritas*; yet as drunk as he is, you shall never have truth break out of his lips: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 445 (1867). 1633 O but *in vino veritas*; it is false, for man's good name is spared: — *Com. a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 74/1 (1865). 1665 R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Aaa 2<sup>o</sup>. 1829 There was Cogit, who, when he was drunk, swore that he had a father; but this was deemed the only exception to *in vino veritas*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. VI. p. 235 (1881).

**\*inamorata, sb.:** It. *innamorata*: a sweetheart, a mistress, a girl or woman in relation to a lover.

1748 Squire O'Donnell and his innamorata: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 120 (1817). 1771 on finding herself abandoned by her new admirer, in favour of another innamorata: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 77/1 (1882). 1818 In a sweet little girl of about fourteen he discovered his innamorata: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 179/1. 1828 Though very much surprised at seeing me, he did not appear the least jealous of my attentions to his innamorata: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvi. p. 38 (1859). 1878 He was then bound over to "keep the peace" towards his innamorata for six months: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.] 1887 One fine day the sham Adolphus and his innamorata come into collision with the Plumper family in the Zoological Gardens: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

**inamorato, sb.:** It. *innamorato*: a man who is in love, a lover.

1592 amiable like an innamorato: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*. 1602 concupiscentious innamorato: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1885). 1621 A lascivious innamorato plots all the day long to please his mistress: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 289 (1827). 1630 The Tires, the Periwigs, and the Rebatoes, | Arc made t'adorn' ilshap'd Inamoratoes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 3<sup>o</sup>/1. — 1639 the recovery of | Her young Inamorato: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 42/1 (1839). 1669 I will make bold to indulge my love; and within this two hours to be a desperate Inamorato: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1701). 1709 There are others of the Cabal, that lavish vast Sums upon their Inamoratto's, with the *Empressment*, Diligence and warmth of a beginning Lover: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). 1783 Mrs. Noel has told me who is your nephew's daughter's innamorato: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 390 (1858). 1818 Among these innamoratos was a young man who passed by the name of the Count Viviani: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 106/1. 1823 "Now Heaven nourish thy judgment," said Crèvecoeur, still laughing at the chivalrous innamorato: SCOTT, *Quent. Durr.*, ch. xxiv. p. 303 (1886).

S. D.

**inanition** (— 2 — 2 —), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *inanition*: emptiness, exhaustion caused by lack of nourishment, vacuity.

1643 That which is proportionat to the matter is double, of inanition and repletion: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cviii r<sup>o</sup>/2.

**inaugurator** (— 2 — 2 —), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *inaugurāre*, = 'to practise augury', 'to consecrate', 'to inaugurate': one who inaugurates.

**inauguratrix, sb.:** coined Lat., as if fem. to noun of agent to Lat. *inaugurāre*: a female who inaugurates.

1865 an inauguratrix of a thousand modes: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 93.

**inaum:** Anglo-Ind. See *enaum*.

**\*Inca:** Sp. fr. Peru.: title of the Peruvian emperor and of the Peruvian chiefs before the Spanish conquest, a member of the royal race in Peru which claimed descent from the Sun.

1600 The Incas had a garden of pleasure in an yland neere Puna: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 634. 1604 The Ynca King of Peru: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 290 (1880). 1625 the mightie Inga: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 24. 1645 the Indian Inca: HOWELL, *Let.*, To Reader, sig. A 2<sup>o</sup>. 1677 the Indian Ingas or Kings settled their stage 8 miles asunder, so as a footman conveying letters from one stage to another without intermission, in 24 hours would run 50 leagues or of our miles one hundred and fifty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 312. 1777 a palace of the Incas or sovereigns of the country: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 242 (1824). bef. 1782 Oh could their ancient Incas rise again, | How would they take up Israel's taunting strain: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 132 (1808). 1788 The Incas of Peru...claimed a lineal descent from this luminary, as their father: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. L. 141/2.

**incamisado:** Sp. See *encamisada*.

**incarnative** (— 2 — 2 —), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *incarnatif*, fem. *-ive*, = 'flesh-breeding', 'flesh-making'.

I. adj.: 1. incarnate, embodied in flesh.

bef. 1593 you incarnative knave: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 119/2 (1861).

I. adj.: 2. flesh-forming, causing fresh flesh to grow.

1601 This is generally observed, that all sorts of wax be emollient, heating, and incarnative: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 24. [R.]

II. sb.: anything which causes the growth of new flesh.

1601 It entrench...into incarnatives, such especially as be fit to incarnate those ulcers which are in the most tender and delicate parts of the bodie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 11. [R.]

**incavalar, vb.:** Eng. fr. It. *incavallare*: "to lap one thing over another, properly to hold your rod over the right shoulder of the horse, to make him bring in the right fore foote over the left" (Florio). See quotation.

1611 *Chevaler*...also, in horsemanship, to incavalar, or, a horse to lap one leg over another: COTGRE.

**incendiator, sb.:** false form for Lat. *incensor*, coined fr. *incendiar*.

1653 the chief Incendiators of the most of the Troubles and Wars in Europe these many years: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, Aug. 9-16, No. 4, p. 42.

**incendium, sb.:** Lat.: conflagration.

1684 *Incendiums and Earthquakes*: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i<sup>o</sup>.

**inceptor, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *incipere*, = 'to begin': a beginner; esp. a person who is being admitted to an university degree, but does not really hold the said degree until the regular day for registration.

1552 Inceptors or regent masters in the universities, *candidati*: HULOET. [T.] 1654 Dr. Kendal, now Inceptor...performing his Act incomparably well: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1872). bef. 1658 The Inceptor brings not his Father, the Clown, | To look with his Mouth at his Gregoriam Gown: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, III. p. 69 (1687).

**incertum, sb.:** Lat., short for *opus incertum*, = 'indefinite masonry': masonry in which the stones are laid promiscuously without being squared.

1775 The masonry is of the kind termed *Incertum*, in which the stipes are of various shapes, but nicely joined: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 129.

**incisor, Lat. pl. incisores, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *incidere*, = 'to cut into': a tooth adapted for cutting, such as the front teeth of human beings.

1666 an healthy person...lost three of her upper Incisores or Cutters: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 381.



**incite** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inciter*: to stir up, urge on, encourage, provoke.

**1599** If thou dost love, my kindness shall incite thee | To bind our loves up in a holy band: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, iii. 1, 113. **1656** A stranger preached... inciting our affections to the obtaining heavenly things: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1872).

**incitement** (= *u* - *n*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incitement*: something which incites or urges on.

**1611** *Incitement*, An inciting, or incitement: COTGR.

**incog.**, abbrev. for It. *incognito*, *incognita* (qq. v.).

**1711** so many Ladies, when they first lay it [painting] down, *incog.* in their own faces: *Spectator*, No. 41, Apr. 17, p. 69½ (Morley). **1739** he passes *incog.* without the walls: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxiv. Vol. I. p. 49 (1819). **1746** Lady Cromarty went down *incog.* to Woolwich: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1857). **1812** he travels *incog.* to his father's two estates: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 113. **1818** the great King of Prussia, | Who's here now *incog.*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 48. **1826** and whose well-curled black hair, diamond pin, and frogged coat hinted at the magnifico *incog.*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 187 (1881).

**incognita**, *adj.*, *adv.*, and *sb.*: It. *incognita*, fem. of *incognito* (*adj.*): unknown, in disguise.

**1.** *adj.* or *adv.*: in disguise, under an assumed style and character. Applied to females.

**1669** *Fac. (to Beat)* Do you think he will not know us? *Beat*. If you keep your design of passing for an African. *Fac*. Well, now I shall make an absolute trial of him: for, being thus *incognita*, I shall discover if, &c.: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1701). **1716** I walked almost all over the town yesterday *incognita*, in my slippers: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 14 (1827).

**2.** *sb.*: a female in disguise, a female who is avoiding recognition.

**1822-3** "...the lady is to be admitted?" said the usher. "Certainly," said the king; "that is, if the *incognita* be really entitled to the honor...": SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlv. p. 505 (1886). **1826** Little Max, who had just tact enough to discover that to be the partner of the fair *incognita* was the place of honour of the evening: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 415 (1881).

**\*incognito**, *adv.*, *adj.*, and *sb.*: It. *incognito* (*adj.* and *adv.*), = 'unknown', 'in disguise'.

**1.** *adv.*: in disguise, under an assumed style or character; *esp.* of great personages who wish to avoid formal recognition or to be unknown.

**1649** Mr. Arthur Slingsby, who left England *incognito*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1872). **1665** using variety that I might pass *incognito*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Bb 5, r. **1675** till when... Christ walk'd *incognito*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. viii. § 3, p. 67. **1681-1703** whereas this admission of our souls in the mean time unto glory is as a secret entrance *incognito*, as we say: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 442 (1863). **1696** Here's an impudent Fellow at the Gate (not knowing I was come hither *incognito*) has taken my Name upon him: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 75 (1776). **1754** he had retired *incognito* from his family: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xliii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 237 (1817). **1818** For what purpose should he come *incognito* into this neighbourhood? LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 293 (1819).

**2.** *adj.*: disguised under an assumed character, avoiding recognition, conducted under disguise.

**1678** here is nobody left but the Duke of Buckingham, who is *incognito*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 69 (Camd. Soc., 1858). **1699** I mean that of helping her highness to be *incognito* in this place: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 444 (1770). **1714** He appears like the Visit of a King *Incognito*, with a mixture of Familiarity, and Grandeur: *Spectator*, No. 618, Nov. 20, p. 866½ (Morley). **1724** I then resolved to take me a country lodging somewhere near the town, to be *incognito*: DE FOR, *Roxana*, p. 143 (1875). **1819** As to assess for *incognito* expeditions, they were... to be found every where: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 30 (1820). **1839** A stranger meeting him *incognito*, would be struck by his appearance: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 161.

**3.** *sb.*: a personage who is avoiding recognition (pl. *incogniti*); a disguise, an assumption of a character or title in order to avoid recognition, the condition or state of being unrecognised.

**1699** I know not well what in that case can be done, but to stick close to the style already used in the assembly, where no first visits have been distinguished by *cognito* or *incognito*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 288 (1770). **1754** I will, as far as possible, keep the strictest *incognito*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxxvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 405 (1777). **1817** We are a little chary... of this privilege of *incognito* in reviewers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 158. **1821-2** The *incognito* of an inn is one of its striking privileges—"lord of one's self uncumbered with a name": HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 255 (1885). **1883** your Majesty must immediately resume your *incognito* and leave Paris this evening: *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 5/5.

**incongrue**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incongru*, fem. *incongrue*: incongruous.

**1538** I have certain pamphlettes...both in barbarouse letters and incongrue Latyne: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 209 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

**\*inconnu**, fem. *inconnue*, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Fr.: unknown, an unknown person.

**1865** the jewels that sparkled on the hands of the fair *inconnue*: OURDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 76. **1877** I wanted to be *inconnue* for a little while: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. II. ch. iv.

**inconvenience**, *sb.*: Fr.: impropriety, act of impropriety, unbecoming behaviour; see *convenances*.

**1846** She could not conceive how a man of the world like Normanby could commit so great an *inconvenience*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 161.

**incorporator** (= *u* - *n*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *incorporare*, = 'to incorporate': one who incorporates, an original member of an incorporated society.

**incourage**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *encourage*.

**incubator** (= *u* - *n*), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *incubator*, = 'one who lies in (a place)', noun of agent to Lat. *incubare*, = 'to lie in (a place)', 'to sit upon (eggs)', 'to hatch': one who or that which hatches (eggs); *esp.* an apparatus for hatching eggs artificially.

**\*incubus**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: nightmare.

**1.** nightmare, a sense of oppression during sleep; an evil spirit supposed to produce nightmare.

**abt. 1386** In every bush, and under every tree, | Ther is non other incubus but he, | And he ne will don hem no dishonour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Wif of Bathes Tale*, 646a. **1561** x. or xij. sedes of Peony beaten wyth wyne | & then dronke | auoyde the disease called Incubus / that is the Mare / whych is a sycknesse or fantasie oppressinge a man in his slepe: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 10 r.

**1584** which he deliuereth as Incubus to the woman: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xix. p. 72. **1601** the disease called Ephialtes or Incubus, i. the night-Mare: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 214. **1602** begotten by an Incubus or aerish spirit: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 238. **1603** Then th' Incubus (by som suppos'd a spright) | With a thick phlegme doth stop his breath by night: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Furies*, p. 277 (1608). **1607** *Fauni*, Satyres, and Incubi: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 15. **1624** I'll sooner clasp an incubus...than meet thy embraces: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, II. 2, Wks., p. 127½ (1839). **1627** the Incubus, which wee call the Mare: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 966. **1630** Or Incubusses thrust in humane shapes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Dd 2 v/2.

**1640** Stories...Of Hags or Hobgoblins of Incubi: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 43, p. 266 (1647). **1644** Incubusses and Succubusses are angels of light to these: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 23, p. 178. **1646** that horrid illusion of an Incubus: J. GAULE, *Cases of Consc.*, i. p. 20. **1658** I wonder what Exorcisms the Abbess us'd to get quit of the Incubus: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 120 (1687). **1671** Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell, | The sensuallest, and, after Asmodai, | The fleshliest incubus: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 152. **1818** seemed to hover like an incubus over the vision of his self-importance: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 113 (1819). **1834** Night-riding Incubi | Troubling the fantasy: C. LAMB, *Hypochond.* **1840** some ugly old Incubus perch'd on his breast: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 105 (1879).

**2.** *metaph.* anything grievously oppressive, a serious encumbrance, a person whose influence is oppressive.

**1780** while any of these incubi reign, I will not be their Flamen and give out their oracles: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 349 (1858). **1820** the relief now experienced was like the removal of an incubus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 86. **1845** he sunk under responsibility, the incubus of all but master-minds: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 591. **1853** This morning we made our incubus [mass of ice] fast to one end of a passing floe: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xlv. p. 406. **1883** provoke England into shaking off the Irish incubus, and...leaving the country to "stew in its own juice": *Standard*, Jan. 1, p. 5.

**inculcator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *inculcare*, = 'to tread in', 'to inculcate': one who inculcates.

**1691** the greatest example and inculcator of this suspension [of assent]: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 183. [R.]

**\*incunabula**, *sò. pl.*: Lat.: swaddling-clothes, cradle, birthplace.

**1.** cradle, place of birth or origin.

**1824** Here they think they can detect the *incunabula* of the revolutionary spirit: DE QUINCEY, in *London Mag.*, Vol. x. p. 627.

**2.** works produced in the infancy of the art of printing (with sing. *incunabulum*). The term is mainly applied to works printed in 15 c.

**1871** The Haarlem Legend...and a Classified List of the Costerian Incunabula: J. H. HESSELS, Title. **1888** There are...ornaments of book covers, initial letters, friezes, illustrations for *incunabula* and other printed books: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 21, p. 941.

**incursion** (= *u* - *n*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *incursion*: a running into, an inroad, a raid (upon a country), an invasion.

**1546** the incursions of Scottes and Pictes beganne to doe lesse harme: TR. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1846). **1569** would defende the lande from incursions of all enemies: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 96. **1596** Douglas...Whose hot incursions and great name in arms | Holds from all soldiers chief majority: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, III. 2, 108. **1603** he established a garrison by the river Danuby, to stop the incursions of this wild nation: NORTH, *(Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut.*, p. 1175 (1612). **1617** to restrayne the manifold incursions of the Turkes and Tartares: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 121 (1860). **1788** a body of Indians, who had made an incursion into the Province: *Cent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 741a. **1820** the city was free from all incursions of the Albanians: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15.



**indagator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *indagare*, = 'to search': a searcher, a careful examiner.

1654 A very subtle indagator of Antiquities: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. 1. p. 187. 1742 Awake, ye curious indagators! fond | Of knowing all, but what avails you known: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. 753 (1806).

**inde**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *inde*, = 'azure-colored', fr. Lat. *India*: azure-colored, indigo-colored; indigo. See indigo.

bef. 1400 pe toper hew next to fynde | Is al blew men callen ynde: *Cursor Mundi*, 9920. 1573 Grinde Indebaudias on a painters stone, with gumme water, & put it in a shell to worke with all... Two partes Inde, & the thirde parte white leade or ceruse and sadded with the same Inde or with sad Inke: *Arte of Limning*, fol. iv *re*.

**indecōrum**, *sb.*: Lat.: impropriety, unbecoming conduct; an instance of unbecoming conduct, an offence against propriety. See decorum.

1575 for as to vse obscure & darke phrases in a pleasant Sonet, is nothing delectable, so to entermingle merie iests in a serious matter is an *Indecorum*: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1815). 1599 It were a great indecorum in me to take tobacco: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, III. 9, Wks., p. 136 (1616). 1628 Onely to be out at elbows is in fashion here (a prison) and a great Indecorum, not to be threadbare: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 82 (1686). 1657 It were an *indecorum* for a man whom France looks on as one of its Heroes, to afflict himself as other men: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 150, Vol. II. p. 15. 1712 I did not see any one who is usually so full of Civilities at Church, offer at any such Indecorum during any part of the Action of the Play: *Spectator*, No. 270, Jan. 9, p. 388/1 (Morley). 1750 There is no indecorum in the proposal's coming from the parent of either side: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VI. ch. II. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 282 (1806). 1752 My sister was exceedingly shocked with their indecorums: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 309 (1857). 1823 the adroit manner in which he apologized for the acts of indecorum committed by their attendant: SCOTT, *Quent. Dnr.*, ch. xvi. p. 221 (1886).

**indefatigable** (= = = = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *indefatigable*: not amenable to fatigue, not able to be wearied out.

1611 *Indefatigable*, *Indefatigable*, *unweariable*, *unvirable*, not to be taylor out: COTGR. 1667 Upborne with indefatigable wings: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 408. 1696 curiosities and arcana, which owe their birth... to his indefatigable researches: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1879). 1777 intrepid valour, indefatigable activity: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 240 (1824).

\***index**, Lat. *pl.* *indicēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: that which points.

1. an indicator, a pointer, a means of indication or discovery.

1579 And nine Filders heads to make him an *Index*: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 74 (Arber). 1597 It is called an *Index* or *director*, for looke in what place it standeth, in that place doth the first note of the next verse stand: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 20. 1607 the hand, | Courtesies index: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. H 4 *re*. 1607 the square and flat Nose is the best signe and index thereof: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 151. 1616 So are you *Natures Index*, and restore... all treasure lost: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 105, Wks., p. 802 (1616). 1633 Physicians speak of their critical days, that the first is *index*, the informer, the next *iudex*, the judge: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pts.*, Sherman Comm., p. 665/2 (1865). 1642 Speech is the *Index*, the Interpreter, the Ambassador of the mind: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 50 (1869). 1664 Quote Moles and Spots, on any place | O' th' body, by the *Index-face*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 152. 1665 Now the phancies of the most, like the *Index* of a Clock, are moved but by the inward Springs and Wheels of the corporal Machine: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xv. p. 105 (1885). 1666 the first Pulley may have upon it a Wheele or two, to turn *Indexes* at any proportion required: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 17, p. 300. 1675 The *Index* of your hearts you carry in your eyes and tongues: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 96. 1691 As for the Signatures of Plants, or the Notes impressed upon them as *Indices* of their Vertues, tho' some lay great stress upon them, accounting them strong Arguments to prove that some Understanding Principle is the highest Original of the Works of Nature: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 126 (1701). 1768 whatever stripes of ill luck La Fleur met with... there was no index in his physiognomy to point them out by: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 414 (1839). 1819 these details... are not immaterial, as *indices* of the spirit which prevails in that quarter: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 162. 1870 These are the indices by which the presence of political sovereignty is indicated: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. viii. p. 130.

2. a classified list arranged conveniently for reference; *esp.* a detailed list of the contents of a book, generally arranged alphabetically.

bef. 1593 as an index to a book, | So to his mind was young Leander's look: MARLOWE, *Hero & Leander*, Wks., p. 286/2 (1858). 1601 a Repertorie or *Index* to every book of the said Poesie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 372. 1606 The second [Roll] contained a Register or *Index*, of those Acts which he had achieved: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 86. 1610 The Kalender or *Index* serves for a Directory: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 57. 1620 the review of the *Index* of the Books: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 704 (1676). 1628 His shop is his well stuff Booke, and himselfe the Title-page of it, or *Index*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 32, p. 54 (1686). 1652 And surely man's the vainest of all the rest, the *index* of all the volumes of vanity: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 69. 1704 our last recourse must be had to large indexes and little compendiums: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 791/1 (1869). 1742 the master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verba neuter: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1826). 1769 But the works of a master require no index: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. x. p. 49 (1827). 1876 take the spirited frontispiece of M. Vandal's book as a pictorial index to the contents: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.] 1885 Two excellent indices are added [to the book]: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 231/3.

3. a prologue which introduces a play or a story.

1604 Ay me, what act, | That roars so loud, and thunders in the index! SHAKS., *Ham.*, III. 4, 52.

4. *techn.* in algebra, a superior figure which indicates what power or root of an expression is intended; in *Printing*, the sign  $\Sigma$ ; the *index* finger = the fore-finger; *Index* = the *Index Expurgatorius*.

\***Index Expurgatōrius**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Expurgatory Index, a catalogue of books which Roman Catholics are forbidden to read, except in expurgated editions. The first was published under the sanction of Pope Paul IV., 1567. Hence, by extension, any catalogue of works which are not read or of objectionable things or persons.

1611 it doth evidently appeare to the worlde by the *Index expurgatorius* printed at Geneva and Strasbourg: T. CORVAT, *Cruditie*, Vol. II. p. 396 (1776). 1619 when they more closely, later Interpreters, by an *Index expurgatorius*, are openly, made to say what other Reformers fancie: PURCHAS, *Microcosm.*, ch. LXVI. p. 663. 1620 In the year 1607, they printed in Rome with publick authority, a Book intituled *Index Expurgatorius*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Couns. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 875 (1676). 1638 and lest of all did he discourse of images... and *index expurgatorius*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 71. 1662 for all *Errata* shall be corrected, and with an happy *Index expurgatorius*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 33. 1654-6 and as for confidence in the promises of Christ, they cry it down to the utmost, and everywhere expunge it by their *Indices Expurgatorii* [pl.]: J. TRAPP, *Com Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 410 (1868). 1691 To prevent, Sir, all storms that might have issued from that quarter, I presently set me up an *Index expurgatorius*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 23. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 9, p. 654 (1740). 1788 he had been put into the Queen's *Index Expurgatorius*: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. exix (1857). 1823 Paris, indeed, might be convenient for such refugee works as are set down in the *Index Expurgatorius* of London: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 319 (1832). 1845 knowing well that *Fraser's Magazine* is eagerly read at Rome, and not (on account of its morality) excluded in the *Index Expurgatorius*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 260 (1885).

**index nōminum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an index of proper names.

1888 The Royalist Composition Papers, too, of which Mr. Phillimore supplies a capital *index nominum*, are of the highest importance: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 28, p. 112/3.

\***index rerum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: index of subjects; opposed to *index verborum* (Late Lat.), an index of words.

**India**, Lat.; **Inde**, Fr.: name of the great southern peninsula of Asia, east of the Persian Gulf, the *East Indies*, now applied to all British territory bordering on the said peninsula, and in attributive use, like *Indian*, extended to countries east of India proper. *Indian* is also applied to aborigines and natural products of the West Indies, and to Europeans who reside or have resided in the East Indies.

1506 She ware a fayre, and goodly garment | Of most fine veluet, all of Indy blew: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. I liii *re*. 1558 dowe or paste of Borace... broughte latelye oute of the Indies: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 108 *re*.

**indicator** (= = = = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *indicator*, noun of agent to Lat. *indicāre*, = 'to point out': one who or that which indicates; as the indicator of an electric bell which shows from what room a summons comes.

1666 In decrepit age, all the before mentioned indicatours of strength and perfect concoction must be depraved, diminished, or abolished: SMITH, *Old Agr.*, p. 128. [T.] 1792 our silence and our looks were too sure indicators of the fatal tidings: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 27.

**indicatrice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr.: an indicatrix. *Obs.*

1541 ordeyned by Indicatrice of phlebotomye: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guyde's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd G iii *re*.

**indicātrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of indicator (*q. v.*).

**indico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *indice*: a mark, a token, a characteristic, an index.

bef. 1637 too much talking is ever the indice of a foole: B. JONSON, *Discov.* [R.]

**indicium**, *pl.* *indicia*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a disclosure', 'a token', 'a proof': an item of evidence, an indication, a token, a symptom.

1625 other sufficient *Indicia*, or evidence besides... this *Indicium* of this Malefactor: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 187. 1632 the infallible *Indicia* that preceded the discovery of this conspiracy: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 1. — a special *indicium* of their guilt: *ib.*, p. 23. 1675 a ridiculous garb is the most certain indicium of a foolish person: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 52. 1760 therefore the actual Seisin and Payment is the only *Indicium* of the Right: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 389. 1815 The corpse afforded no other *indicia* respecting the fate of Kennedy: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. x. p. 104 (1852).



1819 the truth or falsehood of any statement...is always among the chief *indicia*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 206. 1863 this I divine by infallible *indicia*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III, p. 37.

**Indigene**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *indigène*: indigenous.

1598 They were Indigene, or people bred vpon that very soyle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, I. 49r. [C.] bef. 1706 The alaternus, which we have lately received from the hottest parts of Languedoc, thrives with us, as if it were an indigene: EVELYN, [T.]

\***indigo** (L = =), **indico**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *indigo*, *indico*, or Port. *indico*: Indian dye, a blue dye obtained from certain species of *Indigofera*, plants of the Nat. Order *Leguminosae*, cultivated in the East and West Indies; also plants from which such blue dye is obtained; the violet color of the rainbow or **spectrum** (*q. v.*).

1555 Endego to dye silke, trewe and good, the farazuola Fanan. xxx.: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III, p. 268 (1885). 1558 the poulder of *Indicum*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I, fol. 89<sup>ro</sup>. 1577 the roote is called *Indica*, and thei bryng written so many vertues of it more then they are wont to say of the Rosemarie: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 105<sup>ro</sup>. 1588 great quantitie of *Indico*: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5<sup>ro</sup>. 1598 Annil or Indigo by the Gsurates is called Gali, by others Nil: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I, Vol. II, p. 91 (1885). 1600 a ship of 80 tunnes laden with hides, *indico*, and *salsa perilla*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 570. 1600 In this prouince growth great store of Indigo being an herbe like unto wilde woad: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 268. 1610 Seas may haue their greenish Skie-colour expressed with Indico (Smalts or Azure): FOLKINGHAM, *Art Suruey*, II, vi, p. 57. 1623 Sugarcanes, Indicos, Parsnips: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 629 (1884). 1624 a ship of good burthen, laden with silks, indigos, calicoes, and such other commodities: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 469 (1848). 1626 Commodities are Indicos, Cloaths of gold, silver Tissue: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, p. 483. 1630 Woad, Madder, Indico, and Cutcheneale: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. and Fff 4<sup>ro</sup>/a. 1646 they are painted with *Indico* baked in a fire for fifteen days together: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. v, p. 69 (1686). 1705 Indigo is already very plentiful here...All the Cloaths of the Inhabitants are Dyed with it: *Tr. Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx, p. 394. 1741 Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III, p. 335. 1850 the disreputable old lawyer and indigo-smuggler her father: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xxii, p. 227 (1879). 1864 he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, ch. II, p. 35.

**individuātor**, *sb.*: *quasi* Late Lat., noun of agent to Late Lat. *individuāre*, = 'to give individuality to': one who or that which gives individuality.

1669 it hath the same Distinguisher and Individuator, to wit the same Form or Soul: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 351.

**individuum**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an individual entity, an individual.

1603 That so, each Kinde, may last immortally, | Though th' *Individuum* pass successively: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 143 (1608). 1610 And when we ask the question, "Why this objection may not as well hold in every private bill of this kind?" they answer that, "*individua*, by name, do no hurt to the general...": DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 124 (1848). 1627 And this not only in *Specie*, but in *Individuo* [abl.]: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x, § 999. 1646 every *individuum*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III, ch. xii, p. 106 (1686). 1652 Where yet he cannot possibly mean that every *individuum* should give his suffrage, but certainly the representative consent of the whole will content him: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. iv, p. 24. — How are all the *Individua* amongst them maintained by acts of pleasure? *ib.*, ch. xvii, p. 177. bef. 1668 Why should she chuse her Priests to be | Such *Individuums* as ye? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687). bef. 1670 without naming any *individuum*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 149, p. 157 (1693).

**individuum vagum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a vague individual, something merely indicated as being individual without any specific identification.

1555 and therefore he calleth this pronoun demonstrative "this" *individuum vagum*, that is, a wandering proper name: BP. RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 24 (1841). 1565 when Christ said *Hoc est corpus meum*, this word *hoc* pointed not the bread, but *individuum vagum*, as some of them say: JEWEL, *Serm.*, *Wks.*, p. 787 (1847). 1727 nothing can be concluded, because the *Individua vaga* [pl.] are...barren: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I, ch. vii, *Wks.*, Vol. VI, p. 131 (1757).

**inductor**, *sb.*: Lat., 'an instigator', noun of agent to *inducere*, = 'to lead in': one who inducts (into an office); *Electr.* that which acts inductively.

1883 the inductor indorses the certificate of induction [of a clerk] on the mandate of the bishop: SCHAFF-HERZOG, in *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II, p. 1076/2.

\***indulto**, *sb.*: Sp.: an impost.

1707 His Catholic Majesty declaring likewise that he would not cause to be paid, or demand any *indultos*, or any other kind of donative: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II, p. 132 (1751). 1754 Yet his *indultos* were not confined to the articles of jewels, which constituted only one part of his revenue: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Pathom*, ch. xxxii, *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 177 (1817).

**induperātor**, *sb.*: Lat., old equivalent of *imperator* (*q. v.*).

1599 this monarchlike fludy induperator: NASHE, *Leuten Stufte*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI, 157. [Davies] 1654-6 Thus God the great Induperator bespeaketh the Medes and Persians as his field-officers: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III, p. 549/1 (1868).

**industry** (L = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *industrie*: close application to labor or business; productive labor; a particular branch of productive labor.

1531 and that slouth and dulnesse beyng plucked from them by Industrie, they be induced unto the continuall acte: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III, ch. xxiii, Vol. II, p. 365 (1880). 1546 which thinge, with grete industrie, he performed: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 38 (1846). 1590 Experience is by industry achieved: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, I, 3, 22. bef. 1645 the Lord Chief Justice...had used extraordinary art and industry in discovering all the circumstances of the poisoning of *Overbury*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I, I, p. 3. 1672 the Hollanders exceeded us in industry: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 82 (1872).

**ineffable** (= L = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ineffable*: unspeakable, inexpressible, too sacred for utterance.

bef. 1555 the ineffable vnion in the person of Christ: BP. GARDNER, *Explic.*, fol. 9. [R.] 1598 *Ineffable*, ineffable, vnspcakable, that cannot be spoken: FLORIO. 1611 *Ineffable*, ineffable, vnspcakable, vnutterable: COTGR. 1667 ambrosiall fragrance fill'd | All Heav'n, and in the blessed Spirits elect | Sense of new joy ineffable diffused: MILTON, *P. L.*, III, 137.

**inen**. See **maund**.

**inenarrable**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. (Cotgr.): beyond expression, unspeakable.

bef. 1535 This blessed Lorde is to be set by aboue althing, he is to be loved beste, for his inenarrable goodnes: FISHER, *Seven Psalms*, Ps. 143, Pt. iii, [R.] 1601 is there ought more admirable, than the inenarrable force of the reciprocal tides of the sea: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 1. [R.]

**inertia**, *sb.*: Lat.: inactivity, indisposition to move; in *Physics*, the tendency of bodies to remain at rest if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line if moving. See **vis inertiae**.

1797 *Inertia of Matter*, in philosophy, is defined by Sir Isaac Newton to be a passive principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest: *Encyc. Brit.* 1805 detained and cramped by the *inertia* of other bodies: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 77. 1818 The reason of this mode of life, it is said, arises from the *inertia* of the Spanish habits: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV, p. 282 (1834). 1821 a tranquillity that seemed no product of *inertia*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II, p. 115 (1823). 1856 There is a drag of *inertia* which resists reform in every shape: EMERSON, *Engl. Traits*, xviii, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 135 (Bohn, 1866). 1877 This skilful *inertia* baffled the fair, in a man; in a woman, they might have expected it: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiii, p. 121 (1883).

**inevitable** (= L = = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inévitabile*: unavoidable.

1531 do endeavour them selves to bryng the life of man in to an inevitable confusion: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III, ch. iii, Vol. II, p. 211 (1880). 1546 the inevitable power of fatalitie didd quite dispatche him an other waye | *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 276 (1846). — the king and queene...endeavoured every where to avoide the mischiefe inevitable: *ib.*, Vol. II, p. 103. 1569 the inevitable corruption of his nature: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII, p. 79. 1596 Must yield to such inevitable shame: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, IV, I, 57. 1646 the Inquisition being so cruelly formidable and inevitable: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 238.

**inexorable** (= L = = =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inexorable*: not to be affected by prayers, unrelenting.

1553 howe inexorable hee was to such as hee wanne by force: BRENDE, *Tr. Quint. Cmr.*, fol. 192. [R.] 1611 *Inexorable*, Inexorable, vnintreatable; churlish, obdurate: COTGR. 1646 to pardon others prone, | Inexorable to himselfe alone: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, p. 221 (1647).

\***infanta**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port., 'a female infant': title of the royal princesses of Spain and Portugal.

1602 the Lady *Infanta*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 152. 1616 the very *Infanta* of the *Giants*! B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, IV, 2, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 145 (1631-40). 1622 and in case *Albertus* should survive the *Infanta*, he should be but Governor only: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II, xv, p. 25 (1645). 1627 the Abbot of Seaglia, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, who from Paris repaired to Brussels, is negotiating there with the *infanta*: *In Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 232 (1848). bef. 1658 To court the rich & *Infanta* of our Mine: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 288 (1687). 1661 The *Infanta* of Portugal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 352 (1850). bef. 1670 the incomparable Affection which he beareth to the *Infanta*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 144, p. 135 (1693). 1750 Lady C. grew frightened lest her *infanta* should vex herself sick: HOR. WALFOL, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 192 (1857). 1845 The *Infanta* is mealy-faced and uninteresting: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 751.

**infante**, *sb.*: Sp.: a son of a king of Spain or Portugal.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***infantry** (L = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *infanterie*: foot-soldiery, soldiery of the line; *facetiously*, children (collectively), see *quot. fr. Jonson* (1623).

1579 if the Enemie pursue vs so faste, that our armed *Fanterie* cannot march away in *Militaire* order: DIGGES, *Stratit.*, p. 157. 1591 charge of the enemies *infanterie*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 10. 1598 would be defended and shadowed by the *Infanterie*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v, p. 154. 1598 one of your poore *Infanterie*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, III, 5, *Wks.*, p. 39 (1616). 1601 *Cavallerie* and *Fanterie*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 21, Vol. I, p. 128. 1612 take away the middle people, and you take away the *infantry*, which is the nerue of an Armie: BACON, *Ess.*, xl, p. 476 (1871). 1623 there is a schoolmaster...o'er the execution place hath painted | Time whipt, for terror to the *infantry*: B. JONSON, *Time Vindicated*,



Wks., p. 636/2 (1860). **1648** our musketeers...were forced to receive all the musket-shot of Cromwell's infantry: SIR J. TURNER, *Memoirs*, in Carlyle's *Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, let. xlii.

[The form *fanterie* is fr. It. *fanteria*. The Fr. *infanterie* is fr. the full It. form *infanteria*, = 'young men' (collectively), fr. It. *infante*, = 'a young man', 'an infant'.]

infants perdus: Fr. See *enfants perdus*.

\**inferior* (= *u* = *u*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *inferiour*, assimilated to Lat. *inferior*, = 'lower'.

**I. adj.**: 1. lower (in space), nearer to the ground, nearer to the earth's centre; in reference to bodies (outside the earth and its special sphere of attraction), nearer to the sun.

**1563** where the inferior ventricle receyuing the liuer stomacke, splene, kidneies: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 13 *vo*. **1578** the superiour part of euey ribbe, is thicker then the inferior: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. 1. fol. 23 *vo*. **1646** for hereby the motion of other Stars are not measured, the fixed Stars by many thousand years, the Sun by 365 daies, the superiour Planets by more, the inferior by somewhat less: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iv. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686). **1664** That in a *Region*, far above | Inferior fowls of the *Air*, move: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 183.

**I. adj.**: 2. numerically smaller, lower in serial order, lower in grade or rank, lower in any kind of merit.

**1531** Beholde also the ordre that god hath put generally in al his creatures, begynnnyng at the moste inferiori or base, and assendynge upwarde: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. 1. ch. i. Vol. 1. p. 4 (1880). **1535** a man farre inferior to them both in lerning iugement and vertew: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 29 (1883). **1552** From the superiour vniuersal to the inferior, thus we may reason: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 21 *vo* (1567). **1579** Pericles, who alwaies tooke part with the inferior sort: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 541 (1612). **1590** that royall hous, | From whence, to none inferior, ye came: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 54. **1596** The fourth by the proportions of lesse inequality principally prescribed, that is vvhien all the notes and rests following, are so often multiplied in themselves, as vvhien the inferior number containeth the superiour: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii *vo*. **1608** Are not inferior bodies here on earth | Produc'd and govern'd by those heavenly ones? MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, III. 1. Wks., Vol. III. p. 49 (1885). **1620** the inferiori Curates: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Comon. Treas.*, Bk. II. p. 174 (1676). **1640** our lower man is part of the inferior Spirit of the Universe: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 7 (1647). **1722** those on the Table are...by some Inferior Hand: RICHARDSON, *Staines, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 129.

**II. sb.**: a person of a lower, or comparatively low, social or official position.

**1528** Yonge men agaynst their superiours | And prelates agaynst their inferiori: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 90 (1871). **1540** the comuners, whiche ought to be inferiori to theym, and doo to them reuerence: ELYOT, *Im. Gouernance*, fol. 73 *vo*. **1554** but the superiours was commaunded by the king to be more honorably serued then the inferiori: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G ii *vo*. **1579** As the *Corporal* is a degre in dignitie aboute the priuate Souldior, so ought he also in wit, discretion and diligence to surmount his inferiori: DIGGES, *Stratior.*, p. 84. **1599** I had that which any inferior might | At market-price have bought: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3, 218. **1603** And this is he, that doth affirm the Stars | To have no force on these inferiori: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 108 (1608). **1658** And whosoever is rightly seen in all these things, he will ascribe all these inferiori to the stars as their causes: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. 1. ch. viii. p. 13.

\**inferno*, *pl. inferni*, *sb.*: It.: the infernal regions, hell; *metaph.* a place or position of torment.

**1864** I did not choose to have the little one continue in the inferno its papa and mamma were making round it: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 197. **1885** the precincts of what are, we fear, in the case of certain political prisoners, its *inferni*: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 45/1.

*infima species*, *pl. infimae species*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the lowest species included in a genus or class; *loosely*, the most insignificant particular included under a generalisation.

**1619** being contented to be the *infima species*, the lowest in the predicament of your frends: HOWELL, *Let.*, I. xii. p. 23 (1645). **1843** Such generalizations; therefore, ought to be grounded on an examination of all the *infimae species* comprehended in them, and not of a portion only: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 117 (1856).

*infinitum*, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *infinitus*, = 'infinite': infinity, infinite space, anything which transcends all limitations.

**1589** that *infinitum* which the pouertie of their conceit cannot compasse: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1880).

*inflammation* (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inflammation*: a heating, a state of heat; a morbid condition in the body, accompanied by heat.

**1528** swift inflammation of these doulce foodes & conuertynge in to coler: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. H ii *vo*. **1543** the patient complayned of great payne and heate, and inflammation: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi *vo*. **1578** inflammations of the lunges: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiij *vo*. **1597** they are generally fools and cowards; which some of us should be too, but for inflammation: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 3, 103. **1601** apostemes and inflammations: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24. ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 179.

*inflation* (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inflation*: the act or process of distending by air or gas; the state of being dis-

tended by air or gas; *metaph.* precarious expansion in amount or value; turgidity or tumidity (of style).

**1528** ventosities/inflations/and ache of the healye: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. G iv *vo*. **1543** Satirion is hote and moyeste in the fyrst, and therefore it prouoketh lethery through his inflation or wyndynesse: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxvi *vo*. **1578** What is it, that in the type of *Acaculapius* were no distillations nor inflations: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiij *vo*.

*inflatus*, *sb.*: Lat.: a blowing into, inspiration.

\**influenza*, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'influence': an epidemic form of catarrh accompanied by fever, pain in the body and limbs, and prostration.

**1762** Mr. Montagu...had been much pulled down by the fashionable cold called *P* ('the') *influenza*: MRS. MONTAGU, *Let.*, Oct. **1767** I am sure London is at least as sickly [as Dresden] now, for there reigns an epidemical distemper called by the genteel name of *P* *influenza*. It is a little fever, which scarcely anybody dies of; and it generally goes off with a little looseness: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 190, p. 525 (1774). **1767** I hope...you have escaped the Influenza, which it is reported is at Paris: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1882). **1782** my gout was not worth the inquiry, being only a codicil to the influenza: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 228 (1858). **1793** A great number of men...have been left sick and debilitated at the respective garrisons, from a malady called influenza: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 361 (1832). **1878** colds, influenza: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

*infra*, *adv.* and *prep.*: Lat.: below, further on.

\**infra dig.*, abbrev. for Late Lat. *infra dignitatem*: beneath (one's) dignity.

**1821**—2 If the graduates in this way condescend to express their thoughts in English, it is understood to be *infra dignitatem*: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 287 (1885). **1824** It would be *infra dig.* in the Provost of this most flourishing and loyal town to associate with Redgauntlet: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 259 (1886). **1886** The Dickensian chapters dealing with Mr. Twinkle and his troupe are rather *infra dig.* in a novelist with a style of his own: *Athenaeum*, June 12, p. 776/2.

*infractor*, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *infringere*, = 'to infringe', 'to violate': a breaker, a violator.

bef. **1648** Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured infractors of them? LORD HERBERT OF CHESBURY, *Hen. VIII.*, p. 363. [L.]

*infrangible* (= *u* = *u*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *infrangible*: inviolable, unbreakable, inseparable.

**1603** And therefore he that nameth an atome, saith as much, as *infrangible*, impassible, and without vacuity: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 661. [R.] **1611** *Infrangible*, *Infrangible*, *unbreakable*; *invincible*: COTGR.

*infula*, *pl. infulae*, *sb.*: Lat.: a woollen fillet worn by Ancient Romans on sundry ceremonial occasions. Anglicised by Holland as *infules* (pl.).

\**infusoria*, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: name applied to a great number of minute animalcules and vegetable organisms found in infusions of decaying organic substances, and in water generally.

**1845** The infusoria, with the exception of two marine species, are all inhabitants of fresh water: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 5.

Inga: Sp. fr. Peru. See *Inca*.

\**ingenio*, *sb.*: Sp.: a sugar manufactory, a sugar plantation.

**1600** building his owne Ingenios or sugar-milles: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 718. **1625** his *Maserous*, or *Ingenious*, where his Sugar Canes did grow: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. **1665** Ingenios, or Sugar-houses, wherein they grind their Canes, and boyl the juice to make it Sugar: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). **1777** Extensive plantations were begun; sugar-works, which the Spaniards called *ingenios* ('engines'), from the various machinery employed in them, were erected: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 195 (1824).

\**ingénue*, *sb. fem.*: Fr., fem. of *ingénu*, = 'ingenuous': an ingenuous woman (generally young), a woman who displays a character of artless simplicity.

**1848** When attacked sometimes, Becky had a knack of adopting a demure *ingénue* air, under which she was most dangerous: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 167 (1879). **1877** the blue one is really a charming little *ingénue*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. i. p. 4 (1879).

*ingesta*, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *ingestus*, past part. pass. of *ingerere*, = 'to carry in', 'to put in': substances taken into an organic body to be assimilated; hence, *metaph.* conceptions introduced into the mind.

**1797** the extraordinary quantity of the *ingesta* and *Egesta* of the people: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribblers*, Bk. 1. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757).

*ingestar*, *ingistara*, *sb.*: It. *inghistara* (Florio): "a glasse to holde wine in, or to power wine out of".

**1611** These wines are always brought up...in certaine great glasses called *ingistaraes*: T. CORYAT, *Cruodities*, Vol. II. p. 72 (1776). **1617** for an ingestar of wine (a measure somewhat bigger then the English pint) foure bolnei: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 94.



**ingle**<sup>1</sup> (L -), *sb.*: Sc. fr. Gael. *aingeal*, = 'fire'; a fire-place; hence, **ingle-nook**, a chimney-corner. Borrowed by English poets from Burns and Scott.

**ingle**<sup>2</sup>, **engle**, **enghle** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *enghel*, = 'an angel', 'a chorister', 'a favorite youth'.

1. a favorite youth.

1609 his ingles at home: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 208/1 (1860).

2. an intimate friend.

1659 his quondam patrons, his dear ingles now: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iv. 1. [R.]

Inglese Italianato, &c.: It. See **Englese Italianato**, &c.

**ingrātum si dixeris, omnia dixeris**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'if you say ungrateful, you will have said everything', i.e. ingratitude includes all other vices of character, or any vice may be expected from an ungrateful person.

1656 What the moralist saith of the ungrateful, *ingrātum si dixeris, omnia dixeris*, is as true of the hypocritical person: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 56/1 (1865). 1682 TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. ix. p. 510 (1864).

**ingredient** (= U -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ingrédient*: an element of a compound or mixture. The adj. *ingredient*, also used as *sb.* (= 'one who enters'), is fr. Lat. *ingredient*.

1543 This cerote...comforteth y<sup>e</sup> sore place, as it appeareth to hym, that considereth the ingredients: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii v<sup>o</sup>/2. — lyncsed and fenugreke stamped wyth the reste of the ingredience: *ib.*, fol. ccii v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1600 what are the ingredients to your fucus? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616). 1604 Every inordinate cup is unblessed and the ingredient is a devil: SHAKS., *Oth.*, ii. 3, 311. 1627 The other ingredients are the Blood-Stone in Powder and some other Things: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 998. 1646 Small-coale, Salt-peter, and Camphire made into powder will be of little force, wherein notwithstanding there wants not the ascending ingredient: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, p. 90. 1685 Piety was so prevalent an ingredient in her constitution: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 224 (1872). 1776 A principal ingredient of the character of the Athenian was piety in the extreme: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 188.

Ingua: Sp. fr. Peru. See **Inca**.

**inheritrix**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., fem. of Eng. *inheritor*: an heiress.

bef. 1586 Thou then whom partial heavens conspired in one to frame | The proof of beauty's worth, th' inheritrix of fame: SIDNEY, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, i. 565. [C.] 1594 If a baron match with a femme that is an inheretrix: PARSONS, *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. ii. ch. iv. p. 92. 1599 no female | Should be inheritrix in Salique land: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. 2, 51. 1609 If the wife be an inheritrix and bring land with her to the marriage: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. iii. ch. viii. p. 234 (1633). 1612 he would giue him one of the Emperours Ladies to wife, that were an Inheretrix of some great and rich state on the firme land: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iii. ch. xii. p. 256. 1617 'tis a rich churl, | And this his sole inheritrix: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 168 (1885). 1662 one of the daughters and inheritrixes [pl.] of Hugh Stafford of Southwich: FULLER, *Worthies*, Dorsetshire. [R.] 1742 This person was told (inadvertently) by a gentleman of value, that he had obtained of his wife, an inheritrix, a fine during her minority: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. i. p. 216 (1826).

**initiator** (= L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *initiator*, noun of agent to *initiare*, = 'to begin' (Lat., 'to initiate'): one who or that which begins; one who initiates.

bef. 1756 But now, as you, good man, believe eternal punishments, even so do the interpreters of these holy mysteries, the hierophants and initiators: WARBURTON, *Divine Legation*, Bk. ii. § iv. [R.]

**initiatu**s, *pl. initiati*, *sb.*: Lat.: one who is initiated (into mysteries), an adept.

1826 as the Solons or Platos of antiquity travelled to consult the initiati of Sais: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. ii. Pt. i. p. 1089.

**innamorata**, -ato: It. See **inam**.

**\*innovator** (L -), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *innovare*, = (Late Lat.) 'to alter': one who innovates, an advocate of change, a revolutionist.

1605 SIR E. SANDYS, *State Relig.*, sig. K i v<sup>o</sup>. 1607 a traitorous innovator, | A foe to the public weal: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 175. 1620 the temerity of the Innovators: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Council. Trent*, Bk. vi. p. 440 (1676). 1644 to suppress him [Wickliffe] as a schismatic and innovator: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 68 (1868). 1654 it is rather Schismaticall Novelty not to be a sociable innovator: R. WHITLOCK, *Zoolomia*, p. 225. 1693 and if these will but bestir themselves against all Innovators whatsoever, it will quickly be seen, &c.: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. ii. Ep. Ded., sig. A 3 v<sup>o</sup> (1727). 1771 But this was not till other innovators had broke loose too from rigid symmetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Virtue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. iv. p. 137. 1840 As if defying the power of Fate, or | The hand of 'Time the Innovator': BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 90 (1865).

**\*innuendo**, *gerund abl.*, also used as *sb.*: Lat., fr. *innuere*, 'to give a (significant) nod', 'to intimate', 'to hint': intimating, signifying, meaning.

I. *gerund*: Leg. a word used to introduce the specific name or description of a person or thing to which reference has been made without specification.

II. *sb.*: 1. Leg. an explanatory clause; the blanks or suggestions in an alleged libel wherein names are not mentioned.

1760 that to tie up the Meaning of the first Words to Bankruptcy, the Plaintiff had laid an *Innuendo*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 116. 1772 He [Lord Chief Justice Mansfield] told the jury, in so many words, that they had nothing to determine, except the fact of *printing and publishing*, and whether or no the blanks, or *innuendoes* were properly filled up in the information: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. i. Pref., p. xvi. 1802 an indictment for libel with all the *innuendoes* filled up: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 106.

II. *sb.*: 2. an insinuation, a covert suggestion.

bef. 1701 Mercury, though employed on a quite contrary errand, owns it a marriage by an *innuendo*: DRYDEN. [J.] 1704 I am certain, that future Sons of Art, will return large Thanks to my Memory for so grateful, so useful an *Innuendo*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § iv. p. 102 (2nd Ed.). 1713 Will you never leave your *innuendoes*? do you think it hard to find out who is the tulip in your last Thursday's paper? ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 160, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 305 (1856). 1732 For Sir Philip well knows | That his *innuendoes* | Will serve him no longer in verse or in prose: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. ii. p. 234 (1860). bef. 1733 Slanders and double-penned *Innuendoes*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 47, p. 53 (1740). 1748 This *Innuendo* enraged the other so much, that he started up: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 99 (1817). 1765 "By publishing the names at full length in your paper, I humbly conceive," said he, "that you avoid all the troublesome consequences of *innuendoes*": LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. i. p. 177 (1777). 1811 a few of those expressions which move by *innuendo*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. i. p. 137 (2nd Ed.). 1838 the lover answered by an *innuendo*...which enraged her: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 246 (1848). 1864 never a sneer, an *innuendo*, a wicked bon mot, but found a partner: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 40. 1882 A huge truncheon of wreck, half buried in the sands at my feet, completed the *innuendo* of the scene: R. L. STEVENSON, *New Arab. Nks.*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 7.

**inoculator** (= L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inoculator*, = 'an ingrafter', noun of agent to *inoculare*, = 'to ingraft': an ingrafter; one who inoculates, one who or that which introduces the germs of disease into the body.

bef. 1627 Wee haue Three others that doe Execute the Experiments so Directed, and Report them. These wee call *Inoculators*: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 45. 1871 How many eyes this same piece of cloth had wiped it would be impossible to say, but such facts are sufficient to prove the danger of holy relics, that are inoculators of all manner of contagious diseases: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 110.

**inprimis**: Lat. See **imprimis**.

**Inprincipio**: Late Lat.: See **In principio**.

**\*inquisitor** (= L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inquisitor*, noun of agent to *inquirere*, = 'to search into', 'to examine'.

1. a searcher, an examiner.

1523 enquisitour...enquysytour...inquysitour: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, ii. 163, p. 450 (1812). 1579 inquisitors of gods secrets: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 169 (1868). 1586 There are others also no lesse hurtfull, who have been such curious Inquisitors of the causes of all natural things: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud.* *Fr. Acad.*, p. 152 (1880). 1623 [of Eies, Ears, Nose] my hot Inquisitor: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. ii.), p. 92 (1640). 1646 the subtilty of that Inquisitor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 5 (1686). 1665 And therefore, what I cannot find in the leaves of former Inquisitors: I seek in the Modern attempts of nearer Authors: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xxii. p. 164 (1885).

2. an official examiner, an examining magistrate.

1549 there be certaine inquisitours, called *Sindici*, sent forth to reforme extorctions: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 81 v<sup>o</sup>. 1584 the Judges...being inquisitors themselves against heretikes and witches, did both accuse and condemne them: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 16. 1607-12 single men are more cruell, and hard hearted, good to make seuer Inquisitours: BACON, *Ess.*, xxii. p. 268 (1871). 1645 When he [the Doge] is dead there be *Inquisitors* that examin his actions, and his misdeameors are punishable in his Heirs: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xxxiv. p. 66.

3. a judge of the Holy Office or Inquisition, an Ecclesiastical Court in Roman Catholic states established for the detection and suppression of heresy.

bef. 1568 all the bloodie Inquisitors in Italie: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 140 (1884). 1592 defending him from the Inquisitor of Rome: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 701 (1685). 1620 who by the Inquisitors was much troubled: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Council. Trent*, p. ix. (1676). — a Dominican Inquisitor: *ib.*, Bk. i. p. 6. 1641 Petrarch seconds him in the same mind in his 108th sonnet, which is wiped out by the inquisitor in some editions: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. i. Wks., Vol. i. p. 20 (1806). 1652 The Official and Inquisitor having a great number of Witches and Wizzards in prison: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 367. bef. 1654 He sent a charge to the inquisitor general, to use all possible diligence herein: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. i. (*Cabala*), p. 15 (1654). 1665 *Grand Canary*...usually, is the residence of the Inquisitor, whither all the other Isles ordinarily repair for Justice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). 1755 But their destiny, and the laziness of the inquisitors, would not allow: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. i. Bk. i. ch. vii. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. iii. p. 308/2 (1821). 1863 [he] put this query with the severity of an inquisitor bringing back a garrulous prisoner to the point: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 45.



4. an inquisitive person.

bef. 1628 for, *percontator garrulus*, inquisitors are tattlers: FELTHAM, *Re-solves*, Pt. II. p. 273 (1806). 1689 Sly Teachers, Cook-maids, Madam-Visitors, Dressers, and Gossiping Inquisitors, &c.: T. PLUNKET, *Plain Dealing*, &c., p. 54/1. 1711 A Circle of Female Inquisitors, who were present at the opening of the Box [of Ribbons]: *Spectator*, No. 175, Sept. 30, p. 256/2 (Morley).

**inscrutable** (= " = ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inscrutable*: un-searchable.

bef. 1534 inquire causes of God's inscrutable will: BARNES, *Wks.*, p. 278. [R.] 1590 O jest unseen, inscrutable, invisible, | As a nose on a man's face, or a weathercock on a steeple! SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 1, 141. 1660 O the stupendous and inscrutable judgments of God! EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872).

**insculpsit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. *insculpere*, = 'to carve into': 'he (has) engraved', often joined to the engraver's name on engravings. The pl. is *insculpsērunt*, = 'they (have) engraved'.

**insecta**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., neut. pl. of *insectus*, = 'cut into', past part. pass. of *insecāre*, = 'to cut into': insects. Anglicised as *insects* with sing. *insect*. The *adj. insect* is found 16 c. (Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 162, Ed. 1869).

1609 Take heed of such *insecta* hereafter: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 4. Wks., p. 599 (1616). 1627 So some *Insecta* which haue *Spirit of Life*, as *Snakes*, and *Silkwormes*, are, to the touch, Cold: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 73. bef. 1658 Such *Insecta's*, added on | To Creatures by Subtraction: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687).

**insectātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *insectāri*, = 'to pursue': a persecutor.

1755 JOHNSON.

**insidiātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *insidiāri*, = 'to lie in ambush': one who lies in ambush, a lurking foe.

bef. 1677 many disaffected malecontents, many both open enemies, and close insidiators: BARROW, *Serm.*, 10. [T.]

**insignia**, *sb.*: Lat., pl. of *insigne*, = 'a distinctive mark', 'a badge': badges of office, decorations, uniform, ornaments (of an honorary order); distinctive signs, tokens, distinctive marks; attributes represented in art.

1648 all the *Insignia* of the late Vice-Chancellor and Proctors: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 3. 1722 A Figure representing the 4 Cardinal Virtues, as having the *Insignia* of them all: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 15. 1760 The *Insignia* of a Corporation are certainly the Franchise and Property of the Body: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 265. 1780 The American Eagle, and other *insignia* in the pediment: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 489 (1796). 1792 with its *insignia* of rods, ropes, and axes: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 213. 1809 the painter...in depicting a beggar thought it necessary faithfully to represent one of the most disgusting *insignia*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 104. 1815 Captain Hardy...requested Lord Nelson to take off the *insignia* by which he was exposed, as a mark: *Chalmers' Biogr. Dict.*, Vol. XXIII. p. 81. 1819 The King and his captains were seated by torch light with all their *insignia*, without the palace: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 148. 1819 My only business therefore was to go where bidden, as soon as invested with the *insignia* of my office: T. HOPK, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 27 (1820). 1821-2 the figures are distinguished by their *insignia* more than by any variety of form or beauty: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 191 (1885). 1885 Like the heraldic *insignia* from which it draws a present revenue of some 80,000l. a year, it [the tax on armorial bearings] has suffered many mutations: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 233/1.

**insinuation** (= " = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *insinuation*: the action or process of winding into; the faculty or practice of ingratiating one's self.

bef. 1534 For he gaue them an insinuation & signification therof, in that he said, And y<sup>e</sup> bred that I shall geue you is my fleshe: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 1112. [R.] 1611 *Insinuation*, An insinuation; also, a registering, or entering into a Register booke: COGGE.

**insinuator** (= " = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *insinuātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *insinuāre*, = 'to insinuate': one who or that which insinuates.

1619 to keepe out the Robber and Cheater, the violent Intruder, and fraudulent Insinuator: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 604.

**insomnia**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Lat.: sleeplessness, esp. morbid and chronic inability to sleep.

1858 Partial *insomnia* is often occasioned by sleeping with too many clothes on the bed, or by the use of curtains to the bed, and to the closeness with which they are drawn, or by an insufficient renewal of the air in the sleeping-chamber: COPLAND, *Dict. Pract. Med.*, Vol. III. Pt. II. p. 805. 1863 the only serious symptom was the *Insomnia*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 67. 1882 Choral was taken...in small doses as a remedy for *insomnia*: T. HALL CAINE, *D. G. Rossetti*, ch. II. p. 74.

**insouciance**, *sb.*: Fr.: heedlessness, indifference, or unconcern (of feeling and manner, expression, or attitude).

1849 there is an air of languid *insouciance* and lazy indifference apparent in all his motions: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorrimer*, p. 26. 1865 she asked the point-blank question with the most charming *insouciance* and assurance of command:

QUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 73. 1886 The attitude commends itself by its *insouciance*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 3, p. 462/2.

**insouciant**, *fem. -ante, adj.*: Fr.: heedless, indifferent, unconcerned, regardless of all serious considerations.

1845 the gay and *insouciant* manufacturer of M. Le Cointe's octavos: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 39 (1857). 1865 his gay *insouciant* laugh, clear as a bell: QUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 32. 1876 The driver's *insouciant* style of handling the reins says more for his nerve than his coachmanship: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

**inspector** (= " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inspector*, noun of agent to *inspicere*, = 'to inspect': one who inspects, an overseer, an examiner.

1641 to walk the round and counter-round with his fellow inspectors: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 318 (1866). 1878 her Majesty's inspectors: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 715. [St.]

**inspeximus**, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. of Lat. *inspicere*, = 'to inspect': often found as the first word of a document constituting a re-grant or confirmation of a charter; hence, used as a designation of such a document.

1783 This road is specified, by the names of "strata" and "magna via," in an *inspeximus* charter of Henry the Third to Tarent-abbey in Dorsetshire: WARTON, *Hist. Kiddington*, p. 66. [T.] 1886 Further research has brought to light an *inspeximus* (or attested and collated copy) of the second foundation charter of St. Pancras: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 201/3.

**instanter**, *adv.*: Lat., 'earnestly', 'vehemently', Late Lat., 'presently', 'at once': instantly, immediately, without delay. Originally, in English, a legal term.

1809 the power of trying criminals, and punishing them *instanter*: WELLINGTON, *Disc.*, Vol. IV. p. 405 (1838). 1822 That periodical strips *instanter*, a ring is formed: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, II. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 487. 1828 I was led *instanter* into the apartment: LORD LYTTON, *Palham*, ch. lxiii. p. 196 (1859). 1834 he would be driven out by the House of Commons *instanter*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxiii. p. 106 (1874). 1840 ay, marry will I, and that *instanter*: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 42 (1863). 1864 Gordon stopped *instanter*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 62. 1871 I shall set to work *instanter*, and make a raft: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 121. 1883 I begged Aunt Betsy to write to you *instanter*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15.

**instantia crucis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a crucial instance. See BACON, *Nov. Org.*, II. 36. See **crux**.

1828 Why not take off the duty, then? This is the *instantia crucis*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 2701.

**instar omnium**, *phr.*: Lat.: worth all the rest.

1614 This sin [of gluttony] is *instar omnium*, like the feast itself: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 191 (1867). 1632 and, which may be *instar omnium*, his purchasing of £300 a-year land, and bestowing it on his present bishopric: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 196 (1848). 1639 his Majesty's most gracious proclamation, one for all, *instar omnium* indeed: In *Strafford's Letters*, Vol. II. p. 299. 1654 But *instar Omnium*, take one quoted by an English Physitian: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 68. 1659 I could add a thousand more [instances] were not that of Pliny *instar omnium*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 123 (1872). 1696 He that was so punctual in observing every tittle of the law, would not neglect that which is *instar omnium*, the whole law: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 30 (1865). 1710 Chalybeates are *Instar Omnium* for a Cachexie: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 376. bef. 1744 it is sufficient, *instar omnium*, to behold the great critic, Mr. Dennis, sorely lamenting it, even from the Essay on Criticism to this day of the Dunciad! POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. xxxvi. (1757).

**instaurātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *instaurāre*, = 'to renew', 'to restore': a renewer, a restorer.

1660 They pretend to be the great instaurators of his empire: H. MORE, *Myst. Godliness*, p. 203. [L.]

**instigator** (= " = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *instigātor*, noun of agent to *instigare*, = 'to instigate', 'to incite': one who urges on, one who eggs on.

1602 the instigators, suggesters, prompters, actors and vrgers of these unnatural, wicked and traitorous courses: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 240. 1603 a son of the now lieutenant, accusing him freshly of being an instigator of him to deal with the Count Aremberg for a pension of £1500 a-year: LORD CECIL, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1848). 1646 make him discover if he had any instigators or complices in this infamous plot: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 7. 1820 he was their instigator and adviser: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 405. 1880 Is it you who are the instigator of this persecution? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 205 (1879).

**institutor** (= " = " = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *institūtor*, noun of agent to *instituer*, = 'to found', 'to institute': a founder, an originator; one who institutes or formally commits a parish to the care of a fresh incumbent; an instructor.

1602 the institutor *Par.* had before written his book of Titles or succession: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 162. 1620 The Institutor of all the Sacraments, which is Christ: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counce. Trent.*, Bk. II. p. 220 (1676). 1670 He was the Institutor of this holy Company of Priests: R. LASSNELS, *Foy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 137 (1683). 1675 the *instituta Methodica*: of which *Themison Laodicenus* was the Institutor: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. i. § 1, p. 2. 1823 the author and institutor of the sin of personality: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 608.



**instructor** ( $\pm \pm$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *instructor*, = 'a preparer', Late Lat., 'a teacher': one who instructs, a teacher, a trainer.

1530 sometyne instructour to your noble grace in this selfe tong: PALSGR., sig. A iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1540 some instructors of youre hyghnes youth: — Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. A iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1541 In the fyrste parte of his chyldhode he hadde instructours: ELVOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1550 the peoples instructours and teachers: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 124 (1870). 1559 his instructor and Schoole-master: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 79. 1578 instructor: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 63 v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 you are my teacher, my regent, my master, and instructor in Philosophie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 324. 1641 The instructor of the people prayed according to his ability, it is true, so do ours: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 167 (1806). 1754 the common instructors of youth: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 19 (1817). 1758 He who is taught by a critic to dislike that which pleased him in his natural state, has the same reason to complain of his instructor, as the madman to rail at his doctor: *Idler*, No. 3, Apr. 29, Vol. I. p. 8. 1788 by the mouths he taught | Of all these sepulchres, instructors true, | That, soon or late, death also is your lot: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 300 (1808). 1816 But grief should be the instructor of the wise: BYRON, *Manfr.*, l. 1.

**insulator**, *sb.*: Eng., for *insulater*: that which insulates, a non-conductor of electricity.

1801 have attempted to shew how these substances are preferable...to more perfect insulators: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl., s.v. *Electricity*, 199.

**intagliatore**, *sb.*: It.: a worker in intaglio.

1883 Zucchi the clever "intagliatore" of the choir stalls of S. Giovanni: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 230. 1886 At Prato...the wandering intagliatore settled for a time: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 28, p. 277/3.

**\*intaglio**, It. *pl.* *intagli*, *sb.*: It.

1. a style of engraving or carving in which the design is hollowed out below the ground or surface of the material, as is seen in the stone of a signet ring. Opposed to *relief* (see *rilievo*). Incised work was formerly called *entail*, as by Gower and Spenser.

1746 a man's head, small on cornelian and intaglio: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1857). 1816 in every period of Grecian celebrity the art of intaglio has been celebrated as a branch of Sculpture: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 298.

2. a specimen of carving or engraving in the above style.

1644 a chaplet of admirable invention, the intaglios being all on fruit stones: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1872). 1673 Several *Entaglio*, *Camei* & *Nicols*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. 1704 There are several of the sigilla, or seals, Suetonius speaks of, to be met with in collections of ancient intaglios: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (Bohn, 1854). 1722 This Figure is an *Intaglia* (as I think) in the King of France's Collection: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 350. 1749 no days lost in poring upon almost imperceptible *Intaglios* and *Cameos*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 163, p. 438 (1774). 1754 bronzes, busts, intaglios, and old china: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 178 (1817). 1762 I have a jewel by him, containing the head of Lord Treasurer Burleigh, affixed to the back of an antique intaglia of Caracalla: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 162. 1816 gems are of two kinds...and intaglios (*Intagli*) which are indented or carved below the surface: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 296. 1820 a very fine collection of cameos and intaglios with a few beautiful medals: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 412. 1840 cameos and intaglios of the Greek artists: FRASER, *Koordinaten, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. II. p. 31. 1846 if a town be considered as a *cameo*, these quarries are a vast intaglio: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 247 (1848). 1883 intaglios, mosaics, and incrustations of "pietre dure": C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 47.

**intarsiatore**, *sb.*: It.: a worker in inlaid wood.

1883 he was a celebrated wood-carver and "intarsiatore": C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 229.

**intarsiatura**, *pl.* -ture, *sb.*: It.: work in inlaid wood.

1883 he made the woodwork of the great portal as well as the "intarsiatura" of the choir: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 230.

**integer** ( $\pm \pm$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *integer*, = 'whole', 'entire': a complete entity, a substantive whole, *esp.* a whole number opposed to a fraction.

1579 the other toward the left hand kéepe for the integers of your Roote: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 15. bef. 1691 I had...found that 14 and 1 be the nearest of small integer numbers that express the proportion between the specifick gravities of quicksilver and water: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 202. [R.] 1870 De Tocqueville inferred that the people and freemen of each township constitute the political integer: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xvii. p. 330 note (2).

**\*inter alia**, *phr.*: Lat.: among other things.

1665 errant Monks...who fearing no imputations made strange discoveries as well as descriptions of places; and *inter alia* of *Cambalu*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 195 (1677). bef. 1733 stands referred (*inter alia*) to an Account: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 3, p. 32 (1740). 1760 Some Things were offered from the Bar in Defence of the Replication, and (*inter alia*) by Sir Peter King: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 7. 1832 A...libel...in which, *inter alia*, it is insinuated that his mental faculties had lost their vigour: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 7. 1840 And obtained, *inter alia*, some vague information: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 205 (1865). 1863 The Mixture was (*inter alia*) a Theorist and an Anglo-Saxon: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 287.

**\*inter aliōs**, *phr.*: Lat.: among other persons.

bef. 1670 The Lords produce *inter alios*, John Duke of Lancaster: J. HACKETT, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. II. 144, p. 152 (1693). 1835 He then consulted various people, the Dukes of Cumberland and Buckingham *inter alios*, who advised him not to resign: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxvii. p. 229 (1874). 1886 Mr. Seeley has been able to find, *inter alios*, trustworthy guides in Yarell and Day for England: *Athenaeum*, May 8, p. 618/3.

**\*inter arma silent lēges**, *phr.*: Lat.: amid (the clash of) arms the laws are silent. Cf. Cic., *Mil.*, 4, 10.

1619 inter arma silent Musae ['the Muses']: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvi. p. 599. 1652 complaining that they were undone for want of practice, which was no wonder for *Inter arma silent leges*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 109. 1828 I had thought that the old maxim was applicable, *inter arma leges silent*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 922.

**inter cētera**, *phr.*: Lat.: among the rest (the other things or circumstances).

1654-6 The Catholics...plead that their religion is, *inter cetera*, so conformable to natural sense and reason, that it ought to be embraced: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 670/1 (1868).

**inter nōs**, *phr.*: Lat.: between ourselves.

1714 Where all that passes *inter nos* | Might be proclaimed at Charing-cross: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. X. p. 404 (1814). 1764 I have not...seen a man drunk (excepting *inter nos* one Prof—r) since I came here: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 40/2 (1846). 1815 besides, *inter nos*, I am a member of the suffering and Episcopal Church of Scotland: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 321 (1852).

**inter pōcula**, *phr.*: Lat.: amongst cups, while drinking (wine, &c.), in his (her, their) cups.

**\*inter se**, *phr.*: Lat.: between themselves.

1845 the "little wars" which Spaniards wage *inter se*, the type of S. American strategies: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 223. 1886 The position-angles, distances *inter se*, magnitudes, colours, and other details...of the double stars are given: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 586/1.

**intercessor** ( $\pm \pm$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *intercessor*, = 'one who intervenes', Late Lat., 'one who intercedes', noun of agent to Lat. *intercedere*, = 'to intervene', 'to become surety', 'to interpose', 'to intercede': one who intercedes.

1482 And for seche demenyng they be acursyd of god the whyche schulde be deuout and meke intercessours to god bothe for hym that byn a lyue: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 91 (1869). 1563 so many meanes and intercessours for them: PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. F iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1569 the only Mediator, Intercessor and advocate of his, sitting on the right hand of God his father: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 76. 1579 they had brought no small intercessors with them: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 481 (1612). 1602 he forceth them to become intercessors both for the destruction of her Highnesse, and of her kingdom: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 242. 1646 they petition'd the Cardinal to be their Intercessor to his Majestie for them: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 158.

**interesado**, *sb.*: Sp.: a partner, an interested person.

bef. 1733 Should not then these Interessado's resolve upon some desperate Fact: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 91, p. 198 (1740).

**\*interest** ( $\pm \pm$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interest* (Cotgr.), fr. Lat. *interest*, = 'it concerns', 'it is of advantage', 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *interesse*, whence Fr. *interesse*, whence the earlier Eng. forms *interesse*, *enteresse*, *entresse*: legal concern or right; right of control; advantage; concern; zest.

A. 1. legal concern or right in property, &c.; a share in a business involving some right of control.

1489 Saving to everi persone or persones and to their heires suche riht clayme and interest as they have to or in the sayd londes: CAXTON, *Stat. 4 Hen. VII.*, c. 24, sig. e viii v<sup>o</sup> (1869). 1546 there was not one manne meate for the government of them which hadde enie right or intereste therto: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 296 (1846). bef. 1548 I and my wif sholde sell unto your Lordship my and her interest in suche lands: EARL OF WORCESTER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclv. p. 255 (1846). 1548 and sins he hath committed all his interest ouer *Durante minore state*, his grace maie permitte thendowment made by the comitee yf it be rightfullie made to stand: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. iv. fol. 16 v<sup>o</sup> (1567). 1591 you claim no interest | In any of our townes of garrison: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 4, 167.

A. 2. a business, persons interested in a business, a class of persons pursuing similar practical objects, the members of any particular trade, profession, or calling.

bef. 1745 Wherever interest or power thinks fit to interfere, it little imports what principles the opposite parties thinks fit to charge upon each other: SWIFT, [J.]

A. 3. means of influence over individuals or social aggregates.

B. 1. concern, advantage.

1534 Hauyng meate for our liuyng, we searche for poyson to kyll vs; we searche to be loste, and maie be assured: without interest we commit sinne, seeyng peyne comyng withall: *Golden Boke*, Let. 5. [R.] 1578 if they had not bene carried with ambitious respects touching their particular interests...no man might haue doubted, that *Italy* had not bene assured against...the inuasion



of the nations beyond the Mounts: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. III. p. 97 (1618). 1648 their propositions...only made use of to drive along their own interest: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 11 (1872).

B. 2. the advantage in consideration of which one lends money, the periodical payment in respect of money lent or invested.

1554 they have .vii. hundereth poundes with the intrest for a yere wel payd: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. H v<sup>o</sup>. 1596 my bargains and my well-won thrift, | Which he calls interest: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, i. 3, 52. 1625 the Greatest Part of Trade, is driven by Young Merchants, vpon Borrowing as Interest: BACON, *Ess.*, liv. p. 543 (1871). 1641 y<sup>e</sup> City is to be Assured by Act of Parliam<sup>t</sup> both for principall & interest: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 108 (1872).

B. 2 a. *metaph.* anything offered or given as an extra return; anything given or received as a set-off.

1593 Give me one kiss, I'll give it thee again, | And one for interest, if thou wilt have twain: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 210. bef. 1627 But his grace saith, he will neither buy peace with dishonour, nor take it vp at interest of danger to ensue: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 54. [R.]

C. 1. regard for one's own advantage.

bef. 1744 When int'rest calls off all her sneaking train: POPK. [J.]

C. 2. appreciation of the practical importance to one's self of an object (abstr. or concr.). Often in the phr. 'to take an interest in'.

1591 I have an interest in your hate's proceeding: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 1, 193.

C. 2 a. the faculty of feeling concern about, and giving attention to objects (abstr. or concr.).

C. 3. keen appreciation of the influence upon emotion and sympathetic feeling exercised by objects (abstr. or concr.).

C. 4. ability to excite keen appreciation and to engross the attention.

1588 That ever death should let life bear his name, | Where life hath no more interest but to breathe: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1, 250. 1594 O Deere, this care no intrest holdes in mee: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 5th Dec., No. 7 (1818).

**intérieure, sb.:** Fr.: interior, home, domestic scene.

1834 the intimacy with the Arbuthnots for the last twenty years has been his [the Duke of Wellington's] greatest resource, affording him an agreeable and comfortable *intérieure*, such as he can never meet with again: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 18. 1862 one of the windows of the *intérieure*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 331 (1887).

1871 I have taken the whole *intérieure*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 214. 1888 Both 'Kommandörens Dötre'...and 'Et Samliv' ('Married Life')...are *intérieures* of family life in Norwegian provincial towns: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 23/2.

\***interim** (∠ ∩ = ∩), *adv.*, used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *interim*, = 'meanwhile', 'in the meantime'. Cf. *ad interim*.

I. *adv.*: meanwhile, for a time, provisionally.

1580 *Interim*, credit me, I dare geue no Preceptes, nor set downe any Certaine General *Arte*: Three Proper Letters, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 265 (1815).

2. *sb.*: an interval of time (in the adverbial phrase *in the interim*).

1600 In the *interim*, you may: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 208 (1616). 1618 In the *interim* I humbly desyre your Honour, &c.: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. cxxiii. (1884). 1623 Divers passengers chanced in the *interim* to come by: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gasman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 17.

1647 I th' *interim* | Relate then all that's past: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, v. 2, p. 174. 1665 Ganganna in the *interim* noting CURRIONS sadness, takes advantage of it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 84 (1677). 1679 In th' *Intirim*; Spare for no Trepan, | To draw her Neck, into the Banes: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. iii. p. 212.

1739 not staying for an answer, but beginning the attack in the *interim*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 103, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 106 (1777). 1750 I have had two from you in the *interim*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 186 (1857).

1819 Appia Dangua had died in Assin in the *interim*, and was succeeded by his brother Appia Nani: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 243.

2 a. *sb.*: an interval of time, a temporary cessation, an interval of relaxation.

1600 during the *interim* of these reuells: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 188 (1616). 1601 Between the acting of a dreadful thing | And the first motion, all the *interim* is | Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: SHAKS., *Jul. Cæsar*, ii. 1, 64.

1608 This [is] a good *interim*: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 148 (1885). 1612 In this *Interim* I humbly take my leave, and leave you to him, who neuer leaueh his: W. BIDDULPH, in T. LAVENDER's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 13.

1627 there is an *Interim* of a Small Time: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 400. 1630 The end proues all, I care not for the *Interim*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 r<sup>o</sup>/2.

1639 My fires too, a short *Interim* closed up, | Break out with greater fury: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, v. 2, Wks., p. 45/1 (1839). 1641 The *interim* of unwearied themselves regularly, and convenient rest before meat: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 283 (1806).

1651-1703 you read of no more such coming up in the *interims*, but only these three times: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 445 (1865). 1697 the following treatise, which I hope will serve for an *interim* of some months to employ those unquiet spirits: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Pref., Wks., p. 52/2 (1869). 1712

I have thrown in, at proper *Interims*, the pretty Learning of the Classics: *Spectator*, No. 360, Apr. 23, p. 527/2 (Morley).

2 b. *sb.*: *attrib.* provisional, temporary.

1885 A member of the Board applied for *interim* interdict: *Schoolmaster*, June 27, p. 957/2.

3. *sb.*: an interlude.

1588 This child of fancy that Armado hight | For *interim* to our studies shall relate | In high-born words the worth of many a knight | From tawny Spain lost in the world's debate: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 172.

4. *sb.*: *Hist.* one of the provisional arrangements (with respect to matters which were to be definitely settled by a General Council) made by the Emperor of Germany in 15 c., intended to moderate the religious troubles caused by the rise of Protestantism.

1620 In this *Interim*, the Emperour had made secret provision for War: BRENT, *Tr. Sogve's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 172 (1676).

\***interior** (∠ ∩ = ∩), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *interior*, fr. Lat. *interior* (compar. *adj.*), = 'inner'.

I. *adj.*: 1. inner, more in the middle, more inland.

1627 There is another Difference of Sounds, which we will call *Exterior*, and *Interior*. It is not *Soft*, nor *Loud*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 187. bef. 1670 the inflammation of the interior Muscles: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 210, p. 227 (1693). bef. 1733 the Substance and Marrow, that is, the interior Springs, which inspired all such *Phænomena* of State: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 2. (1740). 1884 the policy which sends him to perish in vain attempts to conquer interior Africa is a mistake: J. W. DAWSON, *Egypt*, in *Leisure Hour*.

I. *adj.*: 2. pertaining to the inward part of man, mental, spiritual.

1546 that her interior iye sawe priuilly, and gaue to her a secrete monicion: HALL, *Edw. IV.*, an. 10. [R.] 1594 your interior hatred, | Which in your outward actions shows itself | Against my kindred: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, i. 3, 65.

1607 O that you could turn your eyes toward the napes of your necks, and make but an interior survey of your good selves! — *Ceriel*, ii. 1, 43. 1678 There is also another more Interior kind of *Plastick Power* in the Soul: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161.

II. *sb.*: 1. the inside, internal affairs.

1596 Which pries not to the interior, but, like the martlet, | Builds in the weather on the outward wall: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, ii. 9, 28. 1796 Her frontier was terrible, her interior feeble: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, Let. ii. [R.]

1820 the cathedral, whose oriental gothic outside puts to shame its modern interior: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4. 1874 the Ministry of the Interior: *Echo*, May 28. [St.]

II. *sb.*: 2. a view or picture of the inside of an apartment or building.

\***interlocutor** (∠ ∩ = ∩), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *interloqui*, = 'to speak between', 'to interrupt one who is speaking': one who takes part in a dialogue or conversation.

1596 Six persons, who were all, save one, interlocutors in the dialogue: HARRINGTON, *Metamorph. Ajax*. [T.] 1598 *Interlocutors*, an interlocutor, a speaker: FLORIO. 1603 the opinion of some interlocutors, who suppose it was a Daemon or spirit from without: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1803.

— all the speeches of the Philosophers, whom he bringeth in heere as interlocutors, are meere tales and fables: *ib.*, p. 1320. bef. 1670 He was an assiduous Overseer and Interlocutor at the Afternoon Disputations of the Under Graduates: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 26, p. 20 (1693).

1819 Those to whom he stood opposite, his eye glanced beside; and, to fix his interlocutor, he turned his face away from him: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 283 (1820). 1854 "That," says Mr. Honeyman's interlocutor, "is the celebrated, though neglected artist..." : THACKERAY, *Acquiesces*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879).

1878 the polite way of the Chinese is to underrate anything of their own, and to exaggerate the possessions of their interlocutor: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 37.

**interloper** (∠ ∩ = ∩), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *enterlooper*, lit. 'a runner between', 'a smuggling vessel' (which runs in and out along the coast).

1. an unlicensed trader, a smuggler.

1627 Interlopers in trade: MINSHEU. 1676 all those interlopers who bring their woollen manufacture directly thither: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Lett. to Gov. and Co. of Merch. Adv.*, Mar. 26. [R.] 1706 The Zealand Interlopers are sure to carry off as much Yearly as our Company: Tr. *Bozman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 89.

2. one who unwarrantably insinuates himself (or herself) into a society, or a position, or into the affairs of others.

1642 In the Court of Spain there are likewise such Interlopers: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 44 (1869). 1743-7 this Charter was contested before the Queen and Council by those they called *Interlopers*: TINDAL, *Contin. Ragin*, Vol. I. p. 371/2 (1751).

3. an interceptor, an intruding appropriator.

1670 resolv'd not only to recover his intercepted right, but to punish the interloper of his destin'd spouse: MILTON, *Hist. Eng.*, Bk. v. [R.]



**interloquitur**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *interloqui*, = 'to interrupt a speaker': 'gives an interlocutory decision', used as *sb.* to denote an interlocutory decision.

1705 this was to be determined by a sentence of the court, called the interloquitur: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 209 (1818).

**intermède**, *sb.*: Fr.: an intermezzo.

1887 the singularly appropriate *intermède* arranged by Beaumarchais for performance between the acts of his "Eugenie": *Gent. Mag.*, June, p. 540.

**intermediator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'a middleman': one who or that which intervenes, a mediator, an intermedium.

1522 Intermediators in bryngyng that to passe: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxlii. p. 313 (1846).

**intermedium**, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *intermedius*, = 'intermediate': that which intervenes, an interval of time, a medium (see *medium* 2).

1589 the pausing intermedium, twixt euerie nappe: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 15 (1880). 1623 In this *Intermedium*, albeit that his *Quinta* or Garden-house, which hee had purchased, vvas a place of pleasure and delight, yet it vvas his vndoing, it was his ouerthrow: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gysman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 25. 1805 the hypothesis of an æther or other invisible *intermedium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 118.

\***intermezzo**, **intermedio**, *sb.*: It.: an interlude, an entertainment introduced between the acts of a play or opera; a short musical composition introduced into a musical work of some considerable length.

1787 The entertainment ended with a sort of intermez: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 213 (1834). 1885 The Walpurgis Night revels...are in themselves a mere *intermezzo* (in 'Faust'): *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 852/1. 1887 Interpersed with the Vilota they often introduce an "intermezzo" to still lighter and quicker music: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 119.

**interministerium**, *sb.*: quasi-Lat., fr. *inter*, = 'between', and *ministerium*, = 'ministry', coined on the analogy of Lat. **interregnum** (*q. v.*): the interval between two Ministries, or between the resignation of one Minister and the acceptance of office by another.

1750 The Interministerium still exists; no place is filled up: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1857).

**internodium**, *pl. internodia*, *sb.*: Lat.: the space between two knots or joints; *incorrectly*, a joint.

1644 at the *internodium* of the transept, rises the cupola: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1872). 1699 when that same tophous mass shall lodge in the *internodia* of your Worship's bones, entertaining you with a rending solution of continuity, then let your soul triumph: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1809).

**internuncio**, *sb.*: It.: a papal representative at an unimportant court, of lower rank than a *nuncio* (*q. v.*).

1641 they only are the internuncios, or the gobetweens, of this trim devised mummery: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 201 (1806). 1819 the Imperial internuncio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 153 (1820). 1849 introduced into the circles by the lady of the Austrian Internuncio: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 384 (1881).

**interpellator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *interpellare*, = 'to interrupt by speaking': one who interrupts by speaking.

1626 *Interpellator*, Which interrupts: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**interpolator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *interpolare*, = 'to falsify', 'to interpolate': one who interpolates.

bef. 1745 You or your interpolator ought to have considered: SWIFT. [J.]

**interpose** (≡ ≡ ≡), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interposer*.

I. *trans.*: I. to place between (of physical objects).

1659—60 interpose it [the chip] 'twixt your eye and the light, and you shall perceive it full of innumerable holes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 130 (1872). 1785 Mountains interpos'd | Make enemies of nations, who had else | Like kindred drops been mingled into one: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 34 (1808).

I. *trans.*: 2. to place between, to cause to intervene.

1601 What watchful cares do interpose themselves | Betwixt your eyes and eyes and night? SHAKS., *Yul. Cass.*, ii. 1. 98. bef. 1627 Some weeks the king did honourably interpose: BACON. [J.] 1693 the sad decadence of the age we live... in interposes its melancholy prospect: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 33 (1872).

II. *intr.*: I. to come between, to act as an obstacle (of physical objects).

1658 This [hill] lies east of the city...but...the river interposes and hinders all access to it: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 39 (Camd. Soc., 1857). bef. 1744 Clouds interpose, waves roar, and winds arise: POPE, *Eloisa to Abelard*, 246.

II. *intr.*: 2. to intervene, to intermeddle.

1611 Please you to interpose, fair madam; kneel | And pray your mother's blessing: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, v. 3. 110. 1671 unless your Lordship interpose and procure those papers I must desist: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 238 (1872).

II. *intr.*: 3. to interrupt by a question or statement.

bef. 1627 The office of this goddess consisted in interposing, like the Roman tribunes, with an "I forbid it" in all courses of constant and perpetual felicity: BACON, *Polit. Fables*, v. Expl. [C.] bef. 1691 But, interposes Eleutherius, this objection may be made indeed almost against any hypothesis: BOYLE. [J.]

**interposition** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interposition*.

I. the act or process of placing between, the state of being placed between.

1543 The other kynde is of hote and drye complexion, with interposition of thynges that coole: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxcix v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1679 the direct interposition of the earth betwixt her & the Sun: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 976 (1612). bef. 1719 She sits on a globe that stands in water, to denote that she is mistress of a new world, separate from that which the Romans had before conquered, by the interposition of the sea: ADDISON. [J.]

I a. something placed between, a screen, an obstacle.

1671 A shelter, and a kind of shading cool | Interposition, as a summer's cloud: MILTON, *P. R.*, III. 222.

2. intervention, mediation, interference.

bef. 1719 The town and abbey would have come to an open rupture, had it not been timely prevented by the interposition of their common protectors: ADDISON. [J.] bef. 1732 There never was a time when the interposition of the magistrate was more necessary to secure the honour of religion: ATTERBURY. [J.]

3. interruption; a sentence or clause which interrupts a speech (whether uttered by the speaker or another).

1552 Some vse so many interpositions, both in their talke and in their writing, that they make their sayings as darke as hell: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, p. 171. [R.]

**interpretator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *interpretari*, = 'to explain', 'to expound': an interpreter.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*

\***interregnum**, *sb.*: Lat.: the time between the death or deposition of one king and the accession of another; the time between the death or retirement of one pair of consuls and the election of the next pair.

I. the interval between two successive tenures of a chief magistracy in any state.

1579 The Romaines call this manner of regiment in vacation, Interregnum: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 63 (1612). 1590 The Hebrewes had none to gouerne them 8. yeeres after, (so long inter regnum continued): L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 31. 1620 the business of Germany being in a confusion, and Italy in an Interregnum which lasted three and twenty years: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inq.), p. 836 (1676). 1632 concerning the point of Inter-regnum and gouernment if the King should bee too sicke or dyce...: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Apr. 5, p. 4. 1665 During the interregnum, Babylon...revolted: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677). 1705 I shall continue the recital of all that passed during this interregnum: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 434 (1818). 1782 neither man nor woman that has been in vogue must hazard an interregnum, and hope to resume the sceptre: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 270 (1858). 1815 my lieges are impatient of their interregnum: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 318 (1852). 1828 The election of the Vice President is a cautionary measure, to guard against an interregnum: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 310.

2. *metaph.* an interval of interruption or intermission in any kind of succession.

bef. 1667 Thousand worse Passions then possess | The Inter-regnum of my Brest: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 36 (1707). 1750 Such is the Interregnum of our politics! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 232 (1857). 1807 At Brighton—the inter-regnum made in the little enjoyment the place affords, by the absence of its principal inhabitant: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 21 (5th Ed.). 1816 so long an interregnum of native genius: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1844).

**interrex**, *pl. interrèges*, *sb.*: Lat.: in Ancient Rome, a regent who held office temporarily while the kingly or consular office was vacant; hence, *generally*, a regent.

1579 the regents at that time called *Interrèges*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 308 (1612). 1590 This time in *Fraunce* were appointed two chiefe gouernours called *Interrèges*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 682. 1600 Lu. Valerius Potitus to bee Interrex: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 201. 1626 *Interrex*, Hee that gouernes while there is no King: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1807 Spurius Lucretius was unanimously chosen *interrex*, or king for the time being: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 218.

\***interrogator** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *interrogator*, noun of agent to Lat. *interrogare*, = 'to question': a questioner.

1755 JOHNSON. 1834 The Nuwab looked at the anxious interrogator, with much surprise: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 148.

**interstice** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *interstice*: a narrow space between adjacent surfaces, a narrow cavity, a chink, a crevice; an interval (of time).

1603 when it is carried to the interstice or place between the browses, the very seat of reason: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 848. 1664 their interstices or spaces: EVELYN, *Tr. Fraert's Parvall. Archit.*, &c., p. 134. 1726 I will point out the interstices of time which ought to be between one citation and another: AVLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]



**interstitium**, *pl. interstitia*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an interval (of time), an interstice.

1653 Who is there that in this *interstitium* will dispose a son to a college life: WATERHOUSE, *Apol. for Learn.*, p. 91. 1674 Then lest he should like a deceiver come | Twixt the two Sundays *interstitium*: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 23. 1681—1703 it being to live with himself during that *interstitium* or meantime: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 360 (1863).

**intervallum**, *sb.*: Lat.: an interval.

1574 but God sendeth me some *intervalla*, else they [his fits] were intolerable: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 351 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1597 and a' shall laugh without intervallums: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 1, 91.

**intestinum**, *pl. -ina*, *sb.*: Lat.: a gut.

1625 we shall see thorow him | And his gut *colon*, tell his *Intestina*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 5, Wks., p. 73 (1631).

**intimado**, *sb.*: Sp.: an intimate friend, an associate.

bef. 1733 Did I not say he was the Earl's *Intimado*? R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. i. 17, p. 23 (1740). bef. 1834 His *intimados*, to confess a truth, were in the world's eye a ragged regiment: C. LAMB, *Last Essays*, Pref. (Ainger, 1888).

**intonaco**, *sb.*: It.: plaster, a plaster surface prepared for painting upon.

1806 Palladio who...so happily adopted *intonaco* or plaster: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 216. 1883 this picture...was painted on the "*intonaco*," a plaster surface: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 46. 1886 He ground his own colours, prepared his own *intonaco*, made his own brushes: *Athenæum*, Sept. 4, p. 310/1.

**intra vires**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: within (one's) powers; see *ultra vires*.

1884 If this were *intra vires*, the other securities which they had accepted were not *bonâ fide* ones: *Law Times*, LXXVIII. 110.

**intrado, intrada**, *sb.*: Sp. *entrada*: entrance, entry.

1665 with great Pomp he [Curron] made his *Intrado* into *Agra*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98 (1677). — in a magnificent manner making his *intrada* into *Coom*: *ib.*, p. 275. 1704 And now my lady makes her *intrado*, and begins the great work of the day: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 117. [Davies]

\***intransigent**, *fem. -ante*, *adj.*: Fr.: uncompromising, irreconcilable.

1883 He saw the moderate portion of the Republican party submerged by the advancing tide of *intransigent* radicalism: *Guardian*, Apr. 18, p. 554.

**intricator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *intricare*, = 'to entangle', 'embarrass', 'perplex', cf. It. *intrigare*: one who perplexes, one who causes embarrassment.

1611 *Embarasseur*, An intricator, pesterer, comberer: COTGR.

**intrigant**, *fem. -ante*, *adj.*, often used as *sb.*: Fr.: one who intrigues. In English often spelt *intrigant(e)*.

1787 Md<sup>e</sup> de P— is a perfect specimen of the combination of an *intrigante* and an *éligante*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 54 (1833). 1794 besides the impropriety of putting off the character of minister to put on that of *intrigant*... I know that it would be a useless as well as pernicious sacrifice of the national dignity: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 403 (1832). 1809 the mind and manners of an *intrigant*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 479 (1838). 1813 I hear that Mrs. Falconer has infinite address, both as a political and hymeneal *intrigante*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1833). 1823 Her Grace, too, pass'd for being an *intrigante*, | And somewhat *méchante* in her amorous sphere: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. lxxiii. 1883 ladies were warned to avoid the society of such a dangerous *intrigante*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 44.

**intrigo**, It.; **intrico**, Old It.: *sb.*: an intrigue, perplexity; the plot of a drama.

1665 the *Intrigo's* of State: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 225. 1673 the Plot...the *Intrigo's* now quite out of my head: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, i. p. 29 (1868). 1676 an *Intrigo* with a Lady: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 5. — but her malicious Sister, *Clarinda*, discover'd my *Intrigo*: *ib.*, p. 9. bef. 1670 the Potions of School-Divinity wrought easily with him, so that he was not lost a whit in their *Intricoes*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 16, p. 12 (1693).

**intrigue** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *intrigue*.

I. intricacy, complication.

1676 so many *intrigues* of fancy in the disputers: JER. TAYLOR, *Duct. Dub.* (Ord MS.). [L.] 1677 cannot give us the full prospect of all the *intrigues* of our nature: HALE, *Orig. Man.*, p. 21. [R.] 1678 there must needs be some other Mystery or *Intrigue* of Nature, in this business: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 33.

2. underhand scheming, secret machinations; an underhand scheme, a petty plot.

1664 [See *grandee* §]. 1668 family *intrigues* generally make up the body of letters: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 10 (1872). bef. 1733 Motives, Oppositions, *Intrigues*, Hypocrisies, and Broils of Affairs between Governors, Ministers, Statesmen and the Community: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740). 1763 The victims of an *intrigue* of the Governors of New York: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 168. \*1678 the *intrigues* of the Porte: *Lloyd's Whkly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

3. a clandestine love affair, a *liaison* (q. v.).

1679 *Lay Trains of Amorous Intrigues*, | In *Tours*, and *Curle*, and *Perri-wigs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 225. 1700 I that am privy to her *Intrigues*, dare not seem to know 'em: C. BURNABY, *Reformed Wife*, p. 19. 1711 an *Intrigue* with a Cardinal's Mistress: *Spectator*, No. 136, Aug. 6, p. 203/1 (Morley).

4. the plot of a drama.

1672 that's for the better carrying on of the *Intrigue*: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, i. p. 47 (1868).

[The quott. suggest that *intrigue* may be derived directly fr. It. *intrigo*, while the Fr. *sb. intrigue, intrigue* (Cotgr.), being *fem.*, is either derived fr. the Fr. *vb. intriguer*, earlier *intriquer*, or fr. a Late Lat. *intrica* (cf. Sp. *intriga*). The Eng. *vb. to intrigue* seems to have come into use before the substantive. In the following quot. *entreague* = 'to get (others) into a scrape', 'to involve in danger or difficulty':— 1626 the tymes are so dangerous that I dare not venture to *entreague* others: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 196 (1882). Mid. Eng. *intrikyn*, = Lat. *intrico* (*Prompt. Parv.*, 1440), is prob. fr. Old Fr. *intriquer*.]

**introducer** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *introducitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *introducere*, = 'to introduce': an introducer.

1651 We were accompanied both going and returning by y<sup>e</sup> *introducer* of ambassadors and ayd of ceremonies: EVELYN, *Memo.*, Sept. 15. [R.] 1662 *Jesaul Senkobot*, who is as it were the *Introducer*, or Master of the Ceremonies: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 201 (1666). 1696 and therefore (she) will need no *introducer* there: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 347 (1872). 1743 He presents himself without *introducer* or credentials: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1777). 1782 What could the opening of so many doors produce but the introduction of some of the late discarded? It will not, in truth, surprise me if the *introducer* himself is at least sent to graze: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1858).

**introuvable**, *adj.*: Fr.: not to be found, undiscoverable.

1824 we are by no means of opinion that it [a correct standard of national prosperity] is really *introuvable*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 2.

**intrus**, *fem. intruse*, *part.*, often used as *sb.*: Fr.: an intruder.

1850 the wretched *intrus* was so exposing himself: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 93 (1879).

**inuendo**: Lat. See *innuendo*.

\***inutile**, *adj.*: Fr.: useless, unprofitable.

1756 having been in a very listless, unpleasant, and *inutile* state of mind: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 10 (1819).

**invalid** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *invalid*: a sick person, a person in delicate health. Johnson gives *invalid* as Fr., and quotes Prior, who evidently meant the *Invalides*, the hospital for disabled soldiers in Paris.

1709 Bath...is always as well stow'd with gallants as *invalids*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, No. 16. [R.] 1755 What beggar in the *invalids*, | With lameness broken, with blindness smitten, | Wish'd ever decently to die? Prior, quoted by JOHNSON.]

**invective** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *invective*: severe denunciation, violent censure or abuse.

1523 Iuenall was thret parde for to kyll | For certayne enuectyfys, yet wrote he none ill: J. SKELTON, *Carl. of Laur.*, 96, Wks., Vol. I. p. 365 (1843). bef. 1529 I am now constraigned, | With words nothyng fayned, | This *inuetive* to make: — *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 188. 1536 that furious *inuetive* of Cardynall Pooll: *Suppres. of Monast.*, p. 150 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1589 we do then intend most effectually and despitfully if it be *inuetive* to remember it: PURTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 239 (1869). 1598 Lucresia the Epicure, who makes of his *inuetives* against religion, as it were a burthen or verse of returne to all his other discourses: BACON, *Sacred Medit. Atheisme*, p. 123 (1872). 1620 he wrote also unto him a long apology for himself, and an *inuetive* against the Emperor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 96 (1676). 1640 many scandalous libels and *inuetives* scattered about the streets, to the reproach of Government: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 14 (1872). 1709 The other answer is...made up of half *inuetive*, and half annotation: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 44/2 (1862). bef. 1733 may be termed an *inuetive* rather than a *History*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xii. (1740).

**inventive** (≡ *u*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *inventif*, *fem. -ive*: pertaining to invention, endowed with the faculty of invention.

1506 They were so wyse, and so *inuentys* | Theyr obscure reason, fayre and sugratyle: HAWES, *Past. Plea.*, sig. D i<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1568 Those have the *inventive* heads for all purposes, and roundest tongues in all matters: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*. [J.] 1611 *Inventif*, *Inuentive*, wittie, plotting, full of tricks: COTGR.

\***inventor** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *inventor*, noun of agent to *inventre*, = 'to find out', 'to discover', 'to invent'. Formerly *inuentor*, as if fr. Old Fr., was used.

1. one who devises anything new, one who designs any-



thing new, an original designer, one who devotes himself to or is celebrated for practical inventions, e.g. Edison.

**1509** Esculapius which was fyrst Inuentour of Phesyke: JAS. LOCHER, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1874). **1531** Maximianus, Dioclesian, Maxencius, and other persecutors of christen men, lacked nat inuentours of cruel and terrible tourmentes: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. II. ch. i. Vol. II. p. 7 (1880). **1545** Necessitie, the inuentour of all goodnesse: ASCHAM, *Taxoph.*, p. 124 (1868). **1549** the artificers [of Italy]...are the finest workemen and best inuentours of all other: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 5<sup>ro</sup>. **1563** the famous authors, and Inuentours of this instrument: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 15<sup>ro</sup>. **1584** Of this art of augurie Tyresias...is said to be the first inuentor: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. i. p. 189. **1586** Pan, was first the inuentor, pypes to adioyne in an order: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 76 (1815). **1604** purposes mistook | Fall'n on the inuentors' heads: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 396. **1632** the Inuentor and Author of the conspiracy: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 40. **1641** And thus ye have the inuentors, and the original of book licensing ripped up and drawn as lineally as any pedigree: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 295 (1806). **1660** I dined with that great...inuentor of the pendule clock: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1872). **1785** Him, Tubal nam'd, the Vulcan of old times, | The sword and falchion their inuentor claim: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 141 (1808). **1876** certain brake inuentors: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

2. one who finds or discovers (an object).

**1601** the first inuentor and finder out thereof [the hearbe Clymenos]: HOL- LAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 221.

3. one who invents anything fictitious or false, a con- coctor, a fabricator.

**1678** though it self were all the while the Poet and Inuentor of the whole Fable: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 161. bef. **1733** Inuentors of plausible Lyes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 109, p. 90 (1740).

**inventrice**, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *inventrice*: an inventress.

**1509** Pouerte of all the lawes was Inuentryce: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 104 (1874).

**inventrix**, sb.: Lat., fem. of *inventor* (q.v.): a female who invents or discovers.

**1611** *Inventeress*, An inuentress, or inuentrix: COTGR.

\***investigator** (= 1 = 1 = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *investigātor*, noun of agent to *investigāre*, = 'to trace out', 'to search into': a searcher, a careful enquirer, an examiner.

**1626** *Investigator*, Which traceth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1664** the first Investigator of the practice of it: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 58. **1877** The investigators, of course, assumed that Jean G. was Norman Glencairn's wife: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. I. p. 386 (1879).

**investigātrix**, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of *investigator* (q.v.): a female who investigates.

**1626** *Investigatrix*, She which tracketh: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

**investiture** (= 1 = 1 = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *investiture*: the action of investing (with beneficiary rights or with insignia of dignity), the process or condition of being so invested; (less correctly or by a strained metaphor) vesture, covering; (hostile) investment.

bef. **1534** to deliuer vp the inuestiture or election of byshops vnto Saint Peter's vicar: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, p. 362. [R.] **1569** The king also chalenged the inuestiture of Bishoppes, and tooke of the Spirituallie and Temporall great taskes and tributes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Will. II., an. 10, p. 28. **1620** The Pope promised the inuestiture of Naples: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 44 (1676). **1649** Paris is now free of the investiture: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 41 (1872).

**invincible** (= 1 = 1 = 1), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *invincible*: un- conquerable, insuperable, not to be overcome.

**1482** Neuertheles thys vyse was to her inuynctible by cause of her imperfec- cyon: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 72 (1869). **1506** Their fame increasyng, euermore truly | To sloute the cuer, they were inuynctible | To their wofull hartes: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. D i<sup>ro</sup>. **1528** Ye for they shulde be invincible | Of charitable dilection: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 112 (1871). **1546** the invincible valiaunce of his minde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 121 (1846). **1569** he knewe the power of the Romaynes to be inuincible: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 82. **1599** I would have thought her spirit had been invincible against all assaults of affection: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, II. 3, 120. **1647** This Erimanthian Monster, (living) held | Invincible: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, iv. 5, p. 145. **1770** May not there the Greeks... Maintain their post invincible: GLOVER, *Leonidas*, x. [R.]

**inviolable** (= 1 = 1 = 1), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *inviolable*: not to be outraged or disregarded, sacred.

bef. **1534** the church is the fyrme stablissement, and the pyller of trouth for the inuiolable suretie of doctrine: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 527. [R.] **1569** they would not suffer his body to be entered before they had receiued a corporall othe of his sonne Henrye for the firme and inuiolable performance thereof: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., an. 5, p. 52. **1595** keep our faiths firm and in- violable: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 2, 7. **1678** Never was a more virtuous and inviolable friendship: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 131 (1872).

**inuitā Minervā**, phr.: Lat.: 'Minerva being unwilling'; without natural talent or bent, against the grain, when not in the vein (for intellectual effort). See Cic., *De Off.*, I, 31, 110; Hor., *A. P.*, 385. See *Minerva*.

**1584** it should be vnto them (*Inuita Minervā*) to banket or danse with *Minervā*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. iii. p. 210. **1603** whatsoever we vndertake *inuita Minervā*, neuer succeeds: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 222. **1612-3** so that, if the importunity of his great patron pre- vails, it shall be as it were *inuitā Minervā*, and to counterpoise the balance and content the counterpart: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1848). **1616** the new company of merchants, which the king will have go forward, as it were, *inuitā Minervā*, and hath sent for and to the old company of Merchant Adventurers, that, *volens nolens*, it must undertake this work of dying and dressing, and must buy up the cloths and into the new society: *ib.*, p. 435. **1622** How many are put...*inuita Minervā*, to the studie of the lawes: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 34. **1627** That nothing bee done *Inuitā Minervā*, but *Secundum Genium*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 292. **1806** Mining through a subject, or science, "invitā (or rather *exosā*) *Minervā*, — purely from the shame of ignorance: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 172 (5th Ed.). **1824** We went into this interest reluctantly, *inuita Minervā*, without previous skill or experience: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 75 (1826).

**involucre** (= 1 = 1 = 1), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *involucre*: an *invo- lucrū* (Lat., 'wrapper'); a membranous envelope; *Bot.* a whorl of bracts enveloping a cluster of flowers.

**1578** *Pericardon* (whiche is the *Involucre* of the hart,); J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 24<sup>vo</sup>.

\***Io Paeān**, phr.: Gk. *ἰὼ Παῖαν*, cf. Soph., *Trach.*, 221: a joyous invocation of Apollo Paeān, the healing god of Greek mythology; a cry of joy or triumph.

**1589** PERLE, *Wks.*, p. 561 (1861). **1591** Sing we IO PAEAN glad, and say, | Our triumph now is such, | That Perseus yeeld, and Greekes giue place, | and Romans triumphes couch: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. B 1<sup>vo</sup>. **1603** these triumphs are too immoderate, and he that now sings *Io paeān*...shall find that he hath sold the beares skinne before he was dead: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 548. bef. **1658** Where you ride | With full Celestial Ioes, and Ouations | Rich as the Conquest of three ruin'd Nations: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 219 (1687). **1693** As such then we presume to define our *Libertine's Religion*, and as such is our present *Golden Image* set up, and the following *Io paeāns* to *Pleasure* and *Licentiousness*, are the *Timbrels*, *Psaltres*, and *Sackbuts* Playing before it: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, Pref. **1780** you will find nothing but *Io Paeāns* on Lord Cornwallis: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 452 (1858).

**Ionian**, **ionic**, pertaining to the *īōnes*, the name of one of the four great divisions of the Ancient Hellenes or Greeks who inhabited Attica, the Ionian islands of the Aegean, and colonies on the west coast of Asia Minor in the Classical age of Greece. The (a) *ionic* order of architecture was especially distinguished by the graceful volutes of the capital. The (b) *ionian* mode in Music, was characterised in the diatonic genus by a scale formed of two disjunct tetrachords separated by a whole tone, like our major scale, the highest note of the tetrachords being a semitone higher than in the Dorian mode. The (c) *ionic* dialects (of Asia Minor and the Ionian islands) were distinguished chiefly by keeping consecutive vowels uncontracted and changing *ā* into *η* freely. The (d) *ionic* metre consisted of feet made up of a pair of long syllables followed by (Ionic a *mājōre*) or preceded by (Ionic a *minōre*) a pair of short syllables, — — —, — — —.

a. **1598** *Cartoccio*...Also a kinde of yonike worke in building so called among masons: FLORIO. **1614** [See *Dorian* a]. **1664** the *Composita* has her *Voluta* much more resembling the *Ionica*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 129.

d. **1830** The foot called *ionic à majori* consists of two orders, of which the first is a bare arsis, the last a dactyl: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xxxvi. p. 95. **1886** amphibrach, ionic a *minore*, anapaest (— — —) | (— — —): MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. xii. p. 199. **1888** The introductory matter is excellent, the English imitations of ionic and dochmiacs being amusing and suggestive: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 1, p. 734/2.

\***iōta**, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰῶτα*. Anglicised in 16c. as *iote*, *iot*, *jot* (1535 one iote of goddis worde: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 6, Ed. 1883).

1. name of the ninth letter of the Greek alphabet (not counting digamma), Ι, ι. As a numeral it had the value of ten. Hence, *iotacism*, the method of pronouncing Ancient Greek in which η is sounded like Italian close *i*, opposed to *etacism* in which η is sounded like Italian close *e*.

**1607** written with *iota* and simple *Sigma*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 290. **1621** they confound divers Letters of the Alphabet with one sound; for in point of pronunciation ther is no difference 'twixt *Upsilon*, *iota*, and *Eta*: HOWELL, *Let.*, I. xxvi. p. 51 (1645).

2. a jot, a tittle, an extremely small portion or quantity.

**1652** discovered a treasure of heavenly wisdom in every *iota* of holy writ: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 8. **1664** shee can bring that Booke that shall not lose an *iota* unperformed: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 149. bef. **1658** Make the whole Globe a Shop of Chymistry | To melt down all her Atomes, and descry | That small *iota*, that last pittied Grain | Which the gull'd Sons of Men pursue in vain: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 249 (1687). **1664** we may be sure that *Christ* will not fail in the least *iota* to fulfil every thing on his [part]: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 73 (1727). bef. **1733** would not quit an *iota* of his legal Power or Prerogative: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 162, p. 227 (1740). **1828** you will not pinch me an *iota* tighter across the waist than



is natural to that part of my body: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlv. p. 128 (1850).  
1840 the scene of the preceding day was acted over again to an *iota*: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. iv. p. 76.

\***ipecacuanha**, *sō.*: Port. fr. native Braz. *ipe-ka-guāna*, = 'low plant causing-to-vomit': the dried root of *Cephaelis ipecacuanha*, a small shrub, native in Brazil and other parts of tropical America, much used in medicine, especially as an emetic. Occasionally Anglicised as *ipecacuan*, and abbreviated to *ipecac*.

1699 And tho' he took, as he told me, *Hypocochaona* five times, it had no effect upon him: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 134. 1741 these are the Ipecacuana, the Quinquina, Ginger, Cassia of the Islands: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. 1769 The white Ipecacuanha is the root of a plant...with large smooth pointed leaves: E. BANCROFT, *Est. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 112. 1806 Compelling yourself to take gulp after gulp of the ipecacuanha of slattery, (known to be purely self-interested), out of regard to the feelings of some worthy friend or relation of the parasite: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 151 (5th Ed.). 1819 I therefore made bold to purloin some portion of a bale of ipecacuanha, directed to the missionaries at Bagdad: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 112 (1820). 18... Ye healers of men, for a moment decline | Your feats in the rhubarb and ipecac line: O. W. HOLMES, *Lines recited at the Berkshire festival*.

**ipocras**, **ipocreeze**, **ipocras(se)**. See **hippocras**.

**ipostacis**: Late Lat. See **hypostasis**.

**ipse agmen**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: himself a host, a host in himself.

1763 Pitt alone is *ipse agmen*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 140, p. 466 (1774).

\***ipse dixit**, *phr.*: Lat., 'he himself said (so)', 'he himself spoke': (a) an authoritative assertion, a dogmatic utterance, a dictum (*q. v.*); (b) a subservient citer, an imitator of the sentiments of another; (c) an uncontrovertible authority (*Rare*).

a. 1477 *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 808, p. 214 (1874). 1572 here is neither scripture, doctor, story, council, or any thing else but *ipse dixit*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 379 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1601 It arguing only a mere ostentation of his Archpriestship, and a bare *ipse dixit* and nothing else: A. C., *Ans. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 13. bef. 1627 You may say *ipse dixit* upon this witness, | And 'tis good in law too: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, iii. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 167 (1885). 1646 In whom *ipse dixit*, although it be no powerful Argument in any, is yet less authentic than in many other: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 21 (1686). 1669 why should there be any *ipse dixit* in our Poetry, any more than there is in our Philosophy: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. sig. Nn i<sup>ro</sup> (1701). 1692 *Ipse dixit* was enough among Pythagoras' scholars: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 687 (1858). bef. 1733 The Author...affirms it, *ipse dixit*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. vi. p. 479 (1740). 1750 all imputation of laying down a rule for posterity, founded only on the authority of *ipse dixit*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 208 (1806). 1781 who has proved, contrary to his own *ipse dixit*, "that a man may be an antiquarian without becoming an old fool": HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 18 (1858). 1824 whether he was so or not, rests solely on his *ipse dixit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 69.

b. 1826 An idle dastard or a servile *ipse dixit* to some ambitious associate: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 480.

c. 1656 Your guide...your oracle, your *ipse dixit*, whose bare word you are to take without further proof or pawn: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 239/2 (1868).

\***ipsissima verba**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the very same words, the exact words.

1807 Last night I was in too much haste to look for the *ipsissima verba* of Fuller: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 40 (1856). 1834 we...shall therefore...treat the reader to our author's *ipsissima verba*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 151. 1886 An assurance that the extracts contain the *ipsissima verba* of the poet would be...valuable: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 13, p. 630/1.

\***ipso facto**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by the very fact, immediately thereupon, without further enquiry or process.

1559 That then the person so offending, and convict the third time, shall be deprived, *ipso facto*, of all his spiritual promotions: *Liturgical Services Q. Eliz.*, p. 28 (Parker Soc., 1847). 1598 shall forfeit and loose, *ipso facto*, every such ship and ships: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 371. 1601 they being suspended *ipso facto* for their schisme: A. C., *Ans. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 28. 1602 master Blackwell and his Jesuits with all those of their faction, are *ipso facto* thought to be excommunicated for usurping the Popes authority: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 18a. 1616 for that every man that is once knighted is *ipso facto* made a major, and *sui juris*: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848). bef. 1627 Witches are, *ipso facto*, by the law condemned: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, Ded., Wks., Vol. v. p. 355 (1885). 1645 The art of Glassemaking here is very highly valued, for whoever be of that profession, are Gentlemen *ipso facto*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xxviii. p. 54. bef. 1668 And so lost, *ipso facto*, his purse in the place: *Roxburghe Ballads*, p. 270 (1847). bef. 1670 An Act of Parliament...made to be unreplicable in any subsequent Parliament, was *ipso facto* void in the constitution: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 266, p. 176 (1693). 1672 upon the passing of the condemnatory sentence upon them they are *ipso facto* dispossessed of all their power and authority: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 280/2 (1869). 1678 which if they were, according to the Principles of their Philosophy, they must, *ipso facto*, cease to have any Being: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 160. 1692 upon God's giving this law, he *ipso facto* takes upon him to be a judge: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 72 (1863). 1692 Came thundering in, and took her Vagrant, | *Ipso*

*Facto*, in Guilt that's flagrant: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 4. 1765 to live with Italians must be woful, and would *ipso facto* make me ill: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 451 (1857). 1771 You have hitherto maintained, that the house of commons are the sole judges of their own privileges, and that their declaration does *ipso facto* constitute the law of parliament: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlviii. p. 206 (1827). 1787 To make that a legal cause of divorce in this country, would be *ipso facto* to annihilate the marriage state: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1805). 1808 and in Portugal whoever had it in his possession would have been *ipso facto* convicted of Judaism: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 53 (1856). 1811 a law...that whoever was Regent of Great Britain should *ipso facto*, be Regent of Ireland: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 131. 1827 When, therefore, the United States acquire new territory, such acquisition becomes *ipso facto* subject to the constitutional power of Congress over it: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 9. 1878 the father of two legitimate children shall *ipso facto* be exempt from all military service: *Lloyd's Whky.* [St.]

**Ira furor brevis est**, *phr.*: Lat.: rage is a brief madness. Hor., *Epp.*, I, 2, 62.

1607 SHAKS., *Timon*, i. 2, 28. bef. 1745 SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 507/1 (1869).

\***irade**, *sō.*: Turk. *irade*, = 'decree', 'command': a decree issued in writing by the Sultan of Turkey.

1883 The Irade summoning another meeting of the Ambassadors to discuss the question of the Governorship of the Lebanon has not yet been issued, but is expected to-morrow: *Standard*, Apr. 23, p. 5.

**irēnicon**, **irēnicum**, *pl.* -ica; **eirēnicon**, (**o**)**irēnikon**, *sō.*: Gk. *ειρηνικόν*, fr. *ειρηνικός*, = 'pertaining to peace': a treatise advocating peace and unity, a scheme for promoting concord (esp. in ecclesiastical matters).

1656 although it be for the most part a thankless office...to sound an *irēnicon*: yet do it for God's sake: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 492 (1868).

**iridium**, *sō.*: Mod. Lat.: a white metal allied to platinum, found with other metals.

1889 the alloy used in the construction of the International geodetic standard was prepared by fusing platinum and iridium together. The result was a metal all but indestructible, extremely dense and rigid: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

**iringo**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **eringo**.

\***iris**, **Iris** (Lat. *pl.* *irides*), *sō.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἰρίς*, *ἰρίς*: name of the messenger of the gods, a rainbow, a halo, a kind of lily, a part of the eye.

1. the messenger of the gods of Classical mythology, a messenger, the goddess of the rainbow.

1590 More sondry colours then the proud Pavone | Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright, | When her discoloured bow she spreads through hevenes high: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xl. 47. 1590 Beaumont, fly | As Iris: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 192/2 (1858). 1693 For wheresoe'er thou art in this world's globe, | I'll have an Iris that shall find thee out: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, III. 2, 407.

2. a rainbow, the rainbow, the colors of the rainbow, iridescence.

1582 Each eyebrow hangs like *Iris* in the skies: T. WATSON, *Past. Cent.*, p. 43 (1870). 1603 an April *Iris*: B. JONSON, *Janne*, Wks., p. 868 (1616). 1606 His crest that prouder than blue Iris bends: SHAKS., *Troil.*, I. 2, 380. 1646 the solary Iris which God shewed unto Noah: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 284 (1686). 1665 he useth three Eye-Glasses for his great *Telescope*, without finding any *Iris*, or such Rain-bow colours, as do usually appear in ordinary glasses: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 2. 1665 that Noble wit reprehends the *School-Idol*, for assigning fifty years at least between every *Lunar Iris*: GLANVILLE, *Scaphis*, ch. xx. p. 151 (1835). 1670 precious Stones of several sorts and Lustres...composing a rich *Iris* of several colours: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 211 (1668). 1742 half-impress | On my dark Cloud an *Iris*: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, i. p. 16 (1773). bef. 1782 To form an Iris in the skies: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1808). 1816 We have just passed the 'Pisse-Vache' (one of the first torrents in Switzerland) in time to view the iris which the sun flings along it before noon: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 297 (1832). 1842 In the spring a livelier iris changes on the burnish'd dove: TENNYSON, *Locksley Hall*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 43 (1875).

3. (perhaps fr. Fr. *iris*) a precious stone.

abt. 1400 the white ben of Cristalle and of Berylle and of Iris: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xx. p. 219 (1839). 1667 *Iris* is a kind of Stone Mathematically wrought: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 11<sup>ro</sup>. 1646 Diamonds, Sapphires, Carbuncles, Iris, Opals, Amethysts: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). bef. 1652 There I saw Marcassites, Minerals, and many a stone. | As Iridis, Talck, and Aloome, lay digd from the ground | The Mines of Lead, and Iron, that they had out found: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 309 (1652).

4. the various-colored circle between the pupil and the white of the eye, consisting of a muscular curtain situated in the aqueous humor.

1525 there be .iij. materyall circles y<sup>e</sup> ronne about the iye / and because they be so different of colours they be callyd yride(s) or rain bowys: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i<sup>ro</sup>/2. 1641 the middles of the eye that is called yris: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c. sig. E iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1678 *Iris* or the greater circle of eye: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 46<sup>vo</sup>. 1619 This Centre is enuironed with a Circle, called *Iris*, of many colours in Man only: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 90. 1691 The Uveous Coat or *Iris* of the Eye hath a musculus Power: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 259 (1701). 1731 The Eyes are very small; and the *Irides* of 'em are a Mixture of Black and White: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 205.



5. *Bot.* name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Irideae*, of which the best known species are the Flags, also called Fleur-de-lis. The *Iris Florentina* supplies orris-root.

1558 the roote of *Iris*, called *Ireas*, beaten into poulder: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 49<sup>vo</sup>. 1578 There be many kinds of *Iris*, or floure Deluce: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. 1. p. 192. 1601 the oile or ointment of *Iris* or the Floure de-luce root: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, Vol. 1. p. 382. 1664 MAV... *Flowers in Prime or yet lasting...* double *Daisies*, *Florence Iris*, tufted *Narcissus*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1729). 1667 each beauteous flower, | *Iris* all hues, roses, and jessamine: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 698. bef. 1682 Daffodils, Hyacinths, *Iris*'s: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, 1. p. 7 (1686). 1850 We glided winding under ranks | Of *iris*, and the golden reed: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, ciii. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 168 (1886).

*ironia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ειρωνεία*, = 'affected ignorance': irony.

1540 Ye confess that D. Barnes in his foresaid words doth use *ironia*: COVERDALE, *Remains*, p. 333 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1607 And so likewise when St. Paul wrote to the *Corinthians* using a figure called *EIRONEIA*: R. PARSONS, *Treat. Mitig.*, ch. viii. p. 318. 1655 "walk in the light of your own fire" (it is a kind of *ironia*): SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iii. p. 138 (1862).

irrefragable, irrevocable, irrision, irritation, are all given by Cotgrave under the similar French words (1611). *Irrevocable* is also in Shakspeare and Spenser, *irrision* in Holland (1606), *irritation* in *Suppress. of Monast.* (1536).

irritable genus: Lat. See genus *irritabile vatum*.

*Isabella*, *Isabel*, a female proper name, It. *Isabella*, Port. *Isabel*, Fr. *Isabelle*, applied to a dingy brownish yellow, or a pale fawn color.

1662 they [horses] were most of them of an *Isabella* Colour: J. DAVIES, *Am-bassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 201 (1669). 1712 [See *kincoob*].

*Iscariotical*, *adj.*: Eng., fr. *Iscariot* (see *Judas*): Judas-like, treacherous.

1641 such *iscariotical* drifts are to be doubted: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 53 (1806).

\**Ishmael*, name of Abraham's son by Hagar, representative of an outcast, or of a person at variance with society. Hence, *Ishmaelite*, a nomad, an Arab (*Ishmael* being the reputed ancestor of the Arabs); an outcast, a person at variance with society.

1639 They will do no right, take no wrong, but a word and a blow...right Essau and Ishmaels: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. v. p. 24 (1863). 1887 There was a time when he might almost have been described as the *Ishmael* of genealogists: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 19, p. 670/1. 1888 He came back to Stowey in 1791 an ardent sympathizer with the principles of the French Revolution, and for a while was as an *Ishmaelite*: *ib.*, Dec. 29, p. 871/2.

*isinglass* (" = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *huizenblas*, lit. 'sturgeon's bladder': the best gelatine of commerce, prepared from the sounds of sundry kinds of fish.

1693 See how Ten Thousand Atoms dance about the Glass, | Of Eggs, and Lime, and *isinglass*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 22. 1722 *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 17. 1750 The *ichthyocalla*, or *isinglass* of the shop: SIR J. HILL, *Hist. Anim.*, p. 297.

\**Islam*: Arab. and Turk. *islām*, = 'obedience', 'orthodoxy': the Mohammedan religion; the Mohammedan world.

1817 SHELLEY, *Revolt of Islam*, Title. 1819 T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 123 (1820). 1845 his creed and practice are "Resignation," the *Islam* of the Oriental: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. Pref., p. ix.

*isolé*, *fem. isolée*, *part.*: Fr.: isolated, debarred from sympathy.

1755 Speaking tires and exhausts me; and as for hearing I have none left; so that I am *isolé* in the midst of my friends: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 491 (1777). 1778 *isolé* as I am, it is more natural to look at the affairs of nations than at the feathers and fashions of the young: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 28 (1858). 1779 what must such a little *isolé* mortal as I do...? In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 215 (1882).

*isosceles*, *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ισοσκελές* (*τρίγωνον*), = '(a triangle) with equal legs', or *ισοσκελής*, = 'having equal legs (or sides)': a triangle which has two of its sides equal to each other; having two equal sides.

1551 R. RECORD, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 13. 1570 an *Isosceles*, hauing two of his sides equall: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1603 but the proper subject whereof this cube particularly standeth, is the triangle *Isosceles* [*sic*], which admitteth no inclination unto a demi-triangle: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1340. 1640 a Scalene | I'll prove all one with an *Isosceles*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, 1. ii. 57, p. 94 (1647). 1787 The true figure of the encampment is rather an *isosceles* than a *scalenum*: *Genl. Mag.*, 1059/2.

\**isthmus*, *pl. isthmi*, Lat. fr. Gk.; *isthmus*, Gk. *ισθμός*: *sb.*: a narrow neck of land joining two large or relatively

large tracts of land; also, *metaph.* Holland tried to Anglicise the Fr. *isthme* as *isthme* and *isthm*.

1555 certeyne places cauled *Isthmi*, (beinge narrowe portions of lande so diuinyng two seas, that there is no passage from the one to the other): R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 59 (1885). 1562 the wall of Emilia, that was buylded vpon the strait called *Isthmos*: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 20<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 a narrow *Isthmus* or neck land having sea on the East and West sides therof: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 94. 1600 any piece of land, or *Isthmos*, to haue ioyned them together: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 14. 1603 there be many oceans and maine seas, distinguished by the *isthmes* of firme lands betweene: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1161. 1605 which reason cannot bee found, but in the breaking of the German Ocean through that *Isthmos*, or narrow passage of land, which once conioyned *Albion* to *Gallia*: VERSTEGAN, *Restitution of decayed Intelligence*, ch. iv. p. 108. 1615 a high rock, which ioyneth by an *Isthmos* to the land: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1632). 1625 it must remaine manifest, *Soes* to be the Port where *Cleopatra* commanded the Ships to be brought by Land from *Nilus*, crossing the *Isthmus*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1145. 1646 the *Isthmus* or tract of land which parteth the *Arabian* and *Mediterranean* Sea: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Eg.*, Bk. vi. ch. viii. p. 261 (1686). 1665 that *Isthmus* of land which diuides *Asia* from *Afrigue*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36 (1677). 1672 My Life's the *Isthmus*; through this narrow line | You first must cut, before those Seas can joyn: DRYDEN, *Cong. Granada*, 1. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 387 (1701). bef. 1744 Plac'd on this *isthmus* of a middle state, | A Being darkly wise, and rudely great: POPE, *Ess. Man*, II. 3. 1777 he supposed this strait or *isthmus* to be situated near the gulf of *Darien*: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 177 (1824). 1820 we passed over the strongly fortified *isthmus*, with its batteries and bastions: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 39.

ita. See *eta*¹.

*Italianated*: Eng. fr. It. *Italianato*: become like an Italian.

1552 Another chops in with English *italianated*, and applieth the Italian phrase to our English speaking: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, sig. B. 3. [T.] bef. 1568 Thies men, thus *Italianated* abroad, can not abide our Godlie Italian Church at home: they be not of that Parish, they be not of that felowschyp: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 138 (1884). 1580 How if any Englishman be infected with any mysdemeanour, they say with one Mouth, hee is *Italianated*: J. LVLV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 314 (1868). 1598 *Attalianato*, *Italianated* or *Italianized*: FLORIO.

*Italic*, *italic*, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Italicus*: pertaining to Italy; *esp. in Printing*, applied to the kind of type in which the word *Italicus* is printed, opposed to *Roman* (*q.v.*), which is now the ordinary type in Great Britain, America, and Romance countries. Often used in pl. as *sb.*

1615 If I haue added any thing to helpe the English, that we haue caused to be imprinted in an *Italica* letter: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, Pref., sig. a 5<sup>vo</sup>. 1733 To statesmen would you give a wipe, | You print it in *italic* type: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 602/2 (1869).

*Itcheoglans*: Turk. See *Ichoglans*.

*ite*, *missa est*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'go, (the congregation) is dismissed'; words used either before, or at the conclusion of the Communion service in the Latin Church.

bef. 1400 Come I to *ite*, *missa est*, I holde me yserued: *Piers Pl.*, v. 419 (1869). 1556 Yea and *ite*, *missa est*, must be sung to them with a great rolling up and down of notes: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 108 (Parker Soc., 1841).

\**item* (" = L), *adv.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *item* (*adv.*), = 'like-wise', 'also'.

1. *adv.*: 'also', introducing the several articles or particulars of an enumeration (excepting the first which it rarely and wrongly introduces). See *imprimis*.

abt. 1400 *Item*, in this Yle and in many other, there is a manner of Wode, hard and strong: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. xxviii. p. 288 (1839). 1470 *Item*, as for Mestresse Kateryn Dudge, I have many tymes recomandyd you to hyr: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 637, p. 393 (1874). bef. 1492 *Item* how her feruour of deuocyon was wythdrawe: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. a j 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1523 *Item*, the names of them that offred the helmes of warre: LORD BERNERS, *Frissart*, l. 443, p. 783 (1812). 1540 *Item*, *Asa* fetida, of the bignesse and waight of a Pease, mingled together with Castorium, of the waight of a dram: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 112 (1613). 1589 *Item*, *savage*, for wilde: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 159 (1869). bef. 1782 But that she fasts, and *item*, goes to church: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 57 (1808).

2. *sb.*: an article in an enumeration, a detail, a particular, something added.

1577 our neighbours harms, are *Items* to the wise: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 19 (1868). 1598 *Capitonzo*, an *Item* with a great letter, or beginning of a chapter: FLORIO. 1611 though the catalogue of his endowments had been tabled by his side and I to peruse him by *items*: SHAKS, *Cymb.*, 1. 4, 7. bef. 1627 She has a book, which I may truly nominate | Her Black Book, for she remembers in it, | In short *items*, all my mysdemeanours: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, 1. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 240 (1885). 1630 a Taylers Bill of *Items*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 3<sup>ro</sup> 1. 1642 How comes he then like a Thief in the night, when he gives an *Item* of his coming? SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlv. Wks., Vol. II. (Bohn, 1852). 1665 *The inequality* of its surface, *Mountainous protuberance*, the nature of its *Macula*, and infinite other circumstances... are *Items* not contemptible: GLANVILL, *Septsis*, ch. xx. p. 151 (1885). 1676 Now must I give him a private *Item*, or this ignorant old Fool will disgrace me before all the company: D'URFAY, *Mad. Fichle*, III. p. 21 (1691). bef. 1733 partial in most of these *Items*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiii. (1740). 1785 Drain'd to the last poor *item* of his wealth: COWPER, *Task*, III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 96 (1808).



**iter**, *pl. itinera*, *sb.*: Lat.: a journey; *Leg.* a circuit.

1742 that was a formal iter or justice-seat of the forests: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 79 (1826). 1829 An iter to the south or north of Trent would have been followed with curses loud perhaps, as well as deep: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 69. 1886 Mr. Watkin...inclines to believe that the Mediolanum of both itinera is to be placed at Chester: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 6, p. 606/1. 1888 As Mr. Fisher has not discovered the date of this iter, we may mention that it was 30 Hen. III.: *ib.*, Mar. 10, p. 393/1.

**iteration** (ˌɪˈtɪrən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *iteration*: repetition.

bef. 1555 The Catholike doctrine teacheth not the dailie sacrifice of Christs most precious body and blood to be an iteration of the ones perfited sacrifice on the crosse, but a sacrifice that representeth that sacrifice: Bp. GARDNER, *Explic.*, fol. 149. [R.] 1604 What needs this iteration, woman? SHAKS., *Oth.*, v. 2, 150. 1611 Iteration, An iteration, repetition, renewal, reinforcement: COTGR.

**iterative** (ˌɪˈtɪrətɪv), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *itératif*, fem. *-ive*: pertaining to repetition; frequentative.

1611 *Iteratif*, Iterative, repeating, redoubling, reinforcing: COTGR.

**Ithuriel**, cabbalistic name of an archangel, whose spear compelled all touched by it to reveal their true nature; see Milton, *P. L.*, IV, 810.

1877 roused her energy, as if Ithuriel's spear had pricked her: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii, p. 29 (1883).

**\*itinerario**, It.; **itinerarium**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: an itinerary, a plan for travel, a systematic account of travels, a traveller's diary.

**jabot**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a shirt-frill, (b) a frill down the front of a woman's bodice.

a. 1823 the solitaire, the jabot, the ruffles at the wrist: SCOTT, *Quent. Dnr.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886). 1854 The old Duke wore a jabot and ailes-de-pigeon: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1, ch. xxxi, p. 361 (1879).

b. 1887 She is debited with une paire de mari. Fortunately, however, for the Comtesse's good repute, the "pair of husbands" turn out to be a double jabot, or projecting bosom frill of lace: *Fortnightly Rev.*, N. S., XLII, 287. [C.]

**jacatoo**. See **cockatoo**.

**jack**, Eng. fr. Port. *jaca*; **jaca**, Port. fr. Malay. *tsjaka*: *sb.*: the large fruit of an oriental tree called *Artocarpus integrifolia*, akin to, but inferior in value as food to, that of the breadfruit, *Artocarpus incisa*, also akin to the upas (*q. v.*). Also, in combin. *jack-tree*, *jack-wood*.

1598 Iacacs grow on great trees like Nut trees, & onely on the sea shores, that is to say, in such countries as border on the seas, cleane contrarie unto all other fruites, for they grow above the earth, upon the trunks (or bodies) of the trees...they are as big as a Melon: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i, Vol. II, p. 22 (1885). 1634 Coco-nuts, Mangoes, Iacks, greene Pepper, Caranaces or Indian Pease: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182. 1662 Ananas, Bananes, Jaccas, Cocos, and Fig-trees: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelilo*, Bk. 1, p. 68 (1669).

—Cocos, Jacques, Mangas, Oranges, Lemmons: *ib.*, Bk. II, p. 92. 1666 The Feast was compounded of several sorts of *pelo* of various colours, and store of candied dried fruits and meats; variety also of Dates, Pears, and Peaches curiously conserved; such I took notice of...were Jaacks, Myrobalans, Duroyens, Pistachoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). 1819 The wood of the tree is called jack-wood: REES, *Cycl.*, s.v. 1845 the bread-fruit, the jaca, and the mango, vied with each other in the magnificence of their foliage: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii, p. 31.

**jackal** (ˌdʒækəl), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *jaqāl*, fr. Pers. *shaghāl*: a gregarious night-prowling wild dog, rather like a fox, found in Asia and Africa, popularly supposed to act as hunting scout for the lion; hence, a fellow who provides victims for another, a tool, one who does dirty work for another, a servile purveyor.

1612 There to be devoured of the *jackals* which scrape them out of their graves: T. CORVAT, *Journall, in Crudities*, Vol. III, sig. Y 1<sup>vo</sup> (1776). 1612 About Scanderone there are many rauenous beasts about the bignesse of a Fox, commonly called there *Jackalles*, engendered (as they say) of a Fox and a Woolfe: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 33. 1615 The inhabitants do nightly house their goates and sheepe for feare of the Iacalls (in my opinion no other then Foxes): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 205 (1632). 1634 Such attendants Lions haue, like little Dogges called Jackalls: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5. 1662 a certain kind of Foxes, which they call *Shakal*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v, p. 149 (1669). 1676 you Rascal, Jackall, I'll make you Cater better next time: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, II, p. 28. 1692 Like a *Jackall* he preys upon the Dead, | And forceth Legacies from a dying Bed: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 18. 1814 now the beasts—lion, bear, down to the dirtiest jackall: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III, p. 21 (1832). 1845 as he was a jackall of Sebastiani, he fled with his patron: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 360.

**jackass** (ˌdʒækəs), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Zanzibaree *chakāsi* or *chakassi*: an inferior kind of copal (*q. v.*).

1589 this my discourse may more properly be called an epitome or itaerario than a historie: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mondana's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 227 (1834). 1747 I am very well pleased with your *Itinerarium*, which you sent me from Ratisbon: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1, No. 98, p. 213 (1774).

**itzebo(o)**: Jap. See **kobang**.

**iuanna**, **iwana**. See **iguana**.

**Ixion**: Gk. *Ἰξίων*: name of a mythical king of Thessaly, who, being enamoured of Hera (Juno), was deluded by a cloud which assumed her likeness, and was doomed to be bound for ever to a revolving wheel; representative of the disappointment and punishment of inordinate desire.

bef. 1593 Villain, find her out, | Or else the torments that Ixion feels, | The rolling stone, the tubs of the Belides: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 1091/1 (1861). 18. Shadows thou dost strike, | Embracing cloud, Ixion-like: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 126 (1886). 1857 Did you ever "realize" to yourself the sieve of the Danaides, the stone of Sisyphus, the wheel of Ixion: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv, p. 312 (1877).

**izar**, **izzar**, *sb.*: Arab. *izar*: a cotton cloth worn as an outer garment by Mohammedan women, drawn over the head and capable of enveloping the whole form except the face; the loin-cloth of the *ihram* (*q. v.*).

1836 eazar: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. 1, p. 52. 1839 there accosted him a female wrapped in an izar: —Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. 1, ch. iii, p. 136.

J.

**\*Jacobite**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Jacobus*, fr. Gk. *Ἰάκωβος*, = 'Jacob', 'James': Eng. Hist.: an adherent of James II. after his abdication, or of his son, or of their descendants; pertaining to the partisans or to partisanship of the Stuart Pretenders.

**jacobus**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. proper name *Jacobus*, fr. Gk. *Ἰάκωβος*, = 'Jacob', 'James': a gold coin of James I. of England, also called a 'broad', worth 20s. at that time.

1614 Can you lend me a Piece, a *Jacobus*: B. JONSON, *Barth. Fair*, iv, 4, Wks., Vol. II, p. 61 (1631–40). 1615 having, besides other gold, above seven thousand *Jacobus* pieces in specie: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1, p. 370 (1848). 1663 I'll after, I long to finger these *Jacobus*'s: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 54 (1701). 1694 they hid their *Jacobus*'s, *Rose-Nobles*, and *Ducats* in the Net of their Perriwigs: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1, Pt. 2, Bk. 1, p. 18. 1705 five Shillings, or a Gold Quarter of a *Jacobus*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi, p. 306. bef. 1719 I am afraid you will never be able...to persuade Eugenius and myself that it is better to have a pocket full of *Othos* and *Gordians* than of *Jacobuses* or *Louis d'ors*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1, p. 258 (Bohn, 1854).

**jacolatt**. See **chocolate**.

**\*jacquerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: an insurrection of peasants, first applied to an insurrection in northern France, 1358. See **Jacques bonhomme**.

1883 It is evident that Slav feeling and agrarian feeling both excite the people, and the respectable classes are afraid of a true jacquerie: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1174/a. 1888 He [Scott] was never really quite out of pecuniary trouble, nor quite out of dread of a *Jacquerie*: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 10, p. 308/a.

**Jacques bonhomme**: Fr.: Goodman Jack, a popular name applied to any French peasant.

**jacta est alea**, *phr.*: Lat.: the die is cast. These words are said to have been uttered by Julius Caesar on crossing the Rubicon, and so entering upon civil war.

1597 Besides necessitie and this same *jacta est alea* hath many times an advantage, because it awaketh the powers of the minde: BACON, *Counters of good & euill*, p. 143 (1871). 1602 Well, howsoever it fall out, *jacta est alea*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 239. 1609 B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv, 2, Wks., p. 568 (1616). bef. 1670 And this, not as *Caesar* upon his Army at all Adventures, with a *jacta est alea*, a Mum-chance, a cast of a Dye, but with the greatest Confidence, and Assurance: J. HACKETT, *Atty. Williams*, Pt. II, 9, p. 10 (1693).

**jactance**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *jactance*: a boasting, a bragging.

1502 And in so doyng it is arrogancy, jactance and ypocresye as unto regarde of the goodes spyrytuell: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II, ch. v, sig. k 1<sup>vo</sup>.

**Jagannātha**, Skt.; **Jagannāth**, Hind., 'lord of the living', a title of Krishna, the eighth avatar of Vishnu. The idol of this deity at Puri in Orissa is occasionally drawn along in a huge car under which fanatics used often to cast them-



selves to be crushed. Hence, 'the car of Jagannath' (Juggernaut) is representative of any overwhelming infatuation.

1632 Jaggarnat: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, v. 57 (1807). [Yule] 1682 We lay by all last night till 10 o'clock this morning, ye Captain being desirous to see ye Jagernot Pagodas for his better satisfaction: HEDGES, *Diary*, July 16. [ib.] 1727 Jagarynat...his Effigy is often carried abroad in Procession, mounted on a Coach four stories high...they fasten small Ropes to the Cable, two or three Fathoms long, so that upwards of 2,000 People have room enough to draw the Coach, and some old Zealots, as it passes through the Street, fall flat on the Ground, to have the Honour to be crushed to Pieces by the Coach Wheels: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, i. 387. [ib.] 1810 A band | Of Yoguees, as they roam'd the land | Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, xiii. 16. 1818 When Reason shall no longer blindly bow | To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow, | Like him of Jaghernaut, drive trampling now: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 34. 1834 holy be the place as the sanctuary of Juggunnath, it must be searched: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 215. 1865 Society falls down before the Juggernaut of a Triumph, but, *en revanche*, it always throws stones behind it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 89. 1883 Practical politics, that Revolutionary Juggernaut that grinds us all under its car: *Standard*, Sept. 3, p. 4/6.

\*Jäger, sb.: Ger.: a huntsman, an attendant in huntsman's livery.

1829 supervised by his jäger, who stood behind his chair, no one could be better attended: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 89 (1881). 1844 the two jäger-companies in the wood: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 110. 1877 habited in a wonderful jäger costume: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxvi. p. 307 (1879).

jaggery, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Indo-Port. *jagara*, *jagra*: coarse dark-brown sugar made from the sap of sundry kinds of palm. Also called *ghoor* (q. v.).

1598 Of the aforesaid *sura* they likewise make sugar, which is called Iagra; they seeth the water, and set it in the sun, whereof it becometh sugar, but it is little esteemed, because it is of a browne colour: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 102. [Yule] 1722 And the East-Indians extract a Sort of Sugar, they call *Jagera*, from the Juice, or potable Liquor, that flows from the Coco-Tree: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 119. 1807 The *Tari* or fermented Juice, and the Jagory or inspissated Juice of the Palmira tree...are in this country more esteemed than those of the wild date: F. BUCHANAN, *Mysore, &c.*, i. 5. [Yule] 1831 She was freighted with cotton-wool and oil, from the Lachadive islands. We had also on board coir, jaggeree, ghee, cocoa-nuts, and a few cases of opium: E. A. POW, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1884).

[Like *sugar* and *sacchar-ine*, *jaggery* is ultimately fr. Skt. *çarkara*.]

\*jag(h)eer, jaghire, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *jāgīr*: a tenure of land by grant or assignment of the government's share of its produce; an income derived from a grant of the government's share of the produce of certain lands; a district or tract of land from which such an income is derived.

1684 That all the Lands of the Kingdom being the Kings propriety, they are given either as Benefices, which they call *Jah-ghirs*, or, as in *Turky*, *Timars*, to men of the Militia for their Pay or Pension (as the word *Jah-ghir* imports): Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 70. 1764 The East India Company, yesterday, elected Lord Clive—Great Mogul; that is they have made him Governor general of Bengal and restored his Jaghire: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 204 (1857). 1803 I entirely agree in opinion with you respecting the propriety of resuming parts of the great jaghire lands as the best mode of restoring the government of the Subah of the Deccan: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 897 (1844). 1826 Peeshwa had promised Trimbućkie land and a jaghire for life: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 121 (1884). — Their pensions, their profits, and *jaggers*, will be curtailed and regulated: *ib.*, ch. xxiii. p. 242. 1834 What think you, of one of your collectors attaching his jagger in the face of a sun, bearing a seal of Council? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 258. 1841 There remained statements of accounts, there remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, zemindars and aumils, sunnuds and perwannahs, jaghires and nuzzurs: MACAULAY, *Warren Hastings*, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886).

jagheerdar, jaghireddar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *jāgīrdār*: the holder of a jagheer.

1797 Jagueerdar: *Encyc. Brit.* 1799 He says that you had given him a letter to the jaghireddar of Arnee: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 174 (1858). 1826 men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxvii. p. 389 (1884). 1834 I, an Afghan Jagheerdar! I enter a Furingee kucheree? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 299.

jaghiri sanad, phr.: Anglo-Ind. and Hind.: a deed of grant of a jagheer. See *sunnud*.

1834 should you recognize his jagheeree sunud if you saw it? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 308.

\*jaguar (J-), sb.: Eng. fr. Port. *jaguar*, fr. native Braz.: name of the largest American representative of the feline family, *Felis onca*, like a leopard or panther, but larger, and with ocellated spots.

1604 They ascribe power to another starre, which they called Chuquinchincay (which is as much as jaguar): E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 305 (1880). 1777 The *Puma* and *Jaguar*, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 264 (1824). 1845 The jaguar is a noisy animal, roaming much by night, and especially before bad weather: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vii. p. 135. 1864 She is a Panther of the Island of Java. A beautiful jaguar: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 142.

Jah: Heb. *Jāh*, a form of *Jahveh*: **Jehovah** (q. v.).

1611 extol him that rideth upon the heavens by his name JAH: *Bible*, Ps., lxxviii. 4.

\*jalousie, sb.: Fr., lit. 'jealousy': an outside blind of wood with horizontal slats which, when the blind is closed, slope upward from without, so as to exclude sun and rain while admitting air and some light.

1839 Its walls are painted in pale green; and its snow-white *jalousies* give to it a cheerful holiday look: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 121. 1862 he paused before the window of that house near the Champs Elysées where Madame Smolensk once held her *pension*, shook his fist at a *jalousie* of the now dingy and dilapidated mansion: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 55 (1887). 1877 Closed *jalousies* had darkened the faces of the beautiful villas on the lake: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ii. p. 12 (1879).

\*jam, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jām*: title of sundry chiefs in Kutch, and other districts on the Lower Indus.

1843 Letter to the Jam of the Jokees: In G. Smith's *Life of Dr. J. Wilson*, p. 440 (1878). [Yule]

jam proximus ardet *Ucalegon*, phr.: Lat.: already (the house of) our next-door neighbour, *Ucalegon*, is in flames. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 311.

jam satis, phr.: Lat.: enough by this time.

jamadar: Anglo-Ind. See *jemadar*.

jambo(o), jumboo, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jambu*: the Rose-apple, *Eugenia jambos*, and *Eugenia Malaccensis*, Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*; the fruit of the Rose-apple.

1598 Of *Iambos*. In India there is another fruit that for the beaute, pleasant taste, smell, and medicinable virtue thereof, is wortie to bee written off. The Iambos tree taketh deepe roote: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. pp. 29, 30 (1885). 1789 the jumboo apple, a rare and delicate fruit: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 788 (1796).

jamma, jama, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *jāma*: a piece of cloth used as a garment.

1776 He said, he had that instant made his escape....His jammah was torn, his face pale, and he was, or appeared to be, out of breath: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, i. 1834 The Sirdar instantly appeared with an ample *jāma* of the finest Dhaka muslin, as white as snow: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 317.

\*jampan, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jānpān*: a kind of sedan chiefly used by women at the health-resorts in the hills of Upper India.

1879 Every lady on the hills keeps her *jāmpān* and *jampanees*...just as in the plains she keeps her carriage and footmen: *Times*, Aug. 17. [Yule]

jane<sup>1</sup>, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *Jannes* (*Genes*), fr. Late Lat. *Janua*, fr. Lat. *Genua*, = 'Genoa': a small silver coin of Genoa, imported into England.

abt. 1386 His robe was of ciclatoun, | That coste many a jane: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Sire Thopas*, 13665. 1590 I could not give her many a Jane: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. vii. 58.

jane<sup>2</sup>, jean, sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *Jannes* (*Genes*), fr. Late Lat. *Janua*, fr. Lat. *Genua*, = 'Genoa': a kind of fustian.

1580 Two yards of jeyne fustiane: *Talbot Accts.* [T.] 1589 gene fustian: In H. Hall's *Society in Elizabethan Age*, p. 210. [Skeat]

jangada, sb.: Port. and Sp.: a raft, a *catamaran* (q. v.), a kind of *catamaran* used in Peru and Brazil.

1598 some tooke bords, deals, and other peeces of wood, & bound them together (which ye Portingals call *langadas*) every man what they could catch, all hoping to save their lives: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 181 (1885). 1600 there came aboard vs two Indians vpon a *Gyngatho*... they put vp two white flagges, and sent a *Gyngatho* off to vs with two Indians: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. pp. 776, 777. 1625 there came a *Gingatha* from the shoare: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 315. — their Boat being split in pieces, made a *Gingada* of Timber: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 631. — our Boat and *Gingados*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 974. — Of these trees I built a *Iergado*...in the fashion of a Boat: *ib.*, p. 979. 1756 having set fire to a jungundo of Boats, these driving down towards the Fleet, compelled them to weigh: CAPT. JACKSON, in Dalrymple's *Orient. Rep.*, i. 199 (1808). [Yule]

jangar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *jangada*: a raft.

1800 There are two rivers...It will be proper to have a jungar upon each of them: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 519 (1858).

\*janissary, janizary (J-), sb.: Eng. fr. It. *gianizzero* (pl. *-eri*), fr. Turk. *yenicheri*, = 'new-soldiers', fr. *yeni*, = 'new', and *askar*, = 'army' (see *cadilesker*): one of the Turkish infantry of the Sultan's guard, organised in 14 c. and abolished 1826 (see *Zamoglan*); hence, the armed guards of any tyranny. Some forms are taken directly fr. Italian and Turkish.

1562 hys Gianizzaries being desirous to passe that winter in Gretia: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. <sup>o</sup> iii<sup>o</sup>. 1586 king of the Janitzaries: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud.* Fr. Acad., p. 631. 1590 We mean to set our footmen on their steeds | And rifle all those stately janizars: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 221 (1865). 1599 Of souldiers which tooke pay there were 80. thousand, besides



the which number, there were 14. thousand of *Giannizzers* taken out from all the holdes of *Syria*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 129. 1600 they are called home againe to the Seraglios of the Zamogians (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Janissaries) to remaine there vnder their heads, and gouernours: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. 1612 all the *Genissaries* and other souldiers: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iv. ch. xii. p. 468. 1612 the heauenly Ierusalem: where God grant at length we may all arise, Iesus Christ being our Pilot and Janissarie to conduct vs thereunto: T. LAVENDER, *Travels of Four Englishmen*, sig. C 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1617 giuing vs a Janissarie for our guide: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. i. p. 207. 1623 the cowardize of his Janissaries, who rather then bear the brunt of the battell, were more willing to return home: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 83 (1645). 1629 a Janissarie before him, bearing his Lance: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 838 (1884). 1665 So that the brag of the Ottoman, [That he would throw Malta into the Sea] might be performed at an easier rate, then by the shovels of his Janissaries: GLANVILLE, *Scepis*, ch. xiv. p. 97 (1885). 1704 the Cull Ougles, that is, the Sons of the *Yenesherres*, or Soldiers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 160. 1746 no Janissaries have taken upon them to alter the succession: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 6 (1857). 1790 They may be strangled by the very Janissaries kept for their security against all other rebellion: BUNKIE, *Rev. in France*, p. 138 (3rd Ed.). 1795 He their name Yengicheri (or Janissaries) which signifies new soldiers: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 108. 1820 in our walks round the town we had frequently been insulted, and were obliged to procure a Janissary for our protection: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 187.

Variants, 16 c. *gianizzary*, *janitzary*, *janizar*, *giannizzier*, 17 c. *genisary*, *janissarie*, *janizare*, 17, 18 c. *janizary*, 18 c. *yenesherres* (pl.), *yengicheri*, 19 c. *janizzary*.

\***janitor** (J = N), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *janitor*: a door-keeper, a gaoler, a guard.

1741 the Head Janitor of their Apartment: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 237. 1748 The grim janitor relented at the touch of my money: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. li. Wks., Vol. I. p. 353 (1817). 1819 The uncouthness of the janitor's reception, therefore, I thought, must originate higher: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 145 (1820). 1827 That the Janitor be ordered not to admit any visitor: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 51. 1881 The janitor on guard in my corridor omitted to call me, as previously directed: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, II. 11.

**janitrix**, pl. -trices, sb.: Lat.: a female door-keeper, a portress.

**Janua**: Lat., 'a door': title of rudimentary educational works.

1641 and to search what many modern Januas and Didactics, more than ever I shall read, have projected: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 274 (1806).

**January**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Januarius* (*mensis*), = 'month' of Janus' (see Janus): name of the first month of the English and later Roman year.

\***Janus**, name of an ancient Roman deity, guardian of doors and gates, represented with a second face at the back of his head, the doors of whose temple were closed in times of peace.

1590 he [Francesco] couered his inward sorrowe with outward smiles, and like Janus presented his mistress with a merrie looke, when the other side of his visage was full of sorrowes: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 12 (1861). 1598 to be as *Iannuses* or keepers of their house: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 488. 1630 Shee's like a Janus with a double face: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares]. 1641 Your faction then belike is a subtle Janus, and hath two faces: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1806). 1654 An Experiment it is with a Janus face, the *Soule in death*, discovering the true Estimate of what she here hath gon through: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 549. 1660 Thy Temples not like Janus's only: Open in time of warr: SPRAT, *Death O. Cromwel.*, p. 29. 1667 four faces each | Had, like a double Janus, all their shape | Spangled with eyes: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 129.

jaour: Eng. fr. Turk. See *giaour*.

**Japan**, Anglicised name of the belt of islands lying E. of China, used as the name of porcelain in the style prevalent in that country, and of a varnish or lacquer which gives a glossy, smooth surface to metal and other materials, and (once at least) of a kind of varnished cane; also used attrib. Hence, **japanned**, varnished with *japan*.

1678 Like Mercury, you must always carry a caduceus or conjuring japan in your hand: *Quack's Acad.*, in *Harl. Misc.*, II. 33. [Davies] 1694 A *Japanian* work, is any thing Japand, or Varnished, China polished or the like: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 121. 1716 fine japan tables, beds, chairs, canopies... vast jars of japan china: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 32 (1897). 1742 to buy japan and fans for princesses at Florence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1857). bef. 1745 The poor girl had broken a large japan glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush: SWIFT, *Directions to Servants*, ch. vii. Wks., p. 572/2 (1869). 1748 a pair of red breeches, japanned with pitch: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1817). 1816 perhaps, too much japanned by preferment in the church and the tuition of youth: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 313 (1832). 1840 two huge, black japanned cabinets: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 123 (1879).

**Japhetic**, pertaining to Japhet, one of Noah's sons, or to his alleged posterity; **Aryan** (q. v.).

**japonica**, adj., used as sb.: Mod. Lat., 'Japanese': name of an ornamental shrub, *Pyrus* (or *Cydonia*) *japonica*, Nat.

Order *Pomaceae*, cultivated for its fine blossoms. See also *camellia*.

1885 traversed the snowy and ice-bound Eastern States to find strawberries, green peas, oranges, and japonicas growing in the open in California: *Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 12, p. 514.

\***jardinière**, sb.: Fr., 'gardener's wife': a flower-stand, any article (ornamental) intended for the display of flowers, growing or cut.

1841 small *jardinières* are placed in front of each panel of looking-glass: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 121. 1884 superb old braziers lately fashionable as *jardinières*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 321 (1884).

jareed, jarrit: Arab. See *djereed*.

\***jargonelle** (J = L), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *jargonelle*: name of a large early pear of a yellowish color when ripe.

1785 JOHNSON.

\***jarl** (J- as Eng. *y-*), sb.: Icelandic and Dan.: noble, chief, earl.

**jarrah**, sb.: native Australian: name of the mahogany gum-tree, *Eucalyptus marginata*; also, the durable wood of the said tree.

**jaseran, jazeran**, sb.: Old Fr.: a chain-mail shirt. Early Anglicised as *jessera(u)nt*, *jazerant*, &c.

1796 A jazerent of double mail he wore: SOUTHEY, *Joan of Arc*, Bk. VII. [Davies] 1823 underneath his plain habit...he concealed a *jaseran*, or flexible shirt of linked mail: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. II. p. 48 (1886).

**jasmin**(e), J = N, **jessamin**(e), J = N, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *jasmin*, or Old Fr. *jessemin*, *jelsomine*, ultimately fr. Pers. *yās(a)mīn*: a plant of the genus *Jasminum*, Nat. Order *Oleaceae*, of which many species have graceful white or yellow flowers of delicate fragrance. The name *jasmine* with a qualification is applied to plants of other genera and orders. Oil of jasmine is obtained from the common white jasmine (*Jasminum officinale*) and *Jasminum grandiflorum* (an E. Indian species).

1578 Iasmine groweth in maner of a hedge or quickset: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 657. 1616 oyle of Iessamine for gloues: B. JOHNSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, IV. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631-40). 1623 Gilly-flowres, Gecimines, Muske-roses, and other sweet flowres: MAHBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. x. p. 200. 1684 the Mirtle Tree, the Bayes, the Gelsomine, the Roses, the Rosemary: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 23. 1664 towards the end of April, you may Transplant...your tender Shrubs, &c., as Spanish Jasmynes, Myrtles, Oleanders: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 201 (1729). 1671 Jessamine Gloues: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, I. p. 2. 1711 Grottoes couered with Wood-bines and Jessamines: *Spectator*, No. 37, Apr. 12, p. 63/1 (Morley). 1753 banks of jessamine and tuberoses: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 25, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 135 (1777). 1803 How sweet this jasmine smells! M. EDGEWORTH, *Contrast*, ch. I. p. 114 (1832). 1839 jasmine of Aleppo, and water lilies of Damascus: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 137.

\***javelin** (J = N), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *javeline*, *javelin* (Cotgr.): a light spear for hurling.

1520 and lx of his [the king's gard] on horsbacke, with javelyns: *Rutland Papers*, p. 43 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1531 they lerned to shote and to caste the darte or iauelyn: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I. ch. xviii. Vol. I. p. 187 (1880). 1554 They vse in theyr wartes Jauelynges: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. E. iii. *vo*. 1578 the swerd and target, speares or iauelins. [TH.] [PROT. TER], *Knol. Warres*, Bk. I. ch. XII. fol. 25 *vo*. 1593 thou know'st not what it is | With javelin's point a churlish swine to gore: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 616. bef. 1603 a Iauelin, vnto the which was tyed a scroll, to make the soldiers know that they should do what the Generall commanded them: NORTH, *(Lives of Epamin., &c.)*, added to *Plut.*, p. 1116 (1612). 1684 The exercises were...a, flinging a javelin at a Moor's head: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1879). 1797 High in air the bold Azarque | Hurl'd with force his reedy javelin: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 384. 1817 And shawl and sash on javelins hung, For awning: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 60 (1860).

**javelinier**, sb.: Fr. *javelinier* (Cotgr.): "One that beareth, vseth, or serueth with, a Iavelin".

1600 the javeliniers foremost of all began the fight: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, p. 286. [R.]

**javelot**, sb.: Fr. *javelot* (Cotgr.): a small javelin.

1603 and besides, there is a *Thyrse* or *Javelot* with tabours to be seene expressly aloft: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 712.

**javelotier**, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a darter, one who uses a small javelin.

1600 The spearmen or javelottiers of the vaward...made head and received them with fight: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, p. 264. [R.]

\***je ne sais quoi**, **je ne sçais quoi**, *phr.*: Fr.: an 'I know not what', an inexpressible or indescribable something; also, as *adj.*, indescribable.

1676 but the sight of you did stir in me a strange *Je ne sçai quoi* towards you: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, III. p. 38. 1696 Some sweet alluring *Je Sçay Quoy*, | Some pleasing pretty tickling Toy: D'URFREV, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. IV.



p. 38. 1722 Upon the whole this Picture has a certain *je ne sais quoy* that puts it on a level almost with any, hardly excepting the Transfiguration: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 34. bef. 1733 Now this Word *Post* has a *je ne sais quoy* Sound of deep design: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. viii. 14, p. 592 (1740). 1737 whose charms result rather from a certain air and *je ne sais quoy* in their whole composition, than from any dignity of figure, or symmetry of features: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 4, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 33 (1777). 1747 *Je ne sais quoy*, still more engaging than beauty: — *Letters*, Vol. 1, No. 97, p. 212 (1774). 1754 there was a *je ne sai quoy* in their behaviour to-day: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ch. Fathom*, ch. xli. Wks., Vol. iv, p. 228 (1817). 1758 *Je-ne-sai-quoy*, though of French extraction, we shall not presume to find fault with, because it has been naturalized and productive of infinite good in England: *Ann. Reg.*, i. *Humble Remonstrance, &c.*, p. 374½. 1823 Still there was something wanting, as I've said — That undefinable "*Je ne sais quoy*": BYRON, *Don Juan*, xiv. lxxii.

jean: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **jane**².

\*jeel, jheel, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jhil*: a large pool, lake, or lagoon of stagnant water.

1824 It was, in fact, a vast jeel or marsh, whose tall rushes rise above the surface of the water, having depth enough for a very large vessel: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, i. 101. [Yule] 1872 Beyond the village we come to a jheel, or large lake: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 32.

\*jehad, sb.: Arab. *jihād*: a sacred war of Mohammedans against infidels.

1893 A jehad was preached, some help was received from Morocco: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 688. 1897 It is hardly correct to speak of the [Mohammedan] propaganda as a "peaceful" movement, for something is done by the Jihad: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 27, p. 268½.

Jehennum. See **Gehenna**.

\*Jehovah (= *YHWH*): Eng. and Late Lat. form of Heb. *Jehōvāh*, a version of *Jahveh*, the unutterable name of the Supreme Being, with the vowels of *Adonai* substituted for the original. The origin and etymological meaning of the name are unknown. The Italian deity Jove (Jupiter) is occasionally confused with Jehovah (see quot. 1616).

1611 I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name JEHOVAH was I not known to them: *Bible*, Exod., vi. 3. 1616 Why doth remorse of conscience, or despair, afflict thee thus? This is enough to prove (Were there no more) an Elohim, a Love: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, i. 112, p. 7 (1871).

\*Jehu, a captain of the host who rebelled against and slew Joram, king of Israel, and who caused Jezebel, the king's mother (see **Jezebel**), to be slain; from 2 *Kings*, ix. 20, "the driving is like the driving of Jehu, the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously", the name *Jehu* stands for one who drives fast, and even for a coachman.

1601 What Jesabeling of her [Elizabeth] have I heard them use? what questioning whether yet no Jehu have subdued her? A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 89. 1660 Now the restor'd *Rump*, *Jehu-like*, drives on: J. CROUCH, *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 9. 1682 But this new Jehu spurs the hot-mouthed horse: DRYDEN, *Medal*, 119. bef. 1716 those Pedagogical *Jehus*, those School-drivers: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v, p. 26 (1727). 1742 He thought he ne'er could go too far. | So Jehu-like rode whip and spur: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II, p. 286 (1860). 1762 had driven him all the day before (Jehu-like), and that he had neither corn nor hay: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 751½ (1839).

jelick, sb.: Eng. fr. Turk. *yelek*: a waistcoat, an undergarment.

1821 Of all the dresses I select Haidée's: | She wore two jelicks—one was of pale yellow: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iii. lxx.

jeloodar, jeloudar, sb.: Pers. *jalabdār*, *jalawdār*, = 'rein-holder', a head-groom.

1673 the Gelabdar, or Master Muliteer: FRYER, *E. India*, 341 (1698). [Yule] 1754 100 Gilodar: those who are charged with the direction of the couriers and their horses: HANWAY, *Trav.*, i. 171. [ib.] 1828 I now learned that Cossim Allee had been a favourite jeloudar of my father's: KUSSILBASH, Vol. i. ch. xvi. p. 237. 1840 but, trusting to my jeloudar's guidance, we lost our way and came to a miserable village named Kara-Kishlāc: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. iii. p. 48. — the jeloudar: *ib.*, Vol. II. Let. ix. p. 220.

\*jemadar, jemidar, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. or Pers. *jama'dār*, = 'aggregate-leader': title of the native officer of the second rank in a company of sepoy. See **subadar**.

1752 The jemautdars, or captains of these troops, received his bribes, and promised to join: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, i. 257 (1803). [Yule] 1788 M'Culloch...sent in a flag of truce with a Jemahdour, and two of Hydar Saib's Hircarrah's: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 67½. 1799 you will therefore relieve the Jemadar's party of the Bengal volunteers with a similar party of your battalion: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 353 (1858). 1803 A party of a Jemadar and thirty Sepoys had been ordered to escort me: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, vii. 57. 1826 The principal officers are called *jumma-dars*, some of whom command five thousand horse: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. v. p. 41 (1834). 1834 my brother's personal Jemadar, Jafr Beg: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 26. 1882 Isaacs spoke a few words in a low voice to the jemadar at the door, and we were admitted into a small room: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v. p. 92.

jemeny: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Gemini**.

jenisarie: Eng. fr. It. See **janissary**.

jerboa, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Arab. *yarbū*: *Dipus aegyptius*, a small rodent quadruped found in the deserts of Africa, with very long hind legs and tail and short fore legs, which bounds along in prodigious leaps.

1682 We saw also, near Terki, a kind of *Field-mice*, which, in the Arabian Language, are called *Ferbuah*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vi. p. 309 (1669). 1752 Mr. Conway has brought...originally from Africa, a *Jeribo*...a composition of a squirrel, a hare, a rat, and a monkey, which altogether looks very like a bird: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 306 (1857). 1814 We poor Jacobites...are now like the conies in Holy Scripture, (which the great traveller Pococke calleth Jerboa,) a feeble people, that make our abode in the rocks: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxxv. p. 426 (188-). 18... what has weight! To set the quick jerboa a-musing outside his sand house — | There are none such as he for a wonder, half bird and half mouse! R. BROWNING, *Saul*, vi. Selections, p. 316 (1872).

jereed, jerid, jerreed: Arab. See **djereed**.

\*Jeremiad(ē), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *jérémiade*: (referring to the book of the Old Testament, *Lamentations of Jeremiah*) a lamentation, an outpouring of grief, a tedious complaint, a doleful tirade.

1780 It has been long the fashion to make the most lamentable *Jeremiades* on the badness of the times: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1835). 1887 The extremely cheerless jeremiads of a wronged lover illustrate the peculiar genius of another great poet: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 317½.

jergado. See **jangada**.

jerid: Arab. See **djereed**.

jerked, jerkin, adj.: Eng. fr. Peru. *ccharquini*, = 'a slice of hung flesh': dried, hung (of beef and other flesh cut into strips). See **charqui**.

1612 fish and flesh...after the Spanish fashion, putting it on a spit, they turne first the one side, then the other, til it be as drie as their ierkin beefe in the west Indies: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 63 (1884). 1811 The meat of the tame, as well as of the wild kinds, is cured with salt, the acid of sour oranges, smoked first, and then dried in the sun, till it is perfectly jerked: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 39.

\*Jerusalem artichoke. See **artichoke** 2.

jessamine: Eng. fr. Fr. See **jasmine**.

\*jet d'eau, phr.: Fr.: a jet of water, esp. a jet issuing from a pipe in an ornamental fountain. Anglicised in 17 c. as *jetto*, *jetteau*.

1644 each basin hath a jetto in it, flowing like sheets of transparent glass: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 57 (1872). 1693 The high Spouting of Water, even to three Fathoms perpendicular out of innumerable Holes, on the Lake *Zirknitz* in *Carniola*, after Rains on the adjacent Hills, exceeds the Spirling Gips, or Natural Jet d'Eau we have in England: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. ch. ii. p. 111 (1713). 1699 2 or 3 great Basins with their Jet d'Eau: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 184. 1704 They were designed for the ornaments of a water-work, as one might easily make a great variety of jetteaus at a small expense in a garden that has the river Inn running by its walls: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 534 (Bohn, 1854). 1711 there was actually a Project of bringing the *New River* into the House, to be employed in Jetteaus and Water-works: *Spectator*, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 12½ (Morley). 1755 an octagonal bason, with a curious jet d'eau playing in the centre: HERVEY, *Dial.*, Vol. i. p. 149. 1760 The great jet d'eau [at Chatsworth] I like: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 337 (1857). 1780 Two large marble basins, with jets-d'eau, seventy feet in height: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. i. p. 135 (1834). 1802 In the middle [of the kiosk] were a jet d'eau, and a bason of white marble: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 47. 1806 Treading on a *beau-trap*, while in the act of gaily advancing your foot to make a bow to some charming women of your acquaintance, whom you suddenly meet, and to whom you liberally impart a share of the jet d'eau: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. i. p. 75 (5th Ed.). 1814 three twisted serpents, which formed a jet d'eau in the garden: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxxvii. p. 443 (188-). 1824 a little flower garden...with narrow winding paths of white marble, with a jet d'eau in every winding: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 404 (2nd Ed.).

\*jetty (≡ *jet*), Eng. fr. Old Fr. *jettee*; *jetée*, Fr.: sb.: a projecting landing-place of wood, masonry, or other material; a pier.

1741 its left Horn is that famed Jettee, which *Herodotus* reckon'd among the three Wonders of *Samos*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Townesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 101. 1763 It is contracted at the mouth by two stone jettes or piers: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, III. Wks., Vol. v. p. 366 (1817). 1764 moored with their sterns close to the jetée: *ib.*, xiv. p. 366. 1887 we went to the landing-place where, until the jetée, still in construction, should be finished, the boats are run up on the sandy beach: J. BALL, *Notes of a Naturalist in S. Amer.*, v. p. 269.

jeu, pl. jeux, sb.: Fr.: game, sport, frolic:

1813 all this was not a mere jeu of the gods, but a prelude to greater changes and mightier events: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 341 (1875).

\*jeu d'esprit, sb.: Fr.: 'a play of wit', a witticism, a brilliant work of imagination or humor, a piece of wit.

1712 such Relaxations of Morality, such little *jeux d'esprit*, ought not to be allowed in this intended Seminary of Politicians: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440½ (Morley). 1722 had it been a pure *Jeu d'Esprit*, in Painting it had



been much less considerable: RICHARDSON, *Status, &c., in Italy*, p. 236. 1729-30 They cease to be letters when they become a *jeu d'esprit*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. vii. p. 179 (1871). 1752 It [the Ballad] is said to be a *jeu d'esprit* of Mr. Smarts: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. i. p. 96 (1752). 1768 Most of the other discourses, military or political, are well worth reading, though that on Kouli Khan was a mere *jeu d'esprit*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxxxiii. Vol. ii. p. 114 (1819). 1779 the foregoing anecdote could of course have been only intended as a *jeu d'esprit*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. iv. p. 65 (1889). 1803 Those who attempt the version of lighter compositions, of songs and *jeux d'esprit*, are the most prone to this error: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 475.

**jeu de main, phr.**: Fr.: play of hand, practical joke.

1750 have no corporal pleasantries with them, no *jeux de main*, no *coups de chambrière*, which frequently bring on quarrels: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 2, p. 3 (1774).

**\*jeu de mots, phr.**: Fr.: a pun, a play upon words.

1822-3 "And yet I have heard your grace indulge in the *jeu de mots*," answered the attendant: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxvii. p. 424 (1886). 1840 A *jeu de mots* which is not bad: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 141. 1865 fresh *jeux de mots* seemed introduced: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. xxi. p. 312.

**jeu de société, phr.**: Fr.: fashionable amusement.

1827 To these pantomimes succeeded ballets, and such *jeux de société* as 'La Peur': *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 382. 1854 These little diversions and *jeux de société* can go on anywhere; in an alley in the park; in a picnic to this old schloss, or that pretty hunting lodge: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. i. ch. xxviii. p. 315 (1879).

**jeu de théâtre, phr.**: Fr.: stage trick, claptrap, theatrical attitude.

**\*jeune premier, phr.**: Fr.: first young man, the actor in a company who takes the leading lover's part.

1877 what the *jeune premier* would necessarily be when acting the part of a ruined country gentleman: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 660a. [St.] 1888 Theology also plays a part, albeit in the form of the *jeune premier*, the handsome curate with Broad Church instead of agnostic views: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 3, p. 588a.

**\*jeunesse dorée, phr.**: Fr.: gilded youth, young men of wealth, fashion, and luxury.

1837 Héron, in his fondness, named them Jeunesse Dorée, "Gilt Youth": CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Vol. iii. Bk. vii. ch. ii. p. 250. 1884 The modish graces of our *jeunesse dorée*: Tr. *Gaidot Trafalgar*, p. 99. 1886 We shall not envy the *jeunesse dorée* of the period these so-called sports: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 11, p. 329a.

**jeyne**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *jane*².

**\*jezail, sb.**: Afghan *jazail*: a heavy rifle.

1884 Our young Adonis of the Brahm nation stands leaning on his jezail: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 274.

**\*Jezebel**, name of the daughter of Ethbaal, king of the Zidonians, wife of Ahab, king of Israel, the enemy of Elijah, the prophet (see 1 *Kings*, xvi. 31; xix. 1, 2; xxi. 7; 2 *Kings*, ix. 30-37); representative of a wicked and idolatrous woman; a wicked woman.

1553 the papists... are cast into Jezebel's bed of security: BRADFORD, *Writings*, &c., p. 36 (1853). 1601 Fie on him, Jezebel: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, ii. 5, 46. 1625 and by reified Arts hath discerned the Arts of that painted *Isabel*, whose fouler wrinkles, her *Isabellicall*, *Isuicall* Parasites still labour with renewed and refined Arts also to playster and fill up a fresh: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 63. 1629 Let us cast down our Izebels that bewitch us, those lusts whereby we run a-whoring after other gods: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. i. p. 40 (1867). 1679 Therefore I hold no Courses infesible! As this of force to win the Jezabel: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. Cant. iii. p. 194. 1711 My Lodgings are directly opposite those of a *Jezebel*: *Spectator*, No. 175, Sept. 30, p. 255a (Morley).

**jheel**: Anglo-Ind. See *jeel*.

**\*jhula**: Anglo-Ind. See *joola*.

**jigger**: W. Ind. See *chigre*.

**jihad**: Arab. See *jihad*.

**jinjal**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *gingall*.

**jinjili**: Hind. or Port. See *ajonjoli*.

**jinn, jinn, sb.**: Eng. fr. Arab. *jinni*, pl. *jinn*: in Arabian mythology, one of a class of demons, or supernatural beings made of fire, including both good and evil spirits. Sometimes called *genie*, *genius* (q. v.) by confusion.

1684 some *Dgen* or evil Spirit: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. ii. p. 67. 1834 in the name of the Jins, what is all this? *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. xi. p. 194. 1839 she removed the head of the Jinn from her knee: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. i. Intro., p. 8. — Now the burial-ground was inhabited by believing Jinn: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 272.

**\*jinrikisha, sb.**: Jap.: a two-wheeled carriage, closed or with a hood, drawn by one or two men.

1876 These jinrickishas are something in the style of two-wheeled perambulators, on high wheels, with two shafts in front, inside which is a man...pulling simply by holding a shaft in each hand: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters*

from the Challenger, ch. vi. p. 318. — jinrickies: *ib.*, p. 325. — jinrickie-men: *ib.*, p. 362. 1876 we take seven jinrick-shas, each with two runners, to convey ourselves and baggage: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

**Job**, name of the patriarch, whose history forms a book of the Old Testament, representative of extreme bereavement, loss, and suffering, and of patient resignation under heavy afflictions. A *Job's comforter* is one who under the guise of consolation tends to increase a sufferer's misery.

1573-60 Was not Salomon wiser, | And Sampson stronger, | And David holier, | And Job patienter, | Then I? GAB. HAKVY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 137 (1824). 1577 As bare as Iob: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 23 (1868). 1705 Thus the Merchant which would deal here, ought to be very well Armed with Job's Weapon, without which nothing is to be done: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xx. p. 404 bef. 1782 And such emollients as his friends could spare, | Friends such as his for modern Jobs prepare: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 197 (1808).

**jocolatte**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *chocolate*.

**joculátor, sb.**: Lat., 'a jester', noun of agent to *joculāri*, = 'to jest', 'to joke': a professional jester, a glee-man, a wandering minstrel. See *jongleur*.

1652 Prophesiers, Predictors, Circulators, Joculars, or Jugglers: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 57. 1799-1805 Edmund, the son of Ethelred, gave a villa to his gleeman, or jocular: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. iii. Bk. vii. ch. vii. p. 36 (Paris, 1840).

**Jodel, sb.**: Ger.: a musical call (Swiss or Tyrolean).

1874 just as the shriek of the...whistle overpowers the Jodel-call: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. vi.

**jogee, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jogī*: a Hindoo ascetic, one who practises *yoga* (Skt.), a course of profound meditation combined with severe asceticism.

1619 the Indian Gymnosophists, were impudent vnnatural Beasts, offering violence to Nature in nakedness, and strict absurd Niceties, wherein they are followed to this day by the *Bramenes*, *Jogues*, and others: PURCHAS, *Mirvocosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 543. 1625 To him he sent an Indian *Jogue*, a begging Friar of that *Bramene* Religion: — *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. ii. p. 31. 1666 each morn the Priest (a *Jogue*) perfumes and washes them [the idols]: Sir Th. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677). 1727 There is another sort called *Jougies*, who...go naked except a bit of Cloth about their Loyns: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, i. 158. [Yule] 1810 A band | Of *Yogues*... Seeking a spouse for Jaga-Naut their God: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, xiii. 16. 1814 like an Indian *Jogue* in the attitude of penance: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 97.

**jogue**: Anglo-Ind. See *yoga*.

**Johannisberger, sb.**: Ger.: a superior kind of hock produced in the Rheingau and named from the most famous vineyard of the district, that of the *Schloss Johannisberger*.

1822 two aums of Johannisberg: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. xi. p. 373. 1829 The Johannisberger quite converted them. They no longer disliked the young Duke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. ii. ch. xiii. p. 109 (1881).

**\*jökul, sb.**: Icelandic: a volcano covered with ice and snow.

1780 the fire is generally contained in these mountains covered with ice, or, as they are called in the country, *jökuls*: Tr. *Von Troit's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 233 (2nd Ed.). 1797 These primitive mountains are those called *Jökuls*, and are higher than the others: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Iceland*, 14. 1818 Of these, the four last, and the Örfra, are volcanic *Jökuls*: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. i. p. ix.

**jolly[-boat], sb.**: Eng. fr. Dan. *jolle*, = 'yawl': a ship's boat, smaller than a cutter.

**jompon**: Anglo-Ind. See *jampan*.

**Jonah, Jonas**, name of a prophet, whose story forms a book of the Old Testament. In allusion to his being thrown overboard by the sailors of the ship in which he was sailing to Tarshish, because they regarded his presence as the cause of a terrible storm (*Jonah*, i. 7-16), a *Jonah* is one who brings ill luck to a ship, or to his associates generally.

bef. 1593 We heav'd the hapless Jonas overboard: GREENE, *Looking Glass*, Wks., p. 134a (1861). 1613 vntill (by his learning) he had raised a storme vpon them: and thought it best to make a *Jonas* of him, and to cast both him and his books into the Sea: T. LAVENDER, *Travels of Four Englishmen*, sig. C 1 r. 1644 I am ashamed that these *Jonaks* should be sleeping thus under the deck in a storme: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 172.

**jonglerie, sb.**: Fr.: jugglery, a juggler's trick.

1825 Canst thou do any jugglers' feats...? ...our Norman masters love jonglerie: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxxi. p. 293.

**\*jongleur, sb.**: Old Fr.: a mediæval glee-man (in France and Norman England), a *joculátor* (q. v.); eventually, a mountebank, a juggler.

1882 mediæval *jongleurs* and *Spießluts*, and the Byzantine maskers and mummers: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 891.

**jonjoli**: Sp. See *ajonjoli*.



jonque: Eng. fr. Port. See **junk**.

joobbeh, joobey: Arab. See **aljoba**.

\***joola**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jhūla*: a bridge of ropes in the Himalaya.

1883 The *Jhulas* or swing-bridges over hill-torrents...are sufficient to test the strongest nerves: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 118.

\***joss**, sb.: Chino-European fr. Port. *deos*, = 'god': a (Chinese or Japanese) idol. Hence, *joss-house*, = 'a temple'; *joss-stick*, = 'a stick of powdered wood used as incense in a joss-house'.

1711 I know but little of their Religion, more than that every Man has a small Joss or God in his own House: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 181. [Yule] 1776 Must I be shut up, till, like poor neighbour SNARLER | I be smoked like a joss in mine own little parlour? C. ANSTEV, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 205 (1808).

1780 Scarce an avenue but swarmed with female josses: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. 1, p. 30 (1834). 1840 Every town, every village, it is true, abounds with Joss-houses, upon which large sums of money have been spent: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 186 (1857). [Yule] 1878 candles, joss sticks, and sycee paper, used in worship: J. FAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. 1, ch. iii, p. 26. — Here are my joss sticks, which I am prepared to sacrifice as the law directs: *ib.*, ch. iv, p. 38.

**jouet**, sb.: Fr.: plaything, toy, laughing-stock.

1779 ready to accuse you of a pusillanimity which will keep you for ever their jouet: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. iv, p. 128 (1882).

**jougie**: Anglo-Ind. See **jogee**.

**jouis(s)ance**, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr., or Fr. *jouissance*: enjoyment, play, cheerful amusement.

1580 To see those folkes make such joyvsaunce, | Made my heart after the pyte to daunce: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Maye, 25, Wks., p. 45 (1883). 1584 They make such cheer, your presence to behold, | Such joyvsaunce, such mirth, and merriment: PEELE, *Arraignement of Paris*, i, 1, Wks., p. 354/1 (1861). bef. 1593 the time | Craves that we taste of naught but jouissance: GREENE, *Priar Bacon*, Wks., p. 179/1 (1861). 1819 a personal convenience and jouissance to the proprietor: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 370.

**jounke**: Eng. fr. Port. See **junk**.

\***jour de l'an**, phr.: Fr., 'day of the year': New-year's day.

1839 We went yesterday [Jan. 1]...to compliment the King on the *Jour de l'An*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 128.

**jour gras**, phr.: Fr.: flesh-day. See **gras**.

1886 Paris is given up to the Carnival and to Molière. Molière is the hero of the *jours gras*: *Athenæum*, Mar. 13, p. 360/3.

**jour maigre**, phr.: Fr.: fish-day. See **maigre**.

1823 this bids me to remind you, that this is a *jour maigre*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 25 (1886).

\***journal** (u =), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *journal*: daily, diurnal. Hence (or from more modern Fr. *journal*, sb.), the Eng. sb. *journal*.

1590 from their journall labours they did rest: SPENS., *F. Q.*, i, xi, 31. 1603 Ere twice the sun hath made his journal greeting | To the under generation: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, iv, 3, 92.

**journal intime**, phr.: Fr.: a private diary.

1886 His own book is, in truth, a *journal intime*: *Athenæum*, July 31, p. 141/2.

**journal pour rire**, phr.: Fr.: a comic newspaper or journal.

1886 [The review] has always been a literary *journal pour rire*, graver at once and duller than its fellows of the more professionally comic press: *Athenæum*, Nov. 6, p. 600/1.

**jourt**, sb.: Tartar: an underground dwelling. See **balagan**.

**Jove**, Eng. for Lat. *Jupiter*, fr. acc. *Jovem*: Jupiter, name of the highest god of Roman mythology, and of the largest of the planets, supposed by astrologers to be the source of joy and cheerfulness. Hence, **Jovial**, pertaining to Jupiter, divinely majestic; **jovial**, cheerful, merry, of a cheerful, genial temperament. See **Jupiter**.

1667 nigh in her sight | The bird of Jove: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi, 185. 1611 The brawns of Hercules: but his Jovial face: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iv, 2, 311. 1590 Therewith the Heavens always jovial | Lookte on them lovely, still in steadfast state: SPENS., *F. Q.*, ii, xii, 51. 1606 Be bright and jovial among your guests to-night: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iii, 2, 28. 1623 your Joviall disposition: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II, Bk. II, ch. ix, p. 184. 1645 being in som joviall company abroad, and coming late to our lodging, we were suddenly surprized by a crue of *Filous*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i, xvi, p. 30. bef. 1782 Your hermit, young and jovial sirs! | Learns something from whate'er occurs: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II, p. 258 (1808).

**jowar(ry)**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jarwār*: a tall variety of millet (*Sorghum vulgare*), called in Africa **dhurra** (q. v.).

1800 they have brought nothing but dry grain, and that chiefly jowarry: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1, p. 184 (1844). 1883 juwarree, a species of grain

that grows to a height of seven or eight feet: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II, ch. iv, p. 231. 1883 A quiet day's shooting...on the edge of rice or *Jowar* cultivation: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 412/1. 1884 You shall have clover and *joware* for your horses: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merr.*, ch. xxvi, p. 291 (New York). 1886 In the southern part of the Central Provinces, Berar to Bombay, Deccan and the northern part of Madras, the *juar* and *bafta* are the staple foods: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

**jubbah**, sb.: Hind. and Arab.: an outer garment worn by respectable Mohammedans. See **aljoba**.

1828 given him my Toorkoman jubbah and cap: *Kuzzilbash*, Vol. 1, ch. xii, p. 165.

\***Jubilâte**, sb.: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. act. of Late Lat. *jubilare*, = 'to shout for joy': name (taken from the first word of the Latin version) of Psalm c. used as a canticle after the second lesson in the morning service of the Church of England.

1549 he was received with *Jubilate*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 62 v<sup>o</sup>. 1550 now we may syng Cantate, | And crowe Confitebor with a joyfull Jubilate: BALE, *Kynge Johan*, p. 65 (1838). 1762 you shall chant the same jubilate: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 751/1 (1839).

**jubon**, sb.: Sp.: jacket, doublet.

1829 He wore a jubon or close vest of crimson cloth: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. xlii, p. 252 (1850).

**jucca**: Peru. See **yucca**.

\***Judas**, name (fr. Late Lat.) of the apostle, *Judas Iscariota*, Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Jesus (*Mat.*, xxvi, 14, 47; *Luke*, xxii, 3, 47); a traitor, a spy; after French usage, a lattice or opening for secret observation or espionage.

abt. 1384 & thus the lord or the lady hireth costly a fals iudas to his confessor: *Of Prelates*, ch. v, in F. D. MATTHEW'S *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 65 (1880). 1528 Though they be as false as Judas: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 105 (1871). 1563 there came into his lodging a Judas or (as they term them) a familiar of the fathers of the inquisition: who in asking for the said Nicholas Burton, feigned that he had a letter to deliver to his own hands: FOXE, *A. & M.*, Bk. xii, Vol. viii, p. 513 (1853). 1573—80 If you call this | A Judas kisse: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 129 (1884). 1622 Never did I believe, till now I see it experienced, that so many as twelve could keep counsel a week together, and fellows of a college, too. Who would have thought but there had been a Judas amongst twelve? J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 340 (1849). 1644 he that was Bishop of London, and once Lord Treasurer, or the *Judas* of the Kingdom, for he carried the bag [see *John*, xlii, 6; xlii, 29]: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 171.

**Judas[-colored]**, adj.: red (of hair), from the idea that Judas Iscariot had red hair.

1673 there's Treachery in that *Judas* colour'd beard: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, i, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 561 (1701).

**Judas[-tree]**. See **cercis**.

1597 it may be called in English Iudas tree, whereon Iudas did hang himself: GERARD, *Herb.*, p. 1240. [A. S. Palmer] 1886 the Judas-tree...beneath its shade: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III, ch. iv, p. 90.

**Judenhetze**, sb.: Ger.: persecution of Jews.

1882 Those forces which Europe has confessed are too powerful for it to deal with, and which have led to persecution in Russia and to *Judenhetze* in Germany: L. OLIPHANT, in *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 254.

**jūdicium**, sb.: Lat.: judgment, decision of a court of justice; a court of justice.

1607 I will be *Judicium*, the moderator betwixt you: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv, 1, sig. H 2 v<sup>o</sup>.

**juego de cañas**, phr.: Sp.: the game of canes (see **canna**<sup>3</sup>), a Spanish pastime introduced into England by Queen Mary's consort, Philip.

1623 the entrance which wee made, like to our *juego de cañas*, glittering in gold, and all kind of brauerie: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II, Bk. ii, ch. v, p. 132.

\***juge d'instruction**, phr.: Fr.: a French magistrate who examines an accused person and evidence in support of the charge, to see if there is a case for trial.

1882 After giving their names and addresses they were permitted to retire, but were informed that they would be called up for examination by a *juge d'instruction*: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 3.

**jūge sacrificium**, phr.: Late Lat.: a perpetual sacrifice.

1602 The Iewes offer and enter their *Sancta sanctorum* but once a yeere: but there shall be daily offered *juge sacrificium*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 206. 1726 That was a *juge sacrificium*, a daily solemnity: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 620/1 (1834).

**jūgerum**, sb.: Lat.: a land measure, 120 Roman feet wide, and twice as long, rather less than two-thirds of an acre (which is 120 ft. by 363 ft. English).

1579 [20,000] Iugera of land: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 594 (1612). 1600 a valley...in breadth foure jugera: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, Bk. 1, ch. 1, p. 1348.

**Juggernaut**, **Juggurnaut**: Anglo-Ind. See **Jagannatha**.



\***jujube** ( *ju* ), Eng. fr. Fr. *jujube*; *jujuba*, Mod. Lat.: *sb.*: name of certain species of the genus *Zisiphus*, esp. *Zisiphus vulgaris* and *Zisiphus jujuba*, and of the fruit; also, a gelatinous kind of sweetmeat.

1543 of sebesten of iulubes of clene barley. ana. 3. l.: TRANERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xv v<sup>o</sup>l. 1548 Zizypha...maye be called in inglish Iujuba tree and the fruite Iujubeis: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1569 of Alchechengi berries, of Iujubes, of the rootes of marsh Mallowes: R. ANDROSE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. iv. Bk. i. p. 9. 1578 Iulubes is the fruit of a tree...Iujubes do growe in houte regions, as in Italy and other lyke places: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 722. 1601 Zisiphus or the Injube [*sic*] tree: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 24, Vol. i. p. 375. 1611 Iujubes, The fruit, or plumme called Iulubes: COTON. 1625 trees of diuers sorts, among which were Sallowes, and trees bearing the fruit, called Iujuba: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. vii. p. 1029. 1673 we also observed the mild *Jujube*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 318.

\***julep** ( *ju* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *julep*, ultimately fr. Pers. *gūl-ab*, = 'rose-water': a pleasant drink, an infusion, a syrup.

1543 let him drinke it w<sup>t</sup> suggre, or wyth iuleb of violettes: TRANERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. 1 v<sup>o</sup>l. 2, bef. 1548 Julep of rosis: G. ALYBURY, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iii. No. cclxxxvi. p. 80 (1846). 1558 strain the said gold and iulep: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. i. fol. 98 v<sup>o</sup>. 1601 a julep or syrup: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 21, Vol. ii. p. 107. 1603 iulebes: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, l. 2, Wks., p. 368 (1616). 1616 Boile them [Quinces] to the full, but only to boile out their waterishnesse...and then after this, in a better boyled Iulep to boile them vp to the full, till they be become through tender and soft: SURFLET & MARKHAM, *Countr. Farm.*, p. 421. 1624 A coarser julep may well cool his worship: | This cordial is for gallants: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, il. 3, Wks., p. 120/1 (1839). 1654 Here something still like Eden looks: | Honey in woods, Juleps in brooks: H. VAUGHAN, *Pious Thoughts & Ejaculations*, p. 220 (1847). 1654 they will satisfie the Patients thirst with cooling Juleps: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 87. 1662 Rose-water...is made at Schiras, and in the Province of Kerman, either by infusion, and then they call it *Gul-ab*, whence no doubt the word *Julip* comes, or by extraction in a Still: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelato*, Bk. i. p. 8 (1669). bef. 1670 the more they gulpt down the more they thirsted, he tried if they would take this Julip as he prepared it in his Letter to the Duke of Buckingham: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 153, p. 145 (1693). 1675 A Cordial Julip: H. WOOLLEV, *Gentlewoman's Companion*. 1712 The Consciousness of such a Behaviour would be the best Julep, Cordial, and Anodine: *Spectator*, No. 472, Sept. 1, p. 675/1 (Morley). 1766 Decoctions and syrups around him all flew | The pill, bolus, julep, and apozem too: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 21 (1808). 1792 take this julep to recruit your wearied spirits: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. iii. p. 156.

\***julienne**, *sb.*: Fr.: a clear soup containing vegetables cut small.

1841 The best part of a pint of julienne, or purée à la Condé, is very well for a man who has only one dish besides to devour: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 390 (1885).

**julio**, *sb.*: It., fr. proper name *Julio*, fr. Lat. *Julius*, the name of several popes: the name of several small Italian silver coins.

1547-8 in syluer they haue Iulys,—a Iuly is worthe .v. d. sterlynge: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). 1592 In the fourth bando, the *Julios* of Bologna are disvalued two *quatrini*: Reliq. Wotton., p. 657 (1685). 1620 A Tax, of three *Julii*, upon every measure of corn called a *Rubie*: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counce. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 416 (1676). 1645 This journey...cost me seven pistoles and thirteen julios: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 203 (1872). 1665 The Labourers work for a *Julio* a day, which is not above 6 or 7 pence: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 2, p. 23. 1670 you had better give him a *Julio* betimes, to be rid of him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 135 (1698). 1696 The common women at Rome are to pay him a *Julio* a head weekly: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iii. p. 10 (1865). 1701 The money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coyns are Pistoles, Ducatoons, *Julio's* and Gratie: *New Account of Italy*, p. 67.

**July**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *julie*, fr. Lat. *Julius* (*mensis*), = '(month) of Julius': name of the seventh month of the English and later Roman year. Julius Caesar re-named Quintilis, the fifth month of the old Roman calendar, after himself.

jumadar, jummahdar: Anglo-Ind. See *jemadar*.

jumboo: Anglo-Ind. See *jamboo*.

**June**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *juin*, fr. Lat. *Junius* (*mensis*), = '(month) of Junius', *Junius* being a Roman gentile name: the sixth month of the English and later Roman year.

jungar: Anglo-Ind. See *jangar*.

\***jungle**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *jangal*, = 'waste land': forest, tangled undergrowth.

1787 the woods and thick jungles affording excellent shelter for beasts of prey: *Archaeol.*, viii. 252. [Davies] 1800 a party of the people...was at Coonghelly...and other parties in different villages and in the jungles between the town of WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 63 (1844). 1810 And the tall jungle-grass fit roofing gave: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 136. 1834 those original Malikis who first made this estate, by cutting the jungul, and subduing the soil to the plough: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 85. 1872 We might call this jungle the luxuriant growth of vegetation: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 25.

jungoda: Anglo-Ind. See *jangada*.

**junior** ( *ju* ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *jūnior*, compar. of *juvenis*, = 'young'.

I. *adj.*: 1. younger, more recent, pertaining to youth or to comparative youth.

1603 So shall his own Ambitious Courage bring | For Crown a Coffin to our Junior King: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Trophæus, p. 14 (1608). 1646 our Junior endeavours embracing many things on his authority: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 19 (1686). 1665 our easie submission to sophistications of sense, and inability to prevent the miscarriages of our Junior Reasons: GLANVILLE, *Scæpis*, ch. x. p. 61 (1885).

I. *adj.*: 2. of lower standing in, or more recent entrance into, an institution, a profession, or a business.

II. *sb.*: 1. a comparatively young person, opposed to a senior (see *senior*, II. 1).

1549 if he goe on the left hand of an other y<sup>t</sup> asmeth to be his iunior or inferior: UDALL, *Luke*, xiv (R.). 1678 they become Juniors both to the matter of the World and of their own Bodies: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 45.

II. *sb.*: 2. a person of more recent entrance than another into an institution, a profession, or a business.

\***junk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *junco*: a Chinese, Japanese, or Malay sea-going vessel.

1555 From the whiche Ilandes [Moluccas] they are brought in shypys and barkes made without any iren tooles, and tyed together with cordes of date trees: with rounde sayles likewise made with the smaule twigges of the branches of date trees weaved together. These barks they call *Cincoes*: R. EDEN, *Voyages*, fol. 215 v<sup>o</sup>. 1589 Such ships as they haue to saile long voyages be called *Juncoes*: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. i. p. 148 (1851). 1598 a shippe of China (such as they call *Juncoes*) laden with Silver and Golde: Tr. *Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 253 (1885). 1625 an hundred Prawes and Junkes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. ii. p. 43. 1637 they soon had speech with diuers mandarines in the King's *Juncoes*: In J. F. DAVIS' *Chinese*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 44 (1836). 1662 three *Juncoes*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelato*, Bk. ii. p. 128 (1669). 1665 this storm forcing a Mallabar Junk a Pirat in view of us: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1677).

\***Junker**, *sb.*: Ger.: a young noble, a member of the aristocratic party in Prussia which Bismarck brought into power.

junker: Eng. fr. Du. See *youunker*.

**Juno**: Lat.: name of the chief goddess of Roman mythology, wife of *Jupiter* (*q. v.*), identified with *Hera* (*Ἥρα*) the chief goddess of Greek mythology; representative of female majesty, or of a handsome woman with a fine figure.

1589 your person...liuely representing...*Juno* in all honour and regall magnificence: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, l. i. p. 21 (1869). ?1590 Like frantic *Juno*, will I fill the earth | With ghastly murmur of my sighs and cries: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 190/1 (1858). 1603 Heer, many a *Juno*, many a *Pallas* heer, | Heer many a *Venus*, and *Diana* cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1621 Henry the seconds importune *Juno*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. ii. p. 449 (1827). 1641 no envious *Juno* sat crosslegged over the nativity of any man's intellectual offspring: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 295 (1806). 1859 these *Junones*, severe in youthful beauty, fill us Davids with irrational awe: C. READE, *Love me little, Love me long*, Vol. ii. p. 40. 1863 a young, but *Juno*-like woman: — *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 106.

\***junta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a meeting, a council, a legislative assembly in Spain other than the *cortes* (*q. v.*). Sometimes used in the Italian spelling *giunta*.

1622 a particular *Junta* of some of the Counsell of State and War, might be appointed to determine the businesse: HOWELL, *Lett.*, iii. x. p. 62 (1645). 1632 their [the Spaniards'] daily meetings and assemblies (which we call *Juntas*): *Contin. of our Weekly Avisoes*, No. 32, July 6, p. 7. 1673 and if there be three in the *Pregadi* there can be but two in the *Giunta*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 167. 1705 Some of the English *junta* moved that pains should be taken: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. i. p. 65 (1818). 1820 tis a certain Bertram, | Even now deposing to the secret *giunta*: BYRON, *Doge of Ven.*, iv. 2. 1826 the governor and the *junta* appear to act for the interests of their own province: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 13. 1829 He now associated himself with the *alcafi* A—A— and four of the principal inhabitants, and forming a provisional *junta*: W. IRVING, *Comp. of Granada*, ch. lxiv. p. 354 (1850). 1845 This was the first time the Duke advanced into Spain relying on...the promises of Spanish *juntas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 540.

**junto** ( *ju* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *junta*: a secret council, a secret committee, a faction, a cabal.

1623 We have a whispering that the *junto*, or commission for foreign affairs, shall be somewhat abridged in number: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. ii. p. 442 (1848). 1636-7 His majesty sits very often in the council with the *junto* for foreign affairs: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. ii. p. 276 (1848). 1648 the *junto* at Westminster made all possible diligence to put the adjacent counties in their posture of defence: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 29 (1872). bef. 1658 The Man of the Law, whose Corruption gives the Hogan to the sincere *Juncto*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). bef. 1670 All things went well, and unanimously on the part of our English Counsellors in those Foreign *Juntas*, from hence, and so forth at least to the beginning of May: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 110, p. 117 (1691). 1710 Of the rest here the *Junto* no questions do make: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. ii. p. 97 (1860). 1713 it has been lately settled in a *junto* of the sex: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No.



140, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 272 (1856). 1742 The Spaniards have peculiar councils, called *juntos*, assigned to each great branch of the royal power, which prevents such sub-emergent councils as these: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, p. 51 (1806). 1777 That this deed might not be deemed the machination of a *junto*, the council called together the troops, and acquainted them with what had been resolved: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. v. Wks., Vol. VII, p. 116 (1824). 1788 the hatred [to the P. of Wales] of some of the *junto* at Court [in George I.'s reign] had gone further: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. cx. (1857). 1804 the King having appointed a *junto* in 1802, to lay before him a state of the revenues of Spain: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 134.

**jupe, jupon, sb.**: Fr.: a petticoat, a skirt. Early Anglicised as *joupe, joupone*, = 'a short cassock'.

1851 The Morning Costume is a *jupe* of blue silk: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II, p. 288. — Jupon of plain, white cambric muslin: *ib.*, p. 576.

**Jupiter, 'Father \*Iūs\* (Zeùs)'**: Lat.: name of the supreme deity of Roman mythology, identified with, and etymologically the same as, the Greek Zeus; name of the largest planet of the solar system, which was supposed by astrologers to be the source of joy and cheerfulness; name of the metal tin in alchemy. The bird of Jupiter or Jove (fr. *Jovem*, acc. of \*Iūs\* or \*Ious\*) was the eagle. *Jupiter Pluvius* was Jupiter as god of rain.

1573—80 a certain prosperous and secrete aspects of Jupiter: GAB. HARVEY, *Letit. Bk.*, p. 62 (1884). 1864 Are you, too, ready for the wrath of Jupiter Pluvius: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 39.

**jūra rēgālia, phr.**: Late Lat.: royal prerogatives, kingly rights.

1692 He [God] hath his *jura regalia*, his kingly prerogatives: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 417 (1858). 1776 No more *jura regalia* have been allowed them [the E. I. Company], beyond what expressly appears upon the face of such grant: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 25/1.

**jūrātor, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *jūrāre*, = 'to swear': one who takes an oath, a sworn witness, a juror.

**\*jūre divīno, phr.**: Late Lat.: by divine right.

1572 In that place the bishop of Salisbury speaketh only of the pope who usurpeth the whole and full authority of a secular prince, and doth challenge the same *jure divino*: "by the authority of God's word": WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. III, p. 453 (1853). 1643 Another preaches that Masques, and Playes, and Carding on the Sabbath dayes are *Jure Divino*: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 10, p. 79. 1663 For that *Bear-baiting* should appear | *Jure Divino* lawfuller | Then *Synods* are, thou dost deny, | *Totidem verbis* so do I: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I, Cant. i, p. 62. 1692 A Government which you and I know, | Most certainly is *Jur' Divino*, | Above all other Governments: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 18. 1732 This Jury so trusty, and proof against *rhino*, | I am apt to believe to be *jure divino*: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. II, p. 235 (1860). 1750 for I do not, like a *jure divino* tyrant, imagine that they are my slaves, or my commodity: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II, ch. i, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 66 (1806).

**juribasso, sb.**: Malay *jurubahāsa*, = 'master of language': an interpreter.

1622 I sent our *jurebasso* to Oyen Dono: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 52 (1883). 1625 we...returned to the King, who by his *Jurabassa* fell to discussing of our Country manners: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. v, p. 657.

**jūris, sb.**: Lat., gen. of *jus*: of right, of law.

1620 it was meet first to determine whether the question were *facti*, or *juris*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Council. Trent*, Bk. II, p. 142 (1676). 1650 Lying is against a double light, both moral; both *juris*, which tells us such a thing ought not to be done; and *facti*, whilst we affirm a thing that is not: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV, p. 182 (1862).

**jus divinum, phr.**: Late Lat.: divine right; a phr. much used in 17, 18 cc., when the adherents of the Stuarts held the doctrine that rulers derived their authority and prerogatives from God.

1620 the favourers of *Jus Divinum*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Council. Trent*, Bk. VII, p. 582 (1676). 1660 and then hailing them to the worst of Drudgeries, to set a *Jus Divinum* upon Ignorance and Imperfection: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I, p. 161 (1727). 1815 But hereditary monarchy, without a power and a right in the people to change the line of succession, is the old slavish absurdity of the *jus divinum* of kings: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 521. 1887 The elaborate work...could hardly fail to call forth replies from those who...hold the *jus divinum* of presbytery: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 15, p. 94/3.

**\*jus gentium, phr.**: Lat.: 'law of nations', equitable principles common to all law-governed nations.

1548 they should observe the common laws used among all people, which is called *jus gentium*: HOOVER, *Early Writings*, p. 289 (1843). 1629 Some of the gentlemen's counsel said, among other things, that they were as ambassadors from their several borough, and therefore not punishable, unless they had violated, *jus nature* or *gentium*; which the attorney-general jeered at: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 10 (1848). 1682 The right of passes, and petitions thereupon, were formed upon another part of the *Jus Gentium*, than our pretended dominion of the seas: EVZLYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 270 (1850). bef. 1733 the whole Code of the *Jus Gentium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III, vi, 82, p. 484 (1740). 1771 any law that contradicts or excludes the common law of England; whether it be canon, civil, *jus gentium*, or Levitical: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. Ixi, p. 256 (1827). 1778 We tried the plan in America, but forgot we had not that essential to the new *jus gentium*, an hundred thousand men: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 45 (1858). 1886 He [Panætius] introduced to the Romans the *jus gentium*. Cicero based his 'De Officiis' on a treatise by Panætius: *Athenaeum*, July 24, p. 107/1.

**\*juste milieu, phr.**: Fr.: the just medium, the true mean, judicious moderation in political opinions.

1833 in the *juste milieu* system which would blend these heterogeneous elements with each other: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 336. 1887 only a section of the Jacobins, but who about this time began to place themselves, as they hoped, in a *juste milieu* between the real Constitutionalists: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV, p. 211. 1883 the Church of England is the *juste milieu*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II, p. 18.

**juste-au-corps, sb.**: Fr.: a close-fitting coat with long skirts; a close-fitting garment worn by women, with long skirts.

1670 You would swear that this Tomb is a pure *Justaucorps* rather than a Tomb: It sits as close as if a Taylor had made it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 111 (1698). 1675 give her out the flower'd *Justacorps*, with the Petticoat belonging to 't: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, IV, 1, Wks., Vol. II, p. 131 (1701).

**justificator (└─┐└─┐└─┐), sb.**: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *justificāre*, = 'to justify': a compurgator (*q. v.*); a juryman.

**jute, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. dialect. Hind. *jhuto*: fibre of two species of *Corchorus*, Nat. Order *Tiliaceae*, used for ropes and coarse fabrics. See *gunny*.

**juventus, sb.**: Lat.: youth.

? 1582 you lustye iuuentus | In yeers and carcasce prime: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II, p. 64 (1880). 1684 five partes or differences of age, to wit...Adolescencie, from fiftene yeares to 25. of a meane and perfect temperature. Lustie Iuuentus, from 25 yeares to 35 hoat and dry: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 193.

**juwarree**: Anglo-Ind. See *jowarry*.

**jylibdar**: Pers. See *jeloodar*.

## K.

k-. See c-.

**Kaaba, Kaba**: Arab. See *Caaba*.

**kaak, kauk, sb.**: Arab. *ka'k*: biscuit, tart, sweet cake.

1839 and lo, men came in with kaaks, and flour, and sugar: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I, ch. viii, p. 563.

**kabba**: Arab. and Pers. See *cabaan*.

**kabbala**: Late Lat. fr. Heb. See *cabala*.

**kabbelow (└─┐└─┐), sb.**: Eng. fr. Dan. *kabilou*, or Du. *kabeljauw*: salt cod, stock fish.

1867 SMYTH, *Sailor's Word-Bk.*

**kabeer, caveer, sb.**: Arab. *kabīr*, = 'great': a money of account, used in the English trade in 18 c. with the Red Sea, the 80th part of a Mocha dollar.

1797 80 Caveers = a Dollar...45. 6d.: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII, p. 234/2.

**kabile, sb.**: Arab. *qabila*, = 'tribe': a small or subordinate tribe.

1819 the yet unsubdued kabilés of Montefih and Beni-Haled: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III, ch. viii, p. 209 (1820).

**kachemire**. See *cashmere*.

**kadee, kady**: Arab. See *cadi*.

**kaffle, kafila(h)**: Arab. See *cafila*.

**kafir**: Arab. See *caffre*.



kahatou: Malay. See cockatoo.

kah(a)wa: Arab. See coffee.

kai(c)k: Eng. fr. Turk. See caïque.

kaimak, sb.: Turk. *qāymak*: clotted-cream, an article of Turkish diet.

1625 Kaymak: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1601. 1775 a goatskin containing sour curds called *Caimac*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 23. 1811 Their usual articles of food are rice, pulse, milk, butter, and Keimaks, or whipped cream: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 135. 1820 we used an excellent substitute for butter in a species of scalded cream called *caimac*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 62. 1839 if we except, indeed, the *kaimac* or clotted cream... sold in this bazar: Miss PARDON, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 34.

\*kaimakam, sb.: Turk. *qā'immakām*, = 'settled-deputy': the deputy of a high official; an officer in the Turkish army, a lieutenant-colonel; a subordinate administrative official or governor.

1623 he desired him to leave a charge with the *Chimacham* his Deputy: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). 1684 the *Caimacan*, the *Bassa* of the Sea, and the *Agā* of the *Tanizaries*: Tr. Tavernier's *Grd. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 3.

1742 it is absolutely necessary first to say somewhat concerning the nature of the government of the office of Vizier Azem, or chief vizier, and of the several *Kaimachams* which are his substitutes, and act only in his absence: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 427 (1826). 1819 to prove that I lose not so soon all sense of gratitude, I add to my former gift a new one: I name you *Caimakam* of Samanhood: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 188. 1820 his *caimacam* or vice-roy: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 188. 1836 there were other Turkish governors of small districts, who were called *Ka'shifs*, and *Chā'im-mackā-mi*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 152. 1849 the *Caimacams* of the two nations: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. II. p. 356 (1881).

\*kaiser, Kaiser, sb.: Mid. Eng. fr. Lat. *Caesar*; or Eng. fr. Ger. *Kaiser*: (a) emperor, Caesar (see *Caesar*); (b) emperor of Germany or of Austria.

a. abt. 1440 Es there any kyde knyghte, kayser or other: *Morte Arthure*, MS. Lincoln, fol. 70. [Halliwell] bef. 1629 And vpon you ye take | To rule bothe kynge and kayser: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout*, 606, Wks., Vol. I. p. 334 (1843).

1663 But Court and Cayser to forsake, | And lyue at home: B. GOOGE, *Egiogz*, &c., p. 84 (1871). bef. 1693 For were I sure to vanquish all our foes, | And find such spoils in ransacking their tents | As never any keisar did obtain: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, III. Wks., p. 234/2 (1861). 1696 kings and kesars: SPENS, *F. O.*, v. ix. 29. 1601 he was neither king nor Kesar: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 15, Vol. II. p. 585. 1640 Kings and Kaesars: H. MORE, *Infra. of Wlds.*, 104, p. 217 (1647). 1674 the greatest Hall-peace of the greatest Keisar: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 35.

b. 1630 Where Caesars, Kasars, Subjects, Abiects must | Be all alike, consum'd to durt and dust: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ddd i v/2. 1641 The Keiser's, or Emperor's Graft, which is an ample and long street: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1850). 1722 as far from Kings and Kaesars as the space will admit of: ATTERBURY, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 245 (1737). 1825 We will... place the eagle of Austria, where she shall float as high as ever floated the cognizance of king or kaiser: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 50/2 (1868). 1840 greater than King or Kaiser: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 74 (1865). 1852 I suppose, Madam, you feel somewhat like poor Pauline, when she said that she was so beset by Kings and Kaisers she had never a moment left for good society? C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 370 (1878). 1857 he learnt to sentimentalize over cathedrals and monasteries, pictures and statues, saints and kaisers: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. ix. p. 140 (1877).

\*1877 the solemn uncovering of a monument to the composer of the now historical song of the 'Wacht am Rhein' which is to take place on the 2nd of September next, and in which the chief part will be played by the Kaiser himself: *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

kaiserie: fr. Sp. See alcaiceria.

kajack: Esquimaux. See kayack.

kakaroch: Eng. fr. Sp. See cockroach.

kalandar, kalendar: Eng. fr. Pers. See calendar.

kalathos, sb.: Gk. *κάλαθος*: a vase-shaped basket.

1882 She is crowned with a stephané... behind this a high kalathos is visible, which is also covered by the drapery: C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 646.

kalavansa: Eng. fr. Sp. See caravance.

kalendae, sb. pl.: Lat.: the kalends.

bef. 1529 Wryten at Croydon by Crowland in the Clay, | On Candelmas eynn, the Kalendas [acc.] of May: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1843). 1569 Geuen at Rithout, the fift Kalendas of January: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. I., an. 6, p. 88. 1664 [See *Idus*].

\*Kalends (1-2), sb. pl.: Eng. fr. Lat. *kalendae*: the first day of a month of the Roman calendar. As there were no kalends in the Greek computation, 'the Greek Kalends' (Lat. *kalendae Graecae*) means a day which will never arrive, no date at all. See ad *Kalendas Graecas*.

1882 But now of hope the kalendes begin: CHAUCER, *Tr. Troil.*, Bk. II. [R.] bef. 1529 The kalendis of Janus, with his frostes here: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 138 (1843). 1540 at the Grekish kalendes: FALSGRAVE, *Tr. Aco-lastus*, sig. U i v. 1591 the Kalends of October: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. G i r. 1600 the Calends of Sextilis: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. III. p. 91. 1652 on a certain day of the Kalends of November: J. GAULE,

*Magastro-mancer*, p. 245. bef. 1670 that's to put us off for Peace to the Greek Calends: J. HACKET, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. II. 183, p. 196 (1699). 1776 the consulate commenced on the Calends or first of January: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 43. 1850 the arrival of that day of Greek Calends: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxx. p. 331 (1879).

kali, sb.: Arab. *qalt*: saltwort, *Salsola Kali*. See alkali.

1578 The herbe named of the Arabians Kali, or Alkali: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodo's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 115.

1615 passing thorow a desert producing here and there a few unhusbanded Palmes, Capers and a weed called *Kall* by the Arabs: GEO. SANDY, *Trav.*, p. 116 (1632).

1627 the *Ashes of a Weed* called by the Arabs *Kall*, which is gathered in a Desert between Alexandria and Rosetta; And is by the Egyptians used first for Fuel; And then they crush the *Ashes* into Lumps, like a Stone; And so sell them to the Venetians for their *Glasse-works*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 770.

1646 the ashes of Chali or Fearn: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. I. p. 39 (1686).

kalioun: Pers. See calean.

kallaut: Pers. See khalat.

kalmia, sb.: Late Lat.: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Ericaceae*, esp. of the species *Kalmia latifolia*, or American laurel.

1846 J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 454.

kalon, sb.: Gk. *καλόν*, neut. of *καλός*, = 'beautiful', 'proper': the (supreme) good. See *summum bonum*, τὸ καλόν.

1817 I should deem | The golden secret, the sought "Kalon," found: BYRON, *Manfr.*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 50 (1832).

kalyko: Eng. fr. Port. See calico.

kalyver: Eng. fr. Fr. See calibre.

kambal, kummul, sb.: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. *kambala*: a woollen blanket, a coarse woollen cloth. See cumly.

1798 a large black Kummul, or blanket: G. FOSTER, *Trav.*, I. 194. [Yule] 1886 the *kambhals*, or blankets, are used only by the poorer classes: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 55.

kamis, kamees: Arab. See camise.

kan(me): Eng. fr. Celtic. See cam.

kamrak, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kamranga*, *kamrakh*: the carambola (*g. v.*).

1826 Another fruit is the Kermirik. It is fluted with five sides, &c.: ERSKINE, *Tr. Baber*, 323. [Yule] 1873 the oxalic Kamrak: *In my Indian Garden*, 50. [ib.]

kamsin, sb.: Arab. and Turk *khamṣin*, orig. = 'fifty': a simoom, a hot south-east wind which in Egypt blows regularly for about 50 days from about Mar. 15.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* bef. 1800 I had often heard speak of the *Kamsin*, which may be termed the hurricane of Egypt and the desert: DENON, quoted in Southey's *Com. Pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 391/1 (1849). 1849 I have two dromedaries here, faster than the Kamsin: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 271 (1881).

1892 A little cloud, a little sultriness in the air, is all that betrays the coming *khamṣin*, that by and by shall overwhelm and destroy man and beast in its sandy darkness: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vii. p. 146.

kanate, kanaut: Anglo-Ind. See canaut.

kan(d)gea: Arab. See cangia, khandgea.

kandjar: Arab. See handjar.

kan(e): Turki or Pers. See khan.

kanephoros, -rus: Gk. See canephorus.

\*kangaroo (1-2), sb.: Eng., fr. a native Australian name: name of a genus of marsupial mammals, the *Macropodidae*, esp. of the large species, *Macropus giganteus*, a native of Australia and Tasmania. The genus is distinguished by the abnormal development of the hind-quarters, and motion by remarkable bounds.

1773 Mr. Gore, who went out this day [July 14, 1770] with his gun, had the good fortune to kill one of the animals which had been so much the subject of our speculation... is called by the natives *Kangaroo*: In Hawkesworth's *Collect. Voy.*, Vol. III. p. 578.

1797 Kangaroo: *Encyc. Brit.* 1845 We continued riding the greater part of the day, but had very bad sport, not seeing a kangaroo, or even a wild dog. The greyhounds pursued a kangaroo rat into a hollow tree... it is an animal as large as a rabbit, but with the figure of a kangaroo: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xix. p. 441.

kanoon, sb.: Arab. *qānūn*: an Arabian or Moorish dulcimer.

1839 He lamented for her death, and gave orders to break all the kanoons and other instruments of music that were there: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nis.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 50. 1876 they can play the 'Ood, Kanoun, and Tar (the lute, dulcimer, and tambourine): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 292.

kansamah: Anglo-Ind. See consumah.

kanyon: Eng. fr. Sp. See cañon.



\***kaolin** ( $\mu = \pi$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Chin. *Kaoling*, the name of a hill where the clay is found: a fine variety of white clay which forms an ingredient in porcelain.

1797 analysing some Chinese kaolin: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v.

**karabassary**: Pers. See **caravanserai**.

**karal(l)e**, **karoll**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **carolus**.

**karawan**, **karrawan**: Eng. fr. Pers. See **caravan**.

\***kareeta**, **khareeta**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *khariṭa*: a silken bag in which a letter is enclosed (in the correspondence of native nobles); a letter.

1803 Last night, at 10 o'clock, I received the enclosed khareetah, to your address, from Dowlut Rao Scindiah. No copy of this letter was sent to me: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 620 (1844).

**kari à l'Indienne**, *phr.*: Fr.: **curry** (*q. v.*).

**karkhana**, **karcanna**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *kārkhāna*: a workshop, a business department, the cattle department attached to an army.

1799 I do not yet know how many bullocks are added to each karkhana in consequence of the arrangement which I made some time ago: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1844).

**kaross**, *sb.*: native S. Afr.: a native South African robe of fur.

1889 The old chief (Moshesh) sent Mr. Bowker, the High Commissioner's agent in Basutoland, a beautiful kaross made of leopard skins, which he desired to have presented to the Queen: *Athenæum*, July 27, p. 123/1.

**kar(r)oo**, *sb.*: a barren clayey table-land in South Africa.

1845 the ancient rhinoceroses might have roamed over the steppes of central Siberia...as well as the living rhinoceroses and elephants over the Karros of Southern Africa: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 89.

**kasbeke**, *sb.*: name of certain small Oriental copper coins. In Persia, the value seems to have been from a fortieth to a thirty-second part of an **abassi** (*q. v.*).

1625 In a Shahee are two Biftees [*sic*] and a halfe, or ten Casbegs. One Bifte is four Casbegs or two Tangs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. — here wee paid vpon euery summe of goods on[e] Gasbeke: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1416.

1634 The *Cos-begs* or small Copper money is engrauen with the Emperours Coat Armour, a Lion passant, gardant, the Sunne Orient vpon his backe: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151.

1662 for every sheep, they pay four *Kasbeki*, or two pence *sterl.* for the pasturage: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 177 (1666). 1665 double Cozbege, a penny; single Cozbege, a half-penny... All [the coins] but the Cozbege and Fluces are of pure Silver, these are Brass, but currant all over his Monarchy: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677).

1684 The Copper pieces of Coyn are call'd *Casbeki*, of which there are single and double: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 51. 1741 A Chaouri or Sain is worth ten Aspers of Copper or Carbequis [*sic*], forty of which make an Abagi: J. OZELT, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150. 1797 An abassee is worth two mahmoudes; a mahmoude, two shahees; and a shahee, ten single or five double casbeghes: these last pieces are of brass, the others of silver: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 176.

**kasi**: Arab. See **cadi**.

**kasid**: Anglo-Ind. See **cossid**.

**kasida**, *sb.*: Arab. *qaṣida*: a laudatory poem, a romance, an ode.

1886 can recite two or three celebrated *chased dehs* (or short poems): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 276. 1885 Two kinds of Arabian verse have descended to us: one is the well-known "kasida," or ode...the other is the "fragment," or occasional piece: *Athenæum*, Oct. 3, p. 427/2. 1889 Much interest was also excited by the reading of a clever *gasida* in honour of King Oscar and the [Oriental] Congress: *ib.*, Sept. 14, p. 353/3.

**kassimere**. See **cashmere**.

\***κατ' ἑξοχὴν**, *phr.*: Gk.: pre-eminently, *par excellence*, by way of distinction.

1588 which Iustinian calleth the Cyuill law *κατ' ἑξοχὴν*: FRAUNCE, *Lawiers Logike*, sig. ¶¶ 1 v. 1611 They call their Cathedrall Church Domo, by which they meane the principall house *κατ' ἑξοχὴν* that is appointed for the service of God: T. CORVAT, *Cruces*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1776). 1615 ALCAIR... The cite. The name of a great city of Egypt, so called, *κατ' ἑξοχὴν*: although Leo be of another opinion: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.*

1621 which *κατ' ἑξοχὴν* is termed *hericall*, or Love-Melancholy: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 173 (1827). 1625 Thou appear'st *κατ' ἑξοχὴν* a *Cantier*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 60 (1631). 1641 styled bishop of the church of Smyrna in a kind of speech, which the rhetoricians call *κατ' ἑξοχὴν*, for his excellence sake, as being the most famous of all the Smyrian presbyters: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 71 (1806). 1642 the Port, for Constantinople is called so *κατ' ἑξοχὴν* [*sic*]: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 84 (1869). 1655 And then you are mad, *κατ' ἑξοχὴν* the madman: MASSINGER, *Guardian*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 350/1 (1830). 1665 Gombrown...by the Persians *κατ' ἑξοχὴν* called *Bander*, i.e. the Port-Town: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 112 (1677).

1678 the Pagans did not only signifie the *Supreme God*, by these *Proper Names*, but also frequently by the *Appellatives* themselves, when used not for a *God* in General, but for *The God*, or *God κατ' ἑξοχὴν*, and by way of eminency: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 260.

**katavothron**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk.: a deep chasm or subterranean channel formed by the action of water, especially in limestone rock. See **catabothron**.

1885 opening out a great chasm, which swallows up the winter's torrent, and becomes a *katavothron*: PROF. T. M<sup>c</sup>K. HUGHES, in Jebb's *Oed. Col.*, p. xxxiv.

**kateran**, **katheran** ( $\angle = \pi$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. *ceatharnach*: a **cateran** (*q. v.*), a kern (see **kerne**).

1829 they were almost instantly overwhelmed, the katherans fighting with a ferocity, and a contempt of life: TYTLER, *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. III. p. 75.

**Kathaian**: See **Cathay**.

**kauret**. See **cowry**.

**kauri(e)**, *sb.*: Maori: name of a fine conifer of New Zealand, *Agathis australis*. Also called *cowdi(e)*, *cowrie*, *kourie*.

1886 excellent furniture made of kauri and rimu wood: *Art Journal*, *Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 23/1.

**kava**. See **ava**.

**kawasse**: Arab. and Turk. See **cavasse**.

\***kaya(c)k**, **kaja(c)k**, **kya(c)k**, *sb.*: Esquimaux: a light covered canoe of sealskin stretched on a frame, used by Greenlanders.

1819 a kijack was dispatched with a message inviting him on board: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 48 (2nd Ed.). — Our Eskimaux returned with seven natives in their canoes, or kajacks: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 65. 1853 the much talked of kayack of the Greenlanders: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. v. p. 37. 1856 I added the gift of a rifle and a new kayak: — *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 24. 1887 The Eskimo spend much time in their skin kayaks: *Athenæum*, Apr. 23, p. 548/2.

**kazi**, **kazy**: Arab. See **cadi**.

\***kead mile failte**, *phr.*: Ir.: a hundred-thousand welcomes!. See **cead m. f.**

1818 the Irish *kead mille faltha* shone in every eye, and beamed its welcome on the strangers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 186 (1819).

**kearn(e)**: Eng. fr. Ir. See **kerne**.

**kearroogh**: Ir. See **caroogh**.

**kebab**, **kebaub**: Arab. See **cabob**.

**kebber**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **caffre**.

\***Kebla**: Turk.: name of the spot towards which men turn their faces to pray, which for Mohammedans is the Caaba of Mecca. See **Caaba**.

1704 they all stand with their Faces *one way*, i.e. toward the *Kiblah*, or the Temple at Mecha: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 40. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

1825 The Moslem turned towards his *kebla*, the point to which the prayer of each follower of the Prophet was to be addressed, and murmured his heathen orisons: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. iii. p. 22/2 (1868). 1836 The worshipper, standing with his face towards the *Kiblah* (that is, towards Mek'keh): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 87.

1845 the *kiblah* or point turned to Mecca which lies to the E. from Spain but S. from Asia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 300. 1884 Other pilgrims were standing on their little carpets with their faces toward the *keblah*...commencing their evening devotions: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xi. p. 109 (New York). 1885 an arch or pishtak resembling that over the kibleh in a mosque: H. LANSDALL, in *Leisure Hour*.

**kedgerie**, **kitcheree**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khichri*: rice cooked with butter and **dhal** (*q. v.*), with spice, onion, &c.; in England, a réchauffé of fish with rice.

1662 their Ordinary Diet being only *Kitsery*, which they make of Beans pounded, and Rice: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 65 (1669). 1684 in the evening, when they have convenience, they make *Quichery*, which is Rice boild in Water and Salt with a Grain, so call'd: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. II. p. 124. — *Kichery*, that is, a Dish of Pulse, which is the food of the meaner sort of People: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 47. 1845 BRIGGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 328. 1867 Kedgerie is a capital thing for breakfast. I enclose a receipt to be copied in our book: BP. FRASER, in *Life*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 143 (1887).

**kedish**, *sb.*: Turk. *kadish*: a horse of inferior breed.

1845 just returned to her home from Beyrout, astride on a ked'ish: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 254.

**kedjave**: Arab. See **cajava**.

**keelo**: Turk. See **kilo**.

**keffieh**, *sb.*: Arab.: the kerchief tied on to the head of an Arab of the desert, in place of the **turban** or **tarboosh** (*q. v.*).

1830 the turban is called *keffie*: J. L. BURCKHARDT, *Bedouins*, Vol. I. p. 48. 1845 a silk handkerchief, commonly worn by the Bedouin Arabs, known by the Arabic name of *keffiyah*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98.

1849 That audacious-looking Arab in a red kefia shall be my victim: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 235 (1881). 1855 instead of the white turban, he wore the *keffiyeh* and *ageil* of the Arabs: J. L. PORTER, *Five*



*Years in Damascus*, p. 201 (1870). 1881 his face was hidden by a red *kufiyeh*, as the kerchief of the head is called by the children of the desert: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 6.

**kehaya**, *sb.*: Turk. *kaya*: a grand vizier's deputy or lieutenant, the secretary or agent of a great personage among the Turks.

1699 a *Cahaia* of the *Andoluses*...and another principall Moore: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 199. 1625 I was sent for to the Basha *Caya*, or Lieutenant general of the Kingdom...the *Cayhas* garden...the *Cahays* garden: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 256. 1704 for when any of them becomes a *Kaya*, which is under the *Aga*, he is forthwith made *Maset-Aga*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 160. 1717 the *kiyaya's* lady...he was the second officer in the empire, and ought indeed to be looked upon as the first: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 183 (1827). 1741 The *Chiaia* gave me to understand that he was in earnest: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 65. 1742 twenty-five purses for the vizier, and five for the *kaia* and officers: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 450 (1826). 1743 The Pasha has a *Caia*, a Bey pro tempore by his office, who is his prime minister, and generally holds the Divan: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Vol. I. p. 165. 1797 about the year 1746, Ibrahim, one of the *kiayas* of the janizaries, rendered himself in reality master of Egypt: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 389/1. 1811 A poor Scheich had given us one [letter] to the *Kiaja*, the Pacha's lieutenant: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 21. 1819 He was since become at Bagdad not only the cashier, but the chief counsellor of the *kehaya*, whose financial operations he entirely managed: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 141 (1820). 1820 Dwann Effendi, who carries on his correspondence with the Porte, for which purpose a *cap-kehagia* or procurator is appointed at Constantinople: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 68. 1834 an apartment allotted to the *Kiaya*, or deputy governor: *Ayasha*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 223. 1840 Cossim Pashah professing himself to be the *Kiayak* (or minister) of Allee: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. x. p. 262.

Variants, 16 c. *cahaia*, 17 c. *caya*, *cayha*, *cahay*, 18 c. *kaya*, *kiyaya*, *chiaia*, *kaia*, *caia*, *kiaya*, *kyaia*, 19 c. *kiaya*, *kehagia*, *kiaya(h)*.

**keisar**, **keiser**. See **kaiser**.

**kellaut**: Pers. See **khalat**.

**kelleck**, **kellick**, *sb.*: Turk. *kelek*: a raft supported by inflated sheep-skins, used on rivers of Syria and the neighbouring countries.

1694 When the Goods are Landed, the men are forc'd again to draw the *Kilet* [sic] by main strength out of the water: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 72. 1840 Dr. Ross crossed the Zâb on a *kelleck*, or raft of inflated skins covered with brushwood...it was towed across by two horses: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. III. p. 76. — the only means of crossing it was by a *kelleck* pulled across by a rope: *ib.*, Vol. II. Let. IV. p. 74.

\***Kellner**, *sb.*: Ger.: a waiter, a butler, a cellarman.

1886 A kinsman of the poet Schiller...has been discovered in Indianapolis, where he is serving as *Kellner* in a restaurant: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 13, p. 362/1.

**kennah**: Arab. See **henna**.

**keoschk**: Turk. See **kiosk**.

**képi**, *sb.*: Fr.: a military cap, close-fitting and with a round flat top, originally worn in Algeria.

1861 He had a little scarlet *képi*; a little military frock-coat: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 435 (1885). 1886 a sentry, in white linen gaiters, pale blue uniform, and white covered *képi*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 350.

**keranny**: Anglo-Ind. See **cranny**.

**kerlanguish**: Turk. See **kirlangitsch**.

**kermerik**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **kamrak**.

\***kermes** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *girmis*: a substance consisting of the dried bodies of the females of several species of *Coccus*, a homopterous insect (esp. of *Coccus ilicis*, found in the neighbourhood of the Mediterranean), which yields a crimson or scarlet dye. See **alkermes**, **cochineal**.

1603 And there the *Chermes*, which on each side arms [with pointed prickles all his precious arms: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 241 (1608). 1610 Drugs, as Mechoacan, Kermes, Methium, Alkanet, Agaricke, Amber-Greece, Acacia: FOLKINGHAM, *Art. Survey*, IV. II. p. 81. 1616 red berries called *Kermes*, which is worth ten shillings the pound, but of these have been sold for thirty or forty shillings the pound [of New England]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 715 (1884). 1625 there was one *Thomas* here with diuers *English-men*, who sold *Cremes* for one *Tomaun* and an halfe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 147. 1627 *Beads* made of the *Scarlet Powder*, which they call *Kermes*: Which is the Principall Ingredient in their *Cordiall Confection Alkermes*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 965. 1666 a French Apothecary...described the Grain of *Kermes*, to be an excrescence growing upon the Wood, and often upon the leaves of a Shrub: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 90, p. 363. 1673 As for the grains themselves they are so like the *Kermes* grains: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 457. 1741 a dozen huge Holm-Trees, and as many *Kermes* or *Scarlet-Berry-Trees*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 51. — the *Kermes* grow as tall as our common Oaks: *ib.*, p. 52.

**kermess**, **kermis** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. and Flem. *kermis*, = 'church-mass', 'the feast of the dedication of a church': an annual feast and fair in the Low Countries.

S. D.

1611 Dutch *Pappigeoy*, and *Carmas gay* [note. A kind of drunken Dutch fair held on Sundays and holidays in afternoons in Sommer]: L. WHITAKER, in Corvat's *Crambe*, sig. b 2 *re*. 1641 It was now *Kermes*, or a fair, in this town [the Hague]: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1850). bef. 1699 The *Kirmishes* which run through all the cities of the Netherlands: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1770). 1886 I do not know if these historical *kermesses*, which are very popular in Flanders,...are altogether suited to the Parisian temperament: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 13, p. 360/3.

**kern(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *ceatharnach*, = 'a soldier': a light-armed foot-soldier of the old Irish militia; an Irish peasant; a clown or peasant. The word *kern* is a doublet of **cateran** (*q. v.*).

1562 And where he alledgith for a jest that they were of the Hanlons that made our pray, the same was by his devise and commandment; videlicet, that they and the kern of Neyll McShane Boy aforesaid, shoulde manifestly be seen taking the pray away: In Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxiv. p. 344 (1846). 1581 [See **gallowglass**]. 1598 the evill and wild uses which the gallowglass and kearne doe use in their common trade of lyfe: SPENS., *State Treas.*, Wks., p. 640/4 (1866). 1600 armed like countrey *KERNES* or peasants: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 340. 1605 [See **gallowglass**]. 1630 all the Hibernian *Kernes* in multitudes, I did feast with Shameraga stew'd in Vaquebagh: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 *re*. 1667 In shipping such as this the *Irish Kern*...on the stream did glide: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 157, p. 40.

Kerry Elison. See **Kyrie eleison**.

**kesar**: Mid. Eng. fr. Lat. See **kaiser**.

**Kessar**. See **Ozar**.

\***ketch**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kits*, fr. Turk. *qâiq*, = 'boat', 'wherry': a small broad stout two-masted vessel. Such craft were much used as bomb-vessels.

1687 about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a ketch: RANDOLPH, *Islands in Archipelago*, p. 103. [L.] 1704 As for its *Depth*, you may guess 'tis very considerable, because there are many of the *Turks* Merchant-Men, navigated by *Greeks*, which are called by the Name of *Shykes*, somewhat like our *English Ketches*, of Two or Three Hundred Tun: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 63.

**ketchup** ( $\underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., said to be fr. an Oriental word *kitjap*, = 'a hot sauce': a savory relish prepared from walnuts or mushrooms.

1730 [See **botargo**].

**ketering(e)**: Gael. See **cateran**.

**ketzawhea**: Pers. See **cajava**.

**khab(b)ar**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See **kubber**.

**khajawah**: Arab. See **cajava**.

**khakee**, **khaki**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khaki*, = 'dust-colored': of a light-brown color; a light-brown color, sometimes used for military uniforms in India.

1883 *Daily News*, Mar. 13.

\***khalat**, **khelaut**, *sb.*: Arab. *khiṭāṭ*: a robe of honor.

1684 *The Kan*...presents the *Carmen-Bashi* and those that go with him, with the Garment of Honour, or the Calaat, the Bonnet, and Girdle; which is the greatest Honour that the King or his Governour can do to Strangers: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 108. 1776 I will procure for you the *Kallaut* of the Aumeen of the *Khalsa*: *Trial of Joseph Rowke*, 8, 141. 1799 He brought with him a *khelaut* and a letter for the Commander-in-Chief: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1858). 1828 I cannot receive thy offered gift; hereafter it may, perhaps, be thy turn to serve me, for fortune is changeable, and too often it is to-day a *khelut*, to-morrow the *felick*: *Kussibash*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 307. 1840 the same chief has consented to accept a *khelut*, or dress of honour, from the present heir apparent: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. III. p. 61.

**khaleefeh**, **khalif**: Arab. See **caliph**.

**khamal**: Turk. See **hamal**.

\***khan**, *sb.*: Pers. *khān*, = 'lord', 'a public building for the reception and entertainment of travellers'.

1. (fr. Turki) lord, prince, sovereign ruler; also, *metaph.* (in the form *cham*) an autocrat, a despotic authority. Also found in the forms *cam*, *chagan*.

abt. 1400 This Tartarye ys holden of the great Chan, of whom y schal speke more afterwarde: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. xi. p. 129 (1839). — the gret Cane: *ib.*, ch. xx. p. 216. 1554 doo worshipp moste commonly the Idollies of the Emperoure Cham: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Prolog., sig. B vi *re*. 1555 the great Cham (whiche some call the great Can) Emperoure of *Tartaria*: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 24 (Arber, 1885). — is the fyrste habitation of the Tartars that paye tribute to the grete Cane...beinge one of the chieftes in the dominion of the grete Cane, whom sum caule the grete Cham: — *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 287 (1885). 1582 present the same to the great Cam: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 129 (1850). 1589 A great Emperour in Tartary whom they cal *Can*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, II. xi. p. 106 (1869). 1598 The King [of Narsinga] being called Rau, of some Ham, which in Persia or among the Mogoros, is as much as to say, as absolute King, which the Portingales call *Cam*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 171 (1885). 1599 the great Cam of *Catay* hath had many



conflict in war: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 57. 1614 we went to the great City of *Bramport*, where the great General called the *Can Canawee* lieth: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 27. — then we shewed him the *Can Canawee* passe to the King: *ib.*, p. 31. — by the way we met with a Con or Knight of that Country: *ib.*, p. 33. 1629 This great *Tartarian* Prince, that hath so troubled all his neighbours, they always call *Chan*, which signifieth Emperour: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 857 (1884). 1634 *Emang Ally*, the *Chan* or great Duke of *Syria*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5a. 1665 the *Cawns*, Begler-begs, Sultans...Agas...bear no Coat Armour: *ib.*, p. 301 (1677). 1690 Suppose myself as great as he, | Nay, as th' great *Chan* of *Tartary*: *School of Politicks*, xi. p. 16. 1770 the *chan* of *literature*, Mr Johnson: SMOLLETT, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 191 (1817). 1788 he presumed to ask in marriage the daughter of the *khan*: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1818).

2. a public building for the reception and entertainment of travellers, a *caravanserai* (q. v.).

bef. 1400 per be certeyn howses pe wich be cleped there *alchan*, pat we clepe here ostryes: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 22 (1886). 1612 a very faire new Cane builded by *Amrath...Chillabee*, sometimes *Defterdar*, that is, treasurer of *Aleppo*, and afterwards of *Damascus*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 75. 1614 there is a great Ostrie or Inne, which they call a *Caan*, and there we rested two dayes: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 63. 1625 we came to a faire *Can*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1414. 1642 They are great Founders of Hospitalis, of Hanes to entertain Travellers, of bridges, Repairers of high wayes: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 84 (1869). 1704 I happened to take up my Lodging at a *Hawm*, or Inn adjoining to the *Harbour*: J. FITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 173. 1745 there is a large cane for the grand signior's camels: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 734 (1811). 1775 the *khan*s or Inns: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 67. 1811 Had we been fewer, we might have taken chambers in the public *Kan*: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 21. 1819 glad myself to reach a not distant *khan*, where I soon retired to rest: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 22 (1820). 1820 we arrived at a solitary *kan* in the midst of wild and mountainous scenery: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 178. 1830 Having put up their beds in a mean *khan*, the only one in *Ephesus*: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 136. 1840 being anxious to reach a *khan* or *caravanserai* named *Mahawil*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. I. p. 6. 1876 I was fortunate in obtaining clean and sufficiently comfortable quarters at the *khan*: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] 1884 We know what a large part of the old Turkish life was associated with *khan*s, coffee-houses, baths, and public places of assembly: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 336.

Variants, 14 c. *alchan*, *chan*, 16 c. *cham*, *cane*, *cam*, 17 c. *cane*, *can*, *caan*, *con*, *hane*, *chan*, *chawn*, *cawn*, *cham*, 18 c. *hawm*, *kane*, *cham*, 19 c. *kan*, *han*.

**khandgea**, sb.: Arab. *ganja*: a passenger-boat used on the Nile and Bosp(h)orus. See *cangia*.

1819 myself in a light *khandgea*, which went on before, and the bulk of my equipage in a larger and heavier boat behind: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 31 (1820).

\***khandjee**, sb.: Arab. *khānjī*: a keeper of a *khan* or inn (see *khan* 2).

1839 There is a certain foppery about the *khanjhi* of a first-rate *Caravanserai*: MISS PARDON, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 141. 1884 I spent the last night at a village *khan*...and in the night the *khandjee* received a note from brigands, demanding £200: BOND, in *Missionary Herald*, Dec., p. 515.

**khanjar**: Arab. See *handjar*.

**khan saman**: Anglo-Ind. See *consumah*.

**khanum**, sb.: Turk. *khānim*, or Arab. *khānam*, fem. of **khan** (1): an Oriental lady of rank; the chief lady of a harem (see *hanoum*).

**khareeta**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. See *kareeta*.

**khas**, adj.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khass*: private, specially reserved, particular, royal.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1804 We are to have nothing south of Joud-poor, &c., and all treaties made by us are to be confirmed, no matter where the Rajahs are, unless serinjaumy or *khas* lands should have been granted away by them: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1050 (1844).

**khaskas**, **khaskhas**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. See *cuscus*.

1886 Fans made of the fragrant root of the *khaskas* grass: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 33.

**hasnadar**: Turk. See *haznadar*.

\***Khedive**: Turk. *khediv*, fr. Arab. *khadiv*, = 'prince', 'lord': title of the Mohammedan ruler of Egypt, adopted by him as viceroy to the Sultan of Turkey in 1867.

1625 Hee is called *Quitene*, a title royall and no proper name: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1537. — the *Quitene* which reigned whiles I was there: *ib.*, p. 1538. 1878 his Highness the *Khedive*: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**khelwat**, **khelut**: Arab. See *khalat*.

**khalwat**, sb.: Arab. *khalwat*: privacy, a private audience, a private interview.

1828 he retires to the *khelwat*, takes his evening meal, and passes a few hours in familiar conversation with some of his favoured friends: *Kussibash*, Vol. I. ch. XVIII. p. 273. 1840 when he can be induced to make a *khelwat*, or private audience, for a special purpose: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 22.

**khemsin**: Arab. and Turk. See *kamsin*.

**kherore**: Anglo-Ind. See *crore*.

**khidmidgar**, **khidmutkar**, **khitmatgar**: Anglo-Ind. See *kitmutgar*.

**khimkhab**: Anglo-Ind. See *kinco*.

**khirlangitsch**: Turk. See *kirlangitsch*.

\***khodja**, **khodgea**, **khoja**, **hoja**, sb.: Turk. *khōja*: a schoolmaster, a teacher, a scribe. The quott. under *hadjee*, dated 1623, 1684, 1717, should have been placed here.

1625 *hojah*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1598. 1819 He then proposed the place to my necessities, and soon they saw me the reluctant *khodgea* to the young *Bey-Moolah*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 271 (1820). 1834 Accordingly they collected all that the city possessed of wisdom and learning,—*Khodjas*, *Mollahs*, *Hakims*, *Imams*, all were assembled: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 265. 1876 the famous *Khodja* or teacher, who takes with the Turks the place of our *Aesop*: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 283. 1887 This last *savant* brings a *Khoja*, who has just arrived from *Bombay*: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Feb. 14, p. 5/4.

**khoja**, **hoja**, sb.: Pers. *khoja*, for *khawāja*: a title of respect applied to persons of various rank and class.

1786 I sent for *Retafi* Ali *Khān*, the *Cojah*, who has the charge of [the women of *Oude Zenanah*]: In *Articles of Charge, &c.*, in *Burke's Writings, &c.*, VII. 27 (1852). [Yule] 1830 *hojas*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 303 (2nd Ed.).

\***khud(d)**, **kud(d)**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. of the Himalayan region: a steep hill-side, a deep valley.

1884 He would gallop down the *khud* as soon as not: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 82.

**khunjur**: Arab. See *handjar*.

**khur(r)ee**: Anglo-Ind. See *kureef*.

**khushkus**: Anglo-Ind. See *cuscus*, *khaskas*.

**khuzneh**: Turk. See *hazne*.

\***kiack**, sb.: Burmese: a Buddhist temple in Burma.

1599 the people send rice and other things to that *kiack* or church of which they be: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 261. 1625 their *Kiack*, that is to say, their holy place or Temple: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. X. p. 1740. 1665 they [the people of *Pegu*] love Darkness more than Light, delighting at this day in obscure and loathed sins, and the *Kyacks* are filled with filthy Idols: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 359 (1677).

**kiaya**, **kiaya**: Turk. See *kehaya*.

**kibaab**: Pers. See *cabob*.

\***kibitka**, sb.: Russ.: a Russian cart with a round top of felt or leather; a round Tartar tent.

1823 And there in a *kibitka* he roll'd on, | (A cursed sort of carriage without springs, | Which on rough roads leaves scarcely a whole bone,): BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. XXX. 1840 These precious vehicles are called *postas*, and are used in Bessarabia, Wallachia...and much resemble the little *Kibitkas* you may see on the roads in southern Russia: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 380. 1845 the litter on which Charles V. was carried...is something between a black coffin-like trunk and a Slavonian *kibitka*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 786. 1884 I was conducted to the *kibitka* of the village smith. The furniture of this hut, &c.: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. v. p. 55 (New York).

**Kibla(h)**: Turk. See *Kebla*.

**kichery**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *kedgerie*.

\***kickshaws** (⊥ ⊥), sb. pl. (properly *sing.*, the *sing. kickshaw* being a false form): Eng. fr. Fr. *quelque chose*, = 'something'. See *quelquechose*.

1. a trifle, a light fanciful affair.

1621 Art thou good at these *kickshawes*, knight? SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 3, 120.

2. a *fricandeau* (q. v.), an unsubstantial dish, a piece of fancy cookery.

1597 a couple of short-legged hens, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. I. 29. 1621 must now feed on *kickshoes* and made dishes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 20 (1827). bef. 1627 For at this feast we must have several *kickshaws*: MIDDLETON, *No Wit, &c.*, III. I. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 364 (1885). 1630 Galley-mawfry, Mackeronee, *Kickshaw*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1 v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1641 Nor shall we then need the *monieurs* of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimics, apes, and *kickshows*: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 284 (1806). 1676 and at my own house spend not scurvy French *kick-shaws*, but much Ale and Beef: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 7. 1686 You are for some new *Kickshaw* of your own Modelling: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, sig. a 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1709 I had recourse to it [sirloin of beef] more than once, and could not see, without some indignation, that substantial English dish banished in so ignominious a manner, to make way for French *kickshaws*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1854).

2 a. attrib. (*kickshaw*) unsubstantial, unsatisfying.

1676 Is not this better than your foolish French *Kickshaw* Claret? SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iv. p. 56.



kidjahwah: Pers. See **cajava**.

kiebab: Turk. See **cabob**.

kieshish: Port. fr. Arab. See **casis**.

kijack: Esquimaux. See **kayack**.

**kilderkin** (𐌿𐌽𐌿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *kindeken*, = 'the eighth part of a vat', *lit.* 'little child': a measure of capacity containing 18 gals. English; a cask of this capacity.

1410 I kylderkin of ale: *Wills*, p. 17 (E. E. T. S., 1882). 1593 kinderkin: *PERKE, Edw. I., Wks.*, p. 383/1 (1861). 1596 150 kinderkins and barrels to carry the small cordage: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 135. 1627 Then take a Kilderkin, sweet, and well seasoned, of foure gallons of Beere: *BACON, Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 46. 1630 Barrels, Firkinga, and Kinderkins: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 4 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1714 half a Kilderkin of small Beer: *Spectator*, No. 569, July 19, p. 808/2 (Morley).

kilet: Turk. See **kelleck**.

**killadar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *qil'adār*, fr. Arab. *qa'a*, = 'a fort': the governor of a native fort or fortress in India.

1788 General Mathews sent in a flag of truce, summoning the garrison to surrender, and warning the Killahdar of the fatal consequences that would ensue if he stood a storm: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 66/r. 1799 I recommend that it should be delayed until it is known whether the killadar of Chitildroog will give up that fortress: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1858).

**killadaree**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *qil'adart*: the governorship of a fort or fortress.

1803 the letters respecting the killadary of Darwar: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 355 (1844).

killat: Eng. fr. Sp. See **carat**.

kilo, *sb.*: Turk. *kila*: a bushel.

1625 Wheate, thirtie fue, or fortie thousand *Keeles*, which is laid vp in Magasins that serue for that vse: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1601. 1820 a present of ten kiloes of wheat: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 79.

**kilogramme**, *sb.*: Fr.: a weight equal to a thousand grammes or about 2.7 lbs. Troy, 2.2 lbs. avoirdupois. Abbreviated to **kilo**.

**kilomètre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a length of a thousand mètres, or about 1093.6 yards English.

kinakina, kinquina: Peru. See **quina-quina**.

**kincoh**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kimkhvāb*: gold brocade.

1712 an Isabella-coloured Kincoh gown, flowered with green and gold: In Malcolm's *Anecd. of Manners, &c.*, p. 429 (1808). [Yule] 1826 dressed in a rich suit of kinkob: HOCKLEV, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1884). 1834 Thou shalt have khimkhabs, and satins, to make pyjamas for thy pretty limbs: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. 1854 He is the son of Colonel Newcombe, C.B., who sends her shawls, ivory chessmen, scented sandal-wood work-boxes and kincoh scarfs: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, ch. v. [Davies]

**kin-cogish**, *sb.*: fr. Eng. *kin*, and Ir. *comhagus*, = 'consanguinity': consanguinity, affinity.

1598 the Custome of Kin-cogish, which is, that every head of every sept, and every chief of every kinned or familye, should be answerable and bound to bring forth every one of that kinned or sept under hym at all times to be justified, when he should be required or charged with any treason, felonye, or other haynous crime: SPENS., *State Inrel.*, Wks., p. 624/1 (1869).

**Kindergarten**, *sb.*: Ger., 'children's garden': a school for young children, conducted on Froebel's system of instruction by objects and games and songs, intended to develop the intellect while keeping the pupils interested.

1886 Some few judicious statements may be detected...about the kindergarten system and Froebel: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 23, p. 860/3.

kinderkin(d): Eng. fr. Old Du. See **kilderkin**.

kintal: Eng. fr. Fr. or Sp. See **quintal**.

kintar: Arab. See **cantar**.

**kiosk**, **kiosque** (𐌿𐌽𐌿), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *kyushk*, = 'summer-house', 'pavilion'.

I. a pavilion or summer-house of light construction.

1625 *Kiosks*, that is, Roomes of faire prospect, or (as we terme them) banquetting Houses, into which the King oftentimes goeth alone: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 158/r. — Banquetting Houses, which they call *Choushes*: *ib.*, p. 1606.

1717 In the midst of the garden is the *kiosh*, that is, a large room, commonly beautified with a fine fountain in the midst of it. It is raised nine or ten steps, and inclosed with gilded lattices, round which vinea, jessamines, and honeysuckles, make a sort of green wall: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 178 (1827).

1741 The Grand Signior's Barge-houses are near these Kiosks, and are under the care of the Postangi-bachi: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 186. 1768 Going to see the antiquities, the royal mosques, some kiosques, the aqueducts, &c.: *Genl. Mag.*, 154/1. 1787 The river leading to the Kiosque was covered with boats and barges of all kinds: *ib.*, 1186/1. 1802 We were received in a handsome kiosk, a sort of saloon open on the sides:

*Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 47.

1817 lull'd in cool kiosk or bower: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 48 (1860). 1819 the construction of a barge, or the design of a keoschik: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17 (1820). 1839 pretty kiosques peep from among the leaves of the tall trees of the extensive gardens: MISS PARDOY, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 41. 1849 The garden, the kiosk, the falling waters, recalled the past: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. III. p. 188 (1881).

2. in England and other western countries, an ornamental structure imitating the style of an Oriental pavilion, used for the sale of refreshments, as a band-stand, &c., and (in France) for the sale of newspapers.

kirat: Eng. fr. Arab. See **carat**.

**kirlangitsch**, *sb.*: Turk. *qirlangich*, *lit.* 'a swallow': a sloop of war.

1819 Before the question was decided, a khirlangitsch of the Admiralty, which had spent the summer in a fruitless chase of the Maltese corsairs, cast anchor at St. Mary's: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 258 (1820).

**Kirsch(en)wasser**, *sb.*: Ger., 'cherry-water': name of a strong liqueur flavored with cherries.

1826 Nor...have I forgotten a bottle of Kerchen Wasser from the Black Forest: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tr. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. iv. p. 479 (1881). 1847 Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). 1851 a species of liqueur stronger than *kirschwasser*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 156 (1857).

**kishmish**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Arab.: a small stoneless kind of raisin produced in Persia.

1673 a small White Grape, without any Stone...they are called Kismas Grapes: FRYER, *E. India*, 242 (1698). [Yule] 1711 I could never meet with any of the Kishmishes before they were turned. These are Raisins, a size less than our Malagas: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 233. [*ib.*]

kislar-aga, *sb.*: Turk. See quotations.

1717 Next him the *kyalar-aga* (your ladyship knows this is the chief guardian of the seraglio ladies): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 130 (1827). 1741 The Kislar-aga, or Chief of the black Eunuchs: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 172.

1745 The town belongs to the Kislar-Aga, or head of the Grand Signior's black eunuchs: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 407 (1811). 1813 The Kislar only and his Moors! Watch well the Haram's massy doors: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, l. viii. 1819 To console him, I used to prognosticate his becoming some day Kislar-Aga: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820).

1820 the kislar aga, who has the disposal of the government (of Athens): T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 307. 1848 There seems to be no hope for her, when—when the Kislar Aga appears: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879).

**kismet**, *sb.*: Arab. *qismet*: fate, destiny. Frequently used as an expression of fatalistic resignation.

1834 I sincerely hope that the same *kismet*, or fate, which befriended him, was equally your portion: *Ayesha*, Ded., p. v. 1872 To the native this is all very unpleasant and often very disastrous, but then it is *kismet*, and that ought to satisfy him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 35.

kissellbash: Anglo-Ind. See **kuzzilbash**.

**kist**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *qist*: a quota of tribute.

1799 The bills at fifteen days' sight produce much, and the Rajah has paid two kists, and there is money at Seringapatam sufficient to pay a third: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 388 (1858).

**kistophoros**, *sb.*: Gk. *κιστοφόρος*: the bearer of a *kisth* or chest in a mystic procession.

1882 Fragment of a statue of a Kistophoros from Eleusis: C. FENNELL, *Tr. A. Michaelis Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 242.

kitar, kitara. See **cithara**, **guitar**.

**kitmutgar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khidmatgar*, = 'service-renderer': in the Bengal Presidency, a Mussulman servant who prepares the table for meals, and waits at table; an assistant to a **consumah** (*q. v.*).

1759 Khedmutgar: In J. Long's *Selections*, p. 182 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] 1776 He then took off his ring, and ordered his Khidmidgar, or servant, to bring his ink-stand: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 6/1. 1834 a train of Khidmutgars to bring in the breakfast by an opposite entrance: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 217.

1873 a *kitmutgar*, or table attendant, whose functions are to bring his master's cup of tea in the morning, &c.: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 113. 1882 one of his two servants, or *khidmatgars*, as they are called, retired: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. I. p. 7. 1884 But the *kitmutgar* announced tiffin: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 76 (1884).

kitsery, kitcheree: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See **ked-geree**.

**kittysol**, **kitsol**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. (and Sp.) *quitasol*, = 'hinder-sun', 'umbrella': an Oriental umbrella, often made of bamboo and paper. See **quitasol**.

1589 fortie peeces of silke and twentie peeces of burato, a litter chaire and gult, and two quitasoles of silke: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 105 (1854). 1623 1 faire *kittesoll*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 28 (1883).

1625 *Kittasoles* of state, for to shadow him: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 217. — many Canopies, Quitusols and other strange ensignes of Maistry: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 559.



kiyaya: Turk. See **kehaya**.

**kleft, klepht, sb.**: Eng. fr. Mod. Gk. κλέφτης, = 'a robber': a brigand in Greece or Albania.

1820 the tatar would not permit us to sleep under it for fear of the kleftes or banditti: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 178.

\***kleptomania, sb.**: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. κλέπτειν, = 'to steal', and **μανία**, = 'madness': a mania for stealing, a morbid craving for other people's property, which induces persons of respectable position and easy circumstances to steal small articles.

bef. 1851 This is what the poor call shoplifting, the rich and learned kleptomani: D. JERROLD, *S.S. James & Giles*. [L.]

\***kloof, sb.**: S. Afr. Du.: a cleft in the ground, a rocky ravine, a gully.

\***knapsack** (—), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *knapsak*, = 'snap-sack': a strong bag of leather or canvas for holding a soldier's necessities, carried strapped to the back; hence, any case for light luggage carried in a similar way.

1608 one that vsually carried my Gowne and Knapsacke after me: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 20 (1884). 1611 Unless thy knapsacke did new thoughts infuse: G. VADIAN, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. 15<sup>vo</sup> (1776). [1625 a snap-sacke for himselfe made of rindes of trees to carry his prouant: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 414.] 1630 There in my Knapsack, (to pay hunger fees) | I had good Bacon, Bisket, Neates-tongue, Cheese: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1<sup>vo</sup>/2. bef. 1658 a short-handed Clerk, tack'd to the Rear of him to carry the Knap-sack of his Understanding: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). 1767 knapsack, helmet, sword, and target: B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plantus*, Vol. II. p. 41. 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 53 (1828).

knaster: Ger. See **canaster**.

**knez, sb.**: Russ.: prince, duke.

1642 Mosco, the Court of the great Knes: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 57 (1869).

**Knipperdollin**, name of an anabaptist leader under John of Leyden, executed 1536; hence, a crazy fanatic. [Davies]

1675 And now he makes his doctrine suitable to his text, and owns above-board...that himself and hyperdolls are the only Israelites, and all the rest Egyptians: *Character of Fanatic*, in *Harl. Misc.*, vii. 636. [Davies] 1690 Hold! quoth Collin, | I am not such a Knipperdollin, | Not to allow, as the case stands, | That you are stronger of your hands: D'URFEE, *Collin's Walk*, i. [sb.]

\***knout, sb.**: Eng. fr. Polish *knut* (Russ. *knutu*): a whip formerly used in Russia as an instrument of punishment or torture, capable of inflicting terrible injuries.

1788 They received the knout publicly on a market day: STÖHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gr.*, p. 172. 1813 An Autocrat at St. Petersburg may...give them the knout, or send them to Siberia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 130. 1856 shall I shriek if a Hungry fail? | Or an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with knout? TENNYSON, *Maud*, iv. viii. 1864 The Princess Oguzi died at Spa the year before last, and the whole story about the knout turned out to be a hoax: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9.

**koban(g), sb.**: Jap. *koban*: a large oblong gold coin, containing about 16 bu or ichibu (ichibu), silver coins each equivalent to a quarter of an ounce of silver; ultimately reduced, owing to unfavourable rate of exchange, to about a quarter of its original weight.

1622 I received two bars Coban Gould with ten ichibos, of 4 to a *coban*, all Gould: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 176 (1883). — we gave...to the servants in our hostes house i *coban* and i *ichebo*...the *coban* valleng at 6 ta. 2 m. 5 c. per barr: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 253. 1822 an offer of three *kobans* for the expenses of the journey: SHOBEL, *Tr. Titsingh's Japan*, p. 89.

**kobold** (—), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Ger. *Kobold*: a spirit of the earth, a gnome.

1889 The trolls and kobolds of Denmark and Germany...are examples of this kind of familiar spirit: *Athenæum*, Apr. 13, p. 475/3.

kochhel: Germano-Arab. See **kohl**.

**koēl, sb.**: Hind. *koyal*, fr. Skt. *kōkila*, = 'cuckoo': a kind of cuckoo, *Eudynamis orientalis*, which utters its cry during the night. See **kokila**.

1834 the ever-green shrubberies formed a shady border to the emerald-coloured carpet, and a sheltered choir for the mango-bird, the meina, and the cool: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 18.

**Kohino(o)r**: Pers. *Koh-i-nūr*, = 'mountain of light': name of a very celebrated diamond, which after having belonged to various Oriental princes became, in 1849, one of the English Crown jewels.

1872 an impossible quantity of diamonds, the smallest of which is considerably larger than the Koh-i-noor: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 101. 1880 Take, for example, the history of the Koh-i-noor—which extends from authentic records over 2,000 years: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. ii. p. 12.

\***kohl, sb.**: Eng. fr. Arab. *kohl*: a black powder used in the East to stain the eyelids. See **alcohol** 1.

1811 immediately asked us for Kochhel, to blacken their eyes, and for Elheune to dye their nails yellow: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 27. 1817 And others mix the Kohl's jetty dye: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1819 Let them harmlessly sharpen with kohl, the soft glances of their eyes: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 58 (1820). 1836 blackening the edge of the eyelids, both above and below the eye, with a black powder called *kohl*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. 1. p. 41. 1839 They...blackened the edges of his eyes with kohl: — *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 286. 1845 their eyes are deeply but delicately painted with *kohl*: WAR-BURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. 1. p. 255 (1848).

\***Kohlrahi, sb.**: Ger., 'cabbage-turnip': the turnip cabbage, *Brassica oleracea caulorapa*: a variety of cabbage of which the stem just above the ground swells into the shape of a turnip, and is used as food for cattle.

**kōkila, sb.**: Skt.: the *kōl* (q. v.).

1791 The *cocila* sings charmingly here in the spring: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clix. p. 157 (1821). 1810 The Kokeela and a few other birds of song: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 22. [Yule]

κολλύριον, better κολλύριον, **sb.**: Gk.: *collyrium* (q. v.).

1668 other κολλύριον I never apply: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872).

**kommos, sb.**: Gk. *κομμός*: in Greek tragedy, a lyric lament sung alternately by one or more of the dramatis personae and the chorus.

koofeyeh: Arab. See **keffieh**.

\***kookri, sb.**: name of a sword used by the Goorkhas of India, curved, broadening towards the point, and generally having the edge on the concave side.

1882 *kookries*, broad strong weapons not unlike the famous American bowie knives (which are all made in Sheffield, to the honour, glory, and gain, of British trade): F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ix. p. 184. 1884 sanguinary priests keep severing with their sharp, heavy-bladed *kookries*, the heads from the quivering bodies of he-goats and male buffaloes: *Indian Witness*, in *Missionary Herald*, Aug., p. 319.

\***koonbee, koombee, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kunbī*: name of the agricultural class in W. India.

1826 I begged the coombie, or cultivator, to give me some bread and rice: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 103 (1884).

\***koorbash**: Eng. fr. Turk. See **kurbatch**.

koot: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.

**Kopfstück, sb.**: Ger., 'head-piece': name of a small silver coin.

1617 At Breme and Oldenburg, they haue these small moneys currant, namely, Groates, and peeces (of the stampe) called Copstucks, and a Doller was there worth foure copstucks and a halfe, or fue and fifty Groats. A French crown was worth six Copstucks, and one Copstucke was worth ten stuiers, or twelve groats or thereabouts: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 286.

**koppa, sb.**: Gk. *κόππα*: a letter of the old Greek alphabet answering to the Phœnician *koph* and to the Latin *Q, q*, for which kappa (Κ, κ) was substituted, the sign ϙ being retained as a numeral, = 90.

koracora: Malay. See **caracol**.

\***Koran** (— or —), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Arab. *qurān*, = 'a reading': the sacred book of the Mohammedans; a copy of the said book. See **Alcoran**.

1665 he was so far from opposing the new model of Church affairs...[that] he gave it all the countenance he could, and imposed that new *Curraun* as they term it upon the *Persian*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 271 (1677). 1786 the dwarfs, who...for the nine hundred and ninety-ninth [time] in their lives, were reading over the Koran: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 80 (1883). 1819 Upon this the Prince took from his bosom a small Koran, which he carried on purpose: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 357 (1820). 1834 taught to say their prayers, and read the koran: *Ayesha*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 103. 1839 O Muslim, whose guide is the Kur-ān, rejoice in it: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 419. 1872 some amount of study of the Shastras or Koran: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 242. 1876 an Asiatic officer...took out his Koran, and read it till the battle was over: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

korbash: Eng. fr. Turk. See **kurbatch**.

**kosher** (—), **adj.**, also used as **sb.**: Eng. fr. Heb. *kōsher*, = 'clean', 'lawful': authorised according to the ordinances of the Talmud; a shop kept by a person duly authorised to provide food for Jews in accordance with the ordinances of the Talmud.

1889 Just before the Passover, in accordance with the old Levitical rites, the Jews had to buy all their things they required for the Passover from a 'kosher', all their meat and other things being inspected by a 'schoket'—an official who had to see that the Jewish rites were observed in the killing of meat, &c. The rum found by the police was 'kosher' rum, specially prepared and authorized by the chief Rabbi, and bearing his name on the label: *N. & Q.*, Aug. 3.



**koshoon, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki *koshun*: a brigade of infantry.

bef. 1813 Cushoons: WELLINGTON, *Disp.* 1864 From the regular infantry 5000 men being selected, they were named Kushoon, and the officer commanding that body was called a Sipahdar: MILERS, *Tr. Hist. Tipu Sultan*, p. 31. [Yule]

**κοσμοπολίτης:** Gk. See *cosmopolite*.

**κόσμος:** Gk. See *cosmos*.

**kottabos, sb.:** Gk. *κότταβος*: a game played in Ancient Greece, in which the players tried their skill at tossing the wine left in their drinking-cups into a metal vessel or at some mark or marks.

1883 Life was not all wine and *kottabos* with the Greeks of the great age: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 384.

\***kotwallee, kotwallie:** Anglo-Ind. See *cotwall*.

**koukri.** See *kookri*.

\***koumis, kumiss** (كُمِيس), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Tartar *kumiz*: fermented mare's milk; an intoxicating drink prepared from fermented mare's milk; a fermented beverage made from cow's milk in imitation of the Tartar beverage.

1598 In summer time they care not for any drinke, but *Cosmos*...their *Cosmos*, that is, their mares milke: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 96. — *Caracasmos*, that is to say black *Cosmos*, for great lords to drink: *ib.*, p. 97. 1607 The Tartarians drinke Mares Milke, which they dress like white wine, and call it *Chumis*: TOISELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 332. 1629 In Summer they drinke most[ly] *Cosmos*, that standeth ready alwayes at the entrance of the doore: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 850 (1884). 1817 During the white feast...the *koumis* or milk brandy, is prohibited by the Calmuck ritual: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 309. 1878 The 'brandy' here spoken of is probably *koumis* distilled by the Mongols from mare's milk: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 363.

**kourbash:** Eng. fr. Turk. See *kurbatch*.

**kowrie.** See *cowry* or *kaurie*.

\***kowtow, kotow, sb.:** Chin. *k'ow t'ow*, = 'knocking the head': a knocking of the forehead on the ground in ceremonial prostration, in worship or as an act of respect towards a superior; hence, a display of obsequiousness.

1818 This farce-like trick of the *Ko-tow*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 110. 1836 an attempt made to bring about the practice of the *ko-tow*, or prostration, before a yellow screen, preparatory to the grand performance of it before the Emperor himself: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinase*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 96. 1865 but being a very great Personage to the world in general, had the *kow-tow* performed to him to any amount: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 154.

\***kraal, sb.:** S. Afr. Du.: a circle of huts round an enclosure for cattle, a collection of buildings inside a stockade, an enclosure for cattle.

1781 The *Kraals*, as they call 'em or Villages, of the *Hassaguas* are larger: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. 1. p. 75. 1796 A place or fold, where sheep as well as horned cattle were inclosed in the open air, was called a *Kraal*: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 23 (1814). 1797 In a *craal*, or Hottentot village, the huts are most commonly disposed in a circle: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. viii. p. 687a. 1806 Sitting for hours before a smoky chimney, like a Hottentot in a *craal*: BEESFORD, *Miseria*, Vol. 1. p. 215 (5th Ed.). 1843 a Hottentot *kraal*: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, ch. viii. p. 100 (1887). 1871 These were penned together like cattle in a *zareba* or *kraal*, and were surrounded with *dhurra*-straw: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 96.

\***kraken, kraaken** (كِرَاكِن), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Dan. *kraken*, or Norwegian *krake*: a fabulous sea-monster supposed to be seen off Norway, probably originating in hurried observations of gigantic squids or cuttle-fish.

1774 To believe all that has been said of the Sea-Serpent or the Kraken would be credulity: GOLDSMITH, [C.] 1883 The Kraken is described in an ancient MS. (about A.D. 1180): *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 272/1.

**krang, kreng, sb.:** Du. *kreng*, = 'a carcase': a carcase of a whale from which the blubber has been taken.

1835 Some of the *krang* of a whale had been seen in the morning: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. vi. p. 88.

**krease:** Malay. See *creese*.

\***krentzer, sb.:** Ger. *Kreuzer*: name of a small German silver coin, or of a copper coin of the same value, worth less than a penny English; a modern Austrian copper coin worth about a farthing English.

1547—8 .iii. chrocherds is les worth than a styuer: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xiii. p. 157 (1870). 1617 we paid each man for his dinner and horse-meat thirty foure creitzers, which make eight batzen and a halfe: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 19. 1809 MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 121.

\***Kriegsspiel, sb.:** Ger., 'war-game': a game invented in Germany to practise military men in strategy and tactics.

1887 As in a game of "kriesspiel," the onlooker will often find himself wondering what on earth was the object of this or that move: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 12, p. 344/3.

**kris(s):** Malay. See *creese*.

**κριτήριον:** Gk. See *criterion*.

**krone, sb.:** Dan.: a crown-piece of Denmark, a silver coin of the value of 1s. 1½d. English.

**Krummhorn:** Ger. See *cremona*¹.

**Ksar, ksar:** Russ. See *Ozar*.

**Kshatriya, adj.,** also used as **sb.:** Skt.: governing; a member of the military, dominant caste of the Hindoos.

**κτῆμα ἐς αἰῶνα, phr.:** Gk.: a possession for ever. See *Thucydides*, 1, 22, § 5.

1856 He [Wordsworth] preferred such of his poems as touched the affections, to any others; for whatever is didactic...might perish quickly: but whatever combined a truth with an affection was *κτῆμα ἐς αἰῶνα*, good to-day and good for ever: EMERSON, *English Traits*, i. Wks., Vol. 11. p. 10 (Bohn, 1866). bef.

1863 The *Comet* asserts that 'J.'s 'Life of Goody Two-shoes' is a *κτῆμα ἐς αἰῶνα*, a noble and enduring monument to the fame of that admirable Englishwoman": THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 110 (1879). 1885 Justinian...earned a literary fame which has eclipsed his military glory by gathering together the scattered laws of his adopted country and handing them down, *κτῆμα ἐς αἰῶνα*, to a grateful posterity: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 367/3.

**kubab, kubaub:** Pers. See *cabob*.

**kubba, sb.:** Arab. *qubba*: a dome, a domed building, a cupola.

1883 the two *kubbas*, or domed tombs, of a Mohammedan saint who has given his name to the great lake: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 44.

**kubber, khab(b)ar, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *khavar*: news, intelligence, reports; esp. of game.

1878 Khavar of innumerable black partridges had been received: *Life in the Mojussil*, 1. 159. [Yule] 1883 he received one morning 'kubber', or information, of a panther being in the dry bed of the river: LORD SALTOUN, *Scrafts*, Vol. 11. ch. iv. p. 153.

**Kubo, sb.:** Jap.: title of the prime minister of the ancient emperors of Japan, and after 1517, title of the secular emperors themselves. See *Dairi, Shogun*.

1797 The present *Kubo*, or secular Monarch, is *Tsinajos*: SCHUCHER, *Tr. Kamper's Japan*, Bk. 1. ch. v. Vol. 1. p. 80. 1797 the *kubo*, in all secular concerns, is quite as absolute and despotic, and has as extensive a power over the lives and fortunes of all his subjects, from the petty kings down to the lowest persons, as ever the *dairos* had: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. ix. p. 68/1.

**kucheree:** Anglo-Ind. See *cutchery*.

**kud(d):** Anglo-Ind. See *khudd*.

\***κῦδος, sb.:** Gk.: glory, credit.

1884 give Dr. Heath the *κῦδος* to which, by establishing public speeches, he is certainly entitled: P. M. THORNTON, *Harrow Sch.*, p. 178.

**Kufic:** Eng., fr. *Kufa*, a city south of Babylon: pertaining to *Kufa*; applied to the Arabic character in which the most ancient copies of the Koran were written.

1811 I copied here an ancient Kusic [sic] inscription: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xxi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 36.

**kufiyeh:** Arab. See *keffieh*.

**kukerie, kukri.** See *kookri*.

\***Kulturkampf:** Ger. See *Culturkampf*.

**kulundur:** Pers. See *calender*.

**kumiss:** Eng. fr. Tartar. See *koumis*.

**kummul:** Anglo-Ind. See *kambal*.

**kumurbund:** Anglo-Ind. See *cummerbund*.

**kuraba:** Eng. fr. Pers. See *carboy*.

**kurakura:** Malay. See *caracol*.

**Kurban Bairam:** Turk. *qurban bairam*, = 'sacrifice-feast': name of the Greater Bairam. See *Bairam*.

1704 [See *Bairam*]. 1819 This, however, was only to wait in that seaport until the Coorban bayram should bring together at Mekkah the whole body of hajjees: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. 11. ch. vi. p. 98 (1820).

\***kurbatch, ko(o)rbash, k(o)urbash, coorbatch, coorbash** (كُورْبَاش), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Turk. *gırbâç*, perhaps through Arab. *kurbâj* (كُورْبَاج): a scourge or whip of hippopotamus hide or of rhinoceros hide, used in Africa.

1871 Sometimes this punishment is exceedingly severe, being inflicted with the coorbach or whip of hippopotamus hide: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii. p. 44. 1883 There has been no corvée and little use of the Kurbash:



E. Dicev, in *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 164. 1883 The landed proprietor who is practically a slaveholder relying obstinately on the familiar *courbash* for the exaction of his annual income: *Guardian*, Mar. 28, p. 448. 1885 The Korbash is no longer being "laid into" the prostrate culprit as was usually the case when one passed: *Daily News*, July 3, p. 5/4.

**kureef, khurreef, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *khariḥ*, 'autumn': the autumn crop.

**Kurhaus, sb.**: Ger., 'cure-house': the building at a German Spa or Bad where the healing water is obtained, the public rooms of which constitute the Kursaal.

1857 He reached the Kurhaus, and went in; but not into the public room: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 473 (1877).

\***Kursaal, sb.**: Ger., 'cure-hall': a public building for the entertainment of visitors at a German Spa or health-resort.

1850 the Kursaal band at the bath...performed their pleasant music under the trees: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 198 (1879). 1852 A public set of rooms—Kursaal they call such things: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1884). 1877 Look at the Kursaal, its luxuries, its gardens, its gilding, its attractions: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 48 (1883). 1886 [Bompard says] Switzerland is a vast kursaal, managed by a rich company: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 324/2.

**kuskos, kuskuss**: Anglo-Ind. See **cuscus, khaskas**.

**kutchā, cutchā, adj.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kachchā*, 'raw', 'unripe': comparatively small or comparatively inferior; opposed to **pucka** (q. v.).

1834 An old low bungalow, of kutchā, or mud-work, stood directly in front: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 181. 1863 in America, where they cannot get a pucka railway they take a kutchā one instead: LORD ELGIN, *Lett. & Jnls.*, 432 (1872). [Yule]

**kutcheri, kutcherry**: Anglo-Ind. See **cutchery**.

**kuttar, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *kattār*, fr. Skt. *kaṭār*: a short Indian dagger with a handle formed of two parallel bars with a cross-piece which the hand grips.

1673 They go rich in Attire, with a Poniard, or Catarre, at their girdle: FRYER, *E. India*, 93 (1698). [Yule] 1826 He bore a common kuttar in his girdle: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (1884).

**kutt(e)ry, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *khattrī*: the military caste, or Kshatriyas, among the Hindoos. See **caste, Kshatriya**.

1665 The Cutteries...being men of War they scruple not to shed blood, eat flesh, and to appear libidinous; they are for the most part called *Rajaes* or great men; have six and thirty Casts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52 (1677). 1673 Opium is frequently eaten in great quantities by the Rashpoots, Queteries, and Patans: FRYER, *E. India*, 193 (1698). [Yule] 1776 *Kuttree*, A particular Cast amongst the Hindoos: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, Gloss.

**kutwal**: Anglo-Ind. See **cotwal**.

**kuzzak**: Anglo-Ind. See **cossock**.

**kuzzanna**: Arab. See **hazne**.

**kuzzilbash, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Turki *kizil-bāsh*, 'red-head': a Turkish soldier employed in Persia, Afghanistan, or India, named from the red caps they used to wear.

1598 Item, the said merchants to take such camel-men as they themselves wil, being cuntry people, and that no Kissell Bash do let or hinder them: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 393. 1634 each Sultan [has] five thousand Couzel Bashawes (a better Warriour then the *Tanisaries*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62. — the women of note traueil vpon Coozelbash-camels, each Camell loaded with two cages (or *Cajuaes* as they call them): *ib.*, p. 151. 1840 I felt myself and my three or four Kuzzilbashes, in our sober garbs, cut but a sorry figure: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iv. p. 95.

Variants, 16 c. *kissellbash*, 17 c. *couzelbashaw*, *coozelbash*.

**kyack**: Burmese. See **kiack**.

**kya(c)k**: Esquimaux. See **kayack**.

**kyaia**: Turk. See **kehaya**.

**kykeon, sb.**: Gk. *κυκεών*: a mixture of barley-meal, cheese, wine, and sometimes honey; a mixed beverage.

1877 As when we mix a bowl of Kykeon | The draught well stirred doth make a wambling whole: J. S. BLACKIE, *Wise Men of Greece*, p. 113.

**kylix, sb.**: Gk. *κύλιξ*, 'a cup': in Classical antiquities, an elegant vase, broad and shallow, with two handles, sometimes mounted on a slender stem, used for drinking.

\***Kyrie eleison**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Κύριε ἐλέησον*, 'Lord have mercy': a response at the beginning of the Roman Mass, and the Anglican Communion service; a musical setting of the said response. Sometimes the word *Kyrie* is used by itself.

1551 as they were wont to...kneel at Kyrie-eleyson, and stand up at Magnificat: HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 145 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1563 Platina...affirms, that Pope Sixtus appoynted the Sanctus to be songe. Gregory the Kirie-eleeson: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. C iv v. 1597 master *Taurner* in his *Kyries* and *Alleluyas*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 21. 1625 men, women, children confusedly, crying, *Kyrie eleeson*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1830. 1630 I would long before this time haue sung him a Kerry-Elison, that should haue made him beene glad to haue promist me a brace of Bucks more, to haue stop'd my mouth withall, although in performance my Deere had beene *non est inuentus*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I v v. 1. 1678 Wherefore we conclude, that this *Kyrie Eleeson*, or *Domine Miserere*, in *Arrianus*, was a *Pagan Litany*, or *Supplication* to the Supreme God: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 455. 1787 I have had pretty nearly my fill of motets, and *Kyrie eleisons*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 57 (1834). 1819 there are others besides yourself sufficiently reasonable not to stick at the difference between *Kyrie eleison*, and *Allah*, *Illah*, *Allah*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 59 (1820).

**kyzlar-aga**: Turk. See **kislar-aga**.

## L.

\***L, l**, abbrev. for Lat. *libra* or *librae* (pl.), 'pound' or 'pounds' (of English money). Now generally written '£' before a numeral, or 'l.' after a numeral.

**l. c.**, abbrev. for Lat. *locus citātus*, 'the passage quoted', or for *loco citāto* (abl.), 'in the passage quoted'.

**L. S. D.**, abbrev. for Lat. *librae, solidi, denarii*, in the modern sense of pounds, shillings, pence (English money). Now usually written '£ s. d.'

**l'**, abbrev. for Fr. def. art. *le, la*, used before vowels and *h* mute; also for It. def. art. *lo, la* before a vowel, and fem. pl. *le* before the vowel *e*.

**l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne, phr.**: Fr.: 'the Amphitryon with whom one dines'; one's host. See **Amphitryon**.

1819 acknowledged, notwithstanding their prejudices, the influence of *l'Amphitryon où l'on dîne*: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1072/1 (1867).

**l'appetit vient en mangeant, phr.**: Fr.: appetite comes during eating.

1748 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 131, p. 311 (1774).

\***l'audace, toujours l'audace, phr.**: Fr.: assurance, always assurance; a phr. made famous by Danton.

**l'envoi, phr.**: Fr., 'the sending': a sort of epilogue to a literary work, often a commendation of his work to readers by the author.

[1485 Thenuoye of thauctour: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 250 (1881).] abt. 1520 Lenuoy: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 422 (1843). 1588 come, thy l'envoy: begin: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 72. 1599 Lenuoy of the Translator: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 95. 1609 l' l'envoy: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 590 (1616). 1655 Long since | I look'd for this l'envoy: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411/2 (1839).

**l'homme incompris, phr.**: Fr.: the unappreciated man.

1857 *Les femmes incomprises* of France used to (perhaps do now) form a class of married ladies, whose sorrows were especially dear to the novelists, male or female; but what are their woes compared to those of *l'homme incompris*? C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii. p. 206 (1877).

**l'homme propose, Dieu dispose, phr.**: Fr.: man proposes, God disposes.

1854 I thought at one time how pleasant it would be to accompany him. But *l'homme propose*, Pendennis: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 292 (1879).

**la<sup>1</sup>**: It.: *Mus.*: name of the sixth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

**la<sup>2</sup> (pl. les), def. art. fem.**: Fr., fr. Lat. acc. fem. pron. *illam*, 'that', pl. *illas*, 'those': the. The vowel is elided before vowels and *h* mute.



**la<sup>3</sup>, pl. le, def. art. fem.:** It., fr. Lat. fem. pron. *illa*, = 'that', pl. *illae*, = 'those': the. The vowel *a* is elided before vowels, and the vowel *e* of the plural is generally elided before *e*.

**la<sup>4</sup>, pl. las, def. art. fem.:** Sp.: the.

**la belle passion, phr.:** Fr.: 'the beautiful passion', love.

1813 I had no feeling, and was totally insensible to *la belle passion*: BYRON, in Moore's *Lt's*, Vol. II, p. 220 (1832).

\***la crosse:** Canadian Fr. See *lacrosse*.

**la grande nation, phr.:** Fr.: 'the grand nation', the French nation (according to French ideas).

1824 Should it [the system] be supported in its present vigour for another half century, *la grande nation* will certainly be the greatest pauper warren in Europe: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 369.

\***la haute politique, phr.:** Fr.: high politics, grand schemes of state policy.

1860 *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 608/1. 1886 Alone among Charles's mistresses she had a conception of *la haute politique*: *Athenæum*, Apr. 24, p. 547/3.

**la ilah illa allah:** Arab. See *Allah il Allah*.

**la marche des affaires, phr.:** Fr.: the progress of business.

1813 I wished not to lose the services of the troops in the Peninsula in the next campaign by the delays of *la marche des affaires* in the English cabinet, and at Cadix: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X, p. 216 (1838).

**la perfide Albion, phr.:** Fr.: treacherous Albion (England).

**la signoria, phr.:** It.: the lordship, the government.

1549 In dede *La Signoria* is commonly used as the name of their whole majesties: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 77<sup>vo</sup> (1561).

**la spada, phr.:** Sp.: the sword.

1767 The young people here seem to think *la spada* must at last decide it: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II, p. 209 (1882).

**la volta:** It. See *lavorita*.

\***laager, sb.:** S. Afr. Du.: an encampment enclosed by a rampart of travelling wagons.

1883 So threatening has the attitude of the Zulus become that Captain Mansell, with the native police force, has been obliged to go into *laager* at Ekowe for safety: *Standard*, No. 18,453, p. 5/5.

**Labadon:** Heb. See *Abaddon*.

\***labarum, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *λάβραρον*: the sacred standard used by Constantine after his conversion, on which was displayed a cross or X surmounted by or interlaced with a P as a monogram for the name ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christ); hence a similar standard used as an ecclesiastical ornament.

1606 Whereupon *Constantine*...made that famous standard called the *Labarum*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I, ch. xv, p. 144. 1741 The *Labarum*, or Imperial Standard, is over his Head: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 197.

**labdanum:** Late Lat. See *ladanum*.

**labellum, sb.:** Lat., 'a little lip': the third petal of the corolla of an orchid flower; a similar petal in other flowers.

1862 When the flowers of this latter species were blown by a breath of wind, the tongue-like labellums all wagged about in a very odd manner: C. DARWIN, *Orchids*, ch. v, p. 171.

**labor (u), sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *labour*, *labur*, assimilated to Lat. *labor*: toil, work.

I. toil, hard work, strenuous effort, exertion.

1303 To Frankis & Normanz, for thar grete labours: R. BRUNNE, p. 79. [R.] abt. 1386 He festeth hem, and doth so gret labour | To esen hem, and don hem all honour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 2195. 1391 but consider wel, that I be vsurpe nat to have fownde this werk of my labour or of myn engin: — *Astrol.*, p. 2 (1872).

1443 notable...labours and diligences: K. HEN. VI., in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I, No. xxiv, p. 79 (1846). 1473 I praye yowe to take a labor accordyng affir the tenor of the same: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 783, p. 88 (1874).

bef. 1492 all manner of laboure: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. f. ij<sup>vo</sup>/1. 1509 To drawe our Plough, and depe to ere the ground | That by their laboure all folys may be founde: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I, p. 60 (1874).

1528 Savynge they take grett labours | And he doth all by his factours | Restynge in quyet felicity: W. KOV & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 55 (1871).

bef. 1583 Whose importune labor my Lorde knowethe to have bene the principal and chefe cause off the success that yowr Highnes cause hath had in Italye: R. CROKE, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II, No. cxxxiv, p. 170 (1846).

1569 the sweate and painefull labors of theyr bodies: GRAFTON, *Charon*, Pt. I, p. 3. 1598 proue and verifie it to himselfe as some theame or position, al which labor, notwithstanding that sparkle of our creation light, whereby men acknowledge a Deitie, burneth still within: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Atheisme*, p. 121 (1871).

1620 make use of his Labours in their Profession: BRENT, *Tr. Seaton's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676).

2. a task, a difficult undertaking.

bef. 1601 Being a labour of so great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for: HOOKER, [J.] 1607 If you had been the wife of Hercules, | Six of his labours you'd have done: SHAKS., *Coriol.* iv, 1, 18.

3. a product of hard work.

1545 My mynde is to dedicate vnto you...this my labour and hile boke: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 4<sup>vo</sup>.

4. pain, distress, esp. travail.

bef. 1548 when she was in labor with chyld: In Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II, No. cxxxvi, p. 332 (1846). 1613 The queen's in labour, | They say, in great extremity: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, v, 1, 18.

\***labôrâre est ôrâre, phr.:** Late Lat.: to work is to pray. See *N. & Q.*, 6th Ser., XI, June 13, 1885, p. 477.

1883 an opportunity of practically applying Mr. Carlyle's favourite maxim, *Laborare est orare*: *Daily News*, Oct. 18, p. 5/2.

**labra, sb. pl., labrum, sing.:** Lat.: lips.

1598 Word of denial in thy labras here! SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, i, 1, 166.

\***labrador, sb.:** Sp.: a laborer, a peasant.

1623 a *Labrador* [sic] in *Granada*, a good crafty Clowne: MARBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gwaman*, Pt. I, Bk. I, ch. I, p. 11. 1645 *Don Beltran de Rosa*, who being to marry a rich Labradors (a Yeomans) daughter hard by... was much importun'd by her parents to the match: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I, xxvii, p. 70. 1845 the superior bearing of the manly country *labrador* over the stunted burgess of Madrid is very remarkable: FOAD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 718.

**laburnum, sb.:** Lat.: a leguminous tree, *Cytisus laburnum*, cultivated for its fine racemes of yellow flowers.

1567 *Laburnum* is a tree growing vpon the Mountaines called the Alpes: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 49<sup>vo</sup>. 1601 stakes and forks of Luniper, Cypress, Laburnum, and the Elder: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 22, Vol. I, p. 530. 1785 *Laburnum*, rich | In streaming gold: COWPER, *Tash.*, vi, Poems, Vol. II, p. 174 (1808).

\***labyrinth, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *λαβύρινθος*: a maze; esp. one of the renowned architectural mazes of antiquity.

1556 the Mazes cauled Labyrinthi: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885).

\***lac<sup>1</sup>, lack, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lakkh*: one hundred thousand, the number of 100,000. A *lac* of rupees used to be equivalent to £10,000. See *crore*.

1599 Touching the money of *Orymus*, they bargain in marchandise at so many leches by the barre, which lech is 100 Asaries, and maketh laries 100 & a halfe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, I, p. 273. 1615 And the whole present was worth ten of their Leakes, as they call them; a Leake being 10,000 pounds sterling: In Coryat's *Crudditas*, III, fol. 25<sup>vo</sup> (1776). [Yule] 1625 The King's yearly Income of his Crowne Land, is fiftie Crow of *Rupias*, every Crow is an hundred Leches, and every Lech is an hundred thousand *Rupias*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 216. In these ruines remaine certaine *Bramenes*, who record the names of all such *Indians* as wash themselves in the River running thereby; which custome they say, hath continued foure lackes of yeaeres (which is three hundred ninetie foure thousand, and five hundred yeaeres before the Worlds Creation): *ib.*, Bk. IV, p. 436. 1662 [See *areb*]. 1665 a hundred *Lack* make one *Crow*, ten *Crow* (or *Carvros*) one *Arab*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

1673 Lamps to the number of two or three Leakes, which is so many hundred thousand in our account: FRYER, *E. India*. [Yule] 1773 you give me *lack* of precious things: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V, p. 422 (1857). 1781 worth some lacs of rupees: *ib.*, Vol. VIII, p. 22 (1858).

1800 the lac of rupees for which you state that I have credit in the public accounts of your Residency: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I, p. 63 (1844).

1811 The duties upon the two articles of dates and pearls afford its Sovereign a lack of rupees, or 300,000 French livres: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. cvi. Pinkerton, Vol. X, p. 129.

1834 Khoda Bukah has sent down a lack of rupees to his agent: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. xvii, p. 292. 1864 how many lakhs Barber had brought home: THACKERAY, *Newsome*, Vol. I, ch. xiii, p. 152 (1879).

1872 those lacs of rupees which Providence (kinder to the Anglo-Indian than to others) pours upon him without any effort made on his part to secure them: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. I, p. 4.

**lac<sup>2</sup>, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. lakkh; lacca, Port. lacca; lacque, Eng. fr. Fr. laque:** sb.: a dark-red resinous substance deposited by an insect (*Carteria lacca*) on various trees in southern Asia, which produces a dark-red dye, and a resin called *shell-lac*, used for sealing-wax and varnishes.

1555 This countrey bringeth forth the *Lacca*, *Lacca*, or *Lactia*, which stayneth silke and cloth in high redde or crimison colour: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 22 (Arber, 1885).

1588 great store of Butter, Lacca, long Pepper, Ginger: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 22<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 Lacke by the Malabares, Bengalers, and Decaniins, is called *Asii*, by the Moors *Lac*: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I, Vol. II, p. 88 (1885).

1599 long pepper, Leads, *Lacca*, rice, wine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, I, p. 239. — *Lacca*, from *Piqui*, and *Balaguate*: *ib.*, p. 277.

1614 *Lac* is a strange druggie, made by certayne winged Fismires of the gumme of Trees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 569. [Yule]

1662 There is also abundance of *Lacque* made in the Mountains of *Balagatta*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelito*, Bk. II, p. 74 (1669).

**lac:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *lake*.



**lac virginis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'maid's milk': name of an old chemical preparation, used to improve the condition of the skin.

1477 As Water of *Litharge* which would not misse. | With Water of *Asot* to make *lac virginis*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 77 (1652). 1610 your *elixir*, your *lac virginis*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 627 (1616). 1641 This salt being set in a cold cellar on a marble stone, and dissolved into an oil, is as good as any *Lac virginis* to clear, and smooth the face: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 137 (1651).

\***laches** (L =, -ch- often as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. *lachesse*: sluggishness, inactivity, remissness. Apparently sometimes confused with Mod. Fr. adj. *lâche*.

abt. 1386 Thanne comth lachesse [*v.l.* lachesse, laches]. that is he that whan he biginneth any good werk . anon he shal foretlen it: CHAUCER, *Parson's Tale*, De Accidia, p. 649 (Furnivall). 1440 lachesse [*v.l.* lachesse, laches] or tarrynge, mora, tarditas: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). 1621 And it is to know, that the husband may prejudice the wife of her dower, by laches of suit: Tr. Perkins *Prof. Booke*, ch. v. § 374, p. 162 (1642). 1857 It was most cruel to her that he should complain of her violating the sanctity of his roof-tree, when the laches committed were [*sic*] none of her committing: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 167. 1874 He felt rather ashamed that his conduct had shown laches which others who did not get benefices were free from: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. v. ch. lii. p. 379.

\***Lachesis**: Lat. fr. Gk. Λάχαις, *lit.* 'lot': name of one of the three Fates, who spun the thread of life. See *Atropos*, *Clotho*.

**lâcheté**, *sb.*: Fr.: cowardice, act of cowardice.

1671 the whole world will blush at our stupid *lâcheté*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 240 (1872). 1775 The *lâcheté* of being thus overcome, however, is perfectly ridiculous: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1835).

**lackey** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *laquay* (Fr. *laquais*): a menial attendant, a footman, a runner; hence, *metaph.* a servile follower, a hanger-on.

1523 the frensch lakeys: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 58, p. 198 (1812). 1531 either be brought to the courte, and made lakays or pages, or els are bounden prentises: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I. ch. xv. Vol. I. p. 163 (1880). 1579 what slautes, what lakeis, and other stragglers that followed the camp: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 534 (1612). 1579 in the habite of seruantes and *Lacheis*: DIGGES, *Stratag.*, p. 160. 1594 Care... The light-foote lackie that runnes post by death: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 5th Dec., No. 7 (1818). 1600 Laquay, where's the taylor? B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). 1601 the Curriers, Posts, or Laquies of the sea: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 451. 1616 His tongue is dissimulation's lackey, and runs continually on that errand: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 495 (1807). 1620 left order with one of his Laquays, to bring him his Horse about nine: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 30 (1645). 1654 I bound my lackey... apprentice to a carpenter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 300 (1872). 1657 an Army which they gave out consisted only of our Coachmen and Laquayes: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 74, Vol. I. p. 136. 1672 Send lackeys early to preserve your place: DRYDEN, *Arviragus*, Prol., 12. 1748 why should the vulgar man, | The lackey, be more virtuous than his lord? J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. xxx. p. 229 (1834).

**Laconian**, Eng. fr. Lat. *Laconia*, = 'Lacedaemon', 'Sparta'; **laconic** (= L =), *adj.*, Eng. fr. Lat. *Laconicus*, fr. Gk. Λακωνικός, = 'pertaining to the Spartans or to Sparta': Spartan (*adj.* and *sb.*), austere, severe; abrupt in speech, sententious, chary of speech. In reference to speech, *laconic*, formerly also *laconical*, is generally used.

1591 The learned *Plutarch* in his *Laconicall* Apothegmes, tels of a Sophister that made a long and tedious Oration in praise of *Hercules*: SIR JOHN HARINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1815). bef. 1656 all that laconical discipline pleased him well: Bp. HALL, [R.] bef. 1668 You that were once so economic, | Quitting the thrifty style laconic, | Turn prodigal in makeronic: DENHAM, [R.] 1736 I grow Laconick even beyond Laconicisme: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 205 (1757). 1828 A vile Laconian lock with three stout wards: SWEET, *Oxford Price Essay*, p. 63. 1874 "Snails," was the laconic response: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. x. p. 129 (1883).

**laconise** (L = L), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. Λακωνίζειν, = 'to imitate Laconians': to be laconic. See **Laconian**.

1603 if he be disposed to laconize a little, and speake more briefe: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 205.

**laquais**: Fr. See **laquais**.

\***lacquer**, **lacker** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *lacre*: lac-dye; shell-lac; ware varnished with a varnish containing shell-lac, which produces a hard polished surface, or with a similar varnish.

1592 Laccar the C. vijill: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxxviii. p. 102 (1846). 1598 Enquire of the price of leckar, and all other things belonging to dying: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 432. bef. 1713 The workhouses where the lacker is laid on, are accounted very unwholesome: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, an. 1638. [R.]

**lacrimeae**, *sb. pl.*, **lacrima**, *sing.*: Lat.: tears.

1630 Is your Theorbo | Turn'd to a distaffe Signior, and your voyce | With which you chanted rime for a lusty gallant | Turn'd to the note of lacrymæ: MASSINGER, *Pure*, v. 3, sig. N 1 v°. 1631 their *Haletujs* were instantly

turned to *Lacrymæ*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 178 (1641). 1646 the poore Country sung *lachryma*, being pitifully oppress'd, torn and harass'd in most parts: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 32.

\***Lacrimeae Christi**: Late Lat., 'tears of Christ': a sweet wine produced near Mount Vesuvius. The form *Lagrima* is Italian.

1590 *Lachryma Christi*... Shall common soldiers drink in quaffing bowls: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, i. 1, Wks., p. 49/2 (1858). 1650 he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd *Lachryma Christi*: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 123. 1652 five hundred Butts of *Lagrima Christi*, a choice sort of Wine: — Pt. II *Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 137. 1822 J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, IV. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 101.

\***lacrosse**, *sb.*: Canadian Fr.: a game of ball played with a bat consisting of a handle and a loop-shaped frame filled in with netting.

\***lacūna**, *pl. lacūnae*, *sb.*: Lat.: void, defect, gap, flaw; *esp.* in reference to manuscripts and literary compositions. Rarely Anglicised as *lacune*, = " (R. North). See **hiatus**.

1652 those many *Lacunae* were supplied and made good again by comparing it with that other Copy: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. viii. p. 64. 1694 The *lacuna* of his behaviour in Holland, Dr. Gregory perhaps may be able to make up: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 228 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1745 To this oscitancy of the librarians, we owe so many mistakes, hiatus's, lacunæ, &c. in the ancient manuscripts: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 73, p. 164 (1774). 1803 The same *lacunæ* occur in every other manuscript: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 184. 1820 the lacunæ are too numerous, and the inaccuracies too great: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 376. 1850 There were no lacunæ in their career: *Household Words*, Aug. 10, p. 468/2. 1883 There had been a lacuna in the correspondence of late: F. M. CRAWFORD, Dr. *Claudius*, ch. xix. p. 323.

**lacunar**, *pl. lacunaria*, *sb.*: Lat.: a panel or sunken compartment in the kind of ceiling called *laquear*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**lādanum**, *sb.*: Lat., cf. Gk. λιβδανον: a fragrant resin which exudes from certain shrubs, *Cistus creticus* and *Cistus ladaniferus*, formerly much used for stimulating plasters. See **cistus**.

1540 mingle with it muske, Ensence, and *Laudanum*, well tempered together: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 159 (1613). 1543 of laudanum: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxiv r°/1. 1548 In *Cisthus ladanifera*, read *Ladanum*, for London: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H vii r°. 1558 Take *Laudanum* halfe an vnce: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 40. 1563 two vnces of *Ladanum*, two nutmegges: *ib.*, Pt. II. fol. 38 v°. 1569 Take of *Labdanum*, of *Cassia lignea*, and of the iuice of Wormwood clarified of eche one scruple: R. ANDROS, *ib.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 48. 1578 Vpon this plante (*Cistus* or *Ledon*) is found a certayne fatnesse, whereof they make *Ladanum*: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 68. 1584 perfume your house...with...Juniper, or storax Calamita, or *Ladanum*: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 272. 1627 BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 617.

**ladanum**: Late Lat. See **laudanum**.

**ladera**, *sb.*: Sp.: a declivity, a sloping path.

1826 The laderas were literally only a few inches wide, and were covered with stones, which were so loose, that every instant they rolled from under the mules' feet, and fell with an accelerating violence into the torrent: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 217.

**ladrone** (= " ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *ladron*: a robber, a highwayman, a thief.

1832 with the protection of our redoubtable squire,—we were not afraid of all the lardrones of Andalusia: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 25. 1883 they would have been bold lardrones that molested any travellers: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 189.

**laesa mājestas**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'injured majesty': offence against the majesty (of a nation or a sovereign), high-treason.

1581 To make such things treasons, which have no affinity in nature and condition...to the crime of *Laesa Majestas* or the Commonwealths disturbance, &c.: W. ALLEN, *Apol. of Eng. Seminaries*, fol. 74 v°. 1616 We hear that all the princes, save the Duke de Bouillon, are come in upon the declaration that held them *tantum innocentes*, and free from the crime of *majestatis laesa* [gen.]: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848). 1625 falsehood in the crime of any of the Heads, *Laesa Majestas*, wounding or killing of any Judge or Justice: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1513. bef. 1738 even *laesa Majestas* was construed Treason: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 26, p. 331 (1740).

**Laethe**: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Lethe**.

**Lafitte**, **Lafitte**, name of a fine kind of claret, or red Bordeaux wine, produced from the vineyards of the Château Lafitte in the district of Médoc.

1847 Chambertin, Château Margaux, La Rose, and Lafitte: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 398 (1865). 1888 Your noble magnum of *Lafitte* | E'en Rothschild would have deem'd a treat: *Athenæum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

**lagarto**: Sp.: See **alligator**.



\*lager, lager[-beer], sb.: Ger. *Lager beer*, = 'store-beer', abbreviated to *Lager*: light German beer.

1866 the gossips drink their good-night draughts of *Läger* [sic] and Bayerisches: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 53.

\*lagoon (= *l.*), sb.: Eng. fr. It. *lagone*, or *laguna*: a shallow lake or marsh bordering on the sea; a portion of sea almost surrounded by a circular reef of coral (see *atollon*).

1797 *Lagunes of Venice*, are marshes or lakes in Italy on which Venice is seated: *Encyc. Brit.* 1812 Harry will tell you that a *broad* is the spread of a river into a sheet of water, which is certainly neither lake nor lagoon: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 307 (1856). 1845 This is one of the lagoon-islands (or atolls) of coral formation: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Reagle*, ch. xx. p. 452. — The shallow, clear, and still water of the lagoon: *ib.*, p. 453.

Lagrima Christi. See *Lacrimae Christi*.

laguna, It. pl. *lagune*, sb.: It.: a lagoon.

1612 he was observed that day to row to and fro in the laguna towards Murano: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 184 (1848). 1670 Being chosen once, he [the Doge] cannot stir out of the *laguna* without leave: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 220 (1698). 1673 That the Rain doth continually wash down Earth from the Mountains, and atterate or add part of the Sea to the firm Land is manifest from the *lagune* or Flats about Venice: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 8. 1819 Austria has finally swallowed up the fat and torpid oyster of the lagunas: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 378 (1820).

lahches(se): Eng. See *laches*.

Lah-Ullah: Arab. See *Allah il Allah*.

Lais: Gk. *Aois*: the name of two celebrated hetærae of Ancient Greece, representative of a courtesan.

1677 *Lais* leads a Ladies life alofte, | And *Lucrèce* lurks, with sobre bashful grace: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 55 (1868). 1603 like a *Lais*, whose inconstant Loue | Doth every day a thousand times remoue: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 32 (1608). 1666 the Amorousa's [sic] or those of the order of *Lais*... be more sociable, have most freedom, and in this Region are not worst esteemed of: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 300 (1677).

\*laissez faire, to allow to do; laissez faire, allow to do: *phr.*: Fr. (used in Eng. as sb. and also *attrib.*): non-interference, freedom of action.

1825 the *laissez faire* system of apathy: *English in Italy*, Vol. i. p. 296. 1865 a lady of rank, *laissez faire* and untrammelled: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 57. 1884 The history of the English bankruptcy law has been an oscillation between two principles—that of strict official supervision, and that of *laissez-faire*: *Guardian*, Jan. 2. 1887 Our English *laissez faire* leaning may tempt us to leave everything to authors and publishers: *Athenæum*, Mar. 19, p. 384/1.

\*laissez-aller, sb.: Fr., properly two inf. vbs., 'to let go': yieldingness, indifference, lack of restraint.

1824 But "laissez aller"—knights and dames I sing, | Such as the times may furnish: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. xxv. 1825 and abandoned herself in a *laissez aller* absence of purpose: *English in Italy*, Vol. i. p. 170. 1842 as Wilder said with some justice, though with a good deal too much *laissez-aller* of tongue: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 310 (1885).

\*laissez aller, *phr.*: Fr., 'let go' (imperat.): used in English for *laissez-aller*.

1818 found or fancied in her what he called "the delicious *laissez aller* ease of a charming French woman": LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 178 (1819). 1832 those well-known *laissez aller* feasts: LORD LYTTON, *Godolphin*, ch. xx. p. 421 (New Ed.). 1848 the boy, who was then under the dog, cried out,—"Laissez aller! Laissez aller! no rescue! I will master my own foe": *Harold*, Bk. IX. ch. I. p. 189/2 (3rd Ed.). 1862 was constrained to confess that this young man's conduct showed a great deal too much *laissez aller*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 303 (1887).

lakay, lakey: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *lackey*.

lake, sb., also used as *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *laque*: a transparent red color, named from *lac*<sup>2</sup> (*q. v.*). The form *lacca* is fr. Port. *laca*.

1658 To make *Lacca* of Brasyll: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 91 *rs.* 1698 Lake (which is a sanguine colour) mixed with blew: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 119. 1601 The best lascar then is that esteemed which standeth much upon purple or Lac: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 620. 1626 *Lake*, A faire red colour vsed by Painters: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

\*lakh: Hind. See *lac*<sup>1</sup>.

\*Lama, sb.: Thibetan: a celibate priest of the Thibetan variety of Buddhism. See *Dalai Lama*, *Tesho Lama*.

1754 The priests always train up a young lama, who is intended to be the secret successor of the dailama: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. x. p. 204. 1783 At the same time you glory in outstripping the zeal of the Mufti and the Lama, it may be proper to declare that I should equally refuse the defiance of those venerable divines: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 276 (1869). 1819 the Grand Lama of Tibet takes a turn to Pekin: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 106 (1820). 1836 the grand Lama of Thibet: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 183. 1876 The greater in this last respect, we need hardly say, is the *Dalai* (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa; the other is the *Panchen Rinboché* ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

lama: Peru. See *llama*.

lambda, sb.: Gk. *λάμδα*: name of the Greek letter λ, λ, corresponding to the Latin *L, l*.

1603 whether in the Future tense it [the verbe *βάλλω*] should lose one of the two lamdaest: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1324.

lambeau, pl. *lambeaux*, sb.: Fr.: a ribbon, a lappet.

1599 at his cappe hang certaine *Lambeaux* much like unto a Bishops Miter: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 81.

lamed, sb.: Heb. *lamedh*: name of the Hebrew letter, ל, = *L, l*.

1665 the Lamed in the Samaritan Alphabet, which is writ the contrary way to the same Letter in the *Chaldeæ & Hebrew*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 141 (1677).

lamella, pl. *lāmellæ*, sb.: Lat.: a thin plate or scale, a small thin *lamina* (*q. v.*).

1777 The *lamellæ* [are] to be separated from each other by a needle: BONN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 101.

lamia, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *λάμια*: a fabulous monster of Greek mythology, supposed to devour youths and children, and to assume the form of a beautiful woman to allure youths to their fate; hence, a witch, an enchantress; used in early English versions to render the Heb. *lilith* (after the Vulgate).

abt. 1400 There shal lyn *lamya*, that is a thirs [i.e. thrise], or a beste haunde the hodi lic a woman and horse feet: Wychcliffe *Bible*, Isaiah, xxxiv. 15. 1607 there were certain *Lamias* in the wilderness, which... would eat vp crying boies: TOPSEL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 453. 1621 Apollonius... found her out to be a serpent, a *lamia*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Med.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. i. Suba. 1, Vol. II. p. 197 (1827). 1623 where's the *lamia* | That tears my entrails: MANSINGER, *V. M.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 18 (1839). 1630 [See *capricole*]. 1654 which [sic] us the *Lamias* Eye was worn onely abroad: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 393. 1674 destroyed under pretence of kindness as men were by the *Lamia* of old: *Compl. Gamesier*, p. 17.

lāmīna, pl. *lāmīnæ*, sb.: Lat.: a thin plate (of wood, metal, &c.), a leaf, a layer, one of the thin layers into which a mass of stratified rock can generally be separated.

1674 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1796 From this hill the mountain, in one of its sloping sides, was seen to consist of slate... in *lāmīnæ*, but very brittle and unfit for writing upon: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 23 (1814). 1806 thin *lāmīnæ* of alabaster: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 254. 1816 The Colossus of Nero must have been formed of separate pieces, and joined by *lāmīnæ*: — *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 256. 1820 A circular lamina of silver adorned with a female head in high relief: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 165. 1853 A crowsbar with chiseled edge extracted the *lāmīnæ* [of frozen saur-kraut] badly: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxx. p. 259.

lammergeier, sb.: Ger. *Lämmergeier*: a kind of eagle found in the Alps, *Gypætus barbatus*.

1822 The *Lammergeyer*, the largest, after the American condor, of all the birds of prey, measuring sixteen feet from wing to wing: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 138. 1829 SCOTT, *Annals of Geierstein*, ch. I.

\*lampas, sb.: Fr.: a silk fabric.

\*1874 robes of *faillie*, *lampas*, or velvet: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

lancé, fem. *lancée*, part.: Fr.: launched.

1854 It was she who handed over le petit Kiou, when quite a boy, to Monsieur and Madame d'Ivry, to be *lancé* into Parisian society: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 361 (1879). 1864 It is the Faust valse, and Miss Pink is *lancée*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 387/1.

lancepes(s)ade (= *l. = l.*), lancepez(z)ade, sb.: Eng. fr. It. *lanciaspezzata*, = 'broken lance', 'demi-lance', 'light-horseman', affected by the Fr. derivative *lancepessade*: a lance-corporal.

1578 the Marquesse being followed with a valiant company of young gentlemen and *Lancepessades*, (these are braue and approued soldiers entertained about the ordinary companies) forgot nothing which appertained to a most braue Capitaine: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 78 (1618). 1611 *Lance-pessade*, A *Lancepesado*; the meanest officer in a foot-companie: COTGRE, 1617 captain over these lance-pessades: MIDDLETON, *Fair Querr.*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 256 (1885). 1630 The watchfull Corporall, and the *Lanspezado* | Are Marchants turn'd, of smoaky Trinidado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bb 5 *vs.* — Corporals and *Lantprizados* death did mixe | In number seauenteene hundred sixty six: *ib.*, sig. 2 Kkk 2 *vs.* 1646 'Tis hard to meet a *lanspresado*, where | Some elis of fauour do not straight appear: J. HALL, *Poems*, p. 10. [T.]

Variants, *lancepsade*, *lance-pesado*, *-spezzado*, *-pesata*, *-presada*, *-presado*, *-prezado*, *-prisado*, *lantprizado*, *ancepsade*.

lancier, sb.: Fr.: a lancer, a soldier who carries a lance.

1590 A hundred thousand horse trained to the war, | And back'd by stout lanciers of Germany: MARLOWE, *11 Tamburl.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 44/1 (1858). 1598 a resolute troupe of horse, either *Pistoletiers*, *Harguliers* or *Lanciers*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 3. 1613 They passed with all speed through the vauntguard of some seven hundred lanciers: SIR R. WILLIAMS, *Act. Low Countr.*, p. 21. [T.]



**Landamman, sb.**: Ger.: a district magistrate in Switzerland. See **amman**, **amtman**.

1822 all the landammans and stadthalters (lieutenants of the landamman): L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 438.

\***landau, sb.**: Ger. *Landau*, name of a town: a four-wheeled carriage with a folding top.

1753 he let down the top of the landau: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1857). 1818 an open barouche drawn by four fine gray horses. In the landau was one lady: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 67. 1830 these faithful and persecuted animals supply the place of landaus and *fiacres* to the natives: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 124 (2nd Ed.). 1883 Ida Palliser sat silent in her corner of the large landau which was taking Miss Wendover and her school-fellows from Winchester station to Kingthorpe: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 61.

**landgrave** (L  $\bar{u}$ ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Ger. *Lantgräve* (Ger. *Landgraf*): a count over a large district; the title of certain German princes.

bef. 1548 the Devke of Saxon, the Landisgrave, and other Cities and Prynys evangelical: T. THEOBALD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccvi. p. 128 (1846). 1569 and such rulers as are higher into the lande, and farther from the sea, are called Lantgräve, that is, the ruler or Earle of a Cite or Countrie within the lande: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. I., an. 1, p. 84. 1591 enuironing the Campe, against the *Lansgräve*, and the rest of the *Lutheran* sect: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 343. 1603 such a one as *Tycho*, the *Lantgräve*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 143. bef. 1617 Lante-gräve, or Earle of a Prouince... Low Dutch *Lantgräve*: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*, s.v. 1632 our Prince the *Lantgräve* of *Hessen*: *Contin. of our Weekly News*, May 12, p. 11. 1673 a pretty pleasant wall'd Town called St. Gower... under the Lantgrave of *Hessen*, who lives in a fair Castle: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 75.

**landgravine, sb.**: Ger. *Landgräfinn*: the wife of a landgrave, a princess of the rank of a landgrave.

**Landmannschaften, sb. pl.**: Ger.: associations of students at a German university, each comprising students from one particular district.

**landscape, landskip** (L  $\bar{u}$ ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *landschap*: a picture representing a prospect of natural scenery; a view of natural scenery; *metaph.* a comprehensive view, a compendium; also, *attrib.* as in *landscape-gardening*.

1598 in a table donne by *Cæsar Sestius* where hee had painted Landskipes: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 94. 1603 The cunning Painter, that with curious care, | Limning a Landscape, various, rich, and rare: J. SWEETESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 183 (1608). 1606 First, for the scene was drawne a *Landschap*, consisting of small woods: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 893 (1616). 1630 The farther *Prospect* of the Scene changeth into ayre, with a low *Landscape*, in part covered with clouds: *ib.* (Vol. II.), p. 157 (1640). 1632 MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 70. bef. 1670 He that will trouble himself with me, to look upon the Disease, and the Symptoms in a moral Landscape, shall not altogether be weary of it: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 68, p. 58 (1693). 1670 such a beautiful Landskip: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 64 (1698). 1681 They seem within the polish'd Grass | A Landskip drawn in Looking-Glass: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 92. 1709 'Tis by Imitation, the nearest Approach they can make; a *Feint*, a distant *Landscape* of immortal Joys: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.). 1711 real Cascades in artificial Land-skips: *Spectator*, Mar. 6, No. 5, p. 112 (Morley). bef. 1750 Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight: GRAY, *Elegy*, ii. 1785 Estates are landscapes, gaz'd upon awhile, | Then advertis'd, and auctioneers away: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 95 (1808). 1806 detached pieces of architecture are essential in creating a landscape garden: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 245.

\***Landsturm, sb.**: Ger.: a calling out of the militia; the militia force over and above the soldiers on active service, *i.e.* all able-bodied males between certain ages not serving in the army or navy or in the *Landwehr* (q. v.).

1814 some skirmishing between about sixty Cossacks... and a strong party of the *landstrum* [sic]: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. i. p. 20. 1874 The *Landsturm* was out and every height was beset with agile climbers armed with their unerring carbines: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 288.

**Landtag, sb.**: Ger.: a diet or parliament of a German state.

1591 Of our *Landtaye* we hear nothing yet, but the necessity is such as it must be shortly, or the Emperour will feel it: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 628 (1685).

**Landvogt, sb.**: Ger.: governor or high bailiff of a district.

1673 This great Council chuses *Landtvoghts*, and assembles upon important occasions that concern the whole Commonwealth: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 104.

\***Landwehr, sb.**: Ger.: the reserve forces liable to active service in time of war.

1839 SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 272. 1844 the 3d battalion of the 4th Kurmark landwehr: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 182.

**Langoon, sb.** See quotations.

1680 I am acquainted with my old Master's Merchant, he us'd to let him have very good *Langoon* and *Bordeaux*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, l. p. 5. 1693 *The White Wines* were next to the Bar closely pressing, | And *Trusty Langoon* to God *Bacchus* addressing, | Told his Godship what mighty and great Repu-

tation, | His Liquor had gained in the English Nation: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 7.

**Langue d'oc**, the romance dialect spoken in the south of France in the middle ages, including Provençal, opposed to *Langue d'oïl*, *Langue d'oui*, the dialect spoken in the north of France, whence Modern French is derived. The names, meaning 'language of oc', 'language of oil (oui)', arise from the southern word for 'yes' being *oc*, fr. Lat. *hoc*, = 'this', and the northern word for 'yes', *oil*, fr. Lat. *hoc illud*, = 'this (is) that'.

**langue de pourceau, phr.**: Fr.: hog's tongue.

1670 [See *andouille*].

**langue-de-bœuf, sb.**: Fr.: borage, bugloss (= 'ox-tongue'), *Anchusa officinalis*, Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*.

1643 of the rootes of *Langedebeeve*. 3. ii.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvi v°/1. 1678 The common Buglosse, or langue de bœuf: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 7. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 279.

**Languedoc**, name given to wines produced in the south of France, including the Muscat varieties; from the province of Languedoc, to which the dialect *Langue d'oc* gave its name.

1709 [See *Burgundy*].

**langour** (L  $\bar{u}$ ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Mid. Eng. *langour*, fr. Anglo-Fr. *langour*, assimilated to Lat. *languor*: a feeling of fatigue, or of feebleness, or of lassitude, listlessness, inertness, debility, depression.

abt. 1300 Sua has eild now pis ysaac ledd | pat he in langur [v. l. *langure*] lijs in bedd: *Cursor Mundi*, 3596. abt. 1386 In langour and in torment furyus | Two year and moore lay wrecche Aurelyus: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Franklin's Tale*, 11413. 1506 For his ladye Cresyde, full of doubles | He did bewayle, full well the langoure | Of all his loue, and great vnghappines: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. F iiiii v°. 1567 A swete langour, a great louely desire: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 70 (1870). 1588 For these, these, tribunes, in the dust I write | My heart's deep langour and my soul's sad tears: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iii. 1, 13. 1712 The Poverty and Langour of Thought: *Spectator*, No. 396, June 4, p. 576/1 (Morley). bef. 1739 Make Langour smile, and smooth the bed of Death: POPE, *Prolog. to Satires*, 411, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 48 (1757). 1748 I had been much out of order for above a month; languors and vertigos succeeded each other, the latter attended with sickness at my stomach: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxxix. *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1777). 1816 a female figure in a dying attitude, in which extreme langour is beautifully represented: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 303. 18. Thou art not steep'd in golden languors, | No tranced summer calm is thine: TENNYSON, *Madeline*, i. 1863 a pensive langour took the place of her lovely impetuosity: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 29.

\***lansquenet** (L  $\bar{u}$  =  $\bar{u}$ , -qu- as Fr.), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *lansquenet*, fr. Ger. *Landknecht*: a German foot-soldier; a game at cards in which one player holds a bank, and the rest play against the bank. Partly Anglicised (in the original sense) as *lansknicht*, 17 c.

1766 And the Captain whose kindness I ne'er can forget | Will teach me a game that he calls LANSQUENET: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 45 (1808). 1797 Lansquinet: *Encyc. Brit.* 1862 Prince Boutzoff who played lansquenet with us: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1887).

**lanterloo** (L  $\bar{u}$  =  $\bar{u}$ ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *lanterloo*: a game at cards, now called *loo* (q. v.), sometimes abbreviated to *lant*.

1679 Let's send for some Cards, and play at Lang-terloo in the Box: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, iv. p. 49. 1710 An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at langterloo: ADDISON, *Tatler*, No. 245. [T.]

**lanterne**: Fr. See *à la lanterne*.

**lantzprizado**. See *lancepessade*.

**Laodicean, sb. and adj.**: an inhabitant of Laodicea, an ancient city of Phrygia in Asia Minor; one who is lukewarm in religion; lukewarm in religion. See *Rev.*, iii. 14, 16.

1625 certaine *Laodiceans*, and Luke-warme Persons: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxv. p. 427 (1871). 1887 Porteus [was] the most Laodicean of all the prelates who have ever sat on the bench: *Athenæum*, June 25, p. 826/1.

\***lapis lazuli, phr.**: Late Lat.: a precious stone of an azure color, Pers. *lujward*, of which the best varieties are found in Persia and China.

abt. 1460 lapis lazuly: *Book of Quinte Essence* (E. E. T. S.). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1543 mirabalanes called indi, polipodye, volubilis, hoppelis, Lapis lazuli: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccxxvi v°/a. 1555 And amonge all the stones of this myne, that is best which is of a blew or asurine colour lyke unto a sapphire, and is commonly cauled *Lapis Lazuli*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 363 (1885). 1558 [See *color* 1]. 1567 *Zenieth*, which of some is called and reckoned the stone *Lasulus*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 23 v°. 1599 *Lapis lassudis*, from Persia: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. 1611 *Lasur*, The Lazul, or Azure stone: COTGR. 1627 I Commend also *Beads*, or little Plates of *Lapis Lazuli*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 961. 1644 figures of molten brass, double gilt, on *lapis lazuli*: EVELYN, *Diary*,



Vol. i. p. 119 (1872). 1654 the Azure Lazul stone: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. i. p. 50. 1704 a pulpit...very finely inlaid with lapis-lazuli: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 370 (Bohn, 1854). 1760 There is a glass case full of enamels, lapis lazuli, cameos: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 296 (1857). 1866 pages of honour in lapis-lazuli liveries: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 13.

\*lapsus, *sb.*: Lat.: a slip.

1823 I say that line's a lapsus of the pen: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. xvi. 1877 "Bored!" cried Tom, aghast at his clumsy lapsus: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 161 (1879).

lapsus calami, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a slip of the pen.

\*lapsus linguae, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a slip of the tongue.

1668 what have I done besides a little lapsus linguae? DRYDEN, *Mart. Marrall*, iii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 200 (1701). 1695 an errant Lapsus Linguae: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, i. 10. Wks., Vol. i. p. 334 (1710). 1713 He had just received the news of the battle of Hochstet, and being too impatient to communicate his joy, was unfortunately betrayed into a lapsus linguae: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 121, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 236 (1836). 1818 I assure your ladyship, for all his lapsus linguae, Mr. Crawley of Merriam Square is a most worthy gentleman: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 146 (1819).

laquais, *sb.*: Fr.: a menial attendant, a footman, a runner, a lackey (*q. v.*).

1846 he brought the Peasants to be worse than Laquais: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 75. bef. 1699 his share is four-and-twenty laquais, and all the rest in proportion: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 243 (1770). 1890 send her laquais forwards to enquire: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 306 (and Ed.).

laquais de place, *phr.*: Fr.: a servant hired for a time by a visitor to a continental city.

1787 Boxes are always to be hired for the night, and, at the comedies, for a few pauls, unless you send your Laquais de Place, who will always cheat you when he can: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. i. p. 259 (1805). 1809 I ran about the city three whole days with my laquais de place, before I could get housed: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 67. 1819 All this time he had been despatching...one (servant) to procure me a laquais de place: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 668 (1875). 1830 Found everything prepared—an excellent apartment, laquais de place, and courier: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 283 (1875). 1862 in which city [Paris] Mugford would never consent to have a laquais de place, being firmly convinced to the day of his death that he knew the French language quite sufficiently for all purposes of conversation: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. i. ch. xviii. p. 334 (1887).

laquay: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See lackey.

Lār familiaris, *phr.*: Lat.: a domestic Lar, the spirit of the founder of a Roman family.

1882 And the Lares familiares [*pl.*], who love the warmth of families and the homely converse of men: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 37 (and Ed.). 1889 Thomas Pitt, Governor of Fort St. George, [was] the grandfather of Chatham, and great-grandfather of William Pitt, and, through his sons and daughters, the great lar of not fewer than five families in the English peerage: *Athenaeum*, July 20, p. 88/3.

lararium, *sb.*: Lat.: a shrine of the Lares (*q. v.*).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1816 It was customary with the Romans when travelling to carry the Penates with them...when they returned these images were deposited in the Lararium or wardrobe which stood in some secret apartment, the sleeping room or library: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 165. 1848 the old lararium, stripped of its ancient images of ancestor and god: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 31 (3rd Ed.). 1885 little steps, like those of a lararium: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

Lares, *sb. pl.*, Lār, *sing.*: Lat.: the household gods of the Ancient Romans; hence, home. See Penates.

1603 Doth shee private Lares blesse: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 874 (1616). 1704 all the ancient lares were made in the fashion of a jug-bottle: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). 1722 several fine little Heads of Lares are on Shelves all round this Room: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 149. 1775 I am returned to my own Lares and Penates: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 270 (1857). 1816 Penates and Lares appear to have drawn their origin from the remotest antiquity: they were known to all nations... The Penates were chosen by the individual from the gods, and the Lares were favorites among them, or deified persons: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 163. 1873 a cloud of dust which profanes the Lares and Penates so dear to him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 15.

larghetto, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: Mus.

1. *adv.*: a direction to performers to render a passage somewhat slower than *andante* (*q. v.*), but not so slow as *largo*.

2. *sb.*: a movement in the time indicated above.

1724 LARGETTO, or LARGHETTO, denotes a Movement a little quicker than LARGO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1833 the larghetto, "Orso, see me," recalls Wolfran's song from *Tannhäuser*: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2.

largo, *adv.* and *sb.*: It.: Mus.

1. *adv.*: a direction to performers to render a passage in slow time, with breadth and dignity of interpretation.

1724 LARGO, Slow; by which Word is commonly to be understood a Slow Movement, yet quicker by one Degree than GRAVE, and by two than ADAGIO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

2. *sb.*: a movement of a musical composition to be rendered as above.

1724 [See 1]. 1855 It leads without a pause into the *large*, a lovely strain of melody: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 311/2.

lari, *larin(e)*, *sb.*: Pers. *lari*: a Persian coin equal to five-eighths of an *abassi* (*q. v.*). The *lari* was originally a piece of silver wire of the thickness of a goose-quill, bent round into the shape of a hook, and stamped.

1588 I have seen them sold for eight or ten Larines a peece, which maye be of our money x. s. or xiii. s. iii. d.: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5<sup>re</sup>. 1598 an Oxe or a Cowe is there to be bought for one Larijn, which is as much as halfe a Gilderne: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 94 (1835). — Likewise the money called *Larynen*, (which hath as it were two legges stretching out like a peece of silver wire that is beaten flat, printed about with certain small Characters, which is coyned at a place called *Lary*, being fine silver) is brought thither in great quantities: *ib.*, p. 151 (1598). 1599 The sayd larin is a strange peece of money, not being round as all other money in Christianitie, but it is a small rod of silver of the greatnesse of the pen of a goose feather... of these larines make a ducket, which is 40 medines or eight Saies of Aleppo: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. l. p. 272. 1634 *Larvæ* fashioned like point-agslets, and arc worth ten pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. 1662 *Schach-Ismael* had Coined, in his time, a kind of Money, which was called *Lari*, and it was made after the manner of a thick Latin wire, flatted in the middle: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vi. p. 223 (1669).

lariat (— = —), *sb.*: Eng. (U. S.) fr. Sp. *la reata*, = 'the rope' (for tethering or picketing horses): a rope for fastening a horse while grazing; a lasso (*q. v.*).

1884 savage vaqueros shrilly whooping, who twirled the lariat round their heads and launched its heavy circlet like a whip: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360. 1886 his trusty raw-hide lariat (lasso), or hempen rope: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N. S., p. 296.

larmoyant, *fem.* -ante, *adj.*: Fr.: weeping, in tears, tearful.

1813 But thou know'st I can be a right merry and conceited fellow, and rarely 'larmoyant': BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. ii. p. 246 (1832).

\*larva, *pl. larvae*, *sb.*: Lat., 'harmful spirit of the dead', 'mask'.

1. *Rom. Mythol.* an evil spirit of the dead.

2. mask, disguise; *Zool.* the early form of an animal which undergoes transformations during its development as an animal; esp. a caterpillar or grub which is to become a winged insect (opposed to *imago*, *q. v.*, the fully developed or true type of the species).

1691 making them to be the same Insect under a different Larva or Habit: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. i. p. 23 (1701). 1704 Madam Dacier...fancies that the larva, or the persona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). 1820 Pigs are very useful in Italy in destroying the larvae of locusts: M. GRAHAM, *Three Months near Rome*, p. 58. 1836 the larvæ of the sphinx-moth: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 331.

\*larynx, *pl. larynges*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *λάρυγξ*: the upper part of the trachea, which contains the vocal chords, and is the organ of vocal sound.

1578 This *Larynx* is the Organ, by which we receive and put forth breath, as also of making and fourmyng voyce: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. i. fol. 16<sup>vo</sup>. 1619 the Sides, Brests, Larinx, Os Hyoides, Wind-pipe, Palate, Teeth: PURCHAS, *Micropus*, ch. x. p. 110. 1646 the *Larynx* or Throette: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iii. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1685). 1691 [See *epiglottis*].

\*lascar<sup>1</sup>, *lascar*, *sb.*: Pers. *laskhar*: an army, a camp.

1625 there being no less than two hundred thousand men, women, and children in this Laskar, or Campe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. ix. p. 1481. 1634 passed safely over the River, with most part of the *Lascar*, or Army, which shee immediately put into Battaglia: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 32.

lascar<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Pers. *laskart*, = 'a soldier': a low class of artillerymen; a tent-pitcher; a common sailor (of Malay or E. Indian origin).

1625 I caused all my Laskayres to remaine aboard the *Unicorne*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. v. p. 650. 1755 Some Lascars and Sepoys were now sent forward to clear the road: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, i. 394 (1803). [Yule] 1799 the Lascars and followers of the Artillery: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 168 (1858). 1804 [See *golundauze*]. 1872 the *lascar*, who is to be met sweeping a crossing, or selling matches in our streets: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4.

\*lasso (— = —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *laço*, or Sp. *lazo*: a long cord of hide, with a running noose at one end, which noose is thrown so as to catch horses, cattle, &c.

1811 In Chili, it is usual to hunt the Huanaco, with the lasso or noose: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 89. 1826 several lasso and balks: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 18. 1846 The Gaucho, when he is going to use the lasso, keeps a small coil in his bridle-hand, and in the other holds the running noose: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 44.



**latakia**, *sb.*: a fine kind of Turkish tobacco named from *Latakia*, a port of Syria.

1849 I am now going to inquire after him, and smoke some of his Latakia: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 477 (1881). 1850 fragrant clouds of Latakia: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5 (1879). 1865 the oriel-chamber was scented with Latakia, Manillas, Burgundies, and liqueurs: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4.

**latche**, **latchesse**: Eng. See **laches**.

\***lateen**, **latine** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *latine*, fem. of *latin*, = 'Latin': applied to a triangular sail extended on a long sloping yard, or to the said yard, or to the rig of a boat with such sails. They are used on the Mediterranean and in S. Europe, and also in sundry Oriental craft.

1775 ASH. 1790 [See **cangia**].

**latere**, *sb. abl.*: Lat.: the side. See **a latere**.

1528 he hath a title of .S. Cecile/And is a Legate of latere/A dignitie of hie premyence: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede meye*, &c., p. 50 (1871).

\***latet anguis in herba**, *phr.*: Lat.: a snake is lurking in the grass. *Virg., Ecl.*, 3, 93.

1555 Howbeit, *latet anguis in herba* as the proverb is; you mean a subtlety in the word: BRADFORD, *Sermons*, &c., p. 504 (Parker Soc., 1848). 1601 For as touching the latter, *latet anguis in herba*, which but by this meanes could not well be descried: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 38. 1606 This extreme urging and soliciting makes most men think that *latet anguis in herba*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 68 (1848). 1614 if she discovers the green and gay flowers of *delice*, he cries to the ingredients, *Latet anguis in herba*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 159 (1867).

**latibulum**, *pl. latibula*, *sb.*: Lat.: a hiding-place, a retreat in which an animal hibernates.

1691 Those Animals...finding in the Stone some small hole reaching to the middle of it, might...creep into it, as a fit *latibulum* for the Winter: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 329 (1701).

**latiner** (= *n*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *latinier*: one who can speak or use the Latin language; an interpreter.

**latitat**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *latitare*, = 'to be hidden': 'he (she) lies hidden', name of an old writ by which a person, supposed to be in concealment, was summoned to the King's Bench.

? 1533 Now for our reward, suche men as we sett a worke and commaundyed them in the Kyngs name ageynst ther mynds, escuyng danger, to bryng us in to the weyers to come to the lyght and trewehyte of every the powr men by color hathe ben a restyd with *latitathis*: E. FORDE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cciii. p. 228 (1846). 1585 [See **habeas corpus**]. 1607 A *latitat*, Sword and Dagger: a writ of execution, Rapier and Dagger: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1885). 1654 Or that thy over-wary *Neutrality*, will alwaies prove a *Latitat*, and concealment of *Safety*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 380. 1742 they, upon the *clausum fregit*, (without fine or delay) might hold to bail, as the other court did upon the *latitatis*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1826). 1760 it is only said a Writ of *Latitat* issued, without shewing the Return: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 77.

**latrator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *latrare*, = 'to bark': a barker.

1626 *Latrator*, Which barketh, or rayleth, or scoffeth: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

\***latria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *latreia*, = 'service', 'worship': in Latin theology, worship offered to God only, opposed to *dulia* and *hyperdulia* (*qq. v.*).

bef. 1699 The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross: STILLINGFLEET, *Rom. Idol.* [T.] 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***laudanum**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., a false form for *ladanum* used in a false sense: tincture of opium.

1609 Haue I no friend that will make her drunke? or giue her a little *ladanum* or opium: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 575 (1616). 1642 I need no other *Laudanum* than this to make me sleep: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § XII. Wks., Vol. II. p. 447 (Bohn, 1852). 1742 strong wine was his *laudanum*, as if he had been troubled with the hysterics: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 416 (1826). 1779 Lord Bolingbroke, I hear, will live. At first they thought he had taken *laudanum*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 221 (1858). 1823 A quintessential *laudanum* or "black drop": BYRON, *Don Juan*, ix. lxxvii. 1878 the victim would have a better resource in the bottle of *laudanum* than in the humanity of the executioner: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 145.

**laudanum**: Mod. Lat. See **ladanum**.

**laudari a laudato viro**, *phr.*: Lat.: to be praised by a man who is praised. See *Cic., Epp. ad Fam.*, 5, 12.

1777 *Laudari a laudato viro*, has at all times been accounted a very pardonable ambition: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XI. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 32 (1777).

\***laudator temporis acti se puero**, *phr.*: Lat.: a praiser of past times, when he himself was a boy. *Hor., A. P.*, 173.

1736 POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 209 (1757). 1753 I am neither sour nor silly enough yet, to be a snarling *laudator temporis acti*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 142 (1777). 1814 the suspected praises of any of the *laudatores* [pl.] *temporis acti*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 316. 1828 my *laudator temporis acti*: LORD LYTTON, *Peiham*, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). 1884 There is an inclination in man to be *laudator temporis acti*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 119.

**laura**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. fr. Gk. *λαύρα*, = 'an alley': a cloister, a hermitage, a monastery (of the Greek Church).

1853 C. KINGSLEY, *Hypatia*, ch. i.

\***laurustinus**, **Laurus-Tinus**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an ornamental evergreen shrub, *Viburnum Tinus*, Nat. Order *Caprifoliaceae*, cultivated both for its foliage and its fine corymbose blossom.

1664 DECEMBER...*Flowers in Prime*, or yet lasting: *Black Hellebore*, *Laurus-tinus*, single *Primroses*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 226 (1729). 1673 cut hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus tinus* and other semper-virent plants: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 364. 1699 The first Court was set about with Cases of extraordinary large *Laurus Tinus*, and in the Gardens there were some cut into square Pyramids: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 188. 1767 laurels, *laurustinus*, *pyracantha*, *arbutus*...with...other kinds of hardy ever-green shrubs: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 108 (1803). 1840 seated under a *laurustinus* in the garden: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 70 (1865).

**Laus Deo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Praise (be) to God.

1621 I have a competency (*Laus Deo*) from my noble and munificent patrons: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 4 (1827). bef. 1863 If we can do our duty, if we can keep our place pretty honourably through the combat, let us say, *Laus Deo!* at the end of it: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 62 (1879).

**Lauwine**, *pl. Lauwinen*, *sb.*: Ger.: avalanche.

1818 the pine | Sits on more shaggy summits, and where roar | The thundering *lauwine*: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. lxxiii.

\***lava**, *sb.*: It.: a stream of molten rock ejected from a volcano; molten rock ejected from a volcano; rock cooled and hardened after ejection in a molten state from a volcano. Also, *metaph.*

1759 This water being hard and crude, they filtrate it through a stone which is very common in their quarries. It is a kind of lava, of the colour of soot, in a medium betwixt the density of the grey lava, and the porosity of the pumice: TR. ADAMSON'S *Voy. Senegal*, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 604 (1814). 1780 the ground in all parts of the island, and particularly near the sea shore, consists of *lava* or *tuffa*, which is frequently covered with other sorts of stones: TR. VON TROIL'S *Lett. on Iceland*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1818 The northern and eastern shores of that lake are completely covered with lava: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. iii. 1819 Where heart, and soul, and sense, in concert move, | And the blood's lava, and the pulse a blaze: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. clxxxvi. 1820 the streets are paved with lava—houses, palaces, and churches are built of lava: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. 1847 toys in lava, fans | Of sandal: TENNYSON, *Prince*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 4 (1886). 1857 It was simply a great block of black lava, crowned with brushwood: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 471 (1877).

**laveer** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *laveeren*: *Naut.*: to tack.

1649 like the fam'd ship of Trever, | Did on the shore himself lave: LOVELACE, *Lucasta*, Pt. II. [R.] 1662 we lavee'd it with a West-wind: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. I. p. xi (1666). 1662 But those that 'gainst stiff gales laveering go | Must be at once resolved and skilful too: DRYDEN, *Astr. Red.*, 65.

**lavolta**, **lavolto**, *sb.*: It. *la volta*, = 'the turn': a lively round dance of Italian origin. Rarely Anglicised as *lavolt*.

1584 Item he saith, that these night-walking or rather night-dancing witches, brought out of *Italie into France*, that dance, which is called *La volta*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 42. 1589 *Phaebus* fetched his *Lavaltos* on the purple Plains of Neptunus: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 23 (1880). 1606 I cannot sing, | Nor heel the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk, | Nor play at subtle games: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 4, 88. 1611 mountaines and valleys were said to dance *Lavoltos* and *Roundelays*: CORYAT, *Crambe*, sig. A 4 v. 1614 but there you may dance without a pipe, and leap *levallotes* in hell, that have danced sin's measures on earth: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 352 (1867). 1623 The *lavoltas* of a merry heart be with you, sir: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 462 (1885). 1630 [See **capriole**]. 1634 they danced *Lavoltos*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52. 1654-6 How did his good heart...dance *Levaltoes* in his bosom, to hear of Joseph's honour: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, Vol. I. p. 162/2 (1867).

**lavoltateer**, *sb.*: Eng., coined fr. *lavolta*: a dancer of *lavoltas*, a dancer.

bef. 1626 The second, a *lavoltetere*, a saltatory, a dancer: BEAU. & FL., *Fair Maid of Inn*, iii. 1. [C.]

**lay[-man]**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *leeman*, for *ledeman*, = 'figure with joints': a lay-figure. The *lay*-of *lay-figure* is the Du. *lee*-of *leeman*.

1694 For what remains you are to have a layman almost as big as the life, for every figure in particular: a figure of wood, or cork, turning upon joints: DRYDEN, *Tr. Du Fresnoy's Art Painting*, § 220. [R.] 1762 [Crispin Pass] describes the use of the Maneken or layman for disposing draperies: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. v. Engravers. [R.]



\***lazar** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *lazar*, fr. Late Lat. *lazarius*, = 'a leper', fr. *Lazarus*, Gk. *Λάζαρος*, name of the beggar covered with sores in the apologue, *Luke*, xvi. 19: a leper, a person (*esp.* a beggar) suffering from loathsome disease; also, in combin. as *lazar-house*. See *Dives*.

abt. 1386 To have with sike lazars acquaintance: CHAUCER, C. T., *Prolog.*, 245. 1463 I will that eche laseer of man and woman or child within Bury have ijd.: *Bury Wills*, p. 17 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1485 xij demonyaks, viij lazars of the palesey: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 37 (1881). 1487 the poure lazare: — *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h i r<sup>o</sup>. 1590 ever after in most wretched case, | Like loathsome lazars, by the hedges lay: SPENS., *F. Q.*, i. iv. 3. 1606 I care not to be the louse of a lazare: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 1, 78. 1611 *Lazaret*, A Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazars: COTGR. 1638 There is no man living, not the poorest lazare in the world that hath a heart and affections, but he can love: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iv. p. 176 (1863). 1654—6 to brag of them [clothes] is as for the Lazare to brag of a plaster laid to his filthy sore: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, Vol. iv. p. 272 (1867). 1667 Immediately a place | Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark, | A lazare-house it seem'd, wherein were laid | Numbers of all diseased: MILTON, *P. L.*, xl. 479. bef. 1743 Did piteous lazards oft attend her door? | She gave—farewell the parent of the poor: SAVAGE, *On Mrs. Jones*. [R.]

\***lazaret, lazarette** (L = L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lazaret*: a hospital for lepers or for the diseased poor; a place where people are kept during quarantine.

1611 *Lazaret*, A Lazaret, or Spittle for Lazars: COTGR. 1704 It hapned a few Days after | had been upon the *Lazaret*, i.e. the said Island, that there came a French Vessel from Algier: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 177. 1764 Without the harbour is a lazaretto, where persons coming from infected places are obliged to perform quarantine: SMOLLETT, *Prince & Italy*, xii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). 1819 The liver is the Lazaret of bile: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. cccv.

\***Lazarus**: Gk. *Λάζαρος*, name of the beggar covered with sores in the apologue, *Luke*, xvi. 19: representative of a miserable beggar.

1662 [See *Dives*].

**lazo**: Sp. See *lasso*.

**lazul(l), lazuli, lazulus**: Late Lat. See *lapis lazuli*.

\***laz(z)aretto, sb.**: It. *lazzaretto*: (a) a hospital for lepers, a pest-house, a hospital for the diseased poor; (b) a place in which people are kept during quarantine.

a. 1549 For the plague there is a house...two miles from Venice, called the *Lazaretto*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 83 r<sup>o</sup>. 1605 the *Lazaretto*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 406 (1616). 1612 the *Lazaretto*, which is a place like unto the pesthouse in More-fields: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 5. 1617 They have a Pest-house called *Lazaretto*, & two like houses for Lepers: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 73. 1619 [See *bedlam*]. 1654 their *Lazaretto*, or Houses for the Poor: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i v<sup>o</sup>. 1670 The *Lazaretto* is a vast Building: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 83 (1698). 1775 the plague might be...prevented from spreading, if lazarettoes were erected: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 280. 1787 The great Hospital, Lazaretto, and Prisons, all deserve a stranger's notice: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 82 (1805). 1818 with its extremes of poverty and splendor, the wretchedness of a great part of its inhabitants, and the magnificence of its buildings, it [Dublin] is to me a Grecian temple turned into a lazaretto: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 79 (1819). 1820 an arsenal, a lazaretto, a barrack, and a public prison: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 145. 1859 The sick-room and the lazaretto have often been a refuge from the tossings of intellectual doubt: GEO. ELIOT, *Jane's Repentance*, ch. xxiv. p. 305.

b. 1615 When they have Practicke, they are inforced to vnlade at the *Lazaretto*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632). — to be conveyed by him unto the *Lazaretto*, there to remaine for thirty or forty dayes before I could be admitted into the City: *ib.*, p. 227. 1741 we were fain to lie in our Boat: they were indeed so civil, as to make us an offer of the *Lazaretto*, in company of some Slaves who were devoured with Vermin: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 39. 1742 all wooden goods are put into the *Lazaretto*, which is a place two miles from the town, to be aired: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 319 (1826). 1830 we were condemned to enter the *Lazaretto*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 372 (2nd Ed.). 1845 From the *Lazaretto* I took my family to Pisa and Rome: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 50.

\***lazzarone, pl. -oni, sb.**: It. (of Naples): an idle, begging member of the poorer classes of Naples, who only works casually.

1797 Dr Moore computes the number of *lazzaroni* or blackguards at above 30,000. The greater part of these wretches have no dwelling-houses, but sleep every night under porticos, piazzas, or any kind of shelter they can find: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 634/1. 1818 some one of these genuine *lazzaroni* of the Irish metropolis: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 20 (1819). 1819 From the lowest *Lazzaroni* up to their fishing, fowling, *Lazzaroni* king, they were all rejoicing: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 357 (1820). 1825 there are *lazzaroni* all over Europe: *Congress Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1132. 1844 He could dance a Tarantalla like a *Lazzarone*: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).

**le, pl. les, def. art. masc.**: Fr. fr. Lat. pron. *illum* (acc.), = 'that': the.

**le**: It. See *la*<sup>3</sup>.

**le diable boiteux**: Fr. See *Asmodeus*.

**le jeu ne vaut (valait) pas la chandelle, phr.**: Fr.: 'the game is (was) not worth the candle', a saying derived from the practice of a winner at cards in a public room paying for the lights.

1841 LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 119. 1885 THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 17 (1885).

**le mot d'énigme, phr.**: Fr.: the key-word of the riddle, the key to the mystery.

**leaguer** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *leger*, = 'camp', 'bed': a camp, a besieging force, a siege.

1589 By League, or Leigue, *Danish* can fence, or front you, friend, or foe: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 62. 1590 They...doo call a Campe by the Dutch name of *Legar*: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1598 *Assedio*, a siege or leagure: FLORIO. 1600 no man stirred out of the Romanes Leiger: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 194. 1601 there was no standing camp or leaguer wintered at any time, without a paire of Aegle Standards: — *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 4, Vol. 1. p. 873. 1611 the *Leager* (this is the name of the States armie which doth use in the time of warres to lie abroad in the fields): T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. p. 79 (1776).

**leake, leaque**: Anglo-Ind. See *lac*<sup>1</sup>.

**leang**: Chin. See *liang*.

**leaticke**: Eng. fr. It. See *liatico*.

**lech, leck**: Anglo-Ind. See *lac*<sup>1</sup>.

**lechia**: Chin. See *lich*.

**leckar**: Eng. fr. Port. See *lacquer*.

**lectisternium, sb.**: Lat., 'spreading of couches': a sacrificial feast celebrated by Ancient Greeks and Romans in honor of a deity or of deities, in which images of the deities were placed on couches at tables spread for a banquet. Anglicised by Holland as *lectisterne*.

1600 brought gifts unto Palatium, which they offered unto the goddesses, & solemnized a Lectisternium: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIX. p. 719. — Duumvirs appointed for divine rites and ceremonies, by celebrating a Lectisterne, (then first instituted in the citie of Rome) to appease and pacifie *Apollo*, *Latona*, and *Diana*, *Hercules*: *ib.*, Bk. v. p. 188.

**lector** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lector*, noun of agent to *legere*, = 'to read': a reader; a minor ecclesiastic in early Christian times.

1626 *Lector*, A reader: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (2nd Ed.). 1833 [Julian] built a chapel, and participated, as lector, in conducting the service: SCHAFF-HENZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1212.

\***lécythus, pl. lécythi**, Lat. fr. Gk.; *lëkythos*, Gk. *λήκυθος*: *sb.*: an oil-flask, a slender vase with a narrow neck, for holding unguents, cosmetics, &c.

1882 The only ornament of the stèle is the representation of a full-bodied *lëkythos* in round relief: C. FENNEL, *Tr. A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gr. Brit.*, p. 564. 1886 The superb collection of painted vases...has been...placed where the enrichments and colour of each *lëkythos* can be studied: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 27, p. 430/2. 1888 The excavation of the road [at Athens] has resulted further in the discovery of several *lëkythoi*, with borders on a white ground, belonging to the archaic epoch: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 17, p. 347/1.

**ledger** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *legger*, = 'one that lies down'.

**l.** a resident, a resident agent or ambassador; also, *attrib.*

1592 the Emperours *Lieger* in Rome: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 708 (1685). 1598 her Maiesties most prudent and carefull Ambassador *ligier* with the French King: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. sig. 'a r<sup>o</sup>. — I had bene a *ligier* in Russia: *ib.*, p. 375. 1599 the *Consul* for the French merchants, a *ligier* then at *Tripolis*: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 189. 1605 the old Venetian *leiger* Molino presented to the king and prince a new *leiger*, called *Justiniano*: *In Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 44 (1848). 1625 our *Liegers*, concerning their lues, have euer lived in very doubtfull estate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 202. abt. 1630 He was sent Ambassador into France, and stayed there a *Lieger* long: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 36 (1870). bef. 1753 Coffee-houses...in the chief of them Talkers *Lieiger* were ordered to attend: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. III. 27, p. 139 (1740).

**2.** the principal book of accounts kept by persons engaged in finance or trade; also, *attrib.*

1598 all accounts and reckonings shalbe brought into perfect order, into the *Lidger* or memoriall: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 266. 1599 I find in the said *lidger* booke, a note of the said *Eymes*, of all such goods: *ib.*, Vol. II. i. p. 98. 1748 Here you a muckworm of the town might see | At his dull desk, amid his ledgers stall'd: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, l. 1.

**3.** any bar, beam, or slab, which lies in a fixed horizontal position.

**ledgerdemayne**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *legerdemain*.

**leechee**: Chin. See *lich*.



\***legato**, *adv.*: It. *Mus.*: 'connectedly', a direction to performers to render a passage smoothly and connectedly; opposed to **staccato** (*q. v.*).

1885 All the niceties and varieties of legato, staccato, or the often neglected intermediate combination of the two: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. xxiv. 275.

**légātor**, *sb.*: Lat. noun of agent to *légāre*, = 'to bequeath': a testator, one who bequeaths.

1687 a fair estate | Bequeath'd by some legator's last intent: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, II. 373. [L.]

**legature**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **ligature**.

**légātus a latere**, *phr.*: Lat.: a legate *a latere*. See **a latere, latere**.

abt. 1522 [See **a latere**]. 1569 the king thus beyng stopped and frustrate of his purpose by reason of Becket's Apostolike Legacie, beyng *Legatus a latere*: thought good to send vp to the Pope: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 59. 1618 These [God's ministers] are *legati a latere*,—dispensers of the mysteries of heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 66 (1867). 1670 A man who had been thirteen times *Legatus a Latere*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 129 (1698). bef. 1733 [See **a latere**].

**lege talionis**: Late Lat. See **lex talionis**.

\***legerdemain** ( $\angle = \angle$ , -g- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *léger de main*, Old Fr. *legier de main*, = 'light of hand': sleight of hand, juggling trick; also, *metaph.*

1528 O/churche men are wyly foxes / More crafty then iugglers boxes / To play ligier du mayne taught: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 114 (1871). 1573—80 plais me a pretti iugling kast of leger de main: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 28 (1884). 1579 I would not that al women should take pepper in the nose, in that I haue disclosed the legerdemaines of a few: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 119 (1868). 1579 This cast of Ledgerdemayne: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 36 (Arber). 1584 such things as sceme miraculous, are chéeflie doone by deceipt, legerdemaine, or confederacie: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witck.*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 138. 1591 But he so light was at legerdemaine, / That what he toucht came not to light againe: SPENS., *Compl. Prosopop.*, 701. bef. 1593 he learned the legerdemaines of nips, foysts, &c.: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 21 (1861). 1600 lifting, or *lieger-du-maine*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. I, Wks., p. 187 (1616). 1603 these jurglers and vagarant circumforanean land-leapers, these practisers of lieger de main, these plaiers at passe and repasse: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1199. 1610 Yea the spirits themselves doe deceive our senses; which is no wonder, seeing that our jurglers can doe the like by *leiger du mayn*: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 383. 1623 here they made a sport of Iustice, and like Iuglers plaid *legerdemaine* with me: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. II. p. 108. 1641 the late legerdemaine of the papists: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1806). 1652 much taken with his feats of *Leigerdemaine*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 349. 1675 impossible, that the Christian Church could, by any the handsomest *Legerdemaine*, delude that Eagles Eye: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 104. 1712 instruct the Students in *State Legerdemaine*, as how to take off the Impression of a Seal, to split a Wafer, &c.: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/1 (Morley). 1762 You legerdemaine men be more like to conjure the money from our pockets than sense into our skulls: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 12 (1817).

Variants, 16c. *ligier du mayne*, *legerdemaine*, *ledgerdemayne*, *legierdemaine*, *lieger-du-maine*, 17c. *lieger de main*, *leiger du mayn*, *leggerdemaine*, *leigerdemaine*, *legerdyneane*.

**légereté**, *sb.*: Fr.: lightness, animation; frivolity. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *legeritie*, *legerity*.

[1598 a signe of great legierite and lightnesse: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 12. 1599 The organs...Break up their drowsy grave and newly move, [With casted slough and fresh legerity: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, I. v. 23.] 1756 It has all the *legereté* so much prized in the best compositions of this species of the drama amongst the French: WARBURTON, *Lett. to Garrick*, Dec. 13, in *Garrick Corresp.* 1768 the elegant *badinage* and *legereté* of conversation that sit so well on the French: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxxxiii. Vol. II. p. 114 (1819). 1779 her spirit and *légereté*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 296 (1858). 1836 the army is greatly disgusted with the *légereté* of Marshal Clauzel, to which the failure of the expedition is...attributed: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 109.

**leggiadrous**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *leggiadro*: graceful, elegant.

1648 Yet this Retirement's cloud n'er overcast | Those beams of leggiadrous courtesy | Which smild in her deportment: J. BEAUMONT, *Psyche*, xviii. [R.]

\***leghorn**, **Leghorn**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. *Leghorn*, corruption of It. *Livorno*, name of a port of Tuscany: of a fine bleached straw exported from Livorno; a hat or bonnet of straw-plait from Livorno, or of an imitation of the said straw-plait.

1826 My wife...got into conversation with her about the *English Leghorn* bonnets: W. COBBETT, *Rural Rides*, Vol. II. p. 274 (1885).

**legible** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *legible* (Cotgr.): capable of being read.

1563 dress the letters after thys maner...and they shall be legible: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1657—8 the indications of his future perfections as...legible as...I ever saw: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 101 (1872). 1776 some so high as not to be legible: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 248.

**légifer**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *légifer*, = 'law-giving': a law-giver.

1602 Thus haue all lawes and legifers with great maiesty, ordained a distinction of place, regard, and esteeme: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 53.

**legislator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *légis lator*, = 'proposer of a law': a law-maker, a law-giver; a member of a legislative body.

1603 Though Rudder-les, nor Pilot-les, this Boat | Among the Reeds by the Floods side did float, | And saves from wrack the future *Legislator*, | Lighting in hands of the Kings gracious Daughter: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Lawe, p. 462 (1608). 1626 *Legislator*, A law-maker, or a law-giver: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1777 the singular institution of the Jews, the observance of which was enjoined by their divine *Legislator*: ROBERTSON, *Hist. America*, Bk. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 33 (1824). 1778 The author says it has been objected that he has tamed a legislator into a lover in a novel: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 32 (1858). 1820 a council-room for legislators: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 6.

\***légume**, Fr.; **legūmen**, Lat.: *sb.*: pulse, any leguminous or pod-bearing plant, or the fruit of such plants; a pod of a leguminous plant. Anglicised as *legume*.

bef. 1691 An instance of this may be afforded us by some legumens, as peas, or beans: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 613. [R.] bef. 1699 All sorts of herbs, salads, plants, and legumes: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 218 (1770). 1783 *légume*: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 7. 1817 And he then describes the process of making what he calls *légume*, which word he always uses for *soup*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 381.

**légumes**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: vegetables for the table.

**leiger**. See **leaguer** or **ledger**.

\***lekkythos**: Gk. See **lecythus**.

**lelack(e)**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **lilac**.

\***lemma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *λήμμα*: an assumption, a thesis, the major premiss of a proposition, a title or argument (of a literary work), the heading or theme of a scholium or annotation, a proposition preliminary to an ulterior demonstration.

1626 *Lemma*, An argument: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1678 In order whereunto, we must first lay down this *Lemma* or *Preparatory Proposition*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 194. 1693 A knavish wagge writ a lemma on his Pastoral Letter and sent it him: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1878). 1703 the lemma, if I remember well, being *operosa et sedula*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 395 (1872).

\***lemon** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *limon*: the fruit of a tree allied to the Citron and Orange, *Citrus medica Limonium*, having a very acid pulp and a rind which yields a strong essential oil; the tree *Citrus medica*. Maundeve evidently describes an entirely different fruit.

[abt. 1400 And for the Vermyn, that is with inne, thei anynte here Armes and here Thyres and Legges with an Oynement, made of a thing that is clept Lymons, that is a manere of Fruyt, lyche smale Pesen: and than have thei no drede of no Cocodrilles, ne of non other venomous Vermyn: Tr. Maundeve's Voyage, ch. xviii. p. 199 (1839).] 1563 iuse of Lymons: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 24<sup>vo</sup>. 1577 chewing of the rinde...of the Lemmon: J. FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 55 (1596). 1578 The Limon in fashion is longer then the Orange: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. VI. p. 703. 1588 SHAKS., *L. L.*, v. 2, 653. 1600 oranges, cedars, and limons, grow naturally there: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 14. 1600 Almonds, Sugar Canes, Quinces, Oranges, Lemonds, Potatos, &c.: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 46. 1601 the Citron or Limon tree: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 359. 1605 Limons: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 1, Wks., p. 465 (1616). 1615 groves of Oranges, Lemonds, Pomegranates, Fig-trees: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1632). 1638 a little sprinkling of a Limon: *Relig. Wotton.*, p. 473 (1685). 1646 Lemmons, Pomegranats, Cherries: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xii. p. 274 (1686). 1655 trees, amongst which of Limon, Orange, Coco, Cabage...there are good plenty: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y<sup>e</sup> late Proceed. of y<sup>e</sup> Eng. Army in y<sup>e</sup> W. Indies*, p. 18. 1660 when a broth is...too tart...sweeten it with Sugar: when flat and wallowish...quicken it with Oranges and Lemmons: MARKHAM, *Eng. Housewife*, p. 66. 1665 what Fruit you like, Oranges, Lemons, Lymes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677). 1707 Variety of surprising experiments, made of two incomparable Medicines...and Salt of Limons: Title. 1776 who have their houses situated in a wood of olives, orange, and lemon-trees: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 171. 1820 Oranges, lemons, and citrons also are exported from Zante: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 147. 1845 in the garden observe the gigantic lemons: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 298.

Variants, 14c.—16c. *lymon*, 16, 17 cc. *lemond*, *lemmon*, 16c.—18c. *limon*.

**lemonade** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *limonade*: an infusion of sliced lemon with sugar, lemon-juice with water and (generally) sugar; an effervescing beverage with a flavor like that of lemon.

1604 Some take it in wine, others in vinegar, in lemonade, &c.: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 294 (1880). 1670 refresh themselves with Wine standing in Snow, or with Limonade, or some such cooling Drinks: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 138 (1698). 1676 I saw at a Villa not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking *Lemonado* with his Mistris: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, I. p. 9. 1684 That [drink] which is most



common in Turkey comes somewhat near our *Limonade*: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 26. 1749 the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *Limonades*, glasses, and other *raffraichissements*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. II. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777). 1786 Still be thy nightly offerings paid, | Libations large of Limonade: H. MORRIS, *Bas Bleu*, 225.

\***lemur**, Late Lat.; **lemur** ( $\mu =$ ), Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *sb.*: name of the typical genus of half-apes or *Prosimia*, or of any member of the sub-order *Lemuroidea* or half-apes.

1796 This species of Lemur somewhat resembles a cat, with its long tail, diversified with black and white ringlets: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 146 (1814).

**lemures**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: shades, ghosts of the dead. Sometimes Anglicised as *lemurs*, sing. *lemur* ( $\mu =$ ).

1655 In these they graze the lilylike Images of such phantasies as they suppose they see walke by night which the Antiquitie cauled *Lemures*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 85 (1885). 1626 *Lemures*, are night walking devils or hags: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). 1657 To the Earth doe belong Gnomes, Lemurs, Sylphs, Montans, Zonnets, whose Monsters are the Pigmyes: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 26. 1775 these animals were of old a nuisance, being the Lemures of the antients: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 51.

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**lenify** ( $\mu = \epsilon$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lenifier*: to assuage, to soothe, to mitigate.

1611 *Lenir*. To lenifie, slake, swage, temper, mitigate: COTGR.

**lenitive** ( $\mu = \epsilon$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lenitif*, fem. *-ive*.

1. *adj.*: soothing, causing ease.

1543 lenitive clysters, & suppositories: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. c. 102.

2. *sb.*: a soothing drug, a soothing application.

1562 cassia fistula or suche lykewise lenitive: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. c. liii.

1563 suppositorie, clyster, or lenitive lenitive: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 14<sup>ro</sup>.

1601 a sovereign lenitive for all impostumes of the braine: HOLLAND, Tr. *Phin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 185. 1675 [of condolence] the interest of alliance or friendship obliges you to apply some lenitive: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 225.

\***lens**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lens*, = 'a lentil': a transparent body in the shape of a section of a cylinder bounded transversely to the axis of the cylinder by two curved surfaces or by a curved surface and a plane.

bef. 1782 He claps his lens, if haply they may see, | Close to the part where vision ought to be: COWPER, *Charity*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 144 (1808).

**lentamente, lento**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage in slow time, slowly.

1724 LENT, or LENTO, or LEMENTENT, do all denote a Slow Movement: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1762 *lentamente* [See *grave*, *adv.*].

**lentisco**, Sp. or Port.; **lentiscus**, Lat.: *sb.*: the mastic-tree, *Pistacia Lentiscus*; Nat. Order *Anacardiaceae*; mastic.

1555 the berries of the tree cauled *Lentiscus*, which beareth the sweete gumme cauled *Mastic*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 90 (1885). 1612 A shrub like unto that *Lentiscus* that groweth in some parts of France and Italie: T. CORYAT, *Journal*, in *Cruities*, Vol. III. sig. R 6<sup>ro</sup> (1776).

1612 There is also great store of mastic in this *land*, which is gathered of certaine trees like unto *Lentiscus* trees: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 10.

1616 oyles of *Lentisco*: B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631-40). 1644 rosemary, lavender, lentiscus, and the like sweet shrubs: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 80 (1850). 1664 JUNE... *Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... Tuber-rose, Lentiscus, Pomegranate*: — *Kal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1720).

1699 *Lentiscus* and *Phylarea* in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 210.

**lentos**, *sb.*: Lat.: pliancy, toughness, viscosity.

bef. 1627 Some bodies have a kind of lentor, and more depectible nature than others: BACON, [J.] 1699 *Arborescent Holi-hocks*...by reason of their clamminess and *lentos*, banished from our *Sallet*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 36.

1732 The lentor of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause: ARBUTHNOT, *Diet.* [J.]

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**leptomeria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *λεπτομέρεια*: a consisting of minute parts.

1654 Either by that Picklock *Leptomeria*, or subtilty of parts, by opening the Pores...and so letting out that heat: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 222.

**Lerna**, name of the lake or swamp near Argos, which the hydra (*q. v.*) infested.

1590 winged snakes of Lerna, cast your stings, | And leave your venoms in this tyrant's dish: MARLOWE, *T. Tamburl.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 291 (1858).

**les**, *def. art.*: Fr.: the. See *la*, *le*, *aux*.

\***les absens ont toujours tort**, *phr.*: Fr.: the absent are always in the wrong.

\***les convenances**, *phr.*: Fr.: the proprieties. See *convenances*.

1845 The Spaniards...are strictly decent...in all that the French call *les convenances*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 740. 1885 Jessie's presence satisfied *les convenances*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 181.

**les doux yeux**, *phr.*: Fr. See *les* and *doux yeux*.

1672 He has no courage because he beat his Wench for giving me *les douces yeux* once: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 10. 1830 How beautiful is woman when she favours her admirers with *les yeux doux*! And what greater treasure can we possess than a *billet doux*! E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 220 (2nd Ed.).

**lescar, leskar**: Pers. See *lascar*.

**lese majesté**, *phr.*: Fr.: high-treason (see *laesa majestas*). Anglicised as *lese majesty*, *lese majesty*.

1817 But the crime of *lese-majesté* against the genius of Mr. Southey could admit of no atonement: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 28, p. 166.

**Lethæan, Lethæan**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Lethæus* (Gk. *Ληθαῖος*): pertaining to *Lethæ*; causing forgetfulness, causing oblivion.

1647 [See *amnesty*]. 1667 They ferry over this Lethæan sound | Both to and fro: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 604. 1786 the craftsman there | Takes a Lethæan leave of all his toil: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 118 (1808).

**Léthé**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Λήθη*, fr. *λήθη*, = 'oblivion', 'forgetfulness': name of the river of the Infernal regions of Greek mythology, of the water of which the shades drank that they might forget their life on earth; hence, oblivion, utter forgetfulness.

1680 Tho will we little Love awake, | That now sleepeth in Lethæ lake: SPENS, *Shep. Cal.*, Mar., 23.

1693 The cart Oblivion stoin from Lethæ's lake: PEELE, *Wks.*, p. 589/1 (1861). 1603 his foe: who, nigh already gone | To drink of Lethæ: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 162 (1608).

1606 A Lethæ's dulness: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 1, 27. 1616 Lethæ shall drowne his ill deserving name: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 131 (1871).

1626 As if she had drunk Lethæ...did fetch so still a Sleep: BRAU & FL., *Maid's Trage*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 28 (1711). bef. 1631 a new deluge, and of Lethæ flood, | Hath drown'd us all, All have forgot all good: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 224 (1669).

1640 Or He in Lethæ's lake can drench them so | That they no act of life or sense can show: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 18, p. 21 (1647). 1693 I am inclinable sometimes to imagine, that the Soul of Man can hardly be entirely happy, until it be as it were thus dipt in Lethæ: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 439 (1713).

bef. 1733 *Memoirs, Books, Pamphlets and even Records* are condemned to sink in Lethæ: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ix. (1740). 1737 The Bath would be of sovereign efficacy in this case too, and, like the waters of Lethæ, would wash away the remembrance of these disagreeable incidents: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 30, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 61 (1777).

1813 I suppose the real author will soon own it, as it has succeeded; if not, Job be my model, and Lethæ my beverage: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 280 (1835).

bef. 1821 My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains | My sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk, | Or emptied some dull opiate to the drains | One minute past, and Lethæ-wards had sunk: KEATS, *Ode to Nightingale*, l. bef. 1842

Some draught of Lethæ might await | The slipping thro' from state to state: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 132 (1886).

**lethugador**, *sb.*: fr. Sp. *lechuga*, = 'lettuce', 'frill', 'ruffle': a ruff.

1612 he was riding in his *carrasse* with his six mules over Holborn Bridge the other day, with his great lethugador about his neck, and coming upon his elbow, at the side of the *carrasse* comes a fellow by him on horseback: and whether *d'guet-apens*, or otherwise, I cannot tell, but he snatches the ambassador's hat off his head: G. CALVERT, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 191 (1848).

**lettre d'avis**, *phr.*: Fr.: letter of advice.

1770 he will give you a *lettre d'avis* before he sends it to you: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1882).

\***lettre de cachet**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'letter of seal': a sealed letter signed by a king of France (before the Revolution), ordering a governor of a prison, esp. of the Bastille, to receive and keep prisoner the person named in the letter; an arbitrary warrant for arrest.

1718 I am far from having the least doubt of his good intentions to me: I fear only, those same letters de cachet, that surprise folks every now and then: VANBRUGH, quoted in *Athenæum*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 209a. 1745 before the play itself is suppressed by a *lettre de cachet* to the booksellers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 381 (1857).

1766 A mousquetaire, his piece loaded with a *lettre de cachet*, went...to the notary who keeps the parliamentary registers, and

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1766 A mousquetaire, his piece loaded with a *lettre de cachet*, went...to the notary who keeps the parliamentary registers, and



demanded them: *ib.*, Vol. iv, p. 495 (1857). 1777 I do not indeed lodge in their house, (as it might incite the jealousy of the husband, and procure me a lettre de cachet,) but I live very much with them: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 253 (1869). 1788 The Court cannot help perceiving that Lettres de Cachet are frequently employed: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 781. 1813 apply to his sovereign for a *lettre de cachet* to force this unfortunate woman from the arms of her lawful husband: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. i. p. 358 (1844). 1824 There are sharp laws in France against refractory pupils—*lettres de cachet* are easily come by: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xix. p. 350 (1886). 1850 Why are there no such things as *lettres-de-cachet*—and a Bastille for young fellows of family? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879).

**lettres de noblesse**, *phr.*: Fr.: letters of nobility, letters patent conferring the rank of a noble.

1764 he may purchase *lettres de noblesse* for about thirty or forty guineas: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 388 (1817). 1820 Louis XIV. granted five hundred *lettres de noblesse* in a single year: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 15.

**lettres grises**, *phr.*: Fr., 'gray letters': *Printing*: letters ornamented with flourishes.

1889 [See *cul-de-lampe*].

**levada**, *sb.*: Port.: an artificial water-course for irrigation.

1885 Besides the great levadas there are minor ones in every parish: J. Y. JOHNSON, *Madeira*, p. 58.

**levant** (L), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *levant*: rising, eastern, from the east.

1600 the Easterne current and leuant winde: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 24. 1667 Forth rush the Levant and the | Ponent winds: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 704.

\***Levant, levant** (L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Levant*, = 'the east', 'the east wind'.

1. the Mediterranean and its coasts to the east of Italy; *esp.* the coasts, islands, and seas of Syria and Asia Minor. Also, *attrib.*

1578 After some diversity of opinions whether in the riuer of *Levant* or the West were best to beginne, the advice of Obietto prevayled: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. i. p. 29 (1599). 1601 the Levant sea of orientall Indians: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 22, Vol. i. p. 129. — [Camels] are nourished in the Levant or East parts: *ib.*, Bk. 8, ch. 18, p. 205. 1605 Any suspected part of all the *levant*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 496 (1616). 1615 silks that are sent from *Aleppo* to *Tripoly*, and other commodities of the *Levant* purchased with that money: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 86 (1632). 1620 Inquirers of theirs, that were sent into the *Levant*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. lxiii. (1676). 1621 let those that repine at the one in the hundred (which was impos'd upon all the Levant Merchants for the support of this Fleet) mutter what they will: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xi. p. 14 (1645). 1629 Give me leave to congratulat your happy return from the *Levant*: *ib.*, v. xxxii. p. 35. 1656—7 You will see the galleys, the slaves, and in fine, a very map of the Levant: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 83 (1772). bef. 1733 the *Levant* or Turkey company: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 462 (1740).

2. the sunrise.

1601 the Sunnerising or Levant of that day: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 33, Vol. i. p. 608.

3. a Levanter, an easterly wind blowing up the Mediterranean.

1600 euery mountaine causing a seuerall blast, and pirrie, after the maner of a *Leuant*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 83.

**levant**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *levante*, = "a shifter, an vptaker, a pilfrer" (Florio), or fr. Eng. *levant*, vb.: a bet made with the intention of not paying if one loses.

1728 croud to the hazard-table, throw a familiar *levant* upon some sharp lurching man of quality, and if he demands his money, turn it off with a loud laugh: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 240 (1776).

**levant** (L), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *levantar velas*, = 'to abandon one's residence', *lit.* 'to hoist sails', or *levantar el campo*, = 'to decamp': to abscond, to elope, to run away.

1840 When he found she'd levanted, the Count of Alsace | At first turn'd remarkably red in the face: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 144 (1865).

**Levanter** (L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Levant*: an east wind in the Mediterranean. See *Levant*.

1790 But let them not break prison to burst like a *Levanter*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 86 (3rd Ed.).

**levator** (L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *levator*, noun of agent to *levare*, = 'to raise': *Anat.* and *Chirurg.*: a muscle which raises a certain part of the body; an instrument for raising depressed parts of the skull.

1734 WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

\***levee, levée**, *sb.*: Fr. *levée*, = 'a levy', 'an embankment', confused by English with *lever*, = 'the act of getting up': a reception held by a great person during the morning toilet; a reception (at any time of day); a reception at Court at which men (not women) are presented to Royalty.

1687 Levees and couchees passed without resort: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.* i. 516. 1697 next Morning I had three Copies of Verses, and six Billet-doux at my Levee upon it: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, II. Wks., Vol. i. p. 143 (1776).

1704 came ever just from court, and were never seen in it; attended the levee *sub dio*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). 1714 I have taken a Pride in the number of Admirers at my Afternoon Levee: *Spectator*, No. 613, Oct. 29, p. 861/1 (Morley).

1745 The King spoke of him at his levee with great encomiums: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 494 (1857).

1768 S. SHARP, *Customs of Italy*, p. 74. bef. 1782 Flies to the levee, and receiv'd with grace, | Kneels, kisses hands, and shines again in place: COWPER, *Retir.*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 203 (1808).

1787 The Court usually remove hither from Florence the first week in November...few of the *corps diplomatique* follow: nor have we levees, or drawing-rooms, as at other Courts: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. i. p. 361 (1805).

1806 Seeing a swaggering smatterer in knowledge encircled by his levee of listeners, who blindly recognise his claim to be considered as an oracle: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. i. p. 140 (5th Ed.). 1826 Vivian Grey watched the formation and dissolution of the young Baroness' levee with lively interest: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vii. ch. x. p. 446 (1881).

1877 in the carnival-time, Voltaire held a *levee*, as an established royal favourite, when all the great officials paid their respects to him: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xx. p. 152.

**levée**, *sb.*: Fr.: an embankment (to prevent inundation), a steep river-bank (U. S.).

1819 A breach in the *levee*...is the greatest calamity which can befall the landholder: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 240.

\***levée en masse**, *phr.*: Fr.: a levy *en masse*, a calling out for active service of all persons capable of bearing arms.

1832 a *levée en masse* was decreed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 254.

\***lever de rideau**, *phr.*: Fr.: first piece at a theatre, *lit.* 'rise of the curtain'.

1883 A *lever de rideaux* [pl.] is half over before the play-goer of breeding and substance has struggled into his seat: XIX Cent., Feb., p. 220. 1885 A *lever de rideau* has been provided at the Vaudeville in 'Cupid's Messenger,' a one-act comediotta: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 580/1.

\***leviathan** (L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *leviathan*, fr. Heb. *livyāthān*: a large aquatic animal (see *Job*, xli. 1; *Ps.*, lxxiv. 14, civ. 26; *Isaiah*, xxvii. 1); a whale; hence, *metaph.* anything immense or colossal.

abt. 1400 Whether maist thou drawn out leuyethan [v. l. leuyathan] with an hoc: Wycliffite Bible, *Job*, xl. 20. 1535 Darrest thou drawe out Leuiathan with an angle: COVERDALE, *L. C.* 1555 the greates serpente of the sea Leuiathan: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. i. p. 50 (1885).

1593 The proud leviathan that scours the seas, | And from his nostrils showers out stormy floods: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 135/1 (1861). 1603 the dread *Leviathan* | Turns ypside-down the boyling Ocean: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 272 (1608).

1646 In vain it was to rake for Ambergrise in the panche of this *Leviathan*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686). 1652 yet these vast and voluminous *Leviathans* love to sport therein: N. CUTVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. i. p. 8. bef. 1658 What Tempests might thou raise, what Whirlwinds when | Thou breath'st, thou great *Leviathan* of Men:

J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 303 (1687). 1660 the proud *Leviathan* [Cromwell]: J. CROUCH, *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 8. 1665 all the way we sail'd 'twixt the last Isle and the Bay...we were disported by *Whales*... These *Leviathans* are indeed of all Fish in the Sea, but as I think, of all other bodied Creatures: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677).

1667 there leviathan, | Hugest of living creatures, on the deep | Stretch'd like a promontory, sleeps or swims: MILTON, *P. L.*, vii. 412. 1674 he will have set before us such a *Hogben Moghen* *Leviathan*, that that of Holy *Job* would be but a kind of Spratkin to it ward: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Set.*, p. 180. bef. 1733 this *Leviathan* Mob: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 91, p. 576 (1740).

1820 Syracuse fell at once beneath the sword of conquering Rome, that leviathan of the ancient world: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 65.

**levoltoes** (pl.): Eng. fr. It. See *lavolta*.

**lewis d'or**: Fr. See *louis d'or*.

\***lex non scripta**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'unwritten law', law determined by courts, distinguished from statutory law (*lex scripta*).

1826 There is a difference...between the...correctness of the District Judge who is selected...with all the *lex loci*, and *lex non scripta* of his region of country; and the correctness of the Circuit Judge: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 471.

1872 an elastic *lex non scripta* meted out very different awards to high and low: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 249.

\***lex talionis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the law of retaliation, exacting an eye for an eye, &c.

1597 Ergo, I conclude that the next is an eight likewise with the base, both descending, and so that you have broken *Priscians* head, wherefore I may *Legē* [abl.] *talionis* laugh at *incongruity* as well as you might at vnformality: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 146.

1600 he is presently without any iudgement to haue *Legem* [acc.] *talionis*, that is, like for like, inflicted vpon him: JOHN FORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 56.

1621 'Tis *lex talionis*, and the nature of all things so to do: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 75 (1827).

1623 But sure, if there were no wiser than myself, I could wish that we might deal with such supercilious people *lege talionis*, and mete to them in their own measure: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 426 (1848).

1630 for *talionis* *lex* male doe the same | wee others doe to others, to our shame: J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, p. 135 note (1888). 1684—6 'Their children shall be dashed in pieces' this was but *lex talionis*: J. TRAPP, *Comm. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 331 (1868).

1731 they take the Field with their best Force, not only to recover their Wives but, *Legē Talionis*, to plunder the Robbers of theirs: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. i. p. 285. 1818 they suffered by the *lex talionis*, and had their eyes put out besides: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 353. 1830



Frequently beaten by their persecutors, if they lift a hand in their own defence, agreeable to the *lex talionis* of the Moors, it is taken off; E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 158 (2nd Ed.). 1887 here we must for a moment pause to observe another of those instances of the *lex talionis* with which the revolutionary *Nemesis* required her votaries: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV, p. 171.

lexor: Eng. fr. Fr. See *elixir*.

\***lexicon**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *λεξικόν* (*βιβλίον*), = '(book) of words': a word-book, a dictionary; a book which gives the words of one language translated and explained in another; *esp.* a dictionary of Greek or Hebrew.

1603 any other translation or Lexicon: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 44. 1607 the profit of Lexicons (wherein all sayings and speeches are numbered): TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. ¶¶ 1 v. 1664 Among those uncontrollable Levellers of the World, Fate, or Fortune, (in the *Profane Lexicon*, and in the *Christians* undiscovered Providence) may pass for the first: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 419. 1664 I find very little improvement in the most pretending of our Lexicons and Nomenclators yet extant: EVELYN, Tr. *Great's Paradi. Archit.*, &c., p. 113. 1817 And take for rhyme, to book my rambling verse on, | The first that Walker's Lexicon unravels: BYRON, *Beppo*, lii. 1826 bursting into his mother's boudoir with lexicons and slippers: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 13 (1881).

\***li<sup>1</sup>**, *sb.*: Chin.: (a) a Chinese coin of base copper with a square hole in the middle, 1000 of which are worth one tael (*q. v.*), a cash (*q. v.*); (b) a measure of length in China, equal to rather more than one third of a mile English.

li<sup>2</sup> 1589 the measure, which is called *lii*, hath so much space as a man's voice on a plaine ground may bee heard in a quiet day, halowing or whooping with all the force and strength he may: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, I. 21 (1853). [Yule] 1887 The large Chinese market town of Sin-kang [is] about 20 li (seven miles) N.N.E. of the city of Taiwanfoo: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 2, p. 452/3.

li<sup>3</sup>, abbrev. for Lat. *libra* (*q. v.*).

1592 [See *laquer*].

\***liaison**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a connexion, a binding together; (b) an illicit intimacy between a man and a woman; (c) in *Cookery*, a thickening of beaten eggs or of eggs and cream.

li<sup>4</sup> 1809 The liaisons of Merlin...gave rise to the following *jeu d'esprit*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14. 1822 I should have gone, long ago...but for my liaison with the Countess G.: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 912 (1875). 1829 and as for the liaison, if there were one, why it must end, and probably the difficulty of terminating it might even hasten the catastrophe which he had so much at heart: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 28 (1881). 1840 no one could say, | Whether soft Liaison induced him to stray: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 204 (1865). 1850 If it were but a temporary liaison...one could bear it: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 98 (1879). 1853 He was always much addicted to gallantry, and had endless liaisons with women: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. ii. 35. c. 1759 prepare a liaison, or four or five yolks of eggs and some cream: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 92.

liana, Mod. Lat.; liane, Fr.: *sb.*: name of tropical creeping or climbing plants, such as abound in the forests of Tropical America.

1845 Many of the older trees presented a very curious appearance from the tresses of a liana hanging from their boughs, and resembling bundles of hay: C. DARWIN, *Jour. Beagle*, ch. ii. p. 25. 1876 the yellow flowering cactus, the golden lobelia, the scarlet quereña, the slender tendrils and blue flowers of the liana: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vi. p. 50.

liang, leang, *sb.*: Chin.: a tael (*q. v.*).

liant, *fem.* liante, *adj.*: Fr.: flexible, able to form connexions easily.

1765 a singular turn of mind, and not liant with a new world: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 411 (1857).

liard, *sb.*: Fr.: a French coin, worth three deniers (see *denier*), at first silver in 15 c., and in 17, 18 cc. copper. The form *liardo* is quasi-Italian.

1547—8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, doubles, lierdes, halfe karalles & karalles, halfe sowes & sowes: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). 1600 carrying the cloth from shop to shop tell the price thereof, and for the selling of euery duckat's-worth they haue two Liardos allowed them: JOHN FORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 134. 1823 I have heard of such a one paying a liard to eat his bellyful of grapes in a poor man's vineyard: SCOTT, *Quent. Dwar.*, ch. vi. p. 90 (1886). 1886 Wretched dens where ragged players hazarded two liards, and were refreshed with haricots and cheese: R. HEATH, in *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 51/2.

Liatico, *sb.*: It.: "a kind of wine so called" (Florio).

1625 *Muscadine*, Muscadine, and Leaticke: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837. 1680 Claret, and Liatic: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ll4 v. 11.

lib., abbrev. (a) for Lat. *liber* (*q. v.*), = 'book', and (b) for Lat. *libra* (*q. v.*), = 'pound'.

b. 1601 3 lib. 2 shil. 6 d.: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 39, Vol. I. p. 260.

libation (L L L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: the ceremony (practised by Ancient Greeks and Romans) of pouring wine, oil,

and other liquids on the ground or on a sacrificial victim in honor of a deity; the liquid so poured forth.

1603 pouring upon them sacred liquors and libations: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1349. 1776 the player on the flute at the libations: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 134.

\***Libeccio**: It.: name of the south-west wind.

1667 Forth rush...with their lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libeccio: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 706.

liber, *sb.*: Lat., 'bark', 'book': *Bot.*: the innermost layer of bark, also called *bast*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**Liber Pater**, Father Liber, an old Italian deity of the vine and its produce, identified with the Greek *Bacchus* (*q. v.*).

1665 our Mules and Asinogoes...spared the *Persians* the labour of Kettledrums, Timbrels, Hoboy, and such Phrygic musick; sometimes braying out, at other times echoing to one another in Mymallonian Cornets as if some *Orgye* to *Liber Pater* had been solemnizing: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 127 (1677).

\***liberator** (L L L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *liberator*, noun of agent to *liberare*, = 'to set free', 'to deliver': one who delivers, a deliverer, a freer.

1650 I have revered him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 138. 1878 liberators and protectors of the Christian races of the East: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

liberavi animam meam, *phr.*: Lat.: 'I have relieved my mind' ('set free my soul'), 'I have made my protest and am no longer responsible. Cf. *Ezek.*, iii. 19, 21. See *absolvi*, &c.

1648 It is sufficient for me, however you digest this present friendly *Memento* to you, that I can truly say, *liberavi animam meam*, whatever becomes of you or me: A brief *Memento* to the present *Unparliamentary Junto*, p. 15. 1654 As to my selfe I am satisfied, if no more follow but a *Liberavi Animam meam*, to let the world know I voted not with those Philistines [*sic*]: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 190. 1750 FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI, p. 212 (1806).

libra, *sb.*: Lat., 'a Roman pound weight': a pound weight, abbreviated to *lb.*; a pound in money, worth twenty shillings, abbreviated to *£, l., li., lib.*

**Libra**: Lat., fr. *libra*, = 'a balance': name of an ancient zodiacal constellation, between Scorpio and Virgo; the seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters a few days before the autumnal equinox, and which now contains the constellation Virgo.

1391 The Middel cerle in wydesse, of thise 3, is cleped the cerle equinoxial/vp-on whiche turneth euermo the hedes of aries & libra: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 9 (1872). 1667 from eastern point | Of Libra to the fleecy star that bears | Andromeda: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 558.

\***libretto**, *pl.* libretti, *sb.*: It.: a book of words of a musical composition which comprises vocal music; the words of the vocal parts of a musical composition.

1825 the libretti of new operas: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 268. 1660 He writes his own libretti, and very well; they merely need setting to music to be excellent operas: *Once a Week*, Sept. 1, p. 275/1. 1885 His latest work is written on a libretto supplied by Dr. Franz Hüffer: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 280/3.

\***Lichen** (L L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lichen*, fr. Gk. *λεῖχην*, = 'tree-moss', 'liverwort', 'a cutaneous eruption', 'blight', 'canker': name of an order of cryptogamic or flowerless plants, forming one of Lindley's alliances of Thallogens, but now classed as a sub-order of Fungales.

1601 Another kind of Lichen or Liverwort: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 4, Vol. II, p. 245. bef. 1771 I observed nothing but several curious lichens, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake: GRAY, *Lett.* [T.]. 1820 a platform of rock where...not a blemish has taken root, and to which nothing but the lichen can adhere: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 102. 1846 If the grey, and yellow, and brown stains upon old walls, ancient churches, and other buildings are carefully examined, those appearances will always be found to arise from minute Lichens having taken possession of the surface of the stones, to which they adhere, drawing their food from the atmosphere: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 46. 1855 And a morbid eating lichen fixt | On a heart half-turn'd to stone: TENNYSON, *Maud*, VI. viii. Wks., Vol. V, p. 170 (1886).

litchi, lychee, *sb.*: Chin.: the fruit of a Chinese tree, cultivated in Bengal, *Nephelium litchi*, Nat. Order *Sapindaceae*, somewhat like a plum, dried and exported to Europe.

1589 Also they have a kinde of plummets, that they doo call lechias, that are of an exceeding gallant tast, and never hurteth anybody, although they should eat a great number of them: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, I. 14 (1853). [Yule] 1598 There is a kind of fruit called Lechyas, which are like Plums, but of another taste, and are very good, and much esteemed, whereof I have eaten: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 38. [ib.] 1824 Of the fruits which this season offers, the finest are leeches and mangoes: the first is really very fine, being a sort of plum, with the flavour of a Frontignac grape: BP. HERER, *Narrative*, I. 60. [ib.] 1848 Thus the Longan, the Litchi, and the Rambutan, fruits among the more delicious of the Indian archipelago, are the produce of



different species of Nephelium: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 383. 1878 the lichi hiding under a shell of ruddy brown its globes of translucent and delicately fragrant flesh: P. ROBINSON, *In my Indian Garden*, 49. [Yule]

lic(o)ur, licowre: Eng. fr. Fr. See liquor.

lictior, sb.: Lat.: an official attendant of a Roman magistrate (see *fascos*); hence, *metaph.* one who punishes.

1579 the vshers or sergeants are called *Lictores*: NORTH, *Tr. Pintarch*, p. 35 (1612). 1586 The fagots of the lictors: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxiv. p. 114. 1601 come, your *fascos*, LICATORS: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 4. Wks., p. 318 (1616). 1606 saucy lictors | Will catch at us: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, v. 2, 214. 1611 The *Lictores* or Serjeants doe weare party-coloured cloakes: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 309 (1776). 1626 *Lictor*, A Serieant, a Hang-man: COCKERAM, *Pt. I.* (2nd Ed.). 1671 Lictors and rods, the ensigns of their power, | Legions and cohorts, turns of horse and wings: MILTON, *P. R.*, iv. 65. 1816 The conclusion was a lady's head about to be chopped off by a lictor, but (I am sorry to say) he left it on: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 329 (1832). bef. 1863 Better the block itself, and the lictors, with their fascos of birch-twigs, than the maddening torture of those jokes! THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 41 (1879).

lidger: Eng. fr. Du. See ledger.

\*Lied, pl. Lieder, sb.: Ger.: song.

1854 Percy sings a Spanish seguidilla, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879).

lieger: Eng. fr. Du. See ledger.

lieger du maine: Eng. fr. Fr. See legerdomain.

lierd(e): Fr. See liard.

\*lien, sb.: Fr.: place.

1. place, stead.

1550 to take downe all Altars within my diocese, and in the lieu of them to sett up a table: DR. DAV, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxviii. p. 303 (1845). 1584 if this tree of gold in lieu may not suffice, | Require a grove of golden trees, so Juno bear the prize: PEELE, *Arraignement of Paris*, ii. 1. Wks., p. 358 (1861). 1602 he...covered his head (in lieu of an helmet) with a buttoned cap: SEGAR, *Hon., Mil. & Civ.*, Bk. III. ch. liv. in Peele's *Wks.*, p. 567 (1861). 1610 in lieu o' the premises | Of homage and I know not how much tribute: SHAKS., *Temp.*, i. 2, 123. 1629 To suffer his Highnesse the Duke of Saxonie to keep possession of *Inland* in lieu of the vpper and lower *Lusatia*: *News of Certaine Commands lately given by the French King*, May 5, No. 32, p. 4. 1715 what the Painters have introduc'd in Lieu of it: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 186. bef. 1736 the Title...in Lieu of History: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. (1740). 1797 he will have a ruined country in lieu of his present possessions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 15 (1858). 1878 a large gold chain in lieu of a necklace: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxiv. p. 295.

2. (fr. phr. in lieu of) an equivalent, a recompense. Rare.

bef. 1626 One would think it a very large offer to give so great a lieu for so small a service: BR. ANDREWES, *Serm.*, v. 544 (1841-3). [Davies]

lieutenant de police, phr.: Fr.: lieutenant of police. The word *lieutenant* was early Anglicised as *levetenante*, *lieutenan*, *lyvetenant*, &c., and retains the old pronunciation though the spelling is now conformed to the French.

1776 I think a *lieutenant de police* would be a better judge for her than the peers: IN W. ROBERTS' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1835).

ligature (L = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *ligature*: the act or process of tying or binding so as to unite; anything used to bind or tie, as a surgical thread or a bandage; *Mus.* a sign signifying two or more notes to be sung to one syllable, or a tie connecting two or more notes; in *Writing* and *Printing* in minuscules or in cursive character (lower-case type), a single sign formed by two or more connected letters.

1543 to make a ligature or byndynge incarnatyue of two endes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcvi r<sup>o</sup>/a. 1563 it shalbe necessarye to vse apt and convenient ligature & rolling: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 44 v<sup>o</sup>. 1596 The first of the formes of Notes, the second of the Rests, the third of Legatures, the fourth of the three degrees in Musick. What is a Note? It is a signe shevving the lovdnes, or stiness of the voice, and is of two sorts, one simple, & the other ioyned, vvhich are called Ligatures: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. C i r<sup>o</sup>. 1597 Then out of doubt it is as though it were not in Ligature and is a Long: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 10. 1775 the letters so disguised by ligatures so exceedingly complicated that I could neither decypher nor copy it: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 169.

ligeritie: Eng. fr. Fr. See légèreté.

ligier: Eng. fr. Du. See ledger.

ligier du mayne: Eng. fr. Fr. See legerdomain.

\*lignum vitae: Late Lat., 'wood of life': the hard wood of the tree *Guaiacum officinale*, or other wood of a similar kind; the tree *Guaiacum officinale*, Nat. Order *Zygophyllaceae*. See *gualacan*.

1600 It [Sassafras] is found by experience to be far better and of more uses then the wood which is called *Guaiacum*, or *Lignum vite*: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 268. 1625 An other sort also of trees, whose timber is neere as hard as *Lignum vite*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 277.

1646 Ebony, Box, Lignum vitae, Cedar: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). 1655 Mastick and Lignum vite trees: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y<sup>e</sup> late Proceed. of y<sup>e</sup> Eng. Army in y<sup>e</sup> W. Indies*, p. 18. 1674 your sticks [cues] ought to be heavy, made of *Brasile*, Lignum vite or some other weighty wood: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 25. bef. 1733 made of Lignum vitae (the Fall of a Flail): R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). 1755 the lignum-vite I would not recommend to you: HORN WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1857). 1817 Mr. Adams...tempered a wedge of steel to split the knot of lignum vite, which tied North America to Great Britain: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 263 (1850). 1846 The wood called Lignum vite is remarkable for the direction of its fibres, one layer of which often crosses another diagonally; a circumstance first pointed out to me by Professor Voigt: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 479.

lignum-aloes, sb.: Lat. See aloes.

1525 Take lignum aloes .ij. ounces: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. T iij r<sup>o</sup>/a.

lignum-aquilae, sb.: Late Lat.: aguila-wood, agalloch (q. v.).

1600 here groweth the right Lignum Aquilae, which is of so excellent vertue in phisick: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introduct., p. 41.

ligula: Lat. See lingula.

\*likin, sb.: Chin., 'cash-money' (see li<sup>1</sup>): a Chinese provincial tax on all kinds of produce, originally amounting to 1 cash per tael or 1/10 per cent., but now variable.

1890 attempts to levy the increased Likin, or tax, on native opium: *Standard*, Oct. 12, p. 5/2.

\*lilac (L = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *lilac*, = 'pale purple'.

1. a shrub of the genus *Syringa* (see *syringa*), of which the common variety, *Syringa vulgaris*, has pale bluish-purple blossom; formerly called *pipe-tree*. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

bef. 1627 the Lelacke Tree: BACON, *Ess.*, xlv. [Skeat] 1658 the Sycamore and Lilack: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 34 (1686). 1664 EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). 1763 the cave...overhung...with wood-bines, lilacs, and laburnums: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). 1785 The lilac, various in array, now white, | Now sanguine, and her beauteous head now set | With purple spikes pyramidal: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 175 (1808). 1842 This, yielding, gave into a grassy walk | Thro' crowded lilac-ambush trimly pruned: TENNYSON, *Gardener's Daughter*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 25 (1886).

2. the color of the blossom of the common lilac-tree, pale-purple, or pale-violet. Also, *attrib.*

1803 It's all wet; and will spoil my new lilac ribbons: M. EDGEWORTH, *Contrast*, ch. i. p. 114 (1832).

limaçon, sb.: Fr.: a snail, a snail-like military formation. See *biscia*.

1591 And to the end they may assure and accustom themselves the better, it is necessary they make Lymassons when they are in simple and single array: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 207.

limae labor, phr.: Lat.: 'work of the file', careful revision and correction. Hor., *A. P.*, 291.

1755 and I protest to you that my Ode on Memory, after it has gone through all the *limae labor* that our friend Horace prescribes, nay, Sir, *prematuro nonum in annum* (above half of which time it has already, I assure you, been concealed malgré my partiality to it): GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 40 (1833). 1792 your works...have not the least appearances of the *Limae labor*: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Owal*, Vol. I. p. 220. 1832 His sentences...never subjected to a process of comparison,—a *limae labor*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 76. 1889 He must contrive to produce upon us the impression that those beauties...are natural to him—that they are not the result of happy accident nor yet the result of the *limae labor*: *Athenaeum*, May 25, p. 655/1.

\*limbo (L = =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. (in) *limbo*, (e) *limbo*, = '(in) limbo', '(out of) limbo', in which *limbo* is abl. of *limbus*, = 'the borderland of Hell', fr. Lat. *limbus*, = 'border', 'margin'.

1. a region of darkness on the borders of Hell, which is believed by Roman Catholics and others to be the abode of those who have died without receiving grace, but have not merited damnation.

abt. 1400 *Leg. of S. Erkenwald*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1886). abt. 1532 our lorde Iesu chryst...his frendys, who by the synne of Adam and Eue were in lyombo: LORD BERNERS, *Huon of Burdeaux*, p. 484 (1883). 1550 And I do clearly reject and esteem as fables all the limbos of the fathers: HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 31 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1563 The Paynes that all the Furies fell | can cast from Lyombo lake: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 97 (1871). ? 1582 father omnipotent with lightnings dyng me toe lyombo: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 95. 1588 As far from help as Limbo is from bliss: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, III. 1, 149. 1619 the three iusticers of Limbos state: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. E 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1620 the Dominicans said that Children dead, without baptism before the use of reason, remain after the Resurrection in a Limbo and darkness under the earth, but without fire: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, Bk. II. p. 167 (1676). 1642 Methinks amongst those many subdivisions of Hell, there might have been one Limbo left for these: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § liv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 404 (Bohn, 1852). bef. 1658 'tis a just Idea of a Limbo of the Infants: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). bef. 1670 A Prisoner, whose Liberty



I much long'd for, is released, but out of Limbo into Hell: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 131, p. 139 (1693). 1682 Nor quite of future power himself bereft, | But limbos large for unbelievers left: DRYDEN, *Abd. & Achit.*, II, 94. 1741 repenting that he had betray'd his Master, thought there was no other way to save his Soul, but to hang himself, and go to the Limbo, whither he knew Jesus Christ would descend to deliver the Souls: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III, p. 237. 1818 souls in Limbo, damn'd half way: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 57.

## 2. any region resembling the borderland of Hell.

1667 a Limbo large and broad, since call'd | The Paradise of Fools: MILTON, *P. L.*, III, 495.

## 3. a prison, a place of confinement, a place where persons or things are consigned to oblivion or obscurity.

bef. 1658 Sleep! The Worlds Limbo, Nature's Discord Day: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 297 (1637). 1663 And in the self-same Limbo put | The Knight and Squire where he was shut: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I, Cant. III, p. 239. bef. 1670 But this weak Predicator, that run blindfold into Error and Destruction, lay in Limbo a great while macerated with fear, and want, and hard Lodging: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 100, p. 88 (1693). 1729 O! pass more innocent, in infant state, | To the mild Limbo of our Father Tate: POPE, *Dunciad*, II, 238. 1844 the lottery-subscription lies in limbo: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 228 (1885). 1883 the party might be relegated to the limbo of unrealized hopes: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 33. 1847 that 'Limbo of Infants' [see *limbus infantum*], the National School: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 412 (1865).

**limbo patrum, limbus patrum, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'limbo of the fathers', the place in the borderland of Hell, where it has been held that the spirits of patriarchs and other meritorious persons, who died before Christ's coming, were confined until he descended into Hell. Also, *metaph.*

1528 Of what text thou provest hell, will another prove purgatory, another limbo patrum: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 158 (1848). 1584 and are now bewraied and fled together to Limbo patrum: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII, ch. XI, p. 144. 1613 I have some of 'em in Limbo Patrum, and there they are like to dance these three days: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, v, 4, 67. 1643 he should be cast into Limbo Patrum (Lambeth house prison): *Merc. Brit.*, No. 6, p. 47. 1790 By the new French constitution, the best and the wisest representatives go equally with the worst into this Limbus Patrum: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 278 (3rd Ed.).

**limbus, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *limbus*, = 'border', 'margin': a borderland; *esp.* limbo (*q. v.*).

1627 This Thing (surely) is not without some Signification, as if all Spirits and Soules of Men, came forth out of one Divine Limbus: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x, § 1000.

**limbus infantum, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'the limbo of infants', where it is held that the souls of unbaptised infants who never committed actual sin abide for ever.

1681 The Papists...put children into a state...called *limbus infantum*, where they do as it were eternally sleep: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II, p. 136 (1861).

**limon**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **lemon**.

**limonade**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **lemonade**.

**linctus, sb.**: Lat., 'a licking': a thick medicated syrup to be swallowed slowly in cases of sore throat or cold on the chest.

**\*linga(m), sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *linga(m)*: a representation of the male organ of generation, as an idol or a charm.

1781 These Pagodas have each a small chamber in the center of twelve feet square, with a lamp over the Lingham: HODGES, *Trav.*, 94 (1793). [Vule] 1814 two respectable Brahmins, a man and his wife, of the secular order...performed the accustomed ceremonies to the linga, and consulted the divines: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, II, 364. [ib.] 1886 In one of the caves is a sanctuary of the divinities who preside over the fecundity of the swallows, containing several lingams of stone covered with small squares of gilded paper: *Athenaeum*, May 15, p. 648/1.

**lingo (L -), sb.**: Eng., perhaps fr. Lat. *lingua*: a dialect, a jargon, a form of speech, a foreign language.

1748 I don't understand their lingo: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. vi, Wks., Vol. I, p. 25 (1817). 1765 *En attendant*, (admire me, this is the only scrap of foreign lingo I have imported into this epistle—if you had seen that of Guise to me!): GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 209 (1869). 1781 that he would translate it into Greek or Coptic, or any lingo that every English sailor could not understand: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 94 (1858). 1885 He classed your Kickshaws and Ragons | With Popery and Wooden Shoes: | Railed at all Foreign Tongues as Lingo, | And sighed o'er Chaos Wine for Stingo: A. DONSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 123.

**lingua, sb.**: Lat.: a tongue, a language.

1678 Was ever such a Beuk-learn'd Clerk, | That speaks all linguas of the Ark? W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I, p. 203 (1860). bef. 1733 in the lingua of our East Angles: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, II, 90, p. 78 (1740).

**\*Lingua Franca, phr.**: It., 'Frank language': a jargon used by the Latin races of the Mediterranean in intercourse with Greeks, Turks, and Arabs; hence, any canting dialect.

1678 English! away, you Fop! 'tis a kind of *Lingua Franca*, as I have heard the Merchants call it: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, I, 2, Wks., Vol. II, p. 215 (1701).

1684 He spoke half Portuguese, half Italian, which being a kind of *Lingua Franca*...: E. EVERARD, Tr. *Tavernier's Japan*, Sec., II, p. 41.

1755 How does my godson go on with his little *Lingua Franca*, or jumble of different languages? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II, No. XXVII, Misc. Wks., Vol. II, p. 431 (1777). 1775 we were received by the English Consul, a Jew who after bidding us welcome in broken Italian or *Lingua Franca* conducted us: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 12.

1787 talking a strange *lingua-franca*, composed of three or four different languages: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II, p. 246 (1834). 1825 a clear and solemn voice...pronounced the words in the sonorous tone of the readers of the mosque, and in the *lingua Franca*, mutually understood by Christians and Saracens: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. XIII, p. 604.

1845 they caught at words and roots, with marvellous disregard of grammar and prosody, a compromise was effected, and a hybrid language generated—a *lingua Franca* in which both parties could communicate: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 80.

1860 men...talking in *lingua Franca*: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I, p. 28. 1877 "What do you want?"—he asked in *lingua Franca*, that undefined mixture of Italian, French, Greek, and Spanish, which is spoken throughout the Mediterranean: F. BURNABY, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. VI, p. 34 (1878).

[For the meaning of the name see *Feringhi*.]

**lingula, ligula, sb.**: Lat.: a little tongue, a small tongue-like projection.

1742 made wheels, with small lingule in the manner of cog: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II, p. 209 (1826).

**liniment (L - -), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *liniment*: a thin ointment, a liquid medicinal preparation for outward application.

1643 make a liniment with suffycient whyte wax: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. XXXV, r<sup>o</sup> 12.

1601 A liniment...of Cypress leaves and wax mingled together: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 5, Vol. II, p. 1078.

1689 I applied...liniment to them: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 33 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

**lin(t)stock (L - -), sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *lontstock*, = 'match-staff': a gunner's staff tipped with a spike and fork for holding a match of cord or tow.

1665 The Gunners here were not very expert: for, when they had occasion to give fire, I could perceive them stand on one side of the piece, and in a fearful manner (though with a lin-stock as long as a half-pike which had a lighted match) to touch the powder: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). 1681 [See *brandy*].

**liptote**. See **litotes**.

**\*liqueur, sb.**: Fr.: a strong, highly-flavored, alcoholic drink, such as *chartreuse*, *Curacao*, *Noyau* (*qq. v.*).

1729 [See *hors d'œuvre*]. 1766 Know what *liqueurs* to tittle: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, Vol. v, p. 48. 1811 What are *liqueurs*, between the courses of a dinner, compared to these comforts for youth? L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I, p. 7 (and Ed.). 1823 There's a variety of *liqueurs* on the side-table: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI, p. 603.

1827 I must now thank you for a most admirable cheese, and the case of *liqueurs* which accompanied it: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 62 (1845).

1876 a servant bearing liqueur-frames: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. IV, p. 38.

**\*liquidator (L - - -), sb.**: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *liquidare*, = 'to make liquid', 'to make clear': one who liquidates.

**\*liquor (L - -, -qu- as -k-), sb.**: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *licur*, fr. Old Fr. *lico(u)r*, assimilated to Lat. *liquor*.

I. moisture, any fluid substance.

abt. 1325 Ac 3yf ther were y-mengd licour | Other wid kende watere: W. DE SHOREHAM, p. 9 (Percy Soc., 1849). abt. 1386 And bathed every veine in swiche licour, | Of whiche vertue engendred is the flour: CHAUCER, C. T., *Prolog.*, 3.

abt. 1400 the Lykour that gothe out there, of thei clepe it Bawme: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. v, p. 51 (1839). 1477 God made Liqueurs for Mans use: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 79 (1659).

1567 his [black Lead's] first lyquor running when as it is molten is almost Tin: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 13 r<sup>o</sup>. 1670 The superficies of every Liquor, by it selfe consistyng, and in quyet, is Spherical: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b iiii r<sup>o</sup>.

1577 Gummes, Fruites, Licours: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 1 r<sup>o</sup>. 1590 a boxe of Diamond sure...Wherein were closed few drops of liquor pure, | Of wondrous worth, and vertue excellent: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I, I, 19.

1599 a certain licour like unto gumme: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, I, p. 57. 1601 This pleasant and sweet liquor which we call hodie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 11, ch. 12, Vol. I, p. 315.

1646 heavy bodies will only swim in that liquor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Poem. Ep.*, Bk. VII, ch. XV, p. 303 (1686). 1691 [See *chylus*].

2. any beverage or drinkable substance.

abt. 1400 sacrifice of licowres: Wycliffite *Bible*, Gen., XXXV, 14. — sacrificed licours of echon: *ib.*, Numb., XXIX, 18. bef. 1493 water or...suche licoure: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. h ij r<sup>o</sup> 12.

1643 dyuers lyquours or drynkes for mannes sustynance: ROORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x, p. 262 (1890). 1663 Guido...hath chosen a mooste precious liquour: T. GALE, *Emchirid.*, fol. 39 r<sup>o</sup>.

bef. 1679 Thy fresh licor doth take from me the heat that is come from the common sunne: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of France*, Bk. x, p. 258.

1640 our dry lunks cool liquor fain would have: H. MOORE, *Pygmal.*, III, II, 38, p. 148 (1647). 1720 Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longevity) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737).

bef. 1733 just as Children, reaching at hot Water, taking it for good Liquor, pull it down upon their heads: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, v, 60, p. 351 (1740).



## 3. alcoholic fluid, spirit, alcoholic or spirituous beverage.

1567 a pot of the best ale...the lykor liked them so well, that they had pot vpon pot: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. iv. in Awdelay's *Frat. Vag.*, p. 37 (1869). 1600 extreme strong liquor: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 78. 1658 fermented Liquors: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. i, p. 28 (1686). 1775 he ordered liquors and provisions for our refreshment: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 270. 1832 wine and spirituous liquors: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 48. 1878 Liquor Licences: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.]

\*lira<sup>1</sup>, *pl.* lire, It.; lire, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: the unit of monetary value in Italy, the silver *lira* being equivalent to one franc (*q. v.*); in former times the *lira* varied in different states and at different periods. In Turkey, *lira* is the name of a gold coin worth nearly 16s. 6½d. English.

1617 Some hundreds of turkies hang out to be sold, for six or seven liras each: F. MORVON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 233 f. 1877 may have fed the hungry and clothed the naked with the lire of the angry man: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 36 (1879). 1884 he could get permission to visit them for a baksheesh of two liras: F. BOVLE, *Borderland*, p. 237. 1885 The Italian Minister of Public Instruction... has decided...to offer a prize of 3,000 lire for the best catalogue of Italian bibliographical literature: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 210/3.

lira<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a lyre. See *lyra*.

1724 LIRA, or LYRA, or LYRE, a Viol so called from the Way of Tuning: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

listello, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a listel, a narrow fillet.

1598 the upper rule, called listello: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 89. 1664 like those very small Listellos or Annulets under the Echinus of the Doric Capital, by the Italians call'd Gradetti, Degrees: EVELYN, *Tr. Freat's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 127.

lit de justice, *phr.*: Fr., 'bed of justice': the king's throne in the old French parliament, a state visit of the king of France to his parliament.

1757 Mr. Pitt...has again taken to his *Lit de justice*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 55 (1857). — as the King [of France] went to hold the *lit de justice*, no mortal cried *Vive le Roi!* *ib.*, p. 62. 1770 The king held a *lit de justice* last week in order to cause an edict to be registered: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Co. Contempararies*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1882). 1809 It is true, that the King neither holds state councils, nor yet a *Lit de Justice*: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 176. 1837 The tendency of such a regulation is either to convert the chambers into the old *lits de justice*, or to overthrow the throne: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 221. 1845 Our costume was much more adapted for the couch of repose than for a "lit de justice": WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. II. p. 187 (1848).

lit de repos, *phr.*: Fr., 'bed of repose': a couch.

1762 the very canopies, chair of state, footstool, *lit de repos*, oratory, carpets, and hangings, just as she left them: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxv. Vol. II. p. 64 (1819). 1816 Besides a *lit de repos*, it [the coach] contained a library: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 505 (1875).

\*lite pendente, *phr.*: Lat.: while the suit (quarrel) is pending.

1601 to decree against him *lite pendente*, was unjust dealing: A. C., *Anst. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 27.

\*litterati: Lat. See *litterati*.

\*litteratim: Lat. See *litteratim*.

literator ( $\angle - \angle -$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lit(t)erātor*, = 'a literary critic', Late Lat., 'a teacher of reading and writing': an elementary teacher; a literary critic, a *littérateur*.

literature ( $\angle - \angle -$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *littérature*: the study of letters, learning; general reading, the artistic use of language; the aggregate of books and other publications in general, or of a particular language or period, or on a particular subject.

1533 Worshypfull maysters, ye shall understand | Is to you that have no literature: *Pardoner & Friar*. [Halliwell] bef. 1548 all men of literature: W. DYNHAM, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccii. p. 113 (1846). 1589 The rude thus bosting Litature: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 100. 1603 To write and reade they learned for necessitie onely; as for all other forein sciences and literature they banished them quite out of their coasts: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 475.

lithia, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: oxide of lithium, an alkaline metal very light in weight; also chloride of lithium, prescribed for gout. Carbonate of lithia and citrate of lithia are useful in cases of stone or calculus (Gk. *λίθος*), for which reason the metal is called *lithium*.

litmus, *sb.*: fr. Ger. *Lackmus*: a blue vegetable dye obtained from a lichen, *Rocella tinctoria*, used to test the acidity or alkalinity of a solution, the blue being changed to red by an acid, and the red changed back to blue by an alkali.

1696 Litmose-blew: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1846 the most important are Rocella tinctoria and fusiformis, the dye of which makes litmus, and

is largely used by manufacturers under the name of Orchall, or Archill, or Orseille des Canaries: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 47.

litotēs, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *λιτότης*, = 'simplicity': *Rhet.*: a figure in which a strong affirmative is conveyed by the negation of the contrary, e.g. "no small honor" meaning "very great honor"; also called *meiosis* (*q. v.*).

1589 we temper our sence with wordes of such moderation, as in appearance it abateth it but not in deede, and is by the figure *Litote*, which therefore I call the *Moderator*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xviij. p. 195 (1869). 1727 the *Litotes* or Diminution of Ladies, Whisperers, and Backbiters: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 211 (1757). 1877 It ["not so clever as some"] is also a specimen of the Greek figure "Litotes": C. READ, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxi. p. 241 note (1883).

litra, Late Lat. fr. Gk. (of Sicily) *λίτρα*; litre, Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *sb.*: a pound weight.

1603 in honor of his vertue he gave one silver boul, weighing five lytres: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 428.

litre, *sb.*: Fr.: the unit of capacity in the French metric system, containing rather more than 61 cubic inches English or '88 of an imperial quart; a bottle of wine of the above capacity.

1865 lived on a pipe and three litre a day: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 224. 1886 Liquid carbonic acid equal to 500 litres of gas at ordinary pressure can be supplied...for one shilling: *Athenæum*, Mar. 27, p. 427/3.

Litt. D., abbrev. for Late Lat. *Litterarum Doctor*, = 'Doctor of Letters', title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University. Sometimes written *D. Litt.*

littera scripta manet, sed mānāt lūbrica verba, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the written letter remains, but slippery words pass away.

1572 This had been a quiet and the best and most assured way; for *littera scripta manet*: That which is set down in writing remaineth: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 192 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1625 by his owne writings suruieth himselfe, remains (*littera scripta manet*) thorow all ages a Teacher: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 176. 1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). bef. 1677 J. BRAMHALL, *Wks.*, p. 304 (1677). 1878 The *littera scripta manet*; the written code necessarily always continues to give the original precepts as they stood: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, x. 237.

litterae hūmāniōres, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'more human letters', the humanities, secular learning opposed to divinity, esp. the study of the Ancient Classics and philology; collective name of the subjects of the principal examination for honors in Oxford University. The *phr.* has been supposed to mean 'more polite literature', opposed to scientific studies of all kinds.

1747 studies of the *Litterae Humaniores*, especially Greek: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 100, p. 219 (1774). 1759 I would not depreciate what the study of the *litterae humaniores*, at the university, have done for me: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xii. Wks., p. 81 (1839). 1883 We cannot conceive a better accompaniment to the study of *litterae humaniores*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 581/2.

\*littérateur, *sb.*: Fr.: a literary man, a man of letters.

1806 During a part of this time he lives with a profligate *littérateur*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 364. 1816 he is also a *littérateur* of good repute: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 250 (1832). 1826 His train consisted of the principal litterateurs of Reimsburg: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 440 (1881). 1857 one Collot (d'Herbois), who, having tried his fortune as a strolling player in the provinces with little success, became a kind of *littérateur*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 191. 1884 The most fertile and most voluminous swearer, we have been given to understand, exists in the person of one of the leading *littérateurs* of the century when desiring to curry favour with a company of fast men: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi. p. 109.

\*litterāti, *sb. pl.*, litterātus, *sing.*: Lat., properly adj., 'learned', 'lettered', fr. *litterae*, = 'letters': men of letters, men of learning.

1621 examined and approved as the *litterati* in China: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 92 (1827). 1664 an industrious searcher of the *Sciences*, which is the same that a good *Philologer* is amongst our *Litterati*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freat's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 132. 1678 but it sprung up from those deceiving and deceived *Litterati*, Scholastics, Philosophers, and Theologians enchanting mens Understandings: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 69. 1714 I shall consult some *Litterati* on the Project sent me for the Discovery of the Longitude: *Spectator*, No. 581, Aug. 16, p. 824/2 (Morley). 1744 His Voltaires and his litterati should correct his works before they are printed: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 321 (1857). 1748 one of the *litterati* by profession: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 133, p. 322 (1774). 1792 a promiscuous resort of swordsmen, litterati, beaux, and politicians: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 229. 1809 Vienna swarms with litterati: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 87. 1811 the *litterati* of the metropolis: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 302 (2nd Ed.). 1818 we cordially agree and unite with Mr. Eustace in his admiration of their *litterati*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 231. 1820 we were also introduced to some of the *litterati*, amongst whom the Irish members of the college of Jesuits stood proudly pre-eminent: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 123. 1884 Brief apparitions in the salons of the *litterati*: E. E. SALTUS, *Balsac*, p. 24.



**\*litteratim, adv.:** Late Lat.: letter by letter.

bef. 1733 set forth *litteratim* in many Prints: R. NORTH, *Examen*, t. II. 137, p. 102 (1740). 1803 The words also...he has transported *litteratim* into his version: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 414. 1808 he has inserted eight pages of mine from the "M. Magazine," *litteratim*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1856).

**littorale, sb.:** It. *littorale* (adj.), = 'litoral', 'on the shore', 'on the coast': a district on the shore of a sea or a lake.

1815 the cession to Geneva of part of the *littorale* of the lake: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. XII. p. 287 (1838).

**lituus, sb.:** Lat.: an augur's crook or crooked staff.

1579 They...did find by chance *Romulus* augures crooked staffe...they call it *Litus*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 150 (1612). 1691 with his Auguring staffe called *Litus* in his left hand: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D 4 v. 1611 The Augur's lituus or bended staffe: G. VADIAN, in *Paneg. Verres* on Coryat's *Cruelities*, sig. 14 v. (1776). 1652 an old *Augur*, seated on the top of his tower...with his *Litus* in his hand: J. GAULE, *Mag.-astro-mancer*, p. 190. 1816 a bordure...under which, upon a leopard's skin, bacchic masques, with the lituus, thyrsus, and pedum: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 186.

**livor, sb.:** Lat., 'livid color': envy, malice, ill-will.

1621 I am freed from diseases, agues, cares, anxieties, livor, love, covetousness, hatred, envy, malice: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 5, Vol. II. p. 61 (1827).

**livraison, sb.:** Fr.: an instalment or part of a publication which is issued in separate parts at intervals.

1845 the first *livraison* of two volumes: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 2 (1857).

**livre, sb.:** Fr.: name of old French coins and moneys of account of about the same value as the modern franc.

1605 'Twill cost me, in onions | Some thirty liu'res: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 496 (1616). 1659 Bodin, a Judge in France saith...That the Revenues of the Clergy there are twelve millions, and three hundred thousand livres: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xxxii. p. 304. 1686 Twenty Thousand Livres, as a Reward from the King: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 17. 1763 100,000 livres in small money: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 36. 1768 Burgundy...of two livres a bottle: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). 1886 Her son, the Duke of Richmond, had left France, and had thereby forfeited the pension of 20,000 livres allowed him by Louis: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 24, p. 549/1.

**lixivium, sb.:** Lat.: lye, water impregnated with alkaline salts extracted from wood-ash.

1641 and then quench them in the strongest *Lixivium* that Sope-boylers use: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 78 (1651). 1665 the *Lixivium* of Pot-ashes: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 47. 1668 a *lixivium* made of the ashes of vine branches: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872). 1673 It is made of the best Oil Olive, and a *lixivium* or Lye: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 202. 1742 They make a *lixivium* of the ashes of fir: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 313 (1826).

**\*LL.D., abbrev. for Late Lat. *Lēgum Doctor*, = 'Doctor of Laws', title of one of the higher degrees of Cambridge University, which is often honorarily conferred on prominent persons who have no acquaintance with law.**

**\*llama, sb.:** Port. fr. Peru.: a domesticated wool-bearing quadruped allied to the camel, found in Peru, called *Auchenia glama*, or *Lama peruviana*. See *alpaca*.

1600 an Indian boy driving 8. *Llamas* or sheepe of Peru which are as big as asses: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 735. 1604 There are two kinds of these sheep or *Llamas*, the one they call *Pacos*, or sheepe bearing wool: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 289 (1880). 1777 Pizarro procured from the inhabitants [A.D. 1527] some of their *Llamas* or tame cattle, to which the Spaniards gave the name of sheep: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 243 (1824). 1811 The distinct kinds of Peruvian Sheep, called by the Spaniards, *Carneros de la tierra*, or country sheep, are four; viz. the *Llama* and *Alpaca*, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the *Huanaco* and *Vicuña*, which are wild, and never yet tamed, but in some solitary instances: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11. 1845 The *guanaco*, or wild *llama*, is the characteristic quadruped of the plains of Patagonia; it is the South American representative of the camel of the East: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 166.

**Llama:** Thibetan. See *Lama*.

**llano, sb.:** Port. and Sp.: a plain, a tract of flat country, a steppe.

1604 the *llanos* of Peru: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 237 (1880). 1883 The distances were too great...and the *llanos* too impassable: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 597/1.

**loch:** Eng. fr. Arab. See *lohoch*.

**lobe, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *lobe*: a projection or a portion of an organ in an animal or plant, generally more or less rounded, e.g. the lower part of the external ear.

1525 The longues hath .v. lobos or feders .iiij. in the right syde / and .iiij. in the left: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij v. 1. 1578 those eminences are neither to be called *Lobes*, *Fibres*, nor *wynges*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. V. fol. 75 v. 1. 1601 *Lobes* and *fibres* are the lappets and extreame parts of the liver: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. sig. A v. 1. 1688 which some expound the *Lobe*, we the *Caul* above the *Liver*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). 1785 Then rise the tender germes, up-

starting quick, | And spreading wide their spongy lobes: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 86 (1808).

**loc. cit.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *locus citatus* or *loco citato* (qq. v.).

**local (u =), adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *local*, fem. *locale*: pertaining to place or position; pertaining to a particular place or position.

1543 the doctors make no mention of *locale* medicines in these diseases: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv v. 1. 1563 let the Surgian wyth all diligence applye *local* medicines: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 30 v. 1. 1590 the poet's pen | Turns them to shapes and gives to airy nothing | A *local* habitation and a name: SHAKES, *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 17. 1606 That I may give the *local* wound a name | And make distinct the very breach whereout | Hector's great spirit flew: — *Troil.*, iv. 3, 244.

**\*locale, sb.:** quasi-Fr., for Fr. *local*: a site, a situation, a locality.

1826 *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 378. 1829 Do you know, I think that it would be an excellent *locale* for the *scena*: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. I. p. 122 (1831). 1842 lay the *locale* where you may: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 376 (1865). 1878 the *locale* of this institution: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

**locanda, sb.:** It.: a lodging-house.

1854 (See *contadina*).

**locataire, sb.:** Fr.: a tenant, a lodger.

1848 Mrs. Clapp revenged herself for the deterioration of mankind by levying the most savage contributions upon the sea-caddies and legs of mutton of her *locataires*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 267 (1879). 1860 There is no table d'hôte in the Hôtel d'Ici Bas, and the *locataires* dine where they like: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

**\*loch, sb.:** Gael.: a lake, a narrow arm of the sea.

1754 winding Hollows between the Feet of the Mountains whereinto the Sea flows, of which Hollows some are navigable for Ships of Burden for ten or twenty Miles together, inland: Those the Natives call *Lochs* or *Lakes*, although they are salt: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 206. 1822 they are found in greatest numbers in the inland lochs: J. WILSON, *Nectes Ambros.*, v. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 378.

**loch:** Eng. fr. Arab. See *lohoch*.

**loci communes, phr.:** Lat.: common-places, arguments of general application. See *Cic., Inv.*, 2, 14, 47.

1531 hauyng almoste all the places wherof they shall fetch the raisons, called of Oratours *loci communes*, which I omitte to name: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Vol. 1. p. 153 (1880).

**loco citato, phr.:** Late Lat.: in the passage quoted.

**\*locum tenens, phr.:** Late Lat., 'holding the place of': a substitute or deputy who holds an office temporarily in place of the person to whom the office belongs.

1763 FOOTE, *Mayor of Garrath*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1778 An ambassador was sent to accompany the viceroy of Spain, and another, the *locum tenens* of Maximilian the emperor: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 189 (1851). 1796 The women here have frequently a real husband, and a *locum tenens*, or substitute: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 89 (1814). 1809 The *locum tenens* of a well known dutchy in Franconia, hardly keeps his place more than seven or eight years: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. ix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 239. 1820 (See *caro sposo*). 1837 Marie, the *locum tenens* of the lady who had let the apartment: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 151. 1857 long since elected by universal suffrage (his own vote included) as permanent *locum tenens* of her gracious Majesty: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. vi. (1877).

**locus, sb.:** Lat.: a definite position; a place or passage in a book or writing; *Geom.* a system of points, lines, or planes determined by general definitions or by equations; e.g. the locus of the intersections of pairs of tangents to a circle is a straight line if the chords which join the points of contact of each pair of tangents pass through one common point.

1878 We all of us carry on our thinking in some habitual *locus* where there is a presence of other souls: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

**locus citatus, phr.:** Late Lat.: the passage quoted.

**locus classicus, pl. loci classici, phr.:** Late Lat.: a classical passage, a standard passage which is especially important for the understanding of some particular word or subject.

1883 the inclusion of honourable traffic...[was] grounded upon an utter misconception of the three *loci classici* in the Mosaic law: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 447. 1886 His remarks on the creator of those characters...are likely to become a *locus classicus* in English literature: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 13, p. 644/1.

**\*locus paenitentiae, phr.:** Late Lat.: a place for repentance. See *Heb.*, xii. 17.

**\*locus standi, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'a place of standing', a recognised position, a right of appearing in court.

1835 By this daring step Robespierre acquired a kind of *locus standi*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 342 (1857). 1880 You have no *locus standi*



in the matter whatever: J. PAIN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvi. p. 173. 1881 The unhappy fact that in ecclesiastical organizations, as such, abstract truth or error has no locus standi: CLELAND, *Evolution, &c.*, vi. 148.

locut, sb.: Russ. See arshine.

\*loge, sb.: Fr.: lodge; booth; opera-box.

1749 the several loges are to be shops for toys, *limonades, glaces*, and other *raffraichissements*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. II. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777). 1768 so me poor Abbé in one of the upper loges: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 433 (1839). 1848 At the end of the act, George was out of the box in a moment, and he was even going to pay his respects to Rebecca in her loge: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 305 (1879). 1865 Meanwhile, in Lord Beaume's loge, Erroll received his message: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 286.

logement garni, phr.: Fr.: furnished lodgings.

\*loggia, It. pl. loggie, sb.: It.: an open gallery or arcade in a building, open to the air on one side at least.

1762 The application of loggias, arcades, terrasses and flights of steps: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I. p. 109. 1780 carved into as many grotesque wreaths of foliage as we admire in the loggie of Raphael: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1834). 1806 in the striped pilasters Jones is copied in... the loggia at Wilton: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 144. 1823 and the old loggia, once the temple of aristocratic recreation... was converted into a panorama: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. II. p. 18 (1855). 1882 The decorations of the anteroom and loggia were more profuse and extravagant than any that the stranger had yet seen: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 165 (2nd Ed.). 1883 The loggie and stanze, different parts of the Vatican, are associated with the wonderful genius of Raphael, who painted them: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2450/2.

logician (= l - n), sb.: Eng. fr. *Logicien*: one who is skilled in logic, one who teaches logic.

1552 He can reason a matter artificially, therefore he is a good *Logicien*: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 39<sup>re</sup> (1567). 1570 So, in respect of diverse actions, one man may have the name of sundry artes: as, some tyme, of a Logicien, some tymes (in the same matter otherwise handled) of a Rethoricien: J. DEE, *Prof. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. a. iij<sup>vo</sup>. 1687 The grim logician puts them in a fright: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.* [R.]

logis, sb.: Fr.: dwelling, lodging, house. In the quot. the word means 'opera-box' (see loge). See corps de logis.

1778 M. Challet invited... me to go to the opera and take a seat in his logis: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 158 (1851).

logodædalus, pl. -li, adj., also used as sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *λογοδαίδαλος*: skilled in artifices of speech; a fanciful artificer of speech.

1654-6 let us... for ever abominate those *logo-dadali*, learned asses, that profanely disdain at the stately plainness of God's blessed book: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 250/1 (1868). 1664 But least whilst I thus discourse of the *Accomplishments* of our Artists, and defects of the Pretenders, I my self be found *Logodædalus*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 121. 1665 a full catalogue of exotic words such as are daily minted by our *Logodædali*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 160 (1872).

logogriphe, sb.: Fr.: a riddle, an enigma.

1765 a very pretty logogryphe, made by the old blind Madame du Deffand: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 439 (1857). 1770 I gained great credit there by guessing a logogryphe: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 398 (1882).

logos, sb.: Gk. *λόγος*: the Word, the second Person of the Christian Trinity. See John, i. 1.

1640 that inward awfull Majestic | Hight Logos, whom they term great sonne of God: H. MORE, *Psych.*, i. 1. 24, p. 79 (1647). 1675 the λόγος (in order to humane Redemption) was to come into the World, to assume our nature: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 5, p. 42. 1678 the Christian Logos, or Second Person of the Trinity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 331. 1781 The abstruse question of the eternity of the logos was agitated: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 325 (1818).

Logothetes, sb.: Late Gk. *λογοθέτης*, = 'an accountant', 'a treasurer': the chancellor of the Patriarch of Constantinople.

1820 the archbishop... is chief magistrate of the Greeks... whose assessors are the four primates with the Logothetes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 314.

lohoch, loch, sb.: Eng. fr. Arab. *la'ôq*: an electuary, a lincture.

1601 Aethiopian Cumin...licked in manner of a Loch with hony: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 15, Vol. II. p. 61. — reduced into the forme of a Lohock, for to be sucked down leisuely: *ib.*, ch. 17, p. 64. 1696 Loach, or Lechoch, (French) a kind of Confection or Electuary: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

longe, sb.: Fr.: a tether, a cord for holding a horse.

1845 and round this the grooms, with *longes*, were made to run them [two mares] until they were well warmed: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 201.

longueur, sb.: Fr.: prolixity, a tedious passage (in a book or play), an interval of dullness or tedium.

1821 what our neighbours call "*longueurs*," | We've not so good a word, but have the thing...: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. xcvii. 1829 *Longueurs* were skilfully avoided, and the excitement was so rapid that everyone had an appe-

tite for supper: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 32 (1881). 1887 A training of this kind would have enabled Mr. Lecky... to avoid unnecessary *longueurs* which at present disfigure the narrative: *Athenaeum*, May 21, p. 665/2.

lontanezza, sb.: It.: distance, the background of a picture representing a landscape or a scene.

1722 extremely well Painted but the Lontanessa is too strong: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 186.

\*loo, lu, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *lanterlu*: a round game at cards, in which tricks are made as at whist, each player having three cards, which he generally need not play unless he likes, there being a penalty (called a loo) for failing to obtain a trick. The winning of a trick entitles the winner to a third of the pool. See lanterloo.

1713 Ev'n mighty Pam, that Kings and Queens o'erthrew, | And mow'd down armies in the fights of Lu: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 62, Wks., Vol. I. p. 187 (1757). 1713 a hand at loo: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 120, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 232 (1856). 1760 two tables at loo... and a quadrille: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 260 (1857).

loongee: Anglo-Ind. See lungsee.

\*loory, lory (l - n), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay *nūri*, = 'parrot': name of several varieties of brilliantly-colored parrots of the Malay archipelago.

1673 Cockatoos and Newries from Bantam: FRYER, *E. India*, 116 (1698). [Yule] 1810 riding on his lory: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, 106. — Hover here, my gentle lory... Then on the dewy evening sky | The bird of gorgeous plumery | Pois'd his wings and hover'd nigh: *ib.* 1817 Gay, sparkling loories, such as gleam between | The crimson blossoms of the coral tree: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 20 (1860). 1826 Virginia nightingales, trained canaries, Java sparrows, and Indian lorys: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 347 (1881). 1834 occupied himself in tantalising and sometimes feeding a beautiful loorie, which stood in the bow-window: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 3.

\*loot, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lūt*: booty, plunder, spoil.

1788 Loot, plunder, pillage: *Ind. Vocab.* (Stockdale). [Yule] 1842 I believe I have already told you that I did not take any loot—the Indian word for plunder: C. CAMPBELL, in *Life of Lord Clyde*, I. 120. [ib.] 1875 It was the Colonel Sahib who carried off the loot: G. CHESNEY, *Dilemma*, ch. xxxvii. [ib.]

loota(h): Anglo-Ind. See lota.

looty, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lūtī*: a plunderer, a pillager.

1791 they had orders to burn and plunder several large villages... this former part of their instructions the Looties said they had followed: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 78/2. 1798 nine parts in ten of the Native armies are looties or bad cavalry: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1859). 1840 The looties—that is, the rogues and vagabonds of the place—a large body, had commenced a systematic plunder of the inhabitants... every lootie at once disappeared: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xiv. p. 283. 1884 a noted *lutee*, or rogue, took the matter up, thinking that probably he might get "black-mail" from the missionaries: W. L. WHIPPLE, in *Bib. Soc. Record*, Sept., p. 131 (New York).

loquat, sb.: Chin. (of Canton) *lukwat*: the fruit of the Japanese medlar, the *Eriobotrya japonica* of Lindley, also called *Photinia japonica*.

1878 The yellow loquat, peach-skinned and pleasant, but prodigal of stones: P. ROBINSON, *In my Indian Garden*, 49. [Yule]

\*lorcha, sb.: Port.: a small sailing-vessel used in the China coasting trade, having a hull of European fashion, but Chinese rig. Rarely Anglicised as *lorch*.

1856 The lorcha 'Arrow,' employed in the river trade between Canton and the mouth of the river, commanded by an English captain and flying an English flag: BOULGER, *Hist. China*, III. 396 (1884). [Yule]

\*lorette, sb.: Fr.: a courtesan.

\*lorgnette, sb.: Fr.: an opera-glass.

1849 lorgnettes, meerschauts, unfinished sketches, piles of caricatures: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 26. 1883 During the *entr'acte* a whole battery of *lorgnettes* was opened upon her from the stalls, without, however... ruffling her self-possession: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. III. p. 45 (1884).

loriot (l - n), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *loriot*: a golden oriole.

1601 the Loriot... commeth abroad the very day of the Summers Sunnestead: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 601.

lory: Eng. fr. Malay. See loory.

\*lota, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lotā*: a small globular brass pot used by Hindoos for drinking and sometimes for cooking.

1810 a lootah, or brass water-vessel: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 284. [Yule] 1834 bring torches; it is getting dark,—and a tota [sic] of water: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 145. 1872 The Bengal Brahmin may drink water from the lota (brass or copper drinking vessel) of the *guala* (cowherd): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 211. 1882 some water in a native lota: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. viii. p. 171. 1886 the lotah or flattened water vessel with a wide mouth... a lotah-shaped gourd: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 13/2.



\***Lothario**, name of a gay libertine in Rowe's *Fair Penitent*; representative of a seducer (esp. of married women).

1818 if some, who're Lotharios in feeding, should wish | Just to flirt with a luncheon: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 87. \*1876 Maurice, a most inflammable Lothario, catches fire at her charms and frank *espiglerie*: Times, Nov. 2. [St.]

**lōtium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'urine': a lotion.

1601 thou stink'st of *lōtium*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 301 (1616). 1608 my barber's *lōtium*-water: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II, p. 325 (1885).

\***lōtos**, Gk. λωτός; **lōtus**, Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: name of various mythological and natural plants. Sometimes Anglicised as *lote*.

1. the fruit of a prickly shrub, *Zizyphus lotus*, Nat. Order *Rhamnaceae*; probably the lotus of Homer, the fruit of which was supposed to cause a dreamy forgetfulness in its eaters.

1540 the companions and serantes of Ulysses had eaten abundantly of the herbe called *Lotos*, the taste therof was so pleasant and meruaylous, that all that eate therof, forgettyngge their owne propre cuntrye, coueted to remayne styl in that region, where that herbe grewe: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 24 *re*. 1690 In the innermost part of the bigger *Syrti*...inhabited the *Loteaters*: A. GOLDING, *Tr. Solinus Polyhistor*, sig. S iii *re*. \*1691 And them amongst the wicked *Lotos* grew, | Wicked for holding guilefully away | Ulysses men: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 193. 1601 the *Lote* tree: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 24, Vol. I, p. 447. 1603 the bark of the tree *Lotus*: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 2201. 1678 sitting upon the *Lote*-tree above the Watery Mud: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. iv, p. 336. 1842 The mild-eyed melancholy *Lotos*-eaters: TENNYSON, *Lotos-Eaters*, Wks., Vol. I, p. 193 (1886). 1883 the ideal *lōtus*-eating aristocrat, who dresses, drives, and dines, and gossips through a languid existence: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I, ch. x, p. 314.

2. the nettle-tree, *Celtis australis*, Nat. Order *Ulmaceae*.

1548 *Celtis* named in greke *Lotos*...may be called in englishe *Nettel* tree or *Lote* tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1741 of the Contexture of those of the *Micocoulter*, or *Lote*-Tree: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III, p. 263. 1846 The *Lote*-bush, which gave its name to the Ancient *Lotophagi*, is to this day collected for food by the Arabs of Barbary: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 582.

3. name of various Egyptian water-lilies (*Nymphaeae*; see *nenuphar*), and of the water-bean (*Nelumbium speciosum*). The flowers of such plants are used as ornaments in Egyptian architecture, and as attributes in Egyptian sculpture.

1709 lotuses, saffrons, hyacinths: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 18, Wks., Vol. II, p. 104 (1854). bef. 1744 Not distant far a watry *Lotos* grows: POPE, *Fable of Dryope*, 21, Wks., Vol. II, p. 195 (1757). 1817 on the clear cold waters of which floated multitudes of the beautiful red lotus: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 46 (1860). 1834 a piece of jewellery, representing a lotus-branch: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. xviii, p. 317. 1846 The fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum* is believed to have been the Egyptian Bean of Pythagoras, and the flower that Mythic *Lotus*, which so often occurs on the monuments of Egypt and India: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 474. 1876 he had of course likened her eyes to the lotus: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 326.

4. *Bot.* bird's-foot trefoil, name of a genus of leguminous plants, including English clover.

\***lotto**, *loto*, *sb.*: It. *lotto*: a lottery; a game played with numbered cards and numbered counters on the principle of a lottery.

1809 The *lotto* of Genoa, which, though decorated with a smooth and splendid name, is in fact no more than a Pharaoh table: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lxx. Pinkerton, Vol. vi, p. 266.

**lough**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. and Gael. *loch*: a lake, esp. an Irish lake. See *loch*.

1646 He [the piper] began to play on his Pipes, and all the Rats and the Mice followed him to a great Lough hard by, where they all perished: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. vi. 49. [C.] 1665 the *Caspian*...rather resembles a great Lough or Pond than Sea: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 252 (1677).

**Louis Quatorze**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'Louis XIV.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1643 and 1715.

1846 diamonds, wigs, Louis-Quatorze gimcracks, and old china: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II, ch. xvi, p. 169 (1879).

**Louis Quinze**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'Louis XV.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1715 and 1774. See *rococo*.

1865 its grey balustrade covered by gorgeous creepers, that looked like the background of some Louis Quinze picture: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 175.

**Louis Seize**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'Louis XVI.', applied to the style of architecture and art prevalent in France and other countries between 1774 and 1792.

1885 In the Tudor room is the spinet that was Queen Elizabeth's, and in the Louis Seize room Lord Powerscourt's beautifully painted harpsichord, the former possession of which is attributed to Marie Antoinette: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 61.

**louis-d'or**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gold louis, a French gold coin issued by Louis XIII. in 1640, and coined up to 1795, ranging in value from about 16s. 6d. to about 18s. 10d.; often abbreviated to *louis*, by which name the modern 20 franc piece is sometimes called.

1653 *Lewises* of gold: SIR R. BROWNE, in Evelyn's *Corresp.*, Vol. IV, p. 295 (1850). 1665 The *Ficus* is about half a *Louis d'or* large: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I, No. 6, p. 96.

1684 The Gold which the *Portugals* Coin in *Gos* is better than our *Louis's* of Gold, and weighs one grain more than our half Pistol: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I, Pt. 2, p. 18. 1688 It cost sixteen *Loudyours* in *Paris*: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, II, p. 22 (1699). 1712 If he is desired to change a *Louis d'or*, he must beg Time to consider of it: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/2 (Morley). bef. 1726 So he offer'd to lay me a *Louis d'Or* that I was not coming to you: VANBRUGH, *Countr. He.*, II, Wks., Vol. II, p. 170 (1776). 1765 The *Pompadour* offered him fifty louis for it: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 437 (1857). 1768 a beggarly account of three or four *Louis d'ors*: STERNE, *Sentimental Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1830). 1825 giving Barbara a *louis d'or*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I, p. 260 (1844). 1880 The four traditional *louis-d'or* which she is said to have brought him for dowry: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 69.

**loup-garou**, *sb.*: Fr.: a were-wolf, a *lycanthropus* (*q. v.*).

1579 *Misanthropos* (as one would say, *Loup-garou*, or the man-hater): NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 205 (1619). 1814 Hobhouse says I am growing a *loup garou*—a solitary hobgoblin: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III, p. 7 (1832).

**lourd**, *fem. lourde*, *adj.*: Fr.: heavy, unwieldy.

1722 Hercules would be victorious by the mere *Lourd* Weight of his Blow: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 298.

\***loyal** (*u* -), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *loyal*, lit. 'legal', 'lawful'; hence, 'true to allegiance'.

1. *adj.*: leal, true to allegiance; trustworthy, faithful.

1531 my loyal harte and diligent endeavour: ELYOT, *Governour*, Vol. I, p. xciii. (1880). 1600 his valiant and loiall service: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLV, p. 1209.

2. *sb.*: a faithful subject, a trusted servant.

1546 after the forthie years of his reigne he was semblable murdered of his owne loyals: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 177 (1846).

*lu*: Eng. fr. Du. See *loo*.

**lubricator** (*u* - *l* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *lubrificare*, 'to make slippery', 'to lubricate': one who or that which lubricates.

1757 Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless, and smooth; it is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and lubricator of the fibres: this power it probably owes to its smoothness: BURKE, *Subl. & Beaut.*, Pt. IV, § xxi, p. 223 (1823).

**lubricity** (*u* - *l* - *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lubricité*: slipperiness, instability; oiliness; lasciviousness.

1529 How many thousandes doth such lubricite bring to begging theft and idelnesse: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 8 (1880). 1623 the lubricite of *mundan* greatnesse: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, xxi, p. 87 (1645). 1659 See here their lubricity and partiality: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. xxv, p. 156. 1785 The same lubricity was found in all, | And all was moist to the warm touch: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II, p. 139 (1808).

**lucciola**, *pl. luccirole*, *sb.*: It.: fire-fly.

1627 In Italy, and the Hotter Countries, there is a Fly they call *Luccirole*, that shineth as the *Glo-worme* doth: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii, § 712. 1820 myriads of luciole, or fire-flies: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. xiii, p. 328. 1838 There is a song to the *lucciola* in every dialect of Italy: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 267.

**lūcidum intervallum**, *pl. lūcida intervalla*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an interval of temporary sanity; also, *metaph.*

1581 Which [Arianisme] though it troubled the world some hundred yerres together, yet it changed places, had *lucida intervalla*, gave seasons of calme and rest to holy Bishops: W. ALLEN, *Apol. of Eng. Seminaries*, fol. 22 *re*. 1602 some *lucidum intervallum* passing now and then betweene: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 200. 1603 and againe sometimes shee [the moon] graunteth to them [lunatics] *lucida intervalla*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 425. 1625 They are almost mad!! But I forgive thee *lucida Intervalla*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 2, Wks., p. 69 (1631). bef. 1631 a madman which had a better proportion of wit in his often *Lucidis* [abl.]: J. DONNE, which had a better proportion of wit in his often pausing times, some *lucida Poems*, p. 279 (1666). 1633 God gives his people pausing times, some *lucida intervalla*: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I, p. 403 (1862). 1654-6 we have some *lucida intervalla*, some...breathing whiles: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I, p. 412 (1867). 1692 He had *lucida intervalla*, some flashes of comfort in his agony, some intermissions: Tr. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Devines*, Vol. V, p. 217 (1863). 1696 There is no *lucida intervalla*, no good fits, no cessation: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I, p. 8 (1864).

\***lūcidus ordo**, *phr.*: Lat.: clear arrangement (of the various divisions and subdivisions of a literary composition). See *Hor.*, *A. P.*, 41.

\***Lūcifer**: Lat.: name of the morning star (Gk. Φωσφόρος, lit. 'light-bringing').



## 1. the morning star.

abt. 1374 and is pale by pe morwe at pe rysynge of pe sonne. and is pan cleped lucifer: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. 1. p. 22 (1865). abt. 1400 Whether thou bryngist forth Lucifer, *that is, dai sterre*, in his tyme: Wycliffe Bible, Job, xxxviii. 32. 1640 Lucifer...Morning Starre: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 397 (1847).

2. a name of Satan (fr. the old interpretation of *Isaiah*, xiv. 12 as referring to Satan).

abt. 1250 lucifer, Sat deuel dwale: *Genesis & Exodus*, 20. abt. 1300 And for pat he was fair and bright | lucifer to nam he hight: *Cursor Mundi*, 442. abt. 1383 bi these nouelries maad of ydiosis & synful wrecchis of lucifers pride: Wyclif (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 3 (1880). 1450 lucifer dyd this harme to Adam and Eue vnder colour of loue and friendship: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge*, &c., p. 160 (1871). 1487 Emerge whome the fyrst was lucifer | whiche for his pryde fyl fro heuen: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a iii *re*. 1528 It is the englishe Lucifer / Wotherwyse called the Cardinal: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Kede me*, &c., p. 105 (1871). 1555 for as doctors do write, the spirits that fell with Lucifer have their being in...the air: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 27 (Parker Soc., 1844). bef. 1593 Surely this is a merry devil, and I believe he is one of Lucifer's minstrels: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 138/1 (1861). 1611 How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning! *Bible*, *Isaiah*, xiv. 12. 1613 And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer, | Never to hope again: SHAKES., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 2, 371. 1616 To worke this feat proud Lucifer's enioyned, | And goe[s] about it swift'er then the winde: R. C., *Times Whistle*, iii. 903, p. 32 (1871). 1625 His Pride is such, as may teach Lucifer: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 571. 1649 But, O Lucifer, from whence art thou fallen, and what hereticks are they in politics that would have had such a man to live! *Appeal to all Rational Men*, p. 6. 1665 the temper was no better than Lucifer: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 54 (1677). 1710—1 he has written so confusedly about things, that Lucifer could not understand him: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xii. Wks., p. 295/1 (1869). 1742 This Lucifer transcends: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 42 (1773). 1814 a second Lucifer of ambition and wrath: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lvii. p. 379 (188—). 1832 haughty as Lucifer: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 37.

\*lucifer, *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat. *adj.*, 'light-bringing': a match which is lighted by being rubbed on a rough (sometimes on a prepared) surface.

1840 was delighted with my Lucifer and Promethean matches: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 45. 1853 scraps of paper, lucifer matches, and even the cinders of the temporary fire: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxi. p. 166. 1863 struck a sweetly aromatic lucifer, and blew a noisome cloud: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 35. 1864 the Peerage or the Baronetage, descending from their equipages to purchase lucifer-matches or knitted babies' caps: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 24.

Lūcīna: Lat.: name of Juno as goddess of childbirth; also of Hecate, whence Greene makes her the moon-goddess.

bef. 1593 an host of black and sable clouds | Gan to eclipse Lucina's silver face: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 134/1 (1861).

lucrative (*u = n*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lucratis*, fem. *-ive*: (a) gainful, profitable; (b) seeking gain, self-seeking.

a. 1541 I say lucratyue exercytyatyon: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, sig. 2nd A i *re*. bef. 1579 a lucrative peace: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. iv. p. 99. 1701 he had often been Speaker, Treasurer of the Navy, and in many other lucrative offices: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 379 (1872). b. 1649 our lucrative lawyers: LATIMER, *7 Serm.* bef. K. Edw. VI., II. p. 53 (1869). bef. 1631 Let not thy prayer be lucrative, nor vindictive, pray not for temporal superfluities: J. DONNE, *Serm.*, xi. [C.]

lucubrador (*u = n*), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *lucubrāre*, 'to work at night': one who lucubrates.

1828 the most idle and unprofessional of lucubrators: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 240.

\*lūcus a non lūcendo, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a grove (called lūcus) from not being lucent'; used to represent an absurd derivation.

1711 *Spectator*, No. 59, May 8, p. 96/2 (Morley). 1750 This Sun, into which Jones was now conducted, was truly named, as *lucus a non lūcendo*; for it was an apartment into which the sun had scarce ever looked: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. viii. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 435 (1806). 1822 J. Wilson, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 605. 1845 St. Jean de Luz... is not a 'city of light'...but of 'a mud' and a Lutetia or lucus a non lūcendo: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 941.

ludi Circenses: Lat. See *Circenses*.

lues venerea, *phr.*: Late Lat.: venereal disease, syphilis.

1665 (Bathing is) accounted a *Catholicon* against most diseases, especially colds, catarrhs, phlegm, aches, agues, *Lues Venerea* and what not: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 164 (1677).

lueur, *sb.*: Fr.: glimmer, glimpse, gleam.

1767 Had you given me any hint, any *lueur*, how the three first lines might have been altered, it would have been charitable indeed: MASON, in *Gray & Mason's Corresp.*, p. 400 (1853).

\*lumbāgo, *sb.*: Late Lat.: acute pain in the muscles of the lumbar region.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1804 I am much annoyed by the lumbago: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 991 (1844). 1806 but here am I, you see, with a sort of traveller's lumbago upon me: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 97 (5th Ed.). 1842 she feared he'd catch cold, and lumbago, and cramp: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 235 (1865).

Lūna: Lat.: name of the moon-goddess (fr. *lūna*, 'moon'); the moon personified.

bef. 1529 When Luna, full of mutabylyte, | As empires the dyademe hath worn | Of our pole artyke: J. SKELTON, *Bouge of Courte*, 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 30 (1843). bef. 1593 Bacon can by books...dim fair Luna to a dark eclipse: GREENE, *Triar Bacon*, Wks., p. 155/2 (1861).

lūnāria, *sb.*: Lat.: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Cruciferae*, moon-worts, so called from their moon-like seed-vessels. The commonest species, *Lunaria annua*, is also called 'honesty'.

1767 *Lunaria*, moon-wort or honesty: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 703/2 (1803).

Lunel, *sb.*: Fr.: a rich sweet Muscat wine produced in the south of France, in the department of Hérault.

1841 finished the evening with brandy and lunel! THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 394 (1885).

\*lunette, *sb.*: Fr.: a projecting portion of a fortification presenting a salient angle to the enemy and with flanks commanding the approach to the curtain; anything crescent-shaped; an aperture or window in a vaulted roof; a work of art fitted to an aperture in a vaulted roof.

1607 half moone-shoes called *Lunette* [for a horse]: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 416. 1722 The Pictures are painted on a sort of *Lunettes* form'd by a Semicircle within a Tall Arch: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 117. 1823 *Lunettes* are used in large rooms or halls, and are made either in wagon-headed ceilings, or through large coves: NICHOLSON, *Pract. Builder*, p. 114.

lungee, loongee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *lunggi*: a scarf or cloth worn round the middle of the body, or as a loin-cloth, like the Hindoo *dhotee* (*q. v.*).

1662 Longis: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelito*, Bk. 1. p. 49 (1669). 1673 having Lungies about their Wastes only: FRYER, *E. India*, 101 (1698). [Yule] 1727 some coarse chequered Cloth, called Cambaya Lungies, made of Cotton-Yarn: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 9. [ib.] abt. 1760 Instead of petticoats they wear what they call a loongee, which is simply a long piece of silk or cotton stuff: GROSE, *Voyage*, I. 143 (1772). [ib.]

lungoor, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *langūr*: 'the great white-bearded ape of India.

1834 I have had my lover come to me in the dress of an emperor, and sometimes in the shape of a lungoor: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 17.

lupum auribus tenet, *phr.*: Lat.: 'he has a wolf by the ears'; said of a person in difficulties who does not know how to proceed or to retire. Terence, *Phorm.*, 3, 2, 21.

1613—4 *Lupum auribus tenet*—he knows not how to hold, nor how to let go: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 289 (1848).

lupus, *sb.*: Lat., 'wolf': name of two kinds of skin disease, one of which, *lupus vulgaris*, is a form of tuberculosis.

lupus in fabula, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the wolf in the story'; said of a person who comes up when he is being talked about, answering to the English proverbial saying 'talk of the devil, and he appears'. See Cic., *Epp. ad Att.*, 13, 33, 4.

bef. 1593 but, whilst! *lupus est* ['it is'] in *fabula*: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 93/1 (1861). 1608 MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 103 (1885).

luscio, *sb.*: Sp. *lucio*: a pike, a luce.

1680 The Luscio, Eel, the Trout, Char, Tench, Perch, calverd Salmon: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 5.

Lusthaus, *sb.*: Ger.: a pleasure-house.

1591 The Portraiture of the Lust-houses I have not gotten: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 648 (1685). 1811 actually receives as much pleasure, and as strong an impression of beauty, from the finished *lusthaus*, as the artist does from one of his best pictures: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1844).

lusthuys, *sb.*: Du.: a pleasure-house. See *Lusthaus*.

1780 Each lusthuys we passed contained some comfortable party dozing over their pipes: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1834).

\*lustre (*l = n*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *lustre*: a lustrum (*q. v.*). Sometimes spelt *luster*.

abt. 1533 The Greeks were wont to reken by Olympiades, whiche ben foure yere; the Romaynes by lustres, whiche ben fyue yeres; and by indications that ben made of thre lustres: DU WES, in *Introd. Doc. Ind.*, p. 1079 (Paris, 1852). 1645 although nine long lustres of years have now pass'd ore my head: HOWELL, *Let.*, VI. lx. p. 92. 1646 We proceed to his second *lustre* wherewith his majoritie begins, being arriv'd to the year fourteen: — *Leavis XIII.*, p. 20.

lustrée, *sb.*: Fr.: a glossy dress-fabric.

1645 For courtezans...cover their bodies and faces with a veil of a certain glittering taffeta or lustrée: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1872).

\*lustrum, *pl. lustra*, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'a festival of purification' (which in Rome was held at the end of every five years): an interval of five years between two consecutive



registrations of the Romans by the censor; a period of five years.

**1590** for can any true accompt of time be made by the *Romanes* computation, either from the building of their Citie which was from yeere to yeere, or by the censure of *Lustrum*, which the *Grecians* call *Peneterides*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, To Reader, sig. a 3<sup>re</sup>. **1606** he chose and assumed unto him a colleague, for severall *Lustra*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 50. **1742** Lavish of *Lustrums*, and yet fond of Life: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 20 (1773). **1785** Posterity will ask... Some fifty or a hundred *lustrums* hence: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 54 (1808). **1839** Encompassed by the massy walls of this venerable academy, I passed, yet not in a tedious or disgust, the years of the third lustrum of my life: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1884).

\***lūsus nātūrae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a freak of nature.

**1662** Others more probably account them [fossils] to be *lūsus naturae*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 550 (1840). **1693** This is Nature's constant Course; which evidently shews, that *lūsus Naturae* (as these are erroneously called) were never produced in the Earth: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 143 (1713). **1764** it may justly be looked upon as a *lūsus naturae*: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 61. **1789** No royal throne ever exhibited more grandeur than this *lūsus naturae*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 559 (1796). **1823** Petrifications which...were not the remains of animated beings, but mere *lūsus naturae*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 199. **1845** a *lūsus naturae* called *el Torcal*, an assemblage of stones which look like a deserted town: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 335.

lutee: Anglo-Ind. See looty.

lutrīn, *sb.*: Fr.: reading-desk, lectern.

**1837** Sacristies, lutrins, altar-rails, are pulled down; the mass-books torn into cartridge papers: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. v. ch. iv. [Davies]

**Lyaeus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Λυαῖος, 'Loosener', 'Deliverer': name of Bacchus (*q. v.*).

**1559** [See *carouse* 2].

**lycanthrōpia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. λυκανθρώπια: the condition of a lycanthropus (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *lycanthropy*.

**1584** After a great manie other such beastlie fables, he inuieith against such physicians, as saie that *lycanthropy* is a disease, and not a transformation: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. v. ch. i. p. 92. **1598** Mr. Camden in a better sense doth suppose it was a disease, called *lycanthropy*, soe named of the wolfe: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 634/2 (1883). **1621** *lycanthropy*, which Avicenna calls *cucubuth*, others *lupinam insaniam*, or wolf-madness, when men run howling about graves and fields in the night, and will not be perswaded but that they are wolves, or some such beasts: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I. Sec. I. Mem. I. Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 13 (1827). **1693** The Devil has inflicted on many a Man the Disease called *lycanthropy*: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 280 (1862). **1818** and thinks betimes that it's the *lycanthropy* I have got, which Maister Camden saith was common to the ancient Irish: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 75 (1819).

**lycanthrōpus**, *pl.* -pi, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. λυκάνθρωπος: a wolf-man, a were-wolf, an insane person who believes himself to be a wolf, a person endowed with the power (as was formerly believed) of assuming the form and nature of a wolf. Anglicised as *lycanthrope*.

**1611** Who [the Freebooters near the Rhine] are such cruell and bloody horse-leeches (the very *Hyæne* and *lycanthrophi* of Germany) that they seldom robbe any man but they cut his throat: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 481 (1776). **1623** The swift *lycanthrophi* that walk the round, | We'll tear their wolvisish skins, and save the sheep: MIDDLETON, *Changeling*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 49 (1885). **1654-6** Such *lycanthrophi*, or beasts in the shape of men, Paul fought with at Ephesus: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 198/1 (1868).

\***lycée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a lyceum (*q. v.*), a French school for higher education.

**1887** The detective system and barrack regulations...still prevail in French *lycées*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 13, p. 212/1.

\***lycæum**: Lat. *Lycæum*, *lycium*, fr. Gk. Λύκειον: a gymnasium outside ancient Athens, attached to which were shady walks, in which Aristotle taught; the peripatetic school of philosophy; a school for higher education. The original Lyceum took its name from the neighbouring temple of Apollo Lycæus.

**1579** felled downe all the wood of the parke Lycaem: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 472 (1612). **1603** built the *Lyceum* likewise: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 940. **1603** Learned *Lyceum*, now a while, I walk-in: | Then th' *Academy* sacred Shades I stalk-in: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 53 (1608). **1641** whereas that city trained up their youth most for war, and these in their academies and *Lyceum* all for the gown: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 282 (1806). **1776** Sylla wanting timber for machines cut down the grove at the Academy and at the Lyceum: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 109. **1788** the *lyceum* of the Peripatetics...and the garden of the Epicureans, were planted with trees: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xl. p. 146 (1813).

lychee: Chin. See lichi.

\***lycopodium**, *sb.*: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. λύκος, 'wolf', and ποὺς (ποδ-), 'foot': name of a genus of cryptogamous plants, including the popular *Lycopodium clavatum* or club-moss. According to Lindley, the Order *Lycopodiaceae* is intermediate between firs on the one hand and conifers on the other.

lyco(u)r, lyko(u)r: Eng. fr. Fr. See liquor.

**Lycurgus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Λύκουργος: name of the celebrated Spartan legislator who flourished in 9 c. B.C., and framed the severe and simple constitution of the Spartans.

\***1582** in equiye woorthye *Lycurgus*: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). **1607** two such wealmen as you are—I cannot call you *Lycurguses*: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 60.

lymasson: Eng. fr. Fr. See limaçon.

lymon: Eng. fr. Fr. See lemon.

**Lyceus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Λύκειος: name of one of the Argonauts, famed for his keenness of vision. This significant proper name proves the high antiquity in Greece of the belief in the exceptionally keen sight of the lynx.

**1567** these boyes, with Argues and Lynces eyes: HARMAN, *Cov.*, ch. xii. in Awdeley's *Frut. Vag.*, p. 54 (1869). **1593** Edward hath an eye that looks as far | As Lynceus from the shores of Græcia: GREENE, *Priar Bacon*, Wks., p. 165 (1861). **1599** What LYNCEUS can see my heart? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 143 (1616). **1614** Iaine would I meet the Linceus now...that could discover a Iustice of Peace...vnder this couering: — *Bart. Fair*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 16 (1631-40). **1691** become so small, that they are not to be discerned, unless by *Lyceus's* eyes: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 317 (1701).

**lynx**, *linx*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *lynx*, fr. Gk. λύγξ: name of various species of wild cat, such as the caracal. The name has long been associated with the idea of exceptionally keen sight; hence the combination *lynx-eyed*, 'keen-sighted'.

abt. **1374** men hadden eyen of a beest pat hyst lynx: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 81 (1868). **1487** if a man had the eyen of a lynx: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. f vi<sup>re</sup>. **1555** And in token that they are trewe subiectes, they keepe in theyr palleaces which are in the midst of theyr cities, the beste cauled *lynx*, being fayrer then a lyon: R. EDM., *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 261 (1885). **1584** the beast *lynx* haue best eies to see: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 126. **1597** You haue the eies of a *lynx*, in spying faults in my lesson: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. **1601** the wild beasts named *Onces* or *Lynxes*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 606. **1603** his *lynx*-like ey: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 188 (1608). **1619** Critick knaues, with *lynxes* peacing eye, | Into mens acts obscurnantly do pry: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 7<sup>re</sup>. **1623** They are *lynxes*, and Eagle-ey'd, when their prey is before them: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 126. **1644** It abounds with stags, wolves, boars, and not long after a lynx, or ounce, was killed amongst them, which had devoured some passengers: EVKLYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1850). **1665** At the top of the Chappel is a Steel-mirroure, wherein these *lynx*-eyed People view the deformity of their suns: SIR TH. HERRERT, *Trav.*, p. 125 (1677). **1739** short of sight, | Far from a *lynx*: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. I. Ep. I. 50, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 107 (1757). **1789** I am no lynx, like Linneus: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxlvii. p. 139 (1821).

**lyonnaise**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. *Lyonnais* (adj.), 'of Lyons': potatoes boiled, sliced, and served with oil or butter flavored with parsley or onions.

**lyra**, *sb.*: Lat.: a lyre, a stringed instrument consisting of a sounding-board (originally a tortoise-shell) with two horns fastened above it in the direction of its longest measurement, a cross-piece connecting the tops of the two horns, and from four to seven free strings stretched between the cross-piece and the sounding-board. See *cithara*. The term *lyra* was applied to various instruments of the viol class.

**1600** reach the *lyra*, I pray you: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 226 (1616). — my most affected instrument, the *lyra*: *ib.*, p. 227. **1672** 1 *lyra* Viol, 1 Viol de Gambo and a Trump-Marin: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 31. **1727** I have here a small *lyra* of my own, fram'd, strung, and tun'd after the ancient manner: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 123 (1757). **1742** I thereupon tuned up a *lyra* viol: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 138.

**lysīmachus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. Λυσίμαχος: loose-strife, a plant of the primrose family. The proper Latin and botanical form is *lysīmachia*.

**1600** in the blew *lysīmachus*...the lower parts and branches...begin to flower: R. CAWDRAV, *Tras. of Similies*, p. 80.

lytre: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See litra.



## M.

**M<sup>1</sup>**, in Roman numerals, stands for Lat. *mille*, = 'one thousand'.

**M.<sup>2</sup>**, abbrev. for Fr. *monsieur* (*q. v.*).

**M.B.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *medicinæ baccalaureus*, = 'bachelor of medicine', one who has taken the lowest degree in the faculty of medicine at a college or university.

**M.D.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *medicinæ doctor*, = 'doctor of medicine'. See **doctor** (2, 3) and **doctor medicinæ**.

**ma belle amie**, *phr.*: Fr.: my fair friend (of a woman or girl).

1828 "Bah! *ma belle amie*," cried I, "you deceive yourself": LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. xviii. p. 47 (1859).

**ma petite**, *phr.*: Fr.: (in reference to a woman or girl) 'my little (one)'.

1772 I should have been ignorant for the last three months of the fate of *ma petite*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 32 (1882).

**maalstrom**: Dan. See **maelstrom**.

**maash**, *sb.*: Egypt.: a large Nile trading-vessel.

1819 re-embarked on board a *maash*, destined to sail up the river, and land us at Cairo: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 298 (1820).

**macabre**: Fr. See **danse macabre**.

1889 The same toll rings with effective monotony from tide-page to *finis*: one Dance of Death circles uninterrupted from end to end... The book is *macabre*, but unaffectedly *macabre*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 14, p. 347/2.

**macaleb**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The bastard Corall, or Pomander, Priuet, of whose sweet, and shining blacke berries, chaynes and bracelets be made".

1558 Macaleb half a dragme: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Sec.*, Pt. I. fol. 47<sup>ro</sup>. 1696 *Macaleb*, a kind of Pomander, or Bastard Coral, whose Berries are black and shining, and serve for Bracelets: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**macao**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of **vingt-et-un** (*q. v.*).

1783 she wants to play at *macao*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 388 (1858). 1850 It is *de rigueur*, my dear; and they play billiards as they used to play *macao* and hazard in Mr. Fox's time: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 6 (1879).

**macareo**, **mackrea**, *sb.*: Oriental: a bore or great tidal wave, such as that in the Gulf of Cambay.

1588 and in this voyage you shal have a *Macareo*, which is one of the meruellous things in the world y<sup>e</sup> nature hath wrought: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Fredrick's Voy.*, fol. 26<sup>vo</sup>. — There is another *Macareo* in *Cambaya*: *ib.*, fol. 27<sup>ro</sup>.

\***macaroni**, **macaroni**, *sb.*: Old It. *maccheroni*, = "a kinde of paste meate boiled in broth, and drest with butter, cheese, and spice" (Florio), Mod. It. *maccheroni*.

1. long pipes of dried Italian paste, which paste is made of a glutinous granular wheat flour.

1600 [See **taglioli**]. 1673 *Paste* made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call *Macaroni*, if lesser *Vermicelli*) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their *menestra* or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 405.

1743 Who was the Neapolitan ambassadress that could not live at Paris, because there was no *macaroni*? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1857).

1764 I am told, there is actually a count at Ville Franche, whose father sold *macaroni* in the streets: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 388 (1817).

1776 his skill in cooking *macaroni*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 56. 1818 *Macaroni au parmesan* ['dressed with parmesan'] grows in the fields: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 23. 1820 coachman, footman, horses, and vehicle, were all mixed together like *macaroni*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 291 (1832). 1825 eating his *macaroni* or his water melon *al fresco*: *English in Italy*, Vol. I. p. 33. 1845 BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 401.

1874 'pasta' is the Roman equivalent for the *macaroni* (or *macheroni*) of the Neapolitan: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 118 note.

2. a member of the Macaroni Club, founded about the middle of 18 c. for young men given to foreign diet and fashions; a fop, a dandy; also, *attrib.*

1711 those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best: in Holland they are termed Pickled Herrings; in France, Jean Pottages; in Italy, *Macaronies*; and in Great Britain, Jack Puddings: *Spectator*, No. 47, Apr. 24, Vol. I. p. 178 (1826). 1764 All the beauties were disappointed, and all the *Macaronies* afraid of getting the toothache: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 248 (1857).

1770 There is indeed a kind of animal, neither male nor female, a thing of the neuter gender, lately started up amongst us. It is called a *Macaroni*. It talks without meaning, it smiles without pleasantry, it eats without appetite, it rides without exercise:

*Oxford Mag.*, June, Vol. IV. p. 228/2. [N. & Q.] 1771 Birnham-Wood, I fear, must come to the *Macaroni*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlix. p. 209 (1827).

1779 I am a decayed *Macaroni*, my lodgings up three pair of stairs: C. ANSTLEY, *Liberality, or the Decayed Macaroni*, Wks., p. 269 (1808). 1791 Well, Parson! how like you your bishop's charge? he tickled up you *macaroni* priests:

*Gent. Mag.*, p. 201. 1845 the city of Sybarites and *macaroni*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 581. 1846 The year introduced a new style for gentlemen, imported by a number of young men of fashion who had travelled in Italy, and formed an association called the *Macaroni Club*, in contradistinction to the Beef-Steak Club of London. Hence these new-fashioned dandies were styled *Macaronies*, a name that was afterwards applied to ladies of the same genus: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, p. 386.

1885 He had not taste enough to do justice to a beau, still less to a *macaroni*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 535/2.

3. something extravagant or affected, a burlesque. Hence, *macaronic*, applied to verse compositions in which a vernacular is interlarded with outlandish words, or even distorted by foreign terminations and construction; characterised by affectation and distortion.

1806 travellers who have seen...will look on the architecture of Bath as belonging to the *macaronic* order: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 222.

\***macaroon** ( $\angle = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *macaron*, perhaps affected by It. *maccherone*: (a) a small sweet cake made of pounded sweet almonds; rarely, *macaroni* (1); (b) a buffoon (also, *attrib.*); (c) a *macaroni* (2).

a. 1615 If you chance meet with boxes of white comfits, | Marchpane, and dry succlet, macaroons, and diet-bread, | 'Twill help on well: *Albumazar*, II. 3. [Davies] 1630 [See **kickshaw**]. 1682 Somewhat resembling

*Wafers* under *Maquaroons*: GREW, *Anat. Plants*, p. 2. 1699 I once made *Macaroons* with the ripe blanch'd seeds: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 75. bef. 1726 plumb-cake, Dutch-gingerbread, Cheshire-cheese, Naples-biscuits, *Macaroons*, Neats-tongues, and cold boild beef: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 182 (1776).

1731 What they call *Macaroon* is some *Paste* made only with Flour, and Water, of which they take a Bit as big as a Bean, and put it on the middle of a Wire, rolling it between their Hands till it be two or three Inches long: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 24. 1737 They can swallow a glass of red wine and a *macaroon*, in the evening: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 30, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 61 (1777).

1759 the other was a few old *macaroons* I had in my house perhaps twenty years: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xix.

1834 They [wafers] are used for the bottom of *macaroons* and some other cakes: *Housekeeper's Guide*, p. 293.

b. 1593 I sigh, and sweat | To hear this *Makaron* talk: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 131 (1669).

**Macassar**, name of a vegetable oil from *Macassar*, a district in the island of Celebes, after which oil sundry hair-oils have been named; hair-oil, *esp.* an oil largely advertised as "Rowland's Macassar Oil". See **antimacassar**.

[1818 thine "incomparable oil," *Macassar*! BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xvii.]

**macaw** ( $\cup = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Braz. *macao*: name of a genus of large and brilliantly-colored American parrots.

1769 *Macaws*...have all a crooked bill...whose upper mandible is moveable: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 155. 1773 They sat both upright like *macaws* on their perches in a menagerie, and scarce said so much: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 490 (1857). 1814 I have bought a *macaw* and a parrot: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 66 (1832).

**macco**, *sb.*: It., 'massacre': a gambling game.

1809 When *macco* (or whatever they spell it) was introduced, I gave up the whole thing: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 143 (1875). bef. 1841 his uncle was still at the *macco*-table: HOOK, *Man of many Friends*. [Davies] 1857 the gentlemen as usual were about to seek the *macco*-table upstairs: THACKERAY, *Virginians*, ch. liii. [*ib.*]

**mace**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *mās*: (a) a small gold coin of Achin in Sumatra; (b) a weight used in Sumatra,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a Malay tael; (c) one-tenth of a Chinese silver liang or tael. See **copang**, **tael**.

a. 1600 Those [coins] of Lead are called *Caxas*: whereof a thousand six hundred make one *Mas*: J. DAVIS, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 117. 1625 Five *Masses* make four shillings sterling. Four *Masses* makes a *Perdau*. Four *Perdaws* makes a *Tayel*, so a *Mas* is nine pence  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a Pennie: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 123. 1665 fourteen *Roopees* make a *Masse*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

b. 1622 5 greater square postes...cost 2 *mas* 6 *condrins* per peece: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 1 (1883).

**macédoine**, *sb.*: Fr., 'Macedonian (dish)': a dish of mixed fruit or of mixed vegetables; a medley.

1884 I trust that the readers of these *Memoirs* will not expect a continuous narrative, but rather a *Macédoine* of memoranda, diary, and correspondence: LORD MALMESBURY, *Mem. Ex-Minister*, Vol. I. p. 1. 1886 His volumes form a *macédoine* of the blunders of stupidity, the eccentricities of wisdom: *Athenæum*, Oct. 9, p. 460/3.



\***machete**, *sb.*: Sp.: chopping-knife, cutlass.

1598 2 dozen of machetes to mince the Whale: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 414. 1867 The Indians are good fishermen, and will shoot fish in the water by bow and arrow, or cut them down with a machete: S. P. OLIVER, *Off Duty*, &c., p. 54 (1879). 1884 the subordinate following with his machete, or chopping-knife: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 363.

**Machiavel**(li), Niccolò Machiavelli, the famous Florentine publicist, 1469—1527, the author of *The Prince*, a treatise on arbitrary government, in which are to be found sundry recommendations of unjust and dishonest policy: an advocate or practiser of the political immorality vulgarly imputed to Machiavelli; a crafty diplomatist. Hence, **Machiavellian**, *adj.* and *sb.*, craftily diplomatic, unscrupulous in policy or in intrigue; a crafty diplomatist, a dissembler.

1590 you shall find him still, | In all his projects, a sound Machiavil: MARLOWE,  *Jew of Malta*, Wks., p. 142 (1888). 1598 Am I politic? am I subtle? am I a Machiavel? SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 1, 104. 1632 the very Agat | Of State, and Politic: cut from the Quar | Of Machiavil: B. JONSON, *Magus*, *Lady*, l. 7, Wks., p. 17 (1640). 1654 But all the Machiavells on this little Turle, (we keep such a deale of stirre on, to lose Heaven) I can silence with that oraculous ingenious Apologie of my Lord Bacon: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 178. 1712 these young Machiavils will, in a little time, turn their College upside-down: *Spectator*, No. 305, Feb. 19, p. 440/s (Morley). 1863 this artful man, who had now become a very Machiavel: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 233.

1600 hyring and suborning some Machiavellian vnder hande by secret conuenance: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 685. 1616 His Machiavellian pate doth then devise | To overthrow him by meer forgeries: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, iv. 1467, p. 49 (1871). 1619 our Labyrinthian Braines, Machiavellian Spirits, Incarnate Fiends: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 583. 1630 The Temporizer to the Time will sute, | Although his Zeale be Machiavellian: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. B 2 r/s. 1663 There is a Machiavellian Plot, | (Though ev'ry Nero effect it not): S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 56. 1676 that more than Machiavellian Maxims: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xii. § 1, p. 107. 1693 this was but a shallow Artifice, unworthy of my Matchivillian Aunt: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. I. p. 195 (1710). 1712 there is no way of forming a Monarch, but after the Machiavillian Scheme: *Spectator*, No. 516, Oct. 22, p. 735/s (Morley). bef. 1733 Machiavellian Workings: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 98, p. 83 (1740).

**machina**, *sb.*: Lat.: a machine, a mechanical contrivance, a fabric or frame.

1612 the *Machina* and bulke contrived of so various furnitures: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 12. — the labourer grew almost madde for anger to hear that Machina of follies: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 23. 1623 For he that should goe about to make a memoriall of so great a *Machina*, and such a masse of things ...had need, &c.: MABBE, *Tr. Alemán's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 97.

**machination** (ˌmæʃɪˈneɪʃən, -ch- as -k-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *machination*: a contrivance, a subtle design, a plot.

1605 Your business of the world hath so an end, | And machination ceases: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, v. 1, 46. 1630 yet were they troubled, and ever clouded over both with domestique and forraign machinations: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 34 (1870). 1699 Melancholy Plots and Machinations: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 166.

\***machinator** (ˌmæʃɪˈneɪtər, -ch- as -k-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *māchinātor*, noun of agent to *māchināri*, = 'to devise', 'to construct': deviser, plotter, constructor.

1611 *Machinateur*, A machinator, framer, contriuer, deuiser (especially of bad things): COTGR. 1646 prime *Machinator* of this tumult: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 17.

**machit**: Pers. See **mosque**.

**mackeron**(e), **mackroon**(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **macaroon**.

**macock**. See **maycock**.

**macrame**, *sb.*: It.: an ornamental trimming made by knotting together in geometrical patterns the threads of a long fringe; also, knotted work in which elaborate fringes and borders are made with thread or string.

**macron**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μακρόν, neut. of μακρός, = 'long': a short horizontal line placed over a vowel to denote that its quantity is long.

**macte virtute** (esto), *phr.*: Lat.: '(be) increased in thy virtue', go on prosperously in thy virtuous course. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 2, 31.

1578—80 I can sai no more; but Macte virtute: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 181 (1884). 1778 But *macte virtute*: the deed is done, and I am ready to abide by the consequences: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 86 (1838).

\***macula**, *pl. maculae*, *sb.*: Lat.: a spot, a stain.

1672 There is in sin the *macula* and the *reatus*, the stain, or filth, and the guilt of it: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 297/1 (1868). 1675 nay, some of late with an Optick-glass have discovered some *macula* or spots in the very face of the Sun: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 244. 1693 the Cracks or Vents of the *Macula*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 380 (1713).

\***madame**, Fr. *pl. mesdames*, *sb.*: Fr., 'my lady': a lady, a mistress; used as a title of respect and also before the proper names of married women. Anglicised as early as 16 c. as *madam*, and abbreviated to *ma'm*.

abt. 1298 "Certes, madame," quath thys other: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 269. [R.] abt. 1520 Madame regent of the science seyn: J. SKELTON, *Garl. of Laur.*, 53, Wks., Vol. I. p. 363 (1843). 1589 these great Madames of honour: P. T. TENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, III. i. p. 149 (1869). 1600 I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a Monsieur: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 219 (1616). 1628 He cannot kisse his hand and cry Madame: J. FARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 41 (1868). 1739 king, queen, dauphin, mesdames, cardinals: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxii, Vol. I. p. 44 (1810). 1742 one of the Mesdames [the king's daughters]: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 205 (1837). 1774 Let me only add, that the Mesdames, by attending their father, have both got the small-pox: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 233 (1869). 1852 Josephine presided with so much grace, that the word *Madame* came again into use: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem.* N. Bonaparte, ch. ix. p. 117.

**madayne**, **madein**, **madien**, **madyne**. See **medine**.

**madefy** (ˌmædɪfaɪ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *madéfier*: to moisten, to soak.

1599 we must agayn madefye it as before: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique*, p. 4/s. bef. 1665 The time was when the Bonners and butchers rode over the faces of God's saints, and madefied the earth with their bloods: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, i. 85 (186—7). [Davies]

**Madeira**, name of a fine kind of sherry wine made in the island of Madeira.

1584 wine of Madera and Canary, they beare the name of the Ilands from whence they are brought: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 211. 1596 thy soul, that thou soldest him on Good-Friday last for a cup of Madeira and a cold capon's leg: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 2, 128. 1614 a kind of regency punch composed of madeira, brandy, and green tea: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 60 (1832). 1850 filled up two great bumpers of Madeira: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 59 (1879).

\***mademoiselle**, *sb.*: Fr.: Miss, a Miss; title applied to girls and unmarried women in French-speaking countries. Formerly the title distinguished ladies of higher rank from women of lower rank, and was also the title of the eldest daughter of the king's eldest brother. The form *mademoiselle* is Old French.

1642 courtiers and court ladies, with their grooms and mademoiselles [according to R., mademoiselles]: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 221 (1806). 1712 a *Mademoiselle* completely dressed: *Spectator*, No. 277, Jan. 17, p. 397/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 the beautiful *Mademoiselle Carwell*, afterwards Duchess of Portsmouth: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 76, p. 479 (1740). 1754 an estate which mademoiselle inherited by the will of a deceased aunt: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 30 (1817).

**madjoon**, **majum**, *sb.*: Arab. *ma'jūm*, = 'an electuary': a confection of opium or bang.

1781 Our ill-favoured guard brought in a dose of majum each, and obliged us to eat: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 293 (1849). [Yule] 1819 the grotesque phantasms which the ample dose of madjoon he had just swallowed was sending up to his brain: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 216 (1820).

**madonna**, *sb.*: It., 'my lady': title of honor applied to women, madam.

1592 NASHE, *P. Penitence*, p. 47 (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1601 Two faults, madonna, that drink and good counsel will amend: SHAKS., *Two. N.*, i. 5, 47. 1602 the freckle-cheeked Madonna; I know her, signior: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 33 (1883). 1625 How like you this, madonna? — *Moss Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 460. 1632 Gracious madonna, noble general, | Brave captains, and my quondam rivals, wear them: MASSINGER, *Maids Hon.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 211/s (1839).

\***Madonna**, special application of *madonna* to the Virgin Mary; a representation in art of the Virgin; also, *attrib.*

1644 a fair Madonna of Pietro Perugino, painted on the wall: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1850). 1713 [I] have made a Madona as old as her mother St Anne: POPE, *Letters*, p. 261 (1737). 1722 a perfect Madonna, only no *Bambino*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 285. 1741 for all their Madonnas are in the Attitude of that Saint: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 246. 1820 a Madonna, decked in ribbons: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 30. 1829 The hair is beautifully arranged, in a Madonna braid in front: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 217/s. 18... locks not wide-dispread, | Madonna-wise on either side her head: TENNYSON, *Isabel*, l. 1850 Madame Frisby shook her Madonna front: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 163 (1879).

**madrasa**(h): Anglo-Ind. See **medresseh**.

\***madrigal** (ˌmædrɪˈɡæl), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *madrigale* (Old It. *madriale*, *mandriale*), = 'a pastoral song': a particular kind of unaccompanied part-song, the words being a short pastoral poem; loosely, a glee, a part-song.

1588 Musica Transalpina. Madrigales translated of foure, five and six parts: N. YONGE, Title. 1688 The swans...Ne'er tun'd their notes, like Leda once forlorn, | With more despairing sorts of madrigals, | Than I: GREENE, *Poems*, p. 292/1 (1861). 1689 Scarce had the shepherd ended this Madrigale, but *Samella* began to frowne: — *Menaphon*, p. 53 (1880). bef. 1693 rivers, to whose falls | Melodious birds sing madrigals: MARLOWE, *Pass. Shep.*, Wks., p. 381/s (1858). 1625 A *Madrigall* on Sacke: B. JONSON,



*Stap. of News*, iv. 3. Wks., p. 55 (1631). 1713 a dying Madrigal: W. TAVERNER, *Fam. Advoc.*, iv. p. 41. 1724 MADRIGALE, a particular Kind of Vocal Musick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**\*Maecēnas**, name of a Roman knight, *C. Cilnius Maecenas*, who was the friend and minister of the Emperor Augustus and the patron of the poets Virgil and Horace; a rich patron of literature or art.

1590 This lowly Muse, that learns like steps to trace, | Flies for like aide unto your Patronage, | That are the great Mecenas of this age: SPENS., *Wks.*, p. 92 (1869). 1592 I thought none more fit then your honour, seeing your lordships disposition was wholly giuen to the studie of good letters, to be a Mecenas to the well-employed laboures of the absent gentleman: GREENE, *Wks.*, p. 1 (1861). 1597 the composers of musick who otherwise would follow the depth of their skill, in this kinde are compelled for lacke of *maecenas* [Lat. pl.] to put on another humor: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 179. 1607 if I had met with any *Mecenas*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. 4 r. 1609 Whom can I chuse, my most worthy Maecen-ases, to be patrons to this labour of mine fitter than yourselves? DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, p. 1 (1812). 1619 You this Maecenas are, peruse my writ, | And vse these Metreos of true meaning wit: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 5 v. 1620 There was a confluence to his Court (as of a most vertuous Prince and liberal Mecenas): BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. ix. (1676). 1621 our benefactors, Maecenas and patrons: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 1, Mem. 3, Vol. II. p. 187 (1827). 1657 the glorious inscription, which might better have become some great and eminent Maecenas to patronise, than a person so incompetent as you have made choice of: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 82 (1850). 1665 that great *Mecenas* of antiquity the late noble Lord Thomas Earl of Arundel: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149 (1677). bef. 1670 the noble-hearted Lord, a free *Mecenas*, gave with both hands: J. HACKET, *Alph. Williams*, Pt. I. 14, p. 11 (1693). 1672 I thought you had own'd him your *Mecenas*: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 10. 1699 the *Noble Pierres*, the greatest and heartiest *Mecenas* to his power of Learned Men of any of this Age: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 123. 1776 Just returned from spending one of the most agreeable days of my life with the female Maecenas of Hill street: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1835). 1777 I learn from Berlin, that Voltaire has bid adieu to France for ever, and settled in the new residence of the muses, under the Augustus, and at the same time the Maecenas, of the North: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. II. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 154 (1777). 1828 See what it is to furnish a house differently from other people; one becomes a *bel esprit*, and a *Mecenas*, immediately: LORD LYTTON, *Felham*, ch. xlii. p. 133 (1859). 1845 those who pass from honest industry to become Maecenas: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 765. 1861 Horace going along the esplanade to Maecenas's lodgings with a new ode in his pocket: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13. \*1877 *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

**\*maelstrom**, *sb.*: Dan. *Malström*, name of a famous whirlpool off the west coast of northern Norway: a whirlpool; *metaph.* a vortex, a giddy whirl, an overwhelming influence which hurries its victims to lower and lower depths of evil.

1796 In a river, which had a small creek, and in this a deep hole, I saw in miniature the manner in which Nature forms whirlpools [*sic*], or Maelstroms: Tr. Thunberg's *C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 24 (1814).

**Maenades**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μαινάδες*, = 'raving (women)': female votaries of the orgiastic Bacchus; frenzied women. Anglicised as *Menads*, with sing. *Menad*, = Lat. *Maenas*, Gk. *Μαινάς*.

1598 Like those with Divels that possessed are, | Or as the Menades, with sounde of home, | In furious manner all about were borne: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 36. bef. 1655 A banquet worse than Job's children's, or the Dagonals of the Philistines (like the Bacchanals of the Menades) when for the shutting up of their stomachs, the house fell down and broke their necks: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 160 (1861). 1675 Chorus to Hoboys and Rustick Musick of *Maenades* and *Asiphanes*: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 70. 1825 she seemed like one of those antique Menades, whose wild and all but impossible positions will strike us with astonishment when seen on classic monuments: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 288 (1844).

**maestoso**, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or a composition 'majestically'.

1724 MAESTOSO, or MAESTUOSO, is to play with Majesty, Pomp, and Grandure, and consequently Slow, nevertheless with Strength and Firmness of Hand: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**maestrale**, *sb.*: It.: a north-west wind, *lit.* 'a master (wind)'. See *magistral*, *mistral*.

1763 The wind that blew is called *maestral*...and indeed is the severest that ever I felt: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 349 (1817). 1787 I know nothing of Pisa in summer; but am told, that the excessive heat is greatly moderated by the *maestrale*, or sea-breeze, which invariably blows from ten in the morning till the evening: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 402 (1805).

**\*maestro**, *pl. maestri*, *sb.*: It.: a master; *esp.* a master in music, a conductor, a great composer, a great teacher.

1724 MAESTRO, is Master. Thus MAESTRO DE CAPELLA, is Master of the Chapel Musick, or Master of Musick only, meaning thereby one of the first Rank: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1878 What great musical *maestro* could make a good figure at an archery meeting? GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. p. 74. 1882 What can be more wonderful than that a maestro in the art can take delight in sound, though he does not hear it? J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 51 (2nd Ed.). 1886 The pupils of the college...executed some pieces selected from the operas of the never-to-be-forgotten *maestro*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 14, p. 218/3.

**\*maestro di capella**, *phr.*: It.: 'a master of chapel (music)', the director of the choir of a church or chapel; a first-rate musician.

1724 [See *maestro*]. 1776 Lord S. with his kettle-drum, together with every *Maestro di Capella* in Italy: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 16. 1809 He has a brother, who is *Maestro di Capella* at Strasburg, a man of as much genius as Haydn himself: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 118. 1882 The elder, whose name was Giacomo Andrea, was *maestro di capella* in one of the churches: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 52 (2nd Ed.).

**\*maf(f)ia**, *sb.*: It.: a secret society, or a connected aggregate of secret societies in Sicily, originally revolutionary, now maintained for purposes of robbery and levying blackmail.

1887 He often trusts to getting his freedom by means of some revolution; his brethren of the *mafia* will foster the smallest spark: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 56.

**\*mafioso**, *pl. mafiosi*, *sb.*: It.: a member of the mafia.

\*1875 *Times*, June 9. [St.]

**magade**, *sb.*: probably Eng. fr. Fr. fr. Gk. *μαγάς*, = 'the bridge of a lyre or a cithara': (a) the bridge of a musical instrument of the lyre class; (b) a fret of a musical instrument of the lute class.

b. 1609 the first *Magade* of the Instrument [a Monochord]: DOULAND, Tr. *Ornith. Microt.*, p. 22.

**magasin des modes**, *phr.*: Fr.: warehouse of fashions; book of fashions.

1838 The book of the world is a vast miscellany; he is...perfectly acquainted I warrant...in the *Magasin des Modes*: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 243 (1848). 1841 the tempting mazes of the *magasin de modes* of this intoxicating city: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 69.

**\*magazine** (ㄥ = ㄩ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *magazin* (Cotgr.), *magasin*, or fr. Sp. *magacen*, affected by Fr.: a storehouse, a warehouse.

1. a storehouse or warehouse for merchandise or commodities.

1588 the merchants haue all one house or Magason, which house they call Godon which is made of Brickses and there they put all their goods of any value: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 27 v. 1645 could they have preserved the *Magazin of Tobacco* onely, besides other things in the Town, something might have bin had to countervail the charge of the Voyage: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. iii. p. 7. 1787 Curaçoa and St. Eustatius are now converted into complete magazines for all kinds of European goods: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1115/2.

1 a. a store or accumulation of goods, or of any material objects; also, *attrib.*

1624 a large new storehouse of Cedar for the yeerely *Magazines* goods: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 678 (1884). — the *Magazin ship*: *ib.* 1645 Hence, we travelled towards a heap of rubbish...a magazine of stones: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 171 (1872). bef. 1654 making their first *Magazin* Storehouse for the said Company in some parts of our Realm of Ireland: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 91 (1654). 1666 St. Faith's...being filled with the magazines of books belonging to the Stationers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 15 (1872). 1722 those vast Mountains and Lakes to the *North-West*, which are supposed to retain vast *Magazines* of Ice, and Snow: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. xix. p. 269. 1768 we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839).

2. a building or collection of buildings for strong provisions of war, the ammunition-room of a ship, a strong room or building for the storage of powder and other ammunition.

1625 Armories: Arsenalen: Magazens: Exchanges: Burses: BACON, *Ess.*, xlvii. p. 522 (1871). 1641 it maketh the cuntry a Magazine, not only for war-like provisions...but also for all other neighbouring countries that stand in need thereof: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in McCulloch's *Collection*, p. 111 (1856). 1644 going by the Bastille, which is the...magazine of this great city: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1872). 1665 Goa...the bravest and best defended City in the Orient; the Magazine, Refuge, and Seat of Justice of the victorious Portugal: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 40 (1677). 1666 and attacked the White Tower, where the magazine of powder lay: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 14 (1872). 1670 an hundred pieces of Cannon, and...six Hundred more, which are always in its *Magasin*, ready upon all occasions: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1698). bef. 1733 as Arms and Ammunition out of a Magazine: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 61, p. 169 (1740). 1826 magazine of powder, shot, working-tools: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 46 (1828).

2 a. military stores or provisions.

1591 the feareful burthen of their shippes...with their magazines of provision, were put in print, as an Army and Navy unresistible: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 16 (1871). 1598 the waste of these magazines of vittayls, I have heard oftentimes complained of in England: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 670/1 (1883). 1667 where our Naval Magazines were stor'd: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 271, p. 69.

3. *metaph.* a treasury, a receptacle, a repository.

1599 What magazine, or treasure of bliss? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 3. Wks., p. 105 (1616). 1611 He keeps the Magazine of wit: In *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. d 5 v (1776). 1642 his own stuffed



magazine, and hoard of slanderous inventions: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1806). 1664 (Bp. Chappell) was justly esteemed a rich Magazine of Rational Learning: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. viii. 1693 those well-furnished Magazines and Store-houses of all Immorality and Baseness, the Books and Writings of some Modern Casuists: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1727).

### 3a. *metaph.* a store, an abundance.

1620 his confidence of finding in a Fryar such a Magazine of eminent Vertues: BRENT, *Tr. Scav's Hist. Couns.* Trent, p. xlix. (1696). 1645 if you could pry into my memory, you should discover there a huge Magazin of your favours...safely stor'd up and coacervated, to preserve them from mouldring away: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxii. p. 62. 1678 and so of every other thing that your Body is compounded of, in respect of that great Mass and Magazine of them which is in the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 399. 1742 Speech burnishes our mental magazine: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II. 478, p. 30 (1806).

4. a literary miscellany; a publication issued periodically as a storehouse of miscellaneous reading, such as *The Gentleman's Magazine*, first issued 1731.

1729 Journals, Medleys, Merceries, MAGAZINES: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 42. 1809 Their translators, reviewers, magazine-writers, almanack and catalogue-makers are innumerable: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 160. 1817 Fresh as the Angel o'er a new inn door, | Or frontispiece of a new Magazine: BYRON, *Beppo*, lvi. abt. 1870 O blatant Magazines: TENNYSON, *In Quantity*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 125 (1886).

**magdalen(e)**, *f.* = *L.*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Lat. *Magdalēnē*, the designation of a certain Mary, mentioned *Luke*, viii. 2, supposed to be identical with the penitent sinner who anointed the feet of Jesus as related *Luke*, vii. 36—50: a reformed prostitute; a woman who has been guilty of sexual immorality, but is penitent.

1818 I will not have my house made a magdalen asylum to a parcel of canting methodistical thieves: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 79 (1819).

**mage**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mage*: one of the magi, a magician, an enchanter.

1567 The *Mages* suppose that it (*Argirites*) had this name of his power or abilitie in bridling and keeping in perturbations and troubles: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 3<sup>rd</sup>. 1590 the hardy Mayd...First entering, the dreadful Mage there fownd | Deepe busied bout worke of wondrous end: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. III. 14. bef. 1631 Th Egyptian *Mages*: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 214 (1669).

**\*magenta**, *sb.*: It. *Magenta*, where a battle was fought 1859: a rich red aniline dye discovered in 1859; the color of the said dye.

1877 he wore a brown velvet shooting-coat, with a magenta tie: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 100 (1883).

### \***maggior-duomo**, *sb.*: It. : major-domo (*q. v.*).

1823 His *Maggior Duomo*, a smart, subtle Greek: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lxx.

**\*magi**, *sb. pl.*, **magus**, *sing.*: Lat.: magicians, men versed in occult arts, learned men among the Medes and Persians.

1. the Wise Men of the East, who came to adore Jesus, *Mat.*, II.

bef. 1400 *Piers Pl.*, C. xxii. 85 (1873). [Skeat] 1591 the Wise-men, called *Magi*: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphs*, sig. B 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1652 the *Magi* that came to *Christ*: J. GAULLE, *Mag-astro-mancers*, p. 13.

2. Magians or Zoroastrian priests; magicians, astrologers, alchemists.

1555 the frontettes that their *Magi* doe weare: WATERMAN, *Fardle Fac.*, II. vii. sig. K 7<sup>vo</sup>. bef. 1593 Sages, you *Magi*, speak: what meaneth this? GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 137/2 (1861). 1603 Were it the opinion that came from the ancient *Magi* and Zoroastries, or rather a Thracian doctrine delivered by *Orpheus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327. 1619 The Ionian Ancientest Philosophers, the Chaldeans, Egyptian Priests, and *Magi* were Masters of Superstition, Idolatry and curious Artes: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lvii. p. 542. 1626 JOPHIEL... (according to the *Magi*) the Intelligence of Jupiters sphere: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 129 (1640). 1653 the work of the *Magi*, or Hermetick Philosophers onely: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chom. Brit.*, Annot., p. 446. 1658 The Persian *Magi* declined it (the burning of their carcasses) upon the like scruple: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 7. 1665 *Magi* or Arch-flamens, some of which hold Lamps, others Censers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 143 (1677). — let me busie my brains in quest of what a *Magus* was... under which Title, Witches, Sorcerers, Enchanters, Fortune-tellers, or pretending Calculators of Nativities, Hydromantiques, Pyromantiques and other Diaboliques have cloaked their trumperies: *ib.*, p. 224. 1678 it may very well be Questioned, whether the meaning of those *Magi*, were not herein misunderstood: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 222. 1687 The *Magi* strove no more: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, II. 545. 1711 There in long robes the royal *Magi* stand: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 97, Wks., Vol. II. p. 51 (1757). 1742 Nor need'st thou call | Thy *Magi*, to decipher what it means: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II. p. 27 (1773). 1775 The *Magus* or priest entered the cell and heaped wood on the altar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 258. 1788 The ambiguous theology of the *Magi* stood alone among the sects of the East: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. li. p. 493 (1818). 1819 have to dress like a bearded *Magus*, and take up his abode under ground in the catacombs of Egypt: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 320 (1820).

**magia alba**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: white magic, an innocent form of occult science.

1809 hers was *magia alba*, an innocent art, which by no means hurt her interest with the most fastidious saint in Paradise: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 419.

**magis**, *adv.*: Lat.: more.

1623 it is much lease (if in that which is not at all, a *magis* and a *minus*; a more, or a lesse, may be found) then a Geometrical point: MARRE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. III. p. 41.

**magis amica veritas**: Lat. See *amicus Plato*, &c.

**magister** (*pl. magistri*) **artium**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: master of arts, title of one who has taken the first full degree in the faculty of arts. Generally written *Artium Magister*, abbrev. to *A. M.*

1654 These Ramblers being at a low ebb in Cash, their bellies commenced *Magistri Artium*, Masters of Arts: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 79.

**magisterium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'mastery', 'the office of a master or leader': a sovereign medicine; the philosopher's stone; an authoritative statement or mandate.

1625 He'll draw the *Magisterium* from a mind'd pye: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, III. 3, Wks., p. 46 (1631). bef. 1733 which short Account is a *Magisterium* able to dissolve whole Pages and Columns of false and unaccountable Slanders: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. VI. 5, p. 427 (1740).

**magistral**, *sb.*: Sp., *lit.* 'masterly': name of a south-west wind, so called just as in the south of France a north-west wind is called *mistral*. See *maestrale*, *mistral*.

1555 [See *Greco*].

**\*magma**, *sb.*: Gk. *μάγμα*, = 'a kneaded mass': anything of the consistency of paste or dough; *esp.* molten rock below the earth's crust, considered without reference to any specific mineral characteristics.

1886 The outer crust...must soon have acquired irregularity of surface...partly by emission of matter from the magma of the sub-crust: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 298/1.

**\*magna charta**: Late Lat.: designation of the Great Charter of English liberties (*Magna Charta Libertatum*), signed by K. John 1215, by which the sovereign is bound not to imprison any freeman without trial according to law, and not to levy any tax without consent of parliament; hence, any beneficent fundamental principle, covenant, or charter.

1625 by *Magna Charta* | They could not be committed, as close prisoner: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v. 6, Wks., p. 75 (1631). 1692 the covenant of grace is our *magna charta*, by virtue of which God passeth himself over to us to be our God: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 423 (1858). 1701 to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority, and that in as solemn a manner (if they please) as the *magna charta*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 417/2 (1860). bef. 1733 was any of the Articles of *Magna Charta* broke by such meriment: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. III. 141, p. 214 (1740). 1772 To complement this historical inquiry, it only remains to be observed that, the *Habeas Corpus* act of 31st of Charles the second, so justly considered as another *Magna Carta* of the kingdom: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxviii. p. 332. 1879 I have called the use of diagonal ribs the *Magna Charta* of the art of vaulting: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 181.

**\*magna est veritas et praevalēbit** (*correctly et praevalēt*), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'great is truth, and (it) will prevail' (*correctly*, 'and mighty above all things'). 1 *Esdras*, IV. 41.

1619 *Magna est Veritas*, Truth will prevaile: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 655. 1825 SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xix. p. 77/1 (1868). bef. 1863 THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 116 (1879). 1867 You and Mr. Donnelly and the public can thresh the question out between you, whilst we stand and look on, holding still to the old motto "*Magna est veritas et praevalēbit*": *Athenaeum*, Dec. 10, p. 793/3.

**magnālia**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: mighty works.

1665 And therefore what shews only the outside, and sensible structure of Nature; is not likely to help us in finding out the *Magnalia*: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. xxi. p. 155 (1885). 1672 Would any one take a view of the *Magnalia Dei* ('of God') with respect to his glorious grace? T. JACOBI, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 12/1 (1868).

**magnanime**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *magnanime*: magnanimous, high-minded.

1562 the magnanime, puissante, and victorious prince Scanderbeg: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. fol. 22<sup>vo</sup>.

**magnēs**, *sb. (lapis)*, = 'stone', suppressed) and *adj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μαγνῆς*: a loadstone, a stone of Magnesia, magnetic iron ore (named fr. *Magnēsia*, old name of a district of Thessaly); magnetic, Magnesian.

1398 This stone Adamas is dyuers and other than an *Magnas*, for yf an adamas be sette by yren it suffryth not the yren come to the *magnas*, but drawyth it by a manere of vyolence from the *magnas*: TREVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, XVI. viii. 1570 nor will allow these perfect, and incorruptible mighty bodies, so much vertuall Radiation, & Force, as they see in a litle peece of a *Magnas stone*: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b. m. ij. <sup>vo</sup>. 1590 On that yrele an hideous Rocke is pight | Of mightie *Magnas stone*: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. XII. 4. 1598 that Meridian, that passeth by both the poles of the *Magnas* and the World: R. HAKLEVY, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 444. 1654 toucht with this *Magnas*, or Loadstone of *φλαβρία*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 364.



\***magnēsia**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. *Magnēsia*, Gk. *Μαγνησία*, ancient name of a district in Thessaly and of two cities in Asia Minor: an alkaline earth, carbonate of magnesium; also, oxide of magnesium. The hydrated carbonate of magnesium is the familiar medicine known as *magnesia*. Perhaps in the earlier quotations *gypsum* (*q. v.*) is intended.

abt. 1386 Take the stone that Titanos men name. | Which is that? quod he. Magnesia is the same, Saide Plato: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Chan. Yem. Tale*, 16023. 1471 Our Stone ys callyd the lesse World one and three, | *Magnesia* also of Sulphure and Mercury: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Pref., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 123 (1652). 1477 And that is nothing Els of that one or that other, | But only *Magnesia* and *Litharge* her Brother: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 43 (1652). 1610 your *marchesite*, your *tutie*, your *magnesia*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 627 (1616). 1650 which afterward when the spring returns, is mixed together with earth, and water, and so becomes a *Magnesia*, drawing to it self the Mercury of air: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Sandivogius' Alchymie*, p. 13. 1815 I took what I call a *kunning* dose of *magnesia* this morning: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 416 (1856). 1823 dubious bone, | Half-solved into these sodas or *magnesias*, | Which form that bitter draught, the human species: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lxxiii.

\***magnesium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the metallic base of *magnesia*, a white metal which burns with a brilliant white light.

\***magnet** (♂), **magnetē[stone]**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *magnete*, or Lat. *magnēs (magnēt-)*: stone of *Magnesia* in Thessaly, a loadstone, an oxide of iron which exercises attractive force on iron or steel; a piece of iron or steel to which the peculiar properties of loadstone have been communicated.

1440 *magnete*: *Prompt. Parv.*, p. 325 (Way). [Skeat] 1477 Hereof great Evidence and wittnes full cleere, | In the *Magnets Stone* openly doth appeare: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. vi. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 99 (1652). 1625 *Magnete stone* which commeth from oriente: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. E i r<sup>o</sup>/1. — and yf it be the flyng of yron take vp the lyd of the eye and holde before it a stone called *Magnete* and that will draught it out: *ib.*, sig. H iiii r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1630 *Magnete stone*, halfe an ounce, the roote of Polipodium, the roote of whyte Dypthan: *Antidotharius*, sig. B ii r<sup>o</sup>.

**magni nōminis umbra**, *phr.*: Lat.: the shadow of a great name. Lucan, *Phars.*, I, 135.

1677 great *Coom* is now only *Magni nōminis umbra*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 222. 1824 the Romans...left them nothing but their...*magni nōminis umbra*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 388. 1831 *Magni stat* ['remains'] *nōminis umbra*: *ib.*, Vol. 53, p. 393. 1882 Davison was now *magni nōminis umbra*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. lviii. p. 371.

\***Magnificat**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. *magnificāre*, = 'to exalt', 'to magnify': name (taken from the first word of the Lat. version) of the song of the Virgin Mary, *Luke*, i. 46—55, used as a canticle after the first lesson in the evening service of the Anglican Church. To correct the *Magnificat* was a proverbial phr. applied to incompetent criticism. *Magnificat at Matins* was applied proverbially to anything out of place.

1540 thou Philip fynde faute whiche takest vpon the to correct *Magnificat*: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. B iii r<sup>o</sup>. 1542 to correct *Magnificat* before he have learned *Te Deum*: UDALL, *Tr. Erasmus' Apophth.*, p. 380 (1877). [Davies] 1623 to looke to heare a *Magnificat* at Matens: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gasman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 75. 1626—7 Yet there is a syllable wanting in the second verse, but I dare not correct the *magnificat*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1848).

\***magnifico**, *sb.*: It.: a noble person, *esp.* a nobleman of Venice, a grandee, a great man. Also, *attrib.*

1580 I have heard of a *Magnifico* in Millaine: J. LVLV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 260 (1868). 1596 The duke himself, and the *magnificos* | Of greatest port, have all persuaded with him: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 2, 282. 1605 the old *magnifico* Volpone: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 501 (1616). 1619 I maruell not, that a *Lye* is so hainously taken by our *Magnificos*, which hath such a super-superlative place in impietie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xl. p. 380. 1622 In Venice likewise, euery Mechanique is a *Magnifico*, though his *magnificenza* walketh the Market but with a *Chequin*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 15. 1630 none but braue Sparkes, rich heires, *Clarissimos* and *Magnificos*, would goe to the cost of it: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 3 r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1633 The rich *magnifico* that is below: FORD, *'Tis Pity*, i. 2, Wks., p. 27/2 (1839). 1665 The Robe this great Prince wears is long and majesticall...[like] those worn at the Reception of Ambassadors by the *Magnificos* in Venice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1677). bef. 1670 he liv'd like a *Magnifico* at home: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 42, p. 35 (1693). 1808 However, there is something there which I wanted, and the *magnifico* book-case is greatly increased in *ricosity*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1856). 1826 Supposing I am in contact with this *magnifico*, am I prepared? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881).

**magnifique**, *adj.*: Fr.: magnificent.

1823 Juan, though careless, young, and *magnifique*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lxx.

**magno intervallo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by (after) a great interval.

1849 but this is *magno intervallo*, and little touches the improver: In Southey's *Com. pl. Rk.*, 1st Ser., p. 176/1. 1883 Lord Wardens of the Cinque Ports who preceded *magno intervallo* Pitt, &c.: *Daily News*, Oct. 8, p. 3/1.

\***magnōlia**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees and shrubs, most species of which have showy flowers, and many species are evergreen. The best known species is *Magnolia grandiflora*, a forest tree in the Southern United States, bearing very large white fragrant flowers.

1772—82 The rich *magnolias* claim | The station: W. MASON, *English Garden*, [T.] 18.. He told of the *magnolia*, spread | High as a cloud, high over head! WORDSWORTH, *Ruth*, 67. 1818 the *magnolia* in full blow: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 76. 1883 Dr. Rylance...sniffed at the great ivory cup of a *magnolia*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 48.

\***magnum**, *sb.*: Lat. (neut. of adj. *magnus*, = 'great'): a large wine-bottle, generally of double the capacity of the ordinary corresponding bottle.

1815 discussing the landlord's bottle, which was, of course, a *magnum*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852). 1829 daily washing down turtle and venison with quarts of sherry and *magnums* of claret: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 378. 1837 they...ordered a glass of brandy and water...with a *magnum* of extra strength: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xix. p. 198. 1850 They had a *magnum* of claret at dinner at the club that day: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 351 (1879). 1888 Your noble *magnum* of *Lafitte* | E'en Rothschild would have deemed a treat: *Athenæum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

\***magnum opus**, *phr.*: Lat.: a great work, a great undertaking, a literary work of considerable importance either absolutely or relatively to other productions of its author.

1704 his account of the *opus magnum* is extremely poor and deficient: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 73/1 (1866). 1734 my Epistle to Lord Cobham, part of my *Opus Magnum*, and the last Essay on Man: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 182 (1757). 1768 you will finish your *opus magnum* here so clever: GRAY & MASON, *Corresp.*, p. 413 (1853). 1777 I think conveys very suitable retreats for those whom our *Alma Mater* does not emphatically call to her *Opus Magnum*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 473 (1857). 1791 My *magnum opus*, the 'Life of Dr. Johnson'...is to be published on Monday, 16th May: BOSWELL, *Lett. to Rev. W. Temple*, p. 406 (1857). 1821 That is right!—keep to your 'magnum opus': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 830 (1875). 1843 But to determine what these propositions are, is the *opus magnum* of the more recondite mental philosophy: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 301 (1856). 1882 Here it stands in the forefront of David's *magnum opus*: C. H. SPURGEON, *Treas. David*, Vol. VI. p. 13.

**magnum-bonum**, *sb. and adj.*: quasi-Lat., 'great (and) good': a designation, indicating large size and excellence, applied to varieties of pens, plums, potatoes, &c.

**magot**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a genus of monkeys; a small grotesque figure, *esp.* one of the crouching figures used as knobs in oriental art.

**maguey**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mexican: the *Agave mexicana*, or *Agave americana*, the American aloe, whence in Mexico the beverage *pulque* (*q. v.*) is obtained. See *agave*, *aloe* 3.

1589 a plant called *maguay*...They take out of this plant wine, which is that which the Indians doo drinke ordinarily, and the negroes: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 228 (1854). 1600 About Mexico, and other places in *Nouva Hispania*, there groweth a certeine plant called *maguicis*, which yeeldeth wine, vinegar, hony, and blacke sugar: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 462. 1604 *Maguey* is a tree of wonders...which the Indians esteeme much in New Spaine: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 247 (1880). 1830 Four plants of the celebrated *maguey* de *pulque* from the vicinity of Mexico, are now flourishing in this city: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 6 (1832). 1846 A Mexican is also, by some authors, called *maguet-metl*, and also *manguai*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 158 (1858). 1884 paper made from the *maguey*: F. A. OBER, *Trav. Mexico, &c.*, p. 342.

**mahal**, *sb.*: Pers. *mahāl*: private apartments, *zenana* (*q. v.*), royal court.

1665 leads him into the Mahael, or private lodging: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 72 (1677). — It happened, that one day being led into the Mahael with her little Girl, *Jungher* was there accidentally, and in merriment lifting up her Vale, discovers so rare and forcible a beauty that thenceforward he became her Prisoner: *ib.*, p. 74. 1799 I beg that you will desire my moonshine to write a letter to the ladies in the mahal: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1858). 1834 This old dwelling is not like the ancient Mahal of my fathers: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200.

**mahamandar**: Pers. See *mammandar*.

**mahan**. See *maund*.

\***maha-raja(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *mahā-rājā*, = 'great-king': the title of certain Indian princes whose principalities or kingdoms are extensive.

1776 I went to the Maha Rajah, and desired to have my arzees returned to me: *Trial of Joseph Fouke, &c.* 1803 The Maharajah's camp: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 807 (1844). 1826 The Ma, ha, raj was still smoking his hookah when I entered: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. I. p. 23 (1884). 1874 the Maharajah Scindia: *Echo*, Oct. 22. [St.] 1876 the Rajahs and the Maharajahs: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 324.

**mahatma**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *mahātmā*, = 'high-souled': an adept (in Esoteric Buddhism).

1885 Teacups are found by Mahatmas where no teacups should have been, unless they were either miraculously created or surreptitiously introduced: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/2. 1887 He went through the various degrees of chelaship till he became a *mahatma*, or adept: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Feb. 14, p. 5/4.



**Mahdi**, *sb.*: Arab. *mahdi*, = 'the directed one': a spiritual and temporal leader expected in the latter days by Mohammedans; a fanatic or impostor who assumes such a character, such as the Soudanese leader who became famous in 1884.

\***mahl**[-stick], *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Mahlstock*, *malstock*, = 'paint-stick': a staff surmounted by a soft leather ball, used by painters as a rest for the hand which holds the brush.

1854 When Charles II. picked up Titian's mahl-stick, he observed to a courtier, "A king you can always have; a genius comes but rarely": THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879).

**mahmoude**, **mahmudi**, **mahomedee**: Pers. See **ma-moodee**.

\***mahogany** (マホガニー), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *mahogan*: *Bot.*: a tree, *Swietenia Mahogan*, native in W. Indies and the warmer parts of America.

1. a tree which yields a reddish brown, durable timber, valuable for making household furniture, the *Swietenia Mahogan*, Nat. Order *Cedrelaceae* or *Meliaceae*.

1846 The bark of *Cedrela* is fragrant and resinous; that of *C. Toona*, and of *Mahogany* (*Swietenia Mahogan*) is also accounted febrifugal: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 46a.

2. the wood of the *Swietenia Mahogan*, said to have been introduced into England by Dr. W. Gibbons early in 18 c.; also, *attrib.* Called in Fr. *acajou*.

1733 Say thou that do'st thy father's table praise, | Was there *Mahogena* in former days? BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 15. 1760 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 297 (1857). 1788 the floating of the dead bodies promiscuously among the logs of mahogany: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 741. 1818 He was a Turk, the colour of mahogany: BYRON, *Beppo*, lxx.

1864 In a recess were three handsome mahogany desks and three rosewood boxes: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 75.

2 a. *collog.* a dining-table, a table.

1850 seeing, from his place at the mahogany, the Dean's lady walking up and down the grass: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 68 (1879).

\***mahout**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mahawat*: the keeper and driver of an elephant.

1826 my preceptor being a *mahout*, or elephant-driver: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. I. p. 21 (1884). 1848 he described a tiger hunt, and the manner in which the Mahout of his elephant had been pulled off his seat by one of the infuriated animals: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, ch. iv. [Yule] 1868 Elephants are used in the east for carrying persons on their backs, a number being seated together in a *howdah*, whilst the driver (*mahout*) sits on the elephant's neck, directing it by his voice and by a small goad: *Chambers' Encycl.*, s.v. *Elephant*.

1872 *mahouts* who have driven their elephants well: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 196.

\***mahseer**, **mahsir**, **mahsur**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: the largest fresh-water fish which is angled for in India, not unlike a barbel, but much larger.

1873 In my own opinion and that of others whom I have met, the Mahseer shows more sport for its size than a salmon: H. S. THOMAS, *The Rod in India*, p. 9. 1883 [He saw] a number of mahseer swimming in a clear pool: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 121.

**Maia**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Maia*: name of a daughter of Atlas, the mother of **Hermes** (q. v.).

1593 Perseus on his winged steed, | Brandishing bright the blade of adamant | That aged Saturn gave fair Maia's son: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 388/1 (1861). 1667 Like Maia's son he stood, | And shook his plumes: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 285.

\***maidan**, *sb.*: Arab.: an open space for games and exercise, a market-place. See **atmaidan**.

1625 the *Medon*, which is a pleasant greene, in the midst whereof is a May-pole to hang a light on: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 423. 1634 the open *Mydan*, or market place: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98. 1662 the *Mydan*, that is, the great Market-place: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 172 (1669). — The Market-place, or *Mydan*, is large and noble: *ib.*, p. 178.

1665 Let me lead you into the *Mydan*...The *Mydan* is without doubt as spacious, as pleasant and aromatick a Market as any in the Universe...resembling our *Exchange*, or the *Place-Royal* in Paris, but six times larger; the Building is of Sun-dried brick: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 162 (1677). 1684 the *Meidan*, or great Piazza of the City: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 22. — the *Mydan* or Market-place: *ib.*, p. 24. 1828 and this was done with as much coolness and precision as if he had been at exercise upon the maidaun: Kussibash, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 223. 1834 Thy bow and arrow are dearer to thee than the candied fruit; thy tattoo than the palkee; the mydan than the zunana: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 90. 1873 he may mount his horse and have an hour's canter on the race-course or *maidan* (a large plain between the course and fashionable quarter): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 129. 1882 The hours of early morning, when one either mopes about in loose flannel clothes, or goes for a gallop on the green *maidan*, are without exception the most delicious of the day: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ii. p. 28.

\***maigre**, *adj.*: Fr.: meagre, thin, sorry; (of fare) lentin, proper for fasting; (of days, &c.) for fasting, for abstinence

from meat; (of soup) made with vegetables only. See **jour maigre**.

1759 If *maigre* days, instead of cullis or gravy, make a sauce of such small fish as is before prescribed: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 147. 1764 a good catholic, who lives *maigre* one half of the year: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 428 (1817). 1778 at last he consented on condition that I should...live *maigre*, and drink no wine: In W. Roberts' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1835).

1780 the Pope will have less occasion to allow *grat*, because we cannot supply them with *maigre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 335 (1858). 1787 I know not if you have ever eat a frog; they are a common *maigre* dish in this country, make a good soup, and not a bad fricassee: P. BEECHER, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 365 (1855).

1818 can toss up an omelette, and fry a bit of fish on *maigre* days: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 298 (1819). 1823 The soup, although bearing the term *maigre*...was most delicately flavored: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886).

**mainlevée**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Leg.*: replevin, recovery (of goods).

1653 and by this means obtained *main levée* of all the goods arrested: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 287 (1872).

**maiolica**: It. See **majolica**.

**maire du palais**, *phr.*: Fr.: mayor of the palace, the first officer of the royal household in France, who, under the Merovingian kings, became the actual ruler.

1832 He had no desire to be a puppet in the hands of a *maire du palais*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 94. 1845 became the *Hagob* or *Maire du Palais* and in reality the master of the puppet Sultan: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 887.

\***maison de santé**, *phr.*: Fr.: a private hospital.

**maistry**, **mistry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mistri*: a foreman, a cook, an artisan.

1798 as many carriage cattle as the maistries would receive charge of and provide with drivers: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1858).

\***maître d'hôtel**, *phr.*: Fr., 'master of the house': a principal servant, a steward, a major-domo, a head-butler.

1640 Tannagel the *maître d'hôtel* (Old Fr.) with vij. persons: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclv. p. 252 (1846). 1704 His chief lay-officer is the grand *maître d'hôtel*, or high steward of the household: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 592 (Bohn, 1854). 1728 Lady Grace. Pray what may be Mr. Moody's post? Man. Oh! his *Maître d'Hôtel*, his butler, his bailiff, his hind, his huntsman: CHIBBEN, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Hush.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 250 (1776).

1738 Yes, replied the *maître d'hôtel*, the cook had a letter about it: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Commons Serms.*, No. 54. Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1777). 1748 that you may be entertained by some one of them in quality of *maître d'hôtel*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 774 (1817).

1760 for there I am informed he now lives as steward, or *maître d'hôtel*: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxxii. 1768 the *filie de chambre*, the *maître d'hôtel*, the cook: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 422 (1839). 1780 a fine pompous fellow, who had been *maître d'hôtel* in a great German family: BLACKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 42 (1834). 1809 They have men cooks, and *maître d'hôtels*: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

1826 but the irregularities of great men who are attended by chasseurs are occasionally winked at by a supple *maître d'hôtel*: LORD BRACONS, *Field*, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xiii. p. 236 (1881). 1837 The footman gives the names of his party to the *maître d'hôtel*, or the groom of the chambers: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 194. 1841 A venerable *maître d'hôtel* in black cutting up neatly the dishes on a trencher at the side-table: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 380 (1885). 1871 let me give you my card, and a note to my *maître d'hôtel*: J. C. YOUNG, *Memo. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 215.

**maître de danse**, *phr.*: Fr.: a dancing-master.

1828 lose no time in engaging Coulon as your *maître de danse*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. ix. p. 21 (1859). 1840 Join the manners and air of a *Maître de Danse*: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 196 (1865). 1841 the following conversation which passed between the infuriated girl and the wily *maître de danse*: THACKERAY, *Prof.*, i. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 289 (1885).

\***maize**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *maiz*, fr. native W. Ind. *mahis*: the corn obtained from a large kind of grass, *Zea Mays*; also called 'Indian corn' or 'Turkey wheat'; also the above-mentioned cereal.

1555 This kynde of grayne, they call *Mainium*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 67 (1885). abt. 1665 cakes of bread, which they had made of a kinde of corne called Maize, in bignes of a pease, the care whereof was much like to a tessell, but a span in length, having thereon a number of graines: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyages*, p. 27 (1878). 1877 a certain kinde of corne, that they have there called *Mainis*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Names*, fol. 78<sup>r</sup>.

1882 a grain called *Mahis*, whereof they make their meal: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 102 (1850). 1889 wheat called *Mays*: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendon's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1853). 1898 they have likewise much Indian wheate, by them called *Anati* and by others *Mais*, whereof they make meal which they bake and eat: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. II. p. 247. 1600 their chiefe sustenance is Zaburo, otherwise called *Ghinie-wheate* or *Mais*: JOHN FORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 44. 1607 bread which they make of their *Mais* or Gennea wheate: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxiii. (1884). 1627 Indian *Mais* hath...an excellent Spirit of Nourishment: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cere. I. § 49. 1763 many leave the maize in the ear as it grows: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 237. 1777 The chief of these is *maize*, well known in Europe by the name of Turkey or Indian wheate: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1824). 1826 we were permitted to cut down the maize at our leisure: *Subalterna*, ch. 5, p. 88 (1838). 1876 women in the fields were cutting maize a stalk at a time: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**majestas laesa**, **majestatis laesae**: Late Lat. See **laesa majestas**.



**majo, fem. maja, sb.:** Sp.: a gaily-dressed person of the lower orders in Spain.

1832 Majos and majas, the beaux and belles of the lower classes: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 117. 1845 The *Majo*, the *Figaro* of our theatres...is the local dandy...he glitters in velvets, fillagree, buttons, tags, and tassels: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 146. 1883 a full Spanish *majo* costume: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. I. p. 192.

**\*majolica, sb.:** It. (Old It. *majorica*): (a) a kind of decorative Italian pottery, enamelled, and of rich design and coloring; any similar ornamental pottery; (b) a red pigment.

a. 1555 cuppes of glasse, beades, certeyne scaruels of the fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the worke of Maiolica: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 270 (1885). 1846 It appears by the early Dictionaries that Oriental Porcelain, and the Italian ornamental ware called maiolica, were frequently confounded together: the latter being much in use for fruit-dishes towards 1600: A. WAY, *Note*, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. p. 239 (1846). 1858 majolica and Dresden china: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 39.

b. 1598 the red earth called *Maiolica*, otherwise *broume of spaine*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99.

**\*major (maj-), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *māior*, *māior*, = 'greater', 'larger', 'older'.

I. *adj.*: 1. greater, larger.

abt. 1370 seinte Marie. pe maiour: *Stacions of Rome*, 475, p. 16 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867). 1600 the more general, or *major* part of opinion: B. JONSON, *Cynthia Rev.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 202 (1616). 1606 My major vow lies here, this I'll obey: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 1, 49. 1612 Seeing therefore that the major part could not be discerned, as we sate, Sir Oliver St. Johns...called all those which named Davis: DR. T. RYVES, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclvi. p. 176 (1846). 1620 the *major* part in the Council were good Catholics: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Coun.*, Trent, Bk. VIII. p. 676 (1676). 1625 Captaine *Major* of the forces of *Damon and Chaull*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 294. 1641 the suffrages of the major part of the Judges: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1872). 1659 'The Democratical Politicians...would have the Major Part of the Subjects to be the Sovereign of the rest: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Ep. Ded., p. 10. 1686 having himself overthrown [his Protestant subjects] by a *major* force: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 30. 1712 the major Part of those I am concern'd with leave it to me: *Spectator*, No. 376, May 12, p. 550/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 for the Commons, the major part of them had...: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 73, p. 68 (1740). 1830 the major part of his time was passed between the metropolis and the university: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 42.

I. *adj.*: 2. *Log.* (properly) wider, more general (of a premiss), the premiss which contains the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion.

abt. 1548 this *major* or first proposition: FRITH, *Wks.*, p. 147. [R.] 1621 This makes the *major* proposition in a practick syllogism: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. 2, Subs. 10, Vol. I. p. 40 (1827). bef. 1658 I had rather you should take it asunder, and my Lord and you part Stakes; part Propositions; he the *Major*, you the *Minor*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 105 (1687).

I. *adj.*: 3. of age; opposed to *minor* (see *minor*, I. 3).

1646 an open, and insupportable attempt upon his authoritie now that he is declar'd *Major*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 27.

I. *adj.*: 4. *Mus.* (of scales, intervals, tones) normal, characterised by greater differences between certain pairs of notes compared with corresponding less differences which constitute a *minor* character. See *minor*, I. 4.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones *major*, tones *minor*, dieses and commas, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826).

II. *sb.*: 1. *Log.* a *major* premiss. See I. 2.

1596 I deny your *major*: if you deny the sheriff, so; if not, let him enter: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4, 544. bef. 1616 Our *Majors*, and our *Minors*, Antecedents, | And Consequents: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 410 (1711). 1620 when I put in the *major*,...and in the *minor*, that his necessities depend upon *Spain*, I think I may spare the conclusion: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 501 (1685). 1647 This sort of temptations...consists either of false *majors* or false *minors*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1861).

II. *sb.*: 2. *Leg.* one who is of full age to act for himself.

1616 for that every man that is once knighted is *ipso facto* made a *major*, and *sui juris*: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848).

II. *sb.*: 3. *Mus.* the *major* mode, a *major* key. See I. 4.

II. *sb.*: 4. a *mayor*. *Rare*.

1579 their yearly *Mayor*, whom they called *Eponymos*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). bef. 1627 The *major* and companies of the citie receiued him at Shore-ditch: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 7. [R.]

II. *sb.*: 5. *Mil.* a captain *major*, an officer next above a captain in rank, the lowest field-officer.

1689 Three friendly Horse-men, running a full speed | Came to our *Major*: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 4/1. 1818 Letters, that C—RTW—T's pen indites, | In which, with logical confusion, | The *Major* like a *Minor* writes, | And never comes to a Conclusion: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 102.

**\*major-domo, Eng. fr. Sp.; mayordomo, Sp.; maior-domo, Port.:** sb.: the chief officer of a great household, a house-steward. Anglicised in 16 c. as *mayordome*, *maior dome*. See *maggior-duomo*.

1589 some great Princes *maior dome* and perfect Surueyour in Court: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. I. p. 20 (1869). 1592 This *Major domo* was a grave Aged Person, and had serv'd the old Cardinal *Farnesse* even from his youth: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 658 (1685). 1598 Fowre *Maiores* or Stewards: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 133. — & that there be thorough care had in the consueing of the same, giuing order and charge therof, vnto the *Mayordomes*: *ib.*, p. 137. 1622 he is *Mayordomo* Lord steward to the *Infante* Cardinall: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. viii. p. 60 (1645). 1623 So that my heeles were as nimble to runne vpon the least boyes errand in the house, as the Stewards, the Pages, as the *Mayor-Domos*: for him that rub'd the Horses heeles, as for him that was Vsher of the Hall: MABBE, *Tr. Alenman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. v. p. 139.

1623 Am I your *major-domo*, your teniente, | Your captain, your commander? MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 135 (1885). 1625 he sendeth a secret Commission to the *Capiaga* or *Mayor domo* of the *Seraglia*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrime*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1848.

1644 but the *Major-Domo* being absent, we could not at this time see all we wished: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 107 (1872). bef. 1654 the honour that is ordinarily given to the High Steward, or *Major domo* of the King's house: In *Wotton's Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 221 (1654).

1670 was like the *Major Domo*, by whom all Suits pass'd, and every Student stoop'd to him for his Preference: J. HACKETT, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 29, p. 23 (1693). 1673 his *Major domo*, and two Secretaries: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 566 (1701). 1755 The whole scullion-ministry, as well as the *major-domo*...

believed her grace was actually in earnest: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. xv. in *Ballantyne's Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 600/1 (1821). 1792 I am acquainted with his Excellency's *major domo*: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 185.

1811 Mr. Sterling, a stout man of about sixty years of age, became a sort of *major-domo* in the family: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 245 (and Ed.). 1829 The marchioness of Cadiz...had dispatched her *major domo* with the army, with a large supply of provisions: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. viii. p. 63 (1850).

1845 The *mayor-domo* of the estate quickly rode down to tell me the terrible news: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiv. p. 302. 1854 a great dark, dreary dining-hall, where a funeral *major-domo* and a couple of stealthy footmen minister to your mutton-chops: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 162 (1879).

1887 Men trembled merely to see his *major-domos* pass: A. GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, 14.

**majum:** Arab. See *madjoon*.

**majus et minus:** Late Lat. See *secundum ma. et mi.*

**makadowe.** See *moccadoue*.

**\*mal à propos, phr.:** Fr. adv., 'improperly', 'unseasonably'. Sometimes written *mal apropos*, *mal-apropos* in English.

I. *adv.*: inopportunately, in bad taste.

1668 they do it not so unseasonably, or *mal à propos* as we: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 11 (1701). bef. 1699 what could make it break out so *mal à propos*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 463 (1770). 1711 saying a hundred Things which...were somewhat *mal à propos*, and undesigned: *Spectator*, No. 77, May 29, p. 124/2 (Morley). 1764 That he should be pert *mal à propos*, does not surprise me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 206 (1857).

1776 I did not think Mr. Essex could have come *mal-à-propos*: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 381. 1800 Emma seemed inclined, before Lord Miramont arrived so *mal-à-propos*, to repose in him a degree of confidence: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. II. p. 197. 1823 one who had no sin to show, | Save that of dreaming once "mal-à-propos": BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. lxxxiv.

2. *adj.*: inopportune, unseasonable, inappropriate. Sometimes abbrev. to *malaprop*.

1709 The *Queen*, by some officious Fool, that had a Mind to make their Court *mal à propos*, was told of the *Dutchess's* Adventure: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 14 (2nd Ed.). 1750 The utmost malice of Fortune could, indeed, have contrived nothing so cruel, so *mal-à-propos*, so absolutely destructive to all his schemes: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 99 (1806).

1769 Here concludes *Sosia's* long, and (as it should seem) *mal-à-propos*, narration: In B. Thornton's *Tr. Plautus*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1769). 1818 directing him to a seat, most *mal-apropos*, between Miss Crawley and her nephew: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 25 (1819).

1830 Nothing can be more *mal à propos* than the appearance of this book at such a season: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 79 (1875). 1840 Now had all this proceeded from any true religious motive, no one could have blamed it, however *mal-apropos* for travellers in a hurry: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 371.

1858 She too made a little speech, more awkwardly than her mother, saying something *mal apropos* about the very long time he had been away: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 18. 1883 it is not *malapropos* to hint that Professor GRAHAM BELL might prefer the profits of his "discovery": *Standard*, Sept. 26, p. 5/2.

**\*mal de mer, phr.:** Fr.: sea-sickness.

1776 The *mal de mer* seems to be merely the effect of agitation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 98 (1851).

**mal di gola, phr.:** It.: sore throat.

1782 my *mal di gola* took ample revenge for my abuse and contempt of it: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxxx. p. 17 (1821).

**mal dire:** Fr. See *mal-dire*.

**\*mal du pays, phr.:** Fr.: home-sickness.

1845 No people, when exiled, suffer more from the *mal du pays* than the Egyptian: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1848). 1884 The *mal du pays* afflicts the...people: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 379.



**mal entendu, phr.:** Fr.: mistaken, misapprehended.

1616 I take it, under your Majesty's gracious pardon, for a libertine *mal entendu* to be removed out of this studdy Tower into a rowling shipp: W. RA-LEIGH, *Lett.*, in *Edward's Life*, Vol. II. Introduct., p. liii. (1868).

\***malā fidē, phr.:** Lat.: *Leg.:* in bad faith, fraudulently; opposed to *bona fide* (q. v.).

1612 yet the vehement presumption that we haue of it hath made vs possessors *mala fide*: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 212. 1883 if he be...guilty of receiving stolen goods *mala fide* he will be liable to the full penalties: *Pail Mail Gaz.*, Oct. 10, p. 5/2.

\***mala fidēs, phr.:** Lat.: *Leg.:* bad faith; opposed to *bona fides* (q. v.).

1789 I confess this is *mala fides*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 74/2 (1846). 1815 shaking off the suspicion of *mala fides*, which we apprehend is inseparably attached to their character: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 228.

**mala in se:** Late Lat. See *malum in se*.

**malabathrum:** Lat. See *malobathron*.

**malacoton, malakatoon(e):** Sp. See *melocoton*.

\***malade imaginaire, phr.:** Fr.: an imaginary invalid, such as the title-character of Molière's last comedy, 1673.

1818 I trust you will not think I am playing the *Malade Imaginaire*, when I assign indisposition as an excuse for my absence: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. v. p. 202 (1819). 1835 he emerges from this sanctuary, when, like the *malade imaginaire*, he accosts whoever may be present with a cheerful aspect: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxviii. p. 264 (1874). 1888 The story...opens with a *malade imaginaire*, once a professional beauty, who sacrifices her daughter to her own comfort: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 15, p. 811/1.

**maladie du pays, phr.:** Fr.: home-sickness.

1749 Pray do not let your *maladie du pays* hurry you into any *stourderie*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 353 (1777). 1764 this passion was as strong as the *maladie du pays* of the Swiss: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 165 (1857). 1787 You may have heard, perhaps, that this famous tune is forbidden to be played by the Swiss troops in the service of France, as it occasions *la maladie du pays* (a longing to return home): P. BECK-FORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 40 (1805). 1809 The Stutgarder is so attached to his home, that if you remove him but thirty miles from it, he is immediately seized with the *maladie du pays*: MATY, *Tr. Riebeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. III. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 9. 1823 he was preyed upon by the *maladie du pays*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. v. p. 94 (1855). 1845 This *maladie du pays*—home-ache...is a disease of the highlander: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 695.

**maladresses, sb.:** Fr.: awkwardness, clumsiness.

1809 For an author has certainly some right in equity, if not at common law, to complain of the *maladresses* of a satirical satellite: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 179. 1870 an unlucky footman who has had the *maladresses* to drop three spoons: R. BROUGHTON, *Red as a Rose*, Vol. I. p. 158.

\***maladroït, adj.:** Fr.: awkward, clumsy, destitute of tact. Sometimes Anglicised. See *adroït*.

1691 How *Mal* a *droitly* he makes his entrance: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 10.

1850 it was more correct to "break" a piece of bad news to the person by means of a (possibly *maladroït* and unfeeling) messenger: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 213 (1879). 1886 Perhaps we have been *maladroït* in mentioning that name (Sainte-Beuve); for it is a long drop from the 'Causeries' to this volume: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 7, p. 173/3.

**malafu, sb.:** Bantu: wine made from the sap of the borassus palm. See *toddy*.

1883 his [the king of Bôlôbô's] complete immobility whilst drinking *malafu*: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/7.

**Malaga, Malago, sb.:** wine produced at Malaga in Spain.

1608 one quart of Maligo: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. C 1<sup>ro</sup>. 1616 Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Charnico: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1915, p. 62 (1871). 1623 sack, malaga, nor canary breeds the calature in my brains: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, l. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 117 (1885). 1630 Canara, Mallago, or sprightly Sherry: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Qq 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1634 Sherries and Malagas well mingled pass for Canaries in most Taverns, more often then Canary it self: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 352 (1678). 1641 Let all these being bruised, be macerated in six pints of Malago wine: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II. p. 51 (1651). 1847 Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

**malagueta, sb.:** native W. Afr.: grains of paradise, the hot, acrid seeds of *Amomum Grana Paradisi*, and *Amomum Melegueta*.

1705 The first of which is *Malagueta*, otherwise called Paradise-Grains or Guinea Pepper; a Fruit which is generally known. It grows on Shrubs in red Shells or Husks... Within these Husks is contained the *Malagueta* separated into four or five divisions, and covered by a white Film: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 305.

\***malaise, sb.:** Fr.: uneasiness, discomfort, *esp.* a chronic feeling of discomfort due to a morbid condition of the nervous system.

1768 I feel what the French call a general *mal-aise*, and what we call in Ireland an *unwellness*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. lxi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 532 (1777). 1849—52 there may be a consciousness of general discomfort, which has been expressively termed by the French *mal-aise*: TOWN, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1265/1. 1877 deciding that Stefano,

the courier, was in some mysterious way responsible for this infraction of medical ordinance and his master's *malaise*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 169 (1879).

**mal-à-propos, mal-apropos, malapropos:** Fr. See *mal à propos*.

\***malaria, sb.:** It. *mal' aria*, = 'bad air': air impregnated with some unhealthy matter given off from the soil; a disease due to air thus vitiated.

1740 There is a horrid thing called the *mal' aria*, that comes to Rome every summer, and kills one: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1857). 1810 likewise ascribing it [the malady] to a *mal-aria*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 350. 1821 I stayed out too late for this malaria season: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 262 (1832). 1872 happy infantile disregard of snakes and malaria: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 26. 1877 a high reputation for rendering habitable localities which were previously the unhealthy seats of malaria: *Times*, Dec. 6. [St.]

**malasses:** Eng. fr. Sp. See *molasses*.

**malax(e), vb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *malaxer*: to soften, to moisten and mix ingredients into a homogeneous mass.

1543 make a soft cerote, and malaxe it with aqua vite: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclv r<sup>o</sup>/1.

**malcaduco, sb.:** It.: the falling sickness, epilepsy.

1605 B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).

\***malcontent (mal-), malecontent, adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *malcontent*: (a) discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; (b) a disaffected person, a dissatisfied person.

a. 1589 as *Mal-content* as any for being thus circumvented: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 162. 1600 How can they now be offended, and so male-content: HOLLAND, *Tr. Lloy*, Bk. v. p. 181. 1641 it cost his Majesty the affections of his subjects perverted by the malcontent great ones: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1872). 1647 It makes me male content, and desperate: FAN-SHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, II. 4, p. 69. bef. 1733 an Opposite Party, unquiet, malecontent, ravenous, &c.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. III. (1740). b. 1588 Liege of all loiterers and malcontents: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 185. 1620 he would assist the male-contents of England: BRENT, *Tr. Scaev's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 82 (1676). 1775 in 1093...a Turkish malecontent took the city: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 48.

**mal-dire, sb. (properly inf. vb.):** Old Fr. (Fr. *maudire*): imprecation, evil-speaking.

bef. 1733 after the Way of pure *mal dire*, a Sentence to sting: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 689 (1740).

\***malefactor (mal-), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *malefactor*, noun of agent to *malefacere*, = 'to do evil', 'to do harm': an evil-doer, a criminal.

abt. 1536 the sayd malefactores were acquitted to the euell example of other: BP. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxxii. p. 48 (1846). 1540 the sharpe corrections, whiche haue ben executed agaynst suche malefactours: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 98<sup>ro</sup>. 1555 They punyshe theues, rousers, priuie pyckers, and murderers. When they examine malefactours, they poure a great quantitie of coude water vpon suche as they suspecte: R. EDEH, *Decader*, Sect. IV. p. 315 (1885). 1667 be more vygelant to punishe these malefactores: HARMAN, *Cant.*, in Awdelay's *Frat. Pax*, p. 21 (1869). 1669 This Edgar kept such iustice and did so sharpe execution vpon Malefactours: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 155. 1580 malefactours haue bene sometimes pardoned: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 450 (1868). 1698 the malefactor shall giue unto them, or to the child or wife of him that is slayne, a recompence, which they call a Breaghe: SPENS., *State Insl.*, Wks., p. 610/2 (1869). 1600 Theeves and such other malefactours: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 112. 1620 the injuries of Malefactours: BRENT, *Tr. Scaev's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. III. (1676). 1675 he never signed the most just Condemnation of any Malefactor...without regret: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 102. bef. 1733 the Order of the House of Peers against a Malefactor: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 84, p. 75 (1740). 1820 with an expiring effort the name of Him who died to save mankind, was repeated by the malefactor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 35.

**malentendu, sb.:** Fr.: misconception, misunderstanding, misapprehension. See *mal entendu*.

1780 he has sent me word that by some *mal-entendu* it was packed up in his heavy baggage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 448 (1858). 1824 I suspect that several *mal-entendus* of this kind have occurred: DR. HENRI, *Narrative*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 127 (and Ed.). 1853 he was the man in France best qualified to dispel any *mal-entendus* that might have arisen: *Standard*, Nov. 9, p. 5/4.

**mal(e)tote, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *maletote*, *malto(u)te*, *male-toulte*, *maletoste* (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *malôte*: an illegal or excessive impost, tax, or exaction.

1523 LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 170, p. 208 (1812).

**malevolo, adj., used as sb.:** It.: malicious, malevolent. spiteful; a malicious person.

1649 ye Machiavels of Westminster, ye Malevolos, might have claimed the chiefest livery, as Beelzebubs nearest attendants: *British Bellman*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VII. 685. [Davies]



**malfeasance, sb.**: Fr.: evil-doing, the doing of an evil or unlawful act. Anglicised as *malfeasance*.

1856 A relentless inquisition drags every secret to the day, turns the glare of this solar microscope on every malfeasance: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 116 (Bohn, 1866). 1871 the *malfeasance* complained of...had been committed in the interests of science: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, ch. i. p. 2.

**malgrado, adv.**: It.: in spite of, notwithstanding, *maugre*.

1590 Yet liveth Pierce of Gaveston unsurprisd | Breathing in hope (malgrado all your beards, | That muster rebels thus against your king) | To see, &c.: MARLOWE, *Educ. II.*, Wks., p. 199/2 (1858).

**\*malgré, adv.**: Fr.: in spite of, notwithstanding. Early Anglicised as *malgre*, *maugre*. See *bon gré mal gré*.

bef. 1733 who malgre all his Endeavours to the contrary is yet: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. 1. 29, p. 29 (1740). 1765 above half of which time it has already... been concealed *malgré* my partiality to it: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 41 (1853). 1815 I went (*malgré* that I ought to have stayed at home in sackcloth...) to a private...nook of my private box: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 462 (1875). 1877 went forth, accordingly, *malgré* his sister's remonstrances: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxxv. p. 293 (1879).

**\*malgré lui, phr.**: Fr.: 'in spite of himself' ('herself'); **malgré eux**, 'in spite of themselves'; **malgré soi** (*reflex.*), 'in spite of himself' ('herself').

1830 This was my first dinner at Dudley's, brought about *malgré lui* by Lady Glengall: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 38 (1875). 1842 We obliged the Frenchman to drink *malgré lui*: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 73 (1857). 1883 they say that, *malgré eux*, they cannot yield: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. p. 45.

**malheur, sb.**: Fr.: ill-fortune, unhappiness. The Old Fr. *maleur(s)*, *malure*, was early Anglicised as *malure*; cf. Caxton's *malurete*, *maleurous*.

bef. 1593 *Mon Dieu*, what *malheur* be this! GREENE, *Yas. IV.*, iv. 3. Wks., p. 208 (1861). 1770 I am heartily sorry for your *malheur*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 396 (1882).

**mal exempli, phr.**: Late Lat.: of bad precedent, of bad example.

**malicho: Sp.** See *mallecho*.

**Maligo. See Malaga.**

**malillio (= ㄥ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *malilla*: the black deuce or red seven of trumps at ombre and quadrille, which card is the highest but one. See *manillio*.

1674 Of the Red Suit there is the *Spadillo*, *Punto*, *Malillio*, &c.: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. — There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the *Spadillo*, or Ace of Spades; the *Malillio* or black Deuce, the *Basto* or Ace of Clubs: *ib.*

**Malines, sb.**: Fr.: a kind of lace named from Fr. *Malines*, = 'Mechlin' (see *Mechlin*).

1850 Another pattern is...embroidered and trimmed with *malines*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 431.

**Mallago. See Malaga.**

**mallecho, sb.**: Sp. *malhecho*: evil-doing, mischief.

1604 Marry, this is miching mallecho; it means mischief: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 2, 146.

**mallee, mally: Anglo-Ind.** See *molly*.

**malligatawny: Anglo-Ind.** See *mulligatawny*.

**malmsey (= ㄣ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *malvaisie*, *malvoisie*, *malvoisin*, fr. It. *Malvasia*, name of a town on the south-east coast of Laconia in Greece: name of a strong, luscious, white wine originally produced in Greece; *also*, the vine or the grape from which such wine is produced. See *malvoisie*.

bef. 1536 malmesay & romney burnt with sugar: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, fol. 229. [R.] 1542 these hote wyne, as malmesye, wyne course, wyne greke, romany, romny: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). 1543 a lytle malmesye, or some other odoriferous wyne: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcii r<sup>o</sup>/i. 1549 cotton, suger, malmesie, and other lyke: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 2 r<sup>o</sup>. 1584 Take of *Aqua vite* and Malmseye of each like much: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 56. 1598 *Maluasia*, *Malvasia*, the wine called Malmesie: FLORIO. 1599 Take 2 pottles of Muscadine, and as much of Malmesye: A. M., *Tr. Gabelkauer's Bk. Pysicke*, p. 301. 1630 sprightly Malmesye of fruitfull Candy: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 r<sup>o</sup>/i. 1634 In Greece there are no wines that have bodies enough to bear the sea for long voyages, some few Muscades, and Malmesies are brought over in small Casks: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 350 (1678). 1653 With his ale-dropt hose, and his malmsey nose: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1860).

**mālobathron, mālabathrum, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *μαλόβαθρον*: an Indian tree from which a costly ointment was obtained; the ointment obtained from the said tree. According to Yule, *malabathrum*, also called *Folium indicum*, was obtained

from various species of wild cinnamon or wild cassia, the leaves of which are called in Sanskrit *tamalapattra*.

1603 the sweet leafe malabathum [*sic*]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. 1625 Amomum, Ginger, Malabathrum, Ammoniake: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 43.

**\*malum in se, pl. mala in se, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'an evil in itself', something intrinsically evil or wicked.

bef. 1670 But to grant a Pardon even for a thing that is *malum in se*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 164, p. 157 (1693). 1811 that corruption is...not a *malum in se*, as Mr. Windham has been pleased to assert: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 275. 1826 whether there be...any solecism which is *malum in se*, as distinct from a *malum prohibitum*: *ib.*, Vol. 43, p. 331.

**malum prohibitum, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'an evil forbidden', an act (innocent in itself) made wrong by an authoritative prohibition.

bef. 1670 How the Court dealeth not with any offence, which is not *Malum in se*, against the Common Law; or *Malum prohibitum*, against some Statute: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 117, p. 122 (1693). 1826 [See *malum in se*]. 1845 it is held to be only a *malum prohibitum*, not a *malum per se*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 324.

**malus animus, phr.**: Late Lat.: evil intent, evil disposition. See *animus*.

1816 in this offence alone, the motive—the *malus animus*—the guilt of the defendant, is a question of law, and not of fact: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 106.

**malus genius, phr.**: Late Lat.: evil genius. See *genius*.

1621 [See *Egeria*]. 1689 How like a *Malus Genius* doth it look? | Just such another as old R—G—K, | That lov'd no Man or Woman but himself; | This *Spectrum*, sure, is such another Elf: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 14/1.

**\*malvoisie, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *malvaisie*, *malvoisie* (see *malmsey*): *malmsey*.

abt. 1386 With him he brought a jubbe of Malvesie: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Shipm. Tale*, 13000. bef. 1447 Greke, Malevesynna, Caprik, & Clarey: J. RUSSELL, 120, in *Babes Bk.*, p. 125 (Furnivall, 1868). 1525 and of this powder take .ij. dragmas and sethe it with maluesye & geue it hym at a draught: *Tr. Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. D iij r<sup>o</sup>/i. 1543 R. aqua vite 3. ii. of malueseye 3. i.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxviii v<sup>o</sup>/i. 1555 the pleasaunte Maluasies of the Iland of Creta nowe cauled Candy, are had in moste honoure: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 316 (1885). 1558 in Maluoisie or some other good white wine: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1562 can sitte drinking w<sup>t</sup> their maluesye, marmelade, sucket, figges: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdyas*, sig. Gg i v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 one Quarte of good Maluesie: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 23 v<sup>o</sup>. 1625 This Ile produceth the best Maluesye, Muscadine, and Leaticke: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1837. 1628 I hope you have no more grave errand than to try if the malvoisie holds its flavor: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. viii. p. 104 (1886). 1847 Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

**Mamamouchi, sb.**: a buffoon, a fantastic piece of buffoonery. See *Molière's Bourgeois Gentilhomme*, iv. 3, where the word is a mock-Turkish title, = 'Paladin', which M. Jourdain is told has been conferred upon him by the Grand Signior.

1673 You must have Mamamouchi, such a Fop | As would appear a Monster in a Shop: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. I. p. 517 (1701). 1676 She's my *Cacaracamouchi*, my pretty Pigs nye, as *Mamamouchi* notably has it: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, iii. p. 50. bef. 1733 He drops his mamamouchi outside of Oates's plot in the dark, no more to be heard of in that reign: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 233 (1740). [Davies] 1749 How miserably Horace's *unde et quo Catus* will be hacked about in clumsy quotations! I have seen some that will be very unwillig performers at the creation of this ridiculous *Mamamouchi* [the Duke of Newcastle as Chancellor of Cambridge University]: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1857).

**Mameluco, sb.**: Port. (of Brazil). See quotations.

1864 Mameluco denotes the offspring of White with Indian: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amasons*, ch. i. p. 19 note. — a pretty little Mameluco woman: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 77.

**\*Mameluke, mamluke (= ㄣ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *mameluk* (*mammeluch*, *mamluc*, Cotgr.), fr. Arab. *mamlūk*, = 'a purchased slave', or directly fr. Arabic.

1. a male attendant or slave in the service of a bey.

abt. 1506 There was a grete Ambasset of the soldans towards Venice that hadde in his companye many Mamolukes: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1851). abt. 1522 By this made Amalecke, | Lyke to a Mamelek, | He regardeth lordes | No more than potsholders: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 41 (1843). 1555 For it is familiar at Constantinople in the court of the Emperours of the Turkes; and was of late harde in Egypte amonge the Mamalukes in the court of the Soltane of Alcayre otherwyse cauled Memphis or Babilon in Egypte: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 315 (1885). 1600 all the *Mamalukes* and white men which dwell in any of those Indian townes: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 718. 1819 T. HOPZ, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 70 (1820). 1836 Few of the Egyptians have *mamlouk*, or male white slaves: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 163.

2. *Mameluke*, a member of a body of light-cavalry, originally slaves, introduced into Egypt in the middle of 13 c., whose chief became Sultan of Egypt. The government remained in the hands of the Mamelukes until 1517, from



which date to 1811 they still formed a part of the Egyptian army.

1562 the Mamelukes and Arrabianes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 43<sup>vo</sup>. 1586 or else it is out of certain inferior estates, as the Pope out of the College of Cardinals, and not long since the Souldan of Cayre out of the Mamelukes: T. B., Tr. *La Primand, Fr. Acad.*, p. 634. 1590 six hundred Mamelukes, and two or three thousand Moores: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 84. 1600 *Piperis* the first Souldan of the Mamelukes race: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 308. 1605 *Mamaluchi*: B. JONSSON, *Folp.*, II. i. Wks., p. 466 (1616). 1615 *MAMALUCHI*, were the souldiers of the Souldan of Babylon... The word signifieth seruants or slaues: that is, the kings vassals: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. 1615 (Selim) conquered all Syria and Aegypt from the ruined Mamelukes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1632). 1634 the Sultans of Aegypt had thence their *Mamelukes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68. 1788 the caliphs who served in Egypt under the yoke of the Mamelukes: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 449 (1813). 1826 I...took the iron mameluke-bit out of his mouth: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 177.

**mameri(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *mahommerie*: a Moham-medan temple, a pagan temple. [C.] See **maumet**, **maumetry**.

bef. 1350 Out of a mameri a sai | Sarasins com gret folsoun: *Beves of Hamtoun*, p. 54. [Halliwell]

**mamey, mamme**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *mamey*: a fruit-tree of W. Indies and Tropical America, *Mammea Americana*, Nat. Order *Clusiaceae* or *Guttiferae*, the fruit of which is called the 'Mammee apple' or 'wild apricot of S. America'.

1600 yong plants of Orenge, Pines, *Mameas*, and *Plantanos*, to set at *Virginia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 282. — fruits of the country... as *plantans*, *sapotes*, *guianes*, *pinas*, *ahacatas*, *tunas*, *manios*, *limons*, *orenge*: *ib.*, p. 464. 1604 *Mameys*...being in fashion like to great peaches, and bigger: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 249 (1880). 1797 *Mammee-Tree*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Mammea*.

**\*mamma, pl. mammae**, *sb.*: Lat.: the teat or pap of animals which suckle their young.

1887 The pectoral position of the mamma in the Sirenia...gave rise to the legend of the mermaid: *Athenaum*, Jan. 8, p. 66/2.

**\*mam(m)a** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: probably Eng., but its use instead of 'mother' by elder children and adults was much extended, if not originated in 17, 18 cc. by the influence of Fr. *maman*, It. *mamma*: a mother's breast; mother (an affected word—except in the mouth or ears of a young child—formerly fashionable in good society, now vulgar, *esp.* when abbrev. to *ma*).

[1555 they were turned into frogges, and cryed *taa, taa*, that is, *mama, mama*, as children are wont to cry for the mothers pappe: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 100 (1883).] 1690 LOCKE, *Hum. Understanding*. 1696 Father to Mamma tells all: D'URFAY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. v. p. 57. bef. 1726 *Mama*, I could eat a good deal more than I do, but then I should grow fat mayhap, like him, and spoil my shape: VANBRUGH, *Yours. Lond.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 189 (1776).

1748 The good man and his wife generally sit serene in a couple of easy chairs, surrounded by five or six of their children, insignificantly motionless in the presence of pappa and mamma: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 346 (1777). 1774 Mamma consulted me about buying coals: we cannot get any round ones: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 228 (1869). 1806 Hearing the same mamma recite, and extol, by the hour, the premature wit and wisdom of her baby: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 287 (5th Ed.). 1814 your letter to mamma: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832).

**\*mammalia**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat.: *Zool.*: name of the highest class of *Vertebrata*, including those which suckle their young.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*. 1845 Of the indigenous mammalia, the only one now left of any size, which is common, is the *Cervus campestris*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 48. 1867 propositions concerning the mammalia, or concerning the whole of the *vertebrata*: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. I. p. 27 (and Ed.). 1882 The above ground site is on a small elevation above the sea-level, and upon a low cliff composed of chalk and rubble, in which bones of the great fossil mammalia have occasionally been found: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 7.

**Mammamouchi**. See **Mamamouchi**.

**mammandar, mahamandar**, *sb.*: Pers. *mahmandar*: in Persia, an officer of the Court, who acts as conductor to an ambassador on a journey through the country.

1634 their and at other places our *Mammandors* or Harbinger, providing for vs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. 1682 sent a *Mehmandar* to us (so they call in Persia those who among the *Muscovites* are called *Pristafs*, whose charge it is to conduct the Ambassadors through the Country, and to see them furnish'd with Provisions and Carriage): J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 150 (1669). 1665 our Ambassador...sent his *Mammandar* to the Gouverneur to demand fresh Horses and fitting accomodation: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 126 (1677). 1840 a dispute between our *mehmandar* and the villagers regarding a supply of corn for our horses: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 172.

**mamnee**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mamey**.

**mammet, mammetry**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **maumet**, **maumetry**.

**\*Mammon** (≡ *u*), *Mammona*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Mammon*, *Mammona*, fr. Gk. *Μαμμωνᾶς*, fr. Aram. *māmōnā*, = 'riches': riches and love of this world personified, *Mat.*, vi. 24; one of the principal fiends of the medieval Hell; riches, worldly wealth.

bef. 1400 And of mammonaes money mad hym many frendes: *Piers Pl.*, p. 170. [R.] 1502 Wherefore it is to be noted that a devyll named Mammona made unto the covetous man vi commandments: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. xi. sig. m. 1<sup>o</sup>. 1649 Thy iudgemente is, throw miserable mammon...captivate and blinded: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 49 (1869). 1573-80 God and Mammon: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 107 (1884). 1619 he hugs his Mammon with more delishtsome, not lesse vaine, embraces: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlii. p. 414. 1665 the *Arminians*...not seldome from their Seythic holes attempting the conquest of Mammon inclosed in the *Rhyfhean* hills, mountains in *Petoors* in *Russia*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 21 (1677). 1667 Mammon led them on: Mammon, the least erected Spirit that fell: From Heav'n: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 678. 1679 Until the Cause became a *Damon*, | And *Pythias*, the wicked *Mammon*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 143. 1742 His conduct is a legacy for all, Richer than Mammon's for his single heir: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II. 673, p. 36 (1806).

**\*mammoth** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *mamant*: name of an extinct species of elephant, *Elephas primigenius*, covered by a thick shaggy coat, specimens of which animal have been found in complete preservation buried in ice in Siberia; hence, a large monster, anything of colossal size; also, *attrib.*

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*. 1813 the Mammoth and Megalonyx: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 291 (1832).

**mamnuque**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A winglesse bird, of an vnkowne beginning, and after death not corrupting; she hath feet a hand long, & so light a bodie, so long feathers, that she is continually carried in the ayre, whereon she feeds; some call her the bird of Paradiçe, but erroneously; for that hath wings, and differs in other parts from this".

1603 To th' ever-Bowers her oft a-loft t' aduance, | The light Mamnuques wingles wings she has: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 49 (1608).

**mamoodee, mamoodi**, *sb.*: Pers. and Arab. *mahmūdī*: a Persian silver coin and money of account of the value of half an *abassi* (q. v.).

1614 where Captaines and Cailliers, that haue bene maimed, and hurt in the warres, do lye, and haue each one a Mammothee a day, being nine pence English: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 34. 1625 two faire Cities, *Salere*, and the other *Muliere*, where the Mammoodees are coyned: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 424. — the Mahomedees is halfe an Abasse; the Shahee halfe a Mahomedees: *ib.*, p. 524. 1634 some haue bene assest at twenty thousand Mammoodees, or shillings: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 38. — a Mammoodee is twelve pence: *ib.*, p. 41. 1684 a Mamoudi, or nine French Sous aday: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 196. 1797 An abassee is worth two mammoodees: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 176/1. 1878 The *Mahmudi* was a gold coin of Gujrat. The Muhammadan Dynasty of Gujrat flourished from A.D. 1376 to 1572, when that country was annexed to Akbar's empire: *Note*, in Hawkins' *Voyages*, p. 407 (1878).

**man, mana**: Anglo-Ind. See **maund**.

**\*manatee** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *manati*: an aquatic mammal of the order *Sirenia*, *Manatus americanus*; supposed to have given rise to the legends of the mermaids. Also called *sea-cow*.

1555 Also Manates, and Murene, and manye other fyshes which haue no names in oure language: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 231 (1883). 1600 In this lake we saw one of the great fishes, as big as a wine pipe, which they call *Manati*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 657. 1603 The Indian Manat and the Muller float | Or Mountain tops: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 59 (1608). 1604 they find a fish which they call *Manati*, a strange kinde of fish, if we may call it a fish: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 146 (1880). 1634 the *Manatee* or *Cow-fish*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212. 1769 The *Manatee*...is 16 or 18 feet in length...has...breasts like those of a woman: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 186. 1845 it was probably aquatic, like the Dugong and Manatee: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82.

**manceiro**, *sb.*: Port. *manceiro*. See quotations and **caboceer**.

1705 The Government of *Asim* consists of two parts, the first whereof is the Body of *Caboceros*, or chief Men; the other the *Manceiros*, or young Men: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xi. p. 164. — But if no Booty is to be come at, the *Manceiros*, like Cats that have wet their Feet, make the best of their way Home: *ib.*, p. 180.

**manche(e)**: Anglo-Ind. See **manjee**.

**\*mandamus**, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of Lat. *mandare*, = 'to command': 'we command'; name of a writ issued by a superior authority or court, ordering a person or body corporate to perform some specified official act.

1535 The fyfthe is Mandamus & that is after the yere: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 218<sup>vo</sup>. 1548 but for his remedie must sue a writ called *Mandamus* or a commission in nature of that writ: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 51<sup>vo</sup> (1507). 1588 let no Colledge chuse his owne head, but let him haue a



Mandamus, procured from the Queen: UDALL, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. 27 (1880).  
 1648 a Mandamus came in the Kings name to proceed in the Election of a New Syndic: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 13. 1661 he accounts it as a command and a mandamus: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. iv. p. 81 (1862). 1664 the College had notice of a stranger who had got a Mandamus for a Fellowship: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. lvi.  
 1705 the king sent his letter or mandamus: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 322 (1818). bef. 1733 that they might not want a Cause to return on a Mandamus: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 64, p. 550 (1740). 1760 the Statute about Mandamus's and Quo warrantos, 9 Ann. c. 20: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 33.  
 1793 their council was appointed by the royal mandamus: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 379 (1796).

\***mandarin** ( $\dot{\iota} = \dot{\iota}$ ), **mandarine**, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *mandarin*, ultimately fr. Skt. *mantrin*, = 'a councillor': a Chinese dignitary or official of the rank represented by the privilege of wearing a button; also, *attrib.* esp. applied to the standard or polite dialect of Chinese which is called *Mandarin* absolutely. In 18 c. *mandolin* was corrupted to *mandarin*.

1589 the mandelines of the sea, which be certaine judges appointed to give aduice of all such matters to the governor: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 143 (1854). 1598 they studie Philosophie, and the lawes of the land, for that not any man in China is esteemed or accounted of, for his birth, family or riches, but only for his learning and knowledge, such are they that serve in every Towne, and have the government [of the same], being served and honoured with great solemnities, [and worthiness], living in great pleasure and esteemed as gods. They are called Lotias, and Mandarin: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 133 (1885). 1604 the Mandarin or ministers of Justice: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. II. Bk. v. p. 335 (1880). — They call it the Mandarin tongue, which requires a mans age to be conceived: *ib.*, Bk. VI. p. 399. 1622 a mandarin, or *loytea*, appointed to com for Japon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1883). 1625 The *Mandorins* (Officers Officers) would have interrued the Kings command: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 321. 1662 These Noble men are called *Mandorins*; and are there as the Privy Council: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 99 (1669). 1665 Paquin [Pekin]...in which are many stately Buildings and 24000 Mandarin Sepulchers, the meane of which are not without some beauty: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 375 (1677). 1684 the *Mandorins*, who are the Nobility of the Kingdom: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. III. p. 192. 1699 It is possible, said the wise mandarin, for a lame, gouty person to be a knave: *Honor of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1809). 1713 it is ordinary for a Mandarin to fan himself cool after a debate: POPE, *Letters*, p. 260 (1737). 1788 the wisdom and virtue of a Mandarin, who prevented the desolation of five populous and cultivated provinces: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 426 (1813). 1818 the Mandarins won't bend: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 110. 1863 a gorgeous mandarin boat with two great glaring eyes set in the bows: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 197. — The mandarin...calmly smoking Paradise, alias opium: *ib.* 1876 Chinese dogs are imbued with the spirit of mandarins and bark in chorus: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

**mandato**, sb.: It.: a mandate, a command, a commission.

1611 without a speciall *mandato* under the hand of one of the Council of ten: T. CORYAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1776).

**mandator**, sb.: Lat., 'one who instigates or suborns informers', Late Lat., 'one who gives a charge or commission', noun of agent to Lat. *mandare*, = 'to command': a director, one who gives a charge or commission to another.

1726 A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and mandator to his proctor: AVILIFFE, *Parerg.* [R.]

**mandil**, sb.: Arab. *mandil*, *mindil*: a towel, a sash, a turban-cloth, a mantle.

1662 mendil: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 214 (1669). 1665 His Turbant or Mandil was of finest white silk interwoven with gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677).

[The Arab. *mandil* is ultimately fr. Lat. *mantile*, = 'towel', 'napkin'.]

**mandil(l)ion** ( $\dot{\iota} \dot{\iota} = \dot{\iota}$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. It. *mandiglione*: a soldier's jacket or cassock worn as a kind of over-all.

1586 the mandilion worn to Collie weston ward: HARRISON, *Descr. Eng.*, p. 171 (2nd Ed.). 1598 *Arabascio*, a soldiers coate, cassocke, iacket or mandillion: FLORIO. 1601 wear the scapes...instead of Mandellions or stomachers before their breasts: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 2, Vol. I. p. 154. 1602 My slop and mandillion lie at thy mercy, fine Frisco: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 80 (1885). 1611 a mandilion, that did with buttons meet, | Of purple, large and full of folds: CHAPMAN, *Tr. Homer's Il.*, x. 121 (1875). 1623 therefore (if you be wise) take your mandillion, lest you spend your cloake, to recover your coat: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. III. p. 111. 1625 sometimes they will wear a close coate, somewhat like a Mandillion, of Veluet, Chamblet, Cloath, or some other kinde of Silke: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 165. — I sent my clothes back, all but a Scarlet Mandilian: *ib.*, p. 244.

**mandioca**: Sp. and Port. See *manioc*.

\***mandolino**, sb.: It.: a mandolin.

1819 The music of Empoongwa is, generally, very inferior to that I have before noticed. The enchanbee, their only peculiar instrument, resembles the mandolino, but has only five strings: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 449.

**mandorla**, **mandola**, sb.: It., *lit.* 'an almond': in decorative art, a panel or opening of an almond-like or oval shape; a *vesica piscis* (*q. v.*).

1883 in a relief upon the high altar Christ seated within a mandorla blesses with his right hand: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xx.

**mandra**, *pl. mandrae*, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μάνδρα*, = 'a fold', 'an enclosure': a fold, a Greek monastery. See *archimandrite*.

1776 we were supplied with milk and lambs from a mandra or fold in the valley: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 233. 1818 a circular and spacious mandra: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 170 (1819).

**mandragoras**, Lat. fr. Gk. *μάνδραγόρας*; **mandragora**, Late Lat.: sb.: mandrake. Early Anglicised as *mandragor(e)*, *mandrage*, *mandrake*, *mondrake*.

1525 When the payne is grete / then it is nedefull to put therto a lytell Opium / or elles the barke of mandragora: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswicks Surgery*, sig. F iij *ro*. 1561 And Ruben wente out in the wheat harvest & founde mandragoras in the fields and brought them vnto his mother Lea: *Bible*, Gen. xxx. 14. 1578 The greene and fresh leaues of Mandragoras: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoens Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 438. 1601 Mandragoras: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 235. 1604 Not poppy, nor mandragora, | Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 3, 330. 1657 He is a Distiller of Poppy, and Mandragoras: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 127, Vol. I. p. 208.

**mandritta**, sb.: It. *mandritto* (Florio): "a right hand blowe, a downe-right blowe".

1595 if your enemy should come to deliuer a stoccata, imbroccata, mandritta, or riuersa, you haue great aduantage: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, Bk. I. p. 17. 1603 [See *imbroccata*]. 1555 Wiping maudritta [*sic*], closing embrocata, | And all the cant of the honourable fencing mystery: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. III. p. 56 (1889).

**Mane techel**: Aram. See *Mene Tekel*.

\***manège**, sb.: Fr.: the art of managing, training, and riding horses; an establishment for training of horses and instruction and practice in horsemanship. Also, *attrib.* (applied to a horse), = 'trained'.

1644 the Prince has a stable of the finest horses of all countries...which are continually exercised in the *manège*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1872). 1751 you may leave your riding at the *manège* till you return to Paris: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 38, p. 166 (1774). 1756 The horseman Duke's manège is converted into a lofty stable: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 32 (1857). 1787 The Manège is well situated on the Lizza. The number of horses is not in proportion to the number of scholars: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 445 (1805). 1808 Taste...is sometimes found to turn restive under the pedantic *manège* to which it is subjected: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 108 (1875). 1811 My colts, however, shall never undergo from me any severe *manège*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 151 (2nd Ed.). 1825 At another time he uttered various terms of the manège, of falconry, and of the chase: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xviii. p. 173. 1854 and for all her biting and driving, and the training of her *manège*, the generous young colts were hard to break: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 378 (1879). 1864 You should have devoted yourself to melodrama, Madame, and not to the manège: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 194.

**maneh**, sb.: Heb. *māneh*: a Hebrew weight, a *mina* (*q. v.*).

1611 the shekel shall be twenty gerahs: twenty shekels, five and twenty shekels, fifteen shekels, shall be your maneh: *Bible*, Ezek., xlv. 12.

\***mānes**, sb. *pl.*: Lat.: deified spirits of the dead worshipped as tutelary deities of their families; the spirit, ghost, or shade, of a dead person (also used in pl. sense); the remains of a dead person.

1609 his heroic Manes, covered under Punicke mold: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. vii. p. 17. — they meant with Romane bloud to sacrifice unto their wicked Manes: *ib.*, Bk. xv. ch. vii. p. 43. 1658 Some sacrificing place unto the Manes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriothaph.*, p. 15. 1667 England...To Philips Manes did an offering bring: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 198, p. 50. 1693 Accept these grateful *Exequies*, dear Shade! | Those Rites to thy much injur'd Manes paid: *Contention of Liquors*, sig. A 2 *ro*. 1703 let eternal fame | Attend thy Manes, and preserve thy name, | Undaunted hero: POPE, *Thebais*, 752, Wks., Vol. II. p. 183 (1757). 1771 he had visited the burying-ground of his ancestors by moonlight; and, having paid his respects to their manes, travelled all night: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 97/2 (1882). 1816 The first figure of the group is a "Manes" or ghost: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 304. 1845 The manes of the murdered Moors were avenged by Sebastiani: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 352. 1860 a sort of peace-offering to the manes of departed domestic happiness: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 678/2. 1872 Peace to the manes of Mr. G.—! EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. III. p. 84. 1881 the manes of the burnt-out philosopher were then finally appeased: HUXLEY, *Sci. & Cult.*, I. 1.

**manet**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *manēre*, = 'to remain': 'he (she) remains', a stage direction for one actor to remain on the stage when the rest go off.

1676 Dorrel *manet*: D'URFEE, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. p. 32 (1691).

**mangelin**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mangelim*, or directly fr. a Dravidian dialect, cf. Tamil *manjādi*, Telugu *manjādi*: a small weight used in S. India and Ceylon for weighing precious stones; apparently varying at different places and periods from more than half a carat to nearly two carats.

1535 They are soule by a poyse or weight which they caule Mangiar, which wayeth two Tarre, and two thyrides, which amount to two thyrides or thirde partes of one caratte: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 265. 1582 Diamonds...3 to 6 in a mangalin, being 1/2 of a caratte: R. HAKLUVT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 164 (1850). 1598 Sometimes they find Diamonds of one hundred and two hundred Mangelins, and more: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 138 (1885). 1599 another sort of weight called Mangiallino, which is 5 grains of Venice



weight: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. 1684 At the Mine of *Raoulenda* they weigh by Mangelins, a Mangelin being one Carat and three quarters; that is seven Grains: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. II. p. 140.

**\*Mangel-wurzel, Mangold-wurzel, sb.:** Ger., 'beet-root': a large coarse variety of beet, cultivated as food for cattle.

1767 Likewise sow mangel wurzel beet—both for its root and for its leaves; but principally the latter, being excellent to boil like spinach, and the stalks of the leaves also as asparagus: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Gardener's Calendar*. [L.] 1846 the roots of others [other *Chenopodiaceae*] form valuable articles of food, as Beet and Mangold Wurzel, plants now famous as a new source of sugar: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 513.

**manger, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *manger*: food. In Mid. Eng., *manger* is found in the combination *blanche manger*, &c.; see *blancmanger*.

1601 a certain manger or broth made of their livers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 17, Vol. I. p. 246.

**\*mango, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *manga*: (a) the fruit of an Indian tree, *Mangifera indica*, Nat. Order *Anacardiaceae*, which is highly praised; (b) the tree itself. See *amra*.

a. 1598 The Mangas is inwardly yellowish, but in cutting it is waterish... they have a verie pleasant taste, better than a Peach: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 26 (1885). 1614 great store of fruit called *Mangoes* being like an Apple: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 33. 1622 a present of a pottes of mangas and so great peares: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1883). 1625 Of his Mangoes, whereof himselfe did eate, he gaue me to eate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 46. 1634 Coco-nuts, Mangoes, larks, greene Pepper, Carauages or Indian Pease: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182. 1662 Ananas, Bannanans, Cocos, Jacques, Mangas, Oranges, Lemmons: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. II. p. 92 (1666). 1817 to eat any mangoes but those of Mazagong was of course impossible: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 36 (1866). — a tank surrounded by small mango-trees: *ib.*, p. 46. 1826 this scoundrel clerk would have soon had me pendant from the next mango-tree: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. IV. p. 37 (1884). 1872 mangoe trees, palms of many sorts, tamarinds, banyans, peepuls, and bamboos: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 22.

b. 1684 all along the high-way, there grows a vast number of great Trees, which they call *Mangues*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 34. 1846 the bread-fruit, the jaca, and the mango, vied with each other in the magnificence of their foliage: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. II. p. 31. 1846 Of these trees the Mango is the most important, its fruit being as highly valued in tropical as the Peach in temperate countries: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 466.

**mango[-fish], sb.:** a small gold-colored fish, like the smelt in flavor, *Polynemus paradoxus*, found in the seas from India to the Malay archipelago. Also called *mangrove*.

1834 There was a dish of fresh mango-fish, another of Italian sardines: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 316.

**mangosteen, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *mangistan*: the fruit of *Garcinia Mangostana*, Nat. Order *Clusiaceae* or *Guttiferae*.

1598 There are yet other fruites, as Brindiojns, Durjindois, Iamboloens, Mangestians, and other such like fruites: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 34 (1885). 1662 The *Mangosthaw* is a Fruit growing by the High-ways in Java, upon bushes, like our Sloes: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. II. p. 181 (1666). 1846 The Mangosteen itself, produced in the Straits of Malacca by *Garcinia Mangostana*, has the reputation of being the finest of all fruits: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 402.

**\*mania, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *μᾶνία*, = 'madness', 'frenzy': any form of insanity attended by mental excitement not amounting to delirium; an uncontrollable desire; a craze.

1603 the ophthalmie, that is to say, the inflammation of bloud-shotten eies, is a lesse maladie than *Mania*, that is to say, rage and furious madness: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. Mor.*, p. 314. 1689 So vain a thing it is to set one's heart upon any thing of this nature with that passion and mania: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 300 (1872). 1789 During the rage of the paper currency *mania*, in many of the states... Maryland escaped the calamity: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 600 (1796). 1804 Another evil which afflicted Germany... was the *mania* of physiognomy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 430. 1863 Antidote to the universal mania (for speculation in railways): C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 229. 1876 the foreign mania which has attacked the intelligent classes: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

**manicon, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *μανικόν*, neut. of *μανικός*, = 'mad', 'causing madness': name of a plant supposed to cause madness, probably a kind of nightshade.

1679 Bewitch Hermetick-men to run | Stark staring mad with *Manicon*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. I. p. 18.

**maniéré, fem. maniérée, adj.:** Fr.: affected, characterised by mannerism.

1743 [the Sasso Ferrati] is not so *maniéré* as the Dominichin: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 263 (1857). 1787 The hands you may think *maniéré*, but they are modern: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. Fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1805). 1839 You will see here a large drawing by Mr. Corbould of a tournament, which will show at once how clever that young artist is, and how weak and *maniéré*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 147 (1885).

**\*manifesto, sb.:** It.: a public declaration, a proclamation.

1620 To the Citation he made answer by a *Manifesto*... wherein he proved the nullity of the Citation: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Couns. Trent*, p. II. (1676).

bef. 1628 to falsify oaths and public manifestoes: FELTHAM, *Resoluer*, Pt. II. p. 207 (1866). 1646 the manifesto or evidence: SIR TH. BROWNS, *Presul. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 117 (1686). 1652 the People put forth a publick *Manifesto* in Print, with their reasons why they had taken Arms: HEWELL, *Pt. II. Manifesto* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 103. 1666 in a brief Manifesto he enumerates *Normals* and *Ganganni's* abuses to the Crown: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 91 (1677). 1684 It [the death of Christ] was ordained in heaven, and set out in the *manifesto* of the Old Testament: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 4 (1866). 1715 a manifesto, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1846). bef. 1733 a public Manifesto of a Crowned Head: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 690 (1740). 1744—5 The Pretender's eldest son... has, I hear, published two Manifestos, one dated in December, 1743: EARL HARGREAVES, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. dxxxii. p. 345 (1846). 1822 the *manifesto*, lately issued in this town by a Bench of Magistrates: W. CORBETT, *Rural Rides*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1885). 187 the Manifesto was intended as a direct reply to the order: *Écho*. [St.]

**manillo, sb.:** It. *maniglio*: a bracelet; ring-money used in Africa.

1599 We sold them both basons, and *Manellies*, and *Margarites*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 26. — a *manillo*: *ib.*, p. 28. 1665 of no small esteem are Bracelets, Copper-chains, or *Manellies*, Bells and Babies, triangular Glasses or Fools Paradise: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 93 (1677). — their arms and legs are chained with *manillo's* and armolets of silver, brass, Ivory: *ib.*, p. 114.

**manilla<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** Sp.: a bracelet, a piece of ring-money used on the Guinea coast of Africa.

1598 the women weare *manillas*, or arse bracelets thereof, ten or twelve about each arme: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). 1625 about her wrists, tenne or twelve *Manillas* of Silver: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 418. 1819 *manillas*, and rude lumps of rock gold, hung from their left wrists: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 35.

**manilla<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** a kind of cheroot manufactured in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands.

**manillio, sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *matilla*, or Port. *manilha*: *malillio* (q. v.), *manille*.

1710 Would any but a mad lady go out twice upon *Manillo*, *Basto*, and two small diamonds? SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. v. Wks., p. 235/1 (1869). 1713 As many more *Manillio* forc'd to yield, | And march'd a victor from the verdant field: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 51, Wks., Vol. I. p. 187 (1757).

**manioc, manihoc, manihot, manioc(c)a, mandioca, sb.:** ultimately fr. Braz.: the cassava-plant or *cassava* (q. v.).

1691 the *Manioc*, or *Cassava*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701). 1700 Instead of bread they eat cakes made of the meal of a root called *Manioca*: In Pinkerton's *Voyages*, Vol. XVII. p. 154 (1814). 1759 The roots of *manioc*, igname, and batatee multiply greatly in open places: *ib.*, p. 635. 1777 the *manioc*, which grows to the size of a large shrub: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 6 (1824). 1811 The farina of the cassava root, called *manioc*, is made into bread: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 183. 1845 *Mandioca* or *cassava* is likewise cultivated in great quantity: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. II. p. 23. 1883 Africa owes to the Portuguese also, in all probability, pine-apples, tobacco, *manioc*, ground-nuts (arachis), maize, oranges, limes, and the Muscovy ducks: *Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, p. 5/5.

**\*manipulator (manipulator), sb.:** Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *manipulāre*, = 'to manipulate': one who manipulates.

**Manito, Manitou:** N. Amer. Ind.: name of a spirit or fetic held in awe or reverence by certain N. American Indians.

1777 The *Manitous* or *Okkis* of the North Americans were amulets or charms...they were considered as tutelary spirits, whose aid they might implore in circumstances of distress: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 58 (1824).

**manjee, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *mangi*: a large flat-bottomed boat for landing cargoes, with one mast, used on the Malabar coast.

**\*manna, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μάρμα*, fr. Heb. *mān*.

1. the food miraculously provided for the children of Israel in the wilderness (*Exod.*, xvi. 15), supposed by some to have been an exudation from the tamarisk-tree; hence, pleasant nutriment for body or mind.

abt. 1250 He se it sogen, seiden, "man hu." | Manna for-51 men clepe5 it nu: *Genesis & Exodus*, 3330. abt. 1300 pis metec pat pai war fed of paa, | nu cald it in pair language, manna: *Cursor Mundi*, 6384. abt. 1400 whanne the soles of Israel hadden seyn that, thei seiden to gidere, Man hu? which signifyeth, what is this? Wycliffite Bible, *Exod.*, xvi. 15. — the hous of Israel clepide the name thereof man, which was whijt as the seed of coriandre: *ib.*, 31. abt. 1400 There ben Hilles, where men geten gret plentie of Manna, in gretter habundance, than in any other Contree. This Manna is clept Bred of Angueles; and it is a white thing: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xiv. p. 132 (1839). 1485 the manna that god sente in to deserte to hys people: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 36 (1881). 1531 manna, wherwith the children of Israel were fedde fourtie yeres in deserte: ELVOT, *Governours*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 310 (1880). 1535 whan the children of Israel sawe it, they saide one to another: This is Man: COVERDALE, *Exod.*, xvi. 15. — the house of Israel called it Man, and it was like Coriander seede, and whyte, & had a taist like symnels with honey: *ib.*, 31. 1596 Fair ladies, you drop manna in the way | Of starved people: SHAKS, *Merrch. of Ven.*, v. 294. bef. 1598 Let all the grass that beautifies her bower | Bear manna



every morning instead of dew: PEELE, *David & Bethsabe*, Wks., p. 463/2 (1861). 1607 'tis very marrow, very manna to me to be in: MIDDLETON, *Phanix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 122 (1885). bef. 1631 The spiders love...can convert Manna to gall: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 22 (1669). 1640 [God's Spirit] is the hid Manna and the graven stone: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 95, p. 39 (1647). 1641 Against the former [ignorance] he provides the daily manna of incorruptible doctrine: MILTON, *Ci. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 140 (1806). 1662 at that rate fructifies the year throughout, which is a great Manna to this Country, where a little sufficeth: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandeliso*, Bk. II. p. 113 (1669). 1662 As Heaven of old dispensed celestial dew, | You gave us manna and still give us new: DRYDEN, *On Coronation*, 24. 1667 But all was false and hollow, though his tongue | Dropt Manna: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 113. 1682 There Heaven itself and godlike kings in vain | Shower down the manna of a gentle reign: DRYDEN, *Abd. & Achit.*, II. 6. 1688 Till, with Manna tir'd, | For wholesome Food ye nauseous Trash desir'd: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, Prol. (1699). 1754 the inoffensive pen for ever drops the mild manna of soul sweetening praise: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. & Fathom*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 5 (1817). 1767 But Man, vain Man, in folly only wise, | Rejects the Manna sent him from the Skies: J. BROWN, in Pope's Wks., Vol. III. p. vi. (1757). 1785 Milton, whose genius had angelic wings, | And fed on manna | COWPER, *Task*, III. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808). 1846 Ehrenberg found that the Manna of Mount Sinai is produced by *Tamarix mannifera*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 341.

2. the inspissated juice of *Fraxinus Ornus* and other species of ash which grow in the south of Europe, used as a gentle laxative.

1542 Manna, Reuberbe, Eupatory: BOORDE, *Dietary*, ch. xxv. p. 289 (1870). 1543 of chosen Manna 3. i.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xix v. 1. 1558 fil...the one [glass] with Sugar, the other with Manna, and the third with Honnie: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 2 v. 1. 1599 Here also Manna is found in great abundance: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 54. 1620 Physick...simple, not compounded, as Cassia, Manna, Tamaris, or some such thing: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Comu. Trent*, p. lxxx. (1676). 1621 I reserve the discoursing of them with the nature of the *Tarantola*, and Manna which is gather'd here and no wher else, with other things, till I shall see you: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxviii. p. 76 (1645). 1642 I know that Manna is now plentifully gathered in Calabria: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 348 (Bohn, 1852). 1645 The manna falls...on the adjoining hills in form of a thick dew: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1872). 1665 the Country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677). abt. 1680 I took gentle cordials at night, and purged by manna next day: BRAMSTON, *Autobiog.*, p. 401 (1845). 1741 it is that which produces the Manna of Persia: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 4. 1846 The sweet, gentle purgative, called Manna, is a concrete discharge from the bark of several species of Ash, but especially from *Fraxinus rotundifolia*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 617.

mannatee: Eng. fr. Sp. See manatee.

manneken, sb.: Du.: a manikin, a model of the human figure.

1570 Thus, of a *Manneken*, (as the Dutch Painters terme it) in the same *Symmetrie*, may a Giant be made: and that with any gesture, by the *Manneken* vsed: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c iij v.

\*mannequin, sb.: Fr.: a manikin, a model of the human figure.

1877 she made three strides, as a soldier marches, and fell all of a piece, like a wooden mannequin, on the singer's neck: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i. p. 12 (1883).

Manoa. See El Dorado.

\*manœuvre (— u —), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *manœuvre*, fr. Late Lat. *manuopera*, = 'handiwork': a carefully planned action or movement, esp. of troops or ships; a trick; the execution of a cunning device.

[bef. 1733 expose him with his *Manuopera*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. ii. (1740).] 1758 [See *coup de main*]. 1781 a wise manœuvre truly has been made: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 511 (1858). 1809 [See *gala* 1a]. 1818 Old Crawley, who was perfectly aware of his son's manœuvre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 241 (1819). 1845 an open space used for manœuvres and recreation: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 345. 1884 That manœuvre will be tried: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 476/2.

manqué, fem. manquée, part.: Fr.: defective, spoilt, unsatisfactory.

1841 I never yet had a good dinner at Vefour's: something is always manqué at the place: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 402 (1885).

mansale: Arab. See manzil.

manson. See monsoon.

\*manta, sb.: Sp.: a mantelet; a blanket.

1829 seizing their mantas or portable bulwarks, and their other defenses: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xxix. p. 186 (1850). 1845 mantas most Spaniards carry on their travels; this is a gay-coloured Oriental-looking striped blanket, or rather plaid: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 31. 1876 their mantas rolled around them: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

\*manteau (— n), manto, mantua (— n —), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *manteau*: a cloak, a mantle (formerly for men as well as women). The form *manto* may be Italian.

1671 A delicate white Mantou: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 2. 1675 some *Dolly* Petticoats, and *Manto's* we have: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (1701). 1682 Tricket up in *Manto*, for my Spouse: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 156. 1694 dyed a green Manteau and

Petticoat into a perfect Blew: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iv. p. 44. 1711 *Brunetta*...came to a public Ball in a plain black Silk Mantua: *Spectator*, No. 80, June 1, p. 129/1 (Morley). 1712—3 She still makes mantuas at Farnham: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. lix. Wks., p. 388/1 (1865). 1717 The difference of the dress here and at London is so great, the same sort of things are not proper for *captains* and *manteaus*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 136 (1827). 1758 dressed in a negligée made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker: GRAY, *Letters*, No. ci. Vol. II. p. 31 (1819). 1761 mantua-makers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 411 (1857). 1837 In this happy retreat are colonised...a handful of mantua-makers, and a seasoning of jobbing tailors: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxi. p. 328.

manteca de puerco, phr.: Sp.: lard, 'fat of hog'.

1593—1622 But we found a better manner of dressing this farina, in making pancakes, and frying them with butter or oyle, and sometimes with *manteca de puerco*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). — They had also many packs of Indian mantles, but of no value unto us, with much tallow, and manteca de puerco, and abundance of great new chests: *ib.*, § xlii. p. 233.

mantecado, sb.: Sp.: a cake made of butter (? or lard).

1616 [See *alcorza*].

manticora, Lat. fr. Gk. *μαντιχώρας*, better *μαντιχώρας*; *manticor(e)*, — n —, Eng. fr. Fr. *manticore*: sb.: a fabulous beast with a man's head, lion's body, porcupine's quills, and a scorpion's tail. The Pers. *marḍkhôr*, = 'man-eater' or 'man-eating tiger', gave rise to the Greek tradition.

1480 Another maner of bestes ther is in ynde that ben callyd *manticora*, and hath a visage of a man, and thre huge grete teeth in his throte, he hath eyen lyke a ghoot and body of a lyon, tayll of a Scorpion and voyes of a serpente in suche wyse that by his swete songe he draweth to hym the peple and deuoureth them And is more deluyser to goo than is a fowle to flee: CAXTON, *Mirrouir of the World*, sig. e vii. 1508 The manticors of the montaynes | Myght fede them on thy braynes! J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparoues*, 204, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1843). 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 21, Vol. I. p. 206. 1603 Then th' Vniorn, th' Hyëna tearing-tombs | Swift Manticora, and *Nubian* Cephus coms: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 160 (1608). 1607 Of the Manticora: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 442. 1646 the Beast *Martiora* which is of a red colour, and hath the head of a man lancing out sharpe prickles from behind: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 174.

\*mantilla, sb.: Sp.: a short mantle; a light cloak worn over a woman's dress; a large veil worn over a woman's head.

1815 The mantilla, a sort of large woollen veil worn by the lower class of people in Andalusia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 84. 1818 had exchanged her coarse unbecoming costume of the morning, for a black Spanish dress and mantillo: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 126 (1819). 1819 The basquina and the mantilla, they | Seem at the same time mystical and gay: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. CXX. 1826 the solitary figures...wrapped in the black mantillas of Spain: *Refl. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 17. 1865 a black veil over her hair, thrown there with the grace of a Spanish mantilla: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 54. 1877 black mantilla and dainty laces: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

\*manto: Eng. fr. Fr., or It. See manteau.

manton, mantoon, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *manton*: a large shawl.

1623 cut-works, and manteons: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, i. 2. [C.]

\*mantua: Eng. fr. Fr. See manteau.

manūbrium, sb.: Lat.: handle.

bef. 1691 BOYLE. [J.]

manucaptor (— n —), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *manucaptor*, fr. *manu*, = 'hand', and *captor* (see *captor*): Leg.: an old term for a surety or bailman.

1760 GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 163.

manuductor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to *manuducere*, = 'to lead by the hand': a leader; a conductor of music, who beats time with his hand.

bef. 1660 Love be your manuductor: JORDAN, *Poems*. [T.]

\*manufacture (— n —), manufacture, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *manufacture*, *manufacture* (Cotgr.): handiwork, the production of goods or wares, esp. in factories; a branch of industry; anything produced by handicraft, anything made up; rarely, a factory.

1611 *Manufacture*, Manufacture, workemanship, handieworke: COTGR. 1675 There was not in the whole world his equal for a superintendent of manufacture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1872). 1686 How many Manufactures ruined? *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 36.

manuopera: Late Lat. See manœuvre.

Manzanilla, name of a very dry light sherry, produced in the neighbourhood of San Lucar near Cadiz in S. Spain.

1845 the manzanilla wine is excellent...the name describes its peculiar light camomile flavour: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 229.

[Sp. *mansanilla*, = 'camomile'.]



**manzil, manzeel, mansale, sb.:** Arab. *manzil, manzal*, 'a descending', 'an alighting': a halting-place at the end of a stage.

<sup>1634</sup> The fifth night our *Manzeil* (or Journies end for that day) was at *W'kor-woot*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. <sup>1665</sup> So soon as *l'hubus* had run thrice fifteen degrees in our *Hemisphere*, we mounted our melancholy Mules, and made our next *Mansale* at *Berry*: *ib.*, p. 125 (1677). <sup>1688</sup> We were not able to reach Obdeen-deen (ye usual *Menzil*) but lay at a sorry Caravan Sarai: HEDGES, *Diary*, July 30. [Yule] <sup>1811</sup> A *Mansale* is a house in which travellers are received and entertained gratis: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 34. <sup>1834</sup> announcing the arrival of travellers to the *Mansil khaneh*, or post-house: *Ayesha*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 45. <sup>1840</sup> But there was another reason...for the Khan's fixing my first day's *munsil*...at a village only nine or ten miles from Ooshnoo: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. iv. p. 98. <sup>1881</sup> L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, 8.

**mao, maon:** Port. See **maund**.

**maone, sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *maona*: a large Turkish barge or lighter, also called *mahon(n)e* (fr. Fr. *mahonne*).

<sup>1599</sup> great Hulkes called *Maones*, and large broad vessels termed of them *Palandrie*: R. HAKLUT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 122.

[Ultimately fr. Turk. *maghūna*, 'a barge']

**maquaroon:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **macaroon**.

**maquerelle, sb.:** Fr.: a bawd, a procuress. The masc. *maquerel*, 'a mackerel', 'a pander', 'a pimp', is in earlier use.

<sup>1615</sup> A *maquerela*: OVERBURY, *New & Choise Characters*. [Nares] <sup>1693</sup> After these, a *maquerelle*, two wenches, two wanton gamsters: SHIRLEY, *Triumph of Peace*. [ib.]

**marablane:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **myrobalan**.

**\*marabou(t), sb.:** Fr. *marabout*: a kind of African stork; the downy feathers under the wings and tail of the same, used as trimming.

<sup>1850</sup> terminated with tips of pink *marabout*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. i. p. 864. <sup>1871</sup> I had shot a crocodile, and a *marabou* stork: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 175. <sup>1874</sup> Beautiful feather trimmings are made of *marabouts*, of bright, many-hued feathers: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

**Marabout, Eng. fr. Fr.; Morabit, Arab. *morābit*,** 'a hermit': a member of a saintly religious order among the Moors of northern Africa.

<sup>1621</sup> it seems their Hoggies, Magitians and Maribotts, were tampering with the ill Spirit of the Aire all the while: HOWELL, *Lett.*, ii. xi. p. 13 (1643). <sup>1625</sup> Their *Maraybuck* or *Bassaraes*, are their Priests or Religious persons: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. ix. p. 1572. <sup>1634</sup> seventy seven sorts of Religious Orders, as *Morabits*, *Abdals*, *Derruises*, *Papussis*, *Rafadi*, *Cobitini*, &c.: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 160. <sup>1704</sup> This great Gate, they say...was brought by a *Marabot* on his Shoulders: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 9. <sup>1759</sup> they fear and reverence this bird; they even carry their superstition so far, as to place it among the number of their *marabouts*, that is, of their priests, whom they look upon as persons sacred and divine: TR. ADANSON'S *Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 649 (1814). <sup>1830</sup> *Marabouts* insist on your being circumcised: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 164 (and Ed.).

**maracock, sb.:** ? N. Amer. Ind. See quotations. Perhaps the U. S. *maypop* is a corruption of *maracock*, but see **maycock**.

<sup>1624</sup> They plant also *Maracocks* a wild fruit like a Lemmon: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 350 (1884). <sup>1722</sup> Peas, Beans, Vetches, Squashes, *May-cocks*, *Maracocks*, Melons, Cucumbers: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 116. — The *Maracock*, which is the Fruit of what we call the Passion Flower: *ib.*, p. 125.

**maraguto, sb.:** Sp.: a jib.

<sup>1623</sup> inforced to let fall their maine sayle, which when they had ruffled, and laid as low as the decke would giue them leaue, they tooke out another lesser one, which they call *Marabuto* [sic], (as they doe the other, *la Borda*) which is a kinde of triangular sayle: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. ch. x. p. 191.

**Maranathá.** See **Anathema Maranatha**.

abt. 1400 If ony man loue not oure Lord Jhesu Crist, be he cursid, Maranatha, that is, in the conyngue of the Lord: Wycliffite Bible, i Cor., xvi. 22. <sup>1626</sup> *Maranatha*, Curses: COCKERAM, Pt. i. (2nd Ed.). <sup>1882</sup> Thundering forth with yet deeper conviction *Maranatha*: F. W. FARRAR, *Early Days Christ.*, Vol. i. ch. ix. p. 193.

**maraschino, It.; marasquino, Sp.; marasquin, Fr.:** sb.: name of a kind of liqueur flavored with cherries, originally with Dalmatian *marasca* cherries.

<sup>1797</sup> regularly after dinner drank a bottle of *mareschini* [sic]: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 394. <sup>1818</sup> Divine *marasquino*, which—Lord, how one swallows: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 88. <sup>1828</sup> I rejected malt with the air of his majesty, and formed a violent affection for *maraschino*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxxiii. p. 95 (1859). <sup>1835</sup> stomachs accustomed to find blubber a sweetmeat, and train oil preferable to *maraschino*: SIR J. ROSS, *See Voyage*, ch. xvi. p. 256. <sup>1847</sup> [See *Kirschenwasser*]. <sup>1850</sup> Did you taste the plombière, *ma'am*, and the *maraschino* jelly? THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 7 (1879). <sup>1876</sup> the coffee and curaçoa, the mocha and *maraschino*: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. vii. p. 54.

**\*marasmus, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μαρασμός*: decay, a pining away.

<sup>1667</sup> pining Atrophy, | *Marasmus*, and wide-wasting Pestilence: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 486, p. 435 (1705). <sup>1853</sup> their report attributed the death simply to *marasmus* (atrophy, decay): J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 296 (1857).

**maravedi, sb.:** Sp.: a small money of account and a copper coin of Spain, equal to about half a farthing English. The name is derived from that of a Moorish gold coin weighing about 60 grains, struck at Cordova by the dynasty of the *Al-moravides*, or *Marabouts* (see **Marabout**).

? 1430 And then into *Spainne* fear ye schoa, | *Iakkes* ben ther of little pria: For there beginneth the *Maravedies*: In Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. ii. Bk. viii. p. 1230.

<sup>1547</sup> 8 In bras they haue mariades and myttes and other male peeces: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxix. p. 107 (1870). <sup>1555</sup> Nowe they pay custome to the kyng of Portogale after the rate of .656. *Maruedies* the Bahar, which are .102. fanans. *Maruedies* are Spanyhe coynes whereof .vi. go to a peny: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iii. p. 267 (1885). <sup>1589</sup> hogge flesh, two pounds for a Foy and a halfe, which is six *maravedis*: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. i. p. 17 (1833). <sup>1612</sup> for with sixe and twentie *Maruedis* that I gained daily by thee, I did defray halfe of mine expences: T. SMELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. iii. ch. ix. p. 206. <sup>1623</sup> amounting to little more then sixe *Maravedis*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. i. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 23. <sup>1623</sup> refute not a *maravedi*, a blank: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 136 (1835). <sup>1630</sup> There were some *Sicles*, some *Maravedies*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 verso.

<sup>1657</sup> number the *Maravedis* the Fleet may amount to, and reflect on the wealth you have sent me: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 44, Vol. i. p. 87. bef. 1657 With *Maravedies* make th' Account, | That single *Time* might to a Sum amount: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 250 (1707). <sup>1669</sup> had I all the wealth of *Peru*, I would not let go one *Maravedis* to you: DRYDEN, *Moch-Astrol.*, iii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 305 (1701). bef. 1670 But what is it worth if it were to be sold? Scarce two of their *Maravedies*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 163, p. 155 (1693).

<sup>1707</sup> Had I all the Wealth of *Peru*, after such an Extravagance, I would not part with a single *Maravedis* to you: CIBBER, *Comic. Loo.*, iv. p. 54. <sup>1797</sup> sent him away without giving him a single *maravedi* for his labour: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 184. <sup>1832</sup> not one of them having ever been known to be worth a *maravedi*: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 72.

[The word *maravedi* is fr. Arab. adj. *marābit*, 'pertaining to a Marabout' (or 'the Marabouts').] **marcantant.** See **mercantante**. **marcareo.** See **macareo**. **marcas(s)ite (" = 2), marquesite, marquise, sb.:** Eng. fr. *marcasite*, or Sp. *marquesita*, or It. *marchesita*: old name for certain crystallised forms of iron pyrites; now confined to orthorhombic varieties.

<sup>1477</sup> Calc vive, Sandifer, and Vitriall, | In *Markasits*, Tutits: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 39 (1652). <sup>1641</sup> the stone *Marcasite*: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. S iii verso. <sup>1662</sup> the stone called *Marchasita*, whiche George Agricola called *Pyrites*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. iii. fol. 17 verso.

<sup>1662</sup> little peeces of *marquesites* and stones: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. B i verso. <sup>1660</sup> we found a mine of *Marcasites* which glister like golde (but all is not gold that glistereth): R. HAKLUT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 575. <sup>1601</sup> the *Marquesit* or brass ore: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 13, Vol. ii. p. 512. <sup>1610</sup> [See *magnesia*]. <sup>1611</sup> *Marcasite*, the *Marcasite*, or fire-stone; a mineral that smells like brimstone; and is of two kinds; the yellow, shining as gold; and the white (the purer, and better of the two) like silver: COYNE, <sup>1625</sup> full of *Marquisat* and mineral appearances: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 536. bef. 1662 There I saw *Marcasites*, Minerals, and many a stone: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 309 (1652). <sup>1665</sup> The Mountains are not without *Marquisate* and Minerals, which but by search are not to be discerned: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 16 (1677). <sup>1672</sup> a multitude of Metalline Ores, *Marchasites* of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd-glass: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96. — I have found shining *Marchasites*, not only in other solid Stones, but in *Marbles*: *ib.*, p. 138. <sup>1693</sup> the Surface only of one Side be converted into this *Pyrites*, or *Marchasite*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 184 (1713).

**marcato, adj. and adv.:** It.: *Mus.*: distinct, distinctly, with decision, a direction to performers to render single notes, a passage, or a movement, with decision and distinctness.

**marcel, sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *marcello* (Florio): "a coyne current in Rome", and elsewhere in Italy. Obs.

<sup>1555</sup> One that weith one caratte is of value Fanan ii. which are about two *marcols* of syluer: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iii. p. 265 (1885).

**March:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *March*, *Mars*, fr. Lat. *Martius* (*mensis*), 'a (month) of Mars'; see **Mars**: the first month of the Ancient Roman year, the third month of the English and of the later Roman year.

**Märchen, sb. sing. and pl.:** Ger.: a folk-tale, a tale, a fable.

<sup>1865</sup> The Punjaub tales...are, naturally, rather modern and civilized...more so than Servian and Romain *Märchen*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 250/s.

**\*marchepane, sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *marsepain* (Mod. Fr. *massepain*, or It. *marciapane* (Florio): a sweet cake or biscuit containing almonds.



**1573-80** My queyntist and most epicurelike confections, | Sugettes, ypo-  
crase, and marchepane: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 115 (1884). **1591** Good  
thou, save me a piece of marchpane: SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 5, 9. **1604** It is a  
good meate; they vse it also in feasting, for lack of almonds to make marchpanes:  
E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 254 (1880).  
**1608** The people of India, if we will credit Monardus, do make of the worms divers  
juncats,—as we do tarts, marchpanes, wafers, & cheese-cakes—to eat instead of  
other dainties: TOPSELL, *Serpents*, p. 815. **1613** suckets, march-panes:  
WITHER, *Sat.*, Vanity. **1627** there's a toad in march-pane for you:  
MIDDLETON, *Witch*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 377 (1885). **1877** perfumes,  
march-paines, and other junkerie: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

\***marchesa**, *sb.*: It.: a marchioness; **marchese**, a mar-  
ques.

**1877** The favourite maid of an Italian *marchesa* who was occupying the  
Villa Bianca for the season: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 36  
(1879).

**marchetto**, *pl. marchetti*, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a small marco  
(*q. v.*), a small Italian coin worth about a halfpenny English.

**1547-8** in syluer they haue marketes; a market is a galy halpeny: BOORDE,  
*Introduction*, ch. xxv. p. 187 (1870). **1555** So that the sayde .712. poundes  
of Venecie subtille, wyl cost about .xx. frenche crownes of golde: that amount  
to about two *Marchetti* (whiche make one peny) the pounde: R. EDEN, *Decades*,  
Sect. III. p. 267 (1885). — Greene ginger to put in conserues, is worth in Calicut  
three quarters of one fanan the farazuola, which is abowte two poundes for one  
*marchetto*: *ib.*, p. 268.

**marcial(l)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **martial**.

**marco**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a weight of eight ounces; a  
mark.

**1599** another weight which they call Marco, which is eight ounces or halfe  
a rotlo of Goa, & 9 ounces of Venice sotile: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i.  
p. 274.

**marcor** (″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *marcor*: decay, faintness,  
languor.

**1646** extenuation and marcour: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [J.]

**Mardi gras**, *phr.*: Fr.: Shrove Tuesday. See **gras**.

**1848** this motley crew of inhabitants...dressed more ludicrously than any  
masks on a *Mardi-gras*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 236.

\***mare clausum**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'a closed sea': a sea, or  
a part of an ocean, closed (or declared to be closed) by a  
particular nation against free navigation.

**maréchal de camp**, *sb. phr.*: Fr.: a field-marshal.

**1779** Monsieur de Beauveau was going, they knew not whither, at the head  
of twenty-five thousand men, with three lieutenant-generals and six or eight  
maréchaux-de-camp under him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 209 (1858).

**marfil**, *sb.*: Sp.: ivory.

**1625** Marfill, Amber, and Tinta Roxa: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv.  
p. 537.

**marge**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marge*: border, edge, brink,  
margin.

**1596** the flowrie marge | Of a fresh streame: SPENS., *F. Q.*, iv. viii. 6x.  
**1613** By this the muse arrives | At Ely's isled marge: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*,  
xxii. [R.] **18..** the many-knotted waterflags, | That whistled stiff and dry  
about the marge: TENNYSON, *Morte D'Arthur*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 9 (1886).

\***marginalia**, *sb. pl.*: neut. pl. of Late Lat. *marginalis*,  
= 'marginal': marginal notes.

**margosa**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *amargosa*, = 'bitter': a  
name of the neem (*q. v.*).

**1802** an additional quantity of the bark of the Murgosah tree: WELLINGTON,  
*Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1844).

**margose**, *sb.*: apparently for *Margaux*. See **Château  
Margaux**.

**1734** I drink right French margose: SHERIDAN, in Swift's *Wks.*, Vol. II.  
p. 724 (1841).

**margrave** (″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Ger. *Markgräve*, or Fr.  
*margrave*: a Markgraf, a count or earl of a German border  
province.

**1551** The chief and head of them was the margrave (as they call him) of  
Bruges: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, Pref. [T.] **1617** The Margraue of  
*Brandeburg*: F. MORVSON, *Ilin.*, Pt. 1. p. 6. **1673** a small Town with a  
Castle belonging to the Markgrave of *Tourlach*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*,  
p. 94. **1809** the margraves of Baden: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*,  
Let. ii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 4.

**margravine** (″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *margravine*, or Ger.  
*Markgräfinn*: the wife of a margrave, a woman holding the  
rank of a margrave.

\***mariage de convenance**, *phr.*: Fr.: a marriage of con-  
venience, a marriage arranged as a matter of business.

**1854** What the deuce does a *mariage de convenance* mean but all this:  
THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 320 (1879). **1863** and looks  
upon the intimate connection which the husbandman forms with her as a cold-

blooded *mariage de convenance*: LORD LYTTON, *Cartoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22,  
p. 91. **1868** a marriage of convenience: CAPT. MAYNE REID, *Child Wife*,  
Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 208. **1871** *Mariages de convenance* were so common at  
that time throughout Germany and Hungary: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*,  
Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 231.

**Maribot**. See **Marabout**.

**marid**, *sb.*: Arab. *marid*, = 'rebel': an evil jinnee of the  
most dangerous class.

**1839** When the *Márid* heard these words of the fisherman, he said, There is  
no deity but God! E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 80.

**marinade** (″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marinade*: a pickle in  
which meat and fish are soured before being cooked.

**1759** Cut the fins and tail of your fish off, and lay to soak in a marinade for  
an hour or two, which is a little vinegar, white wine, salt and water, some green  
onions and bay leaves: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 32.

\***marion(n)ette** (″), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *marionnette*:  
a puppet moved by strings, one of a set of puppets which go  
through a miniature theatrical performance; also, *attrib.*

**1837** The mover of the *marionnette* bandits had meanwhile made good his  
escape: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 211. **1882** Sedgwick's  
moving waxwork, performing dogs and monkeys, marionettes, performing seals:  
*Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 3.

**marivaudage**, *sb.*: Mod. Fr.: excessive refinement of  
style, mannerism, an imitation of the style of *Marivaux*.

**1765** Crébillon is entirely out of fashion, and Marivaux a proverb: *marivau-  
dage* and *marivaudage* are established terms for being prolix and tiresome:  
HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 436 (1857). **1890** It is perhaps an obvious  
criticism—or witticism—to say that there is a little *marivaudage* in the essay on  
*Marivaux*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 16, p. 222/2.

\***Mark**, *sb.*: Ger.: a modern silver coin of the German  
Empire, worth nearly 1s. English.

**marmiton**, *sb.*: Fr.: a scullion, a cook's assistant.

**1754** I wish therefore, that you could find me at Brussels an humble *marmiton*,  
*tournebroke*, or other animal, who could roast and boil decently, and do nothing  
more: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II.  
p. 407 (1777). **1849** Between these three generals of division aides-de-camp  
perpetually passed, in the form of active and observant marmitons: LORD  
BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 36 (1881).

**marmotto**, *sb.*: It.: the Alpine rat, a rodent quadruped  
of the genus *Arctomys*. Anglicised as *marmot*, perhaps  
through Fr. *marmotte*.

**1691** the *Marmotto*, or *Mus Alpinus*, a Creature as big or bigger than a  
*Rabbit*, which absconds all Winter, doth (as *Hildanus* tells us) live upon its own  
Fat: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 301 (1701).

\***marone**, *sb.*: It. *marrone*, *maroni* (pl., Florio): a large  
kind of sweet chestnut, native in S. Europe. Anglicised as  
*maroon*. Also, when fr. Fr. *marron*, a dark crimson or red  
color, a firework which explodes with a report like that of a  
cannon.

**1612** if they be marones or great chestnuts they would be the better: *Passenger  
of Benvenuto*. [Nares] **1699** To these add roasted *Maroons*, *Pistachios*, *Pine-  
Kernels*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. P 8 v.

\***maroquin**, *sb.*, also *attrib.*: Fr.: leather prepared from  
goat skin, morocco leather (see **morocco**).

**1600** And hither do all the bordering regions bring their goat-skins, whereof  
the foresaid Marockin or Cordouan leather is made: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist.  
Afr.*, p. 90. **1644** the Duke of Orleans' library, well furnished with excellent  
books all bound in maroquin and gilded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1872).  
**1662** The Leather which we call *Marroquin* or *Spanish Leather*: J. DAVIES,  
*Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 228 (1669). **1684** in this Water are all the  
red Marroquins wash'd that are made at *Diarbequir*, surpassing in colour all  
others in the East: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 104. **1699**  
These made up many hundred Folio's, finely Bound in Red Maroquin and Gilt:  
M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 126. **1748** shoes of blue Meroquin:  
SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 223 (1817).

**marquesite**, **marquisate**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **marcassite**.

\***marqueterie**, Fr.; **marquetry** (″), *sb.*: inlaid wood of different-colored pieces of thin  
material, such as veneer, tortoise-shell, mother-of-pearl,  
ivory.

**1601** fine inlaid works in marquetterie of divers colours: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.*  
*N. H.*, Bk. xi. ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 332. **1817** The flashing of the sword's rich  
marquetry: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 28 (1860). **1826** a marqueterie  
table: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 343 (1881). **1832**  
there was neither velvet, nor gilding, nor *buhl*, nor *marqueterie*: LORD LYTTON,  
*Godolph.*, ch. xix. p. 371/2 (New Ed.). **1845** marqueterie tables: A. REACH,  
*Cl. Lorimer*, p. 25. **1865** the hangings were of *rose tendre*; ormolu, buhl,  
rosewood, marqueterie, porcelaine de Sèvres, were not wanting: OUIDA, *Strath-  
more*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236.

**marron**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a person who shovels away  
snow so as to make paths, a guide, a chair-man.

abt. **1506** we toke moyles to stey us up the mountayne, and toke also  
marones to kepe us frome fallynge: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 80



(Camd. Soc., 1851). **1611** My authour of this tale is our Maron of Turin: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 92 (1776). **1670** Marons, or Men with little open Chairs, to carry you up and down the Hill for a Crown: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 49 (1698). — our Chairmen or Marons: *ib.*, p. 51.

**Mar(r)ot**: Fr., proper name (*Clément*) *Marot*, a poet (1495–1544): used by Phillips to designate a laurel crown or wreath.

**1611** Thee of the *Marrot* [note, That is the Lawrell, so called from one *Marrot* a French Poet] worthy doe we deeme: R. PHILLIPS, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Crudities*, sig. e 2<sup>vo</sup> (1776).

**Mars**, name of the god of war of Roman mythology, earlier called *Mavors*, identified with Gk. Ares; name of the superior planet nearest to the earth, perhaps so named from its red color; name of the metal iron in alchemy. See *Mavors*.

abt. **1386** To been hym self the grete hertes bane | flor after Mars he serueth now dyane: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1682. bef. **1529** O cruell Mars, thou dedly god of war! J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1843). **1578** that fleshy part of the thombe, which Palmesters do terme the hill of Mars: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. iv. fol. 62<sup>vo</sup>. bef. **1593** Mars, come thundering down, | And never sheath thy swift-reuenging sword: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 108/2 (1861). **1603** Heer, many a Mars vn-bloody Combats fights, | Heer many a *Hermes* finds-out new delights: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). **1640** Then peace and truth on all the earth I'll send: | Nor moody Mars my metalls may mispend: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, l. 37, p. 10 (1647). **1655** you must grant him | A Mars of men in arms: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 3, Wks., p. 473/1 (1839). **1665** the male sort from their infancy practice the rude postures of Mars, covering their naked bodies with massie Targets, their right hand brandishing a long...Azagway: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677).

**Marsala**, name of a class of white Sicilian wines, so called from *Marsala*, a town on the western coast of Sicily; akin to sherry, but generally lighter.

**1854** Jack Screwby has a night once a week, sardines and ham for supper, and a cask of Marsala in the corner: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 409 (1879).

**marsall**: Anglo-Ind. See *massaulah*.

**marshal(l)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *martial*.

**Martaban**, name of certain large glazed jars, originally exported from Martaban in Pegu.

**1598** In this towne many of the great earthen pots are made, which in India are called Martauanas: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 30. [Yule] **1673** an huge Heap of long Jars like Mortivans: FRYER, *E. India*, 180 (1698). [*ib.*] **1688** These they call Martaban Jars, from a town of that name in Pegu, whence they are brought, and carried all over India: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, II. 98 (1739). [*ib.*] **1711** Ivory, Beeswax, Mortivan and small Jars: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 35. [*ib.*]

**martagon** (♂ = ♀), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *martagon*: the Turk's cap lily, *Lilium Martagon*.

? **1540** the powdre of Mortegon: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. C iii<sup>vo</sup>. **1548** murtagon...is also called in englishe Martagon: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H iii<sup>vo</sup>. **1664** *Primroses, Fritillaria, Martagon, Fraxinella*, Tulips: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 215 (1729). **1688** It was a flower lik a tulippe, but hung down like a Martagon: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1878). **1767** Martagon lily, sometimes called Turk's cap, from the reflexed position of their flower-leaves: J. AMERCOMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 77/2 (1803). **1773** I send you two martagon roots: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 469 (1857).

\***martello**[-tower], sb.: It. *martello*, = 'a hammer': name given to towers on the coasts of Sicily and Sardinia, raised by Charles V. as defences against pirates; said to have been borrowed by English from Corsica in 1794 to designate a circular fort on the south-east and south coasts of England.

**1820** is defended like a martello tower by one large traversing gun: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 136.

**martial** (♂ = ♀), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *martial*, ultimately fr. Lat. *Mars* (*Mart-*); see *Mars*: pertaining to war, military, war-like, brave; pertaining to the planet Mars; pertaining to iron. Rarely used as sb. for a martialist.

abt. **1450** They haue their land wholly, | Their triumph eke, and marshall glory: *Flower & Leaf*. [R.] bef. **1529** Valiant as Hector in euery marciall nede: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1843). **1531** of whom he receiued suche lernynge, as well in actes martiall as in other liberal sciences: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Vol. I. p. 37 (1880). **1548** bothe iustlie to be renowned for their martiall prowesse: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1846). **1579** some Capitaines haue bin endued with excellent vertues, and yet notwithstanding haue bene insufficient in martiall affaires deserring Poets in a captaine: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1073 (1612). bef. **1586** before Poets did soften vs, we were full of courage, giuen to martiall exercises: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 51 (1868). **1590** My martiall prizes...Won on the fifty-headed Volga's waves: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, l. 2, Wks., p. 10/2 (1858). **1600** he would exercise martiall law upon them all: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 210. abt. **1630** he had six Sonnes, and all Martiall brave men: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 39 (1870). **1648** it was moved this day martial law might pass upon them: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 17 (1872). **1655** Quarter yourselves in order, some abait, | Some in the Ships waste, all in martial order: HEYWOOD, *Fortune by Land*, iv. p. 416.

S. D.

**marticora**: Lat. fr. Gk. See *mantichora*.

**martingale** (♂ = ♀), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *martingale*: a strap or thong which passes from a horse's bit (or near it) between the fore-legs to the girth; a short spar under a ship's bowsprit.

**1611** *Martingale*, A Martingale for a horse: COTGR. bef. **1616** what a hunting head she carries, sure she has been ridden with a martingale: BEAU, & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, II. 1. [R.]

\***martyr** (♂ = ♀), sb.: Old Eng. and Eng. fr. Late Lat. *martyr*, fr. Gk. *μάρτυρ* (*μάρτυς*), = 'a witness': one who is ready to bear witness to his faith by death or suffering, esp. an early Christian who suffered death rather than renounce his faith; also *metaph.* one who suffers for any cause or belief.

**971** mid py unarimedan weorode haligra martyra pa calle motan wunian mid Drihtne in eallra worlde: *Blickling Homilies*, p. 25 (Morris, 1874). abt. **1298** Y marted as thiike tyme, Seynt Albion was on, | That was the firste Martir, that to Engolond come: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 82. [R.] abt. **1386** she is the preising of this world, and she is as thise martirs in egaltee: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 572 (1856). **1497** apostoles & martyrs confessours & virgins: ALKOK, *Mons Perf.*, sig. c iii<sup>vo</sup>. **1531** there be so frequent examples of martyrs: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. III. ch. xi. Vol. II. p. 279 (1880). **1557** That euen a martir sigh it is, | Whose ioy you are and all his blis: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 233 (1870). **1569** Abell is accounted the first Martir, and the first that possessed Paradise: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 5. **1589** whom...Martires doe beheld: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xviii. p. 72. **1877** acts of martyrs, homilies, catechisms: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

**marvedi**: Sp. See *maravedi*.

**Marybuck**. See *Marabout*.

\***Marzo matto**, phr.: It.: mad March.

\***1874** the proverbially capricious weather of this *Marno matto*: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.]

**mascarade**, sb.: Fr.: a masquerade.

**1670** Here also it is that the *Mascarades* march in *Carnaval* time, and make themselves and others merry: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 115 (1698). **1849** he does not believe that the present *mascarade* can go on at Paris: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 314.

**mascarado** (♂ = ♀ = ♀), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *mascarada*, or It. *mascarata*: a masquerade.

**1587** a part of the masquerada of an high mass: HARMAR, *Tr. Bea.*, p. 134. [T.] **1597** The Italians make their galliards (which they tearme *saltarelli*) plaine, and frame ditties to them, which in their *mascarades* they sing and dance: TH. MORLEV, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1612** Hauing spent neere an houre, in this *mascarado*; as they entered, [they] in like manner departed: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 124 (1884). **1625** *Nabesone, Semydone*, and many others went with a *Mascarado*, or to dance at the old Kings house: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 396. **1653** appointed a solemn *Mascarado* to be acted: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, July 26–Aug. 2, No. 2, p. 18.

**mascarata**, sb.: It. (Florio): a masquerade.

bef. **1670** What were it else, but, as the Proverb says, *Extra chorum saltare*, to Dance well, but quite out of the measure of the *Mascarata*? J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 159, p. 151 (1693).

**mascaron**, sb.: Fr., 'a large mask': *Archit.*: a large grotesque human face.

**1664** their *Ideas* are so base and miserable, that they produce nothing save *Mascarons*, wretched *Cartouches*, and the like idle and impertinent *Grotesks*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 3.

**mascotte**, sb.: Fr.: something which is supposed to bring good luck; a person who is supposed to bring good luck.

**masjid**: Arab. See *musjid*.

**masnad**: Arab. See *musnud*.

**masoola**: Anglo-Ind. See *mussoolah*.

\***masoreth**, mas(s)ora(h), sb.: Heb. *mās(s)orāh*, *māsōreth*, *māsōreth*, = 'tradition': the body of authoritative marginal or rubrical comments on the text of the Hebrew Scriptures.

**1642** the masoreths and rabbinical scholiasts: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 234 (1806).

**masque**, mask, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *masque*: a disguise for the human face, a false face; a masquerade, a mumming, a body of masked revellers or mummers; a musical drama popular in 16, 17 cc.; a person wearing a cover over his (or her) face; *metaph.* a screen, a pretence; a moulded or carved representation of a face or of the front of a bust.

bef. **1536** Some haue I sene ere this, ful boldie come daunce in a masque, whose dauncing became theym so well, that yf their vsours had bene of their faces, shame woulde not haue suffred theym to set forth a foote: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 1039. [R.] **1649** in a masque, or, at the feast of a marriage: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 84<sup>vo</sup>. **1680** By this time entered an other Masque: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 335 (1868). **1691** Thou know'st the mask of night is on my face: SHAKS., *Rom.*, II. 2, 85. **1606** Degree



being vizarded, | The unworthiest shows as fairly in the mask: — *Tröil.*, i. 3, 84. 1626 She thought him lovely in that warlike mask: | Or when his brasse-refulgent shield he rais'd: GEO. SANDYS, *Tr. Ovid's Met.*, Bk. viii. p. 150. 1645 having visors and masks on their faces: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1872). 1665 Inter-ludes, Masques, Fire-works and such devices wonderfully take them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 378 (1677). 1715 Giulio Romano has fine Airs for Masks: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 113. 1845 a mask gives courage, and conceals a blush: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 484.

\***masquerade** (ˌmæskəˈreɪd), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *masquerade* (Cotgr.): an assembly (for dancing or other amusement) of persons disguised by masks and dominoes or fancy costumes; a disguising dress; *metaph.* a disguise. See **mascara**.

1620 some Gentlemen...were the Inventors of a Masquerade to express his opinion. One clothing himself like the *Mamagna*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xvii. (1676). 1672 the entertainment of the wedding masquerades: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iv. p. 31 (1872). 1678 Atheism for the most part prudently [*sic*] chusing to walk abroad in Masquerade: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 61. 1679 To these th' address with *Serenades*, | And Court with *Balls* and *Masquerades*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. p. 230. 1713 What guards the purity of melting Maids, | In courtly balls, and midnight masquerades: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, l. 72. 1732 He...talks of Plays, Operas, and Masquerades, but not a word of Love: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 573/1. bef. 1733 Papists in Masquerade: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. i. 34, p. 31 (1740). 1785 Till gowns at length are found mere masquerade: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 61 (1808).

\***massacre** (ˌmæskəˈreɪd), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *massacre*: a wholesale slaughter, butchery.

1586 horrible massacres: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 720. 1588 I must talk of murders, rapes and massacres: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, v. 1, 63. 1590 the huge massacres, which he wrought | On mighty kings and kesars into thralldome brought: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. xi. 20. 1591 a Massacre of the *Lutherans* should have been committed: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 649 (1685). 1600 having made an equal massaker in the one armie and the other: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. viii. p. 280. 1609 grievous massacres, pillages, and wasting by fire: — *Tr. Mar.*, Bk. xv. ch. iv. p. 35. 1624 they made a massacre of Deere and Hogges: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 570 (1884). 1645 the Parisian massacre at the nuptials of Henry IV. with Queen Margaret: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1872). 1659 What horrid persecutions, Massacres, & barbarous inhumane cruelties have multitudes of men of learning & good parts & nature been ingaged in: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. i. p. 39. bef. 1670 that horrid Massacre upon so many Innocents: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 184, p. 197 (1693). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. iii. 122, p. 202 (1740). 1820 from this massacre Thomas took the surname of the Albanian-killer: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16.

**massacreur**, *sb.*: Fr.: slaughterer, slayer.

bef. 1733 the Massacreurs of the good Archbishop: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. ii. 103, p. 86 (1740). 1835 but such an expedient—a comparison between the King and the *massacreurs*—so false—so odious—revolting common sense and common honesty: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 364 (1857).

**massage**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'kneading', the therapeutic process of rubbing and pressing the human body; a modern variety of shampooing. See **shampoo**.

**massal(d)jhee**, *sb.*: Turk. *mash'aljee*: a torch-bearer. See **mussalchee**.

1625 He always had in service 500 Massalgees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. p. 432. [Yule] 1839 The *massaldjehs* love to tell the tale of the fair and highborn girl: MISS PARDON, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 134.

**massaulah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *maṣālī*, fr. Arab. (= 'materials', 'ingredients'): spices, condiments, ingredients.

1780 A dose of massal, or purgative spices: MUNRO, *Narrative*, 85 (1789). [Yule] 1798 WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1853).

**massaulchee**: Anglo-Ind. See **mussalchee**.

**masse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a stake at a game of cards, a pool.

1709 The *Masse* is when you have won the *Couch* or first Stake, and will venture more Money upon the same Card [at Basset]: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 179.

**masse**: Eng. fr. Malay. See **mace**.

**masséter**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μασστήρ*, = 'chewer': name of the muscle which moves the lower jaw, of which muscles there are a pair, one on either side of the jaws.

1727 the strength of the crural and masseter-muscles in Lions and Tygers: POPE, *Mem. M. Scribnerus*, Bk. I. ch. x. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 142 (1757).

**masseur**, *fem. masseuse*, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who practises the operation called **massage** (*q. v.*).

1883 The hands of the operator, or *Masseur*, are the instruments which transmit the mechanical energy emanating from his organism: DR. G. H. TAYLOR, *Health by Exercise*, p. 360 (New York). 1883 Skilled nurses and masseuses sent out: *Church Times*, p. 660/3.

**massive** (ˌmæsvɪv), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *massif*, *fem. -ive*: bulky, large and weighty, in masses, forming a large mass.

1485 The portyer that kepeth thys plase is a paynym hydous and grete, massyf, stronge and felonous: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 165 (1881). 1689 a body massive: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 310 (1869). 1682 The great looking-glass and toilet of beaten and massive gold: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1872).

**massoola**: Anglo-Ind. See **mussoolah**.

\***massora(h)**, **massoreth**: Heb. See **masoreth**.

**masticator** (ˌmæstɪˈkeɪtə), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *masticātor*, noun of agent to *masticāre*, = 'to chew', 'to masticate': one who or that which chews or masticates.

1765 Just Heaven! What masticators! What bread! STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. viii. Wks., p. 295 (1839).

**mastizo**: Sp. See **mestizo**.

**masulah**, **masuli**: Anglo-Ind. See **mussoolah**.

**matachin**, *sb.*: Sp.: a masked dancer of a burlesque dance (originally a sword-dance by mummers disguised as soldiers); the burlesque dance itself. Hence, *to dance a matachin*, = 'to fight with swords'.

bef. 1586 Who ever saw a matachin dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the matachin: SIDNEY. [J.] 1603 With lustie frisks and lively bounds bring-in | Th' Antike, *Morisko*, and the *Mattachine*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1607—8 dancing a matachina: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1848). bef. 1616 I'd dance a Matachin with you: BEAU & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 457 (1711). 1623 some being ready to burst with content, make graceful *Matachines*, with many other pretty *Antike*-gestures: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 83.

\***matador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a killer, a murderer, *esp.* a slayer of bulls in bull-fights.

1. a professional bull-fighter, whose part is to kill the bull, if possible with one thrust of his sword.

bef. 1701 DRYDEN, *Span. Friar*, i. 2. [Skeat] 1797 The matador then advances, and all the rest quit the arena: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. 1845 The last trumpet now sounds, the arena is cleared, the *matador*, the man of death, stands before his victim alone: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 182.

2. a 'killing' or principal card at certain games of cards, such as the games of ombre and quadrille.

1674 The *Matadors* (or killing Cards) which are the *Spadillo*, *Malillio*, and *Basto* are the chief Cards: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. 1713 I observed the whole space to be filled with a hand of cards, in which I could see distinctly three *matadors*: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 106, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 197 (1856). 1713 First Ariel perch'd upon a *Matadore*, | Then each according to the rank they bore: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 33. 1728 Four *matadores*, and lose codille! SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 595/2 (1869). 1779 they do not give up the game, but have a *matadore* still to play a *black ace*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 286 (1858).

**matafunda**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an old military engine which discharged stones, &c., by means of a large sling.

1796 That murderous sling, | The *matafunda*, whence the ponderous stone | Fled fierce: SOUTHEY, *Joan of Arc*, viii.

\***Matamoros**: Sp., 'a slayer of Moors': name given to a braggart.

1880 He is the *Matamoros*, the buffoon, and braggart of the play: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, p. 96.

**matara**, *sb.*: Arab. *maṭarā*: a bottle made of leather.

1684 Before you set out, you must provide your self of several Household-Goods, especially of those Bottles that are call'd *Matares*, which are made of *Bulgary-Leather*: J. F., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 47. 1840 In the morning, the waterproof cloak which was thrown over the bed was frozen stiff from the congealed steam of my body, and the water in the *matars*, or leather bottles, and the *nargeels*, or water-pipes, was frozen into solid lumps!—so much for Chaldea in January: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 47.

**maté**, *sb.*: Sp. *mate*, short for *yerba de mate*, = 'herb of calabash': the leaves of a kind of holly, *Ilex paraguayensis*, Nat. Order *Aquifoliaceae*; also, a beverage, like tea or coffee in its effects, made from them; also, the tree itself.

1826 got up, had some *maté*, mounted my horse: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 74. — he used to get it for me, sometimes in a saucer, sometimes literally in a little *maté* cup, which did not hold more than an egg-shell: *ib.*, p. 87. 1845 we could not force ourselves to drink either tea or *maté*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 356. 1846 Some species are employed as substitutes for tea...the most celebrated is the *Ilex paraguayensis*, or *Maté*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 598.

**mate(e)**: Anglo-Ind. See **maty**.

\***matelote**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. *matelot*, = 'a sailor', 'a seaman': a dish of fish stewed in wine-sauce with onions and other seasoning, such as mushrooms, oysters, &c.; a dish of meat similarly dressed.

1759 This sauce may serve for several good uses; but for your *matelotte* prepare it with a ladle or two of your cullis, with a few nice button mushrooms: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 98. 1816 Matelot of rabbits: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 276. 1818 Of an eel *matelote* and a *bisque d'écrevisses*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 128. 1823 the matelot of pike and eels reconciled me, though a Scotsman, to the latter: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 29 (1886).



**māter**, *sb.*: Lat.: mother. Pronounced so as to rhyme with Eng. *skater*, the word is used colloquially by persons who think *mamma* vulgar, and *mother* too homely.

1883 The pater and mater are away...so we can have things all our own way: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 138.

\***mater dolorosa**, *phr.*: It., 'sorrowing mother': a representation in art of the Virgin Mary sorrowing; see *John*, xix. 25; *Luke*, ii. 35.

1800 he has a mater dolorosa, and a boy playing on a lute by Guido: J. DAL-LAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 516 note.

**Māter Gracchōrum**, *phr.*: Lat.: the Mother of the Gracchi (see *Gracchi*).

1759 I sat last night with the *Mater Gracchorum*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 263 (1857).

\***māter-familias**, *sb.*: Lat., fem. to *paterfamilias* (*q. v.*): mother of a family.

1861 Mrs. Leslie seemed rather overpowered by her responsibilities as Mater-familias: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 13.

**māteria**, *sb.*: Lat.: matter, substance, a substance of sovereign virtue.

1652 it is the least share of that *Blessing* which may be acquired by the *Philosophers Materia*, if the full virtue thereof were known: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1665 not to teach Men to cast endlessly about *Materia*, and *Forma*: GLANVILL, *Scep̄sis*, p. liii. (1885).

\***māteria medica**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'medical material': name given collectively to all the substances used in medical science or practice; the study of the various substances used in medical practice.

1699 The *Arabians* were wise, and knowing in the *Materia Medica*, to have put it in their *Alkermes*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 244. 1748 the cheapest and coarsest drugs of the *materia medica*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). 1771 On the same kind of analogy, a German doctor has introduced hemlock and other poisons, as specifics, into the *materia medica*: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 60/1 (1882). 1783 it would be a valuable addition to the *materia medica* of government: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, Mar. 30, p. 106 (1820). 1792 I immediately fed a physician, and after he had exhausted the circle of the *materia medica* toward a cure, the drugs of the disease settled into a rheumatism: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 40.

1820 as an article in the *materia medica*, its virtue was celebrated in the cure of ulcers and tumours: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 91. 1821 those who have written expressly on the *materia medica*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 99 (1823).

**māteria prima**, *phr.*: Late Lat., tr. of Gk. πρώτη ὕλη: first matter, matter as yet unformed, the original substance out of which the universe was supposed to have been created, or to have developed itself.

bef. 1586 the quiddity of...*Prima materia*, will hardeley agree with a Corslet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 55 (1868). 1603 That the substance or matter that hath neither forme nor any colour, which they call *Materia prima*, is a subject capable of all formes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 220. 1623 like unto *Materia prima*, which neuer ceaseth to desire and seeke after new Formes: MABBE, *Tr. Aemian's Life of Guesman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 16. bef. 1652 They busily disputed the *Materia Prima*, | Rejecting cleane away *Simul stultia & frivola*: BLOOMFIELD, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 308 (1652). bef. 1658 The next Ingredient of a Diurnal in Ashmole's Plots...which with wonderful Sagacity it hunts dry-foot, while they are yet in their Causes before *Materia prima* can put on her Smock: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 85 (1687). 1665 Therefore the *Materia prima* of this Philosophy, shall be that of my *Reflections*: GLANVILL, *Scep̄sis*, ch. xviii. p. 128 (1885). 1678 he supposing a certain Infinite *Materia Prima*, which was neither Air nor Water nor Fire, but indifferent to every thing, or a mixture of all: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 124. 1681-1703 it is said of faith that it is a standing grace, it is the *materia prima*, the first matter out of which all riseth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 107 (1865).

**māterialiter**, *adv.*: Late Lat.: materially, with respect to matter.

1821 It was strange to me to find my own self, *materialiter* considered... accused...of counterfeiting my own self, *formaliter* considered: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1823).

\***matériel**, *sb.*: Fr.: materials, stock, stock-in-trade; arms, artillery, and ammunition (of a military or naval force).

1814 He is excellently well appointed as to what may be entitled the *matériel* of poetry: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 162. 1821 the quantity of esculent *matériel*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 42 (1823). 1837 There was a unity of plan, a perfection of evolution, and a division of *matériel* about it: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 252. 1856 The late Mr. Walter was founder of the "Times," and had gradually arranged the whole *matériel* of it in perfect system: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 117 (Bohn, 1866). 1878 both forms should be admitted on equal terms as portions of our general *matériel*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 126. 1889 Whilst the Austrian guns were all rifled, a certain proportion of the Prussian batteries was still formed of twelve-pounder smooth-bored...This crude explanation...took only the *matériel* into account: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 6, p. 434/2.

math: Anglo-Ind. See *math*.

**mathematician** (  $\angle \equiv \angle \equiv \angle \equiv$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mathématicien*: (a) one who is versed in mathematics; (b) an astrologer.

a. 1570 you Mathematiciens, Mechaniciens, and Philosophers, Charitable and discrete: J. DEE, *Prof. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. A ij<sup>vo</sup>.

b. 1701 Mathematicians among the Romans, were for some time specially meant of astrologers, or star-prophets: GREW, *Comm. Sacra*, p. 327. [C.]

\***matinée**, *sb.*: Fr., 'morning': a morning performance or reception, 'morning' meaning before the fashionable dinner hour; esp. applied to theatrical entertainments, and to concerts, which are often called *matinées musicales* when held in the morning or afternoon.

1848 There was a Madame de Raudon, who certainly had a *matinée musicale* at Wildbad: THACKERAY, *Van. Rair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879).

1882 Mr. Thorne has arranged to give a *matinée* of *The Rivals* on Wednesday: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 2.

**matrice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *matrice*: the womb, the uterus, a matrix.

1525 the matrice it [Sage] clenseth: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. H iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1528 PAYSELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. Civ<sup>ro</sup>. 1641 y<sup>e</sup> matrice: R. CORLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, etc., sig. K ii<sup>ro</sup>. 1643 TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cii<sup>ro</sup>/1.

1663 stomacke, Lyuter, Splene, Reynes, Bladder, and Matrice: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 30<sup>ro</sup>. 1678 the infant, whilst it is swathed in the mothers *Matrice*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 14<sup>ro</sup>. 1681 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 57. 1687 the *Wombes* and *Matrices* of living creatures: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 99.

\***matricula**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a roll or register, esp. of an university; registration, enrolment, matriculation.

1645 in the afternoon received my *matricula*, being resolved to spend some months here at study: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 218 (1872).

**matriculātor**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., noun of agent to *matriculāre*, = 'to enter in a register': one who matriculates.

**matrīx**, *pl. matrīces*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a womb'.

1. the womb, the uterus; also, *metaph.*

1525 the moder or matrix in a woman: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iii<sup>ro</sup>/2. 1540 All such women the which have colde and dense *Matrices* cannot conceive: RAYNALD, *Birth Mias.*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 189 (1613). 1648 Next followeth the *Matrix* in women: T. VICARY, *Engl. Trav.*, p. 48 (1626). 1681 that not only the heart, but the formation, the very womb, the *matrix*...in which all our thoughts are formed...is evil: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 133 (1861). 1691 the Body of Man and other Animals being formed in the dark Recesses of the *Matrix*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 304 (1701).

2. a place where anything is generated or developed.

1853 the question whether unmixed snow can act as a vegetative matrix: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xviii. p. 138.

3. a mould, esp. for coins, or printing-type.

4. the rock in which a crystal, fossil, or other mineral substance is embedded.

1641 but as yet have no saline tast, untill they meet with such principles, and be received into certain *matrices* in the earth: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. V. p. 156 (1651). 1671 that *Chrysalis* have a Vegetative growth, and draw nourishment on that side where they stick to their *Matrix*: H. O., *Tr. N. Sien's Prodrom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 55. 1673 A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246.

**matross**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Du. *matroos*, = 'a sailor': an inferior artillery-man.

1673 There being in pay for the Honourable East India Company of English and Portuguese, 700, reckoning the *Montrosses* and *Gunnars*: FAYE, *E. India*, 28 (1698). [Yule] 1787 I have with me one *Gunner*, one *Matross*, and two *Lascars*: In Dalrymple's *Orient. Rep.*, I. 203 (1808). [ib.] 1800 a sergeant and two *matrosses* employed under a general committee on the captured military stores in Seringapatam: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 32 (1858).

**matrachin(e)**: Sp. See *matachin*.

**mattador**: Sp. See *matador*.

**maturation** (  $\angle \equiv \angle \equiv \angle \equiv$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maturation*: a ripening, a coming to maturity; suppuration, a coming to a head.

1543 the maturatyon of hote Apostemes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiii<sup>ro</sup>/1. 1611 *Maturation*, A maturation, ripening; suppurating, growing to a head, maturing, resolving into matter: COTGR. 1637 *Maturation* is seen in liquors and fruits: wherein there is not desired, nor pretended, an utter conversion, but only an alteration to that form, which is most sought, for man's use: as in clarifying drinks, ripening of fruits, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 838. [R.]

**maturative** (  $\angle \equiv \angle \equiv \angle \equiv$  ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maturatif*, fem. -ive: producing or tending to ripeness, causing suppuration; anything which promotes suppuration.

1543 applyinge convenyent maturatyue Medicines: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiii<sup>ro</sup>/2. 1601 The same [linseed] applied with figs is an excellent maturative, and ripeneth all impostumes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 22. [R.] 1611 *Maturatif*, Maturative, ripening, suppurating: COTGR.



**maty, mate(e), sb.:** Anglo-Ind.: an assistant to a head-servant, an under-servant.

**1810** In some families mates or assistants are allowed, who do the drudgery: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, i. 241. [Yule] **1837** One matee: *Letters from Madras*, 106 (1843). [ib.]

**maudlin** (u -), *adj.*: Eng. fr. *magdalene* (g. v.): tearful, lacrimose; over-sentimental, given to fulsome exhibitions of emotion; foolishly lacrimose or sentimental from the effects of intoxicating drinks.

**1682** Sir Edmondbury first, in woful wise, | Leads up the show, and milks their maudlin eyes: DRYDEN, *Prol. Southerne's Loyal Brother*. [Skeat] bef. **1764** The maudlin hero, like a puling boy: CHURCHILL, *Times*. [R.] **1818** 'Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut | With maudlin Clarence in his Malmsey butt: BYRON, *Don Juan*, i. clxvi.

**maudlin** (u -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *magdalene* (g. v.): popular name of the *Achillea Ageratum*, Nat. Order *Compositae*.

**maulstick.** See *mahl-stick*.

**maumet, mammet, sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *mahumet*, *mahomet*, = 'idol', 'pet', fr. proper name *Mahomet*, fr. Arab. *Muhammad*.

**1. an idol.**

bef. **1250** Mawmez igoten of golde: *St. Juliana*, p. 38 (1872). abt. **1298** A temple heo fonde fair y now, and a mawmed a midde, | That ofte tolde wonder gret, and what thing mon bitide: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 14. [R.] abt. **1384** the wicked kyng ieroboam made false maumetis & stockis and worschipe hem: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 67 (1880). abt. **1386** an idolastre peraverture ne hath not but o maumet or two: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 557 (1856). bef. **1400** destroyed all synagoges and fals Maumetys: *Tr. John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 130 (1886). abt. **1440** And pan his Mawmettes he sett up there | In kirkes and abbays pat there were, | Helde pam for Lordes and Syre: *Sege off Melayne*, 28 (1880). bef. **1529** Moloc, that mawmett, there darre no man withstay: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 395, Wks., Vol. II. p. 20 (1843). bef. **1536** The hole people of the world in effecte fallen from knowledge or beleue of God, unto Idolatry and worship of mammetys: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 128. [R.] **1555** In the center of this, was the Image of a kyng of halfe a cubette longe, syttinge in a t[h]rone and appareled to the knee, lyke vnto a maumette, with such countenance as owre paynters are wonte to paynte fayries or sprites: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 197 (1885).

**2. a puppet.**

**1583** Puppits, or Mawmets: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 39<sup>ro</sup>. **1591** a wretched puling fool, | A whining mammet: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 5, 186.

**maumetry, mammetry, sb.**: Eng. fr. *maumet* (q. v.): idolatry.

bef. **1340** Errid mislyuyng, haunted maumetrie: R. BRUNNE, p. 320. [R.] abt. **1386** the sinne of maumetrie is the first that God defended in the ten commandments: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 557 (1856). **1665** a happy man we hope this *Mahomet* dyed, if throwing away the Rags of Mammetry, he cloatheth his Soul with the Robes of true Faith in Christ: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677). **1689** Just as heretofore they call'd Images Mammetts, and the Adoration of Images Mammetry: that is *Mahomet* and *Mahometry*: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 88 (1688).

**\*maund, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mão*, Hind. and Pers. *man*, originally the same word as *mina* (g. v.): an Indian weight of forty sers (see *ser*), of which the standard variety weighs 82½ lbs. avoirdupois, but the Indian maunds vary from nearly double the above to about 19 lbs.; the Persian Tabrizi maund weighs about 7 lbs., but the *man shahi* is double the *man Tabrizi*.

**1598** They have likewise another wayght called Mao, which is a Hand, and is twelve pounds: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 245 (1885). **1599** A mana of Babylon [abt. 7 lbs. 3½ oz.] is of *Aleppo* 1 roue 5 ounces and a halfe: and 68 manas and three seventh parts, make a quintall of *Aleppo*, which is 494 li. 8 ounces of London: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 271. **1625** he was found...to haue sixtie Maunes in Gold, and euery Maune is five and fiftie pound waight: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 218. — each maund being three and thirtie pound English weight: *ib.*, p. 270. — the weight here vsed is called an Inen [*sic*], which is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight: tenne Inens is twentie pound of theirs, which makes twenty three pound English haberdupoise: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 347. — The weights differ in diuers places: two Mahans of *Tauris* make one of *Spahan*, and likewise the Batman: *ib.*, p. 524. **1634** twelue thousand Maun of Rice and Barley (a Maund is six pounds): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65. **1662** There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of *Cusuratta*, which they call *Maon*, that is to say, a hand, which weighs fourty *Cerra*, and makes thirty pounds and a half, each pound containing sixteen ounces, and a *Cerra* weighs eighteen *Peyes*, which is a kind of brass money that makes about twelve ounces: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. I. p. 67 (1669). **1665** they now sell us a *Moan* of 6 pounds for two *Rupias* and a half: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104. **1665** the Batman is eighty two Pounds English, but fifty five of their Pounds: the *Maund* as much: howbeit, as in *Persia*, the *Maund*, *Shaw* and *Tabris* differ: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1684** there are some Cottons that are worth an hunder'd Crowns the *Men*...examine every *Mein*, Skain by Skain: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. II. p. 133. — the *Serre* contains seventy-two of our Pounds, at sixteen Ounces to the Pound; and forty *Serres* make a *Mein*, or 2824 Pounds of *Paris*: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 184. — he went to a Bakers to buy a *Man* of Bread, and thence to a Cook to buy a *Man* of Rost-meat (a *Man* is six Pound, sixteen Ounces to the Pound): *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 203. **1776** He took the Farm of the Hedgelee district for five years, and furnished 375,000 maunds of salt: *Trial of*

*Joseph Foruke*, 4/a. **1798** 450,000 maunds of grain ought to be placed in the stores of Ryacotta and Kistnagherry: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1858). **1840** a Persian thinks nothing of eating two *mauns*—that is, fourteen pounds' weight—of either common or water-melon: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 5.

**mauresque:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *moresque*.

**mausolean** (l - u -), *adj.*: Eng. fr. *mausoleum*: great or splendid like the Mausoleum; pertaining to a Mausoleum.

**1557** No costly tomb, areard with curious art: | Nor Mausolean masse, hoong in the ayre: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 116 (1870). **1616** The brave erect Mausolian monument, | That famous vrne, the worlds seventh wonderment: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 593, p. 221 (1871). bef. **1733** he hath erected...a Mausolean Pile of Scandal against the then Established Church: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 53, p. 347 (1740). **1785** pyramids and mausolean pomp: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 140 (1808).

**\*mausoleum**, Lat. *pl. mausolea*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μαυσωλεῖον*, the splendid tomb for Mausolus, King of Caria, erected at Halicarnassus by his widow Queen Artemisia in the middle of 4 c. B.C.: any grand sepulchral monument; an edifice used as the burial-place of a family. Rarely Anglicised as *mausole*.

**1600** Augustus made a Mausoleum, to serve for a sepulchre as well to himselfe and all the Emperours: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.*, Bk. VI. ch. xviii.), p. 1397. **1603** the most sumptuous Pyramide, Mausole, Colosse, triumphant Arche, or other monument: C. HEYDUN, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 325. **1603** No gorgeous Mau-sole, gra't with flattering verse, | Eternizeth her Trunk, her House, and Herse: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 439 (1608). **1611** such an exceeding sumptuous Mausoleum that I saw not the like in Italy: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 114 (1776). **1615** the Ottoman Mausoleas: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). **1625** the ruines of the Mossolia: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1617. **1658** And as they raised Noble Monuments and Mausoleums for their own Nation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydrotoph.*, p. 11. **1662** the English Merchants carried me into a pleasant Country-house without the City, purposely built for a Mausoleum: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. I. p. 20 (1669). **1665** the Mausoleum or Burial place of the great Moguls: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). **1670** the chief Triumphant Arches, the Circos, Theaters, Obeliskes, Mausoleas: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 202 (1698). **1673** Pillars, Fora, Mausolea, Statues: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 346. **1684** two wonderful Mausolees, or Tombs: *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 94. **1704** amphitheatres, circuses, obelisks, triumphal pillars, arches, and mausoleums: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (Bohn, 1854). **1736** Who would not be an Artemisia, and raise the stately mausoleum to her lord: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 7 (1857). **1744** Tho' in a style more florid, full as plain, | As Mausoleums, Pyramids, and Tombs: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. p. 229 (1773). **1771** two miles from Houghton Park is the mausoleum of the Bruces: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 304 (1857). **1792** London! thou mausoleum of dead souls: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 175. **1806** a mausoleum for Lord Darnley at Cobham: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 227. **1819** aqueducts, and temples, and mausolea: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 220 (1820). **1840** my curiosity regarding Mussulman mausoleas has been too much blunted by disappointment: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 275. **\*1878** the mausoleum of a duke: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 6/5. [St.]

**\*mauvais quart d'heure, phr.**: Fr.: (an) unpleasant quarter of an hour, a disagreeable scene.

**1883** my modesty was severely tried, and I do not remember to have often spent a more *mauvais quart d'heure*, which was actually about the length of time that my martyrdom endured: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 77.

**\*mauvais sang, phr.**: Fr.: bad blood.

**1777** I suppose that offence...gave you a little *mauvais sang*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Setwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 189 (1882).

**mauvais sujet, phr.**: Fr.: 'bad subject': a worthless fellow, a scoundrel.

**1847** I guess that's a *Mauvais Sujet*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 450 (1865). **1865** He's a semi-sovereign with a lot of parasites, a *mauvais sujet* with a *ton de garnison*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 134.

**mauvais ton, phr.**: Fr.: bad style, bad taste.

**1784** I know it is *mauvais ton* to have so little enthusiasm on this subject: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 194 (1835). **1808** The Stanleys they said were good sort of people, but quite *mauvais ton*: H. MORE, *Catebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xlvii. p. 381 (1809). **1813** With men of sense, she found it was not *mauvais ton* to use her eyes for purposes of instruction: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. III. ch. xxxvi. p. 21 (1833). **1836** to depart materially from their ordinances would be considered as something worse than mere *mauvais ton*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 352. **1862** Your loud young friend, with the cracked boots, is very *mauvais ton*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 20 (1887).

**\*mauvaise honte, phr.**: Fr.: false shame, false modesty, painful shyness.

**1746** a *mauvaise honte*, which makes them ashamed of going into company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 79, p. 173 (1774). **1754** He is a person of a good address...and quite free of the *mauvaise honte*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ch. Fathom*, ch. xxxix. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 218 (1817). **1774** [See *assa-fetida*]. **1788** The *mauvaise honte*, which my friend Chesterfield labours so much to conquer: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 117/1. **1813** The irresistible spell of *mauvaise honte*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxxv. p. 339 (1833). **1819** that mixture of timidity and pride about trifling matters, which the French call *mauvaise honte*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 83. **1820** he carried with him to the university the *mauvaise honte* and retiring manners of a recluse: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 3. **1829** He earnestly desired the Duke's friendship, but, with his usual *mauvaise honte*, their meeting did not advance his wishes:



LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. ix. p. 168 (1881). 1841 the decent dignity equally removed from *mauvaise honte* and effrontery: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idle in France*, Vol. I. p. 94. 1877 the *mauvaise honte* and artificial cynicism so constantly to be observed in the Anglo-Saxon when disappointed in his loftier aspirations: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 160 (1879).

\***mauve**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr., 'mallow': an aniline purple or violet dye, producing a color like that of the purple streaks on mallow petals; the color itself; *attrib.* of a mauve color.

1864 That day in Rotten Row, when one had put on one's white and mauve bonnet! specially for his benefit! *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 386/1.

**Māvors**: Lat.: **Mars** (*q. v.*). Hence, **mavortial**, **mavortian**, martial, warlike; see **martial**.

1557 What fire doth qualifie Mauorses fire: *Tottle's Misc.*, p. 121 (1870). — Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell: *ib.*, p. 115.

\***mavourneen**, *sb.*: Ir.: my darling.

1883 Hush, Mavourneen, don't cry: H. JAV, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 208.

**mawmet**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **maumet**.

**mawn**(d). See **maund**.

**maxim** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *maxime*: an established principle stated in the form of a concise proposition; a general rule of action or conduct in a succinct form; a self-evident proposition, an axiom. See **maxima**.

1538 Maxime: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. I. ch. i. fol. 2 v<sup>o</sup> marg. 1579 the most part of all his Orations are grounded upon this maxime and principle: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 850 (1612). 1579 the *Maxims* of Justinian: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 100 (1868).

1584 And this is a sure *Maxime*, that they which are delivered from witchcraft by shrift, are euer after in the night much molested: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xxi. p. 280. bef. 1586 an excellent Oratour, came not among them...with farre set *Maximes* of Philosophy...but...behaues himselfe, like a homely, and familiar Poet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 42 (1868).

1589 allowed for *maximes* in versifying: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. xiii. p. 135 (1869). 1591 Therefore respect is to be had, which must be holden as a *maximé*, that where the place may be defended by assault without batterie...: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 48.

1602 you goe against that Generall *maxime* in the lawes, which is that, *fiat iustitia & ruant cali*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 338.

1620 That the *Maxim*, so renowned in Rome, that it is more meet to persecute Hereticks, than Infidels, was well fitted to the Popes dominion: BRENT, Tr. *Scove's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 59 (1676).

1665 *Darius*...found the Maxim true, That the meanest enemy is not to be contemned: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 246 (1677). 1757 O sordid maxim, form'd to skreen the vile, | That true good-nature still must wear a smile: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xi. (1757).

**maxima**, *sb.*: Late Lat., short for *maxima propositio*, = 'the chief premiss', 'the rule of a logical common-place': a maxim.

1584 this *Maxima* is generally to be observed: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 195.

**maxima debetur puero reverentia**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the greatest respect is due to a boy', i. e. his innocence must not be disturbed by unseemly talk or conduct. Juv., 14, 47.

1854 THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 148 (1879).

\***maximum**, *pl. maxima*, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *maximus*, = 'greatest', 'highest'.

1. (for *maxima*) a maxim.

1563 it is a maximum in phisicke, that infirmities are taken away by their contraries: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 11 v<sup>o</sup>.

2. the highest amount or value, a limit of increase, size, quantity, force, or value; the highest stake allowed at a gaming-table; also, *attrib.* Opposed to **minimum** (*q. v.*).

1674 those two puzzling things, the *maximum quantum* ['quantity'] and the *minimum*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 1.

1811 that gold is as incapable of being kept at a maximum as any other commodity: SOUTHWAY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 224 (1856).

1853 Thermometer, maximum 22°, mean 20° 35': E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 197.

1877 The creole lady put the maximum on red, £400: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 106 (1883).

1886 The Thomson effect of the current is nil at the points of maximum and minimum temperature: *Athenaeum*, June 26, p. 847/1.

**maximum quod sic**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the greatest which thus', a specific limit of development.

1656 wicked men never come to their *maximum quod sic*, in sinful growths: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. York.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 59/1 (1865).

1681 therefore it [the Church] was *maximum quod sic*, as we say in philosophy: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 540 (1861).

**maximus in minimis**, *phr.*: Lat.: very great in very little matters.

1751 There was a Pope, I think it was Cardinal Chigi, who was justly ridiculed for his attention to little things, and his inability in great ones; and therefore called *maximus in minimis*, and *minimus in maximis*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 21, p. 95 (1774).

**May**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *Mai*, *May*, fr. Lat. *Maivs* (*mensis*), = 'month of Maia'; see **Maia**: the third month of the Ancient Roman year, the fifth month of the English and of the later Roman year.

**ma(y)cock**, *sb.*: ? N. Amer. Ind.: apparently a general name for the smaller gourds or gourd-like fruits, perhaps applied to the **maracock** (*q. v.*), and corrupted in U. S. to *maypop*.

1600 seeds of *Macocquer*, *Melden*, and *Planta solis*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 271.

1624 they plant *Pumpions*, and a fruit like unto a muske melon, but lease and worse, which they call *Macocks*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 359 (1884).

1722 Their *Macocks* are a sort of *Melopepones*, or lesser sort of *Pompion*, or *Cashaw*. Of these they have great Variety; but the *Indian Name Macock* serves for all: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 124. — [See **maracock**].

**maydan**: Arab. See **maidan**.

\***mayonnaise**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thick, smooth dressing or sauce made of yolks of eggs, oil, and vinegar (or lemon), with seasoning, for salad or cold fish or meat; a dish served with such a sauce.

1841 a mayonnaise of crayfish: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 306 (1885).

1860 a brace of partridges *aux truffes* and a magnificent *mayonnaise*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/1.

1877 There is a pasty and a *mayonnaise*, and a recommendable *galantine*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxiv. p. 203 (1879).

\***mayoral**, *sb.*: Sp.: the conductor of a mule team, a head-shepherd, a leader.

1845 the Mayoral or conductor...is responsible for the whole conduct of the journey: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 18.

**mayordomo**: Sp. See **major-domo**.

**mayz**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **maize**.

\***mazarine** (—), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. (*Cardinal*) *Mazarin*, name of the minister of France, 1643—1661: (a) a rich blue color; (b) a common-councilman's gown (either edged with lace or of a rich blue color); (c) of a rich blue color, also in combin. *mazarine-blue*.

a. 1847 the sky up above was a bright mazarine: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 434 (1865).

b. 1766 Bring my silver'd mazarine | Sweetest gown that e'er was seen: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 54 (1808).

c. 1787 The Ladies were chiefly dressed in white muslin, trimmed with mazarine blue: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 927/1.

\***mazurka**, *sb.*: Polish: name of a dance of the *Mazurs* or inhabitants of Mazovia (a province of Poland), a lively dance of various steps and figures, properly danced by four or eight couples with a singing accompaniment; a modern variety of polka in triple time, with two sliding steps; also the music for such a dance, a favorite subject with Chopin.

1854 the Austrian brass band, in the little music pavilion, plays the most delightful mazurkas and waltzes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii.

p. 315 (1879). 1886 The last act of 'Round the World' has been supplied with a Polish mazurka, which is danced by Miss Kate Vaughan: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 594/3.

**Mazzaroth**: Heb.: the twelve signs (of the zodiac).

1611 Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcurus with his sons? *Bible*, Job, xxxviii. 32.

1652 J. GAULLE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 6.

1675 the influences of the *Pleiades*, the time measuring *Mazzaroth*, the Seamans guide *Arcturus*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. i. § 3, p. 4.

**me jüdice**, *phr.*: Lat.: with me for judge, in my judgment.

1587 his pregnant dexterity of wit, and manifold varietie of invention, wherein (*me jüdice*) he goeth a steppe beyond all that write: NASH, in Greene's *Arcadia*, Wks., p. 332 (1861).

\***meā culpā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'by my own fault', an expression used in the *confiteor* (*q. v.*).

1374 Now (*mea culpa*) lord I me repent: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 282 (Pickering, 1845).

1602 shall lay their hands a little heavier on their hearts with *Mea maxima* ['most grievous'] *culpa*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 40.

1818 mingled a broken *mea-maria* and *mea-culpa*, in utter consternation and superstitious fear: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. v. p. 208 (1819).

1825 I confess, reverend father, that I ought on some accounts to sing *culpa mea*: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xix. p. 761a (1868).

1842 Pardon and grace!—now pardon and grace!—*Mea culpa!*—in sooth I'm in pitiful case: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 376 (1865).

1854 I can say *mea culpa*, *mea maxima culpa*, and I can—bear—my—penalty: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 288 (1879).

\***meander** (—), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Maecander*, *Maecandros*, *Maecandrus*, fr. Gk. *Μαίανδρος*, name of a winding river of Asia Minor, which falls into the sea near Miletus: a crooked course, a winding; also, *metaph.*; an ornamental pattern



with winding or involved lines, *esp.* the key- or fret-pattern, also called *meander-pattern*.

1607 An entry from each port with curious twines, | And crookt Meanders, like the labyrinth: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 2, sig. H 3 *vo*. 1610 here's a maze trod indeed | Through forth-rights and meanders: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iii. 3, 3. 1646 without Meanders, continueth a straight course about 40 degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. viii. p. 257 (1686). 1654 such are the intricate Meanders of Suicidism: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 371. 1665 Delighted with sports and novelties; hunting, hawking, fishing...and dancing; in Meanders winding, beating and clapping their breasts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677). bef. 1670 the Duke of Buckingham spake unto them, leading them into the Meanders of the Spanish Treatise: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 185, p. 179 (1693). 1709 all the Meanders of Dissimulation and Cunning: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. 1. p. 64 (and Ed.). 1712 can turn the Course of his Rivers in all the Variety of Meanders: *Spectator*, No. 418, June 30, p. 604/1 (Morley). 1761 is it that there is a hand unfelt, which secretly is conducting me through these meanders and unsuspected tracks: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, iii. Wks., p. 160 (1839).

**measles** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *maselen*, = 'spots', 'blemishes', 'measles': a contagious disease characterised by fever and a red eruption which often forms small curved lines or lunate spots.

1440 masil, *serpido*: *Prompt. Parv.* (Way). 1584 when the small Pockes, and Mesels are rife: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 264. 1607 so shall my lungs | Coin words till their decay against those measles, | Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought | The very way to catch them: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, iii. 1, 78. 1623 infected with the Meazels: MABBE, *Tr. Alemán's Life of Gusman*, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. v. p. 52.

**meātus**, Lat. *pl. meātūs*, *sb.*: Lat.: a passing; a passage, a channel.

1665 the meatus, or passages, through which those subtil emissaries are conveyed to the respective members: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iv. p. 22 (1885). 1665 How can it then rationally be otherwise imagined but that this *Caspian* hath some secret meatus or intercourse with some Sea: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 187 (1677). 1693 the Clinks and other Meatus's of the Earth: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 190 (1713).

**Mec(a)enas**: Lat. See **Maecenas**.

**mécanique**, *sb.*: Fr.: mechanism, machinery, mechanical work.

1831 utterly regardless of the *mécanique* of oil-painting: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 176.

**méchanceté**, *sb.*: Fr.: spitefulness, ill-nature, mischievousness.

1777 his answer was not accompanied by any observation, which I wished for, I confess, with some degree of *méchanceté*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 201 (1882). 1814 I hate to see the old ones lose; particularly Sheridan, notwithstanding all his *méchanceté*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 12 (1832).

**mechanician** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mécanicien*: a mechanic, an artisan; one who is versed in mechanics.

1570 A Mechanician, or a Mechanicall workman is he, whose skill is, without knowledge of Mathematicall demonstration, perfectly to worke and finishe any sensible worke, by the Mathematician principall or deriatiue, demonstrated or demonstrable: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iij *vo*.

**méchant**, *fem. méchante*, *adj.*: Fr.: mischievous, malicious, wayward, worthless.

1813 She has much beauty,—just enough,—but is, I think, *méchante*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 279 (1832). 1865 That light, *méchante* voice that had mocked him from the mask: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 145.

**Mechlin**, *adj.* and *sb.*: produced at Mechlin or Malines (applied to lace); lace produced at Mechlin. See **Malines**.

1728 lace: Fresh matter for a world of chat, | Right Indian this, right Mechlin that: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/1 (1869). 1736 you may perhaps slip a little out of your pocket, as a decayed gentewoman would a piece of right mecklin: GRAY, *Letters*, No. vi. Vol. 1. p. 14 (1819). 1748 his shirt, which was of the finest cambric, edged with right Mechlin: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxiv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 223 (1817). 1771 a robe of silk or velvet, and laces of Mechlin or mignonette: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70/2 (1882).

**mechoacan**, *sb.*: fr. *Michoacan*, a place in Mexico: a kind of jalap obtained from the root of a Mexican convolvulus, *Convolvulus Mechoacan*.

1577 The Mechoacan is a roote: J. FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, p. 23 (1596). 1610 [See **kermes**].

**médaille**, *sb.*: Fr.: a medal. Anglicised as *medal*, *medall*, *abt.* or *bef.* 1600.

1642 to weare in his hat a Medaille of Lead: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 36 (1869).

Μηδὲν ἄγαν, *phr.*: Gk.: '(let there be) nothing in excess'. One of the maxims ascribed to the seven wise men of Greece, and inscribed on the temple at Delphi.

bef. 1529 Myden agan in Greke tonge we rede: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 54, Wks., Vol. II. p. 4 (1843).

\***media**, *pl. mediae*, *sb.*: Lat., properly *fem.* of *medius*, = 'middle': one of the voiced or soft mutes, *g, d, b*, named as if intermediate between the *tenuis* and the aspirates. See **tenuis**.

**media**: Lat. See **medium**.

**mediator** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *mediator*, noun of agent to *mediare*, = 'to mediate': one who mediates, one who intervenes, one who arranges the settlement of a dispute, an intercessor; an agent, a bearer of communications.

bef. 1380 ful vnable ben thes foolis to mynstre sacramentis & to be mediators bitwixe god & synful man: WYCLIF(?), *Ord. Priest.*, ch. viii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 170 (1880). abt. 1386. The fourth circumstance is, by whiche mediators, as by messagers, or for enticement: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 574 (1856). — Crist is soveraine, and the preest mene and mediator betwix Crist and the sinner: *ib.*, p. 575. bef. 1529 I haue none aquentaunce, | That wyll for me be mediatoure and mene: J. SKELTON, *Bowge of Courte*, 93, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 33 (1843). 1535 the mediator of the newe conenant: G. JOV, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 17 (1883). 1569 it was agreed by Mediators that Ethelfride shoulde enioy all the lande ouer and beyonde Humber into Scotland: GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 116. 1578 put as a mediator, of frendshyp and amitie betwene them: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. vi. fol. 87 *vo*. 1579 thou hast a continual Mediator with God the Father: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 175 (1868). 1604 in conclusion, | Nonsuits my mediators: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 1, 16. 1620 the Elector of Triers... and William, Bishop of Argentina, were deputed for Mediators between the parties: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. 1. p. 86 (1676). 1675 Man does not need such a Mediator as the Demon is: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 34. bef. 1733 the English Mediators: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 46, p. 536 (1740).

**mediatrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., *fem.* of *mediator*: a female who mediates. Anglicised 14 c.—16 c. as *mediatrice* (abt. 1320 *York Horz.* in *Lay-Folkes Mass-Book*, p. 200, Ed. Simmons, 1879; 1509 Barclay, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 336, Ed. 1874). See **mediator**.

1584 *Tutilina* was onelie a mediatrix to *Iupiter*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, &c., p. 526. bef. 1726 Your daughter is too fair a mediatrix to be refus'd his pardon, to whom she owes the charms she pleads with for it: VANBRUGH, *Mistake*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 147 (1776). bef. 1735 Whenever you apply as a good Papist to your female Mediatix, you are sure of success: In Pope's *Let.*, Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 162 (1757). 1883 She [Virgin Mary] is made the fountain of all grace, the mediatrix between Christ and the believer: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1064/2.

**medicaster**, *sb.*: Late Lat., contemptuous dim. of Lat. *medicus*, = 'a physician': an ignorant physician, a worthless physician.

1654 many Medicasters, pretenders to Physick, buy the degree of Doctor abroad: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 107.

**medice, cūra te ipsum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'physician, heal thyself', Vulgate version of a proverb quoted *Luke*, iv. 23.

1593 Medice teipsum— | Protector, see to't well, protect yourself: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, ii. 1, 53. 1647 You shall doe well my little Mulo-Medico to give him a spell-plaster too, and then *Medice cura teipsum*: *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 9, p. 51.

**medico** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: colloquial Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *medico*: a medical practitioner.

**medicus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a physician, a medical practitioner.

1604 Aske *Medicus* counsell: TH. TUSSEY, *Husb.*, p. 136.

**medietas linguae**: Late Lat. See **de medietate linguae**.

**medimne**, Eng. fr. Fr. *medimne* (Cotgr.); **medimnus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *μέδιμνος*: *sb.*: a Greek bushel containing 6 modii (see **modius**), a measure of capacity containing 3300 cubic inches or about 12 gals. English.

1590 a measure of wheate called *Medinus*, was sold in Athens then for a thousand *Drachmes*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 527. 1600 10000 medimnes of wheate: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 990. 1603 the measure, and also the things which be measured, are called by one and the same names: as it appeareth by *Cotyla*, *Chenix*, *Amphora* and *Medimnus*: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328.

**medine** ( $\mu = \mu$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *medin* (Cotgr.): name of a small coin used in Egypt and formerly in Syria and N. Africa, containing three aspers (see **asper**, *sb.*); also a name of the Persian *para* (*q. v.*) which was of the same value. Sometimes called *medino*.

1588 there is some places in this way where you pay so many *Madiens* on a baile: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 3 *vo*. 1699 40 medins maketh a duckat: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 247. — There [at *Balsara*] is a sort of flusses of copper called *Estini*, whereof 12 make a mamedine, which is the value of one medine Aleppine, the said mamedine is of silver, hauing the Moresco stampe on both sides, and two of these make a danine, which is 2 medines Aleppine: *ib.*, p. 272. 1615 The Customes are farmed by the *Leues*, paying for the same vnto the *Bassa* twenty thousand *Madeins* a day, thirty of them amounting to a Royall of eight: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115



(1632). — paying by the way two *Medines* a head: *ib.*, p. 253. **1617** was jointly paid five *medynes* for cafar, (that is Tribute): F. MORVSON, *Itin.* Pt. 1. p. 215. **1625** Nutmegs fortie five *Madynes*, Ginger the Batman, one ducket, Pepper seutentie five *Madaynes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1643. **1819** my Coobitic writer, who, with a salary of six *medeens* a day, and a large family to maintain, had become, by mere saving, as rich as a Sultan's seraf: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 38 (1820).

**medio tutissimus ibis**, *phr.*: Lat.: you will find the middle course the safest. Ovid, *Met.*, 2, 137.

**1826** *In medio tutissimus ibis* was the advice which fiction ascribed to a God: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1848. **1847** But the rule, in a work I won't stop to describe, is *In medio semper* ['always'] *tutissimus ibis*: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 433 (1865).

\***mediocre** (— = —), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mediocre*: moderate, indifferent, insignificant.

**1722** In Other Palaces One sees some few Capital Pictures, and the rest *Mediocris*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in Italy. **1728—9** But the verses... were very *mediocre* in themselves: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 145 (1871). **1815** My performance is *mediocre* to the last degree: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 245 (1833). **1820** they have a very good *mediocre* taste: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 316. **1851** Those who are capable of judging will soon perceive it is a very *mediocre* performance: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 186 (1857).

**meditullium**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: the very centre (of a thing or region).

**1611** It lyeth in the very *meditullium* of Helvetia: T. CORVAT, *Cruditie*, Vol. II. p. 237 (1776). **1665** these four youths... became equally mindful of their first home, desirous to visit their Parents; not only to propagate there & furnish that *Meditullium* of the Earth [India] but to recount their... fortunes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1677).

\***medium**, Lat. *pl. media*, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *medius*, = 'middle', 'mean'.

I. a mean, a middle state, a middle course, a middle position; also, *attrib.*

**1601** Between which two extremes what *medium* may be expected at their hands? A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 79. **1610** This is called *medium*, a mean or community, possible to be drawne to a wise or to a foolish event: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 386. bef. **1616** Is no *Medium* left, | But that I must protect the Murderer: BRAU. & FL., *Custom*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 340 (1711). **1620** yet in the singular there is no *medium* between having all the circumstances, and wanting some: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 184 (1676). **1620** but the difficulty lies to find the *medium*: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 513 (1685). **1640** his proper Center, or the *Medium* | From which he flew beyond himself: R. BROME, *Antiop.*, iv. 12, sig. K 1<sup>o</sup>. **1642** a convalescence at best, which is a *medium* 'twixt health and sickness: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 24 (1869). **1664** a more proportionable *Medium* 'twixt the *Dorique* and the *Corinthian*: EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 44. **1689** There's no *Medium* in Rhetoric: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 95 (1868). **1769** But is there no *medium*? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xxix. p. 117 (1827). **1835** a female of a medium size; measuring six feet eight inches between the nose and the tail: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xii. p. 189. **1864** Those of medium age, that is, under twelve, went to roost at eight: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69. \***1876** Sleeves of a medium size: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

I a. the middle term of a syllogism.

**1611** false *mediums*, as we call them in the Schooles, which Satan by his sophistry doth cunningly and cruelly abuse: R. BOLTON, *Conf. Walking*, p. 299 (1630). bef. **1670** neither can such a contingent *Medium* produce a demonstrative Conclusion: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 189, p. 203 (1693).

2. something by means of which any kind of activity or efficiency is brought about; as ether, the medium of light and sight—an infusion, which may be a medium for the development of microscopic organisms—oil, a medium for certain pigments—money, the medium of exchange.

**1621** To the right three things are required: the object, the organ, and the medium: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 6, Vol. I. p. 31 (1827). **1627** The Mediums of Sounds are Air; Soft and Porous Bodies: Also Water: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. III. § 217. **1642** A Body or Medium: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 399 (1852). **1648** There is nothing from hence worthy your observation, besides what I have enclosed, to avoid the medium of writing: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 30 (1872). **1656** objects of excellent brightness are best manifested through allying *mediums*: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 251 (1865). **1665** Experiments touching differing *Mediums*, through which Cold may be diffused: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 1, p. 9. **1672** it seem'd to have been coagulated in a Fluid *Medium*, and to consist of Twelve Planes: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gens.* p. 73. **1678** The Sense taking Cognizance of the Object by the Subtle Interposed *Medium* that is tense and stretched, (thrusting every way from it upon the Optick Nerves) doth by that as it were by a Staff touch it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8. **1692** they are...effluxes of the soul to God himself, without the intervention of any outward medium: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 306 (1863). **1693** The Persons...see things through Diabolical Mediums: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 267 (1862). **1763** Good manners are the settled medium of social, as *specie* is of commercial life: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 81, p. 340 (1774). **1771** sees everything through such an exaggerating medium: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 3612 (1882). **1782** Praise is the medium of a knavish trade, | A coin by Craft for Folly's use design'd: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1808). **1792** Before money became the medium of commerce, the simple business of the world was carried on by truck: H. BROOKE, *Pool of Quail*, Vol. III. p. 81. **1810** by the interposition of *media* of different refracting powers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 176. **1820** the constellations appeared more brilliant as the medium was

less dense and more transparent through which they were viewed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 114. **1883** spread of disease through the medium of milk: *Daily News*, Oct. 6, p. 3/3.

2 a. anything which conduces to the attainment of an end or to the accomplishment of a purpose, in *pl.* means.

**1665** But what this deduction should be, or by what *mediums* this Knowledge is advanc'd: is as dark, as Ignorance: GLANVILLE, *Scopsis*, ch. v. p. 87 (1885). bef. **1670** if we use not the *Medium* of depriving them their Hopes, by placing all upon the Son: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 161, p. 154 (1693). **1675** taking advantage of the truths they held, as *Mediums* by which he argued them into an assent to the Gospel: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vii. § 8, p. 83. **1681—1703** Now, in this chapter, there are two *mediums* by which he evinceth the vanity of that deceit: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 179 (1863). **1684** For nothing can be both *medium* and *finis sui ipsius*, its own end and means too: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 340 (1865). **1691** according to which (old *Hypothesis*) they may also be demonstrated by the same *Mediums* to be innumerable: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1701). **1696** good fruits are the *medium* by which it [the testimony of the Spirit] helps us to conclude it [assurance]: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 416 (1865). **1864** all the footmen underwent dry cascades through the medium of the flour-dredger: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 15.

2 b. an intermediary agent, a mediator.

**1819** he is our only safe medium, and interprets to the King anxiously and impressively: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. III. p. 63.

3. a person through whom another person acts or is supposed to act, as a spiritualist who professes to be actuated by disembodied spirits, or one who by mesmerism or hypnotism controls the will of another.

**1860** the ordinarily successful medium Mr. Home: *Once a Week*, Oct. 6, p. 493/1.

4. anything interposed so as to modify an effect, as a colored glass or a lens between the eye and an object of sight.

**1711** He therefore who looks upon the Soul through its outward Actions, often sees it through a deceitful *Medium*, which is apt to discolour and pervert the Object: *Spectator*, No. 257, Dec. 25, p. 368/2 (Morley). **1782** But still th' imputed tints are those alone | The medium represents, and not their own: COWPER, *Hope*, *Poems*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1808).

**medius terminus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that term in a syllogism which does not appear in the conclusion.

**1552** *Medius terminus*, called the double repeat: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 25<sup>ro</sup> (1567). **1602** setting Atheism for a *medius terminus* betwixt that honorable Lords opinion: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 21. **1761** the great and principal act of ratiocination in man, as logicians tell us, is finding out the agreement or disagreement of two ideas one with another by the intervention of a third (called the *medius terminus*): STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xl. Wks., p. 153 (1839).

\***Medjidie**, *medjidie*, *sb.*: Turk. *mejidi*: a Turkish order of honor (instituted 1852 by the Sultan Abdul-Medjid); a Turkish silver coin minted by the same Sultan in 1844, equal to 20 piastres, or about 3s. 8d. English.

**1882** He kindly offered these eggs at a medjidie apiece: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47, p. 191 (1883). **1888** To fill the void created by this withdrawal [of *beshtiks*], they would have to coin quarter medjidies to that value: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

**Médoc**, name of a class of red Bordeaux wines, so called from *Médoc*, a district in the department of the Gironde; applied in England to certain clarets of moderate quality.

**1842** some excellent Médoc at a moderate price: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 313 (1885). bef. **1849** A draught of this Médoc will defend you from the damps: E. A. FORBES, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1884).

**medon**: Arab. See *maidan*.

\***medresse(h)**, Eng. fr. Turk.; **madrasa(h)**, **madressa(h)**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *madrasa*: *sb.*: an endowed Mohammedan college in India, a school for the education of young Mohammedans.

**1662** madressa: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 159. **1819** His fortune was spent in placing me in a Medressa: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. XI. p. 271 (1820). **1834** the *medressah*, or school, which adjoined the principal mosque, was selected for the place of assembly: *Aysha*, Vol. I. ch. XII. p. 269. **1884** At this point, too, was the *medressa* or college, presided over by a Turcoman much renowned for his erudition: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvii. p. 187 (New York).

**medulla**, *sb.*: Lat., 'marrow', 'pith': a concise exposition of a subject; a selection of the best or most important parts of a work.

**1643** But how among the drove of custom and prejudice this will be relished by such whose capacity, since their youth run ahead into the easy creek of a system or a medulla, sails there at will under the blown physiognomy of their unlaboured rudiments: MILTON, *Divorce*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 340 (1806). **1704** compendiums, extracts, collections, medullas: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. Wks., p. 731 (1869). bef. **1716** their preaching tools, their Medulla's, note-books their mellificious, concordances, and all: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. IV. p. 34. **1764** engage to furnish you, at a very easy expence, with the medullam [acc.] of your civil history: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. XII.



**medulla oblongata**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the back part of the brain, which is continuous with the spinal cord (*medulla*).

1759 in, or near, the cerebellum—or rather somewhere about the medulla oblongata, wherein, it was generally agreed by Dutch anatomists that all the minute nerves from all the organs of the seven senses concentrated: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xix. Wks., p. 103 (1839).

**Medusa**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μέδουσα*: name of one of the three Gorgons (see *Gorgon*), who being mortal was killed by Perseus, and her head, with snakes instead of hair, which turned all who looked upon it into stone, was borne by the goddess Athene on her aegis or on her shield.

bef. 1593 she is fair Lucina to your king, | But fierce Medusa to your baser eye: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 137/1 (1861). 1598 being as it were astonished with the snaky visage of *Medusa*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 222. 1889 She is no literary Medusa whose frown freezes the hapless reader into stone: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 23, p. 373/2.

**meen**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *mien*.

**Meer**: Arab. See *Emir*.

**\*meerschau** (*μ = 二*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Meerschau*, lit. 'sea-foam': a fine white clay (which when dry is lighter than water), a hydrated silicate of magnesia, found chiefly in Asia Minor and Greece, used to make tobacco-pipes; a pipe made of the said material.

1826 a cloud of smoke from the genuine *meerschau* pipe: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 43. 1865 the meerschau between his lips: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 31. 1883 smoking his favourite meerschau: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 247.

**meerza**: Pers. See *mirza*.

**μέγα θαύμα**, *phr.*: Gk.: a great wonder.

1802 Dr. Parr's wig...swells out into boundless convexity of frizz, the *μεγα θαύμα* of barbers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 18.

**μέγα χάσμα**, *phr.*: Gk.: a great gap.

bef. 1670 the fourth Council of Toledo, which is a *μεγα χάσμα*, a huge wide Gulf of more than Five Hundred Years: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 54, p. 54 (1693).

**Megaera**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μέγαιρα*: one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes, the avenging powers of Greek mythology.

bef. 1593 A Fury, sure, worse than *Megaera* was: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 106/2 (1861). 1647 she hath made you praise what ye should more | Then dire *Megaera*'s snakelocks abhor: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, II. 6, p. 70. 1667 and up the trees | Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks | That curl'd *Megaera*: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 560.

**megalonyx**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *μεγαλον*, = 'great', and *ὄνυξ*, = 'nail', 'claw': name of a genus of gigantic extinct quadrupeds, allied to the sloths.

1813 the Mammoth and *Megalonyx*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 291 (1832).

**megalopolis**, *sb.*: Gk. *μεγαλόπολις* (used as an epithet), = 'great city': a chief city, a *metropolis* (*q. v.*).

1665 *Amadavad*...is at present the Megapolis [*sic*] of Cambaya or Guzurat: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677).

**\*megathērion**, *pl.* *megathēria*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *μέγα*, = 'great', and *θηρίον*, = 'a wild beast': name of a genus of gigantic extinct sloths.

1845 in size it equalled an elephant or *megathērion*: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 82. 1866 Professor Sedgwick's Cambridge Museum of *megathēria* and mastodons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 124 (Bohn, 1866).

**mehemander**: Pers. See *mammandar*.

**meidan**: Arab. See *maidan*.

**meilleur marché**, *phr.*: Fr.: better market. See *bon marché*.

1612—3 And it is generally said we may have *meilleur marché*, better conditions with the Spaniard: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 237 (1848).

**mein**. See *maund* or *mien*.

**\*meiohippus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *meio-* in *meiocene*, and Gk. *ἵππος*, = 'horse': an extinct quadruped about the size of a sheep, allied to the horse.

\*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse...in the *Meiocene*, the *Meiohippus*, or *Anchitherium*: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

**meiōsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *μείωσις*, = 'diminution': *Rhet.*: a figure by which a strong affirmation or superlative attribution is conveyed in studiously moderate language, esp. by the negation of its opposite; also called *litotes* (*q. v.*).

1589 the figure *Meiosis* or the *disabler*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xvi[i]. p. 195 (1869). 1652 There's a plain *μείωσις*, in the words more is meant, then is spoken: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 198. 1672 There is a *meiosis* in the words, more is to be understood than what is expressed: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 201 (1868).

**\*Meistersinger, Meistersänger**, *sb.*: Ger., 'master-singer': a member of one of the German guilds of minstrels (14 c.—16 c.). See *Minnesinger*.

**mel**, *sb.*: Lat.: honey.

bef. 1577 That mouth of hers which seemde to flow with mell: G. GASCOIGNE, *Dan Bartholomew*. [R.] 1603 We finde the Mel more sweet, the Gall less bitter: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 181 (1608).

**melan hüdor**, *phr.*: Gk. *μέλαν ὕδωρ*: dark (black) water. Homer, *Il.*, 2, 825.

1854 a fresh breeze blows over the *melan hüdor*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 271 (1879).

**\*mélange**, *sb.*: Fr.: a mixture, a medley, a congeries of heterogeneous or discordant constituents.

1729—30 I come from looking over the *mélange* above-written: SWIFT, in *Pope's Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 190 (1871). 1818 Judge Aubrey was in character a *mélange* of those temperaments which produce a quick and irritable sensibility: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 272 (1819). 1828 Her mind was the most marvellous *mélange* of sentiment and its opposite: LORD LYTTON, *Peckham*, ch. xxiii. p. 62 (1859). 1831 who courted popularity by a *mélange* of religion, anecdote, and grimace: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 161. 1837 The charter was bestowed *ad captandum*, and is a contradictory *mélange* of inexpedient concessions and wily reservations: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 222. 1841 a heterogeneous *mélange* of furniture: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 203. 1877 it is a horrible *mélange* of organic matter and decaying vegetables: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxi. p. 248 (1883).

**melasses**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *molasses*.

**melden**, *sb.*: Du.: orach.

1600 seeds of *Maccoquer*, *Melden*, and *Planta solis*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 271.

**\*mêlée**, *sb.*: Fr. (Old Fr. *meslee*, *medlee*): a mixture, a confused engagement between two parties, a hand to hand encounter between two (or more) bodies of men, in which regular military formation is disregarded; a tournament in which two bodies of combatants are opposed to each other; an affray. Early Anglicised as *melley*, *melle*, *medle(e)*, *medley*, and (archaistic) *mellay*. See *chaud-medley*.

1765 put an end to my being concerned in the *mêlée* [parliamentary]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 346 (1857). 1826 This man looked worthy to head a squadron of heavy horse, and such a one as would not turn back in the *mêlée*: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 193. 1848 the cat-king that so spitted and scratched in the *mêlée* last night: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 163/1 (3rd Ed.). 1856 I have seen bear-dogs...drilled to relieve each other in the *mêlée*, and avoid the direct assault: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxix. p. 389. 1871 rushing into the very thick of the *mêlée*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 245. 1882 It was a chance *mêlée* and an unfortunate and unhappy thrust: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 22 (2nd Ed.).

**Melibean, Melibœan** (*μ = 二*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Melibœus*, name of a swain who takes part in the responsive pastoral singing of Virgil's first eclogue: *Poet.*: *amœbean*, alternately responsive, pastoral.

1837 rapid *Melibœan* stanzas: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, Pt. III. Bk. I. ch. viii.

**melilōtum, melilōtus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μελίλωτον, μελίλωτος*: a kind of clover. Anglicised as *melilot(e)*, perhaps through Fr. *melilot* (Cotgr.).

1525 sodden therein mowseeere and camamell flowres and reed arthemisia / and melilotum / or with vnguentum basilicon or fuscum: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F. iiiij v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1541 y<sup>e</sup> decoction of moyleyn, camomille, millelote: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Y. iv v<sup>o</sup>. 1548 of thys kynde [Lotus sylvestris] are the herbes whiche are called here in english Melilotes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1611 *Melilot*, Melilot, Plaister Clauer, Harts Clauer: Cotgr.

**melius esse**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'better-being': an advance in the direction of well-being, a higher degree of well-being; sometimes almost the same as *bene esse* (*q. v.*).

1659 We may possibly...mistake in some things that are not of the Essence but the Integrity of Christianity, and are necessary to the *Melius esse*, the strength or comfort, though not to the being of a Christian: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. x. p. 38.

**mellificium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'the making of honey': a collection of choice literary extracts.

bef. 1716 [See *medulla*].

**melocoton**, *sb.*: Sp., 'a peach-tree grafted on to a quince-stock': a quince, a large kind of peach.

1614 a strawberry breath, cherry-lips, apricot cheeks, and a soft velvet head, like a melicotton: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, I. 1, Wks., p. 307/2 (1860). 1623



At last I lighted upon a *Melacotone* of *Castile*, which being as faire, and as goodly a one (for it's greatness) as euer I saw in all my life, and gilded all ouer, my appetite was much prouoked therewith, it seeming to be one intire piece of Gold, when I first tasted it: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. i. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 231. 1623 musk-melons and malakatoons: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, i. 2. 1623-4 three hundred weight of dried or undried melicotons: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 453 (1848). bef. 1643 Peaches, apricots, [And Malacotons, with other choicer plums: CARTWRIGHT, *Ordinary*, ii. 1 (1651). [A. S. Palmer] 1664 *Minton Peach*, the Peach Des Pots, *Savoy Malacaton*, which lasts till *Michaelmas*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 213 (1729).

Variants, *melicot(t)on*, *malacoton*, *melacotone*, *malakatoon*, *malacaton*, *malecotoon*.

**melodeon**, **melodium**, *sb.*: coined fr. Gk. *μελῳδία*, = 'melody': a *harmonium* (*q. v.*).

**melodrama**, *Mod. Lat.*, coined fr. Gk. *μῆλος*, = 'song', and *δρᾶμα*, = 'drama'; **melodrame**, *Fr.*: *sb.*: a dramatic piece interspersed with vocal or instrumental music; (now) a sensational romantic drama with a cheerful dénouement.

1809 They have made a melo-drama of "Mary the Maid of the Inn," at one of the Strand theatres: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 181 (1856). 1818 The Testament turn'd into melo-dramas nightly: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 42. 1824 They turn out melodramas and pantomimes: BYRON, *Don Quixote*, xv. xxxii. 1864 You should have devoted yourself to melodrama, Madame, and not to the manège: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 194.

\***melon** ( *♂* ), *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr. melon* (Old Fr. also *mellon*, *millon*): the musk-melon, the fruit of the *Cucumis Melo*, *Nat. Order Cucurbitaceae*; the water-melon, the fruit of *Cucurbita Citrullus*.

1533 Of melons: ELVOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. vii. [Skeat] 1542 Mylons doth ingender euyl humours: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xx. p. 285 (1870). bef. 1548 he dud ete Millons and drank wyn without water vnto them: TUNSTALL, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxiv. p. 20 (1846). 1549 Melons, Pepons, Pomegranettes: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1589 a bitter mellon sweete: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, III. p. 309 (1869). 1600 great abundance of fruit, especially of melons, and pome-citrons euen at this day: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 110. 1622 Melon-seeds, of all sorts, which have been diligently chosen: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 247 (1685). 1644 We have now store of those admirable melons so much celebrated in France: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872). 1646 not resembling an Apple in figure, and in taste a Melon or Cucumber: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 279 (1886). 1657 Musk-millions, Figs, and Muscadine-Grapes: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 22, Vol. I. p. 34. 1664 Look carefully to your Melons... and forbear to cover them any longer: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 202 (1729). 1748 Could you send me, in some of your letters, some seed of the right canteloupe melons? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 347 (1777). 1800 He had pierced the Melon's pulp | And closed with wax the wound: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, II. 94.

**Melpomenē**: Gk. *Μελπομένη*, = 'songstress': *Gk. Mythol.*: name of one of the Greek muses; the muse of tragedy.

bef. 1529 Melpomene, O Muse tragediall: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1843). bef. 1593 Melpomene herself | With all her sisters sound their instruments: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, i. Wks., p. 225/2 (1861).

**melt**, *sb.*: apparently the *maguē* (*q. v.*).

1603 There mounts the *Melt*, which serues in *Mexico*, | For weapon, wood, needle, and threed (to sowe): J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 242 (1603).

\***memento**, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. *meminisse*, = 'to remember', used as *sb.* in *Eng.*: a memorial, a reminder, an object which calls to mind the past or the future; a commemorative act or utterance.

bef. 1400 And haddest mercy on that man for memento sake: *Piers Pl.*, p. 103. [R.] 1487 and to have us specially in remembrance in thair memento by oon hole yer: *Fauston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 463 (1874). 1528 By meanes where ye are partaker / Of oure watchynge / fast / and prayer / Remembreynge you in oure memento: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 85 (1871). 1649 When I haue bene at my Memento, I haue had a grudge in my conscience: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, III. p. 86 (1869). 1680 Maruell not, what I meane to send these Verses at Euensong: On *New-yeres* Euen, and Oldyeres End, as a *Memento*: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 267 (1815). 1603 I must needs giue him another memento and tell him, that he...: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 412. 1612 and afterward bestowed on his face and nose in a memento halfe a dozen such cufes: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xii. p. 254. 1619 This perhaps made *Philis* haue his daily Remembrancer to renew this *Memento* vnto him euery morning: PURCHAS, *Micromicon*, ch. xxviii. sig. S 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1639 'Tither he kindly invited me to a place as good as a death's head, or memento for mortality: E. NORGATE, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1848). 1658 Artificial memento's, or coffins by our bed side: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, Ep. Ded. 1665 Each days first object to be a memento of God's love to urge their gratitude: SIR TH. HERRBERT, *Trav.*, p. 55 (1677). 1675 That *Memento* wou'd do well for you too: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 133 (1701). 1681-1703 leaves a smart and round memento behind him for them to think on: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 31 (1864). 1684 ceremonies were instituted to be mementoes of a mediator: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 358 (1865). 1692 the unutility of children to us may be a memento to put us in mind of our unutility to God: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 693 (1858). bef. 1733 all his *Memento's* are to the same Purpose: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 1. p. 425 (1740). 1788 These speak a loud memento: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 19 (1808). 1814 recorded

rather as a *memento* against future errors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 243. 1820 they carry off mementos of their Athenian travels: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 266. 1825 curious mementos of the lubricity of human testimony: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 510 (1844). 1853 five months afterward, this stupendous memento of controlling power [a ridge of ice] was still hanging over our stern: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxii. p. 252. 1878 In order to strike wholesome terror, in order to keep a standing memento, in order to associate sin with a spectacle of horror and destruction: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, v. 125.

\***memento mori**, *phr.*: Lat., 'remember to die', i.e. 'remember that you must die': a warning to be prepared for death: an object used as a reminder that one must die, generally emblematic.

1596 *Bard*. Why, Sir John, my face does you no harm. *Fad*. No, I'll be sworn; I make as good use of it as many a man doth of a Death's-head or a memento mori: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, III. 3. 35. 1641 Memento Mori, | I'll tell you a strange story, | Will make you all sorry, | For our old friend William: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1860). 1642 I have therefore enlarged that common *Memento mori* into a more Christian memorandum, *Memento quatuor Novissima*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Reliq. Mod.*, 5 siv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 300 (1852). 1777 I spare you the *memento mori*, which is what we carthusians say to one another, at the hours when we are allowed to speak: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 230 (1777). 1787 Is it as a *memento mori*, to teach that useful lesson—enjoy the present hour? P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1805). 1807 that she mayn't be able to set her cap before the glass, without having a woman of fashion's *memento mori*, as I may call it, before her eyes: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.). 1820 should wish to appear in her husband's eyes little better than a constant *memento mori*: MRS. OZIS, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 267. 1844 A legatee of some sort he knew he was. What a splendid *memento mori*! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 287 (1881). 1850 A great man must keep his heir at his feast like a living *memento mori*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 261 (1879).

\***Memlook**: Arab. See **Mameluke**.

**Memnon**: Gk. *Μέμνων*: *Gk. Mythol.*: son of *Eos*, = 'Dawn', a dark-skinned solar hero distinguished for strength and beauty, who took part in the Trojan war as an ally of the Trojans, supposed to come from the East, or from Egypt; his name was given by the Greeks to the black colossus of Amenophis III. at Thebes, which was said to give forth musical sound when the beams of the rising sun first fell upon it. Hence, **Memnonian**.

1847 where'er she moves | The Samian Herē rises and she speaks | A Memnon smitten with the morning Sun: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, III. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 73 (1886). 1863 I have remarked the same wind arising and uttering the same hollow, solemn, Memnonian, but saintly swell: DE QUINCEY, *Autobiog. Sketches*, ch. I. p. 15 (1863).

\***memoir** ( *♂* ), *-oi-* as *Fr.*, *sb.*: *Eng. fr. Fr. mémoire*: a memorandum; a written record of information based on the writer's own observations and investigations; a biography; in *pl.*, memorials (of a person's life).

1676 for your Vertues deserve a Poem rather than an Epistle, or a Volume intire to give the World your Memoirs, or Life at large: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, Ep. Ded. (1681). 1693 This Piece therefore as containing our mad Rover's own Memoirs, or rather his own Effigies in Miniature, he has made bold to Frontispiece it with a short Fragment of Canonical Florish: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Reliq.*, Pref. 1704 I thought an Offer towards a Publication of my poor Memoirs to be so: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, Pref. sig. A 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1715 made me a present of the following memoirs: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 402 (1856). bef. 1733 What is most useful to be known is seldom or never to be found in any public Registrations; and is not to be expected or hoped for, but from private Memoirs: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xi. (1740). 1739 when we get a little further I hope our memoirs will brighten: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1857). 1748 The best Memoirs that I know of are those of Cardinal de Retz: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 117, p. 259 (1774). 1762 the following memoirs of my uncle Toby's courtship: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxv. Wks., p. 283 (1839). 1763 He recommended an *avocat* of his acquaintance to draw up the *memoire*, and introduced him accordingly: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 258 (1817). 1811 for none have transmitted to us, an instructive or explanatory memoir, of their habits: W. WALTON, *Persian Sketch*, p. 11. 1826 The subject of our memoir was born at Boston in New England: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. I. p. 6.

**memorabilia**, *sb. pl.*: neut. *pl.* of Lat. *memorabilis*, = 'memorable', 'noteworthy': noteworthy points, memoirs, records of noteworthy points. Perhaps due to the Latin title of Xenophon's *Memoirs* of Socrates.

1806 Come, then!—let us at once, produce our memorabilia, and proceed to exchange their contents: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 91 (5th Ed.). 1814 a French tourist...has recorded, as one of the memorabilia of Caledonia, that...: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 91. 1878 the coming out of Egypt, the sojourn in the wilderness, and other memorabilia of Israel's history: C. H. SPURGEON, *Trav. David*, Vol. V. p. 210.

\***memorandum**, *Lat. pl. memoranda*, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *memorandus*, = 'to be brought to memory', gerund. of *memorare*, = 'to bring to memory', 'to bring to remembrance': originally used as an introduction to a note or record intended to refresh the memory; a note or record intended to refresh the memory; anything which serves as a reminder; a diplo-



matic note summarising a situation or justifying a proposal; also, in combin. as *memorandum-book*, = 'a note-book'.

**1465** Memorandum to Thomas More: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 498, p. 175 (1874). **1573-80** If for the test a name you will: | Call it A. C.'s memorandum: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 70 (1884). **1584** Memorandum, that this be done just at the sunne rising: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xvii. p. 260. **1596** memorandums SHAKS, *I Hen. IV.*, III. 3, 179. **1607** Memorandum that I owe; that he owes: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, III. 1, sig. E 3<sup>ro</sup>. **1607** I'll heartily set my hand to a memorandum: MIDDLETON, *Mich. Term.*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 314 (1885). **1622** the recorder made a good speech, which was graciously accepted, and the suit granted, after some few memorandums to the lord mayor and his brethren: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 315 (1848). **1630** All Memorandums of forepassed ages: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 1 v<sup>o</sup>/2. **16..** This being a Copy of the Lord Cissell's Memorandums of Faithfull Commis; many other memorandums in the same Booke worth the printing; which Booke was amongst Archbishop Usher's Manuscripts before his death: In *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 330 (1846). **1670** I will only add a Memorandum out of *Valerius Maximus*, to cut an even Thred between King and People: J. HACKETT, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 184, p. 179 (1893). **1670** the piece which he picked out with his Dagger, was never put in again for a Memorandum: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 96 (1698). **1676** where is my Paper of Memorandums? WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, II. 28 (1681). **1681-1703** according to that memorandum of old Zacharias, deduced out of the three names of himself, his son John, and Elizabeth: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 100 (1846). **1713** I resolved to new pave every street within the liberties, and entered a memorandum in my pocket-book accordingly: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 166, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 323 (1856). **1733** the Memorandums of the Treasury, the Chancery and Exchequer Records: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 48, p. 53 (1740). **1763** Memorandum! I am not to forget how honest a man I have for a banker at Paris: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 756/1 (1839). **1771** the tortoise-shell memorandum-book: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1612 (1882). **1782** With memorandum-book for ev'ry town: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 42 (1808). **1792** Pray, had you any particular memorandum or mark whereby you would know him to be your child? H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 129. **1809** Even the men from time to time, get memoranda from Paris, and lay them before their tailors and hair-dressers: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 70. **1820** We remained in Andruzzena five days which I employed in completing my Phigalian memoranda: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 193. **1823** solace your slight lapse 'gainst "bonos mores." | With a long memorandum of old stories: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIV. L. **1843** If a person is asked a question, and is at the moment unable to answer it, he may refresh his memory by turning to a memorandum which he carries about with him: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1856). **1863** The admiral on this examined his memoranda: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 209. **1876** furnished him with a memorandum: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**memorative** (  $\angle \text{ } \angle \text{ } \angle$  ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mémoratif*, fem. *-ive*: aiding, or intended to aid memory; commemorative.

**1573-80** But see a fit of my arte memorative: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 77 (1884). **1611** *Mémoratif*, Memoratiue, mindfull, often remembering: COTGR. **1656** the mind doth secretly frame to itselfe memorative heads, whereby it recalls easily the same conceits: BP. HALL, *Holy Observ.*, No. 87. [R.]

**\*memoria technica**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'artificial memory', a system designed to assist the memory in recalling items of information; a system of mnemonics.

**1880** The thing reminds me more of those systems of *memoria technica* where a whole in a sentry box is made to suggest the date of the battle of Hastings: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. I. p. 8.

**\*memoriter**, *adv.*: Lat.: from memory, by heart.

**1833** He wrote his discourses on all occasions fully out, and delivered them memoriter: *United Secession Mag.*, p. 265.

men. See **maund**.

Menades: Lat. See **Maenades**.

**menage**, *sb.*: Eng., perhaps fr. Fr. *ménage*, confused by English with Fr. *manège*; Cotgr., however, gives Fr. *menage* (as well as *manège*), = "A bringing, leading, conducting; handling, manage, carriage": *manège* (*q. v.*).

**1642-3** I sent my black menage horse and furniture with a friend to his Majesty: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1872). **1645** one of his sons riding the menage: *ib.*, p. 158. **1733** the setting grave men, used only to coaches, upon the menage on horseback: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 54, p. 57 (1740). **1742** Converse, the Menage, breaks it to the Bit | Of due Restraint: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II. p. 29 (1773).

**\*ménage**, *sb.*: Fr.: a household, housekeeping, the management of a domestic establishment.

**1744** I am impatient to see the whole ménage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 299 (1857). **1779** When I have a little settled my own ménage, I shall visit my brother's in Kent: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 354 (1882).

**1798** Salmasius used to read and write in the midst of his ménage...completely unaffected by noise: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, IV. 284. **1808** nothing tended to make ladies so...inefficient in the ménage as the study of dead languages: H. MORE, *Calebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 33 (1809).

**1819** His passion consists in representing things about our miserable ménage, not as they are, but as, in his opinion, they ought to be: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. VII. Wks., Vol. I. p. 991/1 (1867).

**1829** Lady Aphrodite...had to head the ménage of Sir Lucius: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. II. p. 48 (1881). **1831** the details of his ill-regulated ménage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 413.

**1850** Such a jolly ménage as Strong's, with Grady's Irish stew, and the Chevalier's brew of punch: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. XXII. p. 247 (1879). **1853** the splendour of the domestic ménage: DE QUINCEY, *Wks.*, Vol. XIV. ch. I. p. 5

(1863). **1882** The dinners and the ménage were as simple as those of an English parsonage: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. cxiv. p. 302.

**ménagement**, *sb.*: Fr.: management, circumspection, deferential behaviour.

**1845** and towards whom she had more *menagements* to preserve: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mém.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 92. **1885** [It is a] story in the purer style of contemporary French romance, with few subtleties, but many pruderies and *menagements*: *Athenæum*, July 25, p. 108/2.

**\*ménagerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: an enclosure or establishment for the keeping of wild animals; a collection of wild animals; a wild-beast show. Often partly Anglicised as *menagery* (  $\angle \text{ } \angle \text{ } \angle$  , -g- as Fr.), sometimes entirely (with -g- as Eng.). Apparently sometimes confused with *manège* (*q. v.*).

**1782** The *ménagerie*, where they exercise the horses, is near the end of the stables: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 298 (1851). **1784** What causes move us, knowing as we must, | That these *ménageries* all fail their trust: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 228 (1808). **1786** I would command a fire to be kindled, and at once purge the earth of the Emir, his harem, and all his *ménagerie*: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 86 (1883).

**1806** all your conversation wholly giving way to that of the dumb creatures who compose her parlour-ménagerie—parrots, mackaws, cats, puppies: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 140 (5th Ed.). **1808** We have then...this fine *ménagerie* of quadrupeds: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 366.

**1818** to be added to the *ménagerie* of such lion leaders as that half maniac Lady Dunore: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 267 (1819). **1823** All countries have their "Lions," but in thee | There is but one superb ménagerie: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII. xxiv.

**1828** A caravan, or house on wheels, had entered the town. The idle urchins who first beheld it, welcomed it as the first vehicle of a travelling *ménagerie*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 322.

**1850** People moved about ceaselessly and restless, like caged animals in a ménagerie: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. XXXI. p. 352 (1879). **1858** a stray tiger out of Wombwell's ménagerie: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 58.

**menagery**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *menagerie*, *mesnagerie* (Cotgr.): husbandry, thrift, careful management (of any property or endowment).

**1646** the wisest menagery of that most subtle Impostor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. XVI. p. 304 (1686). **1652-3** the most ill menagery of those who were trusted by the other adventurers: J. BRAMHALL, *Lett.*, Feb. 27 (17), Wks., Vol. I. p. xciii. (1842).

**1742** with all this menagery and provision: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1826). **1767** the happiness of the ménagerie does not depend upon administrations or victories: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1857).

[This word (fr. Old Fr. *mesnage*, = 'household') is also, by the influence of Eng. *manage* (fr. Fr. *manège*, = 'handling'), spelt *managery*, and this *managery* was occasionally used as if equivalent to *management*.]

mendil: Arab. See **mandil**.

**\*Mene Tekel**, *phr.*: Aram. (see *Dan.*, v. 25, 26): a handwriting on the wall, an announcement of impending doom such as that which appeared to Belshazzar.

abt. **1386** This hand, that Balthasar so sore agast, | Wrote *Mane techel phares*, and no more: CHAUCER, C. T., *Monkes Tale*, 14212. **1658** and with his peremptory Scales can doom his Prince with a *Mene Tekel*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). **18..** The airy hand confusion wrought, | Wrote, 'Mene, mene,' and divided quite | The kingdom of her thought: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 172 (1886).

**menhir**, *sb.*: Cornish *maenhir*, = 'long (hir) stone' (*maen*): a tall, upright, rough, monumental stone found in many countries, and abundant in Brittany.

**1886** stone menhirs or cippi, and cromlechs or stone circles which they smeared with the blood of human victims: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone-Lore*, ix. 325.

**menina**, *sb.*: Sp.: a young lady-in-waiting (on a queen or princess).

**1623** the *Infanta* is with her *Meninas* and Ladies of honour: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xviii. p. 76 (1645).

**\*meningitis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *μηνιγίτις*, = 'membrane': inflammation of a membrane of the brain or spinal cord.

**mêninx**, *pl.* *mêninges*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *μηνιγίς*: a membrane, *esp.* one of the membranes which envelope the brain and spinal cord.

**1699** the two meninges, the tunicles of the nerves, the pericranium, and other peristia, the muscles, the panniculus carnosus, and lastly, the skin itself, are all freed from a world of torment by means of the medicinal gout: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1809).

**mêniscus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μηνίσκος*, = 'a little moon', 'a crescent': a crescent-shaped body; a lens of which the transverse sections are crescent-shaped; the convex or concave surface of a fluid in a tube, due to capillary attraction.

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

menour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **minor**.



**mens divinior, phr.:** Lat.: 'the more divine mind', inspiration, a high pitch of genius or enthusiasm.

**1805** But the pith and soul—the *mens divinior*—is wanting: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 319. **1809** we have heard him when the *mens divinior*, the immortal soul of oratory rose completely victorious over the defects of the manner in which it was embodied: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II, p. 390. **1818** No words can describe the holy beauty and expression of the *mens divinior* in her imagined countenance: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III, p. 149/2.

\***mens sana in corpore sano, phr.:** Lat.: a sound mind in a sound body. *Juv.*, 10, 356.

**1654** The best Physick is to have *Mens sana in Corpore sano*, a sound minde in a healthfull body: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 206. **1664** J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. lix. **1749** *Mens sana in corpore sano*, is the first and greatest blessing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. clixiv, p. 440 (1774). **1885** His was pre-eminently the *mens sana*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 239/1.

\***mens sibi conscia recti, phr.:** Lat.: 'a mind in itself conscious of rectitude', a good conscience. *Virg., Aen.*, I, 604.

**1835** The *mens conscia recti*, in his view, is not a subject in itself, of congratulation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 368.

**menses, sb. pl.:** Lat., 'months': the periodic discharge from the womb of a woman during the term of her fertility, which normally occurs at intervals of a month, and is suspended during pregnancy; also called 'flowers', and *catamenia* (*q. v.*).

\***menstruum, Lat. pl. menstrua, sb.:** Lat., neut. of *menstruus*, = 'monthly': any agent which dissolves a solid substance. Anglicised 15 c.—17 c. as *menstrue*.

**1471** In Soon and Moore our Menstrue ys not sene | Hyt not appeareth but by effect to syght: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Pref., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 124 (1652). **1610** your elixir, your *lac virginis*...your red man, and your white woman, | With all your brothrs, your menstrues, and materials, | Of piss and egg-shells, women's terms, man's blood: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, il. 1, Wks., p. 248/1 (1865).

**1641** This Menstruum dissolves any hard stones presently, and extracts the tincture of Corall: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. II, p. 44 (1651). **1646** the *menstruum* or dissolvent be evaporated to a consistence: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. iii, p. 52 (1686). **1654** Death is a preparing *Deliquium*, or melting us down into a *Menstruum*, fit for the Chymistry of the Resurrection to work on: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 407. **1665** By making trials on metals, Minerals and Stones, by dissolving them in several *Menstruums*, and Crystallizing them: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I, No. 2, p. 29.

**1672** the like I have try'd in several metalline Bodies dissolv'd in several *Menstruums*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 8. **1691** Fire it self which is the only Catholick Dissolvent, other *Menstruums* being rather Instruments than Efficient in all Solutions: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I, p. 110 (1701). **1762** that his silver, by the fire, must be calcined to a *caput mortuum*, which happens when he will hold and retain the menstruum, out of which he partly exists, for his own property: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. x, Wks., Vol. v, p. 93 (1817).

**1797** These causes dissolved in that universal menstruum of apologies, my indolence, made me delay my letter: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. F. P. Estlin*, p. 38 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1875** but he bade me observe, that the menstruum was defective in one point: AINSWORTH, *Anriol*, Prol., p. 15.

\***Mentor:** Gk. *Μέντωρ*: a friend and adviser of Ulysses (Odysseus) and his son Telemachus; representative of an adviser, a guardian, a tutor.

**1750** the friendly care and assistance of your *Mentor*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. 187, p. 571 (1774). **1751** "turn out your toes!" Such are *Mentor's* precepts: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 260 (1857). **1784** A point secur'd, if once he be supplied | With some such *Mentor* always at his side: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II, p. 242 (1808). **1792** my dear young *Mentor*: H. BROOKS, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV, p. 152. **1850** the world had got hold of Pen in the shape of his selfish old *Mentor*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xvii, p. 183 (1879). **1858** turn *Mentor* and preach a sermon: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II, ch. iii, p. 59.

\***menu, sb.:** Fr., 'minute detail': a bill of fare (either at a public eating-house or of a private entertainment).

**1850** It was a grand sight to behold him in his dressing-gown composing a *menu*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xxii, p. 235 (1879). **1865** soined the sausage, the baked pie, the cucumber-soup, and the rest of the national *menu*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 68. **1876** inspecting the *menu*: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2, [St.]. **1883** the *menu* and the dishes were French: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 210.

**menus plaisirs, phr.:** Fr., 'little pleasures', 'pocket-money': personal gratifications, objects on which one's pocket-money is expended.

**1696** I shall see you stand in damnable need of some auxiliary Guineas for your *menu Plaisirs*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i, Wks., Vol. I, p. 15 (1776). **1779** my *menus plaisirs*, a few sprinkled visits of charity from a few friends that remained in town: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 165 (1858). **1796** in which case he must make the soldier a compliment of a few dollars to avoid being taken into custody, and discovered, or, at all events, incommoded and disturbed in his *menus plaisirs*: Tr. Thunberg's *C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI, p. 5 (1814).

**1809** but if we consider that the whole income of the state is appropriated to particular and specific purposes, according to the settled and permanent order, never interrupted by any *menus plaisirs*: MATY, *Tr. Riezbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlix, Pinkerton, Vol. VI, p. 187. **1823** Economy was not neglected by the monarch in his *menus plaisirs* art: In *London Spy*, Vol. III, p. 483. **1883** Whatever honorarium he received for his work was expended upon his *menus plaisirs*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II, ch. xi, p. 203.

**menzil(l):** Arab. See *manzil*.

**meo periculo, phr.:** Lat.: at my risk.

**1821** assure yourself, *meo periculo*, that no quantity of opium ever did, or could intoxicate: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II, p. 94 (1823). **1825** I am aware that I here bring a French word into English, *meo periculo*: T. CAMPBELL, in *New Monthly Mag.* [N. & Q.]

**meollo, sb.:** Sp.: marrow, kernel.

**1589** the fruit doth yeeld a meollo or cornell: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 266 (1854).

**Mephistopheles**, name of one of the principal devils of medieval legend, the familiar spirit of Dr. Faustus or Faust.

**1825** he resolved to enter society as a detester of it, as a Mephistopheles in feeling at least, if not in action: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II, p. 24. **1877** I believe you are Mephistopheles in disguise: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i, p. 12 (1883). **1885** Bertie Ames, with his soft voice and air of a mild Mephistopheles: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III, ch. I, p. 87.

**mephitis, sb.:** Lat.: a pestilential exhalation from the ground.

**méprise, sb.:** Fr.: a mistake, an oversight. Anglicised in 15 c. or earlier, through Old Fr. *mesprise*, as *mesprise*, *mesprise*. Hence the vb. *mesprise* (1487 god suffreth not a man to mesprise ne to synne at the poynt of deth: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h iii *re*).

**1846** Madame de Lieven...I found...very eloquent upon Normanby's *néprise* in not having attended the reception on Saturday: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 161.

\***mer de glace, phr.:** Fr.: sea of ice, frozen sea.

**1846** This magnificent body of interior ice formed on its summit a complete plateau,—a *mer de glace*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I, ch. x, p. 114. **1883** That it is surrounded by a circlet of islands, separated by prolongations of an interior *mer de glace*, is among the most familiar data of the geologist: *Standard*, Feb. 27, p. 5.

**mercall, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *marakkal*: a grain measure used in the Madras Presidency, formerly of varying weight, but generally containing twelve sers (see *ser*), now containing 800 cubic inches, and equal to the four-hundredth part of a *garce* (*q. v.*). [Yule]

**1798** A bullock to carry 1000 ball cartridges, 8 twelve-pounder shots, 5 eighteen-pounder ditto, 2 barrels of gunpowder: 6 mercalls, equal to 72 seer: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I, p. 102 (1858).

**mercantat(e), sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *mercantante*: a merchant, a foreign trader.

**1596** Tra. What is he, Biondello? | *Bion.* Master, a mercantante, or a pedant: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv, 2, 63.

**mercurial** (  $\mu = \mu$  ), *adj.:* fr. Lat. *Mercurialis*, = 'pertaining to the god or to the planet Mercury'.

1. like the god Mercury (who was the winged messenger of the gods, the god of trade and theft, the herald of the gods, the guide of souls to the lower world), sprightly, active, commercial, thievish, guiding, eloquent. Rarely used as *sb.*, a trickster, a thief.

**1611** this is his hand; | His foot Mercurial; his Martial thigh: SHAKS., *Cymb.*, iv, 2, 370. bef. **1627** This youth was such a mercurial, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [T.] **1637** As the wise men were led by the star, or as the traveller is directed by a mercurial statue: CHILLINGWORTH, *Relig. of Prot.* [T.] **1691** his mind being more martial than mercurial, he applied himself to sea-service: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. I, [R.] — Pigott being a more forward and mercurial man got glory of it among most scholars: — *Fasti Oxon.*, Vol. II, [R.]

2. of the temperament due to the influence of the planet Mercury, light-hearted, changeable, frivolous.

**1570** and commyng short of high intellectuall conception, are the Mercurial fruite of *Dianeticall* discourse, in perfect imagination subsisting: J. DUN, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. i iij *re*. **1705** though his mercurial wit was not well suited with the king's phlegm: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III, p. 4 (1818). **1823** a mercurial man: BYRON, *Island*, III, v.

2 a. like the planet Mercury in nature or influence.

**1393** Canis minor | The whiche sterre is mercurial | By way of kynde: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. VII, [R.]

3. pertaining to the metal mercury or quicksilver. Rarely used as *sb.*, a preparation of mercury.

\***Mercury, mercury** (  $\mu = \mu$  ), *sb.:* Eng. fr. Lat. *Mercurius*: a Latin deity identified with the Greek Hermes, the herald and messenger of the gods of Greek mythology, who conducted the shades of the dead to the under-world, patron of inventions, arts, eloquence, science, commerce, and roguery.

1. the Roman deity; a representation of the same in art.

**1673–80** Wyngd lykys a Mercury: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bh.*, p. 98 (1824). **1604** A station like the herald Mercury | New-lighted on a heaven-kissing hill: SHAKS., *Ham.*, III, 4, 58.



1 a. a messenger.

1599 Following the mirror of all Christian kings, | With winged heels, as English Mercuries: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. Prol., 7. 1769 they run quite out of breath to declare the arrival of a father... And what do these Mercuries, when they are talking of the hast they are in? B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plantus*, Vol. 1. Pref., p. xv.

1 b. a newspaper.

1652 You see how large this Pardon is, | It pardons all our Mercuries: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. 1. p. 98 (1860). 1664 With letters hung like Eastern Pidgeons, | And Mercuries of furthest Regions: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 5.

1 c. a thief, a trickster, a cheat.

1599 I would ha' those Mercuries should remember they had not their fingers for nothing: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 93 (1616).

2. the planet of the solar system, which is nearest to the sun, the influence of which planet was supposed to produce a light-hearted, careless, changeable temperament.

1642 In fine Mercury swayeth ore the one, and Saturne ore the other [Frenchman and Spaniard]: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 33 (1869).

2 a. the temperament produced by the influence of the planet Mercury.

bef. 1744 'Tis thus the Mercury of Man is fix'd, | Strong grows the Virtue with his nature mix'd: POPE, *Ess. Man*, II. 177.

3. a silver-white metal (fluid unless frozen), also called 'quicksilver'.

abt. 1386 Sol gold is, and Luna silver we threpe; | Mars iren, Mercurie quiksilver we clepe: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Chan. Yem. Tale*, 16295. 1471 And of two Mercuries joyned to them indeed: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 111 (1652). 1477 Good Master (saide he) then teach me trewly, | Whether the matters be Sol or Mercury? | Or whether of Sol or Lune it maie be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 41 (1652).

1543 there is nothyng better than our poudre of mercurie or quik syluer: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlv v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1555 This doone, they beate or mixte (or amalgame it as they caule it) with Mercurie or quiksyluer, whiche afterward they separte ageyne from the same eyther by strayingng and pressyngne it through a bagge of lether, or...: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 363 (1885). 1558 you see Mercury or Quicke Syluer: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 102 v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 And on each fold sparkled a pretious Gem... The fit of pale Electrum seemed wrought; | Sixt Mercurie; of Silver was the last: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Urania, xi. p. 153 (1608). 1665 soft Earth, in which you plainly see the Mercury in little particles: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 2, p. 22. 1676 Mercury-water for the Complexion: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 49.

3 a. the column of quicksilver in a barometer or thermometer.

4. a plant of the genus *Mercurialis*, Nat. Order *Euphorbiaceae*.

? 1540 femytorye, Mercurye, Sene: *Tr. Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1550 Mercurialis. This is called Mercurie: A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. F i v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 eate an herbe called in English Mercurie: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 17 v<sup>o</sup>.

merda, sb.: Lat.: dung, excrement. Anglicised in 16 c. as *mard*, *merd*, through Fr. *merde*.

bef. 1733 deals forth his Merda by the Hirelings of the Times, that he might not stink in all Companies: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 79, p. 644 (1740).

merdaille, sb.: Fr. (Cotgr.): a crew or mob of filthy rascals.

bef. 1658 After Dinner, a sad Dinner to the Monks, this Merdaille, these Stinkards, thronb before the Gates, and demand the Charter of Liberties: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Rampl.*, Wks., p. 467 (1687).

mère-goutte, sb.: Fr.: the first running of juice from grapes, or oil from olives, before the application of pressure.

1601 the mere-gout of the grape that runneth out first without pressing: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 381.

meridiēs, sb.: Lat.: noon; the middle of any period of time, as of the night. See *ante meridiem*.

bef. 1667 About the hour that Cynthia's silver light | Had touch'd the pale merities of the night: COWLEY, *Essays*, Agriculture. [Davies]

meringue, sb.: Fr.: a confection of whipped white of eggs and powdered white sugar, said to have been invented by Napoleon's cook in honor of the victory of Marengo.

1816 J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 518. 1850 whose hands and face were now frothed over with the species of lather which is inserted in the confection called *meringues à la crème*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxii. p. 238 (1879).

\*merino (= 〰 〰), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *merino*, = 'moving from pasture to pasture', fr. *merino*, = 'a shepherd of merino sheep'.

1. adj.: of a particular breed of sheep (originally Spanish) or of the wool of the same.

2. sb.: a sheep of a particular breed (originally peculiar to Spain); a thin woollen cloth originally made of the wool of the merino sheep; also, *attrib.*

1845 A long sort of white merinos cloak: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 98. 1867 six-quarter plainbacks and low six-quarter merinoes were readily sold: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 478. 1864 she had seen a robe of mouse-coloured merino: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 56. 1883 sombre robes of olive-green merino: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calz*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 228.

meroquin: Fr. See *maroquin*.

merviade: See *maravedi*.

mesa, sb.: Sp.: a table-land.

1876 a series of extensive mesas or plateaus: EARL OF DUNRAVEN, *Great Divide*, ch. viii. p. 322.

\*mésalliance, sb.: Fr.: a marriage with a person of inferior rank; a marriage with a person whose social condition is regarded as detrimental.

1782 We are well off when from that *mesalliance* there spring some bastards called Episodes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 235 (1858). 1841 the gentleman turned out to be her husband, for whose *beaux yeux* she contracted what is considered a *mésalliance*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 75. 1848 should make a *mésalliance* with a little nobody: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 60 (1879). 1868 this second *mésalliance* was a great blow: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Brownlow*, Vol. II. p. 218.

meschanterie, sb.: quasi-Fr., fr. *meschant*, Mod. Fr. *méchant*, perhaps a mistake for *meschanceté* (Cotgr.). See *méchanceté*.

1665 The Nayro many times makes that his opportunity to visit and act his Amours, whilst the good man by that delusive sight is rendered... seemingly an assentor to their meschanteries: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677).

meschita, mescita, mescuite. See *mesquite*.

mesdames: Fr. See *madame*.

mesē, sb.: Gk. μέση (χορδή): the highest tone in the second lowest tetrachord in ancient music, which formed a sort of key-note of the whole system of two complete octaves.

1603 Like as even among us our musically accord and concert consisteth of the positive of five tetrachords, ranged orderly one after another, to wit, of Hypates, Meses, Synnemenæ, Diezeugmenæ, and Hyperbolizæ likewise: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1341.

mesels: Eng. fr. Old Du. See *measles*.

mesembryanthemum, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. μεσημβρία, = 'mid-day', 'south', and ἄνθεμον, = 'flower': name of a large genus of fleshy herbs, Nat. Order *Ficoideae*, which includes the ice-plant and the garden plant *Mesembryanthemum acinaciforme*, popularly called *mesembryanthemum*. The genus is native in S. Europe, Africa, Australia, &c.

1796 A *mesembryanthemum*, with a white flower, was chewed by the Hottentots: *Tr. Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 40 (1814). 1885 The spring comes in with a rush, and the parched and barren-looking expanses are suddenly carpeted with thousands of gladioli, *mesembryanthemums*, flowering heaths, &c.: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., p. 279/2.

mesenterium, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. μεσεντέριον, = 'middle intestine': a mesentery, a fold of membrane surrounding more or less, and keeping in place, an intestine or other portion of the abdominal viscera; esp. the fold which keeps the small intestine in position.

1541 the Mezenteron: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. H iv v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 the mylte, the Mesenterium, the reynes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ix r<sup>o</sup>/1.

Mesmer, name of a Swiss physician who in 1778 exhibited the phenomena of what is now called *hypnotism*, in Paris, and from whose name several words relating to the practice and science of hypnotism are derived.

\*mesohippus, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. μέσος, = 'middle', and ἵππος, = 'horse': an extinct genus of small, three-toed horses found in the Miocene strata of N. America.

\*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse... in the Miocene, the Meiohippus, or Anchitherium, and the Mesohippus: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

meson, sb.: Sp.: an inn.

1884 We were positively refused admission to the hôtel, but found a room in a meson: *Missionary Herald*, Sept., p. 361.

mesquin, fem. mesquine, adj.: Fr.: mean, shabby, paltry.

1828 It heightens the beauty of the picturesque, and slurs over the mesquin and the mean: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 102.

mesquinerie, sb.: Fr.: paltriness, meanness, littleness.

1883 The difficulty of shaping a study conducted on these lines to the mesquinerie of examinations: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 581/2.



**mesquit(e), mesquito**, Eng. fr. Sp.; **mesquita**, Sp.; **meschita**, It. (Florio): *sb.*: a mosque (*q. v.*).

1555 a Temple or Meschita: R. EDEN, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1488 (1625). 1589 their Mesquita or temple (which was a singular peece of worke): R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 317 (1854). 1598 Mahometans with their churches which they call *Mesquiten*: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 23/1. — The Moores like wise have their Mesquitos, wherein they pray: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 285 (1885). 1598 prince Ismael lieth buried in a faire Meskit, with a sumptuous sepulchre in the same: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 347. 1599 the *Mesquitas* or Turkish Temples: *ib.*, Vol. II. I. p. 199. 1615 MESGIRD, *Mesged, Mescita, Meskita, Mesquita, Mosquita*, signifieth a Church, Temple, or Synagogue of the Mohametanes: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudge*. 1625 the publique Seruice of the *Jewes*, and of the *Makumetans*, in their *Synagogues*, and *Meskedes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 143. — the whole Towne, except some fewe, as the Queens Court...and the *Meskhita*, was burned: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 324. — Tombs and Meskites, which remaine in great numbers to this day: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 425. — the *Mesquites*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1503. 1632 That old opinion the Jew and Turk have of women, that they are of an inferiour Creation to man, and therefore exclude them; the one from their *Synagogues* the other from their *Meskedes*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II. xxiv. p. 319 (1678). 1634 In this poore City is a *Mesquite* or Temple: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 53. 1665 Adjoining this School is a *Jewma Machit* (or *Mesquit*) of great veneration by being the Dormitory of that great Doctor *Emaxum-zeddey-a-meer-a-maddy-Ally*, who was a Prophet's son: *ib.*, p. 125 (1677).

Variants, 16 c. *mezquita*, *meskit*, 17 c. *meschita*, *meskita*, *mesked*, *meskite*, *mesquite*, *mesquito*.

**mesquit(e)**: Sp. See *mezquite*.

\***Messalina**, name of the third wife of the Roman emperor Claudius, representative of female profligacy and cruelty.

1673—80 An insatiable ramp; | Of Messalines stampe: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 113 (1884). 1887 His heroine is a New York Messalina who fastens herself upon a villain of the worst type: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 8, p. 467/1.

**messeigneurs**: Fr. See *monseigneur*.

\***Messiah**, fr. Heb. *Māshīach*, = 'anointed'; **Messias**, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *Messias*: the Hebrew equivalent of 'Christ', found in the Hebrew prophetic books, applied by the Jews to an expected temporal saviour of their own race, and by Christians to Jesus of Nazareth.

abt. 1400 The woman seith to him, I woot for Messias is comen, that is said Crist: Wycliffite Bible, John, iv. 25. 1635 The woman sayde vnto him: I wote that Messias shal come, which is called Christ: COVERDALE, *l. c.* 1584 in times past, it pleased God, extraordinarilie to shew miracles amongst his people, for the strengthening of their faith in the Messias: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VIII. ch. I. p. 156. 1667 that the true | Anointed King, Messiah, might be born | Barr'd of his right: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 359. 1675 Our Scriptures foretell of two *Messias*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. XI. § 1, p. 128. 1785 content to hear...Messiah's eulogy for Handel's sake: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 192 (1808).

\***messieurs**, *sb. pl.*: Fr., pl. of *monsieur* (*q. v.*): a title of respect or courtesy, meaning (*lit.* 'my lords', 'sirs') 'gentlemen'. The abbrev. *Messrs.* stands for the pl. of Eng. *Mr.*

1624 assisted | By the messieurs Philamour and Lafort: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, I. 5, Wks., p. 125/2 (1839). 1691 and now have at the Messieurs, and of them I have said so many tart bitter things: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 7. 1850 the two Messieurs Pendennis: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 177 (1879). 1854 I warrant Messieurs the landlords, their interests would be better consulted by keeping their singers within bounds: — *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 9 (1879).

**mesticall**: Arab. See *mitcal*.

\***mestizo**, *fem.* *mestiza*, Sp.; **mestiço**, *fem.* *mestiça*, Port.: *sb.*: a person, one of whose parents is an European and the other of American Indian or native African or native E. Indian blood.

1582 worsted stockings knit which are worn of the mastizoes: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 167 (1850). 1589 three boyes and a Mestizo: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 243. 1598 40. or 50. Portugales and Mesticos, which are Portugales ofspring, but borne in India, which are called Mesticos, that is as much as to say, as halfe their countrie men: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 29 (1885). 1600 three Indian boyes, and one *Mestizo*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 390. — Paul Horsewell is married to a *Mestiza*, as they name those whose fathers were Spaniards, and their mothers Indians: *ib.*, p. 482. 1625 *Peter Tayda* a *Mestizo* of *Portugall*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 707. 1634 Their Religion is from *Mecha*, whence they deriue most of their language and customes, and by conuerse with *Mestizoes* and *Portugals*, they can speake that tongue: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23. 1646 a brave race of *mestizos*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II. lxviii. p. 390 (1678). 1782 demigods have intermarried till their race are become downright *mestizos*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 251 (1858). 1887 the sleepy little *mestizo* town: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, vi. p. 118.

\***mēta**, Lat.; **meta**, It.: *sb.*: a mark at the ends of the *spina* of an Ancient Roman circus, consisting of a conical pillar or three conical pillars.

1670 You see weere the *Carreras* [sic], or starting place was, where the *Meta*; where the *Guglia* were: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 60 (1698).

**mēta incognita**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the unknown goal (of voyage and discovery).

1611 It may passe North ninetie degrees | Beyond *meta incognita*: J. HOSKINS, in *Paneg. Verses* on Coryat's *Cruddities*, sig. 3<sup>rd</sup> (1776). 1622 to search for the Northwest passage, and *Meta incognita*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 304 (1884).

\***metagenesis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *meta-*, = 'after', and *genesis*, = 'production': the passing of an organism from an ovum to a complete stage of development through a series of successive generations, the individuals of each generation being distinct in form.

**métairie**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small farm held by a *métayer* (*q. v.*).

1623 I'll swear...to have seen him with their gang...when they pillaged our *métairie*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. vi. p. 94 (1885). 1688 Each peasant's house, each farm and *métairie*: *XIX Cent.*, Oct., p. 520.

**metalepsis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μετάληψις*, = 'participation': a rhetorical figure consisting in the extending of one metaphor or metonymy by another metaphor or metonymy, or the substitution of one enunciated figurative expression for another implied figurative expression.

1589 the figure *Metalepsis* which I call the *farfet*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xvii. p. 193 (1869).

**metamorphose** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *metamorphoser* (Cotgr.): to transform, to change.

1577 Thus men (my lord) be metamorphosed, | From seemely shape, to byrds, and ougly beasts: G. GASKOIGNE, *Complaint of Phylomene*, [R.] 1591 The one | Doth metamorphos'd change | In far worse ill: JAMES I., *Furies, Poet. Exercises*, 1601 (1818). 1595 Grosse vapours, metamorphos'd to a starre: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 56 (1871). 1661 God under the gospel would change these creatures, the wildness of them; he would metamorphose them: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 357 (1861).

**metamorphōsis**, *pl.* **metamorphōsēs**, Lat. fr. Gk. *μεταμόρφωσις*; **metamorphose**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a transformation, a change of appearance, form, condition, or nature; a transmutation.

1579 if tract of time, or want of triall | had caused this *Metamorphosis*, my griefe had bene more tollerable: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 97 (1868). 1584 the metamorphosis or transubstantiation of *Vlysses* his companions into swine: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. viii. p. 229. 1589 Why, what strange *Metamorphosis* is this? (GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). 1601 O patient *metamorphosis*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, III. 4, Wks., p. 302 (1616). 1608 if these submit, | My metamorphose is not held unfit: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, IV. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 75 (1885). 1612 your father hath made this *metamorphosis* in your person for the causes related: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. x. p. 414. 1616 Of Circes cup | Who hath not heard, that who thereof did sup | Was chang'd (strange *metamorphosis* in nature) | From humane form into a brutish creature? R. C., *Times' Whistle*, II. 619, p. 23 (1871). 1619 their Serpentine Windings, Hookes, Crookes, *Protean* *Metamorphoses*, malicious Subtilties: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviij. p. 583. 1627 then it is like that this *Proteus* of *Matter*, being held by the *Sleeues*, will turne and change into many *Metamorphoses*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 99. 1642 Of all *Metamorphoses* or *Transmigrations*, I believe onely one that is of *Lets* wife: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxvii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (Bohn, 1859). 1650 Their [silkworms] *Metamorphoses*...are four: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 5, p. 88. 1676 what *Metamorphosis* sirrah! where got you them Cloaths? D'URFEE, *Mad. Fichle*, III. p. 21 (1691). 1697 What means this sudden *Metamorphose*? VANERUGH, *Prov. Wife*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 303 (1775). 1712 What more strange, than the Creation of the World, the several *Metamorphoses* of the fallen Angels: *Spectator*, No. 417, June 28, p. 602/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 the Author's *Metamorphosis* of the story: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 309 (1740). 1763 he cannot appear until he has undergone a total *metamorphosis*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 297 (1817). 1792 I was witness to a variety of flights, deceipts, impostures, *metamorphoses*, and depredations: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 22. 1830 the signal for their undergoing a partial *metamorphosis*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 137 (2nd Ed.). 1864 she had not fairly recovered from the state of bewilderment into which the sudden *metamorphosis* of the little grubby good-for-nothing she had adopted had thrown her: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 162.

\***metaphor** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *metaphore* (Cotgr.): the use of a word in a sense different to that which it bears literally and originally, the analogical expression of one idea in terms of another idea without indicating the implied comparison; an instance of the figure of speech described above.

1633 they will sooner by allegory or methaphor draw the word to the truth, then...: K. HEN. VIII., in *Wotton's Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 8 (1654). 1540 Adages, sentences notable, metaphores, elegancies: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. U iii<sup>rd</sup>. 1550 This metaphore hath ben abused to many euill purposes: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 24<sup>th</sup> (1560). 1562 Againe, the interpretation of a thing, is then thought to bee, when a metaphore or translation is vsed, and the meaning therof taken: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 49<sup>th</sup> (1567). 1560 This is a notable Metaphore: J. PIRKINGTON, *Agacens*, sig. p vii<sup>th</sup>. 1580 *Frye*, is a bold Metaphore, forced from the spawning fishes, for the multitude of young fish be called the frye: E. KIRKE, in *Sprins. Shep. Cal.*, Oct., Glosse, Wks., p. 478<sup>th</sup> (1809). 1582 Heerein certaine contrantries, whiche are incident to him that loueth extremely, are liuely expressed by a Metaphore: T. WATSON, *Past. Cent.*, p. 41 (1870). 1600 to speak by *metaphore*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 1, Wks., p. 187 (1616). 1620 there



will be some restriction or enlargement of significations or metaphor: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 148 (1676). 1622 not knowing... whether a *Metaphor* be flesh or fish: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. x. p. 78. 1641 you must ground it better than from this metaphor, which you may now deplore as the axehead that fell into the water: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1806). bef. 1658 When Subjects and Religion stir | Like Meteors in the Metaphor: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 207 (1687). bef. 1682 stately metaphors, noble tropes and elegant expressions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 2 (1686). 1693 affecting lofty and tumid Metaphors, and excessive *Hyperbolas* and Aggravations: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 317 (1713). 1713 One dy'd in metaphor, and one in song: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 60. 1797 During the seventeenth century a false taste infested Europe. Quaint metaphors...took possession of poetry: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 126.

**metaphora**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μεταφορά*, = 'transference' (in strict Lat., *translatio*): metaphor, a metaphor.

1603 Fit *Epithets*, and fine *Metaphorae*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 341 (1608).

**metaphrasis**, *sb.*: Gk. *μετάφρασις*: translation, a change of diction from one language to another, or one style to another, without change of meaning.

bef. 1568 *Metaphrasis* is, to take some notable place out of a good Poete, and turne the same sens into meter, or into other wordes in Prose: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 151 (1884). 1603 as for thy tongue, it ministrerth some rhetorical figures, catarches and metaphrases, songs, musical measures and numbers: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 984.

**metastasis**, *sb.*: Gk. *μετάστασις*, = 'removal', 'change': *Rhet.* a transference of the matter in hand from the actual conditions to hypothetical conditions; *Pathol.* the change of one substance into another; the production of local disease in the body by disease in a separate part of the body.

1589 *Metastasis*, or the fitting figure. or the Remoue: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xix. p. 240 (1869). bef. 1691 nature will, in spite of remedies, make a metastasis of the peccant matter: BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 240. [R.] 1783 in the gout, the pain...is not the principal disease, but a critical *metastasis*, in order to its cure: W. SAUNDERS, *Red Persw. Bark*, p. 161.

**metathesis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μετάθεσις*, = 'transposition': (a) the transposition of sounds or combinations of sound in a word; (b) a change, a vicissitude.

a. 1674 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

b. 1705 What a metathesis is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job "to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and sister": GREENHILL, *Art Embalm.*, p. 105. [T.] 1890 The suggested metathesis *kiriyka* to *kirikyka* does not recommend itself strongly: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 15, p. 208/2.

**\*métayage**, *sb.*: Fr.: the métayer system of land tenure.

1888 There [Italy], as in France, *métayage* produces excellent results, and it would certainly seem that the best direction which land reform can take in this country is the creation...of peasant tenancies: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 6, p. 799/2.

**\*métayer**, *sb.*: Fr.: a farmer who holds land on condition of paying to the owner a certain proportion (generally half) of the produce, the owner generally furnishing stock and plant, or a part thereof.

1804 The system of rural economy in Hindustan closely resembles...the *métayer* system: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 321. 1828 several of his men were in the farm-house of the honest *métayer* Pierrot: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 180. 1883 In Tuscany...the developed *métayer* system may rank in advance of most systems [of land tenure]: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 8, p. 301/1.

**\*metempsychōsis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μετεμψύχωσις*, = 'transit of the soul': the transmigration of a soul from one human or animal body into another; the Pythagorean doctrine, also held by Brahmins and others, that souls inhabit a successive series of human or brutish bodies. Sometimes Anglicised as *metempsychose*.

1591 Metempsychosis: JAMES I., *Furios. Post. Exercises*, 1059 (1818). bef. 1593 Ah, Pythagoras' metempsychosis, were that true, | This soul should fly from me, and I be chang'd | Unto some brutish beast: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 101/2 (1858). 1603 taught the strange *Metempsychosis* | Of the wise *Lamian*, one it self transposeth | Into som worse *Grief*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 282 (1608). 1619 [i.e.,] [Athens] be there sunke into the ground, and be by some *Metempsychosis* reuiued in England: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lix. p. 593. 1646 For thus we read in *Plato*, that from the opinion of *Metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of Beasts most suitable unto their humane condition: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 140 (1686). 1665 The Sages of old live again in us; and in opinions there is a *Metempsychosis*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xvii. p. 117 (1883). 1704 This dark treatise contains the whole scheme of the *Metempsychosis*, deducing the progress of the soul through all her stages: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § i. Wks., p. 59/1 (1869). 1741 If ever there is a metempsychosis, his soul will pass into a vulture: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 104 (1857). 1779 The last disgraceful scene that closes | This horrible *Metempsychosis*: C. ANSTEV, *Speculation*, Wks., p. 294 (1808). 1786 And he, who wilder studies chose | Find here a new metempsychose: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 161.

**metheglin** (= *metheglin*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Welsh *meddyglyn*, = 'mead-liquor': a strong kind of Welsh mead.

1533 ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. xxiii. [Skeat] 1540 as swete as

metheglyn or hony: PALSgrave, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. R iv r<sup>o</sup>. 1542 al maner of drynkes...of cyder, of meade, of metheglyn, and of whay: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 252 (1870). 1547-8 And swyshe swashe metheglyn I take for my fees: — *Introduction*, ch. ii. p. 126 (1870). 1584 Wine, Ale, Beere, Cyder, Metheglin, and Whey: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 206. 1598 sack and wine and metheglins: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, v. 5, 167. 1613 perry, cider, mead, metheglin, ale: WITHER, *Sat.*, Vanity.

1619 Cidar, Perry, Metheglin, Meade, Oximele, Vsquebath, Potions: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxv. p. 332. 1621 Malmise, Allegant, Rumny, Brown-bastard, Metheglin, and the like: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. I. p. 100 (1827). bef. 1627 I was got foxed with foolish metheglin, in the company of certain Welsh chapmen: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 249 (1885). 1641 Take good strong stale Mead, otherwise called Metheglin: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. IV. p. 93 (1651). 1658 Wine called Metheglin: Tr. *J. Baptista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. IV. ch. xxi. p. 150. 1759 as if it were pure old metheglin: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 263 (1857). 1781 large draughts of Brunswick mum, strong beer, or metheglin: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 119 (1858). 1800 And O the sweet *Charlotte*! metheglin to sip | (How she took it to heart!) was the lot of her lip: R. POLWHELE, *Visitation of the Poets*, vii. p. 50. 1840 still on each evening when pleasure fills up...with Metheglin each cup: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 35 (1865). 1875 Quaffing deep draughts of Metheglin and ale: AINSWORTH, *Auriol*, Prol., p. 2.

**method** (*metheglin*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *methode* (Cotgr.): a regular course, a systematic course, action, conduct, or study; a system of action, conduct, or study; a special mode of operation or procedure; procedure according to scientific or philosophical principles.

1541 every kynde of disease hath his owne Methode: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. and A iii r<sup>o</sup>. 1563 Whych for the great profit wolde be comytted to Memory, of him that will haue the Methode of curing compoude tumors against nature: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 21 r<sup>o</sup>. 1578 to write Methodes or meanes to cure the affected parts of the body: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iij r<sup>o</sup>. 1586 And *Plato* called a Methode, a fire sent from heauen, which giueth the light that maketh the truth known: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. iv. p. 8. 1589 usurped Latine and French words: as, Methode: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 159 (1869). 1598 there can be no better methode then this which the very matter it self offereth: SPENS., *State Irrel.*, Wks., p. 609/2 (1883). 1604 Though this be madness, yet there is methode in 't: SHAKS., *Ham.*, II. 2, 208. 1662 the intention being to reduce that art to as certain a method as any other part of architecture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 389 (1872).

**methridate**, *methridatum*. See *mithridate*.

**Methuselah**: Heb.: name of one of the antediluvian patriarchs, said to have lived 969 years (*Gen.*, v. 27); representative of extreme longevity.

bef. 1667 So though my *Life* be short, yet I may prove | The great *Methusalem of Love*: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1707). 1676 Truth is, I wanted thy assistance, old *Methusalem*: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 145 (1701). 1756 as if he were a Methuselah: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 512 (1857). 1776 Expect me as wrinkled as Methuselah: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 306. 1780 though one is sensible of being Methusalem in constitution, one must sometimes be seen in a crowd for such and such reasons: *ib.*, Vol. VII. p. 335 (1858).

**metical**: Arab. See *mitcal*.

**\*métier**, *sb.*: Fr., 'handicraft': calling, vocation, business.

1790 but I had mortal aversion to that *métier*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 152 (1792). 1829 Nonchalance is the *métier* of your modern hostess: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. ix. p. 92 (1881). 1835 I followed a *higuer*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 59. 1842 Of his Rev'rence's functions there is not one weightier | Than Heretic-burning—in fact, 'tis his *métier*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 257 (1865). 1865 Writing is women's *métier*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 10. 1882 The comparison...is above my *métier*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 139. 1884 I doubt whether a Parisian *coiffeur* would care to take lessons in his *métier* from these children of the desert: J. COLBOURNE, *Berber to Suakin*, in *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 293, p. 456.

**metonymia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μετωνυμία*, = 'a change of name': *Rhet.*: a figure of speech by which the name of one thing or person is used instead of the common name of another thing. Anglicised as *metonymy* (= *metonymy*).

1589 the figure *metonymia*, or the misnamer: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xviii. p. 192 (1869). 1611 from Bacchus only, which by a Rhetorical figure called *Metonymia*, doth signifie wine: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 468 (1776). 1681 And by a 'good conscience' he means by a *metonymy*, holiness and obedience: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1861).

**\*metopa**, Lat. fr. Gk. *μετόπη*; *metope*, Eng. fr. Fr. *métope*: *sb.*: *Archit.*: the space between two triglyphs of a frieze; a slab inserted between two triglyphs of a Doric frieze.

1563 In every second *Metopa*, ought to be a faire basone or flat place: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii r<sup>o</sup>. 1598 In the bottom whereof about the *triglyphi* you shall describe the *droppees*, and betweene the *triglyphi* in the *metopa* thunderbouldes: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90. 1664 *Daniel Barbaro* has judiciously introduc'd a *Boucler* in the angular *Metop* of the *Freese*: EVELYN, Tr. *Frearl's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 28. 1888 Except for the metopes and pediment sculptures no marble had been used [in the Parthenon]: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 27, p. 559/1.



**mètre, sb.**: Fr.: the fundamental unit of measure of length in France, equal to 39/37 inches English.

**1886** He breaks and bends the branches together at a height of six mètres from the ground: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 320/1.

**metri grātiā, phr.**: Late Lat.: for the sake of metre or rhythm.

**1889** Of course Gower would not (even *metri gratia*) have pronounced Pythagoras as "pith-grass": *Athenaeum*, May 25, p. 663/2.

**metridate**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mithridate**.

**metro, sb.**: It.: metre, verse, song, poem.

**1619** You this Mæcenas are, peruse my writ, | And use these Metroes of true meaning wit: HUTTON, *Folk. Anal.*, sig. A 5 v.

\***mētopolis, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. μητρόπολις, = 'mother-city' (a city regarded as mother to its colonies). Anglicised in 15, 16 cc. as *metropol(e)*, through Old Fr. *metropole*. The meaning 'capital', which has been said to be a modern usage, seems to be older in English than either the original or the ecclesiastical meaning.

1. the capital of a country, which constitutes the chief seat of government, as London, Berlin; also, *metaph.*

abt. **1400** *metropol*: *Leg. of S. Erkenwald*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. 1, p. 169 (1886). **1590** that sweet land whose brave metropolis | Re-edified the fair Semiramis: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 59/1 (1865).

**1627** Brussia, the ancient metropolis of Bythina: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit.*, p. 202 (1882).

**1634** the Kings Metropolis and Royall seat Agray: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 31.

**1668** The Metropolis of humidity (the brain): SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriatoph.*, p. 45.

**1666** Your metropolis-house is in James' Fields: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. 1, p. 183 (1860).

**1667** The Metropolis of Great Britain, The...City of London: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 2 v.

**1704** but in hovering over its metropolis, what blessings did she not let fall upon her seminaries of Gresham and Covent Garden! SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 105/2 (1869).

**1712** surveying the Grandeur of our Metropolis: *Spectator*, No. 430, July 14, p. 618/2 (Morley).

**1742** Happy Day! that breaks our Chain...That leads to Nature's great Metropolis: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv, p. 71 (1773).

**1758** The fashionable academies of our metropolis: JOHNSON, *Idler*, No. 33, ¶ 27.

**1759** the current of men and money towards the metropolis, upon one frivolous errand or another, set in so strong—as to become dangerous to our civil rights: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, i. xviii. Wks., p. 39 (1839).

**1797** the prospect presents nothing that can possibly remind you of the vicinity of a metropolis: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 109.

**1818** date to you a line from this "Demoraliz'd" metropolis: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 10.

**1855** the misty summer | And gray metropolis of the North: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, Wks., Vol. v, p. 72 (1886).

**1864** He might have...sat behind the most expensively jobbed horses in the metropolis: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1, ch. iii, p. 43.

2. the chief city of an ecclesiastical province, as Rome, Canterbury.

**1542** therof is Metropolis called the chief citee where the Archbishop of any province bath his See: UDALL, *Tr. Erasmus' Apoph.*, p. 131 (1877).

**1595** The great metropolis and see of Rome: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 2, 72.

**1641** to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus: MILTON, *C. C. Govt.*, Bk. 1, Pref., Wks., Vol. 1, p. 79 (1806).

**1675** to prevail with it (the world's Empire), to ...embrace a strange God, when Rome was become its Metropolis, *hic labor, hoc opus est*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 1, ch. iv, § 6, p. 20.

3. *Hist.* in Ancient Greece, the parent state from which a colony or colonies had been founded. Also, *metaph.* a central seat.

**1652** Corinth the famous Μητρόπολις of Achaia: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, *Treat.*, p. 1.

**metrum, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. μέτρον, = 'a measure', 'metre': a verse, a passage in verse.

**1799—1805** A MS. of the Anglo-Saxon translation exists in the Bodleian library, with the metrum rendered in prose: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. II, Bk. v, ch. ii, p. 14 (Paris, 1840).

**mettegal, Arab.** See **mitcal**.

**meubles, sb. pl.**: Fr.: movables, furniture.

bef. **1800** This house, accordingly, since it has been occupied by us and our *Meubles*, is as much superior to what it was when you saw it as you can imagine: COWPER, in W. Hayley's *Life*, Vol. 1, p. 227 (1803).

**1835** The apartments of Louis XIV. are very curious...they are filled with many of the old *meubles* originally taken from the old palace: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 78.

**meulevee**: Anglo-Ind. See **moolvee**.

\***meum, possessive pron.**, used as *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *meus*, = 'mine', often opposed to Lat. *tuum*, = 'what is thine', esp. in the phr. *meum et tuum*, = 'mine and thine': what is one's own and what is not one's own. This is the universal and fundamental division of all property, failure to appreciate and respect which characterises the dishonest.

bef. **1593** kings this *meum*, *tuum* should not know: GREENE, *Looking Glaske*, Wks., p. 124/1 (1861).

**1612** For many times the thing deduced to Judgement, may be *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxviii, p. 458 (1871).

**1625** True it is that if Man had continued in his first integrity, *Meum & Tuum* had

never proued such quarrelling Pronounes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. 1, Bk. 1, p. 16.

**1665** No *meum* and *tuum*, having neither Law nor Discipline: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677).

bef. **1670** How loth they would be to refer their Free-hold, their *Meum* and *Tuum* to the protestation of Honour: J. HACKET, *Alp. Williams*, Pt. 1, 99, p. 77 (1673).

**1671** It is sufficient at present, to the case in hand, to say that nothing can be done or demanded unreasonably, as to the matter of *meum* and *tuum*: J. EACHARD, *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 104 (1773).

**1680** *Meum* and *tuum* now shall be the rule, | The *Magna Charta* for the Knave and Fool: MADWELL, *Living Enemies*, Pref.

**1704** a prefeerment attained by transferring of property, and a confounding of *meum* and *tuum*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 57/2 (1869).

**1750** was thought not to entertain much stricter notions concerning the difference of *meum* and *tuum* than the young gentleman himself: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. III, ch. II, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 110 (1806).

**1803** Nor did I witness anything to justify the general suspicion of gipsy errors as to the *meum* and *tuum*: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, &c., Vol. 1, p. 320.

**1819** fixing the debatable questions of *meum et tuum* in this firm merchandize of genius and fame: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 369.

**1845** however indifferent to the distinctions of *meum* and *tuum*, he was a gallant soldier: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 884.

**1862** some of the greatest warriors have committed errors in accounts and the distribution of *meum* and *tuum*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II, ch. XI, p. 152 (1887).

**1884** The distinction between *meum* and *tuum* is altogether ignored: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 284.

**meur, fem. meure, adj.**: Fr. (Cotgr.): ripe, discreet.

**1487** the prince ought to be *meure*/sage/and of right good lyf: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. c li v.

**meurtrière, sb.**: Fr.: a loophole.

**1843** the points of whose weapons may be seen lying upon the ledge of the little narrow *meurtrière* on each side of the gate: THACKERAY, *Fr. SA. Bk.*, p. 147 (1887).

**1884** Several *meurtrières* in either wall allowed the garrison to make a last resistance, behind the portcullis: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 43.

**meydan**: Arab. See **maidan**.

**meydine**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **medine**.

**mezentereon**: Gk. See **mesenterium**.

**mezereon, Eng. fr. Sp. mezereon; mezereum, Mod. Lat.**: *sb.*: name of a shrub, *Daphne Mezereum* (Nat. Order *Thymelaceae*), the bark of which is extensively used in medicine.

**1627** *Almonds, Cornelians, Mezeries*, &c.: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi, § 577.

— a *Mezerion-Tree*: *ib.*, § 592.

**1785** *mezereon* too, | Though leafless, well attird, and thick beset | With blushing wreaths: COWPER, *Tash. vi. Poems*, Vol. II, p. 175 (1808).

**1846** The inner bark of the *Mezereum* creates in the mouth a burning sensation: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 531.

**mezon**: Sp. See **meson**.

**mezquita**: Sp. See **mesquite**.

**mezquite, sb.**: Sp.: a tree or shrub, native in Central and S. America, *Prosopis juliflora* or *Algarobia juliflora* (Nat. Order *Leguminosae*), akin to the *Mimosae*. These shrubs often form dense masses of chaparral (*q. v.*). See **algar-roba**.

**1846** In the plain grows mezquite and other shrubbery: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 48 (1848).

**1847** Our road went mostly through fine mezquite timber: *ib.*, p. 69.

**mezza voce, phr.**: It.: *Mus.*: half-voice, neither loud nor very soft.

**1790** interrupting a tune he had been humming, a *mezza voce*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. 1, p. 36 (1792).

\***mezzanine, Fr.; mezzanino, It.**: *adj.* and *sb.*: between two higher storeys (of a comparatively low storey); an entresol (*q. v.*), a comparatively low storey introduced between two higher storeys. Also, *metaph.*

**1722** Upstairs, in a little Mezzanino: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 165.

**1770** This is but a mezzanine letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v, p. 270 (1857).

**1885** The staircase gives access to the mezzanine floor: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 8, p. 185/3.

**mezzin**: Arab. See **muezzin**.

**mezzo rilievo, m. rilievo, phr.**: It.: 'half relief', relief which is higher than bass-relief, but not so high as alto rilievo (*q. v.*). See **semi-rilievo**.

**1598** Imbossing halfe rounde called *mezzo rilievo*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. v, p. 189.

**1645** a public tribunal...adorned with figures of stone and mezzo-rilievo: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 209 (1872).

**1665—6** There are some mezzo-rilievos as big as the life: *ib.*, Vol. II, p. 1.

**1670** all these are in *mezzo rilievo*, and of pure white Alabaster: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 21 (1698).

**1673** three pair of brass doors artificially cast or engraven with curious figures in *mezzo rilievo*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 330.

**1707** strange antique figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in *mezzo rilievo*, and in bigness equal to the life: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X, p. 323 (1811).

**1722** A fine Sepulchral Urn. Upon the front of it in *Mezzo-Rilievo* is a Matron presenting a child and imploring the Emperor: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 280.

**1820** a piece of sculpture in mezzo-rilievo: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1, ch. vii, p. 227.

\***mezzo termine, phr.**: It.: middle term, middle state.

**1768** He only takes the title of *altesse*, an absurd mezzoterminé, but acts King exceedingly: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v, p. 118 (1857).

**1819** At length it ended, as is usual with timid minds placed in such circumstances, in his



adopting a *mezzo termine*, a middle measure: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 1047 (1867). 1841 the misery of the *mezzo termini* in the journey of life, when time robs the eyes of their lustre: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 84.

**mezzo-caldo**, *s.b.*: It., 'half-hot': a kind of rum-punch, part of which is taken cold and the rest made hot by the addition of boiling water.

1854 After dinner we go and have coffee and mezzo-caldo at the 'Café Greco' over the way. Mezzo-caldo is not a bad drink; a little rum, a slice of fresh citron, lots of pounded sugar, and boiling water for the rest: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

\***mezzo-soprano**, *s.b.*: It.: moderate soprano, a voice of a compass between that of a soprano and that of a *contralto* or *alto* (*qg. v.*). See *soprano*.

1885 Madame Hélène Hastreiter...possesses a very fine mezzo-soprano voice: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 512/3.

\***mezzo-tinto**, It.; *mezzotint* ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. It.: *s.b.*, also *attrib.*: 'half tint'; a process of engraving, in which first of all the whole surface of the copper plate is roughened by raising a multitude of minute points upon it, after which the roughness is lessened or removed in the lighter parts of the engraving, the effect produced offering sharp contrasts of light and shade; an engraving produced by the said process.

1660 Prince Rupert first showed me how to grave in *mezzo tinto*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 364 (1872). 1764 I do not send my print...doubling a *mezzo-tinto*...spoils it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 223 (1857). 1776 Her back-ground, her mezzotints, and her clare-obscure were charming: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 30. 1787 The Mosaic of the floor...was improved and finished by BECCAFUMI in 1500, who made use of yellow marble as a mezzotinto: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (1805). 1800 there is a mezzotinto taken from it by Faber: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 474 note. 1845 The sky...appeared like a mezzotinto-engraving: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xv. p. 329. 1854 not a bad mezzotinto engraving: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 139 (1879). 1864 a big mezzotint engraving: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 132.

**Mgr.**, abbrev. for Fr. *Monseigneur* (see *monseigneur*).

mhowa: Anglo-Ind. See *mohwa*.

**mi**: It.: *Mus.*: name of the third lowest note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. 1529 [See *fa*].

**mi perdonato**, *phr.*: It.: pardon me.

1596 Mi perdonato, gentle master mine: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, i. 1, 25.

\***miasma**, *pl. miasmata*, *s.b.*: Gk., 'a pollution', 'a stain': noxious exhalations or emanations from the soil or from putrefying matter; effluvia, malaria.

1684 those *μασπαρα*, which exhaling from consumptive persons, do by inspiration steal into our blood, and convey a contagion to us: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 311 (1866). 1783 Intermittents produced by the *Miasmata* of low and swampy grounds: W. SAUNDERS, *Red Peruv. Bark*, p. 42. 1819 a focus of infection ready formed, a train of miasma ready laid on every side: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 119 (1820). 1820 probably it was that the ancients, ignorant of the natural causes of disease, transferred the miasmata of the plain to the Plutonian Lake, and represented it as emitting a deadly effluvia: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 314. 1845 The attacks of illness which arise from miasma never fail to appear most mysterious: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi. p. 365. 1872 the home of the cobra, and the manufactory of miasma: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 25.

\***mica**, *s.b.*: Lat., 'crumb', 'morsel', 'grain': the name given to a class of minerals distinguished by their perfect lamination, so that they can be easily split into very thin, tough, shining laminae. See *lamina*. Phillips gives an intermediate sense, *viz.* silver-like particles in marble and other stones.

1738 CHAMBERS, *Cycl.* 1777 mountains...containing mica and shert: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 96. 1817 something that was a little like her brother Mowbray's wit—little bits of sparkling things, mica, not ore: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 173 (1825).

**microcosm** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. *microcosme* (Cotgr.); **microcosmus**, Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *μικρόκοσμος*, for *μικρὸς κόσμος*; **microcosmos**, Late Gk.: *s.b.*: a little world, a world in miniature; a man regarded as an epitome of the world (cf. Plato, *Timaeus*, 44 D).

1563 I purpose somewhat to vtter, both to warne this *microcosmos* man, of those who vnder the name of Chirurgeians be nothyng els but open murtherers: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. \*ij v<sup>o</sup>. 1570 him, who is...called *Microcosmus* (that is, *The Lesse World*): J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c. iij v<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1579 It was not without great cause...that man is called *Microcosmos*, that is to say, a little worlde: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Ep. Ded., sig. ¶ ij. 1684 So hee maketh the egge as it were *μικρόκοσμος*, a little world: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 152. 1606 such perfections in the whole [man], that he is worthily called *Microcosmus*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. Pref., sig. c. 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1607 If you see this in the map of my

microcosm, follows it that I am known well enough too? SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 1, 68. 1616 a *Microcosme*, or *Globe*: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 914 (1616). 1619 This body is a *Microcosme*, & created after the rest, as an Epitome of the whole Vniuers: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. iv. p. 25. 1630 A very *Babel* of confused Tongues, | Vnto thy little *Microcosme* belongs: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 6 v<sup>o</sup>/1. — Let sighs, grones, teares, make all the world to wonder, | I meane my little *Microcosmo* world: *ib.*, sig. Kkk 3 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1642 There is no man alone, because every man is a *microcosm*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § x. Wks., Vol. II. p. 443 (1852). 1654 we cannot deny to beas habitable a Part of the *Microcosme* or little World as any, for *abilities* or *vertues*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 321. 1657 it will appear that the Nature, as well of the *Macrocosme* as of the *Microcosme*, is its own medicine, disease, and Physitian: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 25. 1665 Man...is the *Microcosm* and *Compendium* of all God's creatures: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 254 (1677). 1845 this *microcosmus* where all creeds and nations meet: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 338. 1883 Man he represents, not only as a *microcosmos*, but as a *microtheos* ['a little god']: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2485/1.

**Midas**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Midas*: name of a mythical king of Phrygia, famous for having asked for and obtained from Bacchus the boon that all he touched might turn to gold, whereby he fell into danger of starvation, and had to pray for the withdrawal of the boon; also famous for having had his ears transformed into the ears of an ass.

1573—80 earde like a Midas: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 98 (1884). 1577 Midas eares: G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 20 (1868). ? 1582 for gould and siluer a Midas: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). bef. 1586 I will not wish vnto you, the Asses eares of Midas: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 72 (1868). 1610 the boone of MIDAS: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 620 (1616). 1663 Would you haue me Married to that King Midas's Face? DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 41 (1701). 1670 Brave Raphael, whose only touch of a Finger could, Midas like, turn Galli-pots into Gold: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 217 (1698). 1785 ten thousand casks, | For ever dribbling out their base contents, | Touch'd by the Midas finger of the state, | Bleed gold for ministers to sports away: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 119 (1808). 1842 The gold put aside as Mere 'hard food for Midas': BARKHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 244 (1865).

\***mien**, *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mine*: aspect (of a person), manner.

1645 he was a young handsome person, of the most stately mien: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1872). 1647 the courteous meen and face | Of that old man: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, i. 4, p. 34. 1659 He had his calmer influence, and his mien | Did love and majesty together blend: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 18. 1665 His Meien was good, so was his Civility: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 204 (1677). 1676 You haue the very Meen of a Coxcomb: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 76. 1695 equipt as I am with a Meen and Air which might well inform him I was a Person of no inconsiderable quality: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 3. 1697 As for her Motion, her Mien, her Airs, and all those Tricks, I know they affect you mightily: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1776). 1712 her Meien genteel and childish: *Spectator*, No. 266, Jan. 4, p. 380/2 (Morley).

Variants, 17, 18 cc. *meen*, *mein*.

[This word does not occur in Shakspeare, and Spenser's *meane* is perhaps for *demean*, but as the modern pronunciation is the same as that of the French original it comes under the scheme of this work. Dryden makes *mien* rhyme to *shine*.]

**mignard**, **migniard**, *adj.*: Fr. *mignard*: delicate, dainty, wanton. Also used as *s.b.*, a minion.

1611 *Mignard*, *Migniard*, prettie, quaint, neat: COTGR. 1616 Love is brought vp with those soft *migniard* handlings: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, I. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 103 (1631—40). 1616 she says the honour and beauty of his embassy consists in three mignards, three dancers, and three fools or buffoons: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1848).

**mignardise**, *s.b.*: Fr.: delicacy, wantonness.

1625 the *mignardise* and quaint caresses: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 38 (1631).

\***mignon**, *s.b.*: Fr.: a favorite, a darling.

1611—2 a young *mignon* of Sir P. Brooker's did penance at Paul's Cross: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1848). 1827 little *mignons*, not three feet high, were there, arrayed like puppets: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 71/2.

**mignonette** ( $\angle = \angle$ , -*gn*- as Fr.), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mignonette*: a kind of lace; popular name of *Reseda odorata*, an herbaceous or shrubby plant, native in N. Africa, cultivated for its fragrance.

1766 Fringes, blonds, and mignonets: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 17 (1808). 1771 a robe of silk or velvet, and laces of Mechlin or mignonette: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70/2 (1882). 1846 the Mignonette... is among the most fragrant of plants: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 356. 1847 the mignonette of Vivian-place, | The little hearth-flower Lilia: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 13 (1886).

\***migraine**, *s.b.*: Fr.: megrim, headache (properly, a pain on one side of the head). Early Anglicised and corrupted eventually to *megrim*.

1777 Madame de Jarnac had a *migraine*, and Monsieur chose to keep her company: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 444 (1857).



**migrator** ( $\angle \mu =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *migrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *migrāre*, 'to migrate': one who or that which migrates.

1886 The aquatic and semi-aquatic birds are mostly very distant migrators: M. THOMPSON, in *Lib. Mag.*, Oct. 30, p. 6/1.

**mihrab**, *sb.*: Arab. *mihṛāb*, 'praying-place': a niche or slab in a mosque, indicating the direction of Mecca. See *Kebla*.

1845 the exquisite niche, the *Mihrab*, or Sanctuary, in which the Koran was deposited: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 376. 1883 the *mihṛāb* really consists of gaudily painted stucco: *Academy*, Jan. 30, p. 44. 1884 the Sayyid took his station at the *mihrab*. News of the strange event had spread, and the mosque was crowded: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 384. 1884 a large deep recess, furnished with a *mihrab*, or devotional chamber: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xx, p. 224 (New York).

\***Mikado, mikado**, *sb.*: Jap., fr. *mi*, 'exalted', and *kado*, 'gate': title of the emperor of Japan. See *Dairi, Shogun*.

1727 SCHEUCHZER, Tr. *Kämpfer's Japan*, Vol. 1, p. 212. 1753 Besides the heroes or *camis* beatified by the consent of antiquity, the *mikaddos*, or pontiffs, have deified many others: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl., s.v. *Camis*. 1876 the very existence of the Mikado in his own capital of Kioto: *Times*, Aug. 18, [St.]

**mikmandar**: Pers. See **mammandar**.

\***milieu**, *sb.*: Fr.: the middle, a medium, environment.

1883 The long influence of a parochial *milieu* in early life 'has' warped...the undoubted abilities of Mr. Chamberlain: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 557/2. 1888 His chief object...is not to make an isolated study of this or that *milieu*, or to describe a particular social sphere: *Athenaeum*, July 7, p. 12/1.

**militaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a military man, a soldier.

1746 They look upon the *militaires* with abhorrence: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. 1, p. 114 (1882). 1818 names which might have led a gay young *militaire* astray: *Notes to E. Burt's Lett. N. Scott*, Vol. 1, p. 17. 1826 He was a starch *militaire*, with a blue frock coat buttoned up to his chin: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v, ch. vi, p. 190 (1881). 1840 the *militaire* as he entered: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 5 (1865). 1848 for that young woman, contracting an attachment for a soldier in the garrison of Calais, forgot her charge in the society of this *militaire*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 11, ch. i, p. 10 (1879).

\***militia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'military service', 'soldiery'.

1. warfare, military service.

1598 Touching the true and orderly trayning of your people in this our Moderne *Militia*: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III, p. 32.

2. soldiery, the military force of a state; in the United States, the whole body of citizens capable of bearing arms.

abt. 1630 For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870). 1661 a more exact view of Arms then formerly had been used, and generally the *Militia* at set times much better trained: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 140 (1654). 1665 All the old one's are cashier'd, and we are now | To have a new *militia*: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 410/2 (1839). bef. 1682 a standing *Militia* in all Countries: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VIII, p. 45 (1686). 1696 The *militia* of the nation was raised: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 11, p. 352 (1872).

3. an armed military force, periodically drilled, liable to active service on emergencies, but not forming part of the regular army. Also, *metaph.*

1697 he has been Captain in the *Militia* these twelve Months: VANBRUGH, *Esop.*, Pt. II, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 297 (1776). 1712 Country Squires...and when they go a wooing (whether they have any Post in the *Militia* or not) they generally put on a red coat: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 195/1 (Morley). bef. 1738 willing to serve in such a *Militia* (of false witnesses like Oates): R. NORTH, *Examen*, 1. iii. 61, p. 161 (1740). 1778 the *militia*, which is complete in every county but two, is to take the field: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 48 (1858). 1815 He quitted the *militia*, and engaged in trade: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. 1, ch. ii, p. 11 (1833). 1826 a corps...of *militia*, or national guards: *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 227 (1828).

\***millefiori[-glass]**, *sb.*: It., 'a thousand-flower glass': an ornamental surface consisting of a cross-section of a number of pieces of glass filigree, or threads of glass enamel fused together, embedded in transparent glass.

\***millefleurs**, *sb.*: Fr., 'a thousand flowers': name of a fashionable perfume.

1854 when you appeared in your neat pulpit with your fragrant pocket-handkerchief (and your sermon likewise all millefleurs): THACKERAY, *New-comer*, Vol. 1, ch. v, p. 52 (1879). 1865 the perfume of Millefleurs scented the air: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1, ch. ii, p. 39.

**millelote**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **mellotum**.

\***millennium, millénium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *mille*, 'a thousand', and *annus*, 'a year': a period of a thousand years, *esp.* the thousand years during which the saints are to reign upon the earth (see *Rev.*, xx, 5)—a period which some think will consist of 360,000 years; hence, *metaph.* a period of unquestioned supremacy, a period of beatitude.

1664 he tried...to place the *Millennium* elsewhere, and...to begin the 1000 years at the reign of Constantine: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jon. Mede's Wks.*, p. xvii. 1675 of opinion that the *Millennium* is not yet to begin: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV, ch. vi, § 4, p. 53. 1694 our Lord Jesus Christ...would...gather all the saints...and lead them to Jerusalem and begin the *Millennium*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 11, p. 342 (1875). 1759 the invasion... seems as slow in coming as the *millennium*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 11, p. 265 (1857). 1780 There then I leave them, and sit myself down in patient expectation of the *Millennium* of Despotism: MASON, in *Hor. Walpole's Letters*, Vol. VII, p. 362 (1858). 1883 An agnostic *millennium* will be finally attained: *Record*, Sept. 21, p. 939/1.

**millepeda, pl. millepedae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a milleped.

1601 [See **centipeda**].

\***milliard** ( $\angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *milliard*: a thousand millions, a word made familiar by the indemnity of five milliards of francs paid by France after the Franco-German war, 1870—1.

**milligramme, -litro, -mètre**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thousandth part of a gramme, litre, mètre (*qq. v.*).

\***milliner** ( $\angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., 'a Milan trader': a man who dealt in Milan bonnets and other articles of female apparel; a person who sells bonnets and head-dresses; a person who sells all articles of female costume. See Elyot's *Governour*, Vol. 11, p. 19, note b (1880) [Skeat].

1594 He was perfumed like a milliner: SHAKS, *I Hen. IV.*, 1, 3, 76. 1598 as a Millaners wife [conceals] her wrought stomacher: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, 1, 3, Wks., p. 13 (1616). 1611 He hath songs for man or woman, of all sizes; no milliner can so fit his customers with: SHAKS, *Wint. Tiv.*, 4, 192. 1670 I'll bring you to my Milliner, that Calls himself the *Italian Milliner*, or the Little Exchange: SHADWELL, *Suit. Lovers*, II, p. 16.

**mill(i)on**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **melon**.

\***millionnaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person reputed to be the owner of a million francs in France, dollars in America, pounds in England, &c.

1826 Were I the son of a millionaire, or a noble, I might have all: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. 1, ch. viii, p. 18 (1881). 1833 the *millionnaire* of 'easy virtue' would wellnigh escape it [the tax] altogether: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 153. 1859 he is a millionaire and a *bon vivant*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/1. 1880 Mrs. Bullion, the millionaire's consort: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. ii, p. 9.

\***milord**, Fr. fr. Eng. 'my lord'; **milorde, pl. milordi**, It. fr. Eng. 'my lord': *sb.*: an Englishman travelling on the continent in an expensive style.

1820 to pay due honour and respect to English milordi: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1, ch. vi, p. 177. 1822 accustomed to the *Milords* Anglois of former times...think they may charge accordingly: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1, p. 357. 1838 ours is a nation of travellers combining those of every degree, from a *milord* and his suite to...: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160.

**milreis**, *sb.*: Port.: a thousand reals, a Portuguese coin worth about 4s. 6d. English; a Brazilian coin worth about 2s. 3½d. English. See **real**.

1598 120. Millreyes, every Millreyes being worth in Dutch money seven guilders: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. 1, Vol. 1, p. 12 (1885). 1617 an halfe Milreise (was esteemed) at six and thirty [silver Groschen], the short and long Crusado, at five and thirty: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1, p. 286.

Variants, *milreise, milrea, milray, milleray, millreyes*.

**mimbashée**: Turk. See **bimbashée**.

**mimēsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *μίμησις*: imitation, mimicry.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**mimōsa**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a sub-genus of leguminous plants, shrubs, and trees, including *Mimosa pudica*, or the sensitive-plant, and prickly bushes which form 'scrub' in Africa; also, a tree or shrub of the said genus.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1819 Alternate tufts of arbutus, and mimosa, and bay: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. III, ch. xvi, p. 410 (1820). 1845 the eye... was attracted by the extreme elegance of the leaves of the ferns and mimosa: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ii, p. 25. 1871 A few miserable stunted thorny mimosas are here to be seen: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. i, p. 9.

**mina, mna**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μνά*: a Babylonian weight, of which 50 or 60 made up a Babylonian talent; a silver coin, of which 60 made up the value of a Greek talent. The Greek *mina* was divided into 100 *drachmae* (see **drachma**) or about 100 *denarii* (see **denarius**).

1579 two and fiftie Minas: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 456 (1612). 1603 everie one of you may have halfe a *Mna* [sic] of silver now if you list to employ the same money to the setting out of a fleet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 373. 1630 [See **denier**]. 1665 *Ephippius Olynthius* reports, a Supper stood in a hundred Mynas of Gold, each *Myna*, or *Dyna*, in our Money valuing six and twenty shillings and eight pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 313 (1677). 1769 sold you to my father for six Minas: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. 1.



p. 347. **1820** the sum of three minas of silver: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 377.

**mina(h), myneh, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mainā*, = 'a starling': name of several kinds of Oriental starling, esp. of two varieties which can be taught to speak.

**1803** During the whole of our stay two minahs were talking most incessantly: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, I. 227. [Yule] **1813** The myneh is a very entertaining bird, hopping about the house, and articulating several words in the manner of the starling: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, I. 47. [ib.] **1872** A swarm of crows, minahs and paddy-birds: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 33.

**minar, sb.**: Arab. *minār*, = 'a candlestick', 'a lighthouse': a lighthouse, a tower.

**1665** a Tower, *Mynar*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 318 (1677). **1884** the roofs of the adjoining minars shone like brilliant beacons: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xi. p. 124 (New York).

\***minaret** (L = -), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Turk. *mināre(t)*: a high, slender tower with projecting balconies, from which the faithful are called to prayer. See *muezzin*.

**1684** two *Minarets* or Towers very high: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 21. **1775** the tall minarets rise—dazzling the beholder: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 48. — one of the mosques was of royal foundation as the double minarée showed: *ib.*, p. 261. **1800** But when the Cryer from the Minaret | Proclaims the midnight hour: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, viii. 95. **1817** Syria's thousand minarets: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 43 (1860). **1820** the light galleries of the airy minarets: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25. **1836** Having ascended to the gallery of the *mad'neh*, or *men-d'zet*, he chants the *adān*, or call to prayer: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 83. **1839** The muéddins on the minarehs had chanted the Selām of Friday: — Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 379.

**minauderie, sb.**: Fr.: lackadaisical manners, a display of affectation.

**1763** the Duchess...is a heap of *minauderies* and affectations: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 105 (1857). **1786** No sweet *minauderies* clos'd her eyes: H. MORE, *Florida*, 310, p. 21. **1822**—3 having exhausted all her stock of *minauderies*, she condescended to open the conversation: SCOTT, *Pew. Peak*, ch. xi. p. 134 (1886). **1886** 'Le Premier-né'...includes all the little *minauderies* and trifling graces of the event it represents, and deals with the presentation of the baby to the gossips: *Athenaeum*, May 15, p. 653/3.

**minaudier, fem. minaudière, adj. and sb.**: Fr.: affected, lackadaisical; an affected or lackadaisical person.

**1716** they are the most determined *minaudières* in the whole world: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 73 (1827). **1818** she struck me to be a mere *minaudière*! LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 93 (1819).

**minera, sb.**: Late Lat., 'a mine', 'a mineral': a matrix of a mineral; also, *metaph.*

**1652** he hath discovered the *Minera* of man, or that substance out of which man...was made: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 42. **1673** A large piece of the *minera* or matrix of Emeralds, with the stones growing in it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Country*, p. 246.

\***Minerva**: Lat.: name of the Roman goddess of wisdom, identified with the Greek Athene, who was said to have been born, fully armed, from the head of Jupiter. Hence, the production of a person's brain; a schoolmistress.

**1673**—80 Or else the ambrosia | That's preserv'd for Minerva: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 109 (1884). **1589** in spite of Nature or Minerva: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 311 (1869). **1640** H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 36, p. 26 (1647). **1665** Self-love engageth us for any thing, that is a *Minerva* of our own: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. xvi. p. 114 (1885). bef. **1733** the Thing itself [is] no better than a *Minerva* of his own fertile Brain: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 26, p. 442 (1740). **1877** the idea of this *Minerva* giving change in a *café*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 32 (1883).

**minikin** (L = -), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *minniken*, = 'a little love', 'a little darling': a dainty lass; a pin of the smallest size; the treble string of a lute or viol; also, *attrib.* dainty.

**1598** *Mignone*, a minion, a fauorit, a dilling, a minikin, a darling: FLORIO. — *Mingherlina*, a daintie lasse, a minnikin smirking wench: *ib.* **1605** for one blast of thy minikin mouth, | Thy sheep shall take no harm: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, III. 5, 45. **1611** *Mignonnet*, A prettie, or young minion; a minikin: COTGR. **1667** angling with a minnikin, a gut-string varnished over, which keeps it from swelling, and is beyond any hair for strength and smallness: PEPYS, *Diary*, Mar. 18. [Davies] bef. **1670** he would peg the minikin so high that it cracked: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 147. [ib.]

**minimè, adv.**: Lat.: very little, by no means.

**1588** *Minimè*, honest master; or rather, master, no: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 61.

\***minimum, pl. minima, sb.**: neut. of Lat. *minus*, = 'least', 'lowest': the lowest amount or value, a limit of decrease or smallness of size, quantity, force, value, or degree; also, *attrib.* Opposed to *maximum* (q. v.).

**1674** those two puzzling things, the *maximum quantum* and the *minimum*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 1. **1678** he differed from them in some Particularities, as in excluding *Vacuum*, and denying such Physical *Minima* as were Indivisible: CUPWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 16. **1691** why do they [atoms] decline the least interval that may be, and not a greater? why not two or three *minima* as well as one: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 37 (1701). **1806**

willing to do it [the duty] for less than the statutory *minimum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 33. **1856** what I then thought the minimum quantity, six ounces of bread-dust and a lump of tallow the size of a walnut: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxvi. p. 261. **1875** indications reduced by friendly care to a minimum: *Echo*, Apr. 3. [St.] **1883** the limitation of the *minimum* age at which a recruit could be accepted to 19: *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 510.

**minimum quod sic, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'the least which thus', a specific low limit of quantity, value, or degree.

**1672** the very *minimum quod sic* is enough to put thee into Christ: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 61/1 (1868).

**minimus, sb.**: Lat., properly masc. adj., = 'least': a being of extremely small size.

**1590** Get you gone, you dwarf; | You *minimus*, of hindering knot-grass made; | You bead, you acorn: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, III. 2, 329.

**minimus in maximis**: Lat. See *maximus in minimis*.

**minionette** (L = -), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *mignonnet*, fem. *mignonnette* (both in Cotgr.): a pretty fellow or girl, a favorite; also, *attrib.*

**1749** Last night at Vauxhall his *minionette* face seemed to be sent to languish with Lord R. Bertie's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, I. 205. [Davies]

\***minister** (L = -), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *ministre*, assimilated to Lat. *minister*, = 'an attendant', 'a servant'.

1. one who carries out the orders of another, a servant, an agent; an instrument.

abt. **1340** Git thei said him tille, his ministres wasted the lond: R. BRUNNE, p. 312. [R.] **1540** To the which remedy, as a necessary minister, I shall put to my propre handes and assistance vnto the thethe: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 19<sup>vo</sup>. **1563** Because the Chirurgical in nature freinde, & minister: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16<sup>ro</sup>. **1579** a fit instrument and minister to destroy the commonwealth: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 438 (1612). **1584** For in tillage, as nature produceth corne and heabs; so art, being natures minister, prepareth it: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. iii. p. 290. **1603** Servitors and Waiters...the said Ministers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 82.

2. one who or that which administers, dispenses, or supplies.

**1541** the assystentes and seruantes or mynysters of the pacyent: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. B ii<sup>vo</sup>. **1549** Wherunto [to destruction] there is none so great a minister as the alteration of ancient lawes and customes: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, sig. a 2<sup>vo</sup>. **1590** other means are all forbidden me | That may be ministers of my decay: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 34/2 (1838). **1647** Let not...this right hand be Pitie's, till it hath | First made it self the Minister of wrath: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, III. 8, p. 117.

2 a. a member of the clergy, presbytery, or ministry of a religious body in the Christian Church.

**1340** *Ayenb.* [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. **1380** axe thei leue therof of here mynystis prouyncal, and zeue thes mynystis to noon leue to go: WYCLIF (H), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. xii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 45 (1880). bef. **1400** had ordeyned chirches and goddys mynystres to serue god and to [do] diuine seruice: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 128 (1886). **1450** ministers of ye chyrche: (1530) *Proper Dialogue*, &c., p. 162 (1871). **1485** the byshop wyth other mynystres of the chyrche: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 196 (1881). abt. **1533** there ys a goode father of owre relygyon...com from beyonde see unto us, whiche ys chosen and assygnd to be owre mynyster, head, and rewler here yn this Provens: RICH. LYST, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccxiii, p. 266 (1846). **1549** a direct orde of ministers in the chyrche: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 43<sup>ro</sup>. **1552** Such a one is a Priestly Minister. *Ergo* he is a Priest: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 41<sup>ro</sup> (1567). **1584** Let all ministers therefore in their seuerall cures, preach to God's people, so as they may knowe all these things to be false, &c.: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 66. **1588** which place Cyprian alleadgeth againste a minister, that became an executour to his friendes will: UBALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xv. p. 68 (1880). **1600** the Ministers and teachers of the Church: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similit.*, p. 473. **1600** their Minister and Preacher made vnto them a godly sermon: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 84. **1641** a presbyter, or as we commonly name him, the minister of a congregation: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1806). **1649** The Act prohibiting Ministers to meddle in State matters: *Moderate*, No. 40, sig. Rr<sup>ro</sup>.

3. one who takes a leading part in the executive administration of a state.

abt. **1350** mynysters of pe kyngne: HAMPOLE, *Eng. Prose Treat.*, p. 11 (1866). [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. **1386** The destinee Ministre general | That executeth in the world ouer al: CHAUCER, *C. T. Knt.'s Tale*, 1663. **1530** a minister of their commonweleth...as a capitaine: PALSGR., fol. xiii<sup>vo</sup>. **1540** fyrste he dyscharged all mynysters, whiche the monstrouse beaste Heliogabalus hadde vndyscretely promoted: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 16<sup>vo</sup>. bef. **1733** the King, or his Ministers: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. III. 140, p. 214 (1740).

4. a diplomatic representative of a state at a foreign centre of government, nominally of a lower rank than an ambassador.

**1646** his plenipotentiary minister: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, sig. A 1<sup>ro</sup>.

**ministrator** (L = -), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *ministrator*, = 'attendant', 'servant', noun of agent to *ministrare*, = 'to minister', 'to attend', 'to serve': a minister, a dispenser.

bef. **1733** a reverence for so much as is called the law, and the ministrators of it in that time: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 74. [Davies] **1822**—3 [Angels]



were the ministrators of the law, the heralds of the gospel, the servants of the saints: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 85/1.

\***Minnesinger, Minnesänger, sb.**: Ger., 'a love-singer': a German troubadour of 13 c.—15 c. See **Meistersinger**.

1825 methinks other princes might share a little in the renown which Richard of England engrosses amongst minstrels and *minne-singers*: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 50/1 (1868). 1889 Oh, were I but an actor-wight, | Or Minnesinger sentimental: *Punch*, May 25, p. 253.

\***minor** (u -), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *minor*, = 'less', 'smaller', 'younger', sometimes through Old Fr. *menor*, esp. in early instances.

I. *adj.*: 1. less, smaller, lower in degree or rank.

abt. 1380 Pe reule and pe lyuyng of frere menours is pis: WYCLIF (?) *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. I. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 40 (1880).

abt. 1400 a worthi men, Frere Menours, that weren of Lombardy: Tr. *Maunderville's Voyage*, ch. xxviii. p. 282 (1839). bef. 1548 some tyme a friar minor in Jereseye: ROBT. SOUTHWELL, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxcii. p. 95 (1846).

1659 If a minor party... seeking Dominion over the rest, may step into the Tribunal, and pass sentence against the Catholic Church, or the greatest part of it, blame not others, if on far better grounds, they do so by that part: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xx. p. 99. bef. 1733 the Troubles that fell upon the Minor *Abhorreys*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 65, p. 551 (1740).

1784 The stout tall captain, whose superior size | The minor heroes view with envious eyes: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 225 (1808). 1827 was about to disburden his conscience of some minor sins: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 108.

I. *adj.*: 2. *Log.* (properly) narrower, less general (of a premiss), descriptive of a premiss which does not contain the term which enters into the predicate of the conclusion.

bef. 1658 I had rather you should take it asunder, and my Lord and you part Stakes; part Propositions; he the *Major*, you the *Minor*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 105 (1687).

I. *adj.*: 3. not of age; less than constitutes legal majority; opposed to *major* (see **major**, I. 3).

bef. 1627 at which time neuertheless the King was minor: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 145. [R.] 1658 Persons of *minor* age, or women: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydrioth.*, p. 22.

I. *adj.*: 4. *Mus.* (of scales, intervals, tones) characterised by less differences between certain pairs of notes compared with corresponding greater differences which constitute a normal or *major* character. See **major**, I. 4.

1742 he makes great ado about dividing tones *major*, tones *minor*, *dieses* and *commas*, with the quantities of them: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1826). 1877 the symphony in A *minor*: *Times*, Feb. 6. [St.]

II. *sb.*: 1. *Log.* a minor premiss. See I. 2.

abt. 1375 And I wote wel pat gabriel schal blow his horne or pai han preyud pe mynor: WYCLIF (?) in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 382 (1880).

bef. 1636 he shal find it in the first figure and the third mode, saying that y<sup>e</sup> minor carrieth his proove w<sup>e</sup> him: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 504. [R.] bef. 1616 [See **major**, II. 1]. 1620 when I put in the *major*... and in the *minor*, that his necessities depend upon *Spain*: I think I may spare the conclusion: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 501 (1685).

1656—7 the minor produced to assert the thesis very closely and skilfully handled: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 2. *Leg.* one who is not of full age to act for himself.

bef. 1739 When the brisk Minor pants for twenty-one: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. I. Ep. I. 38, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 105 (1757).

1818 [See **major**, II. 5]. 1830 He being a minor was unable to make any settlement upon her: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 25.

II. *sb.*: 3. *Mus.* the minor mode, a minor key. See I. 4.

II. *sb.*: 4. a friar minor, a friar of the Franciscan order. See I. 1.

bef. 1728 Some will be called cordeliers, and these subdivided into capuchines, minors, mimms, and mendicants: KENNET, Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 112. [Davies]

**Minos**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Mínos*: name of a mythical king and lawgiver of Crete.

\***Minotaur** (u - t): Eng. fr. Fr. *Minotaure*, fr. Lat. *Minotaurus*, fr. Gk. *Μινώταυρος*: name of a bull-headed monster whom Minos, the mythical king of Crete, kept in the centre of the celebrated labyrinth and fed upon human beings; used metaphorically to represent anything malignant and destructive, hedged about by perplexities and difficulties.

abt. 1386 And by his banner borne is his peon | Of gold ful riche, in which ther was ybete | The Minotaure which that he slew in Crete: CHAUCER, C. T., *Knt's Tale*, 982.

1582 To see the Minotaure his ugly face: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 91 (1870).

1590 Dragons, and Minotaures, and feedes of hell: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. x. 40.

1600 minotaure: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 101 (1616).

1603 Minotaures and Aegipanes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 568.

1776 Theseus was gone to Crete with the tributary children to be delivered to the Minotaur: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 40.

1878 Don't give yourself for a meal to a *minotaur* like Bult: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 181.

**minuetto, sb.**: It.: *Mus.*: a minuet, a slow and stately dance in triple time, popular from the last third of 17 c. to nearly the middle of 19 c., introduced from France, where it is called *menuet*; a piece of music for the said dance or in the rhythm and style suggested by the same.

1724 MINUETTO, a Minuet, a French Dance so called, or the Tune or Air belonging thereunto: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

1888 the wonderful largo was at times rough, and the minuetto taken at too rapid a rate: *Academy*, Jan. 21, p. 51/2.

\***minus, adj.** and *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *minor* (*adj.*), = 'less'.

I. *adj.*: 1. less, with the deduction of, denoted in mathematics by the sign -, opposed to **plus** (*g. v.*).

1808 the competitors for land offer the whole value of the produce *minus* their daily potatoes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 354.

1878 There would have been three hundred and fifty millions of Celestials *minus* one by this time: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 10.

I. *adj.*: 2. less than nothing; negative (in any mathematical sense of the term) in amount or effect, denoted in mathematics by the sign -.

1579 The same or like Signes multiplied produce + *Plus*. Contrarie or diuerse Signes produce alway - *Minus*: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 38.

I. *adj.*: 3. deficient in respect of, without.

1840 we reached our munil of Toorkomanchai about six in the evening, *minus* one horse: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Lat. xv. p. 310.

1849—52 an imperfect cranium, composed principally of the cranial *minus* the facial bones: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 902/2.

1866 Bonall was *minus* a big toe-nail, and plus a scar upon the nose: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explorer*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 132.

1875 a Hospital *minus* medical attendance: *Echo*, June 11. [St.]

II. *sb.*: a deficiency, an amount less than nothing, a negative quantity; the mathematical sign -. See I. 1 and 2.

1654 For the *Algebra* (as I may term it) or *Nature of Reprehension*, giveth the *Plus* to the *Reprover*, and the *Minus* to the *Reproved*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 385.

1843 He says, *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give *minus*: for *minus* multiplied by *plus* gives *minus*, and *minus* multiplied by *minus* cannot give the same product as *minus* multiplied by *plus*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 396 (1856).

1878 It was a part of that gambling, in which the losing was not simply a *minus* but a terrible *plus*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. xlviii. p. 450.

**minutezza, sb.**: It.: a trifle, minute point.

1612—3 omitting not the least *minutezza* that might turn to his story: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 231 (1848).

\***minutiae, sb. pl.** (sing. *minütia*, *Rare*): Lat.: trifles, unimportant details, minor particulars.

1757 I reserve my nibblings and minutiae for another day: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xcviij. Vol. II. p. 26 (1879).

1788 if this chain of minutiae prove (agreeable) to you: HOK. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. ccxvii. (1857).

1802 the censure of Juvenal, however, falls rather on those who exacted such miserable *minutiae* of them: W. GIFFORD, Tr. *Juv.*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1803).

1814 these minutiae had been so heedfully attended to: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxxi. p. 464 (188-).

1828 the *minutiae* of every day life: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 44.

1845 he might worry the men with the minutiae of pipe-clay pedantry: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 346.

**minutie, sb.**: Fr.: a trifle, an unimportant detail.

1749 leave such *minuties* to dull, penny-wise fellows: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 142, p. 359 (1774).

Mir: Arab. See **Emir**.

\***mirabile dictu, phr.**: Lat.: wonderful to relate. *Virg., Georg.*, 2, 30.

1837 the late King was the Miller, and, *mirabile dictu*, the Archbishop of Paris did not disdain to play the part of the Curé: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 318.

18.. at last produced a white something—*mirabile dictu*!—two cents' worth of silver! BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 11 (1881).

**mirabolan(e), mirobalan(e), mirobolan(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **myrobalan**.

\***mirador, sb.**: Sp.: a belvedere, a gallery commanding a fine view, a gazebo.

1672 Mean time your valiant Son, who had before | Gain'd fame, rode round to every Mirador: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1701).

1797 a mirador or turret: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 9/2.

1829 she betook herself to her mirador, overlooking the vega, whence she watched the army, as it went: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xiv. p. 103 (1850).

1832 led up to a delightful belvedere, originally a mirador of the Moorish sultan: — *Alhambra*, p. 97.

1845 a Moorish mirador where marble and gilding yet linger amid abominations indescribable: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 365.

\***mirage, sb.**: Fr.: a deceptive appearance of far distant objects (often inverted, and in deserts seeming to be reflected in water) as if they were near, caused by unequal refraction of several layers of heated air.



1803 that optical deception which...the French have denominated *mirage*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 334. 1813 They had in this part of their journey a remarkable instance of the *mirage*: *ib.*, Vol. 21, p. 66. 1839 In the desert we had frequent instances of the *mirage*, presenting the appearance of lakes of water and islands: *Amer. Bibl. Repos.*, Vol. 1, p. 402. 1866 Thus glowed the distant Mexico to the eyes of Sawin, as he...speculated from the summit of that *mirage*-Pisgah: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, p. 215/1 (1880). 1872 Exceedingly beautiful is the delusive scenery of the *mirage*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 44.

mirhab: Arab. See *mihrab*.

\**mirza*, *meerza*, *sb.*: Pers. *mīrzā*: a royal prince; a scholar.

1625 Mirzaes, Cans, Sultans, and Beagues: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1392. 1634 the *Mirza*, or Prince of Persia: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. 1662 some of their *Myrses*, or Princes: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 129 (1666). — the *Myrsa*, or Tartar-Prince: *ib.*, p. 132. 1665 the Traitors were of no mean rank, *Mirza Cherief*,...*Mirza Nouradyn* his Cousin, *Mirza Fetulla*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 74 (1677). 1788 The same success attended the other *mirzas* and emirs in their excursions: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxxv. p. 29 (1813). 1803 Jadoon Rao then proposed that they should both attend the durbar, and advised the *Mirza* to repeat the foregoing arguments in the presence of the Maharajah: In Wellington's *Disq.*, Vol. I. p. 582 (1844). 1828 The General remained dictating to several *Meerzas*, who were seated and writing in the tent: *Kusailbask*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 313. 1840 people of all sorts and degrees, Khans, Begs, Moollahs, *Meerzas*, merchants, soldiers: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 18.

\**μισάνθρωπος*, *pl.* -ποι, Gk., 'hating mankind'; *misanthrōpos*, -pus, *pl.* -ποι, Late Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: a hater of the human race, one who shuns the society of his fellow-men. Anglicised as *misanthrope* (L = U).

1563 Defye them all. *μισάνθρωποι* and squyntheyd Monsters ryght | They are: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 23 (1871). 1579 *Timon* surnamed *Misanthropos*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 205 (1612). 1601 And for that I verily thinke neither *Zoilus*, *Aristarch*, *Timon* or other *Misanthropos*, ever equal'd, or els was to be compared with a Jesuit, in the damnable art of detraction or envie: W. WATSON, *Dialogue betw. Secular Priest & Lay Gentleman*, Pref., sig. \*\* a ro. 1607 I am *Misanthropos*, and hate mankind: SHAKS., *Timon*, iv. 3, 53. 1612 There be many *Misanthropi*, that make it their practice to bring men to the bough: BACON, *Ess.*, xiv. p. 204/2 (1871). 1626 *Misanthropos* [acc. or neut.], One that hates mans company: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). 1665 the very Heathen accused them [the Jews] as *μισάνθρωποι* or enemies of Mankind: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 204 (1677). 1678 Hee'll ne'r return; he truly is *Misanthropos*: SHADWELL, *Timon*, v. p. 74. 1826 shall I pass my life a moping misanthrope in an old chateau? LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 19 (1881).

\**miscellānea*, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'a hodge-podge': writings on miscellaneous subjects, a collection of writings on miscellaneous subjects.

1710 that in your 6th *Miscellanea*, about the Sprig of an Orange, is his: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. vi. Wks., p. 237/2 (1869). 1886 The latter is a volume of *miscellanea* of much local interest: *Athenæum*, Jan. 9, p. 68/2.

\**mise en scène*, *phr.*: Fr., 'setting on stage': the setting of a play on the stage; the scenery, properties, and arrangements of an acted drama; also, *metaph.*

1841 The strict attention to costume, and to all the other accessories appertaining to the epoch, *mis* [sic] *en scène*, is very advantageous to the pieces brought out here: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 313. 1860 the best cast and *mise en scène*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/2. 1872 novelists...sometimes select India as the *mise en scène* of their tales: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 8. 1879 The *mise en scène* was varied: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. ix. p. 85. 1886 She manages very well her *mise en scène*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 2, p. 21/2.

\**miser* (U =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *miser*, fr. Lat. *miser*, = 'wretched', 'miserable'.

1. a miserable person, an unhappy wretch. *Obs.*

1569 Boner is thus dedde | And buried in a misers grave: In J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. I. sig. B (1843). 1584 Also *Phaoninus* saith, that if these cold prophets or oracles tell thee prosperitie, and decieve thee, thou art made a miser through vain expectation: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VIII. ch. ii. p. 160. 1590 Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble misers sake: SPENS., *P. Q.*, II. i. 8.

2. one who lives in a miserable condition from love of hoarding money, a very mean and avaricious person.

1598 to bee pensive, looke into other mens affaires, clitch his thumbe betwene his other fingers (which is the most infallible token of a miser) and the like: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 27. 1600 *Nabal*...the myzer: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 398. 1630 Th' extremes of mizer, or of prodigall, | He shunnes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 4 ro/1. 1675 True Love's a Miser, so tenacious grown: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (1701). 1782 a favour the miser offered me to save himself the expense: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 156 (1858).

*misereatur*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. (for imperat.) of Lat. *misereri*, = 'to pity': 'may (Almighty God) have mercy (upon you)', name of the first part of the public form of absolution in the Latin Church, which comes after the confiteor (*q.v.*) in the Mass, so named from the first word.

1430-40 To schryve pe in general pou schalle lere | Py Confiteor and misereatur in fere: *Boke of Curtasye*, II. 154, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1868).

\**miserere*, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. *misereri*, = 'to pity': 'have mercy'.

1. name of the fifty-first Psalm, so called from the first word of the Vulgate version; a musical setting of the said Psalm; *metaph.* a lament, a cry for pity.

1558 by the space of .ii. *miserere*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 18 ro. 1657 I repeated to her in your behalf, a whole *Miserere*, whereto she answer'd with much courtesie and civility: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 19. 1665 I have heard one say, that had seen it, that it did not set Wood on Fire but after the time of saying a *Miserere*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 97. 1804 A main fault that pervades the whole, is the monotonous cry of *miserere* for the poor Irish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 152. 1819 and so dully do they squall with their shrill pipes, that it is called a *miserere*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820). 1852 He makes in every letter frightful *misereres* over his sleeping pretty well: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 115 (1884). 1865 now sweet as a bird's carol, now sad as a *miserere*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 152. 1882 The low, melancholy *miserere*—half-entreating, half-desponding—spoke to the heart of man a language like its own: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 297 (2nd Ed.).

2. a hinged seat in a church or chapel stall, which when turned up presents a bracket (usually carved) which supports a person in a half-sitting, half-leaning position.

1833 those seats which may be turned up are called *misereres*: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 173. 1885 [The designs comprise] *misereres*, font covers: *Athenæum*, Aug. 15, p. 215/1.

\**Mishna(h)*, *mishna(h)*, *sb.*: Heb. *mishnāh*, = 'repetition': a collection of laws and precepts deduced from the Mosaic law by Rabbis and handed down orally for centuries; a paragraph of the said collection (*pl. mishnōth*).

1610 the first collection was made by Judas son of Simon...and this was called *Mishna*: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 191.

*missive* (L =), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *missive* (*sb.* used as *adj.* with *lettre*): a thing sent; sent.

I. *sb.*: 1. a messenger. *Rare. Obs.*

1605 Whiles I stood rapt in the wonder of it, came missives from the king, who all-hailed me "Thane of Cawdor": SHAKS., *Macb.*, I. 5, 7.

I. *sb.*: 2. a letter, a written message.

1609 carrying with them missives from the Emperor: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XVII. ch. vi. p. 87. 1642 by his *Missives* let it appear that he doth not only Remember, but meditate on his Friend: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). 1656 of what doctrine I have...discoursed...in a missive to the Countess Dowager of Devonshire: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 75 (1872). 1676 a Letter or Missive: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 218.

II. *adj.*: 1. sent or despatched (of a letter).

1616 To write your letters missive: B. JONSON, *Dev. in an Ass*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 134 (1631-40). 1620 some Letter, missive or responsive: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 126 (1676).

II. *adj.*: 2. caused by throwing, caused by missiles.

1667 their engines and their balls | Of missive ruin: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 519.

mistion: Eng. fr. Fr. See *mixtion*.

*mistral*, *sb.*: Fr.: a cold dry north-west wind of S. France. See *maestrale*.

1864 Did you ever hear of a mistral? C. KINGSLEY, in *Life*, II. 178. [Davies]

mistri, mistry: Anglo-Ind. See *maistry*.

*mitcal*, *sb.*: Arab. *mitqāl*: an Arabian, Persian, and Egyptian weight equal to about 72 grains English, or 24 carats (see *carat*).

1555 And .xi. Fanans and a quarter, is one Mitgal: And .vi. Mitgales and a halfe, make one vnce: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 263 (1885). 1599 The Venetian money is worth larinis 88 per 100 meticals, which is 150 drams of Aleppo: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 272. 1625 a Diamant of three Metegals and a halfe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 223. — The Abace weigheth two Mesticalls: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 524.

*Mithras*, *Mithres*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μίθρας*: the sun-god of the Ancient Persians, eventually regarded as the Supreme Being.

1551 They call upon no particular name of God, but only Mythra: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, II. II. [C.]. 1603 This *Zoroastres* (I say) named the good god *Oromases*, and the other *Arimanius*...also that there is one in the middes betwene them, named *Mithres*: (and hereupon it is, that the Persians call an intercessor or mediator, *Mithres*): HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1306. 1678 to have asserted also a *Third Middle Deity* called by them *Mithras*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 213.

*mithridate*, *met(h)ridate* (L = L), Eng. fr. Fr. *mithridat*, *methridat* (both in Cotgr.); *mithridatūm*, Late Lat. fr. Lat. (*antidotum*) *Mithridatium*: *sb.*: an antidote, esp. in the form of an electuary; named from the great Mithridates VI., King of Pontus, who was said to have rendered himself proof against poisons by the use of antidotes.

1528 triacle and the medecines Metridate together: PAYNEL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. I iii ro. 1558 an vnce of *Cassia fistula*, and halfe a quarter of an



vince of Metridate: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 32<sup>ro</sup>. 1580 But I will not forgette as it were the Methridate of the Magicians, the Beast Hiena: J. LYNN, *Euphues & his Engle*, p. 346 (1868). 1590 A sight as baneful to their souls...As are Thessalian drugs or mithridate: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 32/2 (1858). 1598 I feeble me ill; giue me some mithridate. | Some mithridate and oile: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 8, Wks., p. 56 (1616). 1599 halfe an ounce of the best Methridate: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhauer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 138/2. 1600 He had so ordinarily used a notable Antidote or preservative, called now Mithridate, that the poyson would not worke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. III. (Brev. Flor.), p. 1255 marg. 1602 in receiuing hereby a wholesome mithridate or antidotum to the spirituall health and recouerie of many a deuoute soule: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 213. 1603 for poor Methridatum and Dragon Water...were boxed at every corner, and yet were both drunke every hour at other mens cost: *Wonderfull Yeare 1603*, p. 40. 1630 With Roses, Barberies, of each Conserues, | And Mitridate, that vigorous health preserues: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1633 But, you of learning and religion, | And vertue, and such ingredients, have made | A methridate, whose operation | Keeps off, or cures what can be done or said: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 78. 1654 If *Diascordium* faile them, haue at *Mithridate*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 51. 1686 Fools may talk of Mythridate, Cordials, Elixers: D'URFEE, *Common Wom.*, v. p. 47. 1825 their rash recipes, their mithridate, their febrifuges: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 168.

**mitigator** (∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Eng. as if noun of agent to Lat. *mitigare*, 'to alleviate', 'to soothe', 'to soften': one who or that which mitigates.

\***mitra**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μίτρα*: a mitre, a turban.

1685 in Persia, the Diadem, the *Mythra*, the *Tiara* and the *Cydaris*, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the *Regalia* of old: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677).

\***mitrailleuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a machine-gun for the discharge of *mitraille* or small missiles; one of the earliest forms of machine-gun, introduced into the French army about two years before the Franco-German war of 1870—1, when it became well known.

1872 had I carried a mitrailleuse instead of a fourteen-shooter: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 123. 1887 They numbered...about 20,000 men with 60 guns and 12 mitrailleuses: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 24, p. 399/1.

**mittimus**, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. act. of Lat. *mittere*, 'to send': 'we send', (a) name of a writ, so called from the first word, issued by a justice of the peace, or other qualified person, to the keeper of a prison or other place of detention, charging him to receive into custody and detain until delivered in due course of law, the person sent and specified in the writ; a warrant of commitment to prison; (b) a dismissal.

a. 1591 had the bickering been between us, there should have needed no other justice of peace than this [his molespade], to have made him a mittimus to the first gardener that ever was: PEELE, *Speeches at Theobalds*, iii. Wks., p. 579/2 (1861). 1607 Your mittimus shall not serve: MIDDLETON, *Phanix*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 207 (1885). 1630 The Constable his charge will soon forsake, | And no man dares his Mittimus to make: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. F 2 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1633 Take a mittimus, | And carry him to Bedlam: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, v. 1, Wks., p. 314/1 (1839). 1654 and without any other Crime they would make the Offenders Mittimus: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 143. 1663 Hang him, Rogue, make his Mittimus immediately: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 51 (1701). 1672 Pray Sir make his Mittimus, I'll hang him if there were no more of the race of all mankind: SHADWELL, *Miser*, v. p. 80. 1728 No words, Sir; a wife or a mittimus: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husband*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 339 (1776). 1748 Here, clerk, write this fellow's mittimus: SMOLLETT, *Kod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 104 (1817). 1760 and from thence by a Mittimus it shall go into the Court where the Cause is depending: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 392. 1772 To ascertain the facts set forth in the preceding paper, it may be necessary to call the persons mentioned in the mittimus to the bar of the house of lords: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. lxx. p. 286 (1827). 1818 Yes, it is, as I suspected, a vague mittimus: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Mucarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 25 (1819). 1864 Aggravated assaults, says the magistrate, as he signs their mittimus, are not to be tolerated: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 5. b. 1696 Out of two noblemen's houses he had his mittimus of 'Ye may be gone': NASHE, *Have with You*. [C.]

**miva**, *sb.*: It.: a drink made of the juice of quinces and honey.

1543 ye may gyue hym a myua of quynces, or quynces otherwyse dressed: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxxiii v<sup>o</sup>/1.

**mixture**, **miston** (∠ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mistion*, *mixture* (both in Cotgr.): a mixture.

1558 put it into the same mixture: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 120<sup>ro</sup>. 1603 the soule admitteth his temperature and mixture with this propheticall spirit: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1345.

**mizer**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **miser**.

**mna**: Lat. See **mina**.

**Mnēmosynē**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μνημοσύνη*: Gk. *Mythol.*: the goddess of memory (*μνημοσύνη*), mother of the muses.

bef. 1593 Mnemosyne hath kiss'd the kingly Jove, | And entertain'd a feast within my brains: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 106/1 (1861).

**moal**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mole**.

moan. See **maund**.

\***mob**, *sb.*: short for Lat. *mōbile*, short for *mōbile vulgus*, 'the fickle mass of the people': the great mass of common people; a promiscuous crowd, a disorderly crowd, rabble.

1602 the *mōbile vulgus* being euer wauering and readiest to run vpon euery change: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 67. 1676 the remaining Rogues have rais'd the Mobile, and are coming upon us: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, v. p. 81. 1680 Swinge Bum-bailiffs excessively, and commit filthy outrage, to the astonishment of the Mobile: — *Wom. Captain*, ii. p. 20. 1686 But if it should chance to slip, and you should fall down, and mingle with the nasty Mobile, I were no more a woman of this world: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, v. p. 55. 1688 the said mobile tookes y<sup>e</sup> cart and goods and burnt all in Holborne or some other place: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 100 (1878). 1688 Though the mobile bawl: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Hal.*, Vol. 1. p. 279 (1860). 1688 the Mobile shall worship thee: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 2 (1699). — Here, honest Mob: *ib.*, p. 59. 1690 So, long Experience has found it true of the unthinking Mobile, that the closer they shut their Eyes, the wider they open their Hands: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1727). 1692 But Common-walthe why should we rob, | Of th' Glory of a Ruling Mob: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 19. 1694 And acted by some of the Mobile of the Village: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iii. p. 34. 1700 a gathering of the Mob: S. L., *Tr. Fryd's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xii. p. 182. 1704 the secular hands of the mobile: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vi. Wks., p. 77/1 (1860). 1711 our Words...often lose all but their first Syllables, as in *mob. rep. pos. incog.*: *Spectator*, No. 135. Aug. 4, p. 203/1 (Morley). 1729 She sees a Mob of Metaphors advance: POPE, *Dunciad*, i. 67. bef. 1733 I may note that the Rabble first changed their Title, and were called the Mob in the Assemblies of this Club. It was their Beast of Burthen, and called first *mōbile vulgus*, but fell naturally into the Contraction of one Syllable: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. iii. 89, p. 574 (1740). 1809 In general the majority in this part of the country consists more of mob than in France, and the mob, you know, are notorious for running to see an execution or a funeral: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 23.

**mocayare**. See **mohair**.

**moccado(e)**, **mockado(e)**, *sb.*: quasi-Sp. fr. Fr. *moucade* (Cotgr.), perhaps influenced by Mid. Eng. *mokadour*, Old Fr. *moucadou* (Cotgr., perhaps for *moucadour*): a kind of velvetene used in 16, 17 cc. Also, *metaph.* (affected by Eng. *mock*) sham, mockery.

1589 [ridiculous] to see a Lady in her milke-house in a velvet gowne, and at a briddall in her cassock of mockado: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Pers.*, III. p. 290 (1869). 1598 *Mocciaro*, *Mocaiorro*, the stuffe we call mockado: FLORIO. 1599 all her familie trimmed vp in white mockado: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 85. 1611 *Moucade*, The Stuffe Moccados: COTGR. 1630 I muse of what stuffe these men framed be, | Most of them seeme Mockado vnto me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Dd 3 v<sup>o</sup>/1. — Rash, Taffata, Paropa, and Nouato, | Shagge, Fillizetta, Damaske and Mockado: *ib.*, sig. 2 Fff 3 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1741 Neither of them would sit, nor put their hats on: what mockado is this to such a poor soul as I: RICHARDSON, *Pamela*, II. 37 (1811). [Davies]

Variants, *makadowe*, *mokkado(e)*, *mochado*, *mockadoo*.

\***moc(c)as(s)in** (∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native Amer. Ind. of Virginia: an Indian shoe made of leather, with the sole of a thickness similar to that of the upper leather.

1624 *Moccasins*, Shoes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 281 (1884). 1722 The Indian Name of this kind of Shoe is *Mocassin*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 142. — On his Feet are Moccasins: *ib.*, p. 142. 1849 He wore a hunting frock...and moccasins: W. IRVING, *Bracebridge Hall*, p. 433. 1871 I have made excellent moccasins with this skin, which are admirable if kept wetted: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 124.

**moccinigo**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a small Venetian coin.

1605 nor halfe a duckat; no, nor a *muccinigo*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616).

\***Mocha**, a superior kind of coffee, named fr. *Mocha*, the port of Yemen in Asia Minor.

[1748 And the sage berry sun-burnt Mocha bears | Has clear'd their inward eye: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, i. lxx.] 1876 the coffee and carapao, the mocha and maraschino: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundred*, ch. vii. p. 34.

**mochachoes**. See **moustache**.

**mockair**. See **mohair**.

**mockaw**. See **macaw**.

**mocuddum**, **mucuddum**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *muqaddam*, 'set before': a head-man, a foreman.

[1634 The Bannian Priests called *Bramini*, are the Pythagorian Sect of the Gymnosophists. They hate *Makmed*, and acknowledge one God and Creator of all things. The better sort are called *Mochadams*, or Masters; their behaviour very good and tolerable: SIR TH. HARRIST, *Trav.*, p. 26.] 1663 The Jaylor, which in their language is called *Mocadan*: COGHAN, *Tr. Pinto*, p. 8. [Yule] 1803 It has more than once happened that *soubhadars* and *mucuddums*, and between 60 and 100 drivers, have deserted in one night: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 712 (1844). 1819 Not a single rayah of the inferior sort had the misfortune to meet me in the street, whom my *mokhadam* forced not to jump from off his long-eared steed, and humbly to salute me in the mire: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 27 (1820).

**moddicombe**. See **modicum**.



**mode**, *sb.*: Fr.: fashion (in the 'society' sense), fashionable style, a fashionable style of dress. Early Anglicised in the general sense of 'fashion' and the sense of 'mood'. See *à la mode*.

**1630** He is also good at Larding of meat after the *mode of France*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). **1654** tippets is not y<sup>e</sup> mode see much: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. 1. p. 12 (1878). **1654** and therefore...shee looks for *Modes* and *Dresses* in that *Exchange of Books*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 351. **1684** several Arms, after the Turkish-Mode: Tr. *Tavernier's Crd. Seignior's Seras*, p. 46. **1711** they fancy themselves in the Height of the Mode: *Spectator*, No. 129, July 28, p. 104/2 (Morley). **1818** I fatten—but n<sup>t</sup> importe for that, | 'Tis the mode: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 21. **1841** trying on a new mode for the first time: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 66.

**model**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **modulus**.

**moderation** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *modération*: (a) the act or process of controlling or moderating; (b) a mean or middle condition, temperateness, self-control; avoidance of excess; (c) at the University of Oxford, the first examination for a degree is called *Moderations*, colloquially abbreviated to *Mods*.

a. **1631** governed by the rule and moderation of reason: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. 1. Vol. 1. p. 1 (1880).

b. **1506** And if the matter, be ioyfull and gladd | Lyke countenance, outwardly they make | But moderation, in their mindes is had: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. F ii<sup>o</sup>. **1531** Therefore that worde maturitie is translated to the actis of man, that when they be done with such moderation, that nothing in the doinge may be sene superfluous or indigent, we may saye, that they be maturely done: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. xxii. Vol. 1. p. 244 (1880). **1543** remembre to kepe a moderation in slepe, that is to saye, that thou slepe not past vii. or eyght houres: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurgie*, fol. cccxii v<sup>o</sup>/x. **1545** exhort the same princes...vnto modesty moderation | & to pyte: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 5<sup>o</sup>. **1569** This Oration of his, although it was liked of them for the softnesse and moderation thereof: yet it could not so perswade the bishop of Rome: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 66. **1606** Why tell you me of moderation? SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 4, 2. **1682** both the Ambassador and his retinue behaved themselves with extraordinary moderation: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872).

\***moderato**, *adv.*: It.: Mus.: moderately; a direction to performers to render a passage or a composition in moderately fast time.

**1724** MODERATO, is with Moderation: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**moderato**, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: It.: moderate; anything moderate or mediocre.

**1762** the moderatos are five times better than the so sos: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, vi. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

\***moderator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *moderātor*, noun of agent to *moderāri*, = 'to govern', 'direct', 'moderate': one who or that which moderates.

1. a ruler, a director, one who or that which moderates.

**1578** There were ioynd with him (as moderators of his youth) *Iohn Iacques Trivulce*...and the Count *Petillani*: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. 1. p. 27 (1618). **1589** [See *litotes*]. **1598** [Libra and Virgo] in the ascendent for the most part signifie Moderators of Schooles, and such like: F. WITHER, Tr. *Dariol's Astrolog.*, sig. B 3 v<sup>o</sup>. **1606** A moderator of his voice: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 191 note. **1607** one care...the moderator of her chace: TOPSELL, *Fourty Beasts*, p. 269. **1607-12** But sometimes it is sene that the Moderator, is more troublesome, then the Actor: BACON, *Ess.*, xix. p. 246/1 (1871). **1621** she is...the queen of causes, and moderator of things: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 572 (1827). **1642** This reasonable moderator...death: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 381 (1852).

1 a. a moderator-lamp, a lamp in which the oil is forced up a tube to the wick at an uniform rate.

2. a judge, an arbitrator, a mediator.

**1600** thought it meet to be moderators betweene others, and to prescribe them warre or peace: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. ix. p. 322. **1603** Grave Moderator of our Britain LAWES: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 210 (1608). **1621** This common sense is the judge or moderator of the rest: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 7, Vol. 1. p. 32 (1827). bef. **1658** And thence did crave | A Moderator of the Strife to have: J. CLEVELAND, *Whr.*, p. 229 (1687). **1705** For this ignominious Wretch, under pretence of being Moderator betwixt the *Commarians* and us, abused us several times by dilatory and fraudulent Means: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. iv. p. 54. **1823** His vanity induced him to think that he had been more successful...than any other moderator whom the king might have employed would...have been: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. ix. p. 132 (1886).

3. one who presides at an assembly or disputation; esp. the president in formal meetings of certain Protestant Churches.

**1580** But to set downe as a moderator the true perfection of loue...this is my iudgement: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 423 (1868). **1652** In this old Philosophicall dispute, what easie Moderator would not give this censure? J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 149.

3 a. in the old English universities, a public officer appointed to superintend examinations for honors; in Cambridge

University, an examiner for the Mathematical Tripos (in 1819 and after 1822 one of the two senior examiners for the Mathematical Tripos).

**1573-80** as he was abroad in the schooles, so wuld neds seme a moderator at home too in the houl: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 51 (1884). **1614** the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varior, or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 304 (1848). bef. **1670** Mr. *Prociour Williams* was the President or Moderator at this Learned Act: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 27, p. 20 (1693). **1796** *Camb. Univ. Cal.*, p. 151.

**moderatrice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *moderatrice* (Cotgr.): a female who moderates.

**1531** Wherby he confoundeth the vertue called temperance, whiche is the moderatrice as well of all motions of the minde, called affectes, as of all actis proceeding of man: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Vol. II. p. 95 (1880).

**moderatrix**, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *moderātor* (see *moderator*): a female who moderates.

**1603** *Wisdom* (from above) | Is th' only *Moderatrix*, spring, and guide: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 51 (1608). **1611** *Moderatrice*, A moderatrix: COTGR. **1659** I'll sit as moderatrix, if they press you | With over-hard conditions: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, II. 2. [Davies] bef. **1670** The Queen Mother, moderatrix of this and all other solemn negotiations in France at that time: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, I. 210. [ib.] **1754** The debate was closed, and referred to Mrs. Shirley as moderatrix: RICHARDSON, *Grandison*, vi. 387 (1812). [ib.] **1846** To the most splendid, glorious, and effulgent Elizabeth, Queen of all the great ones who follow Jesus, wisest moderatrix of all the affairs of the Nazarene generation: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclxiii. p. 141 (1846).

**modéré**, *fem. -ée, adj.*, used as *sb.*: Polit.: moderate; a moderate.

**1848** It is quite clear that the *modérés* are in an immense majority in the Assembly: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 266.

**modi**: Lat. See **modus**.

\***modicum**, *sb.*: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. *modicus*, = 'moderate', 'small': a moderate quantity, a small quantity.

1. a small quantity, a moderate quantity, a small allowance, a small degree, a limited amount.

**1606** Lo, lo, lo, lo, what modicums of wit he utters! SHAKS., *Troil.*, II. 1, 74. **1608** There was no boote to bid runne for drams to drive down this undigested moddicombe: ARMIN, *Nest of Ninnies*. [Nares] **1611** a daintier bit or modicum than any lay upon his trencher at dinner: MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 14 (1885). **1620** they are also cooling, notwithstanding the modicum of heate in them: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § viii. p. 114 (1628). bef. **1670** Eat it up all, or not a whit, for a Modicum will Gripe the Belly: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 88, p. 74 (1693). **1686** I only took away all that I could lay my hand on: I did not robb him, I only Snapt a Modicum or So: D'URFEY, *Banditti*, III. p. 22. bef. **1733** his ordinary Modicum of Guineas: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. III. 123, p. 203 (1740). **1750** Had the modicum been less, I should have known my duty: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 248 (1806). bef. **1782** Though nature weigh our talents, and dispense | To ev'ry man his modicum of sense: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. 1. p. 153 (1808). **1806** burdened...with a modicum of provision for the sinner who preceded him: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 401. **1823** while I discuss my flask of *cinq francs*, my modicum of port hangs on my wine-merchant's hands: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1886). \***1877** he has that very slender modicum of knowledge: *Echo*, June 4. [St.]

2. a small object, anything under-sized.

**1623** Where are you, | You modicum, you dwarf: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, II. 1, Wks., p. 56/2 (1839).

3. a small quantity of food of a kind calculated to provoke thirst.

**modillion** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *modiglion*, *modillon*, or fr. It. *modiglione*: *Archit.*: a bracket under the corona of the cornice in the Corinthian and other orders, corresponding to the *mutulus* (q. v.) of the Doric order.

**1563** Mutuli whiche is also named Modiglions: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xli<sup>o</sup>. **1598** being diuided into 6 parts, one giues *denticuli*: an other *cymatium* which supporteth the *modillions*: giue 2 to the *modillions*, one to *corona*, and one to *sima*: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 95. **1651** [See *dentello*]. **1664** It has also much conformity with our third antique Example in the *Modillions*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. 1. p. 30. **1699** the Modillions naturally admitting greater variety: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 39. **1712** In a Cornice...the Modillions or Dentelli: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

\***modiste**, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman who sells fashionable articles of dress; a fashionable dressmaker or milliner.

**1841** the less *recherché magasin des modes* of some more humble *modistes*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 271. **1860** Little did I think... that Mrs. M.'s presence in the *ateliers* of the distinguished *modiste* in question would exercise so great an influence upon my own career: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 448/2. **1884** The French *modiste* in whom I confided: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 19.

**modius**, *pl. modii*, *sb.*: Lat.: a Roman dry measure equal to the Greek *étrebs* or about a peck English; a vessel of the



said capacity; a tall cylindrical head-dress, represented in ancient art as an attribute of certain deities. See *modimne*.

1600 they had transported with them 30000 Modios [*acc. pl.*] of wheate: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXII, p. 454. 1606 A Modious [*sic*] of wheat: — *Tr. Swet.*, p. 214. 1609 one Modius or pecke of meale: — *Tr. Mart.*, Bk. XXV, ch. xii, p. 278. 1800 serenity distinguishes the heads of Jupiter from those of Pluto. Both have frequently the cap called "modius" from its resemblance to a bushel: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 245. 1882 a bearded man with the modius on his head: C. FENNEL, *Tr. A. Michaelis Anc. Marb.* in *Gl. Brit.*, p. 576. — near the right foot stands a modius: *ib.*, p. 646.

**modulator** ( $\Delta = \Delta = \Delta$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *modulātor*, noun of agent to *modulāri*, = 'to measure', 'to modulate': one who or that which modulates.

1654 It is a most muscull Modulator of all Intelligibles by her inventive Variations: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 477. 1713 the tongue...the artful modulator of our voice: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. v. ch. v. [R.]

**module** ( $\Delta = \Delta$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. module*: a standard measure for regulating proportion, a modulus; a model; *Numismat.* the diameter of a coin.

1595 And then all this thou seest is but a clod | And module of confounded royalty: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 7, 58. 1603 You, that have seen within this ample Table, | Among so many Modules admirable, | Th' admired beauties of the King of Creatures: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 179 (1608). 1664 the Module of the Colonus: EVELYN, *Tr. Front's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. 1, p. 10. 1887 There are thirty plates, many of them containing coins of the smallest module: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 411/3.

**modulus, pl. moduli, sb.**: Lat.: a measure (in various technical senses); in *Archit.* a module, in the classical styles half the diameter of a column measured at the base of the shaft. Translated in the architectural sense into *model* by Haydocke (1598 *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 89), an unrecorded use of *model*.

1563 The Basis, or fote of the pillor shalbe a Modulus in height: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ix *rs*. 1882 The council shall fix for the year the amount...to be called a modulus: *Stat. Trin. Coll. Camb.*, p. 54.

**\*modus, pl. modi, sb.**: Lat., 'manner', 'mode': one of the modes in ancient music; manner, specific conditions of being; *Leg.* a specific qualification, a composition.

1597 these be...some shadow of the ancient modus, whereof Boetius and Glareanus have written so much: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 166 (1771). 1648 none of the relators agree either in the place or modus: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 23 (1850). 1672 it is one, even as we are one...not as to the modus or qualitas unionis, but only as to the veritas unionis: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 43/1 (1868). 1684 All our service of God ought to be a reasonable service...in regard of the modus, the manner of doing it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV, p. 439 (1865). 1692 One and the same thing is differenced from itself by a different modus, or manner of existing: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 48 (1863). 1702 He might as well prove, by the same method, the identity of his modus, as of substances: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 61/1 (1834). 1742 The foundation of this quarrel was a modus, by setting which aside an advantage of several shillings per annum would have accrued to the rector: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, i. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 27 (1806). 1823 appointing some modus, or compensation, of the nature of rent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 7. 1866 the spiritual person who still took his tithe-pig or his modus: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I, p. 137.

**modus in rebus**: Lat. See *est modus in rebus*.

**\*modus (pl. modi) operandi, phr.**: Late Lat.: plan of working, mode of operation.

1654 because their Causes, or their modus operandi (which is but the Application of the Cause to the Effect) doth not fall under Demonstration: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 222. 1692 the distinction of their operation and concurrence is but modus operandi, a distinct manner of concurring: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII, p. 530 (1863). 1835 we are still ignorant of its modus operandi: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61, p. 85. 1843 We must make entire abstraction of all knowledge of the simpler tendencies, the modi operandi of mercury in detail: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I, p. 487 (1856). 1865 The inimitable modus operandi of that priceless person had mastered the whole visiting-list of Vernoncaux: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. ix, p. 147. 1878 the vast traces of the labours of the scientific old miners in shafting and tunnelling teach exactly their modus operandi: *Times*, May 10. [St.] 1884 Nor, when we resolve to set to work in earnest, is the modus operandi always evident, or the modus incipiendi: A. JESSOP, in *XIX Cent.*, Mar., p. 405.

**\*modus vivendi, phr.**: Late Lat.: a way of living, a temporary compromise or understanding which shall enable persons to associate together in spite of some serious difference or disagreement.

1882 From St. Petersburg we hear that the Russian Government and the Pope have arranged a modus vivendi, one of the first results of which will be the reappointment by his Holiness of Catholic Bishops in Poland: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 4. 1884 By means of an accepted code of rules a kind of modus vivendi in this respect is obtained: J. SHARMAN, *Curry Hist. of Swearing*, ch. iii, p. 41.

**Moët**, name of a class of Champagne, so called from the exporting firm *Moët et Chandon*, Rheims.

1883 I don't think it is quite fair to Vernie's cellars that Moët should be served every day because you are here: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III, ch. iv, p. 90.

**mofussil, sb. and adj.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mufassal*: in India, the country as distinguished from the Presidency or as distinguished from towns; rural, provincial. Hence, *mofussilite*, one who is living away from a town or Residency.

1772 in each district shall be established two Courts of Judicature; one by the name of the Mofussil Sudder Audaulat, or Provincial Court of Dewannee: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Chron. of Roy Kanta Churn*, 132.

1810 Either in the Presidency or in the Mofussil: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II, 499. [Yule]

1836 the Mofussil newspapers: MACAULAY, in *Trevelyan's Life*, I, 399. [ib.]

1888 mofussilites should always send the price and postage of the books before-hand: J. MUKUNDJI, (*Bombay*) *Catalogue*, published with *Vienna Oriental Journal*, Vol. II, No. 2.

**\*Mogul (= '), Mogor, sb.**: Eng. fr. Hind. and Pers. *mughal*, properly = 'a Mongol': an Indian Mohammedan of Turk origin; the Great Mogul or the Mogul being the title by which Europeans designated the emperors of Delhi.

1625 the Gouverneur brother of Cambaya, sent a Mogoll vnto me with a present: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 267.

1588 the great Magoll: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *rs*.

1589 the province of Cambaya, subiect vnto the grand Tartar, or Mogor, by an other name: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 335 (1854).

1599 the great Mogor, which is the king of Agra and of Delhi: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i. p. 252.

1621 Our Turkes, China kings, great Chams, and Mogors do little less: R. BURTON, *Anat. Met.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II, p. 509 (1827).

1629 Sir Thomas Roe...went Lord Ambassadour to the Great Magoll, or the Great Turke: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 896 (1884).

1636-7 These two junks belong, the one to D., which the Portugals hold, the other to the great mogul's people: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 261 (1848).

1645 They [letters] can the Tartar tell, what the Mogor | Or the great Turke doth on the Asian shore: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 *rs*.

1647 Most holy, holy colonels, | Great Moguls of the war: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I, p. 65 (1860).

1665 all adding lustre to the Moguls Diadem: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 43 (1677).

1676 Mr. Limberham is the Mogul of the next Mansion: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, IV, 1, Wks., Vol. II, p. 135 (1701).

1704 the great Mogul was come as far as White-chapel: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § xi. Wks., p. 92/1 (1865).

1746 if the Great Mogul had set up his standard I must have followed it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 40 (1857).

1782 Gone thither arm'd and hungry, return'd full, | Fed from the richest veins of the mogul: COWPER, *Expos.*, Poems, Vol. I, p. 87 (1808).

1788 The Mogul prince was a zealous mussalman: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII, ch. lxxv, p. 21 (1818).

1811 The great Mogul remits annually sixty thousand roupes to the Sherriffe: *Nichol's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxxv. Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 82.

1864 as happy, doubtless, as the Great Mogul: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. III, p. 45.

1872 The British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwab: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. I, p. 4.

**mohair** ( $\Delta = \Delta$ ), *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. Arab. *mukhayyar*, = 'a kind of camlet made with goat's hair': the hair of the Angora goat; a fine dress-fabric made of such hair; an imitation of the said fabric. See *moire*.

1570 There are also cotton wool; tanned hides; hides in the hair; wax; camlets; mocayares; grograms: CAMPION, *Trade to Seio*, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, I, 52. [Davies]

1588 weavers of Gerdles of wooll and bambast black and red like to Mocharies: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 6 *rs*.

1599 Kersies, Mockairs, Chamblets, Silks, Uelrets: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i. p. 271.

1619 Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii, p. 269.

1641 Groggram-yarne of which is made James, Groggrams, Durettes, silke-mohers: L. ROBERTS, *Tras. Traff.* in *McClulloch's Collection*, p. 78 (1856).

1668 My wife desires to fix you either to a farandine or a mohair: T. ROKERY, *Mem.*, p. 16 (1861).

1744 Observes how much a Chintz exceeds Mohair: POPP, *Mer. Essays*, II, 170.

1761 The mohairs are this day gone from hence for Calais: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 39, p. 173 (1774).

1797 mohair camblets, carpets, leather: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV, p. 175/2.

**\*Mohawk, Mohock, sb.**: an American Indian of a tribe located on the Mohawk river, of the Iroquois family; hence, a roistering bully, esp. one of those who made the streets of London dangerous at night early in 18 c.

1712 the Title of the Mohock Club, a Name borrowed it seems from a sort of Cannibals in India, who subsist by plundering and devouring all the Nations about them: *Spectator*, No. 324, Mar. 12, p. 470/2 (Morley).

1758 prince Eugene intended to murder lord Oxford, by employing a set of people called Mohocks, which society, by the way, never existed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III, No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II, p. 499 (1777).

1814 Proceeding then with the Indian woman and child, they find a wounded Mohawk lying among a party of his dead countrymen: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II, p. 388 (1856).

**mohol(l), sb.**: Eng. fr. Arab. *maḥall*: a palace; any important building. See *mahal*.

1625 a Garden, and Moholl or summer house of the Queene Mothers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. IV, p. 428. — Within the second court is the Moholl, being a four-square thing, about twice as bigge, or better, then the Exchange; hauing at each corner a faire open *Pantheon*: *ib.*, p. 429.

1665 at one end is the Mogula House, and a Mohol curiously built: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 73 (1677).

— an even Street near two miles long...here and there bestrew'd with Mohols or Summer-houses: *ib.*, p. 165.

**mohur, mohr, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *muhar*, or Pers. *muhur*, *muhur*, *mohr*, = 'a seal', 'a gold coin': a British Indian coin equal to from twelve to fifteen rupees.

1690 The Gold Moor, or Gold Roupie, is valued generally at 14 of Silver; and the Silver Roupie at Two Shillings Three Pence: OVERTON, *Voy.*, 219 (1696). [Yule]

1788 80,000 rupees, and 4000 gold mohurs, equivalent to



60,000 rupees, were the military chest for immediate expenses: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, II. 364 (1803). [ib.] 1776 Gunga Govin Sing received from me...15,000 rupees in mohurs, upon this underhand settlement: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 17/1. 1800 I enclose a memorandum relating to gold mohurs and soolackey rupees: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1844). 1826 gold mohurs tied up in long narrow bags: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 28 (1884). 1834 the old points I suppose—gold mohurs, and ten on the rubber: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42. 1872 the charge for box tickets is 1 gold mohur (32s. to 40s.), and that for pit tickets 8 sicca rupees: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 78. 1882 a few rupees in silver, and there are two hundred gold mohurs in this bag: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xiii. p. 280.

**mohurrer**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *muḥarrir*, = 'a correct writer': a writer in a native language. Also written *mohrer*, *moorie*.

1776 *Mohirir*, A Writer: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Gloss. 1834 one of the Mohurris was still with him: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 54.

\***Mohurram**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *Muharram*: name of the first month of the Mohammedan year; the great fast and lamentation held during that month in India.

**mohwa**, **mhowa**, **mowa**(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mahwā*: name of the large tree *Bassia latifolia*, Nat. Order *Sapotaceae*; the flower of the said tree, which yields an ardent spirit; the spirit obtained from the said flower.

1803 We encamped at a tank and grove of *Mowah* trees: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 58. 1871 ardent spirits, most of what is consumed being Mhowa: FORSYTH, *Highlands of C. India*, 75. [Yule] 1876 liquor, distilled from the *Mhowa* flower: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 321.

**moidore** (u), *sb.*: Eng. fr. unrecorded Fr. equivalent of *moy*, = 'coin' (Shaks., *Hen. V.*, iv. 4, 15 and 22), fr. Port. *moeda*, = 'money'; 'coin', and Fr. *d'or*, = Port. *d'ouro*, = 'money of gold' [Skeat]: a gold coin of Portugal, now obsolete, worth about 27s. English.

1824 I then pulled out my canvas pouch, with my hoard of moidores: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xiv. p. 288 (1886). 1840 And fair rose-nobles and broad moidores, | The Waiter pulls out of their pockets by scores: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 26 (1865). 1858 his hard-earned moidores: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 178.

**moire**, *sb.*: Fr., 'watered silk': a kind of watered silk, watered mohair; **moire antique**, silk watered in antique style; **moiré**, *lit.* 'watered', is used in English as if identical with **moire**, as applied to dress-fabrics.

1823 *Moiré* Watering by other Methods: J. BADCOCK, *Domestic Amusements*, p. 140. 1864 Enthusiastic admiration for a *moire antique* is quite compatible with intense dislike of the lady inside it: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19. 1883 went rustling up and down the terrace...in her armour of apple-green *moiré*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 43. 1885 the blue *Moiré antique* | That she opened Squire Grasshopper's ball in: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 182.

**mokhadam**: Anglo-Ind. See **mocuddum**.

**mokkado**(e). See **moccadoe**.

**mola**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mill, grains of spelt mixed with salt; a false conception; a jawbone.

1646 Many Mola's and false conceptions there are of *Mandrakes*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 72 (1686).

**molasses** (= L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *melaza*: the syrup produced in the process of making raw sugar; sometimes used in the meaning 'treacle', which is produced in the refining of sugar.

1599 the refuse of all the purging [of sugar] is called *Remiel* or *Malasses*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 4. 1600 certeine iarres of malosses or vnfrefined sugar: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 570. 1641 and there will a moist substance drop forth which is called *Molosses*, or *Treacle*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. v. p. 126 (1651). 1672 the Vintners do play the Rogues so, and put Horse-flesh, dead Dogs, mens bones, Molossus, Lime, Brimstone, Stumme, Allom, Sloes, and Arsnick into their Wine: SHADWELL, *Miser*, II. p. 19. 1673 to wash down and carry away the *Molossus*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 479. 1722 an inspissate Juice, like *Molasses*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 119.

Variants, *malasses*, *malosses*, *molosses*, *molossus*, *molossos*.

**molato**: Sp. See **mulatto**.

**molavee**: Anglo-Ind. See **moolvee**.

\***mole**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *môle*: a mass; a breakwater composed chiefly of stone; applied to a massive building, such as the Mausoleum of Hadrian.

1578 the whole mole, and packe of members: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, Bk. I. fol. i. r. 1599 I came before the Mole of *Chio*, and sent my bote on land to the merchants of that place: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 100. 1615 the *Mole*; that from the South windes defendeth the haven...This stretcheth into the sea five hundred paces: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 255 (1632). 1621 the burning of the Pyrats ships within the *Mole*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 140 (1654). 1704 the greatest Castle, which is on the *Mole* with-

out the Gate: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 7. 1776 at the entrance of the mole on the left is a small chapel of St. Nicholas: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 14. 1845 The old mole offers a sort of protection to small craft: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 340.

**môlêcula**, *pl. môlêculae*, *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of Lat. *môles*, = 'a mass': a molecule, the smallest mass of any substance which can keep together undivided by the chemical change which a further diminution would involve.

1678 *Asclepiades*, who supposed all the Corporeal World to be made...of Dissimilar and inconcinn *Môlêcula*, i.e. Atoms of different Magnitude and Figures: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 16. 1790 They acted by the ancient organized states in the shape of their old organization, and not by the organic *môlêcula* of a disbanded people: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 30 (3rd Ed.).

**môles**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mass.

1611 The thing itself is a huge and very massie *môles* of stones rammed together: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 434 (1776).

\***molla**(h), **moolla**(h), **mulla**(h), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mullā*, fr. Arab. *maulā*: a teacher; a doctor of Mohammedan law; a Mohammedan schoolmaster (in India). [Yule]

1625 new risen Prophets which haue their Xeriffes, Mulas and Priests: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 585. 1662 the *Mollas* continue their Prayers for his Soul: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 63 (1669). 1666 A Priest, *Moolae*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). 1684 It was a *Mollah* that built it, out of what design no person new: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 23. 1741 about two hundred and fifty Janizaries, and a *Moula*, or great *Cadi*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 309. 1786 the *Moullahs*, the *Sheiks*, the *Cadis* and *Imans* of Schiraz... arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). 1793 the superior judge, or *cadi*, who is called *molla* in the larger towns: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 462 (1796). 1819 When this reverend *Moolah* first made his appearance, his face was still bedewed with tears of sympathy: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 193 (1820). 1884 they were asked how much they would allow the chief for his *mullah*, or scribe: H. LANSDELL, *Steppes of Tartary*, in *Leisure Hour*. 1889 There is a large body of English Mussulmans at Cape Town and Port Elizabeth...They are provided with *mollahs* and Arabic teachers from Constantinople: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 421/3.

Variants, 17 c. *moolaa*, *mula*, *moolae*, 17, 18 cc. *mulla(h), *moulla(h), 18 c. *moula*, 19 c. *moolla(h), *mulla(h), *moolah*.****

**mollify** (L = L), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mollifier*: to soften, to soothe; to qualify.

1506 It hath so strong, and sure foundation | Nothing there is, that can it mollify | So sure it is, agaynst a contrarye: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. L. iii. r. 1509 Mollify your hertis that ar harde as adamant: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1874). 1528 after nonee slepe mollifieth the veynes: PAYNELLE, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. C. ii. r. 1538 moor lyke to induratt then to mollify: LATIMER, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCCXXI. p. 203 (1846). 1540 such things the which may lenifie, mollifie, dissolve, and loose the belly: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 96 (1673). 1541 expert to mollify and resolute all hardnes: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. S. ii. r. 1543 ye muste mollifye it, and resolute it: TRAHERRON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxviii. v. 1. 1546 having fownd out the meane how to mollifye or gather unto him the good will of the people: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 137 (1844). 1563 We vse these medicines when as we wyll mollifie and make softe bodyes whiche bee scirrhous and harde: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3. v. 1582 Graunt to vs milde passage, and tempest mollifye roughning: R. STANVHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 287 (1880). 1584 As for the miracles which *Moses* did, they mollified it [Pharaoh's heart]: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. xxi. p. 319. 1590 From whence he brought them to these salvage parts, | And with sweet science mollified their stubborne hartes: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. x. 25. 1601 an excellent plastre for to mollifie the hard spleen: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 24, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 180. 1646 they mollifie not with fire: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. p. 132 (1686). bef. 1701 Mince the sin and mollify damnation with a phrase: DRYDEN. [C.]

**mollissima fandi tempora**, *phr.*: Lat.: the most favorable times for speaking. Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 293. Frequently quoted as *mollia* ['favorable'] *tempora fandi*.

1665 There are *Mollissima fandi tempora*, which are not alwayes light upon: as appeared in a needy Souldier: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677). 1679-80 I will no longer discompose the *mollia tempora* you enjoy: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 140 (Camd. Soc., 1858). bef. 1733 they would take Advantage, through the *mollia tempora fandi*, to get Promises of unreasonable Things: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 15, p. 657 (1740). 1738 he improves the morning moments, which I take to be the *mollia tempora*, so propitious to *l'été à l'été*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 51, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1777). 1753 the easy Seasons of Application, the *mollia tempora fandi*, are at all Times allowed to every Member of the serene Republic: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1756). 1777 O cou'd I, like that nameless wight | Find the choice minute when to write, | The *mollia tempora fandi*! H. MORE, *Ode to Dragon*, II.

\***molly**, **mallee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mālī*: a gardener, a man of the caste which includes gardeners.

1759 House Molly, 2 Rs.: In J. Long's *Selections*, 182 (Calcutta, 1869). [Yule] 1883 a capital 'molly', or gardener: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 171.

**molo**, *sb.*: It.: a mole, a wharf.

1670 At one end of this *Mola* stands the *Pharos*, upon a little rock, with a *Lantern* upon it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 60 (1698). — the *Molo* running a quarter of a Mile into the Sea: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 166.



\***Moloch, Molech**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Μολόχ*, fr. Heb. *Mōlek*: the chief god of the Phœnicians, who was worshipped with human sacrifices, ordeals of fire, &c.; hence, representative of any evil to which people sacrifice the welfare of themselves or of others.

abt. 1400 Of thi seede thou shalt not ynye, that it be sacryd to the mawmet of Moloch: Wycliffite Bible, Lev. xlviii. 21. 1611 thou shalt not let any of thy seed pass through the fire to Moloch: Bible, 1. c. 1667 First Moloch, horrid king, besmeard with blood | Of human sacrifice, and parents' tears: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 392. 1842 The money-Moloch of our country...is about the grimmest, fiercest, most implacable god: E. MIAL, *Nonconf.*, Vol. II. p. 335. 1880 It was on this Moloch of a model—so fine and shining, and in such perfect repair: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. iv. p. 26.

**molossus, pl. molossi, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *μολοσσός*: a metrical foot consisting of three long syllables.

1586 A foote of 3. sillables in like sorte is either simple or myxt. The simple is eyther Molossus, that is of three long, as --- forgiveness: or Trocheus, that is of 3. short, as --- merylie: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

**molto, adv.**: It. *Mus.*: much, very. Prefixed to other terms, as *molto animato*.

**moly, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *μῶλυ*: a fabulous herb of Greek mythology, said to have had a white flower and a black root, and to be of magic power; also, wild garlic, *Allium Moly*, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*.

1579 As Homer's Moly against Witchcraft, or *Phynies Peristerion* against the byting of Dogges: Gosson, *Schools of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 42 (Arber). 1584 the herbe called Molie is an excellent herbe against enchantments: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII. ch. xviii. p. 267. bef. 1593 Seek the herb moly; for I must to hell: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 100a (1861). 1603 pretious Moly, which Iones Pursiuan | Wing-footed *Hermes* brought to th' *Ithacan*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Eden, p. 232 (1608). 1637 And yet more medicinal is it than that Moly | That *Hermes* once to vey Ulysses gave: MILTON, *Comus*, 636. 1646 Garlic, Molyes, and Porrets have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 263 (1686). 1670 I gather'd Moly first: DRYDEN, *Temp.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 269 (1701). 1842 propt on beds of amaranth and moly: TENNYSON, *Lotos-Eaters*, vii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 197 (1886).

\***mōmentum, pl. mōmenta, sb.**: Lat., 'a movement', 'a change', 'a moment' (of time), 'a cause', 'weight', 'influence': an impelling force, an impetus; *Mech.* the product of the mass and the velocity of a moving body.

1610 *Momentum* is also a turning, a conversion or a changeable motion, coming of *moveo* to move: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 425. 1759 the MOMENTUM of the coach-horse was so great that Obadiah could not do it all at once: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. ix. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1762 the momentum of Crabclaw's head, and the concomitant efforts of his knuckles, had no effect upon the ribs of Tapley: SMOLLETT, *Lannc. Greaves*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 193 (1817). bef. 1782 increas'd momentum, and the force, | With which from clime to clime he sped his course: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 43 (1808). 1820 giving the feeble arm of man the momentum of an Afrite: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 404/1 (1867). 1843 they had not...the ideas or conceptions of pressure and resistance, momentum, and uniform and accelerating force: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1856). 1885 Half an ounce of bullet is of more momentum and power than a pound of duck-shot: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 831a.

**momia, See mummia.**

\***Mōmus, pl. Mōmi**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Μῶμος*, fr. *μῶμος*, = 'blame', 'ridicule': Gk. *Mythol.*: a son of Night, the god of jeering and scoffing and of reckless censure. Anglicised as *mome*, a person given to sneers and gibes or to wagery.

1563 But maugre novve the malice great, of Momus and his sect: J. HALL, in T. Gale's *Enchirid.*, sig. A iij<sup>ro</sup>. 1573—80 or, as Momus wunt was, to cal the gods to a strait account: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 50 (1884). bef. 1586 will become such a Mome, as to be a Momus of Poetry: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 63 (1891). 1598 *Appuntino, Appuntatore*, a nice peeush findfault, a Momus, a Zoilus, a carper: FLORIO. 1601 such Momus as these, besides their blind and erroneous opinion: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. iii. 1607 the Momusses: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1611 the cavillations of such critically Momi as are wont to traduce the labours of other men: T. CORVAT, in *Paneg. Verses on Corvat's Crudities*, sig. b 7<sup>vo</sup> (1776). 1612 the wordes were not spoken to a Mome or deafe person: SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 49. 1620 as if they had had the little Window in their breast which Momus so much desired: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conno. Trent*, p. xxiv. (1676). 1630 And so like Coles . dog the vntutor'd mome, | Must neither goe to Church nor bide at home: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Aaa 6<sup>vo</sup>. 1640 Nor let blind Momus dare my Muse backbite: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. i. 4, p. 107 (1647). 1704 Momus, the patron of the moderns, made an excellent speech in their favour: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 104/2 (1869). 1769 the fixture of Momus's glass in the human breast: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xxiii. Wks., p. 55 (1839).

**mon ami, fem. mon amie, phr.**: Fr.: my friend.

1877 It will be all the worse for you one day though, *mon ami*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. I.

**mon cher, phr.**: Fr.: my dear. See *ma chère*.

1877 Good bye, *mon cher*, and don't overwork yourself: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. II.

S. D.

\***Mon Dieu!, phr.**: Fr.: My God!.

1828 *Mon Dieu!*...I am done for! LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. xvii. p. 45 (1859). 1850 THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 89 (1879).

**monas, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μονάς*: a monad.

1568 Our *Monas* trewe thus use by natures Law, | Both binde and lewse, only with type and rawe: J. DEE, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 334 (1652).

**monasticon, sb.**: Late Gk. *μοναστικόν*, neut. of *μοναστικός*. = 'monastic': a book which treats of monasteries and monks.

**monçoin.** See *monsoon*.

**monde, sb.**: Fr.: the world (of fashion). See *beau monde*.

1765 When the *monde* returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1857). 1774 no personages of less *monde* fit to invite: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 79 (1857).

1862 Unless you're of the very great *monde*, Twysden and his wife think themselves better than you are: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 135 (1887). 1872 bills have been left at the houses of the *monde* and posted in the public places: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 167.

**mondongo, sb.**: Sp.: tripe, paunch, black-pudding.

1623 on the Saturdayes, we alwaies made our meales of *Mondongos*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 274.

\***monitor (1 = 2), sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *monitor*, noun of agent to *monēre*, = 'to advise', 'to admonish'.

1. one who admonishes, reproves, or cautions; an adviser.

1654 Those dead *Monitours* of her *Eternity* she loves: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 352. 1662 to carry his Monitor in his Bosom, his Law in his Heart: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1727). 1676 a daily Monitor to humane kind: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 3, p. 33. 1693 Mistake me not, young Man, I was not sent | To be your *Plague* or *Punishment*: | But as a *Monitor* to warn you of your Sins: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, xiv. p. 17. 1712 I was diverted with their whimsical Monitor and his Equipage: *Spectator*, No. 376, May 12, p. 559/1 (Morley). 1737 conscience...the faithful and constant monitor of what is right or wrong: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 32, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 65 (1777). bef. 1782 The faithful monitor's and poet's part: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 128 (1808). 1792 for, indeed, you could not desire a severer monitor than my own conscience is to me: H. BROOKE, *Pool of Quail*, Vol. IV. p. 30. 1819 so as not even to leave him a pretence to feign anger and to fly from his monitor: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 150 (1820). 1864 "You see it is not over," says Clive's monitor and companion: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 8 (1879).

2. a pupil or student appointed to assist in teaching or maintaining discipline in an educational institution.

1689 As in a great School, 'tis the master that teaches all; the monitor does a great deal of work: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 94 (1868).

3. a board to support the back.

1785 A monitor is wood—plank shaven thin. | We wear it at our backs: COWPER, *Tash*, II. Poems, Vol. II. p. 55 (1808).

4. a low ironclad with one or more turrets for heavy guns, of a type designed and named by Ericsson, 1862.

**monitrix, sb.**: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *monitor* (see *monitor*): a female who warns or admonishes, a monitress.

**monoceros, sb.**: LXX. Gk. *μονοκέρας*: a sea-monster with a single horn, an unicorn. Rarely Anglicised as *monocerot*, fr. Gk. *μονοκέρωτ*, stem of oblique cases.

1590 Bright Scolopendras arm'd with silver scales; | Mighty Monoceroses with immeasured tayles: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. xli. 23.

\***monocotyledon, sb.**: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: a plant which has only one distinct cotyledon (see *cotyledon*).

1846 the peculiarities of Endogens or Monocotyledons, and the manner in which they differ from Exogens or Dicotyledons: J. LINDLEY, *Vag. Kingd.*, p. 97.

**monoculus, pl. monoculi, adj. and sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μονο-*, = 'single', and Lat. *oculus*, = 'an eye': one-eyed; an one-eyed creature.

1597 as to a monoculus it is more to loose one eye, then to a man that hath two eyes: BACON, *Coulters of good & cuill*, p. 152 (1871). 1665 the *Arimaspi* (who from winking when they shoot are said to be *Monoculi*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 21 (1677).

**monogenesis, sb.**: coined fr. Gk. *μονο-*, = 'single', and *γένεσις*, = 'origin': development of an ovum from a parent similar to itself; generation of an individual from one parent which combines male and female properties.

**monomachia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. μονομαχία; monomachy (1 = 2 = 3), Eng. fr. Fr. monomachie**: sb.: a single combat, a duel.

1582 A *Monomachie* of Motives in the mind of man, &c.: A. FLEMING, *Tide*. 1845 This monomachia is evidently oriental: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 604.



\***monomania**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μονο-*, 'single', and *μανία*, 'mania' (see *mania*); **monomanie**, Fr.: *sb.*: a craze or unreasonable infatuation for some one object or pursuit; insanity limited to some specific aberration.

1831 Yet M. Rossi denies to perversion of the will and to *monomanie* the protection given to lunacy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 223. 1834 the epidemic *monomania* which infected the world so largely: *ib.*, Vol. 59, p. 43. bef. 1849 Then came the full fury of my *monomania*, and I struggled in vain against its strange and irresistible influence: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. 1, p. 56 (1884). 1863 Exotic *monomania* is a very ordinary phase of insanity: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II, p. 118.

**monos**, *adj.*: Gk. *μόνος*, 'single', 'alone': alone, solitary, sole.

1602 how the state Ecclesiastical or secular was euer to be preferred before the Monastical or religious *Monos* tying them to a solitarie life: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 114. — as though he were *Monos*, supreme, souveraine and superior in chiefe vnder God: *ib.*, p. 326.

**monosyllabon**, *pl.* **monosyllaba**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μονοσύλλαβος*, 'monosyllabic', 'of one syllable': a word of one syllable, a speech of one syllable.

1608 I will only in *monosyllaba* answer for myself (as sometimes a wise man did): MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III, p. 115 (1885).

**monoxylon**, *pl.* **monoxyla**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. fr. Gk. *μονόξυλος*, 'of a single piece-of-wood'. See quotations.

1776 a man waded and procured us a monoxilo or tray—the trunk of a tree made hollow...capable of entertaining very few persons; long, narrow, and unsteady...but on record among vessels in primitive use: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 281. — the monoxyla or skiffs carry everything to and fro: *ib.* 1820 we observed two monoxyla rowing towards us very swiftly: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. xi, p. 286.

**mons**, *sb.*: Lat.: mountain, hill.

1588 *Arm.*...Do you not educate youth at the charge-house on the top of the mountain? *Hol.* Or mons, the hill: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 89.

\***monseigneur**, *pl.* **messeigneurs**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'my lord', a title of honor applied to dignitaries of France; a dignitary of the Court or of the Church. It is not correct to use this title before proper names. See *seigneur*.

1602 Suffragans & Montseniors haue allowance in other Catholike countries: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 94. — he was made *Montseigneur*: *ib.*, p. 96. 1699 that Monseigneur has been but lately possessed of it: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 201. 1852 but things were soon carried farther at the Tuileries by the introduction of *Votre Altesse*, on occasions of state ceremony, and *Monseigneur*, in the family circle: Tr. *Bourrienne's Mem. N. Bonaparte*, ch. ix, p. 117.

\***monsieur**, *pl.* **messieurs**, *sb.*: Fr.: my lord, sir. In Eng., corrupted to *mol(w)useer*, *mounser*.

1. the ordinary title of honor and courtesy in France, used as an address and prefix to proper names; formerly often applied to the king of France.

1549 the frenchmen were consigned to reise their assiege Mounser de Lantrech beynde dead: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 136<sup>vo</sup> (1561). bef. 1593 in France...they salute their king by the name Sir, Monsieur: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 93 (1861). 1603 let *Monsieur* and the *Souuerne* | That doth *Nauarras* Spain-wronged Scepter govern | Be all, by all, their Countries Fathers cleapt: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 290 (1608). bef. 1654 And I have been told that *Monsieur* will needs descend so much as to visit her in her lodging: In Wotton's *Let.*, Vol. 1. (*Cabala*), p. 254 (1654). 1654 The *Monsieur* could not brook the *Honour* the english King got in the Service: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 452. 1694 We had still a trick that wou'd prevail, | And make *Monsieur* his stars bewail: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II, p. 38 (1860).

2. the specific title formerly given to the eldest brother of the king of France.

1646 The King having dispos'd already of his 3. Sisters, began to think on a Match for Monsieur his Brother: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 72.

3. a gentleman, *esp.* a gentleman of France.

1573—80 my yunge Italianate Seignior and French Monsieur: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 65 (1884). 1600 I would tell you, which Madame lou'd a *Monsieur*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 210 (1616). 1621 a French mounser, a Spanish don: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II, p. 18 (1827). 1630 heere are a payre of Monsieurs | Had they beene in your place would have run away: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. E 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1641 Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimics, apes, and kickshows: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 284 (1806). 1672 The english Monsieurs rise in mutiny, | Crying confound him: SHADWELL, *Miser*, Prol., sig. A 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1705 Ye wives a useful hint from this might take, | The heavy, old, despotick kingdom shake, | And make your matrimonial *Monsieurs* quake: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, Epil., Wks., Vol. II, p. 88 (1776). 1766 Says I, "Master Ringbone, I've nothing to fear, | Tho' you be a Lord, and your man a Mounseer": C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. v.

4. a Frenchman.

1621 his train of ruffling long-haired Monsieurs: HOWELL, *Let.*, II. i. p. 2 (1645). 1645 for which reason a monsieur in our vessel was extremely afraid: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 87 (1872). 1659 No sooner was the Frenchman's

cause embraced | Then the light Monsieur the grave Don outweighed: DRYDEN, *On O. Cromw.*, 23. 1660 the leight *Monsieur* the grave Don outwaigh'd: SPRAT, *Death of Oliver*, p. 6. bef. 1670 Neither could the *Monsieurs* squeeze any more out of him, against the Ratification of the French Marriage: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 4, p. 6 (1693). 1702 he's but a *Monsieur*: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, l. p. 8. 1815 Mr. Burney has been to Calais, and has come a travelled Monsieur: C. LAMB, *Letters*, Vol. 1, p. 295 (Ainger).

\***monsignore**, *sb.*: It.: 'my lord', an Italian title of honor, used as an address and as a prefix to proper names, esp. as the title of prelates and cardinals. See *signore*.

1641 I know Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any punctualist of Castile, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau, could have done: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II, ch. i, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 125 (1806). 1670 I went to see the Sacristy of this Church, where by express leave from the *Monsignor*, who had the chief care...I saw the Holy Relics: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 27 (1698).

\***monsoon** (L L), **monzoon**, **monson**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *monson*, or Sp. *monzon*, or Port. *monção*: a regular wind which in India, China, and the Eastern seas, blows for half the year from the north-east, and for the other half from the south-west; a storm accompanying the change of the said regular winds; any regular winds with alternating direction.

1598 They must saile with *Monsoons* that is with tides of the year which they name by the windes, which blow certayne monthes in the year: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. 1, ch. iv, p. 111. — In Goa they stayed till the Monson, or time of the windes came in to saile for China: *ib.*, ch. xcii, p. 143/1. 1599 the ships are to depart at their due times (called Monsoons): R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i. p. 275. 1600 And the sayd shippe must go in this height, because on this coast there are no *Monsoons* [marg., Monsoons are certain set winds with which the tides set]: *ib.*, Vol. III, p. 722. 1626 a Turnado, a monthsonne, a Herycano: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 795 (1884). 1662 we should soon have the *Monson*-wind: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. III, p. 197 (1666). 1677 They observe here that the Monsoons blow West and North-west from August to October: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 356. 1691 the Moonsoons and Trade-winds should be so constant and periodical even to the 30th Degree of Latitude all round the Globe: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1, p. 100 (1701). 1712 the Trade-Winds, the *Monsoons*, and other Winds: *Spectator*, No. 552, Dec. 3, p. 785/2 (Morley). 1777 and as soon as the western monsoon set in, took their departure from Ocelis: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. 1, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 43 (1824). 1797 the violence of the S.W. monsoon at the time they crossed the Bay of Bengal: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1, p. 25 (1858). 1883 The advent of the south-west monsoon, bringing the rains: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II, ch. iv, p. 182.

**monstrari digito**: Lat. See *digito monstrari*.

**monstrum horrendum** informe ingens, cui lumen ademptum, *phr.*: Lat.: a monster dreadful, misshapen, huge, whose sight was destroyed. Virg., *Aen.*, 3, 658.

1608 MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 5, Wks., Vol. II, p. 341 (1885). ? 1648 What, to be your own carvers and choosers, and hourly lye at the mercy of your enemy and conqueror that has the prerogative power of a negative voice? *Monstrum horrendum*: *Alarum to Head Quarters*, p. 7. 1652 'tis better to be an *Argus* in obedience, then a *Cyclops* a *monstrum horrendum*, &c.: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xv, p. 164.

**montanto**, *sb.*: It. or Sp. *montante*: a straight two-handed broadsword; a stroke in fencing. Anglicised as *montant*.

1598 thy punto, thy stock, thy reverse, thy distance, thy montant: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II, 3, 27. 1598 the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reverso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Pasada*, your *Montanto*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616).

**mont-de-piété**, *sb.*: Fr., 'fund of piety': a pawnbroking shop established by public authority.

1854 I saw his grandeur when I went lately to Strasbourg, on my last pilgrimage to the Mont de Piété: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1, ch. xxviii, p. 307 (1879).

\***monte**, *sb.*: Sp.: mountain; forest; a Spanish gambling game of cards.

1842 and the Mexicans were amusing themselves by gambling at *monte* for pennies: *New World*, Vol. IV, p. 339. 1846 Both sexes...amuse themselves in the evening with monte (a hazard game): A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 27 (1848).

**monté**, *fem.* -ée, *part.*: Fr.: furnished, prepared.

1848 These mansions are to be had...unfurnished, where, if you have credit with Messrs. Gillows or Bantings, you can get them splendidly *montées* and decorated entirely according to your own fancy: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II, ch. II, p. 11 (1879).

\***monte di pietà**, *phr.*: It., 'fund of piety': a pawnbroking shop established by public authority.

1654 *Monte di pietà*, an Hospital of 60000. Duckets of yearly Revenue: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1787 The *Monte di Pietà* was established first at Florence, in the year 1496, to restrain the usury of the Jews: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1, p. 231 (1805). 1883 The library has been nearly doubled with the addition of the Lincol stock, and so has the picture gallery with the addition of 186 first-class pictures from the *Monte di Pietà*, where they had been pawned ages ago by destitute aristocratic families: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 18, p. 218/1.

**montebank**: Eng. fr. It. See *mountebank*.



**Montefiascone, sb.:** It.: name of a fine Italian wine, so called from the place of its production in central Italy.

1822 two flasks of Montefiascone: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, iv. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 100.

**Montem, acc. of Lat. mons (g.v.):** name of a triennial Eton custom formerly prevalent, viz. of the scholars going on Whit-Tuesday in gay uniform with a band and flags to a mound near the Bath Road, still called Salt Hill, after having collected "salt", i.e. money, for the captain of the school.

1814 *Gent. Mag.*, June, i. 537.

\***montera, sb.:** Sp.: a hunting-cap, a horseman's cap, having flaps to cover the sides of the face; in combin. *montero-cap*.

1593-1622 upon their heads they wear a night-capp, upon it a montero, and a hat over that: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xlii. p. 198 (1878).

1623 mens *monteras*, purses, pinpillows: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gussman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. v. p. 131.

1762 A *Montero-cap* and two Turkish tobacco-pipes: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, vi. xxiv. Wks., p. 273 (1839).

1822-3 a large *montero-cap*, that enveloped his head: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxiv. p. 404 (1886).

1846 the men are clad in *paño pardo* and wear singular *monteras* with a red plume and peacock's feather: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 65a.

**montero, sb.:** Sp.: a huntsman.

1829 As Don Lorenzo approached the camp he saw a montero who stood sentinel: IRVING, *Moorish Chronicles*, vii. 77. [C.]

**montgolfier (= ㄥ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *montgolfière*: a balloon on the same principle as the first balloon ever raised, that of the brothers-Montgolfier, 1783, which was inflated by lighting a fire under the aperture of the immense bag, and so heating the enclosed air.

**montoir, sb.:** Fr.: a horse-block, a block or stone used in mounting a horse.

**montross:** Anglo-Ind. See *matross*.

**montseigneur, montsenior:** Fr. See *monseigneur*.

**monumentum aere perennius:** Lat. See *exegi monumentum, &c.*

**monsoon.** See *monsoon*.

**moocharie.** See *mohair*.

**moodir:** Arab. See *mudir*.

**mooftee:** Arab. See *mufti*<sup>1</sup>.

**mooktar, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mukhtyār*, fr. Arab. *mukhtār*, = 'chosen': an attorney.

1834 The most busy personages of this multitude, were the Mookhtars, or those native attorneys, who are to be found in abundance at every public office, ready to take up the business of any applicant: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 290.

**moola(e), moolla(h):** Anglo-Ind. See *mollah*.

**moolvee, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mulvī*, Arab. *maulavī*: a judge, a doctor of the law.

1625 Amongst the *Turkes* there are no Religious houses, nor Monasteries: only the *Techeks* of the *Mentuees*, (which are an order of *Deruees*, that turn round with Musike in their Diuine Service): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 161.

1772 in the Phoudance Audault, the Cauree and Muftie of the district, and two Moulueys, shall sit to expound the Law: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2.

1784 A Pundit in Bengal or Molavee | May daily see a carcass burn: N. B. HALHED, in *Calcutta Rev.*, Vol. xxvi. p. 79. [Yule]

1799 the cari and mufti of the place, and two moulavees...shall sit with the said Judge to expound the Mohammedan law: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 261 (1858).

1834 the Holy Moolavee was sent on board the ship: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 253.

\***moonshee, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *munsht*, fr. Arab. *munshi*: an amanuensis, a native teacher of Oriental languages.

1776 The persons examined...were Comaul O Deen, his Moonshy, Mathew Heranda, and Timothy Percira: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 2/1.

1787 Mr. Colebrook was imprudent enough to let this Moonshie (Persian Clerk) take a present from the Nabob of 10,000 rupees: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 924/1.

1789 When you have had a copy of the Persian Hermit, I shall be glad to borrow it, that my *munshi* may transcribe it: SIR W. JONES, *Lectures*, Vol. II. No. cxi. p. 127 (1821).

1799 if he is in want of money, desire my moonshie to give him some: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 313 (1858).

1828 Amongst the Hindoos, as well as the Moosulmauns, are to be found very learned men, called by the former pundits, by the latter moonshies: *Asiatick Costumes*, p. 73.

1834 A Moonshie stood respectfully behind: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50.

1872 some books in the vernacular, over which the ensign pores with a *moonshie*: EDW. BRADON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 119.

\***moonsiff, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *munsif*, = 'a judge': a native civil judge of the lowest grade. [Yule]

1812 *munisifs*, or native justices: 5th Report from Sel. Comm. on E. India, p. 32. [Yule]

1872 a principal Sudder Ameen or judge, and a subordinate judge or moonsiff: EDW. BRADON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 168.

**moor:** Anglo-Ind. See *mohur*.

**moorie:** Anglo-Ind. See *mohurrer*.

**moose, sb.:** Eng. fr. native N. Amer.: an American quadruped, *Alces malchis* or *Alces americana*, closely allied to the European elk, if not identical with it.

1624 Moos, a beast bigger than a Stag (list of the beasts of New England): CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 721 (1884).

**Mooslim:** Arab. See *Moslem*.

**moot(u)suddy, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mutaqaddi*: a native accountant.

1683 Cossadass ye chief Secretary, Mutsuddies, and ye Nabobs Chief Eunuch will be paid all their money beforehand: HADGEE, *Diary*, Jan. 6. [Yule]

1776 Ramchunder Sein is a mutsuddy, and I am a man of reputation: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, c. 3/1.

1800 The amildar of Nunjuncode was here yesterday with one of his mutsaddies: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 67 (1844).

1834 the busy Cranies, Accountants, and Mootsuddies: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 41.

**mophty:** Arab. See *mufti*<sup>1</sup>.

**moqueur, fem. moqueuse, adj. and sb.:** Fr.: mocking, derisive, flippant, quizzing; a quiz, a mocker.

1665 with some gay mot, which still rang with something of the old moqueur, bewitching wit, would raise a laugh at the right moment: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 278.

**mora<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** It.: a game very popular in Italy, in which the players guess how many fingers of the right hand one of their number has extended.

1838 Mora a national game of great antiquity: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 238.

**mora<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** Gk. *μῶρα*: a division of the Spartan infantry.

1886 Very few months elapsed between that event [the destruction of the Long Walls] and Iphicrates's demolition of the Lacedæmonian *mora*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 4. p. 737/1.

**Morabit:** Arab. See *Marabout*.

\***moraine, sb.:** Fr.: an accumulation of detritus along the edge of a glacier.

1813 Such collections of stony fragments...in the Swiss cantons receive the name of *Moraines*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22. p. 174.

1822 The ice brings down stones of all sizes, which are deposited on the lower extremity of the inclined plane or channel, where the ice melts, forming then one or more transverse ridges, called *Moraine*, parallel to each other: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 252.

1866 I was greatly interested by a glacier that occupied the head of the moraine: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 334.

\***morale, sb.:** Fr., 'morals', 'morality', confused in Eng. with Fr. *moral*, = 'mental faculties', 'spirits', moral condition (esp. in relation to courage and endurance).

1752 If you would know their *morale*, read Paschal's *Lettres Provinciales*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 48. p. 209 (1774).

1814 there is a sad deficit in the *morale* of that article upon my part: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 438 (1875).

1839 and here the Frank traveller may see more of the habits and *morale* of the Turkish women than he can hope to do elsewhere: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 22.

1844 the influence which the defeat at Ligny exercised over the *morale* of the Prussian army: W. SIMORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 302.

1853 our complete solitude, combined with permanent darkness, began to affect our *morale*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 267.

1878 Deronda saw many queer-looking Israelites...just distinguishable from queer-looking Christians of the same mixed *morale*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxii. p. 273.

**morass (= ㄥ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *moeras*: a bog, a swamp.

1706 *Morass*, a moorish ground, a marsh, fen, or bog: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

1728 nor the deep morass | Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness | Pick your nice way: THOMSON, *Autumn*, 476.

1763 See him o'er hill, morass, or mound, | Where'er the speckled game is found: SHENSTONE, *Moral Pieces*, Progress of Taste, 35. Wks., p. 215 (1854).

1775 the morass of which I had a perfect view from the top of Gray, was this port: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 129.

1850 No gray old grange, or lonely fold, | Or low morass and whispering reed: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, c. II.

\***morbidezza, sb.:** It.: the quality of flesh-painting, which gives it a life-like smoothness and delicacy.

1651 a kind of *Tenderness*, by the Italians termed *Morbidezza*: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 53 (1685).

1722 but, the Beauty! the *Morbidezza*! the Thought and Expression! RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 58.

1780 the colouring of Titian, and the Graces, the *morbidezza* of Guido: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 1. p. 3 (1774).

1874 you took to drawing plans; you don't understand *morbidezza*, and that sort of thing: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. ix. p. 56.

1883 in them the pathos of the Laocoon, the "morbidezza" of the Venus de' Medici and the grace of the Flora are combined: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 384.

**morbleu, sb.:** Fr.: an expletive equal to *sdeath*; a profane oath, corrupted fr. *Mort Dieu* (g. v.).

1679 Morbleau: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, II. p. 30.

1692 Morbleus and *Jernies* were but common Sport, | Oathes only for the Lacques of the Court: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 11.

1823-3 he upset both horse and Frenchman—*Morbleu!* thrilling from his tongue as he rolled on the ground: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxvii. p. 321 (1886).



\***morcean**, *pl. morceaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: a morsel, a dainty specimen.

1767 I daresay Metastasio despises those little *morceaux* of sing-song: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 13, p. 39 (1820). 1807 We must not withhold the following *morcean* from our readers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 324. 1823 here's another prime *morcean*: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, vii. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII, p. 372. 1843 the wonderful *morcean* of music now performed: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 27 (1885). 1877 One little *morcean* of scenery seems to lead naturally to the next: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 39 (1879).

**mordicetus**, **mordicus**, *adv.*: Lat.: with the teeth, with clenched teeth.

1663 And many, to defend that faith, | Fought it out *mordicus* to death: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 59. bef. 1733 they adhered *mordicetus* to their respective Propositions: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 53, p. 462 (1740).

**mordisheen**. See **mort-de-chien**.

\***mōre**, *sb.*: Lat., abl. of *mōs*, = 'custom', 'habit', 'manner': 'in the fashion' (way, manner), used with adjectives and pronouns; as *m. Anglico*, = 'in English fashion', *m. forensi*, = 'in the forensic manner', 'after the fashion of lawyers'; *m. majōrum*, = 'in the style of (one's) ancestors'; *m. meo*, = 'in my own way'; *m. suo*, = 'in his own way'.

1828 I now sit, digesting with many a throe the iron thews of a British beef-steak—*more Anglico*, immeasurably tough: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxii. p. 58 (1850). 1699 This is to be understood...*more forensi*, when they [thy sins] shall be set in order as so many indictments for thy rebellion and treason: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 525 (1866). 1860 and possessed each of them, apparently, of at least one pig, which is considered, *more Hibernico* ['Irish'], part of the family: *Once a Week*, Jan. 21, p. 84/2. 1890 O'Byrne...gets shot by his followers, *more Hibernico*, in mistake for the well-meaning Norman oppressor Randal Fitzmaurice: *Athenaeum*, May 17, p. 637/3. 1600 hee might proceed in the suite at his owne good pleasure, *more majorum*. i. [according to the ancient manner used by their forefathers,] either by order of law...: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxvi. p. 585. 1628 Therefore, his motion was, that the House of Commons, *more majorum*, should draw a petition *de droit* to his majesty: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 354 (1848). 1632 he told us, by way of discourse, that my Lord of Northumberland, upon this great change of fortune, must *more majorum* give the king an aid: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 197. 1713 I have, I know not how, been drawn into tattle of myself, *more majorum*, almost the length of a whole Guardian: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 98, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 174 (1856). 1810 The preface, *more meo*, is short and explicit: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 203 (1856). 1823 I pondered on these things, *more meo*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 36 (1886). 1883 He, however, added, *more solito* ['usual'], that he could not desire the non-acquisition: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 3/1. 1863 For these details, M. de Beauchesne, *more suo*, gives us no warrant, but they are confirmed *en gros* by the Journal of Madame Royale, cited in a former page: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 282 (1857). 1872 The editor of the 'Calcutta Gazette' is, *more suo*, very brief in his notices: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 77. 1887 Dr. Stubbs *ex cathedra* gives place and date; Mr. Freeman *more suo* cuts the Gordian knot: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 24, p. 399/3. 1612 hee spoke to his Lord with his Cap in his hand, his head bowed, and his body bended (*more Turcesco* ['Turkish']): T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. vi. p. 176.

**morella**, *sb.*: It.: a morel, a kind of edible mushroom.

1713 In the plain unstudied Sauce | Nor *Troust*, nor *Morillia* was; | Nor could the mighty Patriarch's Board | One far-fetch'd *Ortolane* afford: COUNTESS OF WINCHELSEA, *Miscellany Poems*, p. 35.

**morello**, *sb.*: It.: "the colour murrie" (Florio); the name of an acid, dark-coloured variety of cherry; also, *attrib.*

1598 *Morello di ferro*; and *di sale*, doe make a *Morello* (which colour is either bay or murrie): R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99. 1664 Save and sow all stoney and hard *Kernels* and *Seeds*; such as *Black Cherry*, *Morellos*, *Black Heart*, all good: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 219 (1729). 1767 *Cherries*...Kentish, or Flemish, Portugal, *Morella*: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 674/1 (1803).

\***moresque**, **moresk** (= 1), Eng. fr. Fr. *moresque*; **moresco**, It.: *adj.*, and *sb.*: Moorish, in Moorish style; a person or thing in Moorish style.

1. *adj.*: in Moorish fashion, in imitation of Moorish design.

1684 A *Moresco* piece of Painting in Or and Azure: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 29. 1817 The rich *moresque*-work of the roof of gold: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, *Wks.*, p. 11 (1860). 1883 Ida began a *mauresque* border for a tawny plush curtain: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 53.

2. *sb.*: (a) the Moorish language; (b) the morris (Moorish) dance.

a. 1615 yet retainne some print of the *Punicke* language, yet so, that they now differ not much from the *Moresco*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 228 (1632). 1684 the little *Moresco* or Gibrish of the Country: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 77.

b. 1625 and according to the sound they dance and moue their feet, as it were in a *Moresco*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1020.

**morglay**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. (see **claymore**): a claymore; in Arthurian legend, *Morglay* is the name of the sword of Sir Bevis of Southampton.

bef. 1626 carrying | Their *morglays* in their hands: BEAU. & FL., *Honest Man's Fortune*, i. 1. [C.] bef. 1658 A trusty *Morglay* in a rusty Sheath: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 290 (1687).

\***morgue**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a stately mien, haughtiness; (b) a dead-house, a building where the bodies of those who are found dead are placed for identification.

a. 1833 poured out the vials of their wrath on the aristocratical *morgue* of our upper classes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 450. 1845 they maintain their exclusiveness and *morgue* in not undignified poverty: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1848). 1877 some official Prussians—all padding and bureaucratic *morgue*, but of much distinction: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 174 (1879). 1883 As for his *morgue*, Mr. Jeaffreson's own book quite sufficiently exposes its quality as far as facts go: *Sat. Rev.*, June 16, p. 772. b. 1833 the keeper of the dead-house or *Morgue* of Drontheim: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 348.

**morillia**: It. See **morella**.

**morion**: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See **morion**.

**morisco**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Sp. *morisco*, fem. *morisca*, = 'Moorish', 'a Moor'. Anglicised as *morisk(e)*, but such forms may be fr. Fr. *moresque*, *morisque* (Cotgr., "A Morris, or Moorish, daunce").

I. *sb.*: 1. a morris-dance.

1603 With lustie frisks and liuely bounds bring-in | Th' Antike *Morisko*, and the *Mattachine*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1690 Me thinks *Moriscos* are within my braines: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 6 <sup>ro</sup>/1. 1634 some of the bride-maids come out vnto vs, and after a Sallam or Congee began a *Morisko*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113.

I. *sb.*: 2. a morris-dancer.

1593 I have seen | Him caper upright like a wild *Morisco*: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 365.

I. *sb.*: 3. a Moor, *esp.* a Moor in Spain after their conquest by the Spaniards.

1887 Mr. Poole carries his narrative down to the banishment of the *Moriscos* [from Spain] in 1610: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 23, p. 544/2.

II. *adj.*: Moorish, *moresque*.

1547—8 some dothe speake *Moryske* speche: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxxviii. p. 217 (1870). 1600 a curious paire of stirrups double gilt and finely wrought after the *Morisco* fashion: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 96.

**mormo**, *sb.*: Gk. *μορμω*: a bugbear.

1646 I suppose you meant that name only as a *mormo* to fright me: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 255 (1674). bef. 1670 These *Mormo's*, and ill shap'd Jealousies hatch'd in Hell: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 59, p. 49 (1693). 1671 They run from it as a *mormo*, or some terrible appearance: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 293/2 (1834). 1678 nor looke upon as such an *Affrightfull Bugbear* or *Mormo* in it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. \*\* 2 <sup>vo</sup>.

\***morocco**, *sb.*: short for *Morocco leather*: goat-skin leather named from the city of Morocco in N. Africa, or an imitation of the same; also, *attrib.*

1743 all the volumes of my Works and Translations of Homer, bound in red morocco: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 268 (1757). 1762 flexible tubes of morocco leather: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxiv. *Wks.*, p. 273 (1830). 1826 The morocco case was unlocked: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. iv. p. 403 (1881). 1840 green morocco slippers: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 14 (1865). 1850 carrying off from the Major's dressing-table a little morocco box: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 73 (1879).

**morone**, *pl. moroni*, *sb.*: It.: "a kinde of fish much like flesh, that is eaten in Lent" (Florio).

abt. 1560 they had fished all the wynter and had salted great quantitie of *Moroni* and *Caviari*: W. THOMAS, *Tr. Barbaro's Trav. Persia*, p. 13 (1873).

**moroso**, fem. **morosa**, *adj.*: It., 'slow', 'tardy': incorrectly used as *sb.*, meaning 'a morose person', after Lat. *mōrōsus*.

1662 Such *Morosos* deserve not to be owners of an articulate voice sounding through the Organ of a Throat: FULLER, *Worthies*, II. 588 (1811). [Davies]

**Morpheus**, a name for the god of dreams, apparently coined by Ovid (*Met.*, II, 633—6) fr. Gk. *μορφή*, = 'shape'; sleep personified.

1590 the sad humor loading their eyeliddes, | As messenger of Morpheus, on them cast | Sweet slombring dew, the which to sleep them biddes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. i. 36. 1640 when mortals sleep | Their languid limbs in Morpheus dull delight: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 54, p. 14 (1647). 1642 We must therefore say that there is something in us that is not in the jurisdiction of *Morpheus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 446 (1852). 1665 Now know nothing, nor can our waking thoughts inform us, who is *Morpheus*, and what that leaden *Key* is that locks us up within our senseless Cels: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. iii. p. 11 (1885). 1748 And hither *Morpheus* sent his kindest dreams: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. xlv. 1857 fumes of *Morpheus'* crown about his head: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiv. p. 414 (1877).

\***morphia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *Morpheus* (q. v.): morphine, a narcotic alkaloid, which is the most important constituent of opium.

1863 the tranquillising influences employed were morphia, croton oil, or a blister: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 307.



**morrion, sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *morrion*, or Fr. *morion*: a metal hat, or helmet for the head, introduced into England about 1500.

1579 put their burganets and morrions vpon their heads: NORTH, *Ty. Tarch*, p. 1030 (1612). 1596 And on his head (as fit for warlike stoures) | A guilt engraven morrion he did wear: SPENS, *R. Q.*, vii. vii. 28. 1600 An headpiece or morrion: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. i. p. 30. bef. 1626 we clap our musty morrions on, | And trace the streets: BEAU. & FL., *Philaster*, iv. 2. [R.] 1823 the removal of his helmet, or more properly, of his morrion, had suffered his fair locks to escape in profusion: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xv. p. 201 (1886).

**morse, sb.:** perhaps fr. Russ. *mory* (-f as Fr.): a walrus.

1555 in the Ocean the beaste called Morse: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 223 (1885). 1598 which fish is called a Morse: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 237. — The sea adioyning, breedes a certaine beast, which they call the *Morse*, which seeketh his foode vpon the rocks: *ib.*, p. 232. 1646 For that which is commonly called a Sea-horse, is properly called a Morse: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. iii. ch. xxiv. p. 134 (1686). 1665 The bits (of the swords) are without wards, being of gold, silver, horn, ivory, ebony, steel or wool; sometimes of the Ribzuba or Morses teeth: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 298 (1677). 1673 The Skeleton of a Morses head: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246.

**morsure (u. n.). sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *morsure*: a biting, the action of biting, a bite.

1603 pretie devised termes of Morsures, Contractions or Conturbations: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 74.

**morsus, sb.:** Lat.: a bite, a biting, a sting.

1682 I here grant that there is no sting or morsus of conscience for the act of Adam's sin imputed: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 340 (1805).

**mort bleu:** Fr. See **morbéu**.

**mort de ma vie, phr.:** Fr.: death of my life.

1599 Mort de ma vie! if they march along | Unfought withal: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 5, 11.

**Mort Dieu!, phr.:** Fr.: 'God's death!', 'sdeath!', an expletive.

1593 *Mort Dieu!* were not the fruit within thy womb... This wrathful hand should strike thee to the heart: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 237/1 (1858).

**Mortaban, Mortivan.** See **Martaban**.

**mort-de-chien, sb.:** quasi-Fr. fr. Port. *mordexim*: Asiatic cholera.

1673 They apply Cauteries most unmercifully in a Mordisheen, called so by the Portugals, being a Vomiting with Looseness: FRYER, *E. India*, 114 (1698). [Yule] 1768 This disease [cholera morbus] in the East Indies, where it is very frequent and fatal, is called *Mort-de-chien*: LIND, *Essay on Diseases incidental to Hot Climates*, 248. [ib.]

**mortegon:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **martagon**.

\***mosaic (u. n.), musaic, adj.**, also used as **sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *mosaicus*, *musaicus*, fr. Late Gk. *μουσαϊκός*, = 'pertaining to the muses' (see **museum**): inlaid with small pieces of variously colored material arranged in patterns and designs; inlaid work, esp. of stone and other hard material, distinguished from **marqueterie** and **parqueterie** (qg. v.).

1603 For in the bottom of this liquid Ice, | Made of *Musaike* work, with quaint deuce | The cunning workman had contrived trim | Carpes, Pikes, and Dolphins seeming euen to swim: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Tropheis, p. 31 (1608). 1615 adorned with *Mosaike* painting. An antique kind of worke, composed of little square pieces of marble; gilded and coloured according to the place that they are to assume in the figure or ground: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1639). 1626 *Mosaike worke*, Cunning, curious painting: COCKERAM, Pt. i. (and Ed.). — *Musaike worke*, Curious painting, seeming in some worke imbossed, carved, inlaid, or graven: *ib.* 1664 Inlayings with *Ivory*, *Mosaique* and other rich and chargeable Works: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 128. 1665 the Art... the Jews (called) *Mosaike*: a composition of many small pieces of Marble variously coloured or otherwise gilt and disposed agreeable to the figure or place they assume in the pavement or other part of the structure: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 138 (1677). 1667 Iris all hues, roses, and jessamine, | Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought | *Mosaic*: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 700. 1670 This kind of *Mosaic Work* in Wood was antiently (saith *Vasari*) called *Tarsia*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. i. p. 95 (1698). 1684 those Figures were in *Mosaic Work*: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. ii. p. 58. 1699 by the application of a good Eye-glass, I could readily distinguish the squares of all colours, as in other *Mosaikes*: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 124. 1722 The Bark of *Giotto* in *Mosaic* is in the inside of the *Portico*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 293. 1839 The public bath comprises several apartments, with mosaic or tessellated pavements: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, ch. i. p. 121 note. 18. Below was all mosaic choicely plan'd | With cycles of the human tale: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 169 (1886). 1849 The marble floor, with its rich mosaics, was also the contribution of Italian genius: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. v. p. 380 (1881).

**moscardino, pl. -ini, sb.:** It.: "a kinde of muske comfets: the name of a kinde of grapes and peares" (Florio).

1600 my confects, my *moscardini*: B. JONSON, *Cynthia*, Rev. v. 4, Wks., p. 247 (1616).

\***Moselle, sb.:** name of the wines produced on the banks of the river Moselle, which flows into the Rhine at Coblenz.

1693 *Rhenish, Hoch, Old and Young, Moselle, and Backenag*: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 6. 1826 Tired with the thin Moselle gratuitously allowed to the table: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 179 (1881).

\***Moslem, Moslim, sb.**, also used as **adj.**: Eng. fr. Turk. and Arab. *muslim*, pl. *muslimin*, = 'one who professes Islam' (see **Islam**): a Mohammedan; Mohammedan. See **Musulman**.

1788 and on the verge of Christendom, the Moslems were trained in arms, and inflamed by religion: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. xi. ch. lviii. p. 28 (1813). 1817 And listen for the Moslem's tread: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 67 (1860). 1819 they cringed to the ground to every Moslem as they met: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 10 (1820). 1836 The utmost solemnity and decorum are observed in the public worship of the Moslems: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. i. p. 97. 1849 they are not Moslems, they are not Christians, they are not Druses: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 374 (1881). 1878 the Holy Land of the Moslems: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

\***mosque, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *mosquée*, or It. *moschea*, ultimately fr. Arab. *masjid*, = 'a temple': a Mohammedan church. Some forms are fr. Sp. *mesquita*, some direct fr. Arabic. See **mesquite**.

abt. 1506 the Sarrazyns... have made therof theyr Muskey, that is to saye theyr Church or Chapell: SIR R. GUYLFRIDE, *Pylgrimage*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1851). abt. 1560 he was lodged in an ancient Moschea: W. THOMAS, *Tr. Barbary's Trav. Persia*, p. 10 (1873). 1599 the great and sumptuous buildings of their Temples, which they call *Moschea*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. ii. i. p. 106. — there is a little *Mosquita*, wherein three places are counted holy: *ib.*, p. 212. — the *Grand Signior* in his *moskyts* or church: *ib.*, p. 304. 1612 a sumptuous *Muskie* or Church, with an *Amarathe* and Colledge: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 19. 1615 that magnificent *Musque*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 27 (1639). 1617 a Mahometan Mosche or Church: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. i. p. 220. 1624 the building of so many Mahometan moschies: SIR TH. ROK, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Arab. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 188 (1882). 1625 they are very ielous to let the Women or *Mosches* to be seene: PURCHAR, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 537. — Turkish Muskie great and little: *ib.*, Vol. ii. Bk. x. p. 1829. 1630 (See **Alcoran**). 1634 their *Moscheas* or Temples: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 24. 1662 a *Metsid* or *Mosquey*, in which lies interred *Iman Sade*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 178 (1669). 1665 they... lodge the Carcass not in the Machits or Churches but Church-yards: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 308 (1677). 1670 the great *Moski* at *Fes*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 20 (1698). 1672 A Thousand Torches make the Mosque more bright: DRYDEN, *Comp. of Granada*, l. v. Wks., Vol. i. p. 422 (1701). 1684 several Mosques: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 5. 1776 The travellers to whom we are indebted for an account of the mosque: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 49. 1788 the mosch of *Mercy* was erected on the spot: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. ix. ch. li. p. 440 (1818). 1820 they mount the highest towers, the roofs of houses, and minarets of the mosques: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 173.

Variants, 16 c. *muskey*, *mosquita*, *moskyta*, 16, 17 cc. *moschea*, 17 c. *moschile*, *muskia*, *musque*, *mosche(e)*, *muskie*, *moschy* (pl.), *moskyes* (pl.), *moschea*, *mosquey*, *machit*, *moski*, *mosquee*, 18 c. *mosch*.

\***mosquito, musquito (u. n.), sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *mosquito*: name of various kinds of gnats which are more annoying than the ordinary gnats or midges of Great Britain; also, in combin. as *mosquito-curtain*, *mosquito-net*.

1589 The Spaniards call them [flies] *Musketas*: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. v. p. 275 (1882). 1600 being many of vs stung before vpon shoare with the Muskitos: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 252. 1607 Their bodies are all painted red, to keepe away the biting of Musketos: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lviii. (1884). 1623 My gentleman was much troubled with *Mosquitos*, which did so persecute him, that he could not sleepe for them, they did so disquiet and torment him: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gasman*, Pt. i. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 233. 1634 *Musketoes*, Flies and other vermine: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98. 1665 the *Muskitts* or Gnats pestered us extremely: *ib.*, p. 121 (1677). 1705 The innumerable Millions of Gnats which the Portugueses call *Musquito's*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxi. p. 428. 1722 all the *Musketaes* in the Room will go out at the Windows, and leave the Room clear: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. iv. ch. xix. p. 267. 1759 Another inconvenience of the voyage to Podor or Galam, in the month of October, is owing to the musketoes and bees: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal*, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 631 (1814). 1764 Instead of curtains, there is a *cousiniere*, or mosquito net, made of a kind of gauze: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xlii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 425 (1817). 1775 the mosquitoes or large gnats tormented us most exceedingly: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 69. 1797 The muskitoes always sound their trumpet when they make an attack: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 41. 1819 They sleep on bedsteads encircled with musquito curtains of bamboo cloth: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. ii. ch. xiii. p. 439. 1835 the crowds, swarms, of mosquitoes: SIR J. ROSS, *Sac. Voyage*, ch. v. p. 62. 1840 the bed being without curtains or mosquito netting: FRASER, *Koordinatan*, &c., Vol. i. Let. viii. p. 221. 1845 The muskito nets of Barcelona are excellent: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 480. 1863 When a man has a deep anxiety, some human midge or mosquito buzzes at him: C. READIE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 220. 1878 worried by the ants and beetles and mosquitoes: Lloyd's *Wkly.*, May 29, p. 52a. [St.]

Variants, 16 c.—18 c. *musketa*, 16 c.—19 c. *muskito*, 17 c. *muscato*, *muskitto*, *muskitta*, 17, 18 cc. *musketo*.

**mossolia.** See **mausoleum**.

**mossoon.** See **monsoon**.



mostacchi: It. See moustache.

mostaccioli, sb.: It.: "a kind of sugar or ginger-cake, or simnell" (Florio).

1616 [See *alcorza*].

mosterdevelers. See mustardvillars.

\*mot<sup>1</sup>, sb.: Fr.: a saying, an epigrammatic, pithy, or witty saying. See *bon mot*.

1813 Another *mot* of hers became an established canon at all the tables of Paris: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 345 (1844). 1852 Do you see the whole finesse of this untranslatable *mot*? MACAULAY, in *Trevelyan's Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). 1877 She never...allowed her love of a *mot* to drown prudential considerations: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. vii. p. 68 (1879).

\*mot<sup>2</sup>, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *mot*: a word, a saying, a motto.

1589 no better...*Mott* then W. W.: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, sig. O 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1589 his device two pillars with this *mot Plus ultra*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, II. p. 117 (1869). 1595 and *tandem si* shall be virtues *mot*: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. Q 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 God hath not onely graven | On the brass Tables of swift-turning Heav'n | His sacred *Mot*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 390 (1608). 1603 In my conceit therefore, against this opinion principally hath been directly opposed this *Mot* and denomination of god, Et; that is to say, *Thou art*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1363. 1606 in one of the saide Arches there was this *Mot* in Greeke written, *ἀποκρίναι*: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 267. 1610 Queene Elizabeths *Mot*, or Emprise: — *Tr. Camden*, p. 293 (1637). 1617 Disguised as I was, I went to the house of Doctor *Pouselius*, desiring to have the name of so famous a Diviue, written in my stemme-booke, with his *Mot*, after the Dutch fashion: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 38. 1622 I will conclude with a *mot* or two of the people: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 31 (1645). 1642 Some [French people] do use to have a small leger booke fairly bound up...wherein when they meet with any person of note and eminency, and journey or pension with him any time they desire him to write his name, with some short sentence, which they call *The mot of remembrance*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 27 (1869).

mot d'enigme, phr.: Fr., 'word of enigma': the key to a riddle, the solution of a mystery.

1823 The *mot de l'enigme* was universally understood: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. v. p. 111 (1855). 1877 Miss Dover, give him the *mot d'enigme*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxiv. p. 309 (1883).

\*mot d'ordre, phr.: Fr.: word of command.

1877 another kind of success was to be procured by occasional fits of recalcitancy against the *mot d'ordre* of the party: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. vii. p. 69 (1879).

mot du guet, phr.: Fr.: a watchword.

\*motif, sb.: Fr.: a theme, the leading idea of any composition.

1884 The extraordinary magnitude of the count's sacrifice, the affection between the man and the falcon, the agony and grief of the count, the struggle between his love of the lady and his love of the bird that had been the solace of his poverty—this is the *motif* of Boccaccio's story: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 8, p. 321/2. 1887 a popular *motif* of epic song: JEBB, *Homer*, p. 157.

motiste, sb.: ? fr. It. *motista*: an artist skilled in depicting movement.

1598 Neither did those excellent Motistes *Al. Magnus*, *Abbas Tritemius*, and *Rai*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 21.

motivé, fem. motivée, part.: Fr.: supported by assigning reasons or motives, or by adducing arguments.

\*moto, sb.: It.: *Mus*: motion, movement; used in various phrases, as *moto continuo* (the constant repetition of a particular phrasing), *moto perpetuo* (a continual movement), *moto primo* (the first pace).

\*mōtor, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *movēre*, = 'to move': one who or that which moves, a mover, a source of motion. See *electrum*.

bef. 1593 Thine eyes the motors to command my world: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 136/2 (1861). 1646 Surely many things fall out by the design of the general Motor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 102 (1686). 1665 For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of Causes; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *Syndrome* of pre-required motors: GLANVILLE, *Scepstis*, ch. xxv. p. 183 (1885). 1856 They adopt every improvement in rig, in motor, in weapons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 39 (Bohn, 1866).

mottetto, sb.: It.: a motett. The word *motett* is probably fr. medieval Lat. *motetum* (abt. 1384 as *orgen* or *deschant* & *motetis* of holours: *Of Prelates*, ch. xxiii. in F. D. MATTHEW'S *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 91, Ed. 1880).

1644 This being finished, began their *motettos*, which...were sung by eunuchs: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1872). 1724 *Motetto*, or *Mottetti*: *Short Explic. of For. Wds.* in *Mus. Bks.*

\*motto, sb.: It., 'a saying': a short pithy sentence, phrase, or word, often adopted as the accompaniment of a device or heraldic bearing; formerly called a *posy* or *poesy*.

1588—93 TARTLTON, *Jests*, p. 73 (1844). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1598 *Broue...* a word, a motto, an emblem, a posie: FLORIO. 1602 hee ware vpon his cloake a crowne embroidered, with a certaine motto or deuice: SEGAR, *Hon., Mil. & Civ.*, Bk. III. ch. liv. in *Peele's Wks.*, p. 567 (1861). 1608 his present is | A wither'd branch, that's only green at top; | The motto, 'In hac spe vivo': SHAKS., *Pericles*, II. 2, 44. 1616 he hath offered his eldest brother for £1000 less than another should give, which he will not accept, mindful, perhaps, of his father's motto, or posy—*mediocria firma*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 454 (1848). 1625 An order for our new coins, with their mottos, was sent to the Tower: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1848). 1646 *Nos numerus sumus*, is the Motto of the Multitude: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 14 (1686). 1672 look on the Motto o' th' Tables, *Play fair and swear not*, de' hear me! SHADWELL, *Miser*, III. p. 40. 1684 the King and Queen's arms and mottoes, all represented in fire: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 210 (1872). 1736 the chippings of Pitt's diamond, set into heart-rings with mottos: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1857). 1762 provide a trusty squire, assume a motto and device, declare yourself a son of chivalry: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 123 (1817). 1811 'Oh! banish care'—such ever be | The motto of thy revelry! BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 73 (1832). 1845 our true sailor's motto: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 208. 1878 Another Motto for Holy Russia: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/2. [St.]

\*mōtu proprio, phr.: Late Lat.: by one's own motion, on one's own impulse. See *proprio motu*.

1603 But the *Moone* and other Planets moue also *motu proprio*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 447. 1613 Signor Gabbellione, the Duke of Savoy's ambassador, came *motu proprio* about three weeks since to Ware Park: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 278 (1848). 1620 dispatching the dispensations under the name of *Motu proprio*, or with other clauses, with which the Chancery doth abound: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Coun. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 333 (1676).

\*mouchard, fem. moucharde, sb.: Fr.: a spy in the employ of French police.

1845 Savary arrived to command the gallant French army, in spite of their indignation at being placed under a mouchard: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 741. 1882 Thereupon Mr. O'Kelly went to the pursuing cab, seized the man inside, charged him with being a mouchard, and hailed a policeman intending to give him into custody: *Standard*, Mar. 5, p. 5.

mouchato. See moustache.

\*mouche, sb.: Fr.: a fly, a black patch worn on the skin with a view to embellishment.

1694 A *Mouche*, is a fly or a black patch: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 111.

mouchoir, sb.: Fr.: a pocket-handkerchief; in full, *mouchoir de poche*.

1694 A *Monchoir* [sic], is only that which we vulgarly call a Handkerchief: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 111. 1763 A mouchoir with musk his spirits to cheer: *Monsieur A-la-Mode*. 1818 a few of those *mouchoirs de poche*, | Which, in happier hours, I have sigh'd for: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 139. 1829 Howell...may be consoled by the ghosts of his departed millions of mouchoirs: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 44 (1881). 1848 her mouchoirs, aprons, scarfs, little morocco slippers: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 137 (1879).

moue, sb.: Fr.: a pout, a wry face (expressive of petulance or discontent).

1854 "You are a very rebellious slave, Monsieur," continues the lady, with a pretty *moue*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 397 (1879). 1866 She...pouted her lips with a *moue* of pretty contempt: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 240. — she was censured with the purple incense of worship wherever she moved, and gave out life and death with her smile and her frown, with a soft whispered word, or a *moue* boudieuse ['sulky']: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 114. — Lady Vavasour made a *moue mutine* ['obstinate', 'fractious']: *ib.*, ch. xx. p. 305. 1882 "Your chance is gone by, sir," she said with a delightful *moue*: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 46, p. 271/2.

mouezzin: Arab. See muezzin.

mouillé, fem. mouillée, part.: Fr.: liquid; applied to certain liquid and nasal consonantal sounds which are pronounced with a y sound immediately following, as Fr. and Sp. *-ll*, It. *-gl*, Fr. and It. *-gn*, Sp. *-ñ*.

\*moujik, sb.: Russ. *muzhik*: a Russian peasant.

1882 by May or June the moujik may begin his easy-going domestic economy in the old routine: *Standard*, Dec. 8, p. 5. 1888 [Some] may venture to hope that the prospects of the Russian peasant are not quite so dark. Still there can be little doubt that the moujik has in many parts of the country suffered terribly: *Athenaeum*, May 19, p. 623/1.

moulavie, moulawy, moulvee: Anglo-Ind. See moolvee.

moulinet, sb.: Fr.: a small mill; a kind of windlass for bending a crossbow; a revolving firework; the rotating machine of a roulette-table.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1822 Soon the shore presented an uninterrupted sheet of fire, and the surface of the water reflected every *gerbe* and *moulinet*, every *soleil* and *fusée*, in irruption among the trees: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 362. 1877 the turning of the *moulinet*, and the swift revolutions of an ivory ball: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 98 (1883).

mounse(e)r, mounsieur, mounsire: Fr. See monsieur.



mounson, monthsoune. See monsoon.

**mountebank** ( $\mu = \lambda$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *monta in banco* (Florio), Mod. It. *montabanco*, *montimbanco*, = 'one who stands on a bench': a travelling quack-doctor (often grotesquely dressed, and attracting custom by juggling, tumbling, and buffoonery); a charlatan, an absurd impostor.

1590 Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks | And many such-like liberties of sin: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, I. 2, 101. 1601 certain out-landish Physicians and monte-banks: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 22, Vol. 1, p. 427. 1601 All this and a great deal more to this effect, like Mountebanks they tell, or cause to be told, the ghostlike Conny aforehand: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 80. 1605 Fellowes to mount a banke...the Italian mountebanks: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, il. 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616). 1620 BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. x. (1676). bef. 1658 I hope some Mountebank will slice him, and make the Experiment: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 77 (1687). 1663 Or, like a Mountebank, did wound | And stab her self with doubts profound: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1, Cant. 1, p. 13. 1676 Padua, hence come our Padding or Strolling Doctors, vulgarly called Mountebanks: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 260. 1714 This Tribe of Men are like our Mountebanks: they make a Man a Wit, by putting him in a fantastick Habit: *Spectator*, No. 616, Nov. 5, p. 863/2 (Morley). 1766 I willing laugh at mountebanks, political or literary (like Rousseau): HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 463 (1857). bef. 1782 Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene... God's worship and the mountebank between: COWPER, *Pragr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. 1, p. 34 (1808).

**moure**, *adj.*: Port. *mór*: chief.

1622 the capt. moure of the shipp of Amacon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 67 (1883).

**\*mousquetaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a musketeer, a member of the corps of royal musketeers of France, distinguished both as soldiers and dandies in 17, 18 cc.; a kind of collar; a kind of cloth cloak worn by women; also, *attrib.* as in *mousquetaire-glove*.

1705 both the French mousquetaires and cuirassiers were there: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV, p. 128 (1818). 1743-7 the Confederate horse binding been highly provoked by the idle Gasconades of the French Mousquetaires: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1, p. 748/2 (1751). 1763 the French—bating the *étourderie* of the mousquetaires and of a high-dried *petit maître* or two... appear to me more lifeless than Germans: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV, p. 85 (1857). 1833 mousquetaire gloves: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. 1, ch. iv, p. 91.

**mousseline**, *sb.*: Fr.: a very thin kind of glass.

1862 these mousseline glasses are not only enormous, but they break by dozens: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II, ch. xlii, p. 183 (1887).

**mousseline de soie**, *phr.*: Fr.: silk muslin. See **muslin**.

1850 The material [of the morning costume] is plain mousseline de soie: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. 1, p. 864/2. 1860 after we had examined some fifty or sixty dresses...the inclination of our joint judgment was in favour of a mousseline-de-soie: *Once a Week*, May 12, p. 446/1.

**mousseline-de-laine**, *sb.*: Fr., 'muslin of wool': a dress-material of wool or wool and cotton, printed like calico. See **muslin**.

1840 dressed in a sweet yellow mousseline de laine, with a large red turban, a *ferronière*, and a smelling-bottle attached by a ring to a very damp, fat hand: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV, p. 253 (1857). 1857 challis, Yorkshire stuffs, Mousselines de laine, &c.: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

**mousseux**, *fem. mousseuse*, *adj.*: Fr.: foaming, creaming, sparkling—applied to wines, such as Champagne, Moselle, &c.

1819 The Sillery champagne, champagne mousseux: HANS BUSK, *Dessert*, 475. 1866 each of us drank his "absent friends"...over the eighteenth part of a bottle of sillery—the last of its hamper, and, alas! no longer mousseux: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. 1, ch. xxxii, p. 445.

**\*moustache**, Fr.; **mustaccio**, It.; **mostacho**, Sp.: *sb.*

1. the hair worn on the upper lip, rarely of women and animals. The plural is often used in the same sense as the singular.

abt. 1560 They suffer their mostacchi to growe a quarter of a yarde longer than their beards: W. THOMAS, *Tr. Barbara's Trav. Pers.*, p. 35 (1873). 1573-80 the clippings of your thrishonorable mustachyoes and subbos-coes to overshadow and to coover my blushing: GAR. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 61 (1884). 1583 it is a world to consider how their mowchatowes must be preserved or laid out: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.* 1590 A fellow met me with a mustachyoes like a raven's wing: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 169/1 (1858). 1591 Your moustachios sharp at the ends like shoemaker's awls: LVLV, *Midias*, ill. 2. 1598 *Mostaccio*, *Mostazzo*, a face, a snout, a mostacho: FLORIO. 1598 noe man shall weare his bearde but only on the upper lipp like muschachoes, shavinge all the rest of his chin: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 635/1 (1869). 1600 prunes his mustaccio: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, Prol., Wks., p. 185 (1616). 1603 had brissell up the quills of his stiffe porcupine mustachio: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 31. 1603 that no man should weare mustaches, or nourish the haire on their upper lips: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 541. 1603 Millions of flowrie grains, | With long Mustachoes, waue upon the Plains: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 84 (1608). 1612 a round Wenck, scornfull, and drew somewhat neare to a man, for shee had Mochachoes: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III, ch. vi, p. 168. 1619 Monsieur Bravado, are you come to outface, | With your mouchatoes, gallants of such place? HUTTON, *Fell. Anat.*

1619 the Turkish Mustachoes, the Spots, Patches, Pinsons, Playsters, and vnamly Playstoring: PURCHAS, *Miscellaneous*, ch. xxvii, p. 255. 1623 the gunning of their Mouchatous: MARWE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. 1, Bk. III, ch. x, p. 254. 1630 Some their mustachios of such length doe keepe: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 v/1. 1634 a good and smiling countenance, big body, great mustachoes: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 127. 1670 twirling up his Mustaches with a stayed gravity: R. LASSEUS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 116 (1698). 1684 The Fish had a great Head, and a large Mustache: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 107. 1712 his Guides happening to disorder his Mustachoes, they were forced to recompose them with a Pair of Curling-Irons: *Spectator*, No. 231, Mar. 30, p. 483/1 (Morley). 1716 a huge pair of moustaches: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 421 (1856). 1722 monstrous Mustachoes: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III, ch. vii, p. 162. 1741 Those who follow Arms, are content with wearing one noble Mustachio, and are very proud of fine Whiskers: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 328. 1755 his upper-lip furnished with large mustachios: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III, p. 285 (1837). 1767 The face is without a beard, but hath mustacios on the upper lip: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 958/1. 1792 sabred Hussars with their fierce-looking mustachoes: H. BROOKE, *Feet of Oual*, Vol. IV, p. 162. 1816 With mustachios that gave (what we read of so oft) | The dear Corsair expression: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 45. 1828 his mustachios, super-braided coat, and hired long-tailed steed: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II, p. 275. 1839 they had thin and twisted mustaches: E. W. LANE, *Arab. Nis.*, Vol. I, ch. III, p. 142. 1842 I saw their mustaches, black, red and white, animated in their songs and laughter: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 117 (1847).

2. a moustached veteran of the French army.

1828 these old moustaches are so modest, that they never allude to their exploits: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II, p. 67.

Variants, 16 c. *mostacchi*, *mustachyoes*, *mowchatowes*, *muschatoes*, *moustachios*, *mostacho*, *muschachoes*, 17 c. *mustache(s)*, *mochachoes*, *mouchato(e)s*, *muchatoes*, *mustatioes*, 17, 18 cc. *mustachoes*, *mustachio*, 18 c. *mustacios*, 18, 19 cc. *mustachio(e)s*, 19 c. *mustaches*.

**mouton**, *sb.*: Fr., 'sheep': prison-spy.

1804 and a mouton, or jail-spy, quartered in his chamber: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 442.

**mowa(h)**: Anglo-Ind. See **mohwa**.

**mowchatowes**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **moustache**.

**\*moyen âge**, *phr.*: Fr.: the middle ages.

1850 furnish the oak room with the Moyen-âge cabinets and the armour: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1, ch. xxii, p. 230 (1879). 1864 "If a man wants to get on in life, he can't do better than study the History of the Middle Ages." To which Moyen Age culture Mr. Blunt owed much of his success: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1, ch. II, p. 37.

**mozki**. See **mosque**.

**muccinigo**: It. See **moccinigo**.

**muchacho**, *sb.*: Sp.: a boy, a lad.

1591 pages and muchachos: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 512.

**muchatoes**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **moustache**.

**muchulka**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *muchalka*: a bond, a written acknowledgment of obligation.

1803 the soubahdar insisting upon the man giving a muckelka to produce the stolen goods was an assumption of authority: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1, p. 323 (1844).

**mucilage** ( $\mu = \pi$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mucilage*: a slimy kind of gum found in all plants; any substance of similar consistency.

1528 flemme / grosse / white / and muscillage: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. b ii v. 1543 a mattyer lyke the muscillage of Holybooke: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxvii r/s. 1663 then take of this mucilage or straynyng two pounde and a halfe: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 26 r. 1664 move it [*Alaternus* seed set to dry] sometimes with a Broom or Whisk, that the seeds clag not together, unless you will separate it from the Mucilage, for then you must a little bruise it wet: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 214 (1729). 1691 for the Mucilage adds to the lubricity of the Oyl, and the Oyl preserves the Mucilage from Inspissation, and contracting the Consistency of a Jelly: J. RAY, *Crustation*, Pt. II, p. 292 (1701).

**muck**: Malay. See **amuck**.

**mucuddum**: Anglo-Ind. See **mocuddum**.

**\*mucus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'secretion from the nostrils': the viscous secretion of mucous membrans, such as the coating of the interior of the nostrils, the mouth, the alimentary canal, &c.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1860 Besides forming the rough outside, the calcareous exuvium, the mucus of the oyster and other mollusca, forms that beautiful substance, so smooth, and polished, and dyed with rainbow tints, and a glorious opalescence, which, be it as common as luxury has made it, still charms the eye: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 78/2.

**\*mudir**, *sb.*: Arab. *mudir*: an administrator, a governor of a canton or of an Egyptian province.

1871 a polite message from the Mudir or governor: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. III, p. 40. 1884 The Mudirs and the Pashas may torture and murder as much as they please: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. CLVIII, p. 290.



\***muezzin**, *sb.*: Arab. *muczzin*, *muedhdhin*: a Mohammedan ecclesiastic who from a minaret of a mosque summons the faithful to prayer at the regular hours.

1665 The Muezzins and Talismanni every fourth hour sing aloud from the steeple tops of every Mosque, or Alcoranes as some allusively call them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 323 (1677). 1664 The Muezzins are they, who cry upon the Towers of the Mosque, to call the People together at the hour of Prayer: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 12. 1704 the Muezzins, or Clerks, are ready to observe his Motions: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 38. 1741 more harmonious than the Singings of the Muezzins: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 162. 1786 They then ordered the Muezzins to call the people to prayers: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 37 (1883). 1788 the muezzin, or crier, ascended the most holy turret: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxviii. p. 235 (1818). 1802 the Muezzin, who from the top of the Minaret, summons pious Moslems to prayers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 52. 1819 there is the Muezzem of Sultan Achmet, just calling to prayers: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I, ch. xii. p. 224 (1820). 1820 the sonorous tones of their muezzins: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25. 1830 the muezzin, charged with the office of calling the faithful to prayer: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 280 (2nd Ed.). 1836 The several times of prayer are announced by the *moo-ed din* of each mosque: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 83. 1845 the great tower from whence the muezzin summoned the faithful to prayer: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 248. 1884 From tower and terrace a dozen self-appointed muezzins chanted their prayer-call: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xi. p. 110 (New York). 1888 There is no difficulty whatever in gaining admission to the great mosque, the muezzin holding out his hand for the customary fee as readily as if he were the verger of an English cathedral: *Athenæum*, Jan. 28, p. 111/3.

\***mufti**<sup>1</sup>, **mufty**, *sb.*: Arab. *mufti*: an authority on Mohammedan law, the utterer of *fatwah* (*q. v.*); *esp.* the chief doctor of Moslem sacred law at Constantinople.

1586 The Muphtie is chief of the religion: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 680. 1612 The Turks honour their Mufti (which is their chief Ruler in Ecclesiastical matters, next vnder the Grand Signior) as an Angel: W. BIDLPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 53. 1615 the Mufti their principal Prelate: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 36 (1632). 1617 other orders of religious men, whereof the chiefs, and (as it were) Metropolitan Bishop is called Mophy: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 175. 1630 one of their muftis, | We call them priests at Venice: MASSINGER, *Kenegado*, I. i. Wks., p. 100/1 (1839). 1660 the Mufti or Chief Priest told them that it was a Mistake in the Figure: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1727). 1665 The Mufti is chief in hearing and deciding cases of error: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 330 (1677). 1684 Constantinople is at hand, where you may complain to the Mufti, and have relief: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 34. 1686 Seize him, Mr. Constable. He is a Mufti: D'URFAY, *Commonw. Wom.*, I. p. 10. 1698 Priest or Presbyter, Pope or Calvin, Mufti or Brammen: VANBRUGH, *Vind. Relapse, &c.*, p. 37. 1717 inquired of the mufti whether it was lawful to permit it: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 242 (1827). 1741 The Mufti of Constantinople names the Cadi of Scio: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 63. 1766 Prince Heraclius... is on the high road to Constantinople. When he has pulled down the Mufti: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 500 (1857). 1772 in the Pousdance Audault, the Cauree and Muftie of the district, and two Mowlews, shall sit to expound the Law: *Order of Council of H. E. I. C.*, in *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 13/2. 1788 On the 12th of Nov. the Mufti was deposed, and the place filled by the Codalasquier of Romelia: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 72/1. 1809 the Christianity of the Vatican is not more unlike that of the Gospel in its mythology, than that of the present Mufti's is to what Ali fought for: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 163 (1856). 1819 At Rome I went to see the grand Mufti of the Christians, who bears the same title with our Greek papases: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820). 1834 he willingly turned over the affairs of legislation to the Mufti, the civil and religious officer of authority: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 55. 1836 the Moof'tee (or chief doctor of the law): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 133. 1884 the muftis and the cadis, the imams and the ulemas: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 339.

\***mufti**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a civilian's dress, ordinary clothes worn by an officer in the British army.

1854 He has no mufti-coat, except one sent him out by Messrs. Stultz to India in the year 1821: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, ch. viii. [Davies] 1876 I relinquished my gay lancer trappings, and resumed the less pretending mufti of the civilian: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundr.*, ch. i. p. 7. 1888 An elderly gentleman in mufti, the sole surviving attorney of the court, was reading aloud...the contents of a deed: *Athenæum*, Oct. 27, p. 554/3.

[Apparently this term means the dress of a mufti<sup>1</sup>, who in Indian law-courts in Mohammedan districts, laid down the law for the kasi (see *cadi*) or secular judge, and was more commonly called a *moolvee* (*q. v.*).]

**mugwump**, *sb.*: one who holds aloof from political parties in the United States. Formerly applied to Democratic (Locofoco) candidates. Applied in 1884 to Republicans who supported the Democratic platform.

1840 Then the great mugwump was delivered of a speech which the faithful loudly applauded: *Great Western* (Lake Co., Ill.), July 4. [C.] 1884 And so, fellow citizens, the matter seems to me to stand. I am an independent—a Mugwump. I beg to state that mugwump is the best of American. It belongs to the language of the Delaware Indians: it occurs many times in Eliot's Indian Bible, and it means a great man: W. EVERETT, *Speech at a meeting of the Independents of Quincy, Mass.*, Sept. 13, 1884.

**muhawuut**: Anglo-Ind. See **mahout**.

\***mulatto** (= ½ =), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *mulato*: a half-breed one of whose parents is European, the other

negro; half-bred (between an European and a negro); tawny, yellowish, of the color of a negro half-blood.

1593—1622 They suffered themselves to be persuaded and led by a Molato: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § liii. p. 268 (1878). 1600 the completion of a Mulato or tawny Indian: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 493. — We took a mullato in this place: *ib.*, p. 815. 1629 Mully Hamet was not blacke...but Molato, or tawnie: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 871 (1884). 1646 a Mulatto, that is, of a Mongril complexion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 268 (1686). 1655 the Negroes and Molattoes: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 16. 1665 a ship full of Mulettoes from Kishmy arrived at Ormus to help the Portugals: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). 1669 'Tis impossible your Love should be so humble, to descend to a Mulatta: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 308 (1701). 1809 this cannot be applicable to the mulatto: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1856). 1854 the only pupils left at the end of the first half-year were two woolly-headed poor little mulattoes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 36 (1879). 1884 the pride which a mulatto takes in respectability: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 13.

**mulet**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mulet*: a small mule.

1540 two mules, two mulettes, two horses, a horsekeeper and a muletour: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 31 *vo*. 1578 the estradiots sent to charge the tents...having begun to spoil without any resistance, and beginning to leade away...some mulets, some sumpters, and some armour...the other estradiots...stirred up with the sight of the gaine...left the battell: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 99 (1618). 1579 mules and mulets labouring daily: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 472 (1612).

**mulier** (= 二 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *mulier*, = 'a child born to a man from his wife', fr. Lat. *mulier*, = 'a woman': a legitimate child.

1538 mulyer: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. vi. fol. 91 *ro*. 1621 If a man hath issue two daughters whereof one is a bastard by our law, and mulier by the spirituall law: Tr. *Perkins's Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 50, p. 23 (1642).

**mulla**(h): Anglo-Ind. See **mollah**.

\***mulligatawny**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *milagu-tannir*, = 'pepper water': soup made hot with curry-powder.

1834 Merton devours sardines and mullikatauny enough: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 298. 1845 Mulligatawny Soup: BRIGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 337. — Mullaghee Taune, or Curry Soup: *ib.*, p. 339.

**multipeda**, *pl. multipedæ*, *sb.*: Lat.: an insect with many feet, a wood-louse. Anglicised as **multipede**. See **millipeda**.

1601 the Porcellets called Multipedæ: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 323. — the creepers called Sowes or Multipedes: *ib.*, Bk. 30, ch. 4, p. 378.

**multiplex** (= 二 =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *multiplex*: manifold, in many folds.

**multiplicator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *multiplicare*, = 'to multiply': a multiplier.

1579 The lesse is named the Multiplier or Multiplier: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 5.

\***multum in parvo**, *phr.*: Lat.: much in little, abundance in a small compass.

1871 With this "multum in parvo" stock-in-trade the Faky receives his patients: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 108.

\***multum, non multa**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'much, not many', profound study of few subjects in preference to superficial acquaintance with many.

bef. 1568 that good Counsell, which Plinie doth geue to his frende *Fuscus*, saying *multum, non multa*: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 146 (1884). 1663 *Multum non multa* is the principle of all learning: *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, New Ser., Vol. VIII. p. 39.

**mum**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Mumme*: a kind of strong ale, often mentioned in 17, 18 cc.

1690 But flung a Glass of Mum so pat | It spoild both *Periwig* and Point Cravat: *School of Politicks*, xiv. p. 22. 1693 a fat swinging Barrel of Mum: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 10. 1716 I have not forgotten to drink your health here in mum: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 76 (1827). 1781 large draughts of Brunswick mum, strong beer, or metheglin: MASON, in *Hor. Walpole's Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 119 (1858).

\***Mumbo-Jumbo**, an English version of the name of some African god or fetish; hence, any object of foolish worship.

1738 F. MOORE, *Trav. Afr.*, p. 116. 1859 He never dreamed of disputing their pretensions, but did homage to the miserable Mumbo-Jumbo they paraded: DICKENS, *Little Dorrit*, i. 18.

**mummia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Arab. *mūmiyā*, = 'a mummy': a drug supposed to be prepared from mummies. Anglicised as **mummy**, sometimes through Fr. *mumie*.

1525 Take Mumie / half an ounce: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. H i *vo*. 1530 Castorie, Mumie, Reed Myrre, wormewode: *Antidotharius*, sig. E iii *ro*. 1643 Mumia is the fleshe of a deade bodye, that is enbawmed: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxclii *ro*. 1659 of Mumia halfe a dramme: R. ANDROSE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 35. 1698 The shadowes of carnation are the earth of Campania, and Vmber called *Falsala*, burnt *verditer*, *asphaltum*, *mummia*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III.



p. 99. **1601** I am mum, my deare mumma, my balsamum, my spermaceti: H. JONSON, *Poetast.*, il. i. Wks., p. 287 (1616). **1605** Sell him for *mumma*; hee's halfe dust already: — *Volp.*, iv. 4. Wks., p. 500. **1625** The *Momia*, which is some flue or sixe miles beyond, are thousands of imbalmed bodies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1676. **1646** neither do we find... *Mumma* to attract: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). **1666** I have at last procured the *mumma* which you desired: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 193 (1872).

**mundungus, mundungos** ( = 1 - 1 ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. **mondongo** ( *g. v.* ): badly-smelling tobacco.

**1671** a Glass of Windy-Bottle-Ale in one hand and a Pipe of *Mundungus* in the other: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 41. **1674** With these *Mundungos*, and a breath that smells: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 13. **1679** h had ministred a Dose | Of *Snuff-Mundungus*, to his Nose: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 136. **1680** That for their Suppers score their penyworth of Tallow-cheese at a Chandlers, with every one his Jugg and Pipe of *Mundungus*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captains*, I. p. 4. **1729** Nor sail with Ward, to Ape-and-monkey climes, | Where vile *Mundungus* trucks for viler rhymes: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 234. bef. **1780** Indignant round the savoury steak shall fry | Or light *Mundungus* in the Isle of Sky: C. ANSTEV, *Wks.*, p. 257 (1808).

[Skeat regards *mundungus* as a Latinised form, which "may have been due to an association of idea with *fungus*", but it is simpler to regard it as a mispronunciation of the plural *mondongos*. The 'Century' Dictionary defines "Tobacco made up into a black roll", which explains the name as 'tobacco which looks like black-puddings'. Certainly the association of the odor of strong tobacco with that of tripe or black-puddings is far-fetched.]

**municipal** ( 1 1 - 1 ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **municipal**: self-governing (of a free town or city); pertaining to local government (of a town or city), or to a single state.

**1546** but the Englishe people usethe propre and municipall lawes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1846). **1699** You recommend the study of our own municipal laws: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 378 (1872).

**municipium, pl. municipia, sb.: Lat.: a town in Italy or one of the Roman provinces, which had many of the rights of Roman citizenship, but was allowed the privilege of self-government.**

**1845** Saguntum was rebuilt by the Romans and became a *municipium*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 454. **1887** Traditions of Roman work and the admiration of Diocletian's palace were still acting upon the art feeling of the descendants of the old Roman *municipia*: *Athenæum*, July 23, p. 121/2.

**munificence** ( 1 1 - 1 ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **munificence**: remarkable liberality, great bounty. The form *munificentia*, direct fr. Lat. *munificentia*, seems to be earlier (1546 Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 275, Ed. 1846).

**1590** Untill that Locrine for his Realmes defence, | Did head against them make and strong munificence: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II. x. 15. **1600** Over and besides this munificence of the Rulers, the Nobles also began in a most happy hour to be liberal unto the multitude: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 177. **1620** fearing that the munificence might give pretence hereafter, they declared themselves that it was for a Subsidy, and not for provision: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Comuc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 117 (1676). **1669** the New Theatre... built by the munificence of Dr. Gilbert Sheldon: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 43 (1872). **1797** like every other useful establishment of royal munificence in this kingdom: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 403. **1845** since all wished to leave in the security of the temple, some memorial of their munificence, some non omnis moriar: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 127.

**munition** ( = 1 - 1 ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **munition**.

1. a defence, a fortifying.

**1546** and leaving a garrison for the munition of the porte hee hasted into Denmareke: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1846). bef. **1716** no defence or munition can keep out a judgment, when commissioned by God to enter: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. VIII. No. 5. [R.]

2. provision for defence or attack, military stores, ammunition; also, *metaph.* appliances prepared for the execution of any purpose.

**15..** Also your magestie shall knowe by our certificate, what lack is in this towne of fortificacions and munycions: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 182 (1846). **1549** sendyng of men and munition: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 67<sup>ro</sup>. **1562** exceeding great furniture of artillerie and Munition: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 16<sup>ro</sup>. **1579** Victuals and other necessary munition: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 308 (1612). **1603** I cannot brook to see Heav's King defy'd | By his own Souldiers, with his own Munition: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Urania, xx. p. 154 (1608). **1646** his Ma<sup>tie</sup>... hath no meanes to be supplied... w<sup>th</sup> armes or munition: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 180 (1872).

3. a fortification, a stronghold, a fastness.

**1861** The destroyer is come before thy face, keep thy munition, loke to the way, make [thy] loynes strong: increase [thy] strength mightily: *Bible* (Genev.), Nabum, II. 1. [R.] **1611** all that fight against her and her munition: *Bible*, Isaiah, xxix. 7.

**munsee, munshi**: Anglo-Ind. See **moonshae**.

**munsoon**. See **monsoon**.

**munzil**: Arab. See **manzil**.

S. D.

**muphti(e)**: Arab. See **mufti**.

**mūr(a)ena, pl. mūr(a)enae**, less correctly **mūr(a)enē, sb.**: Lat.: name of a kind of fish regarded as a luxury by the Ancients, now applied to the lamprey and kindred species.

**1555** Also Manates, and Murene, and manye other fysshes which have no names in our language: R. EMMES, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 231 (1585). **1776** we discovered by the light of a cedar-torch a *Muræna*, a fish said to copulate with serpents; resembling an eel with bright yellow spots... its bite is reputed venomous: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 200. **1835** a *murena* fattened on Syrian slaves: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 620.

**mural** ( = 1 ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **mural**: pertaining to a wall, like a wall. A *mural crown* was an embattled crown of gold conferred upon a soldier of Ancient Rome, who first planted a standard on the wall of a besieged city. The *sb. mural*, = 'wall', is a distinct word, fr. Fr. *muraille*.

**1600** two goodly mural garlands [bestowed upon him] for scaling and entering upon the wals first: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 231.

**mūrex, pl. mūrices, sb.**: Lat.: the name of the shell-fish from which the Ancients obtained their celebrated purple dye.

**1601** the violet liquor of the fish *Murex*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Pliu. N. H.*, Bk. 8, ch. 48, Vol. I. p. 228. **1615** The *Murex*, though differing from the purple, are promiscuously used: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 216 (1632). **1699** There were but few *Shells*; but amongst them there was a *Murex*... which dies purple: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 74. **1856** The Englishman is finished like a cowry or a *murex*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 50 (Bohn, 1866).

**murgosa(h)**: Anglo-Ind. See **margosa**.

**Murillo**, name of the great Spanish painter *Bartolomeo Estaban Murillo* of Seville, 1618—82, best known in England for his faithful representation of the Spanish type of humanity.

**1829** sallow, but clear, with long black curls and a *Murillo* face, and looked altogether like a young Jesuit or a Venetian official by Giorgione or Titian: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 136 (1881). **1846** picturesque groups clad in browns and yellows, perfect *Murillos*, bask in the sun: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 159.

**\*murmur** ( = 1 ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **murmure**, assimilated to Lat. **murmur**: a low prolonged noise, generally the combined effect of many low sounds; a hum; a muttering; an expression of discontent.

abt. **1386** Min is the strangel and hanging by the throte, | The murmure, and the cherles rebelling, | The groynyng, and the prive empoysonyng: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 2461. **1481** whiche brought them in such reuercy and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes: *Godfrey of Bullioigne*, fol. 33<sup>ro</sup>. **1487** many were somtyme ded by cause of inobedienc and other by cause of murmure: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h ii<sup>vo</sup>. bef. **1492** Flee... bachtynges and murmurations / and murmurs that be made of the: — *St. Katherine*, sig. p v<sup>vo</sup>/a. abt. **1520** A murmur of mynstrels, that such another | Had I neuer sene, some softer, some lower: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 270, Wks., Vol. I. p. 372 (1843). **1589** Johns murder breed such murmur: GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Pt. III. p. 23. **1599** Johns murder breed such murmur: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxv. p. 110. **1693** With gentle murmur playnd my harts deepe wounding: T. WATSON, *Tears of Fancie*, xxx. p. 193 (1870). **1601** but a month ago I went from hence, | And then 'twas fresh in murmur: SHAKS., *Two Nr.*, I. 2, 32. bef. **1667** [See **echo** 2]. **1712** Providence did not design this World should be filled with Murmurs and Repinings: *Spectator*, No. 387, May 24, p. 564/1 (Mortley). **1785** do they still... Snore to the murmurs of th' Atlantic wave? COWPER, *Tash.*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1808).

**murrian**: Eng. fr. Sp. or Fr. See **morrian**.

**murtagon**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **martagon**.

**Mus, Bac.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *musicae baccalaureus*, = 'bachelor of music', the lowest degree in a faculty of music.

**musaic**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **mosaic**.

**musak**: Anglo-Ind. See **mussuck**.

**Musalman**: Turk. See **Mussulman**.

**muscadin, sb.**: Fr.: a fop, a beau. Anglicised in 16 c. as *muscadine*, = 'the wine muscadello or muscat'.

**1844** your *muscadins* of Paris, and your dandies of London: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xv. p. 253 (1881).

**muscatello, muscadello, sb.**: It. **moscatello, moscadello**, *pl. -lli*: a sweet wine called *muscadell* or *muscat* from having the flavor of musk.

**1605** *magazines* stuff with *moscadelli*, or of the purest grape: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2. Wks., p. 468 (1616). **1644** Montalino, famous for the rare *Muscatello*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1859). **1670** It's a Bishop's Seat, and famous for excellent *Muscatello* Wine: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 157 (1698). **1673** The *Muscatella*'s of this place are much esteemed, and the Gentry heereabout in Summer-time come ordinarily thither to drink them, and enjoy the *fresco*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 381.



muscato: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mosquito**.

muschatoes: Eng. fr. Sp. See **moustache**.

muscil(l)age, musilage: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mucilage**.

**muscovada, muscovado, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *moscabada, moscabado*: raw sugar from which loaf sugar is obtained by the process of refining.

1722 Some of this Sugar...the Sweetness of it being like that of good Muscovada: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 118.

**Muse**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Mūsa*, fr. Gk. *Μοῦσα*: Gk. *Mythol.*: (a) one of the nine daughters of Zeus and Mnemosyne, goddesses of dance and song, poetry, arts, and sciences; hence, (b) an inspiring power; (c) a poet (*rare*).

a. 1603 [See **museum**]. 1667 Yet not the more | Cease I to wander where the Muses haunt | Clear spring, or shady grove, or sunny hill: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 27. 1851 The muses are said to be silent amid the clash of arms: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 172 (1857).

b. 1374 O lady mine, that called art Cleo, | Thou be my spede for this forth, and my Muse: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, Bk. II. [R.]. 1599 O for a Muse of fire, that would ascend | The brightest heaven of invention: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, i. Prol., 1.

c. 1637 So may some gentle Muse | With lucky words, favour my destined urn, | And as he passes turn: MILTON, *Lycidas*, 19.

\***musée, sb.**: Fr.: a museum.

\*1877 preserved in the Musée at Padua: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

**Muselman**: Turk. See **Mussulman**.

**museo, sb.**: It. and Sp.: a museum.

1845 The new Museo contains some 50 or 60 second-rate paintings: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 210.

\***mûsëum, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *μουσείον*, = 'a temple of the Muses', 'a library': an apartment or building containing antiquities, curiosities, or collections of scientific objects.

1603 in olde time they..builted the temples of the Muses, that is to say, houses ordained for students, which they named *Musæa* [pl.], as farre as they could from cities and townes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 141. 1615 that famous Museum founded by Philadelphus, & endowed with ample revenues: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 111 (1632). 1672 those that have given us accounts of Museums and other collections of natural Rarities: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96. 1673 One *Jean vander Mere* an Apothecary in this Town hath a Museum well stored with natural and artificial rarities: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 27. 1691 other Repositories or Museum's of that curious Country: — *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 104 (1701). 1699 The Museum is a little Closet on the side of this Gallery: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 122. 1744 the silver medal, which has already taken its place in my museum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 297 (1857). 1776 Afterwards they decreed that the Piræus...should be at his disposal; and he took the Musée: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 29. 1823 I say, will these great relics, when they see 'em, | Look like the monsters of a new museum! BYRON, *Don Juan*, IX. xl. 1845 the cloister is a museum of antiquity and architecture: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 476. 1860 had quite a little museum of locks of hair in her treasure-chest: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 247 (1879). \*1878 the art galleries and museums: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 71. [St.]

1691 other Repositories or Museum's of that curious Country: — *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 104 (1701).

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**mushk**: Anglo-Ind. See **mussuck**.

**musico, sb.**: It.: musician, music-master.

1724 MUSICO, is a Musician, or Musick-Master; or one who either Composes, Performs, or Teacheth Musick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1821 The musico is but a crack'd old basin: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxxvi.

\***musjid, sb.**: Arab. *masjid*, = 'place of prostration': a mosque (see **mesquite, mosque**).

**muskatoon, musketoon**: Eng. fr. It. or Fr. See **musquetoon**.

**musketa, musketo, muskito, muskitta, muskitto**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mosquito**.

**musk(e)y, muskie, musque**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **mosque**.

**uskia**: Eng. fr. It. See **mosque**.

**Muslem, Muslim**: Eng. fr. Turk. or Arab. See **Moslem**.

\***muslin** (L —), **sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *mussolino*, ultimately fr. *Mos(s)ul*, the name of a city in Mesopotamia from whence the fabric first came: name of sundry very fine cotton cloths. Also, *attrib.* See **mousseline-de-laine**.

1685 I have been told...that muscelin...and the most of the Indian linens, are made of nettles: HANS SLOANE, in *Ray Corresp.*, p. 163 (1848). [Yule] *abt.* 1760 This city's (Mosul) manufacture is Mussolin (a cotton cloth): E. EVES, *Voyage*, p. 324. [*ib.*]

\***musnud, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *masnad*: the large cushion which serves for the throne of a native Indian prince.

1752 Salabat-jing...went through the ceremony of sitting on the musnud or throne: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 250 (1803). 1798 whether you had determined whether any one and which of the descendants of Wallajah should

succeed to the musnud: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 91 (1858). 1828 His dagger-hilt was set with precious stones, as were his gold-mounted scymetar and belt, which lay on the musnud beside him: *Kussibash*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 322.

**musquash, sb.**: Amer. Ind.: a musk-rat.

1624 Martins, Fitches, Musquassus, and diuers other sorts of Vermin: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 721 (1884). 1634 Rackoones, Otters, Beavers, Musquashes: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 88. 1696 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**musquaspen, sb.**: Amer. Ind. See quotation.

1624 CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 355 (1884). 1722 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120.

**musquetaire**: Fr. See **mousquetaire**.

**musquetoon** (L — U), **sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *moschettone*: a short musket carried by cavalry in 17, 18 cc.; a soldier armed with the said weapon.

1665 passing between a double Guard of Archers and Musquetoons: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 111 (1677). 1671 O Sir, my Eyes met you in your Career, by the same token you had a Muskatoon and Pistols: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 39. 1743—7 a blunderbuss or musketoon: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 316/2 (1751). 1765 I had left my sword and musquetoon in the coach: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxiv. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 523 (1817).

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**musquito**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **mosquito**.

**mussal, mussaul, mushal, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *mash'al*: a torch, a flambeau.

1834 it betrayeth the secret thought, as the mushal of the watchman showeth the face of the thief: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 199. 1854 A mussal (called in Bengal a mussalchee), or torch-bearer: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 93. 1872 the mussal is invariably carried so that we get the full benefit of the glare and smell: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 161.

**mussalchee, mussaulchee, mushalchee, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *mash'alchi*: a link-boy, a torch-bearer; now a servant who acts as a scullion.

1834 Order the gilt palankeen with four Mushalchees, and two Peons to be in readiness: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 318. 1872 a mussalchee, to wash the plates and dishes, and clean the knives and forks: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 116.

**mussoon**. See **monsoon**.

\***mussu(c)k, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *maskak*: the water-bag of goat-skin carried by a bheesty (*q. v.*).

1828 The bag which the bihishtee carries on his back is called a mushk of panee, or skin full of water: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 57. 1872 the sportsman returns to camp ready enough to tub (i.e. have a mussuk or skin of water poured over him by a bheesty): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 193. 1885 the musaks used for carrying a reserve supply had been pricked by mimosa thorns, and leaked: *Daily News*, Feb. 14, p. 5/5.

\***Mussulman, correct pl. Mussulmans, sb.**: Turk. *musulmān*: a Moslem; also, *attrib.*

1598 an vnbeleueer, or a Muselman, that is, of Mahomets lawe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 349. 1615 MYSLIM, or Mussilman, μουσουλμάνος, *Mussulmannus*, is one that is instructed in the beleefe of the Mohammedanes. — MYSSILMAN, *Muslimannus*, see *Muslim*: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* — This confession is sound, and this confession ought every Muselman, that is of discretion, to make: — *Moham. Impost.*, I. 8.

1623 Emperor of the Musulmans: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). 1625 They call themselves Muselmenn, that is, Catholikes, or true beleueers, according to their false faithlesse faith of Mahomet: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 418. 1642 'tis enough that he swears by the faith of a Musulman: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 85 (1869). 1665 A Mahometan, *Mussalmone*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). 1669 your Musulman: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iii. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1701). 1684 the Musal-Man Faith: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 46.

1704 Musulmans or Believers: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 49. 1707 *Cel.* Are you then a Mahometan? *Flor. A Musulman* at your Service. *Cel. A Musulwoman*, say you? I protest by your Voice I should have taken you for a certain Christian Lady of my Acquaintance: CIBBER, *Comic. Loo.*, iv. p. 45. 1742 Is there...never a musulman (or true believer) left in the world, to come and buy this fine horse: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 426 (1826). 1776 on quitting the boat we took leave of our muselmenn: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 45. 1786 These diminutive personages possessed the gift of divining whenever an enemy to good Musulmans approached: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 125 (1883). 1800 a large house in the fort, inhabited by a muselmenn...4 muselmenn: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1844). 1830 True Musulman was I and sworn: TENNYSON, *Recoll. Arab. Nts.*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 36 (1886). 1834 a handsome train of musulman servants: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 4.

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**mustac(c)io, mustachio, mustacho, mustachyo**: It. See **moustache**.

**mustaccioli**: It. See **mostaccioli**.

**mustache(s)**: Fr. See **moustache**.

\***mustang, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *mestengo* (Pineda), *adj.*, = 'belonging to a company of graziers' [Skeat]: the wild horse of the prairies and pampas of America. See **bronco**.

1886, 1887 [See **bronco**].



**mustardvillars**, *sb.*: a kind of woollen cloth, perhaps named fr. *Moustiervillier*, a town of France.

1477 a gounce cloth of mustyrddevyllers: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 809, p. 214 (1874). 1506 Item, a cotte of moster develers: *ib.*, No. 954, p. 411.

**mustations**: Eng. fr. It. See **moustache**.

**mustees**, **mustice**, **musty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mestiço*: an East Indian *mestizo* (*q. v.*).

1678 Europeans, Mustees, and Topasees: In *Notes & Extracts*, I. 88 (Madras, 1871). [Yule] 1699 Wives of Freeman, Mustees: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 356 (1861). [ib.] 1727 A poor Seaman had got a pretty Mustice Wife: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 101 [ib.] 1781 a Slave Boy...pretty white or colour of Musty, tall and slender: *Hicky's Bengal Gas.*, Feb. 24. [ib.]

**mustelle**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mustelle*: an eel-pout; a weasel.

1487 the mustelle awaketh the man to the ende that the serpent hurt him not: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. C vii<sup>ro</sup>.

\***muster**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *mostra*: a sample, a pattern. The Eng. *muster* used to mean 'a show', 'an exhibition', and has therefore been confused with the Anglo-Ind. *muster*.

1612 A Moore came aboard with a muster of Cloves: SARIS, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, I. 357 (1625). [Yule] 1625 their Mustrees of clothes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 299. 1727 desired me to send some person up with Musters of all my Goods: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 200. [Yule]

**muta persona**: Lat. See **persona muta**.

**mütandum**, *pl. mütanda*, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *mütandus*, = 'to be changed', gerund. of *mütäre*, = 'to change', 'to alter': something to be altered. See **mutatis mutandis**.

\***mütätis mütandis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: things which are to be changed being changed. See **mutandum**.

1621 Tr. Perkins' Pref. Booke, ch. i. § 35, p. 16 (1642). 1627 These Meanes may be practised vpon other, both Trees, and Flowers, *Mutatis Mutandis*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 490. 1666 The like may be fitted to Mars in other positions, *mutatis mutandis*; and so for the other Planets: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 16, p. 289. 1672 these three, which *mutatis mutandis* perfectly answer to the three former: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 155/1 (1868).

1681 his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s order to you is, that you give in the same mem<sup>o</sup> singly and separately, *mutatis mutandis*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 258 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1691 the first or uppermost Joynt in a Quadrupeds hind-Legs bends forward as well as a Mans knees, which answer to it, being the uppermost Joynt of our Legs; the like *mutatis mutandis* may be said of the Arms: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701).

1709 I know nothing more contemptible in a writer than the character of a plagiarist: which he here fixes at a venture; and this not for a passage, but a whole discourse, taken out from another book, only *mutatis mutandis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 46/1 (1869).

1714 The Wife shall take the same Oath as the Husband, *mutatis mutandis*: *Spectator*, No. 608, Oct. 18, p. 854/2 (Morley). 1753 the utility of this invention extends, *mutatis mutandis*, to whatever can be the subject of letters: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 24, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 131 (1777). 1809 The King of Prussia has neither favourite, nor confessor, nor court fool (who, *mutatis mutandis*, is still in good credit in the other courts of Germany, and whose part the confessor mostly plays): MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 176.

1815 the same train of reasoning may be applied, *mutatis mutandis*, to the phenomena of Thought and Volition: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 440. 1843 In the preceding investigation we have, for the sake of simplicity, considered bodies only, and omitted minds. But what we have said, is applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the latter: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 80 (1856).

**mütatö nömīne**, *phr.*: Lat.: the name being changed. *Hor., Sat.*, I, 1, 70.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 58 (1827). 1840 The words of Burns, *mutato nomine*, describe their country exactly: FRASER, *Koordinat.*, &c., Vol. II. Let. vi. p. 152. bef. 1863 A score of such queer names and titles I have smiled at in America. And, *mutato nomine*? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 17 (1879).

**muth**, **mutt**, **math**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *maṭha*: a convent of celibate Hindoos under a priest.

1834 he was to drive to an old Muth near Garden Reach: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 3.

**mutilation** ( $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mutilation*: the act of mutilating; the effects of mutilating, the state of being mutilated.

1603 maimes and mutilations of members, deformities of body: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1083.

**mutilator** ( $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *mutilare*, = 'to mutilate': one who mutilates.

1764 that class of hiring pedagogue priggs, the abridgers, or rather mutilators of our civil history: J. BUSH, *Lib. Cur.*, p. xii. 1828 the town may be brought to a heavy fine for it, unless we secure the person of the mutilator: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. vii. p. 81 (1886).

**mutine**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *mutiner*: to mutiny, to be mutinous.

1579 to mutine: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 230 (1612). 1600 the armie mutined and was discontented: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 171.

**mutsuddy**: Anglo-Ind. See **mootusuddy**.

**mütulus**, *pl. mütuli*, *sb.*: Lat.: *Archit.*: a modillion (*q. v.*).

1563 J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xii<sup>vo</sup>.

**muyezin**, **muzzein**: Arab. See **muezzin**.

**mydan**: Arab. See **maidan**.

**Myden agan**: Gk. See **Μυδὲν ἄγαν**.

**mylon**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **melon**.

**myna**: Lat. See **mina**.

**myneh**: Anglo-Ind. See **minah**.

**mynheer**, *sb.*: Du. *mijn heer*, = 'my lord': the ordinary form of courteous address amongst Hollanders; frequently mistaken in England for a title of courtesy; hence, a Dutchman.

1691 Don't you think now friend *Crites*, but that half the *Min-heers* will be ready to hang themselves when they read this passage? *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 7. 1700 This day an Ambassador, named *Myn Heer Bucquoi*, was sent from Ceylon: S. L., *Tr. Schweitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iii. p. 267. 1711 He afterwards proceeds to call *Mynheer Hendel*, the Orpheus of our Age: *Spectator*, No. 5, Mar. 6, p. 12/2 (Morley). 1782 'Tis thus I spend my moments here, | And wish myself a Dutch mynheer: COWPER, *To Lady Austen*. 1811 I expect to be a good Mynheer by the time I get to the end: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 235 (1856).

**myosōtis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *μυσωσις*, = 'mouse's-ear-ed': *Bot.*: mouse-ear, forget-me-not, Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*.

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 285.

\***myriad** ( $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *μυριάδες*, *pl. of μυριάς*, or fr. Fr. *myriade*: a number amounting to ten thousand; any very great number; also, *attrib.*

1555 many myriades of broodes of chekins vnder yowre wynges: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 149 (1885). 1570 the Myriades of smirly Cases, and particular examples: J. DICK, *Pref. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. \* iij<sup>ro</sup>.

1579 five hundred and fifty Myriades: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 715 (1612). 1590 30. Myriads of people, every *Myriad* being 10 hundred thousand: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 593. bef. 1631 those Myriades | Of letters, which have past 'twixt thee and me: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 23 (1669). 1652 offered her twenty Myriades, or two hundred thousand *Attick* Drachmes: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 357.

1667 Assemble thou | Of all those myriads which we lead the chief: MILTON, *P. L.*, V. 684. 1775 500 myriads amount to £161,458. 6. 8 English: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 99 note. 1810 Her myriads swarming thro' the crowded ways: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 1.

**myriagramme**, **-litre**, **-mètre**, *sb.*: Fr.: ten thousand grammes, litres, mètres. See **gramme**, **litre**, **mètre**.

\***myrmidon**, Lat. *pl. myrmidones*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Μυρμιδων*: name of the ancient inhabitants of Phthiotis in Thessaly, who were, according to Homer, the devoted subjects of Achilles; hence, an unscrupulous follower or minister.

1555 the owlde Grekes dyd fable and wryte so manye bookes of the people cauled *Myrmidones*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 100 (1885). bef. 1616 Come my brave Myrmidons let us fall on: BEAU & FL., *Philaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 135 (1711).

1680 clamber over mountains of dead Bodies, and fight thy way to a General's Tent, and bring the General Prisoner through all his *Myrmidons*: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, IV. p. 51. 1689 Yet he fights warily, and with discretion, | Till he and's *Mermidons* make an impression | Into the Ranks and Files of th' enemy: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 7/1.

1714 I have just left the Right Worshipful and his Myrmidons about a Sneaker of Five Gallons: *Spectator*, No. 616, Nov. 5, p. 864/1 (Morley). 1766 What mean the *myrmidons*: In DODSLEY's *Collect. Poems*, Vol. v. p. 98.

1771 the justice and his myrmidons were determined to admit of no interloper in this branch of business: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 561/1 (1882). 1819 Part of my myrmidons hid their apparatus and persons near the quarter which I meant to alarm: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 332 (1820). 1836 One pair of the myrmidons carry gongs: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 316.

**myrobalan** ( $\text{—} \text{—} \text{—}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *myrobalan*: the dried fruit of various species of the genus *Terminalia*, Nat. Order *Combretaceae*, formerly in repute as a drug for its astringent properties; now imported for dyeing and tanning. The name is also applied to **ben** (*q. v.*).

1555 ginger, mirabolanes, Cardamome, Cassia, and dyuers other kyndes of spices: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 15 (Arber, 1885).

1556 of all sorts of Mirabolanes, of echc of them three vnces: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Seer.*, Pt. I. fol. 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1588 *Myrabillon* drye and condyt: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5<sup>ro</sup>.

1591 I have eaten Spanishe mirabolanes, and yet am nothing the more metamorphosed: GREENE, *Notable Discouery of Coynage*, sig. A 2. 1598 The Mirabolans when they are ripe are almost in taste like unripe Plumes: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I Vol. II. p. 125 (1885).

1603 There (and but there) grows the all-healing Balm, | There ripens the chear-cheek Mira-bolan: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Schism, p. 100 (1608).

1606 Your elcampaane roote, mirobalanes: B. JONSON, *Folp.*, III. 4, Wks., p. 482 (1616).

1634 preserved Peares, Pistachoes, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobalans, Lacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. 1664 PLUMES &c. *Primordial*, Myrobalan, the red, blue, and amber *Violets*: EVELYN, *Kal Hort.*, p. 210 (1729).

1767 Plum...Queen mother, Myrobalan, Apricot plum: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 673/1 (1803). 1893 MYRA-



BOLANS—720 pockets, Bengal sold: ordinary dark at 8s.: *Daily News*, Sept. 26, p. 3/4.

Variants, 16 c. *myrabilony*, 16, 17 cc. *mirabolan(e)*, 17 c. *marablane*, 19 c. *myrabolan*.

*myrsa*, *myrses* (pl.): Pers. See *mirza*.

*myrtle* (♂ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *myrtille*, *mirtill(e)*: name of an evergreen shrub of the genus *Myrtus*.

1543 R. of redde wyne . li. iij. of roses, of myrtilles, of wurmwoode . ana . in . i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxix v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1593 This said, she hasteth to a myrtle grove: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 865. 1644 Here I observed hedges of myrtle above a man's height: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1872). 1797 we have been 7 hours travelling 20 miles...and saw for the first time myrtle growing: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 236.

*mystagōgus*, *mystagōgos*, *pl. mystagōgi*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *μυσταγωγός*, = 'one who introduces into mysteries': one who

initiates into mysteries, a mystagogue; one who exhibits ecclesiastical relics.

1820 not as foreigners formerly perambulated them, with an able and intelligent mystagogos at their side, but under the blind guidance of a modern cicerone: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 62. — Their public mystagogi sighed as they conducted foreigners to view: *ib.*, ch. iii. p. 69.

*mýthos*, Gk. *μῦθος*; *mýthus*, *pl. mýthi*, Lat.: *sb.*: a myth, a legend.

1855 a stone monument, interesting as a witness to the growth of a mythos: LEWES, *Goethe*, i. iv. 1, p. 316. 1865 Perhaps an offshoot of our giant-killing mythos: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 2nd Ser., No. v. Introd., p. 92. 1889 It is not easy to decide whether the mythos was invented in the first instance to be the vehicle of the allegory, or the allegory took possession of a current mythos which lent itself to significant adaptation: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 7, p. 327/2.

*Mythra*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. See *Mithras*.

*mythra*: Lat. fr. Gk. See *mitra*.

*myzer*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *miser*.

## N.

*n.*, abbrev. for *neuter* (*q. v.*), placed after nouns of neuter gender.

*N. B.*, abbrev. for Late Lat. *nota bene* (*q. v.*).

\**n'importe*, *phr.*: Fr.: it does not matter, never mind, no matter.

1775 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 257 (1857). 1806 BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 314 (5th Ed.). 1813 BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 241 (1832). 1818 I fatten—but *n'importe* for that, 'Tis the mode: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 21. 1823 *N'importe!* Here I am once more: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 369. 1828 You may return to Paris, but I shall then be no more; *n'importe*—I shall be unchanged to the last: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 79 (1859). 1841 but, *n'importe*, the gift may please, though the giver be forgotten: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 123.

*nabbuk*, *sb.*: Berber *nabk*: the fruit of *Zizyphus Lotus* or Lote-bush; the bush or tree itself.

1871 the river was fringed with dense groves of the green nabbuk: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 84 (1884). — large nabbuk trees, about thirty feet high: *ib.*

\**nabob*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *nawāb*, honorific pl. of *nāib*, = 'a viceroy'.

1. a viceroy under the Great Mogul; the title of various East Indian princes; also an honorary title of distinguished Mohammedans of India.

1614 An Earle is called a *Nawabob*, and they are the chiefe men that attend on him: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 37. 1625 the *Nabob*, with fiftie or sixtie thousand people in his Campe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 467. 1665 Nobleman, *Nobob*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1677). 1776 Roy Rada Churn...Yakeel of Mubarrick ul Dowla, Nabob of Bengal: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, Title. 1800 I think the consequence will be that there will be a good society of nabobs, foudjars, and asophs in the Kistna, to which river we shall drive him: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 116 (1858). 1809 The natives of Austria, who are sent into Hungary, behave there like Turkish Pachās, or Nabobs: MATV, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 108. 1834 though no king, I wait for no man, not even for a Nuwab: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 118. 1840 There was an Indian Nawāb here, who had imbibed a great horror for the cholera: FRASER, *Koordinatan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 230. 1872 the British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwab: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4. 1875 A Nuwab of the most truculent description: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

2. an Anglo-Indian of great wealth; hence, any important personage. The term generally suggests luxury and arrogance.

1764 Mogul Pitt and Nabob Bute: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 222 (1857). 1786 Before our tottering Castles fall, | And swarming Nabobs seize on all: H. MORE, *Florida*, 272, p. 18. 1815 He resolved...to place himself upon the footing of a country gentleman of easy fortune, without assuming, or permitting his household to assume; any of the *faste* which then was considered as characteristic of a nabob: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xix. p. 170 (1852). 1864 that dear old nabob at Cutchapore who writes such pretty letters: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 122.

*nach*: Hind. See *nautch*.

*nac(h)oda*: Anglo-Ind. See *nokhoda*.

*nacre* (♂ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr., ultimately fr. Arab. *nakara*, = 'to hollow out': mother-of-pearl.

1598 *Naccare*...Also the shell-fish which some call a nackre: FLORIO. 1601 The Nacre also called Pinne, is of the kind of shell-fishes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 42, Vol. I. p. 261.

*naevus*, *pl. naevi*, *sb.*: Lat.: a mole, a birthmark.

*naifa*, *napha*, *sb.*: Sp.: orange-flower water. See *nanfa*.

*nagara*, *nagari*, *sb.*: Hind. and Skt.: a city, a town.

1700 There happen'd a Fire one Night in one of their *Negerys*, which was all consumed in an instant, being built with nothing but Bamboos: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xii. p. 174.

*nagkesur*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāgasar*: the fragrant blossoms of the tree *Mesua ferrea*, Nat. Order *Clusiaceae*.

1786 [See *champac*]. 1846 the blossoms of *Mesua ferrea* occur in the bazaars of India under the name of Nagkesur, being used in medicine and esteemed for their fragrance: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 402.

*nagri*, *nagari*, *nagree*, *sb.*, also used as *adj.*: Devanagari (*q. v.*).

1776 I have likewise in my possession a Nagree letter of attorney, drawn by Mr. Driver: *Trial of Nundocomar*, p. 91. 1786 some part of the Pegu general's original letter, the characters of which are little more than the *nagari* letters inverted and rounded: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. cxi. p. 72 (1821).

\**Naiad* (♂ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Naiades*, pl. of *Naias*, fr. Gk. *Naiās*: a water-nymph, a goddess of a spring or a stream.

1591 Wherefore ye Sisters, which the glorie bee | Of the Pierian streames, fayre Naiades, | Go too, and, dauncing all in companie, | Adorne that God: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat. 26. 1603 their Nymphs called *Naiades*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327. 1610 You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks: SHAKS., *Temp.*, iv. 128. 1671 Nymphs of Diana's train, and Naiades: MILTON, P. R., II. 355. 1709 the *Nyades* and *Fountain-Nymphs*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 198 (2nd Ed.). 1727 There, by the Naiads nurs'd, he sports away | His playful youth: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 809. 1738 The optic Naiads are infinitely obliged to you: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, No. xv. Vol. I. p. 29 (1819). bef. 1782 Spreads the fresh verdure of the field, and leads | The dancing Naiads through the dewy meads: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 26 (1808). 1785 between them weeps | A little naiad her improv'ish'd urn | All summer long: — *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 13. 1821 with thee, Cogniac! | Sweet Naiad of the Phlegethontic rill! BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. liii. 1832 Thou that faintly smilest still, | As a Naiad in a well: TENNYSON, *Adeline*, ii.

*naib*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *nāib*, *nāyab*: a deputy, a viceroy. See *nabob*.

1799 The conicopoly has besides received from Purneah's Naib 520 sheep: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 279 (1858). 1819 the Cadec, after exchanging a few words with his Naib, dismissed me fully acquitted: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 211 (1820). 1840 we were kindly received by the Naib of Furrookh Khan: FRASER, *Koordinatan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. v. p. 126.

\**naif*, *fem. naïve*, *adj.*: Fr.: artless, unaffected, candid, native.

abt. 1650 though he makes his people say fine handsome things to one another, they are not easy and naïve like the French: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Lett.*, in *Athenaeum*, June 9, 1888, p. 721. 1696 *Naif*, (*French*) a term in Jewelling, and is spoken of a Diamond, or other Stone, which looketh quick and natural, and hath all its properties, as in water, cleanness, &c.: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1809 but all that they say is so naïf and hearty: MATV, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. Iv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 210. 1817 the Venetians, who are very naïve as well as arch, were much amused with the ordinance: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 353 (1832). 1828 naïve simplicity: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xl. p. 116 (1859). 1845 something naïve and simple in this downright way of exciting compassion: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 267 (1885). 1878 "I shall like going out with you," said Gwendolen, well-disposed to this naïve cousin: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 21. 1885 His vanity in this matter was deliciously naïf: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 49.



**naik**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāyak*, 'a leader': a native captain, a non-commissioned officer of sepoy, corresponding to a corporal in the English army.

1588 how that the *Naik*, that is to say the Lord of the City, sent to the Citizens to demand of them certain Arabian Horses: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy., fol. 16<sup>re</sup>. 1799 Naigues, Sepoys, Trumpeters, Black Doctors, Pioneers, Gun Lascars, and authorized Puckalies: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1858). 1800 A naig and 6 sepoy to be sent immediately to the ford, where the boats are working: — *Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1844). 1804 Naiks, 22 tindals, troopers, sepoy, golundauze, drummers, trumpeters, gun lascars, pioneers, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 981. 1876 The *Naik* (corporal) and his men: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 338.

**Nairo, Nair(e)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *nayar*: one of the ruling caste in Malabar.

1598 Noblemen [or Gentlemen], called Nayros, which are souldiers that doe onely wear and handle armes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy., Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 279 (1885). 1625 many Nairo attending on foot: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 28. 1634 The Gentry are stiled Nairo... some have reported that no poore man dare looke a Nairo in the face, or meet a Priest or Nairo within fifty paces: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 188. 1800 As long as we have provisions, all the Nairs in Malabar cannot hurt us: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 476 (1858).

\***naive**: Fr. See **naif**.

**naïveté**, *sb.*: Fr.: artlessness, simplicity, naturalness, absence of affectation, ingenuousness; an instance of artlessness. Sometimes partly Anglicised as *naivety*.

1756 I have nothing more to tell but a *naïveté* of my Lady —: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1857). 1770 that *naïveté* and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxviii. Vol. II. p. 172 (1819). 1780 she speaks of them with a *naïveté* as if she had no property in them, but only wore them as gifts of the Gods: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 365 (1858). 1803 yet some of them (the odes) afford examples of the most artless and enchanting *naïveté*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2. p. 469. 1810 to which proposal he answers with much *naïveté*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 236 (1844). 1813 Rosamond has a mixture of *naïveté* and sprightliness that is new: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 228 (1833). 1823 the ladies... appeared to take great pleasure in the *naïveté*, yet shrewdness, of his conversation: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xvi. p. 210 (1886). 1826 with all her *naïveté*, her interesting ignorance of the world, and her uncontrollable spirit: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. xi. p. 450 (1881). 1845 a *naïveté* and candour: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 58 (1857). 1854 There was something touching in the *naïveté* and kindness of the placid and simple gentleman: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11 (1879). 1861 his [Sterling's] apologies when commanded to apologise, were full of naivety: CARLYLE, *Life of J. Sterling*, p. 169.

**namāz**, *sb.*: Turk.: the chief prayer of the Mohammedans.

1696 *Namāz*, a word used among the Turks, signifying their Common-prayer: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1704 they'll not live in the Neglect of performing their *Salah* or *Nomas*, i.e. their *Worship*, might they gain never so much: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 35. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XIV. p. 177. 1819 It was curious to see the holy violence with which on these occasions he went through his *Namāz*, until large drops of perspiration trickled down his greasy face: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 123 (1820). 1828 I threw myself from my horse and performed my *namāz*: *Kussilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 167. 1839 Then there is the *namāz*, or prayer, five times a day, never neglected by Turkish women: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 127.

**nanfa, acqua nanfa**, *sb.*: It.: orange-flower water, perfumed water.

1616 *acqua nanfa*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4. Wks., Vol. II. p. 150 (1631-40).

\***nankeen**, *sb.*: a light-colored cotton cloth, generally yellow, named from and originally manufactured at Nanking in China; also, *attrib.*

1800 Long cloth, &c., the same as in the Carnatic Nankeen, per corgé... 21 Star Pagodas: In Wellington's *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 453 (1858).

**Nants, Nantz**, *sb.*: wine of Nantes, a French town on the river Loire.

1693 good *Nants* is twelve shillings the Gallon: *Contention of Liguors*, p. 9. 1822-3 my erroneous imputation — I should have said nantz—not canary: SCOTT, *Peck*, ch. xxxix. p. 442 (1886).

**naōs**, *sb.*: Gk. *ναός*: a temple, *esp.* the cella or sanctuary of an ancient temple.

1775 over the entrance of the Naos was a vast stone which occasioned wonder by what art or power it could be raised: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 256.

**Nap(a)ea**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Napaia*: a nymph of the dells or wooded valleys. Hence, **Napean**.

1612 O ye *Napeas* and *Driades*, which do wontedly inhabit the Thickets and Groves: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xi. p. 237. 1696 *Napea*, the Nymphs of the Woods and Mountains: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

**napellus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a species of aconite, the roots and leaves of which are acrid and poisonous. See **aconite**.

1665 *Napellus* (the most dangerous Poison, some say, of all Vegetables): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 369 (1677).

**napha**: Sp. See **nafa**.

**naphew**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **nawew**.

\***naphtha**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νάφθα*: a liquid oily variety of asphalt (see **asphaltum**) or bitumen (*q. v.*); an inflammable liquid manufactured from petroleum.

abt. 1400 napte: Wycliffite Bible, Dan., iii. 46. 1577 it is a kinde of Pitche whiche doth spring of Fontaines that there are in the deapthe of the Sea, in particular partes of it, as we see that there be of *Petroleo*, of *Napta*, of *Sulphur*, and of many other thinges, as be in our Occidentall Indias: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Nemes*, fol. 24<sup>re</sup>. 1579 *Naphtha*: NORTH, Tr. *Niutarch*, p. 91 (1612). 1598 There issueth out of the ground (near *Backu*) a marvellous quantitie of oile... This oyle is blacke, and is called *Nefte*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 400. 1610 *Naphtha*, Petroleum, Amber, Vitriol, Coppras: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, I. ii. p. 4. 1627 For Clouds and other *Spices*, *Naphtha* and *Petroleum*, haue exceeding Hot *Spirits*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vii. § 601. 1634 They write of the Oyle *Medicum*, which doubles its flame in fire of *Naphtha*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 114. 1646 subterraneous fires do sometimes happen; and as *Cressa* and *Alexander's* boy in the bath were set on fire by *Naphtha*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Paul. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 127 (1666). 1662 In these Fire-works, the *Persians* make use of white *Naphtha*, which is a kind of *Petroleum*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 176 (1669). 1665 a Spring of that rare kind of Oyl or clammy substance which some call *Nefte*... This *Nephtha* is an oyle or fat liquid substance... it is apt to inflame with the Sun-beams, or heat that issues from Fire: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 188 (1677). 1667 many a row! Of starry lamps and blazing cressets, fed! With *Naphtha* and *Asphaltus*, yielded light! As from a sky: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 749. 1681 The *Naphtha* and the *Sulphurs* bear, And all that burns the Mind: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 39. 1785 the principal ingredient of the Greek fire was the *naphtha*: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. x. ch. lii. p. 15 (1818).

\***napoleon** ( = " = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *napoleon*: a French gold twenty-franc piece, named after the first Napoleon; also, a game at cards, better known as 'nap'.

1818 two Napoleons the price: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 129. 1882 Abu Nakhleh counted out ten napoleons: S. M. PALMER, in *Macmillan's Mag.*, Vol. 47. p. 192/1 (1883).

**narcissus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νάρκισσος*: name of a genus of monocotyledons (Nat. Order *Amaryllidaceae*), comprising several well known garden plants.

1548 *Narcissus* is of diuerse sortes: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1578 there are two very faire and beautifull kindes of *Narcissus*: H. LVTE, Tr. *Dodons Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 209. 1586 White violets sweete Nais plucks and blooms for the Poppies, | *Narcys*, and dyll flowes most sweete that saoureth also: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 176 (1815). 1591 Ne wants there pale *Narcisse*: SPENS, *Compl.*, Virg. *Gnat*, 639. 1600 the bastard *Narcissus*, or yellow crowslilies, flowereth in Februarie, and is in flower under the Snowe: R. CAWDRAY, *Tras. of Similies*, p. 108. 1664 [Plants] least patient of cold... *Nasturtium Indicum*, *Indian Narcissus*, *Ornithogalon Arab.*: ENGLYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). 1694 *Narcissus* of Japan: HATTON *Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 206 (1878). 1728 *Narcissus* fair: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 546. 1819 a carpet of anemones, hycinths, and *narcissuses* covered the undulating ground: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 419 (1820).

**Narcissus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Νάρκισσος*: Gk. Mythol.: name of a beautiful youth who pined away with admiration for his own reflection until he was changed into the flower *narcissus*.

abt. 1386 Ne *Narcissus* the faire of yore agon! And yet the foyle of kyng Salomon: CHAUCER, C. T., *Knt.'s Tale*, 1941. 1606 Hadst thou *Narcissus* in thy face, to me | Thou wouldest appear most ugly: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 5. 96. 1619 See how *Narcissus*-like, the fool doth doate, | Viewing his picture, and his guarded coate: HUTTON, *Foll. Anast.*, sig. A 9<sup>re</sup>. 1640 Like to *Narcissus*, on the grassie shore, | Viewing his outward face in watry glasse: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. II. p. 4 (1647). 1652 Nature *Narcissus*-like loves to look upon its own face, and is much taken with the reflexions of it self: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xviii. p. 201. 1666 ever | man is naturally a *Narcissus*, and each passion in us, no other but self-love sweetened by milder Epithets: GLANVILLE, *Scepst.*, ch. xv. p. 100 (1885). 1691 And for his shade which therein shines, | *Narcissus* like, the Sun too pines: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 98. 1792 finery is merely a *Narcissus*, that neither loves nor is beloved by any except itself: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 209.

**nardus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νάρδος*: name of a genus of aromatic plants, spikenard, Nat. Order *Valerianaceae*.

1535 a boxe of pure and costly *Nardus* oymnt: COVERDALE, *Mark*, xiv. 3. 1540 then dippe Woll in the oyle of Masticke, or of spyke Nardy: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 128 (1613). 1543 of oyle of *nardus* or spike an. ā. x.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxviii. 1579 That *Anomus* and *Nardus* will onely growe in India, *Balsamum* onely in Syria: J. LVLY, *Euphuus*, p. 113 (1668).

\***narghile**, *sb.*: Arab. and Turk. fr. Pers. *nargil*, orig. = 'cocoa-nut': a hookah (*q. v.*).

1836 The pipe of this kind most commonly used by persons of the higher classes is called *na'rghe'leh*, because the vessel that contains the water is a cocoanut, of which 'na'rghe'leh' is an Arabic name: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 167. 1839 The *narghile*, or water pipe, which is seldom used until after the mid-day meal: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 35. 1840 the *narghile*, or water-pipes: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. iii. p. 47. 1845 and making believe to puff at a narghile: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). 1849 inhaling through rose-water the more artificial flavour of the nargilly, which is the hookah of the Levant: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. ii. p. 173 (1881). 1872 the vendors of cherry pipestems, *narghiles*, fezzes, tobacco: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 316. 1882 the smoke curled slowly up in lazy wreaths from his neglected narghyle: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. iii. p. 56.



\***narrator** ( *⌊* *u* *-* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *narrātor*, noun of agent to *narrare*, 'to relate': one who narrates.

1625 He is but a narrator of other men's opinions: Bp. MOUNTAGU, *Appeal to Caesar*, p. 5. [T.] 1793 I am a mere prose narrator of matter of fact: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 354 (1859). 1820 the narrator then directed me to look over the wall into the great harbour: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 42.

\***narthex**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νάρθηξ*, 'fennel-stalk': a portion of the nave in an early Christian church, or of a basilica, nearest to the main entrance, railed or walled off from the rest of the nave.

1883 it was rebuilt by Abbot Leonas who also built the narthex: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xl.

**narwhal** ( *u* *-* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *narhval*: an arctic cetacean, *Monodon monoceros*, or sea-unicorn, the male being furnished with a single straight tusk.

1646 those long horns preserved as precious rarities in many places, are but the teeth of narwhales: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. xxiii. [R.] 1819 SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 179 note (and Ed.).

**nasturtium**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the cress genus of plants, Nat. Order *Cruciferae*; now also applied to some species of the genus *Tropaeolum*, cultivated as garden plants.

1601 Cresses took the name in Latin *Nasturtium*, a *navium tormento*, as a man would say, Nose-wring: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 29. 1696 *Nasturtium*, the name of a Plant, otherwise called Nosesmart, or Cresses: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1881 an abundance of dwarf *Nasturtium*: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild.*, ch. II. p. 23.

**natalicia** (or **natalicium**, *pl.* **natalicia**), *sb.*: Lat.: a birthday feast.

1565 They celebrate their Natalitia very solemnly: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 378 (1677).

**natch**: Anglo-Ind. See **nautch**.

**Nathanael**, name of the disciple whom Jesus pronounced to be "an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile" (*John*, i. 47).

1611 the kingdom of Heaven is given onely to true-hearted *Nathanaels*: R. BOLTON, *Conf. Walking*, p. 264 (1630).

**natrux**, *sb.*: Lat.: a water-snake.

1606 That he cherished and brought up a verie *Natrix*, which is a kind of *Serpent*, for the people of Rome, and another *Phaethon* to the whole world: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 127.

**nātūra nātūrans**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nature regarded as a creative and preservative energy; opposed to **nātūra nātūrāta**, nature regarded as the effect of such energy.

1619 Nature therefore (I always intend by this name, the wise disposition & order of God, who is *Natura Naturans* in his Creatures) hath...: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 87. 1682 And so the phrase here, of his being a living soul, is such another as we use in philosophy, whereas we speak of the general principle of nature, calling it *natura naturans*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 80 (1863).

**nātūrālibus**. See in **puris naturalibus**.

1779 If you love nature in its *naturalibus*, you will like this tale: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 278 (1858).

**nātūram expellas furcā**, tamen usque recurret, *phr.*: Lat.: though you drive out nature with a pitchfork, yet it will ever hasten back. HOR., *Ep.*, I, 10, 24.

bef. 1745 SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 506/2 (1869). 1760 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 349 (1857). 1842 Old Juvenal tells us, *Naturam expellas | Tamen usque recurret*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 370 (1865).

**naturel**, *sb.*: Fr.: natural constitution, native temperament. See **au naturel**.

1856 The contumacious sharp-tongued energy of English *naturel*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xviii. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 136 (Bohn, 1866).

**naulum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναῦλον*: passage-money, charge for carriage by ship.

1596 I, hearing the fellow so forlorn and out of comfort with his luggage, gave him his Charons naulum or ferry-three-half-pence: NASHE, *Have with You*, in Greene's *Wks.*, p. 72 (1861). 1612 The Naulum or passage being an Asper for every dog: T. CORYAT, *Journal*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 8 v<sup>o</sup> (1776).

**naumachia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναυμαχία*, 'a sea-fight': a sea-fight; an exhibition of naval combat; a place arranged for the exhibition of naval combat, being a sheet of water surrounded by seats or standing-places for spectators. Anglicised as **naumachy**, through Fr. *naumachie*.

1606 To set out the *Naumachie* or naval bataille, there was a place digged for a great poole: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 17. 1689 their famous temples... circuses, naumachias, bridges: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 297 (1872). 1704 for what they added to the aqueducts was rather to supply their baths and naumachias, and to embellish the city with fountains: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (Bohn, 1854). 1748 I wish you could see him making squibs...and talking himself still hoarser on the superiority that his firework will have over the Roman

naumachia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1857). 1765 The magnificence of the Romans was not so conspicuous in their temples, as in their theatres, amphitheatres, circuses, naumachia, aqueducts, &c.: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. 497 (1817). 1845 near it is what was the amphitheatre, or as some contend, the naumachia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 531.

**naumachus**, *pl.* **naumachi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναύμαχος*: a naval combatant.

1645 *naumachi* [? cler. error for *naumachie*], thermæ, temples, arches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 181 (1850).

**Nauroze**: Anglo-Ind. See **Nowrose**.

\***nausea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ναῦσος*: sea-sickness; any feeling of sickness with inclination to vomit; disgust for food; also, *metaph.*

1569 the disease called Nausea: R. ANDROSE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. I. p. 14. 1741 they were much troubled with *Nauseas*, Griping of the Guts, &c.: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 313. 1742 Do but imagine what a condition it is, and how miserable, neither to eat, drink, sleep, nor do any thing else, but with an absolute *nausea* and reluctance: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 304 (1826). 1771 I have written till my fingers are cramped, and my nausea begins to return: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 16/2 (1882). 1810 we were seized with a kind of *nausea*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 356. 1818 "Did you speak to them?" she returned with a look of nausea: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 27 (1819). \*1878 cramp, spasms, nausea: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.]

\***nautch**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāch*: an Indian dance performed by women; a dramatic entertainment; an European ball; also, *erroneously*, an Indian dancing-girl, a nautch-girl; also, in combin. as *nautch-dance*, *nautch-girl*.

1823 I joined Lady Macnaghten and a large party this evening to go to a nāch given by a rich native...on the opening of his new house: MRS. HEBER, in Bp. Heber's *Narrative*, I. 37 (1844). [Yule] 1828 The same ornaments...decorate the boys as well as the Nautch girls: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 1. — a Nautch given by a rich native at Calcutta: *ib.*, p. 9. 1834 listened to the singing of the black-eyed nautch girls: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 146. 1836 they give a fascinating entertainment called a natch, for which they are well paid: R. PHILLIPS, *Million of Facts*, 322. [Yule] 1845 analogous to the Hindoo nautch: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 188. 1872 doing for her own pleasure what he hires professional nautch (dancing) girls to do for his: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. VI. p. 216. 1885 A Parsee company is to give in Hindustani selections from Indian and English plays, accompanied by juggling, nautch dances, &c.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 580/2.

Variants, *nach*, *natch*, *notch*, *noutch*.

**nautilus**, *pl.* **nautili**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ναυτίλος*, 'a sailor', 'a nautilus': a name popularly given to two kinds of elegant floating shell-fish, the *Argonauta argo* and the *Nautilus pompilius*.

1601 *nautilus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 250. 1693 there are no *Nautili*, or other testaceous Fishes with us, comparable in Bigness to that *Nautilus* Stone of twenty eight Pound found by Mr. Waller: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. p. 150 (1713). bef. 1744 Learn of the little *Nautilus* to sail, | Spread the thin oar, and catch the driving gale: POPE, *Ess. Man*, III. 177.

\***navaja**, *sb.*: Sp.: a large folding knife.

1845 The term *Navaja* means any blade which shuts into a handle: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 859. 1870 he hastily disengaged his navaja from his belt: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patriañas*, p. 177.

\***naval** ( *u* *-* ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *naval*: pertaining to ships, pertaining to a navy or to navies.

1606 [See **naumachia**]. 1611 *Navall*, *Navall*: of or belonging to ships, or a naue of ships: COTGR. 1644 In the...naval battles here graven, is seen the Roman Aries: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 109 (1872). 1690 the naval expedition is hindered: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 321.

\***nave**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nef*, earlier *nave*, 'a ship', 'the body of a church': the body of a church.

1673 a double isle on each side the *Nave*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 261. 1704 The long nef consists of a row of five cupolas: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 384 (Bohn, 1854). — The church is one huge nef with a double aisle to it: *ib.*, p. 524.

**navew**, **naphew** ( *u* *-* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *naveau* (Cotgr.), cf. Fr. *navet*, 'turnip': wild turnip, *Brassica campestris*.

1600 *Naveaus* or small Turneps: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 234. 1611 *Naveau*, The *Naveu* gentle, French *Naveu*, long Rape (a saurio root.): COTGR.

**navigable** ( *u* *-* *u* *-* ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *navigable*: passable by shipping, adapted for navigation.

1570 The Arte of Navigation, demonstrateth how, by the shortest good way, by the aptest Direction, & in the shortest time, a sufficient Ship betwene any two places (in passage Navigable,) assigned...: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d. iijj v<sup>o</sup>. 1579 that river...from the very head whence it cometh is navigable: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 478 (1612). 1591 If the Riuers and floodes be navigable: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 128. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 71. 1611 *Navigable*, *Nauigable*, sailable, passable by shipping: COTGR. 1644 cutting a channel thence to Pisa navigable sixteen miles: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 95 (1872).



**navigation** (ἡ ναυτιλία), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *navigation*: the act or condition of sailing; the science which is concerned with the proper regulation of a ship's course; shipping (*Poet.*).

**1555** Of this Iland I wil speake more hereafter in the navigations toward the East partes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 22 (Arber, 1885). **1578** such a disease... began to be knowne to our regions by the navigation of Christopher Columbus a Genoway: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II, p. 96 (1618). **1598** attempting for that purpose, with their battered and crazed ships, the most dangerous navigation of the Northern seas: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 603. **1605** though the yesty waves | Confound and swallow navigation up: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iv. 1, 54. **1671** a complete deduction of the progress of navigation and commerce: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 230 (1872). **1835** The thick weather which accompanied this change would indeed have been in itself a complete impediment, since, for want of the compass, all navigation is impossible under such circumstances: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix, p. 133.

\***navigator** (ἡ ναυτιλία), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *navigator*, noun of agent to *navigare*, = 'to navigate', 'to sail over'.

1. a mariner, a sailor, one who is skilled in the art and practice of navigation.

**1598** many skilful navigators: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 507. **1599** ARISTOTLE... approves SCALIGER for the best navigator in his time: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 123 (1616). bef. **1616** on a Land where no Navigator has yett planted Wit: BEAU & FL., *Scorn'd Lady*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. I, p. 241 (1711). bef. **1627** Now would a skilful navigator take in his sails, for sure there is a storm towards: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. v, p. 316 (1885). **1646** The Navigator directed by his Compass is sure to come at such a height, and arrive to such a Port: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 182. bef. **1654** the increase of our Navy and Navigators: In Wotton's *Let.*, Vol. II, (*Scrim. Sec.*), p. 90 (1654). bef. **1682** Navigators consider the Ark: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, i. p. 2 (1686). **1693** those Reports of Divers and Navigators: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. ch. iii, p. 29 (1713). **1777** Hanno... seems to have advanced much nearer the equinoctial line than any former navigator: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. I, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 34 (1824). **1785** enclos'd | In boundless oceans never to be pass'd | By navigators uninform'd as they: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II, p. 24 (1808). **1835** greater success of subsequent navigators: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. vi, p. 92.

2. a navvy (which is a corruption of *navigator*, used to denote a laborer employed in excavating a canal for inland navigation).

**1851** There's enough of me, sir, to make a good navigator, if all trades fail: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. xi. (Davies)

nawab, nawbob. See **nabob**.

Nayro: Anglo-Ind. See **Nairo**.

**nazir**, *sb.*: Arab. *nāzir*, an inspector, a steward; in Anglo-Indian courts, a native official who serves processes, &c., and acts as treasurer of the court.

**1684** the King advanc'd him to the Office of *Nazar*, or Grand Master of the House: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I, Bk. I, p. 42. **1817** Great Nazir or Chamberlain of the Haram: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 9 (1860). **1834** It is not my business, — the Nazir sends me: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. xvii, p. 204. **1836** Over each of the mosques of Cairo presides a *Nā sir* (or warden): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I, p. 95. **1840** he addressed the only man remaining, his *Nāsir*, or steward, and told him to go to certain of his guests: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I, Let. II, p. 30.

**ne exeat regno**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'let him not go out of the kingdom', name of a writ issued by a court of equity or the divorce court, forbidding a defendant to leave the jurisdiction.

**1607** get me a *ne exeat regno* quickly: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. I, p. 181 (1885). **1636** — the East India Company served one Kenestone, belonging to the Custom House, first with a writ *ne exeat regno*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 268 (1848).

**1754** I would therefore humbly propose, that immediately upon the arrival of these valuable strangers, a writ of *ne exeat regnum* should be issued to keep them there: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. I, p. 165 (1777). **1776** A *ne exeat regno* came forth the night she was gone: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 335 (1857).

**1785** He already talks of the right of possession, of the duties of a good citizen, of a *writ ne exeat regnum*, and a vote of the two hundred: GIBBON, *Life & Let.*, p. 328 (1869).

**ne gr̄y quidem**, *phr.*: Lat., = Gk. οὐδὲ γρ̄υ: 'not even a grunt', not the least utterance. Plautus, *Mos.*, 3, I, 67.

**1625** Since I was beholden to you for your many favours in Oxford, I have not heard from you, (νε γρη [Ed. 1678, 'gr̄y'] *quidem*) I pray let the wonted correspondence be now reviv'd: HOWELL, *Let.*, iv. viii, p. 8 (1645).

**ne noceat**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'that he may not hurt', for fear of harm.

**1612** Jacob was glad to send his brother Esau gifts, for a *Ne noceat* (as the Lawyers speak) that is, for fears of danger: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 84. **1665** a Demon of as uncouth and ugly a shape as well could be imagined; and if revered by those wretches sure it was not in love, but rather with a *Ne noceat*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 147 (1677).

\***ne plus ultra**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: '(let there be) no more (sailing) beyond'; originally applied to the Pillars of Hercules or Straits of Gibraltar, which were long the furthest limit of Greek and Roman navigation; hence, the extreme limit or perfection of anything.

**1664** look upon their resolves as if they were Hercules's Pillars with a *Ne plus ultra* upon them: J. WORTHINGTON, *Let.*, in Joss. Meade's *Wks.*, p. xxiv.

**1696** whilst I with Pride fix my Fame at its *Ne plus ultra*: D. CROWE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III, Ep. Ded., sig. A 4 r.

**1705** This how come to its *ne plus ultra*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 325/2 (1834). bef. **1733** if Justice must stay till such

Importunes are satisfied, there's a *ne plus ultra* of all Law: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III, viii, 78, p. 644 (1740). **1736** This example should hinder one from thinking

any thing brought to its *ne plus ultra* of perfection, when so plain an improvement lay for many ages undiscovered: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Jos. & Tourmal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. I, p. 2 (1777).

**1754** He may wander into a bog to impassable bourns or rocks, and every *ne plus ultra* oblige him to change his course: E. BURT, *Let. N. Scott*, Vol. I, p. 293 (1818).

**1773** The Muses are at their *ne plus ultra*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v, p. 485 (1857).

**1786** Her fancy of no limits dreams, | No! *ne plus ultra* bounds her schemes: H. MORRIS, *Bas Bleu*, 121.

**1792** have arrived to their *ne plus ultra* of insolence: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II, p. 81.

**1811** the '*ne plus ultra*' of fortune's power to serve him: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I, p. 135 (2nd Ed.).

**1825** they at last came to a place which seemed the *ne plus ultra* of the march: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43, p. 191.

**1830** sending them to Siberia, the *ne plus ultra* of Russian punishment: *Edin. Engr.*, Vol. XVI, p. 522/1 (1832).

**1835** the '*ne plus ultra*' of our labour: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxix, p. 418.

**1845** The *ne plus ultra* land and sea marks of jealous Phœnician monopoly: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 340.

**1852** Disgust was general at this *ne plus ultra* of Cockneyism: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II, p. 126 (1884).

**1877** he seemed to her the *ne plus ultra* of vulgarity: C. READ, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix, p. 100 (1883).

\***ne quid nimis**, *phr.*: Lat., = Gk. μηδὲν ἄγαν: (let there be) nothing in excess. See *Μηδὲν ἄγαν*.

**1575** but yet therein remembre this old adage, *Ne quid nimis*: G. GASKOIGNE, in *Huslewood's Eng. Poets & Poess*, Vol. II, p. 12 (1815).

**1589** follow the saying of *Blas*: *ne quid nimis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III, vii, p. 167 (1862).

**1621** R. BURTON, *Anat. Med.*, To Reader, p. 19 (1827).

**1749** *Ne quid nimis* is a most excellent rule in every thing, but commonly the least observed, by people of our age, in any thing: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. 157, p. 406 (1774).

**1819** Indeed the *ne quid nimis* seems to have been... forgotten by the learned editor: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 492.

**1824** But *ne quid nimis*, I would not deface a scene of natural grandeur or beauty, by the introduction of crowded artificial decorations: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. vii, p. 73 (1886).

\***ne sutor ultra crepidam**, *phr.*: Lat.: '(let) the cobbler not (judge) beyond his slipper', let the cobbler stick to his last. See *Plin., N. H.*, 35, 10, 36, § 85, *ne sutor supra crepidam*.

**1584** T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 168. **1589** GREENE, *Menaphos*, p. 68 (1880).

**1598** R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I, p. 16. **1601** J. CHAMBER, *Agat. Judic. Astrol.*, To Reader, sig. A 4 r.

**1630** This mans blind ignorance I may compare | To *Aquaviva* given to a *Marr*: | Let each man his owne calling then apply, | *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*, say I: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Qq 5 v/2.

**ne troppo sano ne troppo matto**, *phr.*: It.: neither too wise nor too foolish.

bef. **1529** In mesure is tresure, *cum sensu maturato*: | *Ne tropro sanno, ne tropro mato*: J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 65, Wks., Vol. II, p. 4 (1843).

\***nebula**, *pl. nebulae*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small cloud', 'a mist': puzzling questions, trifles; *Astron.* one of a great number of cloudy patches of light in the heavens, some of which can be resolved by the telescope into clusters of separate stars.

bef. **1733** for he, that could pass over the Items of the *Grand Plot* without Notice, will not amuse the Reader with these *Nebulae*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, iv, 147, p. 310 (1740).

**1835** About one o'clock it (the Aurora) began to break up into fragments and nebulae: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiv, p. 224.

**1853** the isolated nebulae seen through a telescope: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv, p. 316.

**1885** A remarkable change has taken place in the appearance of the well-known nebula in Andromeda: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 12, p. 339/1.

**nec deus intersit**: Lat. See *dignus vindice nodus*.

\***nec pluribus impar**, *phr.*: Lat.: not (by nous) unequally matched with several. Motto adopted by Louis XIV. of France.

**1743** — the French king had made the sun with a motto, *Nec pluribus impar*, his device: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I, p. 753/1 (1751).

**nécessaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a dressing-case, a work-box.

**1800** a chance of his travelling *nécessaire*, and all the apparatus of his toilet, being burned: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III, p. 177.

**1818** the splendid *nécessaire* of the portable toilette: LADY MORGAN, *FL MacCarthy*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 25 (1819).

**1854** Gousset empty, throis empty, *nécessaires* parted for Strasbourg: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xxviii, p. 308 (1879).

**1878** Gwendolien... thrust necklace, cambric... and all into her *nécessaire*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I, ch. II, p. 12.

**necessitas non habet lōgem**, *phr.*: Lat.: necessity owns no law.

**1602** W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 255. **1620** J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court and Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 214 (1848).

**1866** My excuse must be *necessitas non habet leges* [pl.]: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, p. 467/3.

\***necropolis**, *sb.*: Mod. Gk. νεκρόπολις, = 'corpse-city', 'a cemetery': an ancient cemetery or a modern cemetery belonging to a large town or city.

**1886** Mr. Lukis surveyed the stones at Shap, which he concludes to have been a necropolis extending over a considerable area: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 24, p. 557/2.



**necrōsis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *νέκρωσις*, = 'killing', 'mortification': the death of a specific portion of an animal body, as of a piece of bone or tissue.

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1886** For fear of losing a tooth, they would run the risk of gangrene, or necrosis of the jaw: *Daily News*, May 11, p. 417.

\***nectar**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νέκταρ*: *Gk. Mythol.*: the beverage of the Olympian deities; hence, any drink supposed to be endowed with supernatural qualities, or of delicious flavor; the honey secreted by flowers.

**1555** fayed it to bee the sweete Ambrosia and Nectar wherwith the goddess are fedde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 49 (1885). **1557** Woods, sweeter, than the sugar sweet, with heavenly nectar drest: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 104 (1870). **1579** whom our Gods do intreat wyth Ambrose and Nectar: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. vii. p. 146. **1583** this Nippitatum this Huccifac (as they call it) and this Nectar of life: STUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 95<sup>ro</sup>. **1606** Love's thrice repured nectar: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 2, 23. **1616** It is not my fault, if I fill them out Nectar, and they runne to Metheglin: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 911 (1616). **1632** The nectar of her lip: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 249/1 (1839). **1640** Thy Nectar-dropping Muse: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 310 (1647). **1647** whispering Bees suck Nectar as they fly: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, i. 4, p. 35. **1657** and so drink of the everlasting Ambrosian Nectar of Eternity: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 215. **1667** and rubbed nectar flows | In pearl, in diamond, and massy gold: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 633. **1720** Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longevity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). **1741** but in making Nectar, so call'd even to this day, they make use of another kind of Grape: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, p. 57. **1742** Bees mixt Nectar draw from fragrant Flow'rs: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ii. p. 28 (1773). **1766** Catch dewy nectar from the skies: In Dodsley's *Collect. Poems*, Vol. v. p. 85. **1776** particularly famous for its produce...which has been stiled a new nectar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 54. **1812** a new manufactory of a nectar, between soda-water and ginger-beer, and called pop, because "pop goes the cork" when it is drawn, and pop you would go off too, if you drank too much of it: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1856).

\***nectarine** (  $\angle = \angle$  ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nectarin*, fem. *nectarine*, = 'nectarian'.

1. *adj.*: resembling nectar, divinely sweet.

**1611** Nectarine, Nectarine, of Nectar, diuinely sweet, as Nectar: COTGR. **1667** Nectarine fruits which the compliant boughs | Yielded them: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 332.

2. *sb.*: a variety of peach with a smooth skin; also, the tree which bears the said fruit.

**1664** hang Bottles of the same Mixture near your Red Roman Nectarines, and other tempting Fruits: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 209 (1729). **1681** The Nectaren, and curious Peach: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 50.

\***née** (fem. of *né*), *part.*: Fr.: 'born', prefixed to a married woman's maiden surname, so as to mean 'known before marriage as'.

**1835** Afterwards to a party at the Duchesse de Raujan's (née Duras): H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 58. **1848** the interview between Rebecca Crawley, née Sharp, and her Imperial Master: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 135 (1879). **1864** Mrs. Bunycastle (née Lappin) had been...a nursery-governess in a great family: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66. **1885** As Mr. Ames had said of her, Cecilia Farrell, née Murray, had a positive genius for doing her duty: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 118.

neel: Anglo-Ind. See *anil*.

neelghau: Anglo-Ind. See *nilghau*.

**neem**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nīm*: name of the *Azadirachta indica*, Nat. Order *Meliaceae*, applied to a variety of medicinal uses. See *margosa*.

**1846** It is supposed that the Melia Azedarachta, or Neem-tree of India, possesses febrifugal properties; a kind of Toddy, which the Hindoos consider a stomachic, is obtained from it by tapping; it is also called the Margosa-tree: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 464. **1876** standing apart under a *nīm* tree: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 320. **1884** picturesque villages, overshadowed by banyan, palm, tamarind, and neem trees: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.* **1886** a native doorway of carved neem wood: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 68.

nef: Fr. See *nave*.

nefas: Lat. See *fas* and *per fas et nefas*.

nefte. See *naphtha*.

**negātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *negāre*, = 'to deny': one who denies.

**negātur**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of Lat. *negāre*, = 'to deny': it is denied.

**1663** Then Synod-men; I say, *Negatur*, | That Bears are Beasts, and *Synods Men*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 261.

negery: Hind. See *nagara*.

**neglector**, *sb.*: variant spelling of *neglector*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *negligere*, = 'to neglect': one who neglects.

**1645** Borstall governor, hath sent this inclosed Warrant to these three hundreds for 100<sup>th</sup> a month, to be brought in to them there by Thursday next

upon paine of plundering the neglectors thereof: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxciii. p. 239 (1846).

**négligé**, *sb.*: Fr.: undress, careless attire; a loose robe worn by women in 18 c.; also, *attrib.* Often wrongly spelt as fem. *négligée* by English.

**1758** the story is an antique statue painted white and red, frized, and dressed in a negligée made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker: GRAY, *Letters*, No. ci. Vol. II. p. 31 (1819). **1762** their wives and daughters appeared in their jewels, their silks, and their satins, their negligees and trollopees: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 23 (1817). **1762** Lydia must have two slight negligees: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 749/1 (1839). **1771** my rose collard negligé: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1/2 (1882). **1809** the ladies drink that they may shew themselves in negligés, and the men drink because the ladies are not so stiff in negligés as they are when full dressed: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 96. **1865** No toilette to be so becoming as the azure negligé of softest Indian texture: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113. **1890** Lydie Vaillant comes in most compromising negligé from the chamber of Paul Astier: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 4, p. 457/3.

**négligé**, fem. *négligée*, *adj.*: Fr.: carelessly dressed, neglected.

abt. **1650** I should not have been rid of him quickly if he had not thought himself a little too negligé: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Letters*, p. 246 (Parry). [C.]

**négoce**, *sb.*: Fr.: business, occupation.

**1830** His style may therefore be described...as a putid *negoce*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 334.

**negōnes**, *sb. pl.*: quasi-Lat.: sayers of 'nay', joined with quasi-Lat. *aiones*, sayers of 'yea', coined fr. Lat. *nego*, = 'I deny', and Lat. *aio*, = 'I affirm', on the analogy of Lat. *anteambulones* (see *ambulones*).

**1654-6** not such Aiones and Negones as great men are now-a-days set up with: J. TRAFF, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 601/2 (1867). **1687** He shall have his *Aiones* and *Negones*, that will say as he says, and fit his humour to a hair, as Doeg did Saul's: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 138/2 (1868).

**negotiation** (  $\angle = \angle = \angle$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *négociation*: trading; the discussion and settlement of an agreement, the management of a business.

**1573-80** If any negotiation requires advizements, | None more then matrimony: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 142 (1884). **1595** She was with much adoe brought to make larger offers unto her Majesty then she had before don to anie others whose negociations I had seen: R. BEALE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccxli. p. 115 (1846). **1606** but this Antenor, | I know, is such a wrest in their affairs | That their negotiations all must slack, | Wanting his manage: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iii. 3, 24. **1620** I have not been able to learn what was the negotiation of the Council of Spira: BRENT, *Tr. Savoe's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1676). **1645** a Legend of the *Authors* life, and of his severall employments, with an account of his Forren Travells and Negotiations: HOWELL, *Lett.*, p. 1. **1699** authentic and original treaties, negotiations and other transactions: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 380 (1872).

**negotiator** (  $\angle = \angle = \angle$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *negōtiātor*, noun of agent to *negōtiāri*, = 'to carry on business': one who negotiates.

**1598** *Facendiere*, *Facendaro*, a dealer in busines, affaires, a negotiator, an agent, a dealer, a factor, or doer: FLORIO. **1610** the same diligence may be expected of a new negotiator: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 120 (1843). **1623** those great Dealers and Negotiators of Genoa: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. v. p. 209. **1654** Hee of any deserveth it, among the *Negotiators* for Destruction: K. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 319. **1796** A negotiator must often seem willing to hazard the whole issue of his treaty, if he wishes to secure any one material point: BURKE, *Regic. Peace*, Let. i. [R.] **1803** I shall make peace upon certain conditions and no others, be the negotiator who he may: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 875 (1844). **1819** my first thought was to send the treaty to the devil, and the negotiators along with it: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1036/1 (1867). **1820** The disappointed negotiators returned to sleep at the nearest village: T. S. HUGHES, *Trads. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 280. **1826** the grey-headed negotiators of the marriage: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VIII. ch. i. p. 462 (1881). **1850** the old negotiator: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 77 (1879). **1877** Any prospect of benefit which the aspiring negotiator might have derived...vanished: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xv. p. 123.

**negōtiātrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *negōtiātor*: a female who negotiates.

\***negro** (  $\angle = \angle$  ), *sb.* and *adj.*: Eng. fr. Port. and Sp. *negro*.

1. *sb.*: a member of a black race of men, originally native in Africa.

abt. **1565** These people [at Cape Verde] are all blacke, and are called Negroes, without any apparell: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 14 (1878). **1582** The Negro seldom feels himselfe too warme | If he abide within his native coast: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 93 (1870). **1600** twenty other Spaniards, with their servants, and Negroes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 252. **1600** strongly walled toward the lande, for feare of the Cafri, or lawlesse wilde Negroes, who were deadly enemies to the Arabians: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd. p. 27. **1623** I was nothing all ouer, but a meere lump of durt, having like your Negro's; no more white about mee to be seene, saue onely my eyes, and teeth: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. vi. p. 53. **1625** a *Negra*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 853. **1639** those poore Negroes adored them as Gods: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 877 (1884). **1630** The Cyprian Queene compar'd to you, in my Opinion is a *Negro*: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. F 2<sup>vo</sup>. bef. **1658** Nor bodily, nor ghostly *Negro*



could | Rough-cast thy Figure in a sadder mold: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 46 (1687).  
 1748 purchased four hundred negroes: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. lxx. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 472 (1817).

2. *adj.*: pertaining to black men.

**Negus**, a title of the emperors of Abyssinia.

1600 The emperor *Prete Ianni* hath two special princely names, to wit, Aegue, which signifieth an emperor, and Negus, a king: JOHN FORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Intro., p. 21. 1625 the *Negus* of Abassia or *Prester John* sent an Ambassador into Portugal: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 33. 1667 Nor could his eye not ken | Th' empire of Negus to his utmost port | ERCCO: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 397.

\***negus**, *sb.*: weak port wine punch, sometimes extended to similar concoctions made with other kinds of wine. Said to have been named from its inventor, one Colonel Negus; but has the quotation from Milton under **Negus**, punned upon by Beresford, anything to do with the term?

1788 negus...ought always to be permitted at dancing-school balls, and made strong: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. l. 26/2. 1807 fresh from the bowl...nor did his eye not ken | Th' Empire of NEGUS! BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 95 (5th Ed.). 1837 the handings of negus, and watching for glasses: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. ii. p. 17. 1864 the negus imbibed by Mr. Moss did not cost that prudent young fellow a penny: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 234 (1879).

**nehushtan**, *sb.*: Heb. *nehushtān*: a piece of brass or copper.

abt. 1400 he clepide the name of it Noestam: Wycliffite Bible, 4 Kings, xviii. 4. 1635 And it was called Nehushtan: COVERDALE, *L.C.* 1611 and brake in pieces the brasen serpent that Moses had made: for unto those days the children of Israel did burn incense to it: and he called it Nehushtan: Bible, 4 Kings, xviii. 4. 1693 let it [the word] rather go for a *nehushtan* than that the peace of the church should be broken: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 466/1 (1834).

\***Nemesis**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Népeus*: *Gk. Mythol.*: the goddess of divine distribution of fortune, who exacted retribution for excess of prosperity and the consequent insolence; hence she was regarded as the goddess of retributive justice; retribution, retributive punishment.

1577 She calles on *Nemesis*...The Goddess of al iust reuenge: G. GASKOIGNE, *Wks.*, p. 214 (1868). bef. 1593 angry Nemesis sits on my sword | To be reveng'd: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, *Wks.*, p. 120/1 (1861). 1597 expecting or forconceyuing that *Nemesis* and retribution will take holde of the authours of our hurt: BACON, *Counsels of good & euill*, p. 149 (1871). 1603 not onely shame and just indignation or *Nemesis*...have abandoned mans life; but also the providence of God being dislodged and carrying away with it all the Oracles that be, is cleane departed and gone for ever: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1345. 1640 Thus sensuall soules do find their righteous doom | Which *Nemesis* inflictis: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, iii. li. 13, p. 232 (1647). 1654 It is a Pride, (that hath the vexing *Nemesis* and Vengeance of discontent, following it): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 43. 1678 declaring that some of these fell from Heaven, and were since prosecuted by a Divine *Nemesis*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 24. 1693 Such a Man's Pressures will be heavy enough, should the Divine *Nemesis* superadd no more: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, iii. p. 424 (1713). 1817 I have no spite against her, though between her and *Nemesis* I have had some sore gauntlets to run: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 338 (1832). 1856 Where impatience of the tricks of men makes *Nemesis* amiable: EMERSON, *English Traits*, iv. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 111 (Bohn, 1866).

\***nemine contradicente**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'nobody saying (anything) in opposition', without opposition; an unopposed decision. Often abbreviated to **nem. con.** Sometimes **nemine dissentiente**, = 'no-one dissenting', is used.

1662 where, *nemine contradicente*, it was declar'd: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 58 (1669). 1694 After a Mess of Chat most plenty, | T' a *Nemine Contradicente*: *Poet Buffoon'd*, &c., p. 6. 1710 many a motion will pass with a *nemine contradicente* in some words, that would have been as unanimously rejected in others: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 390 (1856). 1718 Amongst many material things in our conversation it was *Nemine Contradicente* agreed, That your Grace had writ a most Tyrannical letter to the Brigadier: VANBRUGH, *Let.*, in *Athenaeum*, Aug. 30, 1890, p. 290/2. 1730 And Sir, if this will not content ye, | We'll vote it *NEMINE CONTRADICENTE*: SWIFT, *Poems*, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 526 (1814). 1732 Which decree was...revers'd in the House of Lords, and the Judgment confirm'd *nemine Contradicente*: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 574/1. bef. 1733 they joined all with the Country Party, and with one common Consent, *Nemine Contradicente*, kicked him out of the House: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 63, p. 550 (1740). 1759 There never was so quiet, nor so silent a session of Parliament as the present: Mr. Pitt declares only what he would have them do, and they do it *nemine contradicente*, Mr. Viner only excepted: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 127, p. 447 (1774). 1760 Your brother and I called one another to a council of war, and at last gave it him *nemine contradicente*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 205 (1857). 1792 They concluded, *nemine con.* to get as speedily as they might from the ministers of darkness: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 88. 1822 I thought that you had always been allowed to be a poet...—a bad one, to be sure—immoral, Asiatic, and diabolically popular,—but still always a poet, *nem. con.*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 311 (1832).

\***nemo me impune lacessit**, *phr.*: Lat.: no-one annoys me without punishment. The motto of Scotland.

1647 my Motto is, *Nemo me impune lacessit*: Merc. Prag., No. 4, sig. D 3 v.

**nemo repente fit turpissimus**, *phr.*: Lat.: no-one becomes utterly base on a sudden. Cf. *Juv.*, 2, 83.

**nemo scit**, *phr.*: Lat., 'no-one knows': an unknown quantity.

1632 Pa. What is't worth? *Pr.* O Sir, | A *Nemo scit*: B. JOHNSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. 7. *Wks.*, p. 18 (1640). 1655 Licences...and a hundred other particulars, brought yearly a *Nemo scit* into the Papal treasury: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, v. iii. 41. (Davies)

**nenuphar** (  $\pi = \pi$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nénu Phar*, ultimately fr. Pers. *nilufar*, = 'water-lily': a water-lily, esp. *Nymphaea alba*, or *Nuphar luteum*; supposed to be sedative.

1543 adde vnto them of oyle of Nenuphar, oyle of popye: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxvi r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1548 *Nymphaea*...some with the Potteries cal it nenufar: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1550 Nenufar is a water Lillye: A. ASKHAM, *Little Herball*, sig. F v. 1563 Oyle of Nenuphar one vnce: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 26 r<sup>o</sup>. 1578 The second kinde [of Yellow water lillie] is called...in English Yellow Nenuphar, or Water Lillie: H. LYVE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. II. p. 181. 1599 water of Nenuphar: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhauer's Bk. Physike*, p. 4/2. 1601 *Nymphaea Heraclia* or Nenuphar: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 253. 1621 oyl of nenuphar, rose-water, rose-vinegar, of each half an ounce: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 6, Mem. 1, Subs. 6, Vol. II. p. 135 (1827). 1759 the leaves of the nenuphar, or water-lilly: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal*, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 631 (1814). 1882 the sovereigns of the Continent are told that the air and waters of Hofgastein are the only nenuphar for the over-taxed brain in labour beneath a crown: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaac*, ch. I. p. 5.

**neophytus**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νεόφυτος*, = 'newly-planted', Late Gk., 'newly-converted', 'a new convert': newly initiated into any religion or profession; a novice. Anglicised in 16 c. as *neophyte* (1582 Not a neophyte: lest puffed into pride, he fall into the iudgment of the Devil: *Rheims Test.*, 1 Tim., iii. 7).

bef. 1670 These were the Constellations, whose fortunate Aspect did shine upon this *Neophytus* in the Orb of Cambridge: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 13, p. 11 (1693).

\***nepenthes**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νηπενθής*, neut. of *νηπενθής*, = 'without pain': a fabulous plant which, if infused in wine, was supposed to free the drinker from care and sorrow for the day; the name of the genus of pitcher-plants, Nat. Order *Nepenthaceae*. Perhaps the form *nepenthē* is the Gk. pl. *νηπενθή*.

1580 that herbe *Nepenthes* that procureth all delights: J. LYLY, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 425 (1668). 1586 And there is another manner of efficacy, then the droug which *Homer* called *Nepenthes*, which he said was able to keep one from smelling yll sauours: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 81. bef. 1599 *Nepenthe*, Helen's drink, which gladness brings: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, xxxvi., in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 361/1 (1858). 1600 your *nectar*, or the iuice of your *nepenthe* is nothing to it: tis abuse your *methaglin*, beleue it: B. JOHNSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 4, *Wks.*, p. 192 (1616). 1603 *Nepenthi*, enemy to sadness, | Repelling sorrows, and repealing gladness: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Eden, p. 233 (1608). 1607 This [wine] is the *Nepenthe* that reconciles the God's: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, v. 2, sig. K 2 r<sup>o</sup>. 1626 *Nepenthe*, An herbe, being steeped in Wine and drunke, expels sadness: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (and Ed.). 1637 *Nepenthes*, which the wife of Thone | In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena: MILTON, *Comus*, 675. 1699 some will have it [Hugloss] the *Nepenthes* of *Homer*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 14. 1748 It was a fountain of *Nepenthe* rare: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, l. xxvii. p. 308 (1834). 1764 Gallions of the *Nepenthe* would be lost upon him. The more he drinks the duller he grows: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1777). 1845 it is his *nepenthe*, his pleasure opiate: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 193. 1856 unless nepenthe was the drink, | 'Twas scarce worth telling: MRS. BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, Bk. VII. p. 299 (1857). 1889 We go out of doors and find an irony in the sunlight and no nepenthe in love or pleasure: *Atheurum*, Sept. 14, p. 347/2.

**nepotismo**, *sb.*: It.: nepotism.

1689 Will the *Nepotismo* never be satisfied: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 306 (1850).

\***Neptune**, Eng. fr. Lat.; **Neptūnus**, Lat.: name of the Roman god of the sea, identified with the Greek Poseidon; hence, the ocean, the sea.

bef. 1593 She dar'd to brook *Neptunus'* haughty pride: GREENE, *Frier Bacon*, *Wks.*, p. 158/2 (1861). 1619 the fair Continent of France, One of... *Neptuns* best Salt-Pits: HOWELL, *Let.*, l. xiv. p. 23 (1645).

**Nereid** (  $\pi = \pi$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Nēreides*, pl. of *Nēreis*, fr. Gk. *Νηρηΐς*, *Nēreis*: a daughter of Nereus, a sea-nymph or mermaid.

1555 the fayre nimphes or fayeres of the sea (cauled *Nerriades*): R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 74 (1885). 1579 the fairest of them were apperalled like the *Nimphes Nerriades* (which are the *Myrmaides* of the waters): NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 923 (1612). 1601 *Nereides* [i. Mermaids]: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 451. 1606 Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereides*, | So many mermaids: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, II. 2, 811. 1692 Rocked like a Nereid by the waves asleep: DRYDEN, *Als. & Achil.*, II. 620. 1878 The Nereid in sea-green robes and silver ornaments...was Gwendolen Harleth: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 5.

**neremon**: Jap. See **norimon**.



**Nero**, a name of the last Roman emperor of the Cæsarean and Claudian families, *Nero Claudius Caesar*, reigned A.D. 54—68; representative of tyranny, persecution, and vice.

bef. 1658 better a *Nero* than a Committee. There is less Execution by a single Bullet, than by Case-shot: CLEVELAND, *Ch. Vind.*, p. 94 (1677).

**néroli**, *sb.*: Fr.: a scent made from flowers of the bitter orange.

1676 I have choice of good Gloves, Amber, Orangerie, Genoa, Romahe, Frangipand, Neroly, Tuberosa, Jessimine, and Marshal: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 48.

**nerrick, nerruck**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *nirakh*: a tariff, a market-price, a current rate of prices.

1798 The public *nerrick* will be lodged with the cutwal, from whom the chowdries of the regimental bazaars will receive authenticated copies of it for their guidance: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1. p. 145 (1858). 1804 Those of my division received them according to the Mysore *nerrick*, at the same rate as Rajah rupees: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1247 (1844).

**nescio**, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *nescire*, = 'not to know': I do not know.

bef. 1670 But as our Cambridge term is, he was staid with *Nescio*: J. HACKET, *Adv. Williams*, Pt. II. 94, p. 97 (1693).

**Nestor**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Néstor*: name of one of the Greek heroes of Troy, famous for eloquence and wisdom, and supposed to have lived through three generations of men; representative of longevity and sagacity based on experience.

1579 thus he lived as *Nestor*, in manner three ages of men: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 354 (1612). 1584 And wish for ay, as for thy pay, | all *Nestors* yeares to know: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 55 (1880). 1590 Then... Came in the noble English Nestor's sons: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, Wks., p. 571/2 (1861). 1646 those ancient Men and *Nestors* of old times: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 180 (1686). bef. 1670 Neither let his Praise fall lower, because he was not a *Nestor* in Years: J. HACKET, *Adv. Williams*, Pt. I. 153, p. 144 (1693). 1775 I feel myself as young as Nestor when he had just tapped his second century: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 260 (1857).

**nētē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νήτη* (*χορδή*): the highest tone of the two highest tetrachords in ancient music.

1603 For the historians who wrote of these matters, attributed unto *Tersander* the Dorian Nete, which before time they used not in their songs and tunes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257.

**Nethinim**, *sb. pl.*: Heb. *nethinim*: menial servants employed in the ancient Jewish temple.

**netteté**, *sb.*: Fr.: neatness, clearness, distinctness.

1889 No one who had seen only the processed reproductions of his (Pellegrini's) drawings in *Vanity Fair* could form any idea of the fineries, the *netteté* of the originals: *Pall Mall Gas.*, Jan. 24.

**\*neuralgia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *νεῦρον*, = 'nerve', and *ἀλγος*, = 'pain': a pain due to a morbid condition of the nerves, generally of some one nerve.

\*1878 eruptions, hysteria, neuralgia: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/6. [St.] 1883 Whenever the course of events proved objectionable, Miss Kyalnce took refuge in a complaint which she called her neuralgia: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 121.

**neuter** ( *n* ), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *neuter*, = 'neither'.

1. *Gram.* neither masculine nor feminine; neither active nor passive (of verbs).

1530 verbes...as neuters...neutrē passives: PALSGR., Bk. II. fol. xlv r<sup>o</sup>. 1658 Though temptation seems to be of a more active importance, and so to denote only the power of seduction to sin in self, yet in the *Scripture* it is commonly taken in a *neuter* sense: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. i. p. 16. 1742 the master employed him to make an alphabetical index of all the verbs *neuter*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1826).

2. *neutral*, adhering to neither side or party, partaking of neither of two correlative qualities.

1523 The duke and all his country abode as *neuter* and helde with none of both parties: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 252. [R.] 1562 it was not good for them to take parte in so great warres...but to stand as *neutres*: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.). 1578 The other Potentates of Italy being divided amongst themselves...determined to remaine *neuters*, and with an idle eye to behold the issue of all things: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1618).

1579 The *neuters* also of euery part: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 88 (1612). bef. 1593 your honour lives at peace | As one that's *neuter* in these mutinies: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 92/2 (1861). 1600 Thus by bearing himselfe as a *Neutre*, and going as they say, betweene the barke and the tree, he neither avoided the hatred of the Commons, nor yet woun favour with the Nobles: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. II. p. 60. 1602 & perhaps condemne it ere they knew it, vpon some *neuters* misinformation: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 354. 1603 all such *Neuters*, neither hot nor cold: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 122 (1608). 1603 there be certeine natures *neuter* and meane (as it were) situate in the confines betweene gods and men: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1328. 1613 if either our king will join them, or otherwise be [persuaded] to stand by a *neuter*: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 270 (1848). 1642 this opinion, which esteems it more unlike a christian to be a cold *neuter* in the cause of the church, than the

law of Solon made it punishable after a sedition in the state: MILTON, *Apol. Smeect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 207 (1806). 1670 Do you stand *neuter*? DRYDEN, *Temp.*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 263 (1701). 1711 an old Grecian Law that forbids any Man to stand as a *Neuter* or a *Looker-on* in the Divisions of his Country: *Spectator*, No. 16, Mar. 19, p. 29/2 (Morley). 1716 all *neuters* and *lookers-on*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 434 (1856). 1770 In questions merely political, an honest man may stand *neuter*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. XII. p. 127 (1772).

**\*neuvaine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a period of nine days, a feast lasting nine days.

1883 A proposal for a *Neuvaine* on occasion of the feast of the Assumption was issued: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 243/2.

**neuvième**, Fr.; **neuviesme**, Old Fr.: *sb.*: a ninth part, a sequence of nine.

1674 his *Sequences* [at Picket]...are *Tierces*, *Quarts*, *Quints*, *Sixiesms*, *Septiesms*, *Huictiesms* and *Neufiesms*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 82.

**névé**, *sb.*: Fr.: last year's snow in regions where glaciers occur, which is still granulated; also called *firn*; glacier snow.

1856 I found grains of *neve* larger than a walnut; so large, indeed, that it was hard to realize that they could be formed by the ordinary granulating processes of the winter snows: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 336.

**newry**: Eng. fr. Malay. See *loory*.

**\*nexus**, *sb.*: Lat.: a connexion, a bond, a relation of interdependence.

1694 an hypothesis in this affair, which leaves out the very *nexus*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 141/1 (1834). 1877 importance of maritime *nexus* between the hemispheres: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xlv. p. 353 (1879). 1886 The causal *nexus* outside of ourselves: BALDWIN, *Tr. Ribot's Germ. Psych.*, Introd., p. 13.

**nez retroussé**, *phr.*: Fr.: a turned-up nose.

1832 a girl of about one-and-twenty, fair, with a *nez retroussé*: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. v. p. 12/2 (New Ed.). 1878 You like a *nez retroussé*? GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5.

**niaiserie**, *sb.*: Fr.: silliness, trifling.

1849 But enough of all these sad *niaiseries*, which indeed I myself partly laugh at: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 13 (1884).

**nickel** ( *n* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Swed. *nickel*: a metal very like cobalt, used in several alloys, esp. in German silver.

**nicotian** ( *n* ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nicotiane*, fr. the name of one Jean Nicot: tobacco.

1577 *Nicotiane*, although it bee not long since it hath beene knownen in *France*... This Hearbe is called *Nicotiane*, of the name of hym that gaue the first intelligence therof into this Realme: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 42 r<sup>o</sup>. 1639 To these I may associat and joyn our adulterat *Nicotian* or tobacco, so called of the kn. sir Nicot, that first brought it over, which is the spirits incubus, that beget many ugly and deformed phantasies in the brain: *Optick Glasse of Humors*. [Nares]

**nidor**, *sb.*: Lat.: savory smell, steam from food, odor of burnt or roasted flesh.

bef. 1656 When the flesh-pots reek and the uncovered dishes send forth a nidor and hungry smells; that cloud hides the face and puts out the eye of reason: JER. TAYLOR, *Serm.*, Vol. I. No. 16. [R.] 1678 when they roast their meat they draw coals under the spit, and let the fat drop on them, the *nidor* whereof perfumes the meat, but not to our gust who are not used to it: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 408. 1699 EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 120. 1811 no living nostril has scented the nidor of a human creature roasted for faith: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 396.

**nidus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'nest': a nest; a place in an organism, in which a germ begins the process of development.

1775 animalcules which burrow and form their nidus in the human body: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 279. 1807 The true *nidus* of the erroneous sentiments...we take to be an old and pithy saying: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 415.

**\*niello**, *pl. nielli*, *sb.*: It.: decorative work consisting of incised designs inlaid with black alloy on a ground of silver, or, *vice versa*, work in which the ground is cut out of silver and inlaid with black alloy; a specimen of such work; the dark alloy used in such work.

1883 The exhibition of *nielli* would alone give a reputation to the Museum: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 366/2. 1886 *niello* prints...the process of making *nielli*: *Athenæum*, Feb. 27, p. 301/3.

**Niersteiner**, name of a kind of hock produced at Nierstein near Mayence (Mainz).

1825 he invited them to a goblet of nierenstein: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xxiv. p. 99 (1868).

**nihil**, *sb.*: Lat., 'nothing' (sometimes substituted for Eng. law-term *ничил*, *nichel*, fr. Old Fr. *nichil*, fr. Lat. *nihil*): anything utterly worthless, a trifle; a return that a debt is worth nothing.



bef. 1627 Look you: all these are *nihiis*; | They want the punction: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, l. 1, Wks., Vol. v. p. 130 (1885). 1629-30 a commission was directed to the high sheriff of Cornwall and five other commissions, his capital enemies, to inquire into his lands and goods, and to seize upon them for the king; but they returned a *nihiil*: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1848).

\**nihiil ad rem*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing to the point. See *ad rem*.

1883 Those appeals are *nihiil ad rem* as far as the public question goes: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 464.

\**nil*, *sb.*: Lat.: nothing. Contracted fr. *nihiil* (*q. v.*).

1833 such a return from all the population...would be *nil*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 14. 1836 Melbourne made a good speech, and produced a surplus, but which the Duke of Wellington will take very good care to reduce again to *nil*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxxi. p. 357 (1874). 1883 the expense of maintaining the winged stock is almost *nil*: *Standard*, Sept. 22, p. 5/1.

\**nil admirari*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the being excited by (dazzled at) nothing', the Stoic ideal equanimity; the *phr.* is often incorrectly applied to the affectation of admiring nothing. *Hor., Epp.*, I, 6, 1.

1748 read it, for it will both divert and astonish you; and at the same time, teach you *nil admirari*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 132, p. 317 (1774).

1750 may most probably have learned to understand the famous *nil admirari* of Horace, or in the English phrase, to stare at nothing: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 339 (1806). 1821 And I must say, I ne'er could see the very | Great happiness of the "Nil admirari": BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. c. 1848 if modern criticism had not taught me in all matters of assumption the *nil admirari*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Pref., p. xi. (3rd Ed.). 1883 'I hate your *nil admirari*,' added the lady, as if it were the name of a species: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Caf*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 86.

*nil conscire sibi*, *phr.*: Lat.: the being conscious of nothing (wrong). *Hor., Epp.*, I, 1, 61.

1608 though *nil conscire sibi* be the onely maske that can well cover my blushes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxxviii. (1884). 1742 So rigorous was he to his purpose I touched before, viz. *Nil conscire sibi*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1826).

*nil dat quod non habet*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing gives what it does not possess.

1656 *Nil dat quod non habet*, is a known rule in philosophy; no cause can communicate to another what it hath not in itself: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 54/1 (1865). 1660 For no one gives that to another which he hath not first himself. *Nil dat quod non habet*: NEWTON, on *John* (ch. xvii.), p. 140/2 (1867).

\**nil desperandum*, *phr.*: Lat.: there must be no despair. *Hor., Odes*, I, 7, 27.

1621 *nil desperandum*, there's hope enough yet: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 6, Subs. 5, Vol. II. p. 397 (1827). 1842 Teucer's apostrophe—*Nil desperandum*!—| Grandville acted on it, and order'd his Tandem: BARRAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 223 (1805). 1872 But *nil desperandum* was the cry of the Vauxhall partisans: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 75.

*nil dictum quod non prius dictum*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nothing has been said which has not been said before.

1589 the Adage, *Nil dictum quod non dictum prius*: NASHE, in *Greene's Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880). 1754 LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 364 (1774).

*nil est in intellectu quod non fuit prius in sensu*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'there is nothing in the intellect which was not first in the senses', perception must precede conception.

1696 That rule is true, *Nil est in intellectu, quod non fuit prius in sensu*, our understandings apprehend nothing but what is first some way offered to our senses: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 39 (1865). 1805 the celebrated maxim, *nil est in intellectu quin prius fuerit* ['without having first been'] in *sensu*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 319.

*nil ultra*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'nothing beyond', an utmost limit.

1608 O, the grin-comes—at that he hath played his doctor's prize, and writes *nil ultra* to all mountebanks: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 116 (1885). 1639 I write *nil ultra* to my largest hopes: MASSINGER, *Unnat. Combat*, II. 3, Wks., p. 34/1 (1839). bef. 1670 this Letter is the *Hercules Pillars*, and the *Nilit Ultra* in the whole Negotiation of the Palatinate: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 190, p. 184 (1693). 1696 Omnipotency has no bounds, no *nil ultra* to it, no limit to this but his will: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 203 (1864).

\**nilghau*, *neelgye*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nilgau*, *nilgāi*, = 'blue cow': the popular name of the great Indian antelope, *Portax pictus*, the predominant color of which is a slaty blue.

1824 There are not only neelghaus, and the common Indian deer, but some noble red-deer in the park: BR. HEUER, *Narrative*, I. 214. [Yule] 1883 Nyghau: LORD SALTOUN, *Serape*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 126.

*nil* (!): Anglo-Ind. See *anil*.

*nim*: Hind. See *neem*.

\**nimbus*, *pl. nimbi*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a cloud', 'a bright cloud veiling a deity': a halo represented in art round the head of a divine personage, saint, or great man; a rain-cloud; a bright cloud veiling a deity of ancient mythology; also, *metaph.*

1616 in nature of those *Nimbi*, wherein...the gods are fain'd to descend: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 927 (1616). 1858 Ah! but what if the stormy nimbus of youthful passion has blown by...? O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ch. x. p. 248 (1882). 1864 there is the young lady herself, encompassed with a nimbus of petticoat: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. 1866 the nimbus which the artists paint | Around the shining forehead of the saint: LONGFELLOW, *Gloucester Tower*, 6. 1886 The Scandinavian goddess [is] a half-length figure crowned with a nimbus: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 476/1.

*nimfadoro*, *sb.*: It. (Florio): "an effeminate, wanton, milkesop, perfumed ladies-courting courtier".

1599 what briake *Nimfadoro* is that in the white virgin boot there? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 107 (1616).

*Nimrod*, name of the founder of Babel, &c., "a mighty hunter before the Lord" (*Gen.*, x. 8-10); a hunter.

1599 These mighty Nimrods fled some into holes & some into mountaines: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 302. 1602 Thus it is when proud *Nimrods* will presume to build Babel where the welkin: take upon them to be strong hunters *coram Domino*: W. WATSON, *Quadrilobes of Relig. & State*, p. 237. 1603 To tame Goliath, needs som Demi-god, | Some *Nimrod*: J. SILVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Trophæis, p. 6 (1608). 1611 The boisterous and aspiring Nimrod, out of a gluttonous desire of grasping offices and honors, scruces himself *itis & medis* into some high places as his onely Paradise: R. BARTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 173 (1630).

1641 our just parliament will deliver you from your Ephesian beasts, your cruel Nimrods, with whom we shall be ever fearless to encounter: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 302 (1806). 1712 the *Nimrod* among this Species of Writers: *Spectator*, No. 371, May 6, p. 543/1 (Mortley). 1765 the game laws have raised a little Nimrod in every parish: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Vol. IV. p. 416. bef. 1782 'Tis he, the Nimrod of the neighbouring lairs: COWPER, *Prægr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 32 (1808). 1887 To the former [old sportsmen] he will recall events almost forgotten concerning the Nimrods of a past generation: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 13, p. 208/1.

*Niobë*, wife of Amphion, King of Thebes, who for her presumptuous pride in her six sons and six daughters lost them all; and, being herself turned to stone on Mt. Sipylus in Lydia, still went on weeping.

1589 and made her seeme a more than second *Niobe*, bewailing her seauen fold sorrow vnder the forme of a weeping Flint: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 62 (1880). 1647 Who can behold the Land so pale and wan...and not turne *Niobe*, dissolve to teares? *Merc. Melancholicus*, No. 3, p. 14. bef. 1782 the streaming tears | Channel her cheeks—a *Niobe* appears! COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 58 (1808). 1818 The *Niobe* of nations! BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. lxxxix. 1828 A little further, sitting on the steps, like *Niobe*, all trembling, is one ordered to "wait, hélas!" *Harrobian*, p. 10.

*nipa*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port.: toddy made from the spadix of the palm-tree, *Nipa fruticans*; also the tree itself. See *attap*.

1588 there is a village called *Merxy*, in whose harbour euerie yere there laderth some Shippes with *Verzina*, *Nypa*, and *Beniamin*...the greatest merchandise there is *verzing*, and *nypa*, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the flower of a tree called *Nyper* [Port. *nipeira*]: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 23 *vr*. 1599 Those of Tanaseri are chiefly freighted with Rice and *Nipar* wine, which is very strong: R. HAKLUVY, *Voyages*, II. 592. [Yule] 1622 a jar of *nipa* sent me for a present: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 150 (1883). 1846 The juice of *Nipa*, as it flows from the pounded spadices, furnishes one of the inferior kinds of Palm wine: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 132.

*nippitatum*, *quasi*-Lat.; *nippitatio*, *quasi*-It.: *sb.*: good strong drink. Cf. Eng. adj. *nippitate*.

1583 [See *nectar*]. bef. 1626 you need not lay your lips | To better nipitate than there is: BRAU. & FL., *Knt. of Burning Pestle*, IV. 2. [C.]

[Possibly connected with the Eng. vb. *nép*, = Du. *nippen*, 'to take a dram'.]

\**nirvāna*, *sb.*: Skt., 'blowing out', 'extinction': the cessation of sentient existence, which the Buddhists regard as the ultimate reward of holiness.

1873 the conviction received by Shākjamuni...that the perpetual struggles of this changeful life could only find ultimate satisfaction in that reunion with the source whence they emanated which he termed *Nirvāna*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 330 note. 1876 The Buddhas who have already accomplished their great task—Sākya and his predecessors—have passed into *Nirvāna*, and, except as objects of adoration to the Buddhist world, they are heard of no more: *Times*, May 15. [St.] 1889 The whole object of a Buddhist is by merit to escape from this "wheel of the law," to avoid re-birth in a lower stage of existence, and gradually to work up through higher stages to *Nirvāna*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 12, p. 45/2.

\**Nisan*: Heb. *Nisān*: a name given to the month Abib after the Captivity.

abt. 1400 The firste moneth, whos name is Nysan: Wycliffite Bible, Esther, III. 7. 1535 the first moneth that is the moneth Nysan: COVERDALE, *L. c.* 1611 the first moneth, that is, the month Nisan: Bible, *L. c.*

\**nisi*, *conj.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: 'unless'; often placed after 'decree' or 'rule' to indicate that the decree or rule will be



made absolute after an interval unless some implied condition be fulfilled.

1693 Thus he, thus let him like a *Nisi*, | But we intend more to surprize ye: *Oxford-Act*, ii. p. 10.

\**nisi prius*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'unless before', applied to trials of civil actions before a judge and jury in a court of record or assize, owing to the name of the old writ which ordered the sheriff of a county to bring the jurors impanelled in a civil action to Westminster on a certain day, 'unless previously' judges of assize came to the said county.

1498 I understand William Babthorp will have a *nisi prius* at this next assizes: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 134 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1635 than shall there be certayne Justices assyned by the kyng's comyssyon to syt at saint Martines the great (by *nisi prius*) for to redresse the said iugement: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 27<sup>vo</sup>. 1685 the Lordes Chief Justices of either Benche do twice a weeke attend upon Nisi Prius for London and Middlesex: F. ALFORD, in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxi. p. 57 (1846). 1607 Take heed I bring you not to a *nisi prius*, sir: MIDDLETON, *Phoenix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 162 (1885). bef. 1733 common Pannels as had been usually returned almost of Course at the Nisiprius Courts, for Civil Trials: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 118, p. 94 (1740). 1748 he had suffered a *nisi prius* through the obstinacy of the defendant: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. liv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 382 (1817). 1760 but it is certainly an Account, which I have heard it insisted on at *Nisi prius* cannot be unless there be Items on both Sides: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 109. 1876 Sittings at Nisi Prius, in London, before the LORD CHIEF JUSTICE and a Special Jury: *Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

*nisus*, *sb.*: Lat.: effort, natural tendency.

bef. 1776 It must, however, be confessed, that the animal *nisus* which we experience, though it can afford no accurate precise idea of power, enters very much into that vulgar, inaccurate idea, which is formed of it: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. II. Note C, p. 456 (1825). 1818 for what is virtue but an effort against vice? What genius?—the *nisus* to overcome suffering. What valour?—the necessity of massacre and bloodshed: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 146 (1819). 1831 the whole *nisus* of our reasoning was to demonstrate the negative: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 502.

*nitor* (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *nitor*: brightness, lustre, brilliancy, sleekness.

1607 That nitour and shining beauty which we find to be in it [amber]: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 681. (Halliwell) 1696 *Nitor*, (Lat.) cleanness, gayness, brightness: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

*nitre* (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *nitre*: saltpetre, potassium nitrate. The name was formerly applied to salts of sodium. Nitrous ether is dispensed under the name 'sweet spirit of nitre'.

1601 Arethusa in the greater Armenia...notwithstanding it be full of Nitre, breedeth and feedeth fish: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 103, Vol. I. p. 45. 1658 The Nitre of the Earth...had coagulated large lumps of fat, into the consistence of the hardest castle-soap: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriothaph.*, p. 48. 1667 The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud, | Instinct with fire and nitre: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 937. 1691 I doubt not but that there are quantities of nitre and sulphur everywhere in the air and earth: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 325 (1872). 1797 the soil round Madrid produces nitre in great abundance: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 170.

\**nizam*, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Turk. and Arab. *nizām*: a regular soldier of the Turkish army.

1840 you see the slim figures of the Nizam sitting past you in their semi-European garb, which hangs loosely on their small persons: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 404. 1846 she saw a man, in a *nizām* dress: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 258. 1877 a battalion of Turkish Nizams: *Echo*, July 20. [St.]

\**Nizam*, short for Arab. *nizām-al-mulk*, = 'regulator of the state': the title of the hereditary rulers of Hyderabad.

1793 The possessions of the Nizam or Soubah of the Deccan, (a younger son of the famous Nizam-al-Muluck): J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geog.*, Vol. II. p. 539 (1796). 1800 the anxiety of the Nizam and Aristo Jah respecting the howdahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1844). 1884 had commanded the armies of the Nizam: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 117.

*nizamāt*, *sb.*: Hind. and Arab. *nizāmat*: the court or sovereignty of the Nizam (*q. v.*).

1776 The Treaty which my Father...concluded with the Company, upon his first accession to the Nizamut: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 91.

*nizamāt adalat*, *phr.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *nizāmāt 'adālat*, = 'court of the governor': the chief criminal court under the Mohammedans and the British in India. See *adaulet*.

1834 the money bags of thy master stamped with the seal of Government brought into the Nizamut Adalat: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 332.

**No., no.**, abbrev. for Lat. *numero* (*q. v.*).

\**noblesse*, *sb.*: Fr.: the nobility, *esp.* the nobility of France. Early Anglicised as *nobless(e)*, = 'nobility', 'nobleness'.

1641 the king, Queen, Prince, and flower of the noblesse were spectators: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872). 1681 There are the common people;

and there are the noblesse, as they call them, the gentry: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 482 (1861). 1763 the noblesse or gentry live altogether in the Upper Town: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 264 (1817). 1775 the noblesse have lost much of their ancient influence: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 238 (1869). 1790 They cannot shut their eyes to the degradation of the whole noblesse in France: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 113 (3rd Ed.). 1803 the noblesse of nature...offered to the noblesse created by political institutions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 391. 1824 the great families who form in Scotland, as in France, the noblesse of the robe: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. ii. p. 24 (1886). 1848 all the noblesse had taken flight: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 268. 1880 one of the causes of the French revolution...the useless, idle and restless lives passed by the noblesse: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 85.

\**noblesse oblige*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'nobility obliges', often used substantially to indicate the obligation to behave honorably and generously which ought to be imposed by high rank or high birth.

1879 Noblesse oblige...That was not possible: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xli. p. 434. 1884 They are generous, and deeply imbued with the spirit of the motto, Noblesse oblige: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 261.

*nobob(b)*: Anglo-Ind. See *nabob*.

*noctambulo*, *sb.*: Sp.: a somnambulist, a sleep-walker.

1642 For those *Noctambules* and Night-walkers, though in their sleep, do yet enjoy the action of their senses: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 446 (1852). 1696 *Noctambulo*, One that walks in his sleep, opens Doors and Windows, and goes over the highest and most dangerous places, without perceiving it: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

*nōdus*, *pl. nōdi*, *sb.*: Lat.: a knot, a knotty point.

1808 beleaguer'd and beset by what they call the *nodus*, or difficulty of his situation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 369.

*nodus Deo vindice dignus*: Lat. See *dignus vindice nodus*.

Noe Rose: Anglo-Ind. See *Nowrose*.

*noestam*: Heb. See *nehushtan*.

*noeud*, *sb.*: Fr.: a knot.

1850 They [bonnets] are trimmed with noeuds of pink: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 863.

*nogara*: Pers. See *nugarrah*.

*noggin* (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *nogin*: a wooden cup or mug; the contents of a small wooden cup or mug.

1635 mazers, broad-mouth'd dishes, noggins, whiskins, piggins, &c.: HEVWOOD, *Drunkard Opened, &c.*, p. 45. [T.] 1719 For all your colloquing, I'd be glad of a knoggin; | But I doubt 'tis a sham: you wont give us a dram: SWIFT, *To Dr. Sheridan*, Dec. 14. [R.] 1818 repeatedly drank from a noggin of water beside him: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 161 (1819).

*noggur*: Egypt. See *nuggar*.

*noisette*, *sb.*: Fr.: a variety of rose.

*nokhoda*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *nākhudā*, = 'ship-master': the master or skipper of a native vessel.

1625 the *Nokudas* and Merchants: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 263. — The *Nokhoda* of the Iuncke allegedd many rich parcells taken in: Bk. iv. p. 385. 1834 he laughed and told me I should see the *Nakhoda* in the evening: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 249.

**Nolano**, a wine named from *Nola*, a town near Naples.

1654 the most odoriferous Wine **Nolano**: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 5.

\**nolens volens*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'unwilling, willing': *willy-nilly*, whether one will or no.

bef. 1593 A little serves the friar's lust, | When *nolens volens* fast I must: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 394/2 (1861). 1602 yet must they keepe such a strait hand, and strait watch over their will and all their senses continually, as *volens volens* their will must not be theirs, but their superiors: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 58. 1616 that, *volens volens*, it must undertake this work of dying and dressing: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 435 (1848). 1625 wee could remedie this businesse well enough, and bring the *Persian nolens volens* vnto another reckoning: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1797. 1634 a wronged servant shall have right *volens volens* from his injurious master: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 53. 1650 he shall *nolens volens* be convinced of the truth of it: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Sandivogius' Alchymie*, To Reader, sig. A 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1665 he would proffer them a little money for what he liked, which if they refused, then *nolens volens* he would have it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 124 (1677). 1741 Not content with splitting her Brains two or three days under pretence of driving the Devil out of her Body *nolens volens*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 183. 1815 Well, *nolens volens*, you must hold your tongue: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. I. p. 446 (1852). 1827 If indeed they had come *nolens volens*, *fas aut nefas*, that would have been a different state of circumstances, but there was really no pretence for calling this any thing else than a...frolic: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 68. 1836 various ragouts...which I had been obliged, *nolens volens*, to taste of: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 323. 1877 the Court of Rome is compelled, *nolens volens*, to bestow...: *Times*, Nov. 13. [St.] 1881 who placed me, *nolens volens*, without form or ceremony, under the wing of an ample-skirted American matron: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xii. 80.



**nōli prōsequi, phr.:** Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'do not prosecute', name of an order issuing from the Crown that its legal representative is not to prosecute further the whole or part of an indictment.

1721 his Grace, after mature advice, and permission from England, was pleased to grant a *noli prōsequi*: SWIFT, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. ix. p. 14 (1757). 1766 The King granted a *noli prōsequi* in favour of Monsieur de Guerchy: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 164, p. 492 (1774).

\***nōli-me-tangere, sb.:** Lat., *lit.* 'touch-me-not'.

1. a lupus of the face, esp. of the nose, or a disease producing a similar appearance.

1527 that euyl soore/named noly me tangere: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xix. sig. B iii *ro*1. 1543 For accordingly as it [a canker] is engendered in sondrye places, it receyueh sondrye names. As when it chaunceth in the face, it is called, noli me tangere: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *ro*1. 1558 against *Noli me tangere*, and all other diseases growinge: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secre.*, Pt. I. fol. 31 *ro*. 1577 an vicer which he had vpon his cheeke nere vnto his nose, comming of a *Noli me tangere*, whiche began to take roote already at the gristles of the Nose...this saide *Noli me tangere*, was vtterly extinguished and healed: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 42 *ro*. 1601 the stinking and ill favored ulcer of the nose, called *Noli-me-tangere*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 13. Vol. II. p. 238. 1611 *Polybus chancereux*. The cankerous disease of the nose, commonly called, *Noli me tangere*: COTGR. 1771 she's a *noli me tangere* in my flesh, which I cannot bear to be touched or tampered with: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 251 (1882).

2. a species of balsam, *Impatiens Nolimetangere*; also the squirting cucumber, *Ecbalium agreste*.

1563 and also, *Noli me tangere* all diseases brede of fleame and colde humours it healeth them: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 35 *ro*. 1578 There is yet an other herbe called *Noli me tangere*, the which also is reduced and brought vnder the kindes of Mercury: H. LYTE, Tr. *Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. I. p. 76.

3. an artistic representation of Jesus appearing to Mary Magdalene after the Resurrection.

1680 the best pictures of the great masters...the *Noli me tangere* of our Blessed Saviour to Mary Magdalene after his Resurrection: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 147 (1850). 1722 *Noli me tangere* by Correggio...is a Magnificent Picture: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 173. 1800 The "*noli me tangere*" at All Souls' was re-painted by Raffi. Mengs: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 481.

4. *lit.* 'touch-me-not', also used as *adj.* repellant, and as *sb.* a repellant person, a repellant attitude.

1591 *Noli me tangere*: I let go my hold, and desire your majesty that you will hold yours: PEELE, *Speeches at Theobalds*, iii. Wks., p. 579/2 (1861) abt. 1630 he was wont to say of them, that they were of the Tribe of Dan, and were *Noli me tangere's*: (1653) R. NAUGHTON, *Fragm.*, p. 18 (1870). 1634 The Porcupine is a small thing not much unlike a Hedgehog: something bigger, who stands upon his guard and proclaims a *Noli me tangere*, to man and beast, that shall approach too neare him: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 22. 1692 Herod could not brook to drive his incest meddled with—that was a *noli me tangere*: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 460 (1858). 1791 every attempt at redress is silenced by the *noli me tangere* which our constitution has been made to say: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 248 (1792). 1806 every dish, as it is brought in, carrying a "*noli me tangere*" on the face of it: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 219 (5th Ed.). 1817 I used to think that I was a good deal of an author in...*noli me tangere*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 605 (1875). 1821 a sort of *noli me tangere* manner: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. I. p. 29 (1823). 1828 the *noli-me-tangere* of literary lions: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. iii. p. 7 (1859). 1832 under less restraint from the *noli me tangere* etiquettes of conventional good breeding: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 520. 1866 Go about with your *noli me tangere* shield, and be piously thankful you've got it then: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 15. 1877 a trick of putting on *noli me tangere* faces among strangers: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. x. p. 107 (1883). 1883 the Austro-German Alliance...is a reality calling out to enemies beyond the Vosges and Vistula, *Noli me tangere*: *Standard*, Aug. 31, p. 5/5.

5. See quotation.

1826 *Noli me tangere*, The French disease: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.).

\***nolle prōsequi, phr.:** Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'to be unwilling to prosecute', a declaration by a plaintiff that he will no further prosecute the whole or part of his suit; used also of a declaration by the legal representative of government that he will no further prosecute the whole or part of an indictment.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1883 The alternative he suggested was that a *nolle prōsequi* should be entered upon it: *Standard*, Jan. 3, p. 5.

**nōlo, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. nolle,**='to be unwilling': I will not.

1675 But you would be intreated, and say, *Nolo, nolo, nolo*, three times, like any Bishop: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 127 (1701). 1691 when they come to ask, say *Nolo*, and say it from the heart: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 324 (1872).

\***nōlo episcopārī, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'I will not be a bishop', a term used to signify the refusal by a priest of an invitation to succeed to a vacant bishopric.

1742 Lord Carteret did hint an offer [of the Privy Seal to Lord Bath], upon which he went with a *nolo episcopārī* to the King: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 245 (1857). 1760 If I was to translate this into Latin, I should

render it by these two words, *Nolo Episcopārī*: a phrase likewise of immemorial use on another occasion: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 56 (1864). 1776 I meant nothing in the way of *nolo episcopārī* in the sentence of my Sermon: MASON, in Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 44 (1858). 18. . . And after crying (thing how rare) "I will not consent Episcopārī": R. POLWHELE, *Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall*, Vol. II. p. 51 note (1831). 1846 S. Vincent Ferris is often painted flying in the air...while mitres and cardinal's hats lie neglected on the ground, alluding to his repeated *nolo episcopārī*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 448.

**nom de caresse, phr.:** Fr.: pet name.

1818 Crawley involuntarily obeyed the summons, though by no means liking the *nom de caresse* which accompanied it: LADY MORGAN, *El. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. I. p. 68 (1819).

\***nom de guerre, phr.:** Fr., 'name of war': a false name, a nickname, a literary pseudonym.

1675 you Rogue! that's my *nom de guerre*: You know I have laid by *Aldo*, for fear that Name shou'd bring me to the notice of my Father: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1701). bef. 1771 Melissa is her *nom de guerre*: GRAY, *Long Story*, 35. 1816 the colour of the venerable he took in such good part, that he was accustomed to employ it as his usual signature: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 79. 1824 what the French called the *nom de guerre* of the performer was described by the tune: SCOTT, *Kedgumtill*, ch. ix.

1834 let me present two foreign Princesses in English mong-noms de guerre: to introduce them, as Lady Wroughton and Miss Eldridge, in the hotel of the "Great Western," kept by the celebrated *wandereur*, honored with that *nom de guerre*: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 75 (1845). 1865 he had heard of her but under her last alias and *nom de guerre*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 284.

\***nom de plume, phr.:** quasi-Fr., 'name of pen': a literary pseudonym. The correct Fr. equivalent is *pseudonyme* or *nom littéraire*, or by extension of meaning *nom de guerre*.

bef. 1849 under the *nom de plume* of Issachar Marx: E. A. FOR, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 190 (1884). 1882 It is seldom that a book appears without either the initials or the *nom de plume* of its author, unless, indeed, it is composed almost entirely of illustrations: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 2.

\***nom de théâtre, phr.:** Fr.: 'theatrical name', name by which a person chooses to be known in connexion with theatrical employment. Sometimes used in extended sense for *pseudonyme*.

1885 A shilling novel from the pen of Miss Mary C. Rowsell...will shortly be published...Miss Rowsell assumes on this occasion the *nom de théâtre* of "Pen Derwas": *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 374/3.

\***nomad (نماد), sb. and adj.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Nomades*, pl. of *Nomas*, fr. Gk. *νομάς*,='wandering'.

1. *sb.*: name of a member of a wandering tribe.

1579 the SPANIARDS and the NOMADES: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 279 (1612). 1600 the ancient Scythians and Nomades: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 31. 1615 living in wandering troupes according to the Scythian *Nomades*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 42 (1632). 1621 The Tartars eat raw meat, and most commonly horse-flesh, drink milk and blood, as the Nomades of old: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 109 (1827).

2. *adj.*: wandering, nomadic.

1873 The Kolos are a nomad people of Eastern Thibet, of predatory habits: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 325 note.

**nomas:** Turk. See *namaz*.

**nōmen, sb.:** Lat.: a name; esp. the name of a citizen of Ancient Rome, which denoted his clan or *gens* (see *agnomen*). Hence, *abl. nōmine*, by name, in name, nominally.

\***nōmenclātor, sb.:** Lat.: a name-caller.

1. amongst the Ancient Romans, a slave whose duty it was to tell his master the names of persons who approached or were approached.

1600 What, will Cupid turn nomenclator, and cry them? R. JONSON, *Cynth. Ret.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 102/1 (1860). 1609 the *Nomenclatores* or headles also, who are wont to set to sale these and such like vanities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 12.

2. one who assigns a name or names.

1628 Hee is a great Nomen-clator of Authors: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 53 (1668). 1630 And how th' Eternal Nomenclator taught | These name all Creatures that were ever nam'd: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. B 1 *ro*1. 1641 and in the mean while, doubtless, they reck not whether you or your nomenclator know them or not: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 155 (1866). 1646 Mariners (who are not the best Nomenclators) called it a *Jubartas*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686). 1660 the great Nomenclator (Adam): S. WILLES, *King's Return*, p. 5. bef. 1667 Adam (God's Nomenclator): COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1707).

3. a list of names systematically arranged, a glossary, esp. of scientific or technical terms.

1664 I find very little improvement in the most pretending of our *Lexicons* and *Nomenclators* yet extant: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 113.



\***nōminator** (𐀡 = 𐀡 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *nōminātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *nōmināre*, = 'to name': one who nominates.

1673 the Electors or Nominators are drawn by lot: J. RAY, *Yourn. Low Countr.*, p. 159.

nomine mutato: Lat. See **mutato nomine**.

nominis umbra: Lat. See **magni nominis umbra**.

*νόμος*, *sb.*: Gk.: by enactment, by custom, conventionally. See **θεός**.

1678 all Good and Evil Morall, to us Creatures are meer Thetickall or Positive things; *νομῶν*, and not *φύσει*, by Law or Command onely; and not by Nature: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. A 3 v°.

**nomothetēs**, *pl. nomothetae*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *νομοθέτης*: a member of a committee of dikasts in Ancient Athens to which the revision of laws was entrusted.

1586 It were verie necessarie wee had such officers as were wont to bee in Greece, called *Nomothetes*, who tooke great regarde that no man should derogate from any good lawe: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 34. bef. 1627 Never did Greece, | Our ancient seat of brave philosophers, | 'Mongst all her *nomothetae* and lawgivers...Produce a law more grave and necessary: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1885).

nompareil, *nompareil*: Eng. fr. Fr. See **nonpareil**.

**non assumpsit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'he (she) has not undertaken', name of a plea by which it is denied that a promise has been made.

1760 Thus in the Case of Infancy, which may be given in Evidence upon *Non assumpsit*...: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 51.

**non causa pro causā posita**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a non-cause set in place of a cause.

1552 T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 78 v° (1567). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 57, p. 465 (1740).

\***non compos mentis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: not of sound mind; see **compos mentis**.

1692 If words, of mind, the true Intent is, | These men are sure *Non compos mentis*, | And *Bedlam* must be sure Enlarg'd: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 24. 1695 if he be *Non Compos mentis*, his Act and Deed will be of no Effect, it is not good in Law: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, iv. 5, Wks., Vol. I. p. 427 (1710). 1710 The prisoner not denying the fact, and persisting before the court that he looked upon it as a compliment, the jury brought him in *non compos mentis*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Dec. 5, Wks., Vol. II. p. 213 (1754). 1713 I could not perceive the least sign of a *Non compos* in him: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iv. p. 51. bef. 1733 none can say the Author is *non compos*, for...he is never beside himself, that is in his Design: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 69, p. 638 (1740). 1756 he would soon be dismissed as a person *non compos*: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. I. Bk. iv. ch. xix. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 471/2 (1821). 1763 rather than run the risk of being found *non compos*: — *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 299 (1817). 1812 the law will justly avoid a man's act, if he be proved to be *non compos mentis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 342.

**non ego**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'not I': the not-self, all that is not the conscious self or subject; objective existence.

1829 In the philosophy of mind...*objective* [denotes] what belongs to the object of thought, the *Non-Ego*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 196. 1867 [See **ego**]. 1881 The mind must from the first recognise itself as surrounded by *non ego* as well as existent: CLELAND, *Evolution*, &c., III. p. 72.

**non ens**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a nonentity, something which is merely negative or relative, or an *ens rationis* (q. v.).

1617 the grant to me was *non ens*, and therefore of no force: W. RALEIGH, *Let.*, in *Edward's Life*, Vol. II. p. 357 (1868). 1619 Once, Man is vanitie, *Non ens*, a transcendent quie beyond all Predicaments: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxi. p. 300. 1659 A true General Council now no man can know, because it is a *non ens*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 430. 1678 [See **ens** 1]. bef. 1733 A false fact is a *Non-ens*, and cannot be revealed: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 81, p. 270 (1740).

**non esse**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: non-existence. See **esse**.

1671 Their *non esse* is more than their *esse*, they have more *no-being* than being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 277/1 (1834). 1684 What an unhappiness is it to have our affections set upon that which retains something of its *non esse* with its *esse*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1864).

\***non est inventus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'he has not been found', the formula in which the issuer of a writ is officially informed that the person to be arrested is not forthcoming. Hence used generally of missing persons and things. Sometimes written **non inventus**, = 'not found'.

1583 with a *non est inuentus*: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 70 v°. 1590 so long put he his hand into his purse that at last the emptie bottom returned him a writ of *Non est inuentus*: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 12 (1861). 1630 [See **Kyrie eleison**]. 1665 there was a *Non est inuentus* out against them [my Cloaths]: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. g 6 v°. bef. 1670 they broke up with a *Non-inventus*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 86, p. 88 (1693). 1688 I plead to all this matter *Non est inuentus* upon the Pannel: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 5 (1699). 1760 a *Non est inuent* returned on the first Writ: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 87. 1792

For, by the return of *non-invent*, generally made upon writs, one would be apt to imagine, that no single sub-sheriff knew of any such thing as a man of fortune: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 80. 1880 It is rumoured that the assistant of a well-known jeweller, not a hundred miles from Paulet Street, is *non inventus*: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxiii. p. 155.

**non licet in bello bis peccare**: Lat. See **bis peccare**, &c.

\***non liquet**, *phr.*: Lat., 'it doth not appear': in ancient Roman law, the formula expressing that the court was in doubt as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, a verdict of 'not proven'; in English law, a verdict (now obsolete) intimating that the jury was in doubt, so that the case had to be heard again.

1623 I was dismiss with a *non licet*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. v. p. 50. bef. 1733 here is a Yesterday's tale out of the best writers, and who they are *non liquet*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. VI. (1740). 1802 a *non liquet* concerning the nature and being of Christ: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 86 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

**non mi ricordo**, *phr.*: It.: I do not remember.

**Non nobis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Not unto us. The first words of the Latin version of the 115th Psalm.

1599 Let there be sung 'Non nobis' and 'Te Deum': SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 8, 128. 1814 For ourselves, we hold it sufficient to say: *Non nobis*! S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 110 (H. A. Bright, 1884).

**non obstante**, *phr.*: Lat.: notwithstanding; a license to do something which is forbidden by statute.

1621 Faith, but a little: they do it *non upstante*: B. JONSON, *Gipsies Met.*, Wks., p. 624/2 (1860). 1625 But what is this to the Popes *Non obstante*? PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1257. bef. 1631 I do not sue from thee to draw [A *Non obstante* on natures law: J. DOWNE, *Poems*, p. 27 (1666). 1646 which [doctrine] supposes the former light sufficient *pro statu* and that men were then saved *non obstante* this want of greater light: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 254 (1674). 1660 These Words import the Hindrance of the Duty enjoined; which therefore is here purposely enforced with a *Non-obstante* to all Opposition: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 88 (1727). 1693 but that with a *non obstante* to all their Revels, their *Profaneness*, and scandalous Debaucheries of all sorts, they continue *Virtuosos* still; and are that in Truth, which the World in Favour and Fashion (or rather by an *Antiphrasis*) is pleased to call them: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1727). 1742 The chief justice was a western man, but would not take the circuit so called, because he would not break a law with a *non obstante*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 81 (1826).

**non omnia possumus omnes**, *phr.*: Lat.: we cannot all do all things. See *Virg., Ecl.*, 7, 23.

1619 PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlv. p. 420. 1742 FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 157 (1806). 1787 P. BECKFORD, *Let. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1805). 1887 We entertain the highest opinion of Dr. Mackenzie's ability as a musician; it is, therefore, incomprehensible to us how he can so far have failed to grasp the spirit of Spohr's music as to make the mistakes we refer to...*Non omnia possumus omnes*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 5, p. 201/1.

**non passibus aequis**, *phr.*: Lat.: with unequal steps. *Virg., Aen.*, 2, 724.

1659 Christ's phrase is following and coming after him, which we may do though *non passibus aequis*, we come far behind him: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 158/2 (1865). 1768 I suppose he intends to follow (though I believe it will be *non passibus aequis*) his late brother: IN J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1882).

\***non placet**, *phr.*: Lat.: it is displeasing. See **placet**.

1589 and shooke me off with a *Non placet*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 42 (1880). 1620 there were 57 who said *Non placet*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 500 (1676).

**non plus**: Late Lat. See **non-plus**.

**non plus ultra**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: no more beyond. See **ne plus ultra**.

1608 always when we strive to be most politic we prove most coxcombs: *non plus ultra* I perceive by us, we're not ordained to thrive by wisdom, and therefore we must be content to be tradesmen: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 321 (1885). 1620 the two *Pyramides* which were carved and engraven by the knife of all the judicious with a *Non plus ultra*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xci. (1676). 1727 [See **bathos** 2].

\***non possumus**, *phr.*: Lat., 'we cannot': a plea of inability to act or to discuss a matter.

1883 their answer to all applications consisting in a *non possumus*, and nothing more: *Standard*, Sept. 15, p. 5/1. 1890 Some time ago it was proposed to the Royal Academy to do this; the answer was a sort of "non possumus": *Athenaeum*, Jan. 25, p. 124/3.

**non prosequitur**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: 'he does not pursue (the action), a judgment entered against a plaintiff when he does not prosecute his action; abbreviated to *non pros*.

bef. 1733 by *non pros*, or Pardon *toties quoties*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 83, p. 366 (1740).



**non sanæ memoriae, phr.:** Late Lat.: of unsound memory, **non compos mentis** (q. v.).

1621 if a man of *Non sana memoria* being seized of a Carve of Land, grant a rent: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Books, ch. i. § 21, p. 10 (1642).

\***non sequitur, phr.:** Lat., 'it does not follow': a false inference or conclusion which does not follow from the premisses laid down, an inconsequent statement.

1540 but this longe gowne with straye aleues, is a non sequitur, and it shall lette you to flee: ELYOT, *Pasquill*, sig. A iii. r.

1623 I came close to the Captaines side, and rounding him in the eare, told him a notable non sequitur: He laught heartily at it: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 33.

1760 The Justices need not set forth any Reason of their Judgment, therefore a Non sequitur will not vitiate: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 98.

1810 this must have the appearance of what the learned Partridge calls a non sequitur: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 60.

1817 This was so inconsequent, such a non sequitur in reasoning, that he left it to the noble lord, and the other logicians on the Treasury-bench, to solve the problem: *Parl. Deb.*, col. 1070.

1828 we question if such an example of what logicians term non sequitur, can be produced: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 47, p. 255.

**non ultra, non ulterius, phr.:** Late Lat.: nothing beyond, no farther. See **non plus ultra**.

1608 the world sees Colossus on my browes, | Hercules Pillars, here's non ultra: J. DAY, *Law-Triches*, sig. C 4 r.

1622 at last they are...constrained to say (as Hercules between his two pillars) Non ulterius: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iv. p. 35.

1645 This I made the non ultra of my travels: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 138 (1872).

1664 that extravagant Coloss of Brass which fixt a non ultra to the folly of the Sculptors of that Age: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 68.

1666 Had Authority prevail'd here, the Earths fourth part had to us been none, and Hercules his Pillars had still been the worlds Non ultra: GLANVILLE, *Septetis*, ch. xvii. p. 119 (1885).

1671 more fitly here represent to us the soul in its non ultra: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 303/2 (1834).

**non vi sed saepe cadendo:** Lat. See **gutta cavat lapidem**.

**nonchalance, sb.:** Fr.: carelessness of manner, heedlessness, imperturbability.

1678 she...is at last tired with the King's nonchalance in the prosecution of it: *Saville Corresp.*, p. 73 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

1765 When the monde returns to Paris, I shall probably be more dissipated, but I am not discontented with my present nonchalance: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 409 (1857).

1801 The man answered with the most provoking nonchalance: M. EDGEWORTH, *Angelina*, ch. iii. p. 30 (1832).

1810 he seems...to have had a tolerable specimen of the...nonchalance and utter want of information which too often characterize the young men who fill that important office: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 90.

1819 Sir William Ashton signed the contract with legal solemnity and precision; his son, with military nonchalance: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1067/1 (1867).

1826 Had Mr. Beckendorff been in the habit of attending balls nightly he could not have exhibited more perfect nonchalance: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 409 (1881).

1840 'Thank you, I shall ride with my cousins,' said Charles, with as much nonchalance as he could assume: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 7 (1865).

1863 With apparent nonchalance she settled the scarf on her shapely shoulders so happily that...: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 16.

1878 (He was) expecting to see behind the counter a young personage showing that nonchalance about sales which seems to belong to the second-hand book business: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxxiii. p. 288.

\***nonchalant, fem. nonchalante, adj.:** Fr.: careless, heedless, imperturbable.

bef. 1733 non chaland and insipid in such matters: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 310 (1740).

1813 the nonchalant deities of Lucretius: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1832).

1819 I now practised with a nonchalant air to drop only now and then a significant monosyllable: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 81 (1820).

1828 I rose with a nonchalant yawn of ennui: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxi. p. 186 (1859).

1865 I never saw a lovelier creature in my life, nor a more nonchalante one: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84.

1878 Close-clipped, pale-eyed, nonchalant: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxv. p. 303.

**non-ens:** Late Lat. See **non ens**.

**nones, sb. pl.:** Eng. fr. *nones*, or direct fr. Lat. *nōnae*:

the seventh day of the months March, May, July, October, and the fifth day of the other months in the ancient Roman calendar; so called from being the ninth day before the ides (q. v.).

1555 the nones of April: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 68 (1885).

1606 he granted them again to receive the same upon the Nones of every moneth: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 56.

**nonobstant, prep.:** Fr.: notwithstanding, in spite of.

1691 This is to be understood of the true Church, nonobstant the abuse used vnder the popish empire: J. ELIOT, Tr. *De Logu's Discourses of Warre*, p. 7.

— non obstant all this he encountered first with the succour, and vanquished them in fight: *ib.*, p. 21.

**nonpareil (nō pā' rē), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *nonpareil*, fem. *nonpareille*.

I. **adj.:** unequalled, peerless.

1654 the most Non-pareille Beauty of the World: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 204.

1672 this is a non pareille: I'm sure no body has hit upon it yet: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 41 (1868).

1818 Now for a picture of the nonpareil De Courcy: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 181/2.

2. **sb.:** something or some person held to be unequalled, peerless, or unique.

1601 though you were crowned the nonpareil of beauty: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, I. 5. 273.

1606 for wit and spirit, the only Nonpareil of his Country: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 38 (1824).

1611 Another picture was that non-pareil: R. BAILLY, in *Panegy. Verses on CORYAT'S CRUDITIES*, sig. k 8 r (1776).

1612 she was the very Nonpareil of his kingdom: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 169 (1884).

bef. 1627 This is thirty a yard: but if you'll go to forty, here's a nonpareil: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, II. 2. Wks., Vol. V. p. 275 (1885).

1654 It is true of these O Reader, that condemn issues of the Brain, as are not such non pareilles, unmatchable: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 262.

1687 I'll be bold to say, the exactest Piece the world ever saw, a Non Pareille V' faith: *Hind & Panther transver'd*, p. 3.

1696 Nonpareil: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.

1742 if knowledge be an apt qualification, he was a non-pareil: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 393 (1836).

2a. **sb.:** name of the kind of type in which the quotations in this work are printed.

\***non-plus, sb. and adj.:** Late Lat. *non plus*, = 'not more':

(a) inability to say a word more, utter confusion or perplexity, esp. in the phrases *at a non-plus*, *to a non-plus*, = 'at a standstill', 'to a standstill'; (b) *metaph.*; (c) unable to say a word more, brought to a standstill, at a standstill.

a. 1582 beyng brought to a non plus in arguing: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, Pref. Ep., p. 8.

1590 so I left him, being driven to a non-plus at the critical aspect of my terrible countenance: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, IV. Wks., p. 168/2 (1858).

1602 the whole Clergy...throughout Italy, France, and Spaine, are brought almost to a non plus: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 67.

1607 set me at a non plus for new sets: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, II. 2. sig. D 2 v.

1613 I am, therefore, now at a nonplus, only feeding upon some good comforts I have received from the best hands: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 240 (1848).

1623 The Gentleman, being strooken blanke, and put to a non-plus: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3.

1670 it hath put all Antiquity to the blush, and all posterity to a Non-plus: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 30 (1698).

1872 are we so much at a loss and nonplus there...: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 219/2 (1868).

b. 1803 He can never find our larder at a nonplus: M. EDGEWORTH, *Tomorrow*, ch. II. p. 205 (1832).

c. 1589 soone his wits were Non plus: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. VI. ch. xxx. p. 132.

bef. 1693 In Oxford shalt thou find a jolly friar, | Call'd Friar Bacon...Set him but nonplus in his magic spells...And for thy glory I will bind thy brows...with a coronet of choicest gold: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 159 (1861).

1600 he could make no answer thereto, but was set nonplus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XLIV. p. 1187.

1608 Now dost thou put him to't; | More tenters for his wit; he's non plus quite: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, III. 2. Wks., Vol. III. p. 54 (1885).

\***non-plus, vb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *non plus*, = 'no more': to bring to a standstill, to confound in argument. Probably at first occurring as pass. part. *non-plust*, *non-plussed*, used for non-plus c.

1603 *Mans Reason* non-plust in some accidents: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 25 (1608).

1628 Of all disgraces he induces not to be Non-plust: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 26, p. 48 (1668).

1675 he has non-plus'd me! DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, III. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 158 (1701).

1676 such deep Council, as non-pluseth all humane wit to comprehend it: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appal.*, Bk. IV. ch. i. § 4, p. 5.

1679 right or wrong, he ne'r was non-plust: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 107.

1681—1703 But faith is never non-plused, it still trusts in God: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 462 (1864).

1713 triumphing, as he thought, in the Superiority of the Argument, when he has been non-plus'd on a sudden by Mr. Dry's desiring him...: *Spectator*, No. 476, Sept. 3, p. 682/1 (Morley).

**nōnum prematur in annum, phr.:** Lat.: let (what you have written) be kept back for more than eight years (to the ninth year). HOR., *A. P.*, 388.

1814 Horace's 'Nonnum prematur' must have been intended for the Millennium, or some longer-lived generation than ours: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 55 (1832).

1888 Had he followed Horace's maxim with regard to his book, "nonnum prematur in annum," he could have done better: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 15, p. 349/1.

**nori:** Eng. fr. Malay. See **loory**.

\***noria, sb.:** Sp.: a wheel for raising water by means of revolving buckets or jars.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1845 the common, and most picturesque noris (Arabic: *anaoura*), the large water-wheel armed with jars descends into the well and as it rises discharges the contents into a reservoir: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 430.

\***norimon, sb.:** Jap.: a kind of sedan chair slung from a pole, used in Japan.

1623 neremon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 164 (1883).

**norma, sb.:** Lat., 'a carpenter's square', 'a pattern', 'a standard': a rule, a standard, a norm.

1689 Here they give law to words and phrases, and the *Norma loquendi* ('of speaking'): EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 310 (1859).

1840 the norma of the calvinists, the famous catechism, had gone forth: S. AUSTIN, Tr. *Ranke's Papers*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1847).

1843 There is...no uniformity, no norma, principle, or rule, perceivable in the distribution of the primeval natural agents through the universe: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1856).

Noroz: Anglo-Ind. See **Nowroze**.



**nosce te ipsum, phr.**: Lat.: know thyself. See γνῶθι σεαυτόν.

1531 The words be these in latine, *Nosce te ipsum*, which is in englysshe, know thy selfe: ELVOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. III. ch. iii. Vol. II. p. 203 (1880). 1554 I wold al men wold haue in remembrance this godly saying, *Nosce te ipsum*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Ep., sig. A v r<sup>o</sup>. 1639 the want of that celestiall nosce teipsum: *Optick Glasse of Humours*. [Nares] 1646 The Physician must needs be a learned man, for he knows himself inward and outward being well vers'd in *Autology*, in that lesson *Nosce Teipsum*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. III. viii. p. 408 (1678).

\***noscur a sociis, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'he is known from his companions'; one's character is indicated by the company one chooses.

1750 the wit of them all may be comprised in that short Latin proverb, '*Noscur a socio*' [sing.]; which, I think, is thus expressed in English, 'you may know him by the company he keeps': FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. III. ch. ii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 110 (1806). 1824 to associate with Redgauntlet; and for me it would be *noscur a socio*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 259 (1886). 1883 The more heavily does the *noscur a sociis* doctrine press on their clients: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 488.

\***nostalgia, sb.**: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Late Gk. νοσταλγείν, = 'to be homesick': homesickness.

1856 Poor Hans has been sorely homesick...I hope I have treated his nostalgia successfully: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 145. 1884 M. De Bacourt...suffered from a well defined attack of nostalgia: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 379.

**Nostradamus**, name of a celebrated French empiric of 16c.; an empiric, a quack-doctor.

1669 there's nothing more uncertain than the cold Prophecies of these *Nostradamuses*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 294 (1701). 1810 the Nostradamuses of opposition altered their tone and began to foretell the final success of the French: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 250.

[Cf. Fr. *Nostradame*, = "A cogger, foister, lyer" (Cotgr.).]

\***nostrum, sb.**: neut. of Lat. *noster*, = 'our own': a quack-medicine, a medicament of which the recipe is kept secret, a private recipe; also, *metaph.* any pretended remedy.

1699 I would not doubt but to make more of it, than ever Daffy did of his elixir, or any strolling mountebank of his nostrum: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 49 (1809). 1704 A certain curious Receipt, a Nostrum: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 114 (2nd Ed.). 1731 All their Salves and Ointments, Powders and Poultices, they pretend are *Nostrums*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 88. bef. 1733 take his *Nostrums* into Examination severally: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 5, p. 427 (1740). bef. 1739 What *Drop or Nostrum* can this plague remove? POPE, *Prolog. to Satires*, 29, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1757). 1748 many nostrums which he possessed: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 115 (1817). 1755 You love new nostrums and inventions: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 419 (1857). 1776 Or what is more dreadful of banish the pain | By a *nostrum* that drives the disease to the brain: C. ANSTEV, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 235 (1808). 1788 Let us...like Oedipus, attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. LETTSON, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. I. 98/2. 1793 [Egyptian learning] consists in arithmetical calculations...astrology, a few nostrums in medicine...: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 605 (1796). 1804 But, let us see what is this *nostrum* which is prescribed during the paroxysm of disease: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 470. 1812 the never-failing nostrum of all state physicians from the days of Draco: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1832). 1819 the virtues of a certain infallible nostrum, which he called his ANNUAL PILL: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 83 (3rd Ed.). 1834 applicants for talismans, charms, and medicinal nostrums: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 265. 1839 Perhaps the nostrum may explode: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 146 (1866).

**notā, 2nd pers. sing. pres. imperat. act.** of Lat. *notāre*, = 'to mark', 'to observe': mark, observe, make note of.

1391 And nota, pat this forseid rihte orisonte, pat is clepid *orison rectum*...: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 37 (1872). 1525 Nota when the senowe is hurt with a foyne / than is the wounde close: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iij r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1527 Nota a lutyng for a glasse that ryueth vpon the fyre: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. sig. a v r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1622 Nota, that our *rockshakes*, 6 of them to carry me to Edo and back againe: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 77 (1883). 1625 *Nota*, you must bring the high Church East Northeast Easterly, before you shall be cleared of the shoale afore-said: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 341.

**notā bene, phr.**: Late Lat.: mark well, observe well. Abbreviated to *N.B.* See *nota*.

1673 *N.B.* One of these Electors may...: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 163. 1818 *Nota Bene*.—Papa's almost certain 'tis he: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 50. 1863 an animal frequently mentioned in Scripture; but, *nota bene*, never once with approbation: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 35.

\***notabilia, sb. pl.**: neut. of Lat. *notābilis*, = 'notable', 'noticeable': things worthy of notice, remarkable things.

1883 The careful reader may, in reading Mr. Amos, pick up not a few *notabilia*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 475. 1885 His list of architectural *notabilia* needs much revision: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 565/2.

**notandum, pl. notanda, sb.**: neut. of Lat. *notandus*, = 'to be noted': a thing, word, or passage to be specially observed or noticed.

1605 What is here? *notandum*, A rat had gnawne my spurre-lethers: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 497 (1616). 1702 And now for his *notanda*...

by which he would conclude, that there is no other than this one infinite substance in being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 63/1 (1834). bef. 1847 *Verses 11 and 12* are both most savoury and precious notanda: CHALMERS, in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. IV. p. 367 (1874).

**notātor, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *notāre*, = 'to mark', 'to observe': an annotator (*q. v.*).

1691 The notator Dr. Potter in his epistle before it to the reader saith thus: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.* [R.]

**notch, noutch**: Anglo-Ind. See *nautch*.

**notice (u =), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *notice*.

1. heed, regard.

1593 Taking no notice that she is so high: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 341. 1675 you Rogue! that's my *nom de guerre*: you know I have laid by *Aldo*, for fear that Name should bring me to the notice of my Father: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 109 (1701). bef. 1748 How ready is envy to mingle with the notices which we take of other persons: WATTS, *On the Mind*, Pt. I. ch. iii. p. 36 (1814).

1 a. the observing faculty. *Rare*.

1607 to my poor unworthy notice, | He mock'd us when he begg'd our voices: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II. 3, 166.

2. information, announcement, warning.

1588 Navarre had notice of your fair approach: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, II. 81. 1641 the sequel is too well known to need any notice of the event: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872).

2 a. a declaration by one of the parties to an agreement that the said agreement is to terminate after an interval fixed in the terms of agreement, as a quarter's notice given by a tenant who wishes to vacate a tenement to his landlord, a month's notice given to his employer by a servant or workman who wishes to leave his place.

1844 All I've got to say to you, Mrs. Todgers, is, a week's notice from next Saturday: DICKENS, *M. Chuzzlewit*, ch. x. p. 106.

2 b. a short published account or a short review.

3. a direction, an order.

1594 And to give notice, that no manner of person | At any time have recourse unto the princes: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, III. 5, 108.

3 a. a writing conveying an order or a caution.

1837 Notice | The | Gamekeeper | Has Orders | To Shoot All | Dogs | Found in | This | Inclosure: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, on illustr. to p. 9.

**notion (u =), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *notion*: idea, thought; intention; the understanding; an invention, a cleverly contrived utensil.

1603 a man...hath...his understanding, like for all the world unto a parchment or paper ready to be written in; and therein he doth register and record every several notion and cogitation of his: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 684. [R.] 1605 Either his notion weakens, his discernings | Are lethargied: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, I. 4, 248. 1645 and machines for flying in the air, and other wonderful notions: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 211 (1872). 1667 So told as earthly notion can receive; MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 179. — God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares. | And not molest us, unless we ourselves | Seek them with wand'ring thoughts, and notions vain: *ib.*, VIII. 187. 1671 the notion amongst the ancients imported only *celatum celebrare, et memoria renovare*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 236 (1872).

**notturmo, sb.**: It.: Mus.: a serenade.

1887 *Serenata* is a synonym of *Notturmo*—Nocturn, generically a "Night-song": MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 22.

**Notus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Nóros*: the south-west wind, the south wind.

abt. 1374 alle pe poeples pat pe violent wynde Nothus scorchip: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 55 (1868). 1667 With adverse blast upturns them from the south | Notus and Afer black, with thund'rous clouds | From Serrallona: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 702.

**nougat, sb.**: Fr.: a sweetmeat consisting of almonds or pistachio-nuts in a sweet paste.

1886 some nougat for her offspring: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 158.

**noumenon, pl. noumena, sb.**: Gk. νοούμενον: an object of intellectual perception, an object of purely intellectual intuition. See *phenomenon*.

1803 But we will admit to the transcendentalist his solitary *noumenon*, and its separate functions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 267. 1843 Still, the proposition does not assert that alone; it asserts that the Thing in itself, the *noumenon* Socrates, was existing, and doing or experiencing those various facts: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1856). 1890 His opponents...will not allow his position that ethics is something definitely fixed in all its details from the first in a metaphysical world of noumena: *Athenæum*, Sept. 13, p. 345/3.

\***nous, sb.**: Gk. νοῦς: mind, intellect; *colloq.* good sense, shrewdness.

1678 But in other places of his Writings he frequently asserts, above the *Self-moving Psyche* an *Immovable* and *Standing Nous* or *Intellect*, which was



properly the *Demiurgus*, or *Architectonick Framers of the whole World*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 406. 1729 Thine is the genuine head of many a house, | And much Divinity without a Nose: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 244. 1800 In admiration of my own keen Nose | That framed the model of so fine a house: R. POLWHELL, in *Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall*, Vol. II. App. p. 37. 1819 the good old man had so much "nose": BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. CXXII. 1839—47 Aristotle regarded the nose or reasoning faculties as separable from the remainder of the *ψυχή*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 144/2. 1840 She questions his nose: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 188 (1835). 1862 the fellow has not nose enough to light upon any scientific discovery more useful than a new sauce for cutlets: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 244 (1887). 1877 it is only of late I have had the nose to see how wise she is: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiv. p. 136 (1883).

\***nous avons changé tout cela**, *phr.*: Fr.: we have changed all that. Molière, *Le Médecin malgré lui*, II. 6.

1763 unless your doctors of divinity will say, like Molière's doctor of physic, *nous avons changé tout cela*, (we have altered all that.): LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. III. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 520 (1777). 1872 EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. I. p. 8.

\***nous verrons**, *phr.*: Fr.: we shall see.

1764 *nous verrons*—the temptation (to go to Paris) is strong, but...: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 362 (1857). 1764 I fear after all I must give it a fermentation on the other side of the Alps, which is better than being on the lees with it—but *nous verrons*: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 760/1 (1839).

\***nouveau riche**, *fem. nouvelle riche*, *pl. nouveaux riches*, *phr.*: Fr.: a new rich-person, a person of low or middle rank recently become rich.

1828 you never pass by the white and modern mansion of a *nouveau riche*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xliii. p. 63 (1859). 1841 Who can be deceived in the house of a *nouveau riche*? LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 161. 1865 she was a *nouvelle riche*, and brought him money: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 96. 1884 The *nouveau riche* of the younger Colman, who fails to enrobe himself with dignity by the aid of all ordinary resources: J. SHARMAN, *Curious Hist. of Swearing*, ch. vi. p. 107.

**nouvelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a short story, a novelette.

1679—80 disposed to those kind of books you mention of *novell's* and other extractions of folly and levity: *Savile Corresp.* p. 140 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1887 M. de Maupassant's 'Petite Roque' [is] a collection of *nouvelles* written with his usual cleverness: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 2. p. 10/2.

**novātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *novāre*, = 'to renew': an innovator (*q. v.*).

1781 BAILEY.

**novellante**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): "a newes teller, a reporter of tales or fables". Anglicised as *novellant* (1627 Our news is but small, our novellants being out of the way: *In Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 214, Ed. 1848).

1628 Savage was, on Friday, censured in the Star Chamber, but our *novellantes* could not tell us what his censure was: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 421 (1848).

**novem**, Lat., 'nine'; **novem quinque**, 'nine five': name of a game with dice, in which the principal throws were nine and five; also written *novum*, as if neut. of Lat. *novus*, = 'new'.

1688 Abate throw at novum, and the whole world again | Cannot pick out five such, take each one in his vein: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 547.

**November**: Eng. fr. Lat. *November (mensis)*, = 'ninth (month)': name of the ninth month of the old Roman year and the eleventh month of the English and later Roman year.

**nōverint ūniversi**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'let all men know': name for a writ, so called from the words with which charters, deeds, and writs used generally to begin.

1611 Upon a *noverint universi* he recovered a hundred Marks: T. CORYAT, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. 16<sup>ro</sup> (1776).

\***novus homo**, *pl. novi homines*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a new man', a person of mean birth, who has risen to rank and dignity, an upstart.

1609 those which were *novi homines* were more allowed for their virtues new and newly shovne than the old swell of ancient race: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. xx. p. 55 (1633). 1764 Of these three or four families are really respectable: the rest are *novi homines*, sprung from bourgeois, who have saved a little money by their different occupations, and raised themselves to the rank of noblesse by purchase: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xvii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 388 (1827). 1815 According to his aristocratic feelings, there was a degree of presumption in this *novus homo*, this Mr. Gilbert Glossin, late writer in —, presuming to set up such an accommodation at all: SCOTT, *Gay Manneering*, ch. xlii. p. 367 (1825). 1829 for a *novus homo* was ambitious, and the Baronet was poor: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 127 (1881). 1877 As for the other new Ministers, three of them are wholly *novi homines*: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

**Nowrose**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *nau-rōz*, = 'new-day': the first day of the solar year, celebrated in Persia and by Parsees as a high festival.

1634 The *Nowrouz* is their Newyears day, beginning the tenth of March: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. 1673 On the day of the *Nowrouz*, we returned to *Gendras*, when the *Muzas* introduced their New Year *Nowrouz*, or Noe Rose, with Banqueting and great Solemnity: FRYER, *E. India*, 306 (1698) [Yule]. 1816 Jerusalem also introduced the solar year, and commenced the first day of it, when the sun entered Aries, to be celebrated by a splendid festival. It is called *Nowrouz*, or new year's day, and is still the great festival in Persia: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Hist. Persia*, I. 17. [St.] 1840 I have returned my back upon Tehran and its Shah, Ministers, Princes, Khans, and Meerzas, and all the *Nowrouz* had, busily engaged in preparations for the coming festival of the *Nowrouz*: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. XV. p. 295.

**nox**, *sb.*: Lat.: night.

bef. 1593 darksome Nox had spread about the earth | Her blackish mantle: GREENE, *Alphonsus*, IV. Wks., p. 240 (1861).

**Noyau**, *sb.*: Fr. *noyau*, = 'kernel', 'the stone of a fruit': a liqueur flavored with orange-peel and the kernels of stone-fruits.

1818 Your Noyaus, Curaçoes, and the Devil knows what— | (One swig of Blue Ruin, is worth the whole lot!): T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 161. 1847 Marasquin, Curaçoa, Kirschen Wasser, Noyeau, | And gin which the company vint 'No Go': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). 1846 white and pink noyau: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 318.

\***nuance**, *sb.*: Fr.: a shade of a color, a slight difference in a color; also, *metaph.*

1781 The more expert one were at *nuances*, the more poetic one should be, or the more eloquent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 489 (1858). 1846 the English and French difference on the Spanish question is considered as serious by people of every political nuance: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 165. 1865 If you have to look long on one colour, let it be a well-wearing, never-dazzling nuance: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 155. 1877 as though each dainty step and twirl expressed some nuance of an artistic conception: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvi. p. 238 (1899). 1880 the wall presented every nuance of purplish salmon or warm sprout: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiv. p. 301.

\***nucleus**, *pl. nuclei*, *sb.*: Lat.: a kernel, a centre of concentration, aggregation, or accretion; also, *metaph.*

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1727 the first crust or Nucleus of this our Earth: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Bk. I. ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 159 (1757). 1759 the worst of Whiston's comets...to say nothing of the NUCLEUS: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, II. ix. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1820 The nucleus of fine thought is there: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 314. 1837 The astronomers tell us that some of these comets have no visible nucleus: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 99. 1863 with your abilities and experience five thousand pounds may yet be the nucleus of a fortune: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 139. 1876 Is it not possible that the nucleus of the "Roast Pig" was his after all? *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**nūdum pactum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a bare agreement, a contract made without valuable consideration.

**nugar(r)a(h)**, *sb.*: Pers. *nakāra*: a kettledrum.

1826 Our party hailed its inmates, and we were answered by the sound of a large *nugarrah* placed over the gateway: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 127 (1884). 1871 if I were to beat the great *noğaras* (drums), and call my people together: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiv. p. 175 (1884).

**nuggar**, *sb.*: Egypt.: a kind of barge used on the Nile.

1871 I engaged three vessels, including two large noggurs or sailing barges: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xii. p. 156 (1884). 1884 in the early days of June three nuggars—Nile barges—were towed up the narrow rapid stream: ARCH. FORBES, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. iii. p. 99 (New York). 1888 The leading half battalion embarked on the 6th in nuggars, and reached Dongola on the 19th: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7. p. 10/1.

**nuke**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *nuque*.

**null**, *fem. nulle*, *adj.*: Fr.: null, void, of no force, insignificant.

1847 He strikes me as rather *null* in society, gentlemanlike in manner though vulgar in appearance: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 218.

**nulla bona**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'no goods': name of a return made by a sheriff if he find no goods whereon to levy an execution for debt.

1829 the sheriff returned a *non est inventus*... I ran him to execution, and got *nulla bona* on my return: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 351. 1887 Execution was issued and the return of the sheriff was *nulla bona*: *Law Reports*, Weekly Notes, p. 219/2.

\***nulla vestigia retrorsum**: Lat. See *vestigia nulla retrorsum*.

\***nulla(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *nāla*: a watercourse.

1799 Upon looking at the tope as I came in just now, it appeared to me that, when you get possession of the bank of the nullah, you have the tope as a matter of course, as the latter is in the rear of the former: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1844). 1834 carrying me merrily through the first blessed Styx of a Nullah he sees: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. 1879 Between the hot walls of a nullah: E. ARNOLD, *Light of Asia*, Bk. v. p. 134 (1881). 1883 we had just crossed a nullah in the forest, full from the recent rains: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mrs. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 221. 1883 the deep sandy bed of the nullah: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 134.



**nulla-nulla**, *sb.*: native Australian: a club made of hard wood.

1886 boomerangs, nulla-nullas and other native weapons: J. MC CARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-FRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 91.

**nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri**, *phr.*: Lat.: not bound to pledge one's self to the sentiments of any master. Hor., *Epp.*, 1, 1, 14.

1781 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 488 (1858).

**nullius bona**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: nobody's goods, common property which belongs to no individual. Also written **nullius in bonis**, = 'among nobody's goods'.

1829 Nature's catalogue of things left in common as **nullius bona**: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 74.

**nullius filius**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'nobody's son', a person whose parentage is unknown; a bastard.

**nullo**, *sb.*: ? It. See quotation.

1698 *Cero*, Zero, a sipher of naught, a nullo: FLORIO.

**nullum tempus occurrit regi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'no time runs against the king', the rights of the king are not barred by lapse of time. An obsolete legal maxim.

1769 Was it in suffering his ministers to revive the obsolete maxim of **nullum tempus**, to rob the duke of Portland of his property, and thereby give a decisive turn to a county election? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xxxvii. p. 155 (1827). 1772 I shall obey the superior, as **nullum tempus occurrit regi et podagra** ['and gout']: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 395 (1857).

**Numa** (Pompilius), name of the second king of Rome, renowned as a law-giver, and said to have been inspired by a nymph called **Egeria** (*g. v.*).

1614 *Abubecr*...the **Numa** of that Saracen Empire: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Bk. III. p. 249 (1626). 1891 She had already begun to play the Egeria to a fresh Numa in the person of M. Guizot: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 31, p. 145/3.

**numaz**: Arab. See **namaz**.

**nūmen**, *sb.*: Lat.: deity, divine power.

bef. 1628 As if allowing them [the gods] the name, they would keep the Numen to themselves: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. 1. p. 38 (1806). 1634 what they first meet withall at their going forth of doores at Sun-rising, that same thing (be it bird or beast) they make their **Numen** and tutelary God for that day: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193. 1678 they acknowledging no One Sovereign Numen: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. \*\* i v. 1684 Numens, Genio's, Demons, Spirits: TR. TAVERNIER'S *Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 106.

**numerator** ( $\text{--} = \text{--} = \text{--}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. **numerātor**, noun of agent to Lat. **numerāre**, = 'to count', 'to reckon': a reckoner, a numberer; in arithmetic, that number in a vulgar fraction, which shows how many parts of an unit are taken. See **denominator**.

1579 The **Numerator** is called the Elementes or Figures that be always set about the short line: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 21. 1598 To bring these fractions into whole numbers of proportion, you must worke thus: Multiply the whole number by the denominator of the fraction, and adding thereunto the numerator of the said fraction, the proportion is found: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 50. 1696 The upper Number of a Fraction...is the Numerator: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1843 a fraction, having for its numerator the number of cases favourable to the event, and for its denominator the number of all the cases which are possible: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 58 (1856).

**numero**, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. **numerus**, = 'number': by number, in number, number. Abbreviated to *No.*, *no.*

1760 so much Money **Numero**, and sometimes so much **Blank**; when it was so much **Numero**, it was to be paid in so much Money told: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 467.

**numud**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. **namad**: felt; a saddle-cloth made of felt or woollen.

1828 then throwing a numud over it, he washed from its mouth and face the sand: *Kussilbask*, Vol. 1. ch. xiv. p. 183. 1840 carpets and *furshes* (numuds and mattresses): FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. II. p. 34.

\***Nunc dimittis**, *phr.*: Lat., 'now lettest thou depart': name of the thanksgiving of Simeon (*Luke*, ii. 29—32), used as a canticle after the second lesson of the evening service of the Church of England, being the first two words of the Latin version; used to signify contented expectation of impending death.

1607—12 But above all, beleue it, the sweetest Canticle is, **Nunc dimittis**; when a Man hath obtained worthy Ends, and Expectations: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxiii. p. 389 (1871). 1623 Gondomar, at the first sight of the prince, fell down flat before him, and would not be raised, but cried out, **Nunc dimittis**, as having attained the top of his desire: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 384 (1848). bef. 1654 Yet my good Lord, at least procure me of my Lord the King a **Nunc dimittis**, leave to depart: In Wotton's *Letts.*, Vol. 1. (*Cabala*), p. 120 (1654). 1699 he tells the decumbent a long story of the pains and misery of life, in order to make his **nunc dimittis** go down the easier: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1809). 1825 If I

could see the abolition of the slavery of the body in the West Indies...I could sing my **nunc dimittis** with joy: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 383 (1835). 1829 we shall now bow our heads to the **nunc dimittis**, come when it may: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 218. 1854 I should like to see Clive happy, and then say **Nunc dimittis**: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 182 (1879).

**nunciatura**, Old It.; **nunciature**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: the office of a nuncio.

1650 The same they did in the Prisons for the arts of Wooll and Silk, and divers other, as that of the Archbishops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 22. 1670 They are good for **Nunciatures**, **Embassies**, and **State Employments**: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 12 (1698). 1840 Nuntiatura in Switzerland: S. AUSTIN, *Tr. Ranke's Popes*, Vol. II. p. 43 (1847).

**nuncio**, **nuntio**, *sb.*: It. (Florio).

1. a messenger.

1601 She will attend it better in thy youth | Than in a nuncio's of more grave aspect: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 4, 28. 1619 I had not now been forced to have sent | These lines for Nuncios of my discontent: WITHER, *Fidelia*, 8 (1815). 1640 *Lucifer* laughs bright Nuncio of the Day: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 333 (1647). 1646 the Nuncio of the Spring: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 223 (1686).

2. a messenger from the Pope, a permanent ambassador or diplomatic representative of the Pope, of the first rank.

bef. 1548 His Holines morover sent to his Nuncio a Copie of a lettre sent from the Nuncio in Hungaria: EDW. LEE, in *Ellis' Orig. Letts.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clix. p. 103 (1846). 1596 the Popes expresse commandements directed from time to time to his **Nuntio**, then resident at Paris: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 52. 1620 he procured a Licence from the Nuncio: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent.*, p. xxiv. (1676). 1643 a Nuntio or Ambassador from the Pope: *Kingdomes Wkly. Intelligencer*, No. 21, p. 16. bef. 1670 I am sure, after his Nuncio had gotten a Copy of it, he could never endure the Prince more: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 140, p. 129 (1693). 1670 all Nuncio's at their return to Rome, unload themselves of the observations they have made abroad: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 156 (1698). 1705 in which the pope's nuncio conducted them: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. 1. p. 193 (1818). 1710 That the Protestant Church may still flourish and thrive, | By me their sure nuncio do send you this greeting: W. W. Wilkins' *Polit. Man.*, Vol. II. p. 95 (1860). 1776 the Pope's Nuncio...had been found, by the officers of the Police, in a Public Brothel: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 22/1. 1840 All these labours of the nuncios were greatly promoted by the formation of a Spanish party in catholic Switzerland: S. AUSTIN, *Tr. Ranke's Popes*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1847).

**nuncius**, **nuntius**, *sb.*: Lat.: a messenger, an ambassador, a nuncio.

1630 She humbly, mildly, beau'ns high Nuncio hears: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. C 4 r/12.

**nuphar**. See **nenuphar**.

**nuque**, *sb.*: Fr.: the nape of the neck; "also, the marrow of the backe bone" (Cotgr.).

1543 the Nuke, whyche is the mary in the backe bone: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. II r/1.

**nutritive** ( $\text{--} = \text{--}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **nutritif**, fem. *-ive*: nourishing, pertaining to nourishment.

1542 meates which be holosome and nutratyue: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. ix. p. 252 (1870). 1578 the nutritiue partes: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, sig. A liij v. 1600 nutritive and cordiall medicines: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Simities*, p. 326. 1601 The broth of Limpins, Muscles, Cockles, and Wilkes, is verie nutritive: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 445.

**nuwab**: Arab. See **nabob**.

**nux-vomica**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'emetic-nut': the seed of *Strychnos Nux-vomica*, Nat. Order *Loganiaceae*; also the tree itself.

1584 into whome he had thrust a dramme of **Nux vomica**, or some other such poison: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xiii. ch. xiii. p. 309. 1599 **Nux vomica**, from Malabar: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. 1811 This seems to be a sort of nux vomica: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxlii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 197. 1846 It would be difficult to name a more venomous Order than this, of whose qualities the celebrated **Nux Vomica** may be taken as the representative: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 603. 1864 the young lady who was accused of poisoning her mamma with nux vomica in her negus: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 2.

\***nuzzur**, **nuzzur**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. **nazar**, = 'a votive offering': a ceremonial present.

1776 You have given 45,000 rupees, within three years, as bribes to Mr. Barwell, 15,000 rupees in nuzzies to the Governor...and 5,000 to Baboo Kissen Cantoo: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, 3/1. 1797 **Nuzzur**, or **Nuzzaranah**; a present or offering from an inferior to a superior: *Encyc. Brit.* 1803 One of them is to give Appah Sahab the Zeren Putka, provided a nuzzur of one or two lacs of rupees is received for it: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 463 (1844). 1828 a nuzzur from my servant to his master's daughter: *Kussilbask*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 119. 1834 have I not convinced him that even the hands of the Hakim, are open to clench the nuzzur? *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 222. 1841 [See *jagheer*]. 1884 But the nuzzur consisted of Turkestan and Yarkhundi horses, Bokhara camels and slaves: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 205.

**Nyades**. See **Naiad**.



\*nylgau: Anglo-Ind. See nilghau.

**nymphaea**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νυμφαία*: a water-lily. See **lotos**, **nenuphar**.

1791 The blue *nymphaea*, which I have sound reasons for believing the *lotus* of Egypt, is a native of Upper India: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. clix. p. 156 (1821).

**nymphaeum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *νυμφαίον*: a shrine sacred to a nymph; in ancient Roman villas, a decorated apartment or gallery, adorned with statues, plants, fountains, &c.

1885 Mr. Pullan...found...a series of pieces of reticulated masonry, indicating ...probably the nymphaeum attached to a villa: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 269/3.

**nypa**: Port. See **nipa**.

## O.

**O**, Great **O**, a Latin antiphon or prayer beginning with the interjection *O*, as *O sapientia*, = 'O wisdom', which, in the ecclesiastical calendar, gives a name to the sixteenth day of December. See *N. & Q.*, Dec. 31, 1887, p. 527/2.

**O crimine**, *phr.*: an exclamation of unknown origin and meaning, identical in form with Lat. *O* (interj.), and *crimine* (abl. of *crimen*, = 'a charge', 'a crime').

1693 CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 244 (1710).

**o. s. p.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *obiit sine prole*, = 'died without issue'.

\***O si sic omnia**, *phr.*: Lat.: Ah, would that all (had been done or said) thus! Cf. *Juv.*, *Sat.*, 10, 123.

**O tempora, O mores**, *phr.*: Lat.: Ah for the times, Ah for the manners (of the day)! *Cic.*, in *Cat.*, I, 1, 2.

1614 B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 19 (1631-40). 1626 In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1848). 1671 SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 75. 1676 — *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 62. 1693 And him, yes him, O Times, O Mores, | To have that *Phis* prefer'd before us! *Oxford-Act*, iii. p. 22. 1756 LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 197, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 224 (1777). 1771 SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 221 (1882).

**oarlop**: Eng. fr. Du. See **orlop**.

**oart**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *orta*, = 'orchard': a cocoa-nut plantation in W. India.

1673 Old Goa...her Soil is luxurious and Campaign, and abounds with Rich Inhabitants, whose Rural Palaces are immured with Groves and Hortos: FRYER, *E. India*, 154 (1698). [Yule] abt. 1760 As to the Oarts, or Coco-nut groves, they make the most considerable part of the landed property: GROSSE, *Voyage*, I. 47 (1772). [*ib.*]

\***oasis**, *pl. oases*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄασις*, name of a fertile place in the Libyan desert: a place in an arid desert, where there is water and vegetation.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1822 E'en where Arabia's arid waste entombs | Whole caravans, the green oasis blooms: J. HOLLAND, *Hopes of Matrimony*. [L.] 1830 How far beyond all other pleasures, is that of arriving at an oasis! E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 149 (2nd Ed.). 1849 It is not for a moment to be tolerated that an oasis should be met with anywhere except in the Desert: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v. ch. i. p. 341 (1881). 1886 They show the worst faults of the Buddhist sacred books... with few or none of those oases of beautifully expressed thoughts that occur there: *Athenaeum*, July 10, p. 441.

**ob**, *sb.*: Heb. *ʿōbh*: a necromancer, a sorcerer.

1659 They peep and mutter like Obs and Pythons: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 366. [Davies]

\***ob**, abbrev. for Lat. *obolus*, a Greek coin equal to  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a Roman denarius, used in connexion with  $\frac{1}{2}$  s. d., as if it were  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a denarius, to represent a farthing (or farthings) Eng-lish. See **D.** and **obolus**.

abt. 1527 And I shall, when so ever I shall retorne into England, sufficient declar to your Grace, that iiii<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>. wich I paye ther for the ducate, is in every ducate almost on ob. losse after the price heer, and yet I have benefist by your Grace, for oodrwiese I must paye exchange: EDW. LEE, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. clvii. p. 97 (1846). bef. 1548 xxxix<sup>th</sup>. ij<sup>s</sup>. vi<sup>d</sup>. ob.: T. THACKER, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccxci. p. 92 (1846). 1591 The 30. common Souldiours in Porke, every man one pound j. quarter a day, rated at j. d. ob. [154d.]: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 366. 1596 Item, Bread, . . . ob.: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 590.

**ob.**: Lat. See **obiit**.

**obang**, *sb.*: Jap.: an oblong gold coin of Japan, no longer current, worth a hundred *ichido* or about 25 oz. of silver. See **kobang**.

1662 a thousand *Oebans* of Gold, which amount to forty seven thousand *Thaïs*, or crowns: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 147 (1669).

**obarni**, *sb.*: origin unknown: a strong liquor, perhaps a kind of mead. Anglicised as *obarne* (= *u*).

1609 With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer). | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cnerunk: *Pimlico*, quoted in B. Jonson's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 241 (Gifford,

1816). 1616 strong-waters, *Hum. Meath* and *obarni*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is as Art*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 97 (1631-40).

\***obligato**, *adj.* and *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: indispensable, of independent value; applied both as *adj.* and *sb.* to an instrumental accompaniment, esp. a solo accompanying a vocal piece.

1724 OBLIGATA, Necessary, Expressly, or on Purpose. Thus, A DOI VIOLINI OBLIGATI, on purpose for Two Violins. CON FAGOTTO OBLI-GATE, on Purpose for the Bassoon: *Short Explan. of For. Wds. in Mus. Lib.*

1740 OBLIGATO, signifies *for*, on purpose *for*, or necessary, as *del violini obligato*, on purpose for two Violins; and so of other things, as *con fagotto obligato*, that must be play'd with a Bassoon, &c. In this sense we also say, the *bass* is *obligato*, when it is only a ground of a certain number of bars, which are to be repeated over and over; such is the *bass* to chacons: GRASSINIAU, *Mus. Dict.* 1845 their minstrelsy was deranged by an *obligato* accompaniment of our artillery: FORD, *Hambk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 364. 1860 having taken inglorious exercise in this *obligato* manner: *Once a Week*, Jan. 14, p. 491.

**ὀβελίζω**, *vb.*: Gk.: 'to mark with an obelus' (*q. v.*), to condemn as faulty or spurious.

1611 Such severe Aristarches as are wont *ὀβελίζειν*: T. CORVAT, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. c 4 v<sup>o</sup> (1776).

**obelus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀβελός*, = 'a spit', 'a mark used in writing': one of various marks used in ancient manuscripts by critics to indicate a suspected passage or word or a superfluous passage. One of these marks, †, is still used in writing and printing, and generally called an 'obelisk'.

\***Oberon**, name of the king of the fairies of medieval mythology.

1678 as it were an Oberon or Prince of Fayries and Phancies: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 68.

**obi<sup>1</sup>**, **obia**, **obea(h)**, *sb.*: ? Afr.: a kind of black art professed by negroes in Africa and in the West Indies.

1823 the horrid and abominable practice of *Obea* is carried on: T. ROUGHLEY, *Jamaica Planter's Guide*, p. 83. [C.] 1884 she feared *Obi*, loved a negro song, a negro tale: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 4.

**obi<sup>2</sup>**, *sb.*: Jap.: a gay sash of soft material, worn by Japanese women.

**obiit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. *obire*, = 'to die': he (she) died or has died. Abbreviated to *ob*.

**obiter**, *adv.*: Lat.: by the way, cursorily.

1573-80 All this was spoken obiter at the table: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 9 (1884).

1602 also what hath bene already saide out of Parsons owne writings, and other things handled *obiter* in this treatise: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 236.

1611 I will digresse from my maine discourse and *obiter* speake something of him: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1776).

1627 The Communication of Sounds...hath bene touched *obiter*, in the Maioration of Sounds: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 166.

1636 Light and information...make an excellent conscience, and *obiter* for the sake of scrupulous consciences: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 352.

1678 Wherefore this kind of Polytheism was *obiter* thus confuted by *Origem*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 210.

1886 The present Master of the Rolls...expressed *obiter* an opinion...with which...I cannot agree: SIR C. S. C. BOWEN, in *Law Reports*, 34 Ch. Div., 37.

\***obiter dictum**, *pl. obiter dicta*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: something said by the way, a cursory remark, an incidental opinion.

1812 it was more of an *obiter dictum* than of a point ruled: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 308.

1831 the *obiter dictum* of a judge or two: *ib.*, Vol. 54, p. 289.

1883 No one cares much for Luther's *obiter dicta*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 180.

**objector** (= *o* = *o*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *objector*, = 'an accuser', noun of agent to Lat. *obicere*, *obicere*, = 'to object': one who objects, one who advances an objection.

1654 I heare feare not the half-witted *Objectours* that I may meet with: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 496.

1866 and with the considerate it will signifie no more than the inadvertency of the Objectors: GLANVILL, *Scorpis*, ch. xxvi. p. 191 (1885).



**objet**, *sb.*: Fr.: an object.

1848 Find out who is the *objet*, Briggs: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 158 (1879). 1877 he fell into a violent passion, and protested, in most unlover-like language, against being "swindled" into further association with the *objet aimé* ['loved'] for the present: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 165 (1879).

\***objet d'art**, *phr.*: Fr.: an object of art, an article of artistic design.

1865 cachemires, sables, flowers, *objets d'art*, were scattered over it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236. 1879 Rollo's collections of *objets d'art* was sold: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xix. p. 190. 1886 The numerous collections of *objets d'art* formed by the late King of Portugal will, in all probability, shortly be sold in Paris: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 110/2.

\***obligato**: It. See **obligato**.

**oblivium**, *sb.*: Lat.: forgetfulness, oblivion.

1699 Some few tops of the tender Leaves [of Persley] may yet be admitted; tho' it was of old, we read, never brought to the Table at all, as sacred to *Oblivium* and the *Defunct*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 54.

**oblocutor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *obloqui*, = 'to interrupt (a speaker)', 'to gainsay', 'to contradict': a gainsayer, one who contradicts.

**oboe**, *sb.*: It.: a hautboy (*q. v.*); also, the name of a reed-stop in an organ.

1724 OBOE, or OBOY, is a Hautboy, or Hoboy: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1826 The whole city were fiddling day and night, or blowing trumpets, oboes, and bassoons: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

\***obolus**, *pl. oboli*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀβολός*: a coin of Ancient Greece, equal to the sixth part of a drachma; is the sixth part of a drachma in weight. The form *obulo* is for It. *obolo*. Anglicised (by Holland, 1601) as *obol(e)*. See **ob.** and **drachma**.

1579 two oboluses of their money: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 121 (1612). — The small pieces of money now extant are called Oboli, whereof sixe made a Drachma: *ib.*, p. 455. 1601 the weight of one obolus: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 446. bef. 1719 (See **as**). 1761 their *East India bonds* did not fall an obolus under par: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 472 (1857). 1820 the jaw-bone of a man between two of whose grinders sticks the original obolus put there to pay his passage over Styx by Charon's ferry-boat: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 270.

**obscurum per obscurius**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the obscure by the more obscure. See **ignotum per ignotius**.

**observandum**, *pl. observanda*, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *observandus*, gerund. of *observare*, = 'to observe': something to be observed, a point worthy of observation.

1704 those judicious collectors of bright parts, and flowers, and *observandas*, are to be nicely dwelt on: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 79/1 (1869).

**observator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *observator*, noun of agent to *observare*, = 'to watch', 'to observe': one who observes, an observer; one who makes a remark.

1502 Good and faythfull crysten people and true observatours of the Commaundements: A. C., *Ordinarye of Christen Men*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 89. 1654 Thus far that rare *Observatour*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 471. 1658 he that...is no ordinary observer: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 35 (1686). bef. 1670 Now 'tis an even Lay, whether the Observer will call him *The Head of a Popish*, or a *Puritan Faction*, for providing such Bride-Laces for the Marriage: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 135, p. 123 (1693). 1686 of a long time they might not Preach, without having for Auditors, or to speak better, Observators, a Troop of Priests, Monks, &c.: *Acc't. Pers'ce. of Protest. in France*, p. 5. bef. 1733 in *L'Estrange's* observators: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 13, p. 592 (1740).

**obsessor**, *sb.*: Lat.: one who haunts, one who beseeches.

1652 [See **assessor** 1].

**obsonare ambulando famem**, *phr.*: Lat.: to purvey an appetite by walking. Cic., *Tusc.*, 5, 34, 97.

1625 now and then, as the wholesome proverb says, | 'Twill *obsonare famem ambulando*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, III. 1, Wks., p. 393/2 (1860).

**obstetrix**, *sb. fem.*: Lat.: a midwife.

**obstructor** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: for Eng. *obstructor*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *obstruere*, = 'to obstruct': one who obstructs.

1649 The Obstructors of Justice: GOODWIN, Title.

**obtretractor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *obtretractare*, = 'to detract', 'to disparage': one who detracts or disparages.

bef. 1670 Some were of a very strict Life, and a great deal more laborious in their Cure, then their Obtretractors: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 106, p. 95 (1693).

**oca**, *sb.*: Peru. *occa*: name of *Oxalis crenata* and of a kindred species which have tubers somewhat like, but inferior to, potatoes.

1604 E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. p. 235 (1880).

**ocarina**, *sb.*: It.: a peculiarly shaped whistle made of terra-cotta, with finger-holes.

**occiput**, *sb.*: Lat.: the hinder part of the head, the hinder part of the skull.

1578 the first Vertebre inseparably grown to Occiput: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiiii r. 1633 his bald occiput: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xvii. p. 313 (1678). 1828 conversations might thus have taken place 'twixt *sinciput* and *occiput*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 28.

**Oceanus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὠκεανός*: the great sea or stream which was supposed by the Ancients to encircle the land; ocean.

bef. 1593 Ring'd with the walls of Oceanus, | Whose lofty surge is like the battlements | That compass'd high built Babel: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 158 (1861).

**ocelot** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mexican *ocelotl*: an American leopard-cat, *Felis pardalis*, a large-sized cat marked with ocellate spots.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

**ocha**: Turk. See **oke**.

**ochone, ohone**, *interj.*: Ir. and Gael.: a cry, a lamentation.

abt. 1604 he that made the Ballads of oh hone: I. C., in *Shaks. Cent. of Praise*, p. 22 (1874). 1621 houlung, *O hone*, as those Irish women: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 5, Vol. II. p. 53 (1827). 1855 they could now hear plainly the "Ochone, Ochonorie," of some wild woman: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xi. p. 222 (1889).

**oc(h)ro, ochra, okra**, *sb.*: W. Ind.: name of the *Abelmoschus esculentus* (Nat. Order *Malvaceae*), a species of Hibiscus; also, the fruit of the same.

1769 The ocro plant nearly resembles that of the musk: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 52. 1797 *Ocro*, a viscous vegetable substance well known in the West Indies, where it is used to thicken soup, and for other purposes: *Encyc. Brit.* 1846 the *Abelmoschus esculentus*, whose fruit, called Ochro, Gombo, Gobbo, Bandikai, &c., is a favourite ingredient in soup: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 369. 1882 broad-leaved cocoas, ochro, with its delicate yellow flower: *Standard*, Dec. 14, p. 5.

**octa(h)edron**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀκτάεδρον*, neut. of *ὀκτάεδρος*, = 'eight-sided' (see **dodecahedron**): a solid figure contained by eight plane faces. A regular octahedron is a solid figure contained by eight plane equilateral triangles.

1570 BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 462 r. 1603 the Pyramid, the Cube, the Octaedron, Icosaedron & Dodecaedron: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1359.

**octastichon**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀκτάστιχον*, neut. of Late Gk. *ὀκτάστιχος*, = 'consisting of eight verses or lines': a poem, stanza, or verse consisting of eight lines.

**octavo**, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'eighth': of books, having eight leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into eight leaves; a book or volume of this size. See **folio**, **quarto**. Abbreviated to '8vo.'

1582 I have two editions in greeke: the one of learned Paguine in folio, the other of Plautine in octavo: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 148. 1608 *Fri. ...*Of what volume is this book, that I may fit a cover to 't? *Pri. Faith*, neither in folio nor in decimo sexto, but in octavo, between both: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885). 1630 *Octavo, Quarto, Folio*, or sixteen: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg i v. 1/2. 1699 for some of his Gravings in *Octavo* done at Rome, they askt me a Pistol a-piece: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 136. 1712 the Author of an *Octavo Spectator*, No. 529, Nov. 6, p. 753/1 (Morley). 1771 they published a very thick octavo: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 18. 1813 this same lady writes octavos, and talks folios: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1832). 1854 two octavo volumes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 263 (1879).

**October**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the tenth (originally the eighth) month of the year; also, ale of October brewing, good ale.

**octodecimo**, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Late Lat., 'eighteenth': of books, having eighteen leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into eighteen leaves; a book or volume of this size. Abbreviated to '18mo.'

**octōgrammaton**, *sb.*: coined in imitation of **tetragrammaton** (*q. v.*): a word consisting of eight letters.

1744 that ineffable Octogrammaton...Laziness: GRAY, *Letters*, No. IX. Vol. I. p. 132 (1819).

\***octōpus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀκτώπους*, = 'eight-footed': name of a genus of eight-rayed polypoid molluscs, or cuttle-fish; esp. of the large and hideous devil-fish or *poulpe* (*q. v.*).

1759 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. L. Pt. II. p. 778. 1845 an Octopus, or cuttle-fish: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 6. 1886 his octopus has him again: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 217.



**\*octroi, sb.**: Fr.: a tax on produce brought into the cities of France and other countries of Europe; the place where such duties are collected; also, a commercial concession or privilege granted by a government.

1820 The proceeds of the *octrois* of towns...were always remitted to Paris: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 37. 1837 Every town in France that has two thousand inhabitants is entitled to set up an *octroi* on its articles of consumption: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. 1, p. 158. 1862 The *octroi* officers never stop gentlemen going out at the neighbouring barrier upon duelling business: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 118 (1887).

**octroyé, fem. octroyée, part.**: Fr.: granted, authorised.

1848 Heard this morning...of the dissolution of the Prussian Assembly, and of a constitution being *octroyée*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 309.

**oculatus testis, phr.**: Lat.: an eye-witness. See Plautus, *Truc.*, 2, 6, 8.

1604 where a King is *Oculatus testis*, he seeth: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, II. p. 67.

**oculus Christi, phr.**: Late Lat., 'Christ's eye': an apothecaries' name for *Salvia Verbenaca*, or Wild Clary.

1530 *Oculus christi* an herbe: PALSGR. 1543 [moussere] some saye it is *oculus christi*, but they are deceaved: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxvi r<sup>o</sup>/2.

**oculus mundi, phr.**: Late Lat., 'world's eye': name of a variety of opal, hydrophane.

1672 though the *Oculus mundi* be reckon'd by Classic Authors among the rare Gems: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, sig. H 7 v<sup>o</sup>.

**oda, sb.**: Turk.: a chamber, a class-room. Hence, *odalique*, = 'a woman of a harem', fr. Turk. *odalik*.

1625 they have Rooms, which the *Turkes* call *Oda's*, but we may more properly (in regard of the use they are put unto) call them *Schoolers*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 159a. 1684 four several Chambers, called *Oda's*, which are as it were four Forms, where they learn, in order, whatever is convenient for young persons, who are to be continually about a great Prince, and are as it were his Pages or Gentlemen: Tr. Tavernier's *Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 2. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1823 The chief dame of the *Oda*, upon whom the discipline of the whole harem bore: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. ciii. 1865 she sat leaning amongst a pile of shawls and cushions...as an *Odalique* might have leaned amongst the couches of the *Oda*, with as much Eastern grace and as much Eastern languor: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53.

**ode, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *ode*: a lyric poem of an exalted type, esp. one of elaborate metrical stricture.

1588 Once more I'll read the ode that I have writ: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3. 99. 1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xxi. p. 77 (1869).

**oderint dum (modo) metuant, phr.**: Lat.: let them hate, provided that they fear. Suet., *Calig.*, 30.

1551 R. RECORDER, *Pathway to Knowledge*, sig. I 4 r<sup>o</sup>. 1606 Yes saye they; *oderint dum metuant* let them hate him (be they never so many) so that they feare him: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 383.

**odœum, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀδῆιον*: a music-hall, a building designed for the public performance of musical compositions; a school for music.

1603 call to minde and consider the renowned clerkes and famous Philosophers, either in *Lyceum* or the *Academie*: go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musicke-schoole *Odœum*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 279. 1775 we saw here no stadium, theatre or odœum: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 53.

**odi profanum vulgus, phr.**: Lat.: I detest the uninitiated crowd. Hor., *Odes*, 3, I, 1.

**odisse quem laesis, phr.**: Lat.: to hate one whom you have injured (is a natural feeling).

**\*odium, sb.**: Lat.: hatred, unpopularity, detestation.

1641 and they indeed have brought a great *Oodium* upon it by carrying about, and vinding their whites, and reds: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2 r<sup>o</sup> (1651). 1659 They will lie under the *Oodium* of Rebellion: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xlv. p. 317. 1662 to free himself from the *Oodium* of so horrid an Execution, he sends to the Judge: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. II. p. 95 (1669). 1678 that he did this upon a Politick Account, thereby to decline the Common *Oodium*, and those Dangers and Inconveniences which otherwise he might have incurred: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 60. 1694 hate em as he did, with such a rancour, that I have an *Oodium* even for her that bore me: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. iii. p. 25. 1709 Hadst thou not contracted so universal an *Oodium*...that like an obscene Bird of Night thou durst never after publicly appear? MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 263 (and Ed.). 1716 that popular odium, which their malicious and artful enemies have now in vain endeavoured to stir up against them: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 460 (1856). bef. 1733 For Flattery of the present, and *Oodium* of past Times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiii. (1740). 1770 Measures of greater severity may indeed, in some circumstances, be necessary; but the minister who advises, should take the execution and odium of them entirely upon himself: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xxxviii. p. 81 (1772). 1832 In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature, both his character and person were held up to odium: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. III. p. 216. 1884 The diversions of the Roman and the Greek in the way of imprecation seem to have been mostly intended in good part, and to have been productive of little theological odium: J. SHARMAN, *Curse Hist. of Swearing*, ch. v. p. 77.

**\*odium theologicum, phr.**: Late Lat.: theological hatred.

1742 The *Oodium Theologicum*, or Theological Hatred, is noted even to a proverb: HUMZ, *Ess.*, Vol. I. Note 1, p. 549 (1835). 1802 It required...the acuteness of the *odium theologicum*, to discover...a proof of the atheism of the writer: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 14. 1831 The *Oodium Theologicum* has been always proverbial: *ib.*, Vol. 54, p. 191. 1845 as the *odium theologicum* decreased, pity reappeared: FORK, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 97.

**odor (u =), sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *odor*, *odour* (fr. Lat. *odorem*), assimilated to Lat. *odor*: scent, fragrance, perfume, effluvia; also, metaph. reputation.

abt. 1386 th' encense also with swete odour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 2940. 1398 [See *amber*, I. 1]. 1477 *Odor* is a smokish vapour resolved with heate, | Out of substance, by an invisible sweate: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Phys. Chem. Brit.*, p. 69 (1652). bef. 1492 such an odour of synche: CANTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. v r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1506 the aromaticke odour | Of zepherus breathe: HAWES, *Past. Plur.*, sig. A i r<sup>o</sup>. 1527 the sente and odour of the herbes or floures: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. xix. sig. b v r<sup>o</sup>/s. 1540 [See *elyster*]. 1555 came laden with spices, swete odours, and exceeding much gold: R. EDM., *New India*, p. 8 (Arber, 1883). 1601 consider the number and varietie of Hearbs and Flowers, together with their odors and colours: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 548. 1606 A delicate odour: SHAKS., *Pericles*, iii. 2, 61. 1641 those maiden dietings and set prescriptions of baths and odours: MILTON, *CA Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1866). 1646 the effluvia or odor of Steel: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. II. p. 50 (1686). 1711 At ev'ry breath were balmy odours shed: POPE, *Temp. of Fame*, 314, Wks., Vol. II. p. 62 (1757). 1775 the air partook of their fragrance and dispensed to us the sweet odours of Mount Tmolus: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 247. 1855 Saying in odour and colour, 'Ah, be | Among the roses to-night': TENNYSON, *Maud*, I. xxi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 215 (1886).

**odso, interj.** See *catso*.

1728 *Odso!* then I must beg your pardon: CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 259 (1776).

**Odyssey: Lat. *Odyssēa*, fr. Gk. *Ὀδύσσεια***: name of one of the great Greek epic poems, ascribed to Homer (*g. v.*), of which the subject is the wandering of Odysseus or Ulysses; any poem descriptive of the wanderings of a hero returning home.

1603 the *Odyssee* or *Ilias* of Homer: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 203. 1612 the *Illiads*, and the *Odyssee* of Homer: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 20. 1818 [See *Æneid*].

**oeconomus, pl. oeconomi, sb.**: Gk. *οἰκονόμος*, = 'a manager': a steward.

1702 managing a trust committed to him by the Eternal Father; as the *Oeconomi*, the great Steward of his family: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 106/1 (1834). 1776 He was *Oeconomi* or bailiff: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 195.

**\*oedēma, sb.**: Gk. *οἰδημα*, = 'a swelling': a watery swelling; local dropsy of the cellular tissue under the skin or mucous membrane.

1541 Yf there be eyther phlegmon or swart colour, or Ecchymosis, or erisipelas, or tumour, y<sup>t</sup> is called oedema in the vicerate party: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guyd's Quest.*, &c., ch. 2nd F II r<sup>o</sup>. 1563 and theis be boote tumours, an other comest of flegme, and is named *Oedema*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 30 r<sup>o</sup>.

**Oedipus: Lat. fr. Gk. *Οἰδίπους***, = 'swell-foot': name of a hero of Theban legend, the son of Laius, King of Thebes, who obtained the kingdom by solving the riddle of the Sphinx which was afflicting the city, and so causing her to destroy herself; representative of one who solves a riddle or unravels a mystery. See *sphinx*.

1537 In case you can so hard a knot vnknit: | You shall I count an Edipus in wit: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 102 (1870). 1591 if that any Oedipus unware | Shall chance, through power of some divining spright, | To read the secretes of this riddle rare: SPENS., *Compt.*, Virg. *Gnat. Ded.* 1603 I am not OEDIPUS inough, | To vnderstand this SPHYNX: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 387 (1616). 1607 [See *enigma*]. 1623 Well, he shall not be my *Oedipus*: | I'll rather dwell in darkness: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, II. 1, Wks., p. 54/2 (1839). 1628 Hee has long been a riddle himselfe, but at last finds *Oedipusses*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 13, p. 35 (1808). 1643 they need another *Oedipus* to expound this Riddle, or else the *Sphinx* of fatali judgements will devour them: *Certaine Informations*, No. 34, p. 263. 1646 than the learned *Kircherus*, no Man were likely to be a better *Oedipus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. p. 104 (1686). 1665 We are still to seek then for an *Oedipus* for the Riddle: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. vi. p. 31 (1885). bef. 1670 The Riddle being so luckily unfolded by this *Oedipus*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 28, p. 22 (1762). 1678 Though the late confident *Oedipus*, seem to arrogate too much to himself, in pretending to such a certain and exact interpretation of it: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 317. bef. 1733 These are things which an ordinary *Oedipus* would easily collect from the Word Meal-Tub: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 81, p. 271 (1740). 1777 No mortal man could be found to expound those letters: not an *Oedipus* in the whole society: HOR. WALPOLA, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 449 (1857). 1819 so that many a time, when there occurred what seemed inexplicable riddles to Mamluke interests, I could only escape my part of *Oedipus*, by my insufficient proficiency in the language of the Egyptian sphynx: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). 1890 The nearer the oracle approaches the conundrum the better. To play the *Oedipus* is to most people an intellectual delight beyond all others: *Athenæum*, Jan. 18, p. 771.

**œil-de-bœuf, sb.**: Fr., 'ox-eye': (a) *Archit.* a round or oval opening in a roof or frieze for the admission of light, a



bull's-eye; (b) a circular or octagonal vestibule, *esp.* a waiting-room in the palace at Versailles.

a. 1850 take a peep at the ladies in the hall through an œil-de-bœuf which commanded it from his corridor: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 277 (1879).

b. 1826 a sort of *Oeil-de-bœuf*, an octagon vestibule, or small hall, from which various rooms opened: SCOTT, *Woodstock*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 300. 1849 He wished to bring everything back to the time of the *œil de bœuf*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6 (1881). 1875 Circumstances made the life of courts the best obtainable; but there is no trace of French œil-de-bœuf servility: SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122, note 1.

œil-de-perdrix, *sb.*: Fr., 'eye of partridge', 'a soft corn on the foot': a small round figure in a pattern; "bright, or oriental rubie Red" (Cotgr.).

1872 œil de perdrix champagne: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 305.

œillade, *sb.*: Fr.: an oval, a sheep's eye, a meaning glance. Anglicised as *œyliad*, *œiliad*, *iliad*.

1592 What amorous glances, what smirking œyliades: GREENE, *Disputat.*, Address, 2. 1606 She gave strange œillades and most speaking looks | To noble Edmund: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 5, 25. 1877 He saw them go, without an œillade for Esme, or a bouquet for her father's nose: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xix. p. 181 (1879). 1884 the œillade is a matter of notoriety: *Globe*, Apr. 8, p. 414.

oenochoe: Gk. See oinochoe.

oenothëra, oenothëris, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. οἰνοθήρας, οἰνοθήρης, = 'a fabulous herb supposed to make wild beasts gentle': a name of the Evening-primrose, Nat. Order *Onagraceae*.

\*oesophagus, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. οἰσοφάγος, = 'carry-food': the portion of the alimentary canal between the pharynx and the stomach, the gullet. Rarely Anglicised as *oesophage*, perhaps through French.

1525 the throwte goll callyd hysophagus/and trachea: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswich's Surgery*, sig. I iij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1541 The Meri otherwyse called Ysophagus/ is y<sup>e</sup> way of the mete: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. F ii v<sup>o</sup>.

— concretion in y<sup>e</sup> parties of the bulke or oesophage: *ib.*, sig. 2nd H i v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 two conduyctes. Of whiche by one the mete and drinke passe...and is called Meri or Oisophagus, in Englishe the Gulle: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. v v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1548 Isophagus, that is the way of the meat into the stomacke: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 25 (1626). 1578 it glideth down by the stomach and Oesophagus: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 39 v<sup>o</sup>. 1621 the

oesophagus or gullet, which brings meat and drink into the stomach: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 24 (1827). 1646 the Oesophagus or Gullet: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 164 (1686). 1691 the Oesophagus or Gullet, which is tender and of a Skinny Substance: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 280 (1701). 1741 a Sharpness in the Stomach, along the Oesophagus, in the Throat: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 313.

oestrus, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. οἶστρος, = 'gadfly': a gadfly; a stimulus, a strong impulse. Sometimes wrongly written *oestrum*, *oestron*. See *estro*.

1885 We, by the Age's oestrus stung, | Still hunt the New with eager tongue: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 220.

oestus: Lat. See *aestus*.

offensive (— ∟ —), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *offensif*, fem. *-ive*: attacking, for the purpose of attack (opposed to *defensive*); giving offence, intended to give offence; disagreeable, causing pain or injury. Greene uses the word in the meaning 'taking offence'.

bef. 1548 all customys, usages, and maners yn lernynge and apparell, that hath byn offensive to Godds pepyll: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxlvii. p. 237 (1846). 1550 abhominable in the syght of God, offensive vnto the people, and damnable vnto your selues: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 68 (1870). 1579 the alliance and peace offensive and defensive: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 546 (1612). 1586 constant, trewe, rounde, offensive to no man: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xii. p. 43. 1589 I still feared to dare so haute an attempt to so braue a personage; lest she offensive at my presumption, I perish in the height of my thoughts: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 53 (1880). [Davies] 1605 What most he should dislike seems pleasant to him; | What like, offensive: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 2, 11. 1776 the water which overflows after rain is used by a carrier and is often offensive: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 85.

officiator (— ∟ — ∟ —), *sb.*: Eng., for *officiater*, as if Late Lat. *officiator*, noun of agent to *officiare*, = 'to officiate': one who officiates.

officina, *sb.*: Lat., 'workshop', 'laboratory': workshop, place of production.

1808 Ireland has...long been considered as the great *officina militum* ['of soldiers']...for other countries: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 342. 1821 Southern Asia is...the great *officina gentium* ['of races']: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 170 (1823). 1826 leaving their places to be occupied by the half-famished hordes that are daily pouring in from the great *officina pauperum* ['of paupers']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 45, p. 56. 1832 The New Englanders have been the *officina gentis* ['of the race'] to the American people: *ib.*, Vol. 55, p. 499. 1834 It would doubtless be desirable to search the officina, before the secret is blown: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 175. 1835 the real officina of

business: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 332 (1857). 1845 we have abundant evidence that it was a preconcerted insurrection, organized and launched from that officina motuum ['of revolutions'], the Faubourg St. Antoine: *ib.*, I. p. 56.

ogdoas, *sb.*: Gk. ὀγδοάς: the number eight, name of one of the Neo-Platonic aeons, or rather of a group of the eight principal aeons. Anglicised as *ogdoad*.

1640 Upon this universall Ogdoas | Is founded every particularment: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 15, p. 21 (1647).

og(h)am, ogum, *sb.*: Old Ir.: name of a kind of writing used by the ancient Irish, consisting mainly of a long straight line with straight lines or groups of straight lines drawn to it or through it; an inscription written in the said character.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\*ogive (— ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ogive*, earlier *augive*: a pointed arch, a diagonal rib of an arched vault. The corrupted form *ogee* is used in the meanings *cyma recta* (see *cyma*), and a pointed arch with doubly curved sides with the concave beneath the convex portion. For derivation see *auge*.

1611 *Augive*, An ogive; a wreath, circlet, round band, in Architecture: COTGR. — *Ogive*, An Ogive, or Ogee in Architecture: *ib.* 1847 the large ogive window that lighted the hall: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 442 (1865).

\*oglio, olio, *sb.*: It.: oil.

1616 The Virgin's milke for the face, *Oglio reale* ['royal']: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631—40). bef. 1716 oglio: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 67 (1727).

oglio: Eng. fr. Sp. See *olio*.

Ohe, jam satis est, *phr.*: Lat.: Ho there! there is enough already. See Plautus, *Stich.*, 5, 4, 352; Hor., *Sat.*, I, 5, 12.

1790 I much question whether even you will not sometimes exclaim, *Ohe!* *jam satis est!* but that is your affair: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 128 (1869). 1888 I will only add a few illustrations of the gross misprints which I have found... *Ohe! jam satis*: *Athenæum*, May 26, p. 663/1.

ohm<sup>1</sup>, Ohm, Ahm, Ger.; aam, Du.; aum(e), awm(e), Eng. fr. Du.: *sb.*: a liquid measure of various capacity, from 37 to about 41 gals. English, a tierce.

1660 Rhenish Wines brought into any Port, the Awme j. l.: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., s. v. Tonnage. 1705 above two hundred Aums of Lime-Juice: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 200. 1822 two aums of Johannisberg: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, I. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 373.

ohm<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: fr. Ger. *Ohm*, name of a German electrician: the unit of electrical resistance, approximately equal to the resistance of a thousand feet of copper wire  $\frac{1}{10}$  of an inch in diameter. See *ampère*.

1861 In *Nature*, Feb. 14, 1889, p. 368/2. 1883 It may interest electricians to know that the line-resistance is 1.17 ohms: *Daily News*, Sept. 29, p. 7/1.

ohne Hast ohne Rast, *phr.*: Ger.: without haste, without rest.

1877 days, weeks and months crept slowly on: "Ohne Hast, ohne Rast," as the German says of the stars: OUIDA, *Ariadne*, ch. xxviii. p. 253 (New Ed.).

ohone: Ir. and Gael. See *ochone*.

oi polloi: Gk. See *hoi polloi*.

oidor: Sp. See *oydor*.

oier et terminer: Anglo-Fr. See *oyer and terminer*.

oinochoë, *sb.*: Gk. οἰνοχόη: a pitcher-shaped vase with a high handle, used for pouring wine from the crater into the drinking-cups.

1871 On the *oinochoë*, No. 162 (Case 60), the figures are drawn in outline, on a white ground, in a monochrome tint: *Guide to 1st Vase Room*, *Brit. Mus.*, p. 29 (4th Ed.).

oisophagus: Late Lat. See *oesophagus*.

\*oke, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *oka*: a Turkish weight equal to about 2½ lbs. avoirdupois.

1625 he sent him one hundred thousand *Oquies* of gold... An *Oqui* is a waight of gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1154. 1634 he had at one time swallow'd three and thirty okes, which is a measure near upon the bignes of our quart: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-EL*, Vol. II. iv. p. 348 (1678). 1684 weighs a hundred *Okkas*, which amount to Three hundred and fifty pounds *Paris* weight, an *Okka* weighing three pounds and a half, or thereabouts: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 39. 1741 The ordinary Measure of Oil weights at *Canea* eight *Oques* and a half: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 23. 1819 weighing eighty okkas: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 20 (1820). 1820 about 6000 okes of this valuable article are gathered annually: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 348. — 1400 ochas of flour: *ib.*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 240. 1849 we might establish manufactures,...extend commerce, get an appalto of the silk, buy it all up at sixty piastres per oke: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iv. p. 272 (1881). 1883 Each pit contained one cubic yard of struggling insects of about 300 okes weight: *XIX Cent.*, Aug. p. 313.



**okee, sb.:** native Virginian: a god.

1619 a Virginian...preferred his *Okee* or Devil to Christ: PURCHAS, *Miscosmus*, ch. xxvii, p. 265 marg. 1624 This sacrifice they held to be so necessary, that if they should omit it, their *Okee* or Devil, and all their other *Quiyoughcosughes*, which are their other Gods, would let them have no Deere, Turkeys, Corne, nor fish: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 374 (1634). 1777 The *Manitous* or *Okkis* of the North Americans were amulets or charms...they were considered as tutelary spirits, whose aid they might implore in circumstances of distress: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. iv. Wks., Vol. vii. p. 58 (1824).

**okra:** W. Ind. See *ochro*.

**olago, sb.** See quotation.

1649 he was but an *Olago*, or Messenger from the *Grand Visier*, an Officer far inferior to the *Chiaoux*: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 213, sig. 10 F 5<sup>re</sup>.

**ola(y):** Anglo-Ind. See *ollah*.

**oleaster, sb.:** Lat.: the wild olive-tree.

**olen, sb.:** apparently a form of *eland* (*q. v.*).

1598 fine Olens or great Deere: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 284. — flesh of Olens, or Harts, and Fish: *ib.*, p. 337.

**olera, sb. pl.** (sing. *olus*): Lat.: vegetables.

1699 *Lettuce, Purselan, the Intybs*, &c. and indeed most of the *Olera*, refresh and cool: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 129.

**oleum et operam perdere, phr.:** Lat.: to waste one's (midnight) oil and pains. See *Plautus, Poem.*, 1, 2, 119.

1602 as for to set them downe in a positive discourse, Rhetorical stile, or historical method, were but *oleum et operam perdere*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5<sup>re</sup>. 1687 operam et oleum perdidit: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 164, Vol. II. p. 21.

**olibanum, sb.:** Late Lat., 'frankincense': a gum-resin obtained from species of *Boswellia*.

1625 a small Frigate of *Shaher*, laden with course *Olibanum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 273. 1846 *Boswellia serrata*, called Libanus thurifer by Colebrooke, produces the gum-resin Olibanum, a substance chiefly used as a grateful incense, but which also possesses stimulant, astringent, and diaphoretic properties: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 459.

**oligarchia, Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀλιγαρχία; oligarchy (ὀλιγαρχία), Eng. fr. Fr. oligarchie: sb.:** the rule of the few, a form of constitutional government in which the chief offices of state and the chief magistracy are monopolised by a few leading families.

1579 in the state of Oligarchia, to wit, vnder the government of a few gouernours: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 889 (1612). 1586 But in an Oligarchy, where many busie them selues with publicke affaires: T. B., *Tr. La Primand. Fr. Acad.*, p. 621. 1591 a state of Common-wealth chaunged from Oligarchia, which was in *Abrahams* time, into *Aristocratie*, by the expresse commandmentes of God: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 29. 1594 which is called Oligarchia or Aristocratie (for that a few and those presumed to be the best, are joynted together in authority): R. PARSONS (?), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. 1. ch. ii. p. 19. 1603 the tyrannical oligarchie of the thirty usurpers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 982. 1620 an Oligarchy, which is the most imperfect, and condemned by all those who write of Government: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. vii. p. 560 (1676). 1776 They rebelled again, but the garrison and oligarchy were re-instated: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 28.

**olim, adv.:** Lat.: formerly.

1645 these two men Hobson and Beaumont (olim Capt.) should come countenanced with your authority to preach the working of Miracles: SIR S. LUKE, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. dviii. p. 262 (1846).

**\*olio, oglio (ὀλιον), sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *olla*: an olla podrida; a medley, a mixture, a miscellany.

1668 even Ben. Johnson himself in *Sejanus* and *Catiline* has given us this Oleo of a Play: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Vol. 1. p. 12 (1701). 1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragouts, your Champignons, Coxcombs and Paltats, your Andouilles, your Lange de porceno, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. 1691 entertain them with a Play in the King's Box at the Theatre, and afterwards with a fashionable Oglio at *Lockets*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 17. 1702 I will eat my Spanish Olio still: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, ii. p. 16. 1709 But being left only to her self, there was a perfect Olio in her manner, of what she saw, what she imagin'd, what she had read, and what she ambition'd: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 221 (2nd Ed.). 1742 a caldron of potage, which might be called a Spanish olio, made of all sorts of offal from the kitchen: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 404 (1826). 1807 this olio of documents: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 146 (5th Ed.).

**olio: It.** See *oglio*.

**olla, sb.:** Sp.: a round earthen pot, a pipkin; a dish composed of various kinds of meat and vegetables.

1623 the boyling of their *Olla*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 110. 1630 He can marinat fish, make gellies...he is passing good for an *ollia*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). 1674 We neither *Bisque* nor *Ollias* shall advance! From Spanish Novel, or from French Romance: CARROT, *Engl. Princess*, Prol. 1693-1700 CONGREVE, *Way of the World*, in Leigh Hunt's *Old Dramatists* (1880). [T. L. K. K. (Olipiant)] 1771 for though an olla is a high-flavoured dish, I could not bear to dine on it every day of my life: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 981 (1826). 1844 an ameletoe or a greasy olla, that they would give us in a posada: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 115 (1881). 1870 Such a car-

nation was once tended by a village girl...so poor that she had nothing to grow it in but a broken olla: MISS R. H. BURN, *Patrañas*, p. 145.

**\*olla podrida, phr.:** Sp., 'putrid pot': a dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables cut small and stewed; hence, *metaph.* a medley, a miscellaneous mixture.

1624 Bring forth the pot. It is an *Olla Podrida*: R. JOHNSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 119 (1647). 1630 He will tell your Lordship that the reverend Matron the *olla podrida* hath intellectuals and senses: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). 1654 it is no Paradox (such an *Olla podrida* are we grown to) to say, we cannot see Audience for Preachers: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomus*, p. 95. 1665 This *Olla podrida* was so so-ki that the distinction of each creature was rased out of our knowledge: R. HENRI, *Engl. Rague*, sig. Eee 6<sup>re</sup>. 1755 The dish that smokes yonder (said Sancho), seems to be an olla podrida: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xv. in *Hallam's Nov. Lit.*, Vol. III. p. 6371 (1821). 1818 This *Olla Podrida* of sacred and profane literature: LADY MORGAN, *St. Mawarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 17 (1839). 1841 I mean to say that olla podrida is good in Spain...sauerkraut is good in Germany: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 370 (1855). 1860 an olla podrida of notes: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. 1. p. 86. 1865 Her notes are the most delicious olla podrida of news, mots, historiettes, and little tit-bits of confidence imaginable: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. I. p. 10.

**olla(h), sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *ōla*: a leaf of the palmyra (*q. v.*), esp. prepared for writing upon, often called *cadjan* (*q. v.*).

1625 he sent another mandate, that he should do nothing till he had an Olla or Letter written with his hand in letters of gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1728.

**Olympiad, sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Olympias*, pl. *Olympiades* (or *Fr. Olympiade*), fr. Gk. Ὀλυμπιάς: the interval of four years between two consecutive celebrations of the Olympic games, by which the Greeks computed time, the year 776 B.C. being taken as the first year of the first Olympiad.

abt. 1533 The Greeks were wont to reckon by Olympiades, which ben foure yere: the Romaynes by lustres, which ben fyve yeres; and by indictions that ben made of three lustres: DE WISS, in *Introd. Doct. Ind.*, p. 109; (Paris, 1582).

1578 The honourable exercyses called Olympiades, celebrated in Grecia: [TH.] PROCTER, *Annal. Warres*, Bk. 1. ch. xi. fol. 24<sup>re</sup>. 1590 sometime twentie or thirtie Olympiads, sometime more, sometime lesse: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, Ep., sig. a 2<sup>re</sup>. 1601 the original and beginning of the Olympiads: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 564. bef. 1605 the 2. yere of the hundred and second Olympiad: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plutarch*, p. 1118 (1612). 1776 This image was placed in the temple in the first year of the 87th Olympiad: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 45. 1816 In the 8th olympiad Romulus placed his statue...: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 253.

**\*Olympian, Olympic, pertaining to Olympus (q. v.) or to Olympia, in Ancient Elis, where the greatest of the Greek games were celebrated.**

1603 our Olympian or celestiall earth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1309. 1781 the Olympic games were celebrated at the expence of the city: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IV. ch. xviii. p. 119 (1813). 1886 It displays...the characteristics...which, combined as they are with an almost Olympian ruthlessness towards his own creations, might...have made of Mr. Hardy a great dramatist: *Athenaeum*, May 29, p. 7111.

**\*Olympus: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὀλυμπος; Gk. Mythol.:** the abode of the gods, sometimes identified with Mount Olympus in Thessaly; Heaven.

?1582 Thy soul God gladdeth with cainets in blessed Olympus: R. SPAN- HURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 152 (1580). 1588 Now climbeth Tamora Olympus' top, | Safe out of Fortune's shot: SHAKES., *Tit. And.*, ii. 1. 1. 1603 as if he [Homer] divided the universall frame of All into five worlds; to wit, Heaven, Water, Aire, Earth, and Olympus: of which, he leaveth two to be common, namely, Earth, to All beneath; and Olympus, to All above: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1335. 1876 at the base of Kylas, the Hindu Olympus: *Times*, May 15. [St.] 1878 The gods of the Buddhist Olympus: J. PAVEN, *By Proxy*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 25. 1890 It seems to bear a resemblance to...those volumes...that are culled from the writings of an author...whom the fervour of his admirers has already elevated to Olympus: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 11, p. 4761.

**omadhaun, sb.:** Ir. (cf. Gael. *amadán*): a simpleton, a madman.

1834 the noble omadhauns: M. DAVITT, in *Times*, Oct. 27. [N. & Q.]

**ombre, ombre, ombre, sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *hombre*, or *Fr. ombre*: name of a Spanish game at cards, played by three or more persons with forty cards. See *basto*, *codillo*, *malillo*.

1663 we had ate up very late at *Ombre* in the Country: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, III. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 47 (1701). 1674 There are several sorts of this Game called *L'Ombre*, but that which is the chief is called *Renegade*, at which three only can play: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 37. 1676 Get the *Hombre* Cards ready in the next Room: WYCHERLEY, *Plain Dealer*, II. p. 26 (1691). — You will not make one at *Hombre*? *ib.*, p. 27. 1679 For these, [you] at *Beast* and *Hombre* woe, | And play for Love and Money too: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. 1. p. 52. 1696 keep him to play at *Ombre* with us: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, IV. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 71 (1776). 1704 Such Rascals of Pearl her Arms incurber, | She scarce can deal the Cards at *Ombre*: SIR GEO. ETHEREDGE, *Wks.*, p. 282. 1709 My Lady call'd for Cards, we went to *Ombre*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 39 (2nd Ed.). 1712 instead of entertaining themselves at *Ombre* or *Piquet*, they would wrestle: *Spectator*, No. 424, July 18, p. 624 (Morley). 1713 Her joy in gilded chains, when alive, | And love of *Ombre*, after death survive: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, l. 55. 1728 what think you if we three sat soberly down, to kill an hour at *Ombre*? CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's*



*Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 255 (1776). — get the *ombre-table*, and cards: *ib.* 1739 see people play at ombre and taroc: GRAY, *Letters*, No. XXIX. Vol. I. p. 61 (1819). 1792 the remaining ladies and gentlemen divided into two or three parties at ombre: H. BROOKS, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 66. 1848 It was there that Egalité Orleans roasted partridges on the night when he and the Marquis of Steyne won a hundred thousand from a great personage at *hombre*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, ch. xlvii. [L.]

**ombres chinoises**, *phr.*: Fr.: shadow pantomime.

1899 A murder [in the play] was shown, not too successfully, by means of the *ombres chinoises*: *Athenaeum*, May 25, p. 673/2.

**omedwaur**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *ummedwār*, = 'an expectant': one who is seeking employment.

1834 Speak of me as Ghoolam Hoosein the Omedwar, occupying your bungalow until he gets a situation: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 203.

**omega**, *sb.*: Late Gk.  $\omega$  *mya*: name of the last letter of the Greek alphabet; hence, *metaph.* the end, the final development. See **Alpha** and **Omega**, and **omicron**.

1886 These two volumes may be considered as the omega of Hebrew bibliography: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 26, p. 863/3.

**\*omelette**, *sb.*: Fr., earlier *aumelette* (Cotgr.), *amelette*: a light pancake. Anglicised in 17 c. as *om(e)let*, *ameulet*, *am(e)let*.

[1611 *Aumelette d'œufs*. An Omelet; or pancake made of eggs: COTGR.] 1763 On meagre days they eat fish, omelettes, fried beans, fricassees of eggs and onions: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 282 (1817). 1818 can toss up an omelette, and fry a bit of fish on meagre days: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 298 (1819). 1843 for in Spain they're in chief eaters | Of omelettes and garlick: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 271 (1879). \*1878 They may have taught young ladies to make 'omelettes' and 'croquis' but the English middle-class kitchen is still a temple of waste and monotony: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.]

**\*ōmen**, *sb.*: Lat.: a prophetic sign, a portent, an augury.

\*1582 Heere for a first omen four fayre steeds snow whit I marked: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 87 (1880). 1600 I take it for no good omen, to find mine Honor so dejected: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 221 (1616). 1607 Meeting so faire an Omen as your selfe: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, I. 8, sig. C i r. 1652 When the hoste had escaped from the Immolator (a direful omen for the sacrifice to avoid the Altar): J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 309. 1658 Good omens: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 59. 1664 Pray Heaven, divert the fatal omen: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pl. II. Cant. lii. p. 164. 1675 May thy words Prophetic be, | I take the Omen, let him die by me: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 27 (1701). 1688 I defy the Omen: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, II. p. 20 (1699). 1713 This day, black Omens threat the brightest Fair | That e'er deserv'd a watchful spirit's care: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 101. bcf. 1733 Hackney Libellers...like *Nocturnal Tenebrios*...flew about as Omens of Mischief: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). 1754 the dreadful salutation of the preceding night, which she considered as an omen of death: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 188 (1817). 1763 There needs only a bad omen to cause them to return: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 320. 1815 I am very glad that the handwriting was a favourable omen of the morale of the piece: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 222 (1832).

**omer**: Eng. fr. Heb. See **homer**².

**omicron**, *sb.*: Gk.  $\omicron$  *μiprōn*, = 'little O', i.e. short O, opposed to **omega** (*g.v.*): name of the fifteenth letter of the Greek alphabet. The O-character was the sixteenth letter of the Phœnician alphabet *ain*, a peculiar guttural spirant, represented in this work by '.

**omission** (= ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *omission*: the act of omitting, neglecting, or excluding; that which is omitted or left out.

1606 Omission to do what is necessary | Seals a commission to a blank of danger: SHAKS, *Troil.*, III. 3, 290. 1660 O the sottish omission of this gentleman! EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 355 (1872).

**omla(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *ʿomalā*, pl. of *ʿamil*: a staff of native clerks or officials of a civil court. See **aumil**.

abt. 1778 I was at this place met by the Omlah or officers belonging to the establishment: In Lord Lindsay's *Lives of Lindsays*, III. 167 (1849). [Yule] 1834 the table surrounded by the Amlah and the Mookhtars: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 303. 1866 At the worst we will hint to the Omlahs to discover a fast which it is necessary that they shall keep with great solemnity: G. O. TREVELYAN, *Darok Bungalows*, in *Fraser's Mag.*, LXXIII. 390. [Yule] 1872 The venality and turpitude of the native *omla* of our courts have long been bywords: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 253.

**Ommeraude**: Anglo-Ind. See **Omrah**.

**\*omne ignotum pro magnifico est**, *phr.*: Lat.: whatever is unknown is taken to be grand (of exaggerated importance, power, difficulty, &c.). Tac., *Agric.*, 30.

1829 the maxim *omne ignotum pro magnifico*...does not apply to the present case: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 521. 1840 BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 10 (1865). 1878 The fine old quotation *omne ignotum pro magnifico* is in this instance (the contempt of the Chinese for strangers) sadly out of place: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. 1882 It may be that man, knowing his own inferiority of size and strength as compared to many gigantic animals living either on the earth or in the water, and also on the *omne ignotum pro magnifico* prin-

ciple, looks upon the whale as the very embodiment of size and strength: BUCKLAND, *Notes and Jottings*, p. 313.

**omne majus continet in se minus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: every greater contains in itself the less.

1659 *Omne majus continet in se minus*, the less is involved in the greater: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 277/1 (1865). 1758 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 128 (1857).

**\*omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci**, *phr.*: Lat.: he has carried every vote, who has combined the useful with the pleasant. HOR., *A. P.*, 343.

1583 GREENE, *Perimedes*, Motto. 1591 as Horace sayth, *Omne tulit punctum qui miscuit utile dulci*, he that can mingle the sweete and the whole-some, the pleasant & the profitable, he is indeed an absolute good writer: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 133 (1815). 1608 I'll give you your due: *omne tulit punctum*, you have always kept fine punks in your house, that's for pleasure, *qui miscuit utile dulci*, and I have had sweet pawns from 'em: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 133 (1885). 1670 and he (I think) who attends to this, *omne tulit punctum*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 223 (1872). 1858 A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 56.

**omnes**: Lat. See **exeunt**.

**omnes stulti insaniunt**, *phr.*: Lat.: all fools are mad.

1742 the philosophic adage, *Omnes stulti insaniunt*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 355 (1826).

**omnia vincit amor**: Lat. See **amor vincit omnia**.

**\*omnibus**, *adj.* and *sb.*: dat. pl. of Lat. *omnis*, = 'all', 'every': *lit.* 'for all', intended to comprehend or include all cases or things; a large four-wheeled vehicle for carrying passengers, shortened to *'bus*; a large box at a theatre on a level with and communicating with the stage, also called *omnibus-box*.

1847 in a cab or a 'bus: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 430 (1865). 1850 a city omnibus would put him down at the gate: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 313 (1879). 1863 one morning the Bus came for Edward: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 8. \*1878 Habits then rife, thy "BOTTLE" well betrays, | Also thy "OMNIBUS" the scene conveys: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/a. [St.] 1889 The light street railway is intermediate between the underground railway and the omnibus: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 10, p. 343/3.

**\*omnigatherum, omnium-gatherum**, *sb.*: macaronic Lat., fr. *omnium*, = 'of all', gen. of *omnis*, = 'every', 'all', and Eng. *gather*: a promiscuous collection, a confused medley.

1576 a fortnight in providing a little company of *omni gatherums*, taken up on the sudden to serve at sea: J. DEE, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1879). 1579 they were a rash confused multitude of Omnigatherum together: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 591 (1612). 1602 they have made religion...a very hotch potch of omnium gatherum, religious secular, clerical, laicall, and all without order: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 43. 1608 Her own husband, upon the late discovery of a crew of narrow-ruffed, strait-laced, yet loose-bodied dames, with a rout of omnium-gatherums, assembled by the title of the Family of Love: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 109 (1885). 1630 And there I have the hands of Knights and Squires: | And *Omnium gatherum* cheating knaves and lyers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ll 3 v/12. 1648 being come *omnium gatherum* into the Concoction-house: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 4. bcf. 1654 But in King Charles's time, there has been nothing but French-more and the Cushion Dance, *omnium gatherum*, tolly, polly, hoite come toite: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 62 (1868). 1854 In a very few months her cheeks were blooming and dimpling with smiles again, and she was telling us how her party was an *omnium gatherum*: THACKERAY, *New-comers*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 287 (1879).

**\*omnium**, *sb.*: Lat., gen. pl. of *omnis*, = 'all', 'every': on the English Stock Exchange, the aggregate value of a loan which is distributed into different kinds of stock; an absorbing interest (*Rare*).

1766 My only wish at present, my omnium, as I may call it: COLMAN, *Clandestine Marriage*, iv. [C.]

**\*omnivora**, *sb. pl.*: fr. Lat. *omnivorus*, = 'devouring everything': name given to beasts and birds collectively which are both carnivorous and herbivorous.

**omphalos**, *sb.*: Gk.  $\omicron\mu\phi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$ , = 'navel': a boss; a sacred stone in the temple of Apollo at Delphi, fabled to be the exact centre of the earth.

1855 it is the very omphalos, cynosure, and soul, around which the town, as a body, has organised itself: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xii. p. 223 (1890).

**Omra(h)**, *sb.* (*pl.* used as *sing.*): Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *omarā*, pl. of *amīr*: a grandee of a Mohammedan court. See **Ameer**.

1616 Two Omrahs who are great Commanders: SIR TH. ROSE, [Yule] 1622 The umpras father came to vize me: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 52 (1883). 1625 presently came a great *Omrah*...and took him in the Castle: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 427. — two *Vmbras*: *ib.*, p. 570. 1634 he made all his *Vmbras* or Noble men, swear by their *Alcoran*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 30. 1662 under the Command of several other Lords, of their quality, whom they call *Ommeraudes*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1669). 1675 You, the bold *Omrah* tumble from the Wall: DRYDEN,



*Auranga-Z.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 13 (1701). 1684 a great Court, where the *Omra's*, that is to say, the great Lords of the Kingdom, such as the *Basha's* in Turkey, and the *Kan's* in Persia, keep Guard in Person... *Omrah's*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 46.

**on**, *sb.*: Gk. *ὄν*, neut. of *ὄναι*, = 'to be': Plato's *τὸ ὄν*, the universal existence or essence.

1640 *Essence*, Plato's *On*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 10, p. 160 (1647). 1678 But then when again, he called his *On* or *Ens*, *One*, he gave occasion thereby to some, to quarrel with him, as making the same both *One* and *Many*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 386.

**on cai me on**, *phr.*: Gk. *ὄν καὶ μὴ ὄν*: being and not being, existence and non-existence. Restored by Mr. Bullen in the quot. for *Oncaymazon*.

bef. 1593 Bid on cai me on farewell, Galen come: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, I. (Bullen, 1884).

\***on dit**, *phr.*: Fr., 'people say', 'it is said'.

I. it is said.

1814 ...has been exiled from Paris, *on dit*, for saying the Bourbons were old women: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 107 (1832). 1829 *On dit*, she has got hold of some letters: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. v. ch. xii. p. 380 (1881). 1840 *On dit*, that the Sultan, the great father of change, is about to operate a change in these matters also: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 406.

2. with pl. *on dits* in Eng. use, an atom of gossip, something reported on hearsay.

1826 She was no retailer of scandalous "on dits": *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 43. p. 409. 1845 we have not been able to find a single passage in which the most serious...charges against *Egalité* are not either passed over altogether, or treated as the mere *on dits* of the town: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 39 (1857). 1850 Then come the domestic *on dits* of Vienna with the current topics of conversation: *Household Words*, Aug. 24, p. 116/1. 1877 the ordinary *on dits* about ordinary marriages, scandals, scrapes: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 28 (1879).

**onager** ( $\triangle = \triangle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *onager*, *onagrus*, fr. Gk. *ὄναγρος*: a wild ass; an ancient military engine for casting stones.

1600 Buffles, wild asses called by the Greekes Onagri, and Dantes (of whose hard skins they make all their targets): JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 39. 1609 a Scorpion (because standing upright, it hath a sharpe pricke above, unto which also the moderne time hath imposed the name of Onager, i. a wild asse...): HOLLAND, Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXIII. ch. iii. p. 222.

**ongle** ( $\triangle = \triangle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr.: a talon, a claw. *Rare*.

1646 the Leopard who by the naturall hatred he beares to man useth to teare his image with his ongles and teeth, when he cannot exercise his fury upon his body: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 70.

**onglé**, *adj.*: Fr.: with talons or claws (of heraldic birds and beasts which have talons or claws of a different tincture from the body).

**onocentaur** ( $\triangle = \triangle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *onocentaurus*, fr. Gk. *ὄνοκένταυρος*: a centaur with the body of an ass instead of that of a horse. See **centaur**.

1567 The *Onocentaure* is...halfe a Bull & halfe an Asse: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 95<sup>re</sup>.

**onocrotalus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄνοκρόταλος*: a pelican ('corromant' in the Authorised Version).

abt. 1400 onacrotalus: Wycliffite *Bible*, Isaiah, xxxiv. 11.

**onomasticon**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀνομαστικόν*, neut. of *ὀνομαστικός*, = 'pertaining to names': a list of words or names, a glossary, a vocabulary.

**onomatopoeia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀνοματοποιία*, = 'the making of a name (or names)': the formation of words by a vocal imitation of a sound produced by or associated with an object to be named.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, p. 102 (1869). 1654-6 J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 571/1 (1867). 1885 Lord Tennyson has frequently shown himself to be such a master of onomatopoeia: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 26, p. 833/1.

**ὄντως ὄν**, *phr.*: Gk.: really existent, real existence. See **ON**.

1829 the universe in relation to its cause, is the real, the actual, the *ὄντως ὄν*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 219.

\***onus**, *sb.*: Lat.: burden, responsibility.

1745 I should acquiesce under the first *onus*, and stir no further: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 98 (1892). 1802 The Colonel will not authorise any deviation from the established rules of the service, which lay the *onus* of providing carriage for the sick on the officers commanding Native corps: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 310 (1844). 1828 the honours and *onus* of mathematical lecturer: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxiii. p. 193 (1859). 1837 but I believe more of the *onus* of obtaining justice falls on the injured party: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 94. 1860 All he would have wanted would have been to be relieved from the *onus* of her presence: *Once a Week*, Apr. 7, p. 398/1.

\***onus probandi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the burden of proving, the obligation under which a person who propounds a charge or an assumption, rests of proving the same.

1806 and here, as the *onus probandi* lies properly on you, I openly challenge you to bring forward a few particular thunderclaps: BACONSON, *Miner's*, Vol. I. p. 310 (5th Ed.). 1829 the *onus probandi* is upon the party calling his legitimacy in question: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 199. 1839-47 the *onus probandi* rests with those who make the assumption: TOLP, *Ch. Anal. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 147/2. 1889 She claims that... "the Roll contains not more than ten *proved* interpolations." Now this is entirely, of course, a matter of the *onus probandi*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 27, p. 531/1.

**onycha**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄνυχα*, acc. of *ὄνυξ*: the shell of a kind of mollusc, which when burnt gives out an odor like musk.

abt. 1400 swete smellynge thinges, stacten, and onycha: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xxx. 34. 1611 *Bible*, I.c.

**onychites**, Late Lat.; **onychitis**, Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ὀνυχίτης* (or *-ίτης*) *λίθος*, = 'onyx-like stone': *sb.*: an onyx. Anglicised as **onychite** ( $\triangle = \triangle$ ), a variety of Oriental alabaster.

1569 Of the aforesayd Jewels sent by Otto, one was a precious vessel of stone called Onychites, which was of such cleerenesse and also so finely and artificially wrought, that it appered to many sight that grene corne had growne within it: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 147.

**onyx**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄνυξ*, = 'a nail', 'a kind of gem', 'a yellowish marble'. Early Anglicised through Fr. as **oniche**.

I. a kind of quartz, the structure of which is characterised by layers of different colors, much used for cameos.

1567 It hath many kindes as Sardonyx, so called that by commixture of the *Onix* which is white and *Sardus* which is red, it becometh but one of them both: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 10<sup>re</sup>. 1579 written in tables of Onyx: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 938 (1612). 1601 the flecks or spots of the onyx: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 506. 1816 the onyx frequently consisting of two or more laminæ of different shades was preferred: J. DALLAWAY, *Q. Stat. & Script.*, p. 297 note.

2. a box or casket made of the said material.

1600 kept in an *onyx*: B. JOHNSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 248 (1616).

\***onza** (de oro), *sb.*: Sp.: a large gold coin, a doubloon.

1645 The gold coinage of Spain is magnificent. The largest piece, the *onza*, is generally worth more than £3. 6. 0: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4. 1875 Had he not his girdle of hardly-earned onzas? *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4 & [St.]

**ood**, 'ood, *sb.*: Arab. 'ūd: an Arabian or Moorish lute.

1876 they can play the 'Ood, Kanoon, and Tar (the lute, dulcimer, and tambourine): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 292.

ooban: Jap. See obang.

oolema(h): Arab. See ulema.

oomiac, oomiak: Esquimaux. See umiack.

Oomrah: Anglo-Ind. See Omrah.

oorali: native S. Amer. See wourali.

**opal** ( $\triangle = \triangle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opale*: a lustrous gem, many varieties of which present a rich play of colors. It is an amorphous kind of silica combined with water.

1598 *Opale*, a divers coloured precious stone called an Opale, wherein appeareth the fire brightness of the Carbuncle, the shining purple colour of the Amethyst, the greene lustre of the Emerald, all shining together with an incredible mixture: FLUKIO. 1601 Opale. HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 614. 1601 thy mind is a very opal: SHAKES, *Tw. Nt.*, II. 4, 77. 1658 a kinde of Opale yet maintaining a blewish colour: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriograph.*, p. 23.

\***opera**, *sb.*: It.: (a) a musical drama; a theatre where operas are performed; also, (b) in combin. as *opera-cloak*, *opera-dancer*, *opera-girl*, *opera-glass*, *opera-hat*, *opera-house*.

a. 1644 In the Senate-House...they...entertain the people with public shows and operas: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 100 (1879). 1651 To the Palace Cardinal, where the Master of the Ceremonies placed me to see the royal masque, or opera: *ib.*, p. 277. 1661 One Munday I was at the new apwer, and I chanced to sett next to Mr. Lane: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1879). 1664 It is an *Antichristian Opera*, | Much us'd in midnight-times of Peppery: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 122. 1670 The Scenes which Adorn'd this Work, he had from the *Italian Opera's*: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Humour Plays*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 381 (1702). 1711 Arsinoe was the first Opera that gave us a taste for Italian Music: *Spectator*, No. 182, Mar. 21, p. 321 (Morley). 1723 The Language of this Picture is like that of an *Opera* and the highest of that kind, a Song: which being stripp'd of its Musical and Poetical Ornaments the plain Sense lies in a very narrow compass, compar'd with its Beautiful Amplifications: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 225. 1742 the libels, operas, and ridicots: FIELDING, *Joe. Andrews*, II. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 127 (1806). 1753 Whenever I go to an Opera, I leave my senses and reason at the door with my half guinea, and deliver myself up to my eyes and my ears: LEITCH, *Chatterbox*, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 49, p. 212 (1774). 1776 the first opera, truly and properly so called was Arsinoe, set to music by Mr. Thomas Clayton, and performed at Drury-lane theatre in 1707: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. v. Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 135. 1792 That evening they went to the opera: H. BUNNICK, *Ann. of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 177. 1817 He was a critic upon operas, too: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxi. 1864 She goes to the Opera; to the theatres; always quite



alone: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 10. \*1878 a new copic opera: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.]  
 b. 1709 I wonder how she can bear his taking the *Opera-Beauty*: Mrs. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 17 (2nd Ed.). 1776 fiddlers, opera-dancers, and hair-dressers: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, App., p. 11. 1806 Your opera-glass: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. 1. p. 87 (5th Ed.). 1807 the Opera-House...an Opera-girl: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 157. 1809 the few anecdotes they have picked up, either at the post-house, whilst they were changing horses, or from their bankers, or from their opera-girls: MATV, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. i. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 2. 1883 It would make the loveliest opera-cloak: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 206.

opera: Lat. See *opus*¹.

\**opéra bouffe*, Fr.; *opera buffa*, It.: *phr.*: an operatic extravaganza.

1877 Offenbach outdoes himself in a new opera-bouffe—'Suzanne et les Vieillards': L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 28 (1879). 1885 A fanciful story...could have been turned to good account had Mr. Hermann resisted the temptation to introduce the *bouffe* element: *Athenæum*, Nov. 21, p. 676/2. 1886 The extravagances of farcical comedy, *opéra bouffe*, and burlesque are all for which it cares: *ib.*, Jan. 9, p. 77/2. — His wife and both his children died within the space of two months...in the middle of this affliction he had to write an *opéra buffa*! *ib.*, July 24, p. 123/1.

*opéra comique*, *phr.*: Fr.: comic opera.

1744 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 318 (1857). 1765 The Italian comedy, now united with their *opéra comique*, is their most perfect diversion: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 407. 1871 The attendant attempted to push it on behind, at the same time he gave it a sharp blow with his sheathed sword; this changed the scene to the "opera comique": SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xvii. p. 309. 1888 He will certainly never be accused, like George Sand, of representing peasants of *opéra comique*: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 11/3.

*opera minora*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the smaller works, the less important works (of an author); sometimes opposed to *magnum opus* (*q. v.*).

1886 readers have here...the entire *opera minora*...of their great teacher and master [Ruskin]: *Gent. Mag.*, Vol. 260, p. 391.

*operam et oleum perd.*: Lat. See *oleum et operam perdere*.

*operative* (1 = 2 = 3), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *operatif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.).

1. *adj.*: pertaining to work, force, or effect, effective, practical, pertaining to operations.

1603 howbeit they are not operative with that reason, neither can they actuate it: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 847. 1605 many simples operative: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 4, 14. 1665 Mussulmen wash their hands, arms and eyes...as an operative work to purge away sin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 164 (1677).

2. *sb.*: an artisan, a workman engaged in manufacture.

1845 There shan't be a capitalist in England who can get a day's work out of us, even if he makes the operatives his junior partners: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Sybil*. [L.]

*operator* (1 = 2 = 3), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *operator*, noun of agent to Lat. *operāri*, 'to work': one who operates; *esp.* one who performs a surgical operation; one who carries on speculative operations in trade or finance.

1611 *Opérateur*, An Operator, a worker: COTGR. 1645 a kind of strigil of seal's skin put on the operator's hand like a glove: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 203 (1879). 1646 upon the like reason do culinary Operators observe, that flesh boils best, when the bones are boiled with it: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. p. 130 (1686). 1652 the great *significators* and *operators* of things both in heaven, and earth: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 61. 1652 if the *Minde of the Operator* be vehemently inclined towards the same: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 464. 1654 This great *Operateur* Death can do it: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 562. bef. 1670 Your Grace shall not only surmount Envy, but turn the Darling of the Commonwealth, and be revered by the best Operators in Parliament, as a Father of a Family: J. HACKETT, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 210, p. 204 (1693). 1688 we Operators in Physics: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, i. p. 2. 1691 You will ask me, Who or what is the Operator in the formation of the Bodies of Man and other Animals? J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 58 (1701). 1713 As I was one day in my laboratory, my operator, who was to fill my coffers for me...: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 166, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 323 (1856). bef. 1733 such an *Operator* as this, with his handy Work: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 3, p. 32 (1740). 1750 Bleeding was the unanimous voice of the whole room; but unluckily there was no operator at hand: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 395 (1806). 1752 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 331 (1857). 1759 so expert an operator as Dr. Slop: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. vi. Wks., p. 72 (1839). 1762 These being shaved and dressed *secundum artem*, and the operator dismissed with a proper acknowledgement: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 160 (1817). 1792 The operator, no doubt, took a pleasure, by his workmanship, to rival the beauties of the subject on which he wrought: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 92.

*operatrice*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opératrice*: a female who operates.

1531 all manner of understanding and knowledge, whereof proceedeth perfecte operation, do take their originall of that hyge sapience whiche is the operatrice of all thynges: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. Vol. II. p. 358 (1880).

*operculum*, *pl. opercula*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a lid, 'a cover': *Bot.* and *Zool.*: a structure which forms a lid, flap, or cover.

*operetta*, *sb.*: It.: a short opera.

*Ophiuchus*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ὠφιοῦχος*, = 'serpent-holder': name of one of the northern constellations in ancient astronomy.

1667 like a comet burn'd, | That fires the length of Ophiuchus huge | In th' arctic sky: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 709.

\**ophthalmia*, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀφθαλμία*; *ophthalmie* (= 1 = 2), Eng. fr. Fr. *ophthalmie*: *sb.*: a disease of the eyes, catarrhal, purulent, or other inflammation of the mucous membrane of the eye, sometimes involving the cornea.

1543 an optalmie caused of grosse matter: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. li v<sup>o</sup>/1. — Agaynst the disease optalmia, they must have water of roses: *ib.*, fol. cclxx v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1603 much like unto the disease of the eyes *Ophthalmia*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 234. — the ophthalmie, that is to say, the inflammation of blood-shotten eyes: *ib.*, p. 313. 1836 The exhalations from the soil after the period of the inundation render the latter part of the autumn less healthy than the summer and winter; and cause ophthalmia and dysentery, and some other diseases: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. 1. p. 2. 1872 One-eyed calenders meet the wayfarer at every turn, and it is hardly credible that ophthalmia (prevalent as this disease is) has caused the loss of vision in so many instances: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 314.

*opifex*, *sb.*: Lat.: a worker, a maker, an artificer.

1678 the Greatest, the *Opifex* of the World, the Fountain of Good, the Parent of all things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 274.

*opima spolia*: Lat. See *spolia opima*.

*opinative*, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *opinatif*, fem. *-ive*: opinionated, obstinate.

bef. 1536 If any be found...that will not obey their falsehood and tyranny, they rail on him...and call him opinative, self-minded, and obstinate: TYNDALE, *Ans. to Sir T. More, &c.*, p. 159 (Parker Soc., 1850). [C.] bef. 1579 Your owne opinative will: T. HACKETT, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 104. 1598 *Opiniastro*, *Opiniativo*, opinative, stiffnecked, stubborn: FLORIO. 1600 your opinative contumacie, and insolent pride: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 339. 1621 Speak truth: be not opinative: maintain no factions: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 365. [L.]

*opinator* (1 = 2 = 3), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *opinātor*, = 'a conjecturer', noun of agent to *opināri*, = 'to conjecture', 'to think', 'to form or hold an opinion': one who adheres stubbornly to his opinion.

bef. 1677 which sufficiently confuteth those heretical opinators: BARROW, *Serm.*, Vol. II. No. 12. [R.]

*opinia(s)tre*, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opiniâtre*, *opiniastre* (Cotgr.): pertinacious in opinion. Sometimes written *opinia(s)ter*.

1591 the strong Fortresse had béene lost, a thing to be noted of such as be *Opiniastro* (quasi-It.): GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 291. 1641 but if you have no mercy upon them, yet spare yourself, lest you bejude the good galloway, your own opiniate wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 109 (1805). 1669 I grow opiniate as the Devil: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astro.*, II. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 289 (1701).

*opiniâtrer*, *vb.*: Fr.: to maintain stiffly, to adhere obstinately to an opinion.

1715 the court opiniâtre it that the p[re]tender is coming: C. JERVAS, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 18 (1872). bef. 1733 Dr. Short might differ from what Opinion prevailed, but, in the Case of a King, must not *opiniâtre*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. ix. 4, p. 649 (1740).

*opiniâtréte*, *sb.*: Fr.: stubbornness, obstinacy, self-will, pertinacity. Anglicised as *opiniatrety*. The earlier Fr. form *opiniastreté* (Cotgr.) is found partly Anglicised or quite Anglicised as *opiniastrety*.

1727 I was extremely concerned at his *opiniâtréte* in leaving me: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 98 (1871). bef. 1733 the *opiniâtréte* of his Party misled him: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 176, p. 123 (1740).

*opisthodomos*, *opisthodomus*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀπισθοδόμος*, = 'the back part of a building': Gk. *Archit.*: an open vestibule *in antis* behind the cella of a temple, corresponding to the *pronaos* (*q. v.*).

1776 they deified him and lodged him in the opisthodomos or the back part of the Parthenon: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 29.

\**opium*, *opion*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀπιον*, = 'poppy-juice': dried juice obtained from the half-ripened heads of *Papaver somniferum*, a strong narcotic. Anglicised through Old Fr. as *opie*. See *Ladanum*.

abt. 1386 Of a Clarree maad of a certeyn wyn | Of Nercotikes and Opie of Thebes syn: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt's Tale*, 1472. 1398 Of the Juys of the leuis and of the heed therof Opium is made: TREVISIA, Tr. *Barth. De P. R.*, XVII. cxxviii. 1525 When the payne is grete / then it is nedefull to put therto a lytel Opium / or elles the barke of mandragora: Tr. *Ferome of Brunswicks Surgery*, sig. F liij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1527 the venyms of Opium and Lusquiamus: L. ANDREW, Tr. *Brunswicks Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cclxxvi. sig. T li v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1577 thei dooe sell the *Opio* [It.] in their Shoppes...with the whiche the Indians doe vse to ease them selues, of their labour that thei dooe take, and to bee merie...



thei call it there emongest them selues *Aphion*: FRAMINGTON, *Yoyfull Neues*, fol. 40 <sup>vo</sup>. 1578 There droppeth or runneth out of Poppie, a liquor as white as milke, when the heade be peared or hurt, the which is called *Opium*, and men gather and drie it, and is kept of the Apothecaries in their shoppes to serue in medicine: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 433. 1588 abundance of *Opium*, *Assa Fetida*, *Puchio*: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Foy.*, fol. 5 <sup>vo</sup>. 1601 the venome of opium: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 17, Vol. II. p. 64. — Opium or poppie juice: *ib.*, Bk. 25, ch. 12, p. 234. 1609 Haue I no friend that will make her drunke? or giue her a little *ladanum* or opium: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 575 (1616). 1612 Some of them will also drinke Bersh or Opium: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 59. 1615 The Turkes be also incredible takers of *Opium*, whereof the lesser *Asia* affordeth them plenty: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 66 (1632). 1627 *For Coffin and Opium* are taken downe: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 738. 1634 the King of Persiaes Ambassadour...poisoned himselfe wilfully in foure dayes feeding only vpon *Opium*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. 1643 you'll say I am grown mad, and that I haue taken *Opium* in lieu of Tobacco: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xxxiv. p. 328 (1678). 1657 though she had giuen her twenty drams of *Opium* more than ordinary, yet could neuer sleep since: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 18. 1658 There is no antidote against the *Opium* of time: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 74. 1662 he took *Opium*, or *Opium*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. I. p. 29 (1669). 1729 The Goddess then o'er his anointed head, | With mystic words, the sacred *Opium* shed: POPE, *Dunciad*, l. 288. 1751 she had not taken her opium, which she was forced to do if she had any appointment, to be in particular spirits: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 263 (1857). 1826 they produced their ganga and opium, and began to smoke: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxvii. p. 395 (1884). 1863 smoking Paradise, alias opium: C. KEADE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 197. 1864 he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium, or shake the pagoda-tree: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 35.

\**opodeldoc*, *sb.*: origin unknown, said to have been coined by Paracelsus: a kind of plaster said to have been invented by Mindererus; soap-liniment, a solution of soap in alcohol with camphor and essential oils.

1842 opodeldoc, joint-oil, and goulard: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 217 (1865). 1866 But what could be a greater waste than to beat a scoundrel who had law and opodeldoc at command? GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. II. p. 227.

\**opopanax*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀπωναξ*, = 'the juice of the plant *pavaz*' (= 'fall-heal'): the resinous juice obtained from the roots of *Pastinaca opopanax*, also called *Opopanax Chironium*, Nat. Order *Umbelliferae*. The form *opoponax* seems to be French.

1540 Take Opoponax wyne: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. A iii <sup>vo</sup>. 1563 Lilies, Mallows, Opoponax, Oespius, Piche: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 3 <sup>vo</sup>. — Dissolve the Opopanax and Galbanum in some part of the wyne: *ib.*, fol. 31 <sup>vo</sup>. 1569 of Galbanum, of Opoponack, of ech half an ounce: R. ANDROSS, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. IV. Bk. i. p. 6. 1578 Opopanax is the gumme of the first kinde of *Panaces*: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodon's Herb.*, Bk. III. p. 302. 1599 Opopanax, from Persia: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277. 1600 opopanax: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1616). 1601 The better Opopanax costeth not above two Asses a pound: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 378. 1607 Opopanax: TOPSELL, *Fow-f. Beasts*, p. 279. 1610 Pitch, Tarre, Camphre, Opopanax, Taccamahacca, Caruana, Masticke, and other Gums: FOLKINGHAM, *Art. Suruey*, iv. ii. p. 81. 1665 the country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb, Opopanax: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

opōrothēca, opōrothēcē, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀπρωθήκη*: a fruit-room.

1699 Orangeries, Oporotheca's, Hybernacula, Stoves: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b i <sup>vo</sup>.

oportet mendacem esse memorem, *phr.*: Lat.: it behoves a liar to have a good memory. See Quint., 4, 2, 91.

1590 *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 585 (1685). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 14, p. 592 (1740).

opossum, *sb.*: Amer. Ind. of Virginia: a marsupial animal belonging to the genus *Didelphys*, of which there are several species, the common opossum being *Didelphys virginiana*; the name is extended to other marsupials. Often found in the lopped form *possum*.

1624 An *Opossum* hath a head like a Swine, and a taile like a Rat, and is of the bignesse of a Cat. Vnder her belly shee hath a bagge, wherein she lodgeth, carrieth, and suckleth her young: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 355 (1884). 1722 Hairs, Foxes, Raccoons, Squirrels, Possums: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 135. — Raccoons, Opossums, and Foxes: *ib.*, Bk. IV. ch. xxi. p. 272. 1845 armadillos, tapirs, peccaries, guanacos, opossums, and numerous South American gnawers and monkeys, and other animals: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 173.

oppilation ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oppilation* (Cotgr.): obstruction, constipation.

1605 these meagre, starved spirits, who have half stopt the organs of their minds with earthly oppilations: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. i. Wks., p. 182/2 (1860). 1611 *Oppilation*, An oppilation, or obstruction: Cotgr.

opplative ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *opplatif*, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): obstructive, causing constipation.

1611 *Opplative*, Opplative, obstructive, stopping: Cotgr.

\*oppressor ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *oppressor*, noun of agent to *opprimere*, = 'to oppress': one who oppresses.

1482 a vyolent oppressor agent ryghtewesenes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 77 (1869). 1531 he is an oppressor, an extortioner, &c.: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. III. ch. iv. Vol. II. p. 213 (1596). 1540 opprith luges and oppressors of justice: ELYOT, *Im. Gouernance*, fol. 61 <sup>vo</sup>. 1562 will delatue vs his people oute of the handes of their oppressors: J. PILKINGTON, *Adyas*, sig. Dd v <sup>ro</sup>. 1590 Are not all knyghtes by oath bound to withstand | Oppressours powre by armes and puissant hond? SPENS, *R. Q.*, II. viii. 56. 1621 he was a vile tyrant, a murderer, an oppressor of his subjects: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Suba. 3, Vol. II. p. 571 (1827). 1695 The race of Nassaus was by Heaven designed | To curb the proud oppressors of mankind: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 5 (Bohn, 1854). 1723 Sickness is a great oppressor: POPE, *Letters*, p. 193 (1737). 1876 an old and honourable hatred of the oppressor of the Pole: *Lloyd's Whky.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

opprobrium, *sb.*: Lat.: reproach, disgrace, infamy, abuse. Anglicised in 16 c. as *opproby*, *op(p)robre* (through Fr. *op-probre*).

1683 all the reproach and opprobrium that the most inveterate rancour can invent: SCOTT, *Serm. bef. Lord Mayor*, Wks., II. 37. [T.] 1811 expressions of opprobrium too strong for our page: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 312 (2nd Ed.). 1843 The neglect of this obvious reflection has given rise to misapplications of the calculus of probabilities which have made it the real opprobrium of mathematics: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 63 (1856). 1850 the Speaker's opprobrium: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 2 (1879). 1885 Neither term is in the least applicable to four of the five forms thus held up to opprobrium: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 26, p. 3971a.

oppugn ( = =, -g- silent), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oppugner* (Cotgr.): to fight against, to attack, to oppose an argument.

bef. 1535 The true catholike faythe is, and ever hath bene, oppugned and assaulted: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 571. [R.] 1611 *Oppugner*. To oppugne: batter, assault, besiege; resist, or withstand openly; fight hard, reason eagerly, labor earnestly, against: Cotgr. 1616 can doe nothing if the prohibition | Of the Almighty doe oppugne: R. C., *Timed Whistle*, p. 3 (1871). [C.]

oppugnator, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *oppugnare*, = 'to assault', 'attack': an assailant, an attacker.

1611 *Oppugnateur*. An oppugnator; assaulter, batterer, besieger; resister: wrong-doer: Cotgr.

opsōnium, pl. opsōnia, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὀψώνιον*: a relish.

optic ( = = ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *optique*.

I. *adj.*: pertaining to sight, pertaining to the eye, pertaining to the science which is concerned with light and sight. See II. 3.

1599 Dazle, you organs to my optique sense: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 105 (1616). 1640 optick glasses: H. MORE, *Phys.*, III. iii. 62, p. 170 (1647). 1642 his own Optique observations: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 13 (1869). 1655 when I first met with Sir P. Neal famous for his optick glasses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 330 (1879). 1667 whose orb | Through optic glass the Tuscan artist views: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 288.

II. *sb.*: 1. a telescope, a magnifying glass.

bef. 1626 The sins we do people behold through optics | Which shew them ten times more than common vices: BRAU. & FL., *Thierry & Theodoret*, I. I. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 2. the eye.

1600 whose optiques haue drunke the spirit of beautie: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). bef. 1721 When you Love's Joys thro' Honour's Optic view: PRIOR, *Celia to Damon*. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 3. (pl. *optics*) the science which is concerned with sight and light.

1664 I conceive also that the Figure ought so to be proportioned by the rules of the Optiques, that it may appear of a size somewhat exceeding the Natural: EVELYN, *Tr. Front's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 91.

optimātes, *sb. pl.*: Lat., fr. *optimus*, = 'best': the aristocracy of Ancient Rome, composed of the wealthiest citizens.

optimē, *adv.*: Lat., 'best', 'most highly'; in the phrases *senior optime(s)*, *junior optime(s)*, Lat. *meritis* (pl. *meriti*) is suppressed, so that *optime* is used as *sb.* = 'one of highest merit': a title given to the members of the second and third class of the Mathematical Tripos at Cambridge University.

option ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *option*: choice; preference, the right of choice; in the Stock Exchange, a bargain to receive or deliver certain stock at a specified price within a fixed limit of time.

1611 *Option*, Option, election, choice: Cotgr. bef. 1733 to give the Reader an Option which to take: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 99, p. 85 (1740).

opus<sup>1</sup>, pl. opera, *sb.*: Lat.: work; a literary or musical composition.

1809 I shall do it volume by volume in my great "Opus": SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1856). 1815 I have found out another *opus* for you when you have completed the "West Indies": *ib.*, p. 404. 1886 Schumann...began his career as a composer by a series of pieces for the piano alone, including all those bearing *opus* numbers from 1 to 23: *Athenaeum*, May 1, p. 593/1.

opus<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Lat.: need, necessity.

bef. 1593 Opus and Vnus tolde him, by the chimes in his stomacke, it was time to fall vpon meate: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 21 (1861).



**opus citatum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the work quoted. Abbreviated to *op. cit.*

1883 *XLIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 216.

**opus incertum**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Anc. Archit.*: irregular masonry.

\***opus latericium**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Anc. Archit.*: brickwork or tilework.

**opus magnum**: Lat. See **magnum opus**.

**opus operatum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a work done (without respect to the persons concerned in the doing); a phrase much used in discussions on the efficacy of Sacraments, opposed to *opus operans* or *opus operantis*, a sacrament (work) regarded as efficacious according to the due qualification of the administrator or of the recipient or of both. See **ex opere operato**.

1569 yet never explain the difference between *Opus operans*, and *Opus operatum*: Tr. Erasmus' Praise of Folly, p. 127 (Reeves & Turner). 1652 the superficies the surface of it soon passes away, and 'tis practical Popery to rest in an *Opus operatum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 76. 1691 the said Absolution becomes valid and effectual, either by virtue of the State of the Person, to whom it was pronounced, as being a true Penitent, or by virtue of the *opus operatum*, or bare Action it self of the Priest absolving him: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 400 (1727). bef. 1716 Nothing farther than the outward Action was then lookt after, and when that failed, there was an Expiation ready in the *Opus operatum* of a Sacrifice: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 221. — rendering many zealots amongst us as really guilty of the superstition of resting in the bare *opus operatum* of this duty, as the papists are: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 427. 1742 not perfunctorily, as of latter times the use is, by way of *opus operatum*, as for tale and not for weight, but in well-studied arguments: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 50. 1830 It is the *opus operatum*, the outward act, which in the view of both secures this title: *Christian Spectator*, Vol. II. p. 747.

**opus reticulatum**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Anc. Archit.*: masonry formed of square blocks in courses sloped at an angle of 45°, each block laid corner to corner of the contiguous blocks so that the joints resemble network.

1704 the beginning of a passage...It lies, indeed, in the same line with the entrance near the Avernus, is faced alike with the *opus reticulatum*, and has still the marks of chambers that have been cut into the sides of it: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 452 (Bohn, 1854). 1780 The walls exhibit the *opus reticulatum*, so common in the environs of Naples: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1834).

\***opusculum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a little work, an opuscle.

1656—7 Dr. Hammond in a particular *opusculum*...treated on this subject: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 90 (1872). 1885 An opusculum on calligraphy will be presented by Mr. D. W. Kettle: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 26, p. 842/3.

oque, oqui(e). See **oke**.

or moulu: Fr. See **ormolu**.

ora: Lat. See **os**².

**ōra pro nobis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'pray for us', the refrain of a litany to the Blessed Virgin, in the liturgy of the Latin Church.

abt. 1380 & whanne sicke men gon wip ora pro nobis in procession pei blasphemem god & stiren him to vengeance: WYCLIF (ŋ), *Clerks Possessioners*, ch. xxvi. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 133 (1880). 1593 Ora pro nobis! John, I pray, fall to your prayers: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 405/1 (1861). bef. 1654 whereas in the other a right loyal subject may pour out his soul in vain, without an *Ora pro nobis*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scriv. Sac.*), p. 155 (1654). 1704 this is exactly *ora pro nobis*, & indeed their whole Religion is a Miscellany of Popery, Judaism, and the Gentilism of the Arabs: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 13 note. 1782 Good sense will have weight with a virtuous Administration, if they are not a virtuous one—*Ora pro nobis*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 191 (1858).

**ōrāculum**, *sb.*: Lat.: an oracle.

1719 But I doubt the oraculum is a poor supernaculum: SWIFT, *To Dr. Sheridan*, Dec. 14.

**orage**, *sb.*: Fr.: storm, tempest.

bef. 1733 to stem that Orage of Faction: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 63, p. 632 (1740).

\***orang-outang, orang-outan**, *sb.*: Malay *orang-ūtan*, = 'man (of the) woods': an anthropoid ape, esp. the *Simia satyrus* of the Malay Archipelago.

1691 Dr. Tyson's Anatomy of the Orang-Outang, or Pygmie: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 232 (1701). 1748 you look like a cousin-german of Ourang Outang: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 76 (1817). 1787 You will see many an orang outang, but not one Antinous: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1805). 1797 there is another part of civilized man, of which the respectable Savage and the more respectable Orang-Outang are happily ignorant—his pocket: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 273. 1819 The African Ourang-outan (Pithecus Troglodites) is found here: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 440.

**Orankay**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *orang kaya*, = 'rich man': a chief or noble of the Malay Archipelago.

1625 some to conferre with the *Orancayas*, how we should be secured: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 516. — an *Orankey*, or a Gentleman in *Polaroon*...the *Orankeyes* of *Polaroon*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 187. 1665 The *Oran-kays* are the prime sort of people: who are lazie and sociable, but deceitful: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 365 (1677). 1884 It results from the system of choice that the Orang Kaya Degadong is, in effect, that person in whom the majority of Borneans put most confidence: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 266.

\***orator** (L = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *orateur*, assimilated to Lat. *ōrator*, = 'pleader', 'speaker', 'an eloquent man', noun of agent to *ōrāre*, = 'to pray', 'to plead', 'to speak'.

1. a petitioner, a bedesman; *Leg.* a plaintiff in the Court of Chancery. *Obs.*

1472 your poore and trew contynual servaunt and oratour: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 715, p. 75 (1874). 7abt. 1533 I recomende me unto youre Maistershippe, evere beinge gladde to here of youwe gude helth, for the whiche I shalbe a daily orator too Almyghthy God: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. ccviii. p. 243 (1846). abt. 1540 From your awne moste bownden orator: *ib.*, Vol. III. No. ccclxi. p. 273. 1655 Your graces poore oratour Rychard Eden: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 6 (Arber, 1885).

2. a spokesman, an advocate, an intermediary.

1562 many Oratours were sent betwene them: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 43 r. 1590 Be not thy tongue thy own shames orator: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iii. 2, 10.

3. a professional pleader, a public speaker, a proficient in public speaking.

abt. 1374 these orators or aduocates: CHAUCER, Tr. *Boethius*, Bk. IV. [R.] 1506 If to the oratour, many a sundry tale | One after other, treatably be tolde: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. F ii v. 1509 Rede Tullius warkes the worthy Oratour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 32 (1874). 1528 Yea Princes / whom to descryve / It were herde for an oratoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 52 (1871). 1531 Accordyng there unto Quintilian, instructyng an oratour, desirerh suche a childe to be giuen unto hym: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ix. Vol. I. p. 51 (1880). 1545 For he yat woude be an oratour: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 92 (1868). 1591 to set vp Images and statues in the Capitoll, in the market place, and in the Orators court: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. B 1 r. 1642 some were grave orators and historians: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 223 (1806). 1664 then should an Orator, to acquire the reputation of being Eloquent, invent and mint new Words that were never yet spoken: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 100. 1754 the satire of this female orator: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxviii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 153 (1817).

4. an officer in English universities, who speaks and writes on public occasions as the representative of his university in its corporate capacity.

1614 The University orator, Netherlands...is taxed for calling the prince *Jacobissime Carole*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 305 (1848). 1626 the orator, proctors, taxers, and bedels: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1848). 1665 my Cosen Herbert late Cambridge Orator: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 30. 1742 Dr. Henry Paman, sometime orator of the university of Cambridge: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1826).

\***oratorio**, *sb.*: It.: a serious musical composition of some length, of a dramatic character, but performed without action or scenery, the theme being sacred or heroic.

1733 Eager in throngs the town to Hester came, | And Oratorio was a lucky name: BRAMSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 13. 1766 He has taste, without doubt, and a delicate ear, | No vile Oratorious ever could bear: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Let. x. 1776 I was well informed that it had lately been the seat of oratorios, and the receptacle of the castrati: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 74. 1777 As to oratorios, motets, and that kind of music, there is still less: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 96 (1777). 1818 vulgar Pall-Mall's oratorio of hisses! T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 116. 1854 I was scarcely allowed to hear any singing before I went out, except an oratorio, where I fell asleep: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 9 (1879).

**ōrātrix**, *sb.*: Lat.: a female pleader.

1599 I fight not with my tongue: this is my oratrix: *Soliman & Perseda*. [T.]

**orb**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *orbe*: (a) a circle, a disc, a ring, an orbit; (b) a globe, a sphere, a ball, the monde of regalia; (c) a hollow globe, a hollow sphere, one of the concentric hollow celestial spheres of ancient astronomers; (d) *metaph.* social sphere, social world.

a. 1590 And I serve the fairy queen, | To dew her orbs upon the green: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, II. I. 9. 1642 let these Lights be brought to move within the circumference of their own Orbes: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 77 (1869).

b. 1593 what a hell of witchcraft lies | In the small orb of one particular tear! SHAKS., *Lover's Compl.*, 289. 1596 There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st | But in his motion like an angel sings: — *Merch. of Ven.*, v. 60. 1806 by the more complicated intersection of cross-springers more ornament was introduced and carved orbs and rosettes: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 179. 1833 orbs, circular carvings which project at the intersection of roofs: — *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 175.

c. 1606 And at this time most easy 'tis to do't, | When my good stars, that were my former guides, | Have empty left their orbs, and shot their fires | Into the abyss of hell: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, III. 13, 146.

d. bef. 1670 [See **neophytus**].



**Orbilius**, name of a schoolmaster mentioned by Horace (*Epp.*, 2, 1, 71) as fond of using the rod; representative of a severe schoolmaster.

**orc**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *orque*: a sea-monster which attacks whales; name of a cetacean, a variety of *Delphinus orca*.

1603 Insatiate Orque, that even at one repast, | Almost all creatures in the World would waste: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 274 (1608). 1626 the deepe | Where *Proteus* herds, and *Neptune* Orkes doe keepe: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 142 (1640). 1629 Imagine rather, sir, ... that the sea, spouted into the air | By the angry Orc, endangering tall ships: MASSINGER, *Rom. Actor*, v. 1, Wks., p. 163/2 (1839). 1667 The haunt of seals, and orcs: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 835.

\***orchestra** ( $\alpha = \epsilon$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *orchestra*, = 'the place set apart for the Senate in an Ancient Roman theatre', fr. Gk. *ὀρχήστρα*, = 'dancing-place'.

1. the place set apart for the Senate in an Ancient Roman theatre.

1606 he passed directly from the Stage by the *Orchestra*, to take up his place among the Knights in the 14. foremost seats: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 17. 1626 *Orchestra*, A Scaffold: COCKERAM, *Pt. I.* (2nd Ed.). 1658 They may set in the *Orchestra*, and noblest seats of Heaven: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 65.

2. the space in front of the stage of an Ancient Greek theatre, where the musicians performed and the chorus danced and sang.

3. a building intended for the performance of concerted music.

1764 on the upper side of this terrace, and nearly encompassed with the groves and shrubberies, is built a very pretty orchestra: J. BUSH, *Hib. Chor.*, p. 14. 1787 orchestras were erected in different parts, and the common people danced in the center, having the sky for a canopy: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 283 (1805).

4. that part of a modern opera-house or theatre which is assigned to the band.

1724 ORCHESTRA, is that Part of the Theater, where the Musicians sit with their Instruments to perform: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1817 the impatient sticks in the pit, and shrill catcalls in the gallery, had begun to contend with the music in the orchestra: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. vii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 80 (1825).

5. a set of performers of concerted music, a band.

1727 It is proposed, that the two Theatres be incorporated into one Company; that the *Royal Academy of Music* be added to them as an *Orchestra*: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 219 (1757). 1762 The next week, with a grand orchestra, we play the Busy Body: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 754/2 (1839). 1776 the notion of a celestial orchestra: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. 1809 You may bring together four or five large orchestras, which are all incomparable: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 94. 1820 The orchestra was respectable and contained many amateurs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. 1877 the whole orchestra, composed, after all, of good musicians: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iii. p. 35 (1883).

**orchis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄρχις*, = 'testicle', 'orchid': an orchid.

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 10. 1664 MAY... *Flowers in Prime or yet lasting... Orchis, Lilium convallium, Span. Pinks*: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 205 (1729). 1741 There are many other fine sorts of *Orchis* at Constantinople: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, p. 212. 1850 Bring orchis, bring the foxglove spire: TENNYSON, *In Mem.*, lxxiii. 2. 1883 the banks in spring-time dappled with violet and primrose, purple orchis and wild crocus: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 60. 1885 flame-coloured gladiolas, red orchis, and blue-feather hyacinth: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 33.

**orda**. See *horde*.

**ordinaire**: Fr. See *vin ordinaire*.

**ordinātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ordinare*, = 'to set in order', 'to regulate': a regulator, a director.

1615 The wise Ordinator of all things hath so disposed us in our stations: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 90 (1862).

\***ordonnance**, *sb.*: Fr.: an order, an ordinance; arrangement.

bef. 1701 the general design, the ordonnance or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another: DRYDEN, *Plutarch*. [R.] 1763 The ordinances of France are so unfavourable to strangers: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II. Wks., Vol. V. p. 256 (1817). 1830 he disapproved of Polignac and his measures, and had no notion the *ordonnances* were thought of: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 36 (1875). 1885 The ordonnance of the typography... is at once simple, perspicuous, and compact: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 246/2.

\***ordre du jour**, *phr.*: Fr.: order of the day.

1844 The army, while thus assembled, on the eve of opening the campaign, received through the medium of an "ordre du jour" the following spirit-stirring appeal: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 51.

\***ore rotundo**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with round mouth', elegantly, distinctly; less correctly, roundly, loudly. See *Hor.*, *A. P.*, 323.

1720 is taught there to mouth it gracefully, and to swear, as he reads French, *ore rotundo*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 505/2 (1869). bef. 1733 He affected to pronounce *ore rotundo* the round Oaths: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 11, p. 590 (1740). 1770 He tells us so himself, and with the plenitude of the *ore rotundo*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xxxvi. p. 151 (1827). 1827 Sheridan then spouted something *ore rotundo*: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 102. 1837 He has great variety of conversation... and sometimes will talk Spanish *ore rotundo*: HAWTHORNE, *Amer. Note-Books*, Vol. I. p. 48 (1872). 1845 The Castilian speaks with a grave distinct pronunciation *ore rotundo*; he enunciates every syllable: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 82. 1882 A hundred things are dropped or whispered which are never shouted, or pronounced *ore rotundo*: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. ix. p. 187.

**ore tenuis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by (word of) mouth.

1619 Corteen, Burlamachi, and another Dutchman, were called into that court, *ore tenuis*, for going about to corrupt certain witnesses: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 192 (1848). 1626 and some say they are to be included in one bill, and to answer, *ore tenuis*, in that court three weeks hence: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 116 (1848). 1760 The Import of this Plea at Common Law, as it was pleaded *ore tenuis* at the Bar, was, I claim nothing in the Adwoson: GIERBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 70.

**Oread** ( $\alpha = \epsilon$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *oræades*, pl. of *oræas*, fr. Gk. *ὄρειας*: a mountain-nymph.

1667 Soft she withdrew, and, like a Wood-Nymph light, | Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train, | Betook her to the groves: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 387. 1842 lovelier than whatever Oread haunt | The knolls of Ida: TENNYSON, *Enone*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 152 (1886).

**Orestes and Pylades**, names of two heroes of Greek mythology, celebrated for the friendship which made them willing to die for each other. See *Eur.*, *Iph. in Taur.*, 650—724.

1590 by the love of Pylades and Orestes, | Whose statues we adore in Scythia: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 12/2 (1858). 1599 he is my PYLADES, and I am his ORESTES: how like you the conceit? C. O., it's an old stale enterlude device: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, IV. 5, Wks., p. 146 (1616). 1671 Put up, for shame, put up, and be *Pylades* and *Orestes*, what was your quarrel? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, III. p. 31. 1782 What Orestes and Pylades ever wrote to each other for four-and-forty years without once meeting! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 273 (1858). 1819 while Spiridon—my Pylades, had nothing to do but to watch me, in case I went mad: T. HORNE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 194 (1820).

**orexis**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄρεξις*: desire, appetite, propension.

1619 With double jugges doth his Orexis glut: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. B 2<sup>o</sup>. 1675 this Orexis after dirty Puddings: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. I. § 4, p. 9.

**orfeverie**, *sb.*: Fr.: goldsmith's work.

1842 plate of *orfeverie* costly and rare: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 349 (1865). 1859 He offered prizes for the best specimens of 'orfeverie' in two kinds, religious and secular: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 14/1.

**organon**, *pl. organa*, *sb.*: Gk. *ὄργανον*: an instrument, an organ; a system of logic; a system of scientific principles. Sometimes Lat. *organum*.

[1543 For the bande is called organum organorum, that is, the instrumente of instrumentes, whereby all other instrumentes are made: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxvii<sup>o</sup> 2<sup>a</sup>.] 1590 the soul, | Wanting those organs by which it moves, | Cannot endure, by argument of art: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 72/1 (1858). 1601 his organs of sense: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 341 (1616). 1627 When you have devoured the *organum*, you will find Philosophic far more delightful and pleasing to your palate: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. x. p. 11 (1645). 1887 His fervid mind led him to suppose that he could construct a mechanical organon of thought: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 16, p. 509/1.

**orgeat**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sweet syrup made from almonds and orange-flower water. Originally the Italian *orgiata* was prepared from barley (It. *orgio*).

1786 Nor be the milk-white streams forgot | Of thirst-assuaging, cool orgeat: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 229. 1843 pulling a queer face over a glass of orgeat (pronounced *orjaw*): THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 45 (1885).

\***orgia**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄργια*; *orgies* ( $\alpha = \epsilon$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *orgies*: *sb. pl.*: enthusiastic mysteries or rites in honor of Bacchus; hence, a wild revel, a frantic debauch. The incorrect sing. *orgy*, Mod. Fr. *orgie*, are sometimes used.

1584 had their beginning from certaine heretikes called *Dulcini*, who devised those feasts of *Bacchus* which are named *Orgia*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 44. 1591 Your Dythirambion songs and Orgies trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done, | Your luie crownes and crowned Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3<sup>o</sup>. 1609 brought againe into ure the old songs and daunces Orgia: HOLLAND, *Tr. Mar.*, Bk. XXII. ch. vii. p. 198. 1613 These feasts are like the *Tricercall* Orgia performed by the Priests of Bacchus: T. CORVAT, *Journal*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U: 1<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1616 orgies: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 915 (1616). 1667 his lustful orgies he enlarged: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 415. 1687 When last Night the Youth of Athens late | Rose up the Orgia to celebrate: OTWAY, *Alcibi.*, I. p. 1. 1816 Female Satyrs and Fauns composed likewise the train of Bacchus in his orgies: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 316 *note*. 1830 These antique obsequies were undoubtedly affecting; but the



return of the mourners from the burning is the most appalling orgie: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 258. 1857 The city of Paris decreed a public fête in honour of these mutineers and murderers...this national orgie: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV, p. 189.

**Orgoglio**, a personification of pride (It. *orgoglio*), a giant in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, I. vii.

bef. 1670 What an Expence it was to bring out all their Stores laid up for a year, and to waste it in a week sometimes, upon an hundred of their *Orgoglio's*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 193, p. 206 (1693).

**orgue**, sb.: Fr.: *Fortif.*: beams shod with iron and suspended ready to drop on assailants as they passed beneath them; also, a set of musket-barrels arranged so as to be fired simultaneously, the fore-runner of the machine-gun.

1762 a couple of gates with portcullises:—these last were converted afterwards into orgues, as the better thing: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxii. Wks., p. 271 (1839).

**orgyia**, sb.: Gk. ὄργια, = 'the length of the outstretched arms': an Ancient Greek fathom equal to 6 ft. 1 in. English.

1776 each circle wanting a little of an orgyia or of 6 ft. in width: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 247.

**orichalcum**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρείχαλκος, = 'yellow copper-ore': a bright and valuable metal mentioned by early Greek authors; a superior alloy of copper or bronze. Anglicised as *orichalc*, and erroneously written *aurichalcum*.

1591 Nor costly Orichalc [sic] from strange Phoenix: SPENS, *Compl.*, Muioip, 78. 1646 a substance now as unknown as true *Aurichalcum*, or *Corinthian Brass*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). 1682 *aurichalcum* is a real metal, yet but the resemblance of gold, and so called false gold: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 98 (1865).

**orifice** (— —), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *orifice*: an opening, an aperture, a perforation. Corrupted to *orifex* (1590 Marlowe, *II Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 57/2, Ed. 1865; 1606 Shaks., *Troil.*, v. 2, 151).

1525 & in it [the heart] be .ij. orificas or mowthes and through the ryght orifice roneth a branche of y<sup>e</sup> ascendyng vaynes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B. iij. r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1541 to enlarge the orifices of the woundes: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. M. i. r<sup>o</sup>. 1543 y<sup>e</sup> Arteries, y<sup>t</sup> their orifices or mowthes may be in the depthe of the membre: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vago's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxvii v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1563 the orifice of the vicer: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 52 v<sup>o</sup>. 1576 to shut the Orifice and necke of the bladder: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 56 v<sup>o</sup>. 1590 They softly wipt away the gelly blood | From th<sup>e</sup> orifice: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III. iv. 40. 1598 a pipe of tabacco, to close the orifice of the stomach: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616). 1620 the woundes by the blackness of their orifice gave an argument of a poisoned weapon: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent.*, p. lxi. (1676). 1658 at the bottom of the Gullet there is a double Orifice: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 40 (1686).

\***oriflamme** (— —), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *oriflamme*, *oriflambe* (Cotgr.), *lit.* 'golden flame': the banner of S. Denis, used as the old royal standard of France. The form *lorystam* has the Fr. def. art. l' (for la) prefixed.

1485 The standares were reysed, and the loryflam dyscouerd: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 166 (1881). 1523 Who shall beare the Oriflambe of France: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 412, p. 720 (1812). 1572 Thus of their Armes and Auriflambe, howe they had the same, appeareth: BOSSEWELL, *Armorie*, fol. 23 v<sup>o</sup>. 1602 did not then the primitiues of the East Church amongst the Christians carry away the auriflambe of all religious zeale? W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1788 The vanguard... bore the royal banner and the oriflamme of St. Denys: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lix. p. 111 (1818). 1795 of little use was the hood of S. Martin and the oriflamme of S. Denis: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 78. 1851 What-ever hand shall grasp this oriflamme: MRS. BROWNING, *Casa Guidi Windows*, Pt. I.

**origanum**, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρίανον: wild marjoram. Early Anglicised as *origan(e)*, *origon*.

1540 the grounde was thicke couered with Camomyle, Origanum, and other lyke grasses, both swete in sauour and softe to fall vpon: ELYOT, *Im. Govern. auncie*, fol. 39 r<sup>o</sup>. 1579 the Torteyse hauing tasted the Viper, sucketh *Origanum* and is quickly reuiued: J. LVLVY, *Euphuies*, p. 61 (1686). 1601 *Oryganum*...Origanum...Origan: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 90.

**originator** (— — — —), sb.: Eng., as if noun of agent to *quasi*-Lat. *originäre*, which might = 'to originate': one who originates.

1818 an author, an inventor, or an originator: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 140 (1819). 1826 The unnatural combination failed, and its originator fell: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. i. p. 381 (1881).

**origines**, Lat., pl. of *origo*, = 'beginning', 'origin': the early history or legends of a people.

**original**, sb.: ? native N. Amer.: the American moose (*q. v.*).

1763 what they call here the Original is what in Germany...they call the Elk: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acc. Voy. Canada*, p. 64.

**origo mali**: Lat. See *fons et origo mali*.

oringo: Eng. fr. Lat. See *eringo*.

\***Orion**: Lat. fr. Gk. Ὠρίων: name of a constellation just south of the ecliptic, containing seven bright stars, three of which being in a line in the middle are called 'Orion's belt'.

bef. 1593 Whilst I...pull Orion's girdle from his loins: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 136/2 (1861). 1603 And (opposit) the *Cyfe*, the dropping *Pleiades*, | Bright-glistering Orion and the weeping *Hyades*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 100 (1608). 1662 J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 6. 1855 the Charioteer | And starry Gemini hang like glorious crowns | Over Orion's grave low down in the west: TENNYSON, *Maud*, III. vi. Wks., Vol. V. p. 245 (1886).

ork: Eng. fr. Fr. See *orc*.

**Orlando Furioso**, the title-character of a romance of Ariosto's, a hero of medieval romances connected with Charlemagne and his Paladins.

1648 *Orlando Furioso* CHEVNEI begins the Play: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 4. 1664 and by a strange kind of Intoxication make him act *Orlando Furioso*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. Pref., sig. A. iii. r<sup>o</sup>.

**Orleans**, name of a kind of wine made near Orléans, a city on the river Loire in France; also, name of a dress-fabric of cotton and wool.

1611 Or will you vouchsafe to kiss the lip of a cup of rich Orleans in the buttry amongst our waiting-women? MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 14 (1885). 1630 Gascoygne, Orleans, or the Chrystall Sherrant: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Fff 4 r<sup>o</sup>/1.

**orlop** (— —), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *overloop*, = 'the deck of a ship', so called because it runs over the ship (see *interloper*): the upper deck of a great ship, between the main and mizzen masts; in modern times the name was transferred to the second and even to the lowest deck of a ship with three decks.

1579 his bed was not layd vpon the ouerlop: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 204 (1612). 1598 The soldiers that are passengers, have nothing els but free passage, that is room for a chest under hatches, and a place for their bed in the orloope: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 14 (1885). — one side of the upper part of the ship, between both the upper Orloops, where the great boat lay, burst out: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 179. 1599 one maine Orlop, three close decks, one fore-castle: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 190. 1606 From whence, up a pair of stairs, there was a passage unto the Orelope, where was a fair tent set up: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1848). bef. 1618 our Nether-overloops are raised...from the water...between the lower part of the Port and the Sea: W. RALEIGH, *Discourse of first Invention of Shipping*, in *Select Essays*, p. 17 (1650). 1625 vve hoysed vp our second tyre of Ordnance, and placed it in our second Orloope: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 93. 1797 There must be a sentry below, with express orders not to suffer any man to smoke on the orlop-deck: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 21 (1858).

\***ormolu** (— —), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *or moulu*, *lit.* 'ground gold': a kind of brass made to imitate gold.

1765 Each room has a large funnel of bronze with *or moulu*, like a column: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 418 (1857). 1784 Two *ormolu* chandeliers are placed here: *Europ. Mag.*, Mar., in Thackeray's *Four Georges*, p. 293 (1875). 1818 was for ever buying old china, *or moulu* vases, or things of that sort: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 322. 1823 the door, | Which opens to the thousand happy few | An earthly Paradise of 'Or Molu': BYRON, *Don Juan*, XI. lxxvii. 1842 all sorts of necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings in gold, in garnets, in mother-of-pearl, in ormolu: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 87 (1857). 1865 the hangings were of rose tincture: ormolu, buhl, rosewood, marqueterie, porcelaine de Sèvres, were not wanting: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 236. 1883 ormolu inksands, holding a thimbleful of ink: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 132.

**Ormuzd**, Pers.; **Oromasdes**, Late Lat. fr. Pers.: name of the god or principle of good and light in the Old Persian mythology. See *Ahriman*.

1603 teaming the one *Oromasdes*, and the other *Arimanius*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1044. — This *Zoroastres* (I say) named the good god *Oromasdes*, and the other *Arimanius*: *ib.*, p. 1306. 1646 the speculation of *Pythagoras*, *Empedocles*, and many ancient Philosophers, and was no more than *Oromasdes* and *Arimanius* of *Zoroaster*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 34 (1686). 1880 Two other beings, Ormuzd (Ahura-Mazda) and Ahriman (Agramainyus) fought for the supreme power: MACDOWALL-ANSON, *Agard & the Gods*, p. 307. 1889 The powers of Ormuzd and Ahriman, which struggle through the pages of the history, are embodied in the rival orders of the Knights of the Lion and their antagonists the Black Knights: *Athenæum*, June 1, p. 694/2.

**Ormuzine**, sb.: fabric exported from Ormuz, an island near the entrance of the Persian Gulf, a famous mart under the Portuguese in 16 c. See *armozeen*.

1625 Veluets, Sattens, Dammasks, very good *Ormuzines*, and *Persian Carpets*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 237.

\***orohippus**, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ὄρος, = 'mountain', and ἵππος, = 'horse': name of a very small genus of fossil horses found in the Eocene strata of N. America.

\*1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse...and in the Eocene, the *Orohippus*: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]



**Oroondates**, name of a character in Me. Scudéri's *Grand Cyrus*, distinguished for fine physique, bravery, and gallantry.

1712 [Love] makes a Footman talk like *Oroondates*: *Spectator*, No. 377, May 13, p. 551 (Morley). 1750 the gallant Oroondates [Geo. II.] strode up to Miss Chudleigh: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 235 (1857). 1754 he was a perfect Oroondates: SMOLLETT, *Ford. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 175 (1817).

**orphanion**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk., coined from *Orpheus* (q. v.): a kind of lute used in 16, 17 cc.

1596 [See *bandore*]. 1597 take an instrument, as a *Lute*, *Orphanion*, *Pandora*, or such like: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 166. 1597 The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of four partes... may be song to the Lute, Orphanion or Viol de gambo: J. DOULAND, *Title*. 1601 A Booke of Ayres, set forth to be song to the Lute, Orphanion and Base Viol: P. ROSSETER, *Title*. 1886 John Rose, the inventor of the pandore or orpheon, mentioned by Prætorius: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

\***Orpheus**: Gk. Ὀρφεύς: name of a mythological Greek hero of song and lyre-playing, whose music was said to have magic power, attracting wild beasts and even trees. Hence, **Orphean** (1 = 2), *adj.* (through Lat. *Orphæus*), pertaining to Orpheus, exquisitely tuneful.

[abt. 1386 CHAUCER, C. T., *Merchant's Tale*, 9590.] 1601 Another Orpheus? B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 316 (1616). 1667 With other notes than to th' Orphæan lyre | I sung of Chaos and eternal Night: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 17.

orque: Eng. fr. Fr. See *orc*.

orrorw(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See *horror*.

**orthogōnium**, *neut.*, **orthogōnius**, *masc.*, *adj.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὀρθογώνιος: right-angled, rectangular.

1570 Againe of triangles, an Orthogonion or a rightangled triangle, is a triangle which hath a right angle: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 v°.

**Orvietan**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *Orvietto*, name of a city: the name of a kind of antidote or counter-poison.

1821 the true orvietan, that noble medicine which is so seldom found genuine and effective within these realms of Europe: SCOTT, *Kenilworth*, ch. xiii. [L.]

**Orvietto**, name of a still, white wine produced near Orvietto, a city of central Italy.

**oryx**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὄρυξ: a kind of North African gazelle with straight, pointed horns, *Oryx beisa*. The name is now applied to a genus of antelopes.

1598 one is called an Indian asse, with whole feet uncloven, an other is called Orix, with cloven feet: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 21 (1885). 1603 As for the Libyans they mocke the Aegyptians, for reporting this of their beast called Oryx: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 968. 1646 Pliny affirmeth of the Orix, that it seemeth to adore this Star: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686).

os<sup>1</sup>, *pl.* **ossa**, *sb.*: Lat.: a bone.

os<sup>2</sup>, *pl.* **ōra**, *sb.*: Lat.: a mouth, an opening, an orifice.

**os sacrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the sacred bone', the compound bone which constitutes the inferior end of the spinal column, formed by the *anchylosis* (q. v.) of two or more vertebrae. See *vertebra*.

1548 T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 54 (1626). 1578 The Necke, the Breste, the Loynes, *Os Sacrum*, and *Cocci*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 18 v°. 1621 hip-bones, *os sacrum*, buttocks: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 4, Vol. I. p. 23 (1827). 1664 EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 156. 1679 the Learned Sons of Art, | *Os Sacrum*, justly stile that part: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 169.

osanna: Late Lat. See *hosanna*.

\***Osmanlee**, **Osmanli**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Turk. '*Osmanlı*': pertaining to Osman, or Othman, the founder of the Ottoman empire; a member of the reigning dynasty of the Turkish empire; a Turkish subject.

[1741 the *Turks*, whom the *Persians* call *Osmalins*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 288.] 1819 I have obtained his highness's permission for you to shoulder a musket, and to join in the fight, like an Osmanlee: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50 (1820). 1828 the Kuzilbashes and Osmanlees: *Kuzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 125. 1834 he had adopted the ponderous step, slow gesture, and phlegmatic bearing of an Osmanli: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 11. 1849 would not be afraid to meet the Osmanli in Anatoly: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. iv. p. 376 (1881).

\***osmium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. ὀσμή, 'odor': a metal akin to platinum, found in combination with the same.

1889 Osmium is not only the heaviest of all known bodies, but the most infusible: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/2.

**osmōsis**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk., formed fr. Gk. ὀσμός, 'impulsion', as if noun of action: the general term which includes *endosmosis* and *exosmosis* (qq. v.).

**osmunda régalis**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: osmund royal or royal fern, Nat. Order *Osmundaceae*. It is popularly called the 'flowering fern', because the upper part of a fertile frond becomes changed into a panicle of sporangia.

1846 *Osmunda regalis* has been employed successfully, in doses of 3 drachms, in the rickets: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 79.

**ōsor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ōdisse*, 'to hate': a hater.

1603 Princes are alwaies jealous, & many times have lost cause, and ever more then any other private person to be so: for the greater honors the greater, mo, & grieuoser sorrs: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Religi. & State*, p. 238.

**Ossa**. See *Pelion*.

**ossuaire**, Fr.; **ossuário**, *pl.* **ossuária**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a receptacle for the bones of the dead, a charnel-house.

1893 All the remains should be collected into an *ossuaire*: *Guardian*, Mar. 14, p. 365.

**ostensoire**, Fr.; **ostensorio**, It.; **ostensórium**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a monstrance.

1722 the Eucharistical Presence... is express'd by the Host in the Golden *Ostensorio* on the Altar: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 205.

**ostentation** (1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ostentation*.

1. a display, the act or process of displaying.

1531 whereby he shulde conceyue some fauour towards them for the demonstration of loue that they pretended in the ostentation of his person: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. Vol. II. p. 178 (1880). 1579 with fond ostentation of glorie: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 458 (1612). 1628 he is yet vainglorious in the ostentation of his melancholy: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 6. bef. 1716 for ostentation of strength and valour at their public sights: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. X. No. 7. [R.]

1 a. boastful display, vain parade.

1540 all grounded on charitie only without ostentation: ELYOT, *Im. Gouernance*, fol. 54 v°. 1579 those also that onely write for shew or ostentation: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 883 (1612). 1591 Such is the difference betweene true valure, and ostentation: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 17 (1871). 1607-12 Doe you not see what fayned prices are sett vpon little stones, and rarities, and what workes of ostentation are vnderaken, because there mought seeme to be some vse of great Riches? BACON, *Ess.*, xviii. p. 232 (1871). 1685 It were ostentation to cite more authors: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 277 (1872).

2. a spectacle, an exhibition. Perhaps affected.

1588 the king would have me present the princes... with some delightful ostentation, or show, or pageant: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 118.

**ostentator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *ostentare*, 'to display': one who makes an ostentatious display, one who boasts.

1611 *Ostentateur*, An ostentator, boaster, bragger, vaunter: COTGR.

**ostentatrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *ostentator*: a female who makes an ostentatious display, a female boaster.

1611 *Ostentatrice*, An ostentatrix, braggardesse, boasting woman: COTGR.

**osteria**, *sb.*: It.: an inn, a tavern.

1605 B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 6, Wks., p. 475 (1616). 1615 ran crying away as fast as he could, to the not farre distant *Osteria*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 267 (1632). 1644 we go by St. Quirico, and lay at a private osteria near it: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1872). bef. 1670 such slender Fare in base Village *Osterias*: J. HACKETT, *Asp. Williams*, Pt. I. 131, p. 118 (1693). 1845 we would suggest a comparison between the country *Venta* of Spain, the Roman inn now uncovered at the entrance of Pompeii and its exact counterpart the modern *Osteria* in the same district of Naples: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 32. 1854 had a breakfast for the purpose at that comfortable osteria near the Lateran Gate: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 7 (1872). 1874 At the Osteria of a little grey grim village among the Apennines: F. W. ROBINSON, *Colonel Dacre*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 293.

**ostium**, Lat. *pl.* **ostia**, *sb.*: Lat.: an entrance, an opening, a mouth of a river.

1665 the great & noble River *Ganges* in two *Ostiums* falls under 23 deg.: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 89 (1677).

\***ostracism** (1 = 2), Eng. fr. Fr. *ostracisme*; **ostracismus**, Late Lat. fr. Gk.; **ostracismon**, *acc.* of Gk. ὀστρακισμός: *sb.*

1. a form of temporary banishment resorted to in Ancient Athens, when a prominent citizen seemed likely to frustrate a popular policy or to prove a danger to the state. The term literally means a voting with ὀστρακα (pl. of ὀστρακον, 'an oyster-shell', 'an earthenware tablet used in voting').

1579 banished with the Ostracism banishment: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 504 (1612). 1594 that wicked law of *Ostracismus* which was to banish for ten years, whosoever were eminent or of more wisdom: R. PARSONS (Y), *Conf. Abst. Success.*, Pt. II. ch. ix. p. 232. 1603 When the Athenians were assembled together in the generall counsell, and hotly set to proceed unto that banishment which they call *Ostracisme*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 418. 1609 ostracisme: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. III. 17, p. 67. 1612 *Publique Enuy* is as an *Ostracisme*, that eclipseth Men, when they grow too great: BACON, *Ess.*, xiv. p. 516 (1871). bef. 1658 *Hyperbolus* by suffering did traduce | The Ostracism, and sham'd it out of use: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 43 (1687). 1665



*Themistocles*...incurred the jealousy of his own and the Spartan Democratical States, and had the sentence of Ostracism inflicted: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 243 (1677). 1678 he deserves the Ostracism! SHADWELL, *Timon*, ii. p. 18.

## 2. *metaph.* banishment, expulsion, exile, exclusion.

bef. 1631 Virtue in courtiers hearts | Suffers an ostracism, and departs: J. DONNE. [J.]

**otacousticon**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. ὠτακουστής, 'an ear-listener', 'a spy': a contrivance for listening or for hearing distinctly, an ear-trumpet.

1615 Sir, this is called an autocousticon: *Albumazar*, i. 3, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xi. p. 314 (1875). 1621 some rare perspective glass, or *otacousticon*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Met.*, To Reader, p. 56 (1827). 1630 He with intelligencing *Fiends* confers, | And by his wondrous *Attacousticon*, | Knows the *Turkes* counsel: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Bbb 1 *vs*. 1665 It has not been yet thoroughly examin'd, how far Otocousticons may be improv'd, nor what other ways there may be of quickning our hearing: R. HOOKE, *Micrographia*, Pref. [N. & Q.]

otesara: Russ. See *Ozar*.

**otis**, *pl.* *otides*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ὠρίς: a species of bustard.

1603 great friendship and amitie between...the *Otides* and horses; for the bird *otis* delighteth in their company: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 975.

**\*otium**, *sb.*: Lat.: leisure, ease, repose.

1850 Mr. Morgan was enjoying his *otium* in a dignified manner, surveying the evening fog, and smoking a cigar: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. xxx. p. 349 (1879). 1877 Life cannot be meant to be passed in literary *otium* or philosophical speculation: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. v. p. 55 (1879).

**\*otium cum dignitate**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: leisure combined with dignity, dignified ease, dignified leisure.

1729 *otium cum dignitate* is to be had with 500*l.* a year as well as with 5000: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. ix. p. 110 (1757). 1758 they commonly prefer *otium cum dignitate*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. iii. No. xxxiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 499 (1777). 1773 I plucked up spirit, threw up my office, and hugged myself with my *otium sine* ['without'] *dignitate*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 2 (1857). 1820 intending there to lead my future life in the *otium cum dignitate* of half-pay and annuity: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 394/2 (1867). 1830 enjoying the *otium cum dignitate*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 146. 1853 Clio, the ideals of zoophytic *otium cum dignitate*, were flashing colored light in shady places: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xlvii. p. 433.

**otta**, *atta*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *āṭā*: flour, wheat-flour, barley-meal.

1879 The men are on half-rations, but can buy as much *atta* as they please at the villages, and compensation is given for the difference in price: C. R. LOW, *Jrnl. Gen. Abbott*, ch. i. p. 95.

**\*ottava rima**, *phr.*: It., 'eight-rhyme': an Italian stanza of eight heroic lines of eleven syllables, constructed with three rhymes; the first, third, and fifth lines rhyming, also the second, fourth, and sixth, also the seventh and eighth. Pulci's *Il Morgante Maggiore* and Byron's translation of the same afford specimens of the Italian and English forms of this metre.

1885 A poem of this nature, written in the *ottava rima*, cannot fail to suggest 'Don Juan': *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 266/2. 1887 though the invention of the 'ottava rima' is by common consent roughly ascribed to Boccaccio who certainly introduced it to modern use with the riming-plan that has since prevailed; it seems to have been in use with other riming-plans, by the trovatori of Sicily before, and the invention is carried back to Manfred: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 25.

**otto**, *ottar*, *sb.*: Arab. See *attar*.

1776 on the delivery of his credentials to the Governor General, he received Paun and Otta from him: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 3/2. 1787 A large gold enameled case, containing otter of roses: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1185/2. 1814 there they contract sweetness from a bottle of otto of rose: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. ii. p. 345 (1856). 1830 scatters otto of roses over her clothes and person: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 202 (and Ed.).

**\*Ottoman** (⌊ = ⌋), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Ottoman*, fr. Turk. *Othman*, *Osman*, the founder of the Ottoman or Turkish empire: Turkish, pertaining to the Turkish empire; a member of the ruling dynasty of the Turkish empire, a Turk.

1562 the rule of the house of Ottomans: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 1 *rs*. 1604 Valiant Othello, we must straight employ you | Against the general enemy Ottoman: SHAKS., *Oth.*, i. 3, 49. 1615 eighth Emperor of the Ottoman family: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 46 (1639). 1620 the Siege of Nizza in Provence, made by the Ottoman Army: BRENT, *Tr. Scap's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. i. p. 99 (1676). 1622 the Ottoman Empire: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 5. 1646 the Ottoman Empire: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 129. 1788 the victories of the Ottomans: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. xi. ch. lvi. p. 444 (1813). — the Ottoman practice and belief: *ib.*, Vol. xii. ch. lxxv. p. 34. 1820 the last efforts made by the Christian powers to preserve some portion of European Turkey from the overwhelming force of its Ottoman invaders: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 23. 1877 Certainly no Ottoman perceives more clearly the evils from which his country suffers: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] 1884 he did not understand mercy to the Ottoman: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 32.

**\*ottoman** (⌊ = ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ottomane*, fem. of *Ottoman*, 'Turkish': a piece of furniture somewhat resembling a Turkish divan (see *divan* 3).

1813 And o'er her silken Ottoman | Are thrown the fragrant beads of amber: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, ii. v. 1818 lay lounging beside her on an ottoman: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 193 (1819). 1826 All shriek, the chairs tumble over the ottomans, the Sèvre china is in a thousand pieces: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 122 (1881). 1834 ranges of low ottomans, backed by silken cushions: *Ayesha*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 108. 1850 he stretched himself on his ottoman, and lay brooding silently: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). 1872 the cushions of the ottoman: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 17.

**\*oubliette**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'a place of oblivion', a secret dungeon, below which there was sometimes a secret pit into which the prisoner could be cast if he was to be made away with altogether.

1826 a few horrible dungeon tombs, resembling the famed oubliettes: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 49. 1843 a real live nun...I wonder has she any of her sisterhood immured in oubliettes down below: THACKERAY, *Tr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 73 (1887). 1877 And deeper still the deep-down oubliette: TENNYSON, *Harold*, ii. 2.

orang-outang: Malay. See *orang-outang*.

**ouster le main**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr.: *Leg.*: name of a plea, writ, or judgment for the recovery of lands held under feudal tenure out of the hand of a superior lord.

1548 And learne whether the kinges interest is suche that after the deathe of the lunatike or the recouerye of hys wittes agayn there must be an *Ouster le main* sued as it is sued in the case of y<sup>e</sup> Ideot: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. x. fol. 37 *vs* (1567).

**outlager, outlicker**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *uitlegger*: an out-rigger.

bef. 1716 We had a good substantial Mast, and a mat Sail, and good Outlagers last y<sup>e</sup> very fast and firm on each side the Vessel, being made of strong Poles: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, i. 492. [C.]

outrance: Fr. See *à outrance*.

**\*outré**, fem. *outrée*, *adj.*: Fr.: eccentric, exaggerated, fantastic.

1722 The Sword comes above a Yard through Dido's body; the Expression is Savage and *Outré*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 191. 1742 a judicious eye instantly rejects any thing *outré*, any liberty which the painter hath taken with the features of that *alma mater*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, Pref., Wks., Vol. v. p. 12 (1806). 1766 As to the smallness of the sleeves and length of the waist, Lord B. desires them to be *outré*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. ii. p. 113 (1882). 1782 Morris, too, is well, and Meadows tolerable...but all the rest are *outrés*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 285 (1858). 1818 and their dress [of the Dutch women] is perfectly *neat*, though rather *outré*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. iii. p. 457/1. 1839 I must believe that my first mental development had in it much of the uncommon—even much of the *outré*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 279 (1884).

**outrecuidance, outtrecuidance**, *sb.*: Fr.: presumption, overweening pride, arrogance.

1600 It is a strange outrecuidance: your humour too much redoundeth: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 92 (1860).

**ouvert**, fem. *ouverte*, *adj.*: Fr.: overt, open, unconcealed.

1813 his vanity is *ouverte*, like Erskine's, and yet not offending: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 347 (1875).

ouvrage, *sb.*: Fr.: work.

**\*ouvrier**, fem. *ouvrière*, *sb.* and *adj.*: a working-man, a working-woman; operative, working.

1880 a plot to promote a social revolution in Paris in the interest of the *ouvriers*: *Libr. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. viii. p. 89. 1882 The doctrines... borrowed in great measure from Owen, Fourier, and Saint Simon, were promptly accepted by the *ouvrier* class: *Standard*, Dec. 7, p. 5.

**oval** (⌋ = ⌋), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *oval*: egg-shaped, elliptical; an egg-shaped figure, an ellipse, anything which has such a figure.

1570 A *Perfect Square*, *Triangle*, *Circle*, *Ouale*, *long square*, (of the Grekes it is called *Eteromekes*) *Rhombe*, *Rhomboid*, *Lunular*, *Ryng*, *Serpentine*, and such other Geometrical figures: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a iij *vs*. 1600 the barriers in the race, from whence the horses begin to run, & the [Ovals] to make and skore up the number of courses: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xli. p. 1114.

**ovarium**, *pl.* *ovaria*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: an ovary, an organ in which eggs are generated. See *ovum*.

overlop: Eng. fr. Du. See *orlop*.

**overture** (⌋ = ⌋), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *overture*: an opening, a discovery, an entrance, a beginning, an initiatory proposal.



## 1. an opening, an aperture.

1548 diuers ouertures and holes were made under the foundacyon by the pyners: HALL, *Hen. V.*, an. 5. [R.] 1603 according to the ouertures and passages made for the exhalation: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1351. 1701 no Light but what comes in...at an Overture...at the top of the Church: *New Account of Italy*, p. 99.

## 2. an entrance.

1603 the sentences of Poets...will make an overture and way unto the minde of a yong ladde: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 49.

## 3. a disclosure.

1605 it was he | That made the overture of thy treasons to us: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iii. 7, 89.

## 4. an initiatory proposal, an advance towards an arrangement.

1527 Ye make mention of an overture made by my lady the French kynges mother: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). 1553 the overture whereof we have taken in hand: Q. MARY I. in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxliv. p. 317 (1846). 1578 It is also reasonable in him to demand peace...yea even the smallest overture that shall appear, will make to vs the victory no less easie then well assured: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 95 (1618). 1601 I hear there is an overture of peace: SHAKS., *All's Well*, iv. 3, 46. 1646 an overture that had bin made formerly by the said Prince for the Eldest daughter: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 42.

## 5. Mus. an instrumental introduction to a lengthy musical composition such as an opera or an oratorio.

1724 OVERTURE, is the Beginning, or First Part, or Strain of a Piece of Musick, and is much the same as PRELUDE: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

ovolo, *pl. ovoli*, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a moulding of which the section is a quarter-round or right-angled sector of a circle.

1664 *Plinth* is likewise taken for a like member about the *Capitel*, but then always with its adjunct, the *Plinth of the Capitel*, &c. because placed just above the *Echinus* as in the *Doric*, *Ovolo* or quarter round in the other Orders: EVELYN, *Tr. Front's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 125. 1704 the ornaments...so put together, that you see the volutes of the Ionic, the foliage of the Corinthian, and the uoalvi of the Doric, mixed without any regularity on the same capital: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 535 (Bohn, 1854).

\**ovum*, *pl. ova*, *sb.*: Lat.: an egg, a germ.

1845 Of the polypi...the ova are produced in an organ distinct from the separate individuals: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 99. 1882 a further supply of trout ova for the Government of Natal: *Standard*, Dec. 30, p. 2. 1885 He lays stress on the brachiopodous individual being the product of a single ovum: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 14, p. 640/3.

oxalis, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ὄξαλις*, = 'sorrel': name of a genus of ornamental plants, of which some exotic species are highly prized, Nat. Order *Geraniaceae*.

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 21. [Skeat]

oxoleon, *sb.*: a bad coinage (on the analogy of *oxymel*) fr. Gk. *ὄξυ-*, and Lat. *oleum*, = 'oil': a mixture of oil and vinegar, a salad dressing.

1699 the discreet choice and mixture of the *Oxoleon* (*Oyl*, *Vinegar*, *Salt*, &c.): EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 94.

oxybaphon, *pl. oxybapha*, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀξύβαφον*, *lit.* 'acid-dip': a vinegar-cup.

1. a small vase with a wide mouth and two handles beneath the rim, having a *cyma recta* profile (see *cyma*), tapering to a point internally and standing on a short foot.

2. a vase of the shape described above, without regard to size or use.

1889 On January 28th I saw a skeleton lying on its bench...and near its skull an *oxybaphon* (double-handled large-bellied deep vase) filled with the ashes of another corpse: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

3. incorrectly (as if the contents of an *acetabulum*, *q. v.*,

or oxybaphon 1), an acid sauce or dressing; an acid or sour liquid.

1699 season'd with its proper *Oxybaphon of Vinegar, Salt, Oyl*, &c.: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 5. — of all the *ὀξύβαφα* the best succedaneum to *Vinegar*: *ib.*, p. 50.

oxygónium, *neut.* of Lat. *oxygónius*, fr. Gk. *ὀξύγωνίος*: acute-angled.

1570 An oxigonium or an acuteangled triangle, is a triangle which hath all his three angles acute: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4<sup>re</sup>.

oxymel ( $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *oxymel(i)*, fr. Gk. *ὀξύμελι*: a mixture of vinegar and honey.

1601 taken in Oxymel: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 232. 1654 Then for his *Sentences*, his *Inke* spent in them seemeth a rare *Oxymel*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 475.

oxymoron, *pl. oxymora*, *sb.*: Gk. *ὀξύμωρον*, *neut.* of *ὀξύμωρος*, = 'pointedly foolish': *Rhet.*: a figure by which two ideas which are apparently contradictory or incompatible are pointedly combined in an effective phrase, as Tennyson's "falsely true".

bef. 1677 lofty hyperboles, paranomasies, oxymorons, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity: BARROW, *Serm.*, Vol. I. No. 14. [T.]

oydor, oldor, *sb.*: Sp.: a hearer, a judge commissioned to hear pleadings.

1777 We have viceroys, presidents, governors, oyadors, corrigidors, alcaldes: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VIII. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 149 (1824).

\*oyer and terminer, *phr.*: for Anglo-Fr. *oyer et terminer*, = 'hear and determine': name of a court for the trial of indictments on specified offences, held under a commission, such as the courts popularly called the 'assizes'. See *nisi prius*. The term *oyer* alone means a hearing of a cause, and also the production of a document mentioned in the pleading of an adversary.

1276 *Stat. of the Realm*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1810). 1469 hys jugys sat on the *oyer determiner* in Norwyche: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 212, p. 357 (1874).

1486–90 Lytefot, of your hows, is sworne on the *oyer determiner*: *ib.*, Vol. III. No. 905, p. 346. 1535 But of dysceyt before Justices of tryell baston; or of oyer and terminer / after offyce determined: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Breve*, fol. 60<sup>re</sup>.

1600 a Pretor or Lord chiefe Iustice for *oyer and determiner* in causes within the citie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 248. 1602 the Court of *Oyer and terminer*, must be in the Low countries vnder Archduke Albert: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 156. 1629 Judge Crooke was sent thither, with a commission of oyer and terminer and of martial law, and thereupon called a privy sessions: SIR G. GRESLEY, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1848).

1660 before a commission of Oyer and Terminer: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 341 (1850). 1705 to grant commissions of oyer and terminer: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 211 (1818). 1760 If indictable at all, not so before Justices of the Peace, but of *Oyer and Terminer*, who have Conusance *de verborum prolationibus*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 37. 1765 He may crave oyer of the writ or of the bond or other speciality upon which the action is brought: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. XX. [L.]

1776 A charge...for which I am bound to hold up my hand at the Bar at the next Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 16/2.

\*oyez, oyes, *interj.*: Anglo-Fr. *oyez*, = 'hear ye': a cry made before a proclamation in a law-court or by a public crier (now pronounced like Eng. *O yes*); hence, a public proclamation, a public notice.

abt. 1286 *Stat. of the Realm*, Vol. I. p. 211. [Skeat] abt. 1400 oyes: *York Myst.*, p. 285. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1548 And there with all commaunded his herauce to make an oyes: HALL, *Hen. VIII.*, an. 1. [R.] 1600 the public crier after an oiez made, called by name for *O. Fabius*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 304. 1602 this is that good, reverend, religious esteeme, which the Iesuits brokers should indeed haue cried with an *O yes* in every street and corner: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 22. — going with oyeser vp and downe the streets on their behalfe: *ib.*, p. 131. 1606 On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st Oyes | Cries 'This is he': SHAKS., *Troill.*, iv. 5, 143. 1609 silence proclaimed by the usuall Oyes unto his souldiers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XVI. ch. ix. p. 69. 1653 O yes was made...in these terms: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 281. bef. 1733 the Criers

O yes: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 143, p. 405 (1740).

## P.

P, p., abbrev. for It. *piano* (*q. v.*), = 'softly': *Mus.*

1724 The Letter P is often used as an Abbreviation of the Word PIANO: And PP as an Abbreviation of the Words PIU PIANO: And PPP as an Abbreviation of the Word PIANISSIMO, for which see: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

π, the sixteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, π̂, used to indicate the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its

diameter, which ratio = 3'14159+, or about 22/7. Pronounced in English as Eng. *pie*.

P.M., p.m.: Lat. See *post meridiem*.

p. p. c., abbrev. for Fr. *pour prendre congé*, = 'to take leave', written on a card left upon a farewell visit.



**paan, sb.:** native W. Afr. See quotations.

1705 The Wives of the great Lords wear Calico Paans Woven in this Country, which are very fine and very beautifully Chequered with several Colours. These Paans or Cloaths are not very long: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxi. p. 441.  
1759 They have likewise a *paan*, that is a piece of calico, made in the form of a large napkin, which they carelessly throw over their shoulders: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 608 (1814).

**pabouche.** See **papoosh**.

**\*pābulum, sb.:** Lat.: food, fodder, nourishment; also, *metaph.* fuel, material for the sustenance of any physical or mental process.

[1601 a kind of forage or provender for horses, which the Latins in old time named Pabulum: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 22, Vol. 1. p. 534.]  
1678 Since that Fire needs a Pabulum to prey upon, doth not continue alwaies one and the same Numerical Substance: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 46.  
1691 fuel to preserve and continue the natural heat of the Blood, which requires an Oily or Sulphureous pabulum, as well as Fire: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 301 (1701).  
1699 sucking in a more atherial, nourishing, and baulmy Pabulum, so foully vitiated now: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 125.  
1733 they kept up the Spirits of their Fools, whose Fire, without a continual Pabulum of fresh News, Talk, and Hopes, would go out: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740).  
1765 such a story affords more pabulum to the brain than all the Fruits, and Crusts, and Rusts of antiquity: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VII. xxxi. Wks., p. 315 (1839).  
1804 Every new rock which serves as pabulum to the volcanic fire, by varying its aliment, changes its produce: EDIN. REV., Vol. 3, p. 309.  
1840 Whether the nature of the malady was in itself less virulent, or that there was a deficiency of suitable pabulum, as soils exhausted by one heavy crop seldom yield a succeeding one of great abundance, the mortality was far less in proportion than in the first case: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. ix. p. 253.  
1850 the works written and the sermons preached by them, showed the British Dissenter where he could find mental pabulum: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 349 (1879).  
1853 Those chemical processes by which nature converts our autumnal leaves into pabulum for future growth: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xix. p. 144.

**pāce, sb.:** Lat., abl. of *pax*, = 'peace': by the favor of, by the leave of.

1883 Pace the late Sir G. C. Lewis, Mr. Scofield is right: *Standard*, Sept. 1, p. 2/2.

**pāce tanti viri, phr.:** Lat.: by the favor of so great a man.

1771 SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 59/2 (1882).

**pāce tuā, phr.:** Lat.: by your leave.

\*pacha: Turk. See **pasha**.

pachak: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.

**pachisi, parchesi, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pachīs*, = 'twenty-five': a Hindoo game, something like backgammon, played by four persons, named from the highest throw (with cowries for dice).

**pachydermata, sb. pl.:** Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *παχυ-*, = 'thick', and *δέμμα* (base of gen. and dat. sing. and of pl. *δέμματα*), = 'skin': Cuvier's seventh order of *mammalia*, the 'thick-skinned', including elephants, rhinoceroses, and hippopotamuses.

**\*pacificator (— — — —), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *pacificātor*, noun of agent to *pacificāre*, = 'to pacify', 'to restore to peace', 'to restore peace to': one who pacifies, one who restores or promotes peace or concord.

bef. 1627 he had in consideration the point of honour, in bearing the blessed person of a pacificator: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 50. [R.] 1654—6 J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 408/2 (1867). 1822 Nicholas de Flue, the pacificator and legislator of his country: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 174.

**pacify (— — —), vb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *pacifier*: to restore to peace; to restore peace to; to allay; to tranquillise.

1506 My sorowe defeted, and my minde did modefy / And my dolourous hart, began to pacifye: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. Bb ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1528 Howe be it / ye do pacify / The rigoure of god almighty: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). 1531 yet cessed he nat with fastynge, praying, longe and tedious pilgrimages to pacifie the displeasure that god toke againe the people of Israhel: ELYOT, *Gouvernour*, Bk. II. ch. ix. Vol. II. p. 98 (1880). 1540 the beste and moste sure meane, was to pacifye the ire of god: — *Im. Gouvernaunce*, fol. 45 v<sup>o</sup>. 1546 manie conditions were offered...that the matter mighte be pacified without blood-shedde: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 302 (1846). bef. 1548 and to pacifye this matere according to the words of our Instruccions: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxx. p. 5 (1846). 1560 They pacified gods wrath in correctyng sinne: J. PILKINGTON, *Ageus*, Pref., sig. A vii v<sup>o</sup>. 1579 to pacifie the warre: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 402 (1612). — to pacifie and appease his anger: *ib.*, p. 456. 1596 thou shalt find me tractable to any honest reason; thou seest I am pacified still: SHAKES., *I Hen. IV.*, iii. 3, 195. 1600 gentle wordes doo pacifie anger: R. CAWDREY, *Treas. of Similitudes*, p. 389. 1620 all things being pacified, and all impediments taken away: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. 1. p. 45 (1676). 1689 an Act of Amnesty would be more seasonable to pacify the minds of men: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 305 (1872).

**packet<sup>1</sup> (— —), paquet, paquet, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *paquet*, *paquet* (Cotgr.): a small pack, a parcel, a parcel of letters or despatches, a mail; in combin. as *packet-boat*, *packet-mail*.

bef. 1548 I send you in this paquet a letter to my wife: SIR EDW. HOWARD, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lx. p. 151 (1846). 1588 So please your grace, the packet is not come | Where that and other specialties are bound: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, II. 164. 1600 I would not giue him the carriage of the Paquet into France: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 332. 1641 I marched three English miles towards the packet-boat: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1872). 1642 A Proclamation for y<sup>e</sup> free and safe passage of all persons who shall desire to repaire to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>, and of all paquets and letters sent by his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Ministers: CHAS. I., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclxxv. p. 217 (1846). 1664 About her neck a Paquet-Male, | Fraught with Advice, some fresh, some stale: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 6. 1665 Rana will not let him go, till he promise him a delivery of a paquet which he had written and directed to Curroon: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 97 (1677). 1667 Second Paquet of Advice to the Men of Shaftsbury: Title. 1703 that work would astonish you, did you see the bundles and packets: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 392 (1872). 1748 The paquet of brochures, and flourished ruffles, which you sent me by Hop: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xl. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1777). 1766 I thank you, my dear George, for including me in your paquet of friends: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 72 (1882). 1808 He silently put my father's paquet into my hands: H. MORE, *Catebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xliii. p. 317 (1809).

**packet<sup>2</sup> (— —), sb.:** short for *packet-boat*, *packet-ship* (see **packet<sup>1</sup>**): a despatch-boat, a ship which carries mails, passengers, and goods regularly. The word is now confined to small or moderate sized steam-boats.

bef. 1670 Posts and Paquets: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 2, p. 5 (1693). 1686 The last packet brought me yours of the 20<sup>th</sup> past: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 281 (1872). 1797 hungry as Englishmen...after 5 days in a Spanish packet: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 3. 1845 Start from England by the Steam-packet about the end of March for Cadiz: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 101.

**paco, sb.:** Peru.: the alpaca (*q. v.*), one of the two domestic species of llama, the long woolly hair of which is known as *alpaca*.

1604 the sheep of Peru, and those which they call Pacos and Huanacus: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 277 (1880). 1797 Pacos, in zoology, a name given to a species of camel: *Encyc. Brit.* 1811 a beautiful Alpaca or Paco: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, Pref.

\*Pactōlus: Lat. fr. Gk. Πακτωλός: name of a river of Lydia in Asia Minor, famous amongst the Ancients for the gold found in its bed.

**pactum illicitum, phr.:** Late Lat.: an unlawful agreement, an agreement for the performance of an unlawful or an immoral act.

\*paddy, sb. : Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *pādī*: rice in the husk. The forms beginning with *bat-* are, according to Yule, a distinct word; cf. Canarese *batta*, *bhatta*, = 'rice in the husk'.

1598 There are also divers other kinds of Rice, of a lesse price, and slighter than the other Ryce, and is called Batte: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 70. [Yule] 1673 The Ground between this and the great Breach is well ploughed, and bears good Batty: FRYER, *E. India*, 67 (1698). [ib.] 1799 I despair of being able to give much assistance to Mr. Skardon in beating paddy until the Paunjal is over: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1858). 1876 the paddy stalks were as tall as my waist, and in another week the crop would have been ready for the sickle: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 316. 1881 A quantity of paddy having been procured from the East Indies, an old taro patch was there-with planted: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xxi. 140.

**paddy[-bird], sb.:** name given by Europeans to sundry varieties of heron seen in the rice-fields. See **paddy**.

1727 The Paddy-bird is also good in their season: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, I. 161. [Yule] 1834 did you ever see that singular animal called a poet; whose habits are like the melancholy paddy-bird...? *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 154. 1872 a swarm of crows, minahs and paddy-birds: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 33.

\*padishah, sb. : Hind. and Pers. *pādīshāh*, = 'protector-king': emperor, a title of the Great Mogul and of the Sultan of Turkey; the Hindi and Persian title of the sovereign of Great Britain as imperial ruler of India.

1634 At the end sate the Potshaugh or great King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 97. 1665 Here we met the Pot-shaw again who got into *Cashyn* two dayes before us: *ib.*, p. 211 (1677). 1823 Whom...They would prefer to Padisha or Pacha: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. xxxix. 1830 the Grand Padichaw of Estamboul: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). 1834 *Ayesha*, Vol. III. p. 89.

**padou, sb.:** Fr.: a sort of silk ribbon.

\*padre, sb. : It., Sp., and Port.: father, used as a title of regular clergy where Italian, Spanish, or Portuguese is spoken, and in India (owing to the first Christian priests having been Portuguese monks) of a priest or minister of any Christian Church, and even of native priests when natives are speaking to Europeans.



**1584** It was the will of God that we found there two Padres, the one an Englishman, and the other a Fleming: FIRCH, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, II. 381. [Vule] **1602** the Jesuitical padres: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 28. **1622** a padre or Jesuit came to the English house: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 3 (1883). **1711** The Danish Padre Bartholomew Ziegenbalg, requests leave to go to Europe in the first ship: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, II. 177 (1861). [Vule] **1830** Two fat naked Brahmins, bedaubed with paint, had been importuning me for money... upon the ground that they were padres: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Memo.*, III. (1857). [ib.] **1845** Having procured a black Padre for a guide: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 3. **1884** All they understood was that their padre longed for some of those shining stones wherewith the Bushmen used to pierce their instruments: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 414.

**padrino, sb.**: Sp.: a godfather, a protector, a second.

**1623** and Alonso being his *Padrino*, presented him unto them: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 91. **1668** this great work which you may without vanity call your own, whatever *padrinos* you have had to assist you in it: LORD ARLINGTON, *Let.*, in Sir W. Temple's *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 516 (1770).

\***padrone, sb.**: It.: a patron, a protector, a master; the skipper of a vessel; an Italian labor contractor.

bef. **1771** as to my Eton Ode, Mr. Dodsley [the publisher] is *padrone*: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 546 (1814). **1819** I could only discover that the *padrone* was a young gentleman of great fortune: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 269 (1820). **1860** Their story was, that they had not earned money enough in the day to secure them a favourable reception from the *padrone* at night: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 791.

**paduasoy, sb.**: perhaps a rendering of Fr. *soie de Padua*, = 'Padua silk': a fine rich silk originally manufactured at Padua in Italy; a garment made of the said material.

**1672** A black velvet coat, paduasoy suit laced, and a laced girdle belt: *Acct. of Earl of Shaftesbury's Wardrobe*. bef. **1744** Your only wearing is your Padua-soy: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, IV. 113, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 275 (1757).

**pac-**. See **pe-**.

\***paean** (πᾶν), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *paean*, fr. Gk. *παῖν* (Doric), *παῖν* (Attic): a song of thanksgiving to Apollo Paean, i. e. Apollo the healer or helper; a song of triumph or joy (see **Io Paean**).

**1589** whence, I pray thee tell me, come is he, | For whom thy pipe and pæans make such glee! PEELE, *Wks.*, p. 562/2 (1861). **1600** hung Elaborate *pæans*, on thy golden shrine: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 5, *Wks.*, p. 254 (1616). **1603** ne yet the Canticles or Pæans of Pindarus: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 203. **1626** an applausive song, or *Pæan* of the whole: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 147 (1640). **1632** That from her vicious enemies it compels | Pæans of praise: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, I. I, *Wks.*, p. 241/2 (1839). **1665** Flamens whose heads are filleted...dancing and rejoicing as in old times was used in *Pæans* to the Sun: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677). **1675** A feeble *Pæan* will be sung before him: DRYDEN, *Oedipus*, I. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 152 (1701). bef. **1842** I sung the joyful *Pæan* clear: TENNYSON, *Two Voices*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 193 (1886). **1883** Her letters for the last twelve months have been a perpetual *pæan*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 154.

**paean**: Lat. See **paean**.

**paenultima, pēnultima, pl. p(a)enultima, sb.** (properly adj. with *syllaba*, = 'syllable', suppressed): Late Lat. fr. Lat. *paene*, = 'almost', and *ultima*, fem. of *ultimus*, = 'last': *Pros.*: the last syllable but one of a word. Shortened to *penult*, adj. and sb. See **antepaenultima** and **ultima**.

**paean, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *παῖν* (see **paean**): a metrical foot of the hemiolic class, consisting of one long syllable and three short syllables, the four varieties being called 'first', 'second', &c., according to the position of the long syllable.

**1830** The first *pæans* are the kind most in use, but less so among tragedians than comedians: J. SEAGER, *Tr. Hermann's Metres*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 104.

**paesano, fem. paesana, sb.**: It.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

**1837** a pretty *paesana*, who was going to see a brother at Naples: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 100.

**Paestum**, a city of Lucania in Italy, now called Pesti, formerly celebrated for roses which bloomed twice in a year. See *Virg., Georg.*, 4, 119.

**1693** I'd show what art the gardener's toils require, | Why rosy *paestum* blushes twice a year: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 13 (Bohn, 1854).

**pagador, sb.**: Sp. and Port.: a payer, a paymaster, a treasurer.

**1598** scorneth the name as base to be counted his souldiours pagador: SPENS., *State Lett.*, *Wks.*, p. 657/2 (1860). **1604** the Captaines are become...the *Pagadores* or Pay-Masters of their Banderes: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, II. p. 46.

**paganism** (πᾶν = πᾶν), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *paganisme*: the profession of pagans, heathenism.

**1563** Edwine remained in his old paganism: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 109. [R.] **1598** *Paganesimo*...Also the profession of paganes or heathens, paganism: FLORIO. **1611** *Paganisme*, Paganisme, Heathenisme, Gentilisme: COTGR.

**pagaya, sb.** See quotation.

**1699** for this reason they use certain Instruments for Rowing, by the Indians called *Pagayas*, with which they row without any Noise to fright the fish: Description of *Isth. of Darien*, p. 9.

\***pagoda, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *pagoda*.

1. an idol temple with a richly decorated tower, generally tapering, of many storeys, such as are found in India and farther East; an ornamental tower in imitation of such a temple-tower.

**1588** the *Pagodies* which are Idoll houses...made with lime and fine marble: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 10 *re*. **1589** The souldiers did sack that pagoda or monastery: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 329 (1854). **1598** The *Bramanes* likewise have their Idols and houses of Divels which they call *Pagodas*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 22/1. **1699** the *Pagodas* which are idole houses: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 221. **1623** The great *dibattes*, or pagod, standeth in length due north and south: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1883). **1625** wee saw a Tower or Pagod: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 314. **1810** The huge Pagoda seems to load the land: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 77. **1816** With his cafés and gardens, hotels and pagodas: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 80. **1878** grottoes, bridges, fancy ruins, and pagodas: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 32.

2. an idol; also, *metaph.*

**1588** ther Idoles, which they call *Pagody*, whereof there is great abundance: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 33 *re*. **1598** The *Bramenes*, which are the ministers of the *Pagodas*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 86. **1634** they pacifie their Dieties with the Sacrifices of two Goats and a Ram, which are slaughtered, at the foot of their *Pagotoas*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 10. — some of their *Pagotoes* or Idols, in wood, resembling a man, painted with sundry colours: *ib.*, p. 38. — In other *Pænes* they have three or five great *Pagoda*, to which they pray: *ib.*, p. 39. **1644** Their *Classique* model prov'd a Maggot | Their *Directory* an Indian *Pagod*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 105. **1665** lesser *Deumo's* attending on this grand *Pagod*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Ff 8 *re*. **1699** These Rooms are small, but most curiously furnisht, and have in them the greatest variety, and best sorted China Ware I ever saw, besides *Pagods* and *China Pictures*: M. LISTEN, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 35. **1712** Father to an Indian *Pagod*: *Spectator*, No. 386, Mar. 14, p. 473/2 (Morley). **1738** See thronging Millions to the Pagod run, | And offer Country, Parent, Wife, or Son! POPE, *Epil. to Satires*, I. 157, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 211 (1757). **1765** President Hensault is the pagod at Madame du Deffand's: HOR. WALPOLE, *Lettres*, Vol. IV. p. 416 (1857). **1776** To conceive how she looked you must call to your mind | The lady you've seen in a lobster confined | Or a pagod in some little corner insinured: C. ANSTREY, *Election Ball*, *Wks.*, p. 224 (1808). **1814** my poor little pagod, Napoleon: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 21 (1832). **1818** When Reason shall no longer blindly bow | To the vile pagod things, that o'er her brow, | Like him of Jaghernaut, drive trampling now: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 34.

3. a coin, generally of gold, sometimes of silver, formerly current in India, equal in value to 42 fanams (see **fanam**, **cash**), and in 1818 to 3½ rupees or about 7 shillings English.

**1588** 4s. *Pagodies* for every Horse which *Pagody* may be of sterling money 6 shillings 8 pence: they be peeces of gold of that valew: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 8 *re*. **1598** The Pepper commonly costeth in India 28. *Pagodas* the *Bhar*: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1625** The Gouverneur dealt treacherously with mee, in a bargain of Cloth and Lead for Laurens; saying, he had agreed with me for four thousand *Pagodas*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 320. **1662** Eight *Perrian Laris* make a *Pagode*, which is worth ten *Laris* of *Dabul*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. II. p. 75 (1669). **1684** these old *Pagoda* are no-where current but in the Kingdom of *Golkonda*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, p. 4. **1788** we believe about eighteen lacks of *pagodes* (801,000L), together with a quantity of jewels, were found in Hyderabad: *Genl. Mag.* XVIII. I. 6p.1. **1799** I have granted a pension of 400 *pagoda per annum* to the family of the late Reza Sahib (the Binky Nabob): WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1844).

**pagoda[-tree], sb.**: the metaphorical tree of easy and rapid gain, which used to shower pagodas on fortunate Anglo-Indians. See **pagoda** 3.

**1864** he...went to India to grow indigo, or buy opium, or shake the *pagoda*-tree: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 35. **1884** Sons and sons-in-law, tutors and school-masters, kept the *pagoda*-tree always a quiver: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 73.

**pagris**: Hind. See **puggr**.

\***pah, pau, sb.**: Maori: a native fort or fortified camp in New Zealand. Did Darwin utilise Fr. *pas*?

**1845** The Rev. W. Williams, who gave me this account, added, that in one *Pas* he had noticed spurs or buttresses projecting on the inner and protected side of the mound of earth...These *Pas* are considered by the New Zealanders as very perfect means of defence: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 419.

**pai, pi, pie, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *पाँच*: the smallest copper coin current in India, equal in value to 1/16 of an *anna* (q. v.).

**1882** the long snake-like fingers eagerly grasping the passing coin, and seemingly convulsed into serpentine contortion when they relinquished their clutch on a single "pi": F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. IV. p. 63. — several coins, both rupees and pais: *ib.*, ch. xii. p. 261.

**paijamas, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *पाँच-जामा*: a pair of loose, long drawers tied round the waist, used by Europeans as night-gear and as a chamber garment.



1834 Thou shalt have khimkhab, and satins, to make pyjamas for thy pretty limbs: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 30. 1872 calico shirts with linen fronts, and fancy *païjamas*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 128. 1883 the muslin Parsee shirt and cotton pyjamas, my usual indoor attire during the hot weather: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 172.

**paik**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *paik*: a foot-runner, a courier.

**paik**: Anglo-Ind. See **pyke**.

**paillardise**, *sb.*: Fr.: lechery, knavery.

1598 whose communication is Atheisme, contention, detraction, or *Paillardise*: FLORIO, sig. a 6<sup>vo</sup>. 1604 *Paillardise*, Murder, Treachery, and Treason are their Attendants: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, 1. p. 4.

\***paillasse**, *sb.*: Fr.: an under-mattress of straw. Now generally Anglicised as *palliasse* (L = L).

1759 over this they throw a mat, which serves them for a *paillasse* or straw bed, for a mattress: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 608 (1814). 1763 They...lie upon a *palliasse*, or bag of straw: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 280 (1817).

**pais bas**: Fr. See **Pays Bas**.

**païsa**: Hind. See **pice**.

**paisage**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a rural scene, a landscape, a representation of country. See **paysage**.

1611 *Paisage*, Paisage, Landskip, Country-work; Cotgr. 1654 So have I known some beauteous *Paisage* rise | In sudden flowres and arbours to my Eyes: H. VAUGHAN, *Silex Scint.*, p. 110 (1847).

**païsano**, *fem. païsana*, *sb.*: Sp.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

**pajamas**: Anglo-Ind. See **paijamas**.

**pal**, *pawl*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāl*: a small tent with two poles and steep sloping sides.

1811 Where is the great quantity of baggage belonging to you, seeing that you have nothing besides tents, pawls, and other such necessary articles: COL. KIRKPATRICK, Tr. *Tippoo's Lett.*, p. 49. [Yule] 1872 There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *durbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamianahs, and servants' pāls or canvas wigwags: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185. 1884 a pal-shaped tent, belying on its ropes: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 403.

**palabra**, *sb.*: Sp.: a word, talk.

1599 Comparisons are odorous; palabras, neighbour Verges: SHAKS., *Much Ado*, iii. 5, 18. 1821 This is not mere *palabra*; it originates in a wish to serve you: CARLYLE, *Lett. to Miss Welsh*.

**palabre**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a talk, a palaver.

1792 The speeches which he made to these people, in their grand assemblies called *palabres*, were not to be compared to those of the Malegache orators: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 773 (1814).

\***paladin** (L = N), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paladin*: in the romances of Charlemagne cycle, one of the heroic, 'palatine' knights of Charlemagne's court; hence, a chivalrous champion, a knightly hero.

1823 I would...call in my noble peers and paladins, and live as became me... in gallant tournaments: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iii. p. 57 (1885). 1885 No woman could have been more tenderly sympathetic, no paladin more fearless: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Feb. 11, p. 1/1.

**palaeosaurus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *παλαιός*, = 'ancient', and *σαῦρος*, = 'a lizard': name of a genus of fossil saurians found in the Permian strata.

**palaestra**, *palēstra*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *παλαίστρα*, = 'a wrestling-school': a place devoted to athletic exercises.

1580 Actue they are in all things, whether it be to wrestle in the games of *Olympia*, or to fight at Barriers in *Palestra*: J. LVLV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 447 (1688). 1776 In the dialogue entitled *Lysis*, Socrates passing from the Academy to the Lyceum...discovers an enclosure which was a palaestra or place for exercises lately built: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 112. bef. 1782 Make him athletic as in days of old, | Learn'd at the bar, in the palaestra bold: COWPER, *Convers.*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 183 (1808). 1819 It was neither in the palaestra nor on the race-ground that I purposed to shine: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xv. p. 381 (1820). 1820 His sepulchre erected in the forum, and adorned with a portico, palaestra and gymnasium: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 89.

**palais**, *sb.*: Fr.: a palace, a Court; a law-court.

1738 the prohibited tinsel and frippery of the *palais*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 93, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 102 (1777). 1780 I attended some causes at the *palais*, and have brought with me the works of a most learned lawyer: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. lxxx. p. 162 (1821).

**palampore**, **palempore**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: name of a kind of chintz counterpane formerly made at many places in India, Sadras and Masulipatam being especially noted for the manufacture.

1673 Staple commodities are calicuts white and painted, Palempores, Carpets: FRYER, *E. India*, 34 (1698). [Yule] bef. 1704 Oh, sir, says he, since the

joining of the two companies we have had the finest Bettelees, Palempores, Bafis, and Jamwars come over that ever were seen: T. BROWN, *Wks.*, 1. a13 (1760). [Davies] 1813 A stain on every bush that bore | A fragment of his palampore: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 174 (1832). 1854 long cloths, palampores (light counterpanes of printed cotton), coarse plain cloths dyed with the chaya root: STOCQUER, *Brit. India*, p. 34. 1886 the celebrated palampores, or "bed-covers," of Masulipatam: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 16.

\***palankeen**, **palanquin** (L = N), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *palanquin*, or Port. *palanguim*; some forms fr. It. *palanchino*, and Hind. *pālki*: a box-litter with a pole for bearers projecting before and behind, formerly much used by Europeans for travelling in India. See **palkee**.

1588 making readye to depart, with two Palanchines or little Litters, which are very commodious for the waye, with eight Falcines: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 10<sup>re</sup>. 1598 In this coast grow the great and thick reeds which are used in India to make the Pallankins wherein they carry the women: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. xv. p. 271. 1599 I rose from my pallanchine or couch: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 222. 1600 A Littier of another fashion, like unto those which in India are called *Palanchins*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 857. 1614 he is brought vpon an Elephant...and sometimes in a Pollankin, carried by foure slaues: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 37. 1625 but if he get vp vpon an Elephant or Palankine, it will bee but an hunting voyage: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 219. — the King tooke vp into his owne Palanke, with his owne hands also wiped and bound vp his wounds: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 430. 1633 Born in Pallaquins or arm-chairs: COGAN, Tr. *Pinto's Voy.*, ch. lvi. p. 218. 1662 he is carried by several men in a *Palanquin*, or kind of Sedan: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 41 (1669). 1665 'twixt Towns Men usually travel in Chariots drawn by Oxen, but in Towns vpon *Palamkeens*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). 1684 They who have more to spend, for their own ease make use of a *Palanquin*, wherein they travel commodiously: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 20. 1776 The said Gentleman, the Maha Rajah, &c. came out, and got into their palankins: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, Depositions, 3/2. 1786 to prepare pavilions, palankins, sofas, canopies and litters for the train of the monarch: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 59 (1883). 1800 Banners, and guards, and silk-arched palankins: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, ix. 189. 1804 to request that he will order that palanquin boys may be posted on the road for me from Seringapatam: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1233 (1844). 1817 the glittering of the gilt pine-apples on the tops of the palankeens: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 9 (1860). 1834 there he will put the Baba into a palankeen, that is, a large box, and carry her to the feet of his master, Colonel Wyndham: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16. 1875 takes an airing in her palanquin: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.] 1878 ladies and children... carried, not in a palanquin: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19. 1885 Behold the hero of the scene, | In bungalow and palankeen: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 177.

**palapuntz**, **palepuntz**. See **punch**.

\***palaver** (N = N, -a- as in *father*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *palavra*: a talk, a parley, a conference.

1810 In these *palavers*, however, which are conducted chiefly by married men, I was informed that the complaint of the wife, is not always considered in a very serious light: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 874 (1814). 1819 A serious palaver, occurring between two principal men: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. ii. p. 248. 1866 In these days, what with Town Meetings...Diets, Indian Councils, Palavers and the like: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. IV. (Halifax).

\***palazzo**, *pl. palazzi*, *sb.*: It.: a palace, a mansion.

1832 we found ourselves at the steps of my friend's palazzo on the Grand Canal: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. IV. p. 207. 1854 gives me an invitation to some fine lodgings in a certain palazzo: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 8 (1879). 1883 palazzi: *Standard*, Aug. 28, p. 5/4.

**palazzotto**, *sb.*: It.: a large palace, a large mansion.

1718 It may be proper for you to consider of the phenomenon against you begin to employ those engines about your *palazzotto* at London: LORD BATHURST, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 325 (1872).

**Palermo**, name of a wine produced near Palermo, a city of Sicily.

bef. 1627 the mad Greeks of this age can taste their Palermo as well as the sage Greeks did before 'em: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 196 (1885).

\***paletot**, *sb.*: Fr.: a loose overcoat or sleeved cloak. The Old Fr. form *paletocque*, = 'a sleeved doublet', was early Anglicised as *palto(c)*k (1440 *Paltok*, *Balthus*: *Prompt. Parv.*).

1845 Now, in Madrid and the great cities...the men have taken to...Parisian *paletots*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 199. 1864 I put on a sealskin *paletot*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. Xmas No., p. 30.

\***palikar** (L = N), *sb.*: Mod. Gk. *παλικάρ*, = 'boy', 'soldier': an Albanian soldier.

1812 Each Palikar his sabre from him cast: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxi. 1820 the Albanitic or national dance of the Albanian palikars: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 31. 1834 There was among the crew a Greek, a palikari, of fine form and of great activity: *Ayesha*, Vol. III. ch. iii. p. 66.

**palimbacchius**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παλιμπαχχειος*: an *antibacchius* (*q. v.*).

1586 4. Palimbacchius, of two long, and one short, as --- accorded: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).



**palindrome** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *palindrome*: a word or sentence in which the letters taken in reverse order are identical with the letters as written; as *eye, don't nod*.

bef. 1637 *tomes* | Of *Logoglyphes*, and curious *Palindromes*: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, p. 210 (1640).

\***palingenesia**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *παλιγγενεσία*: a new birth, the process or state of being born again, regeneration. Often barbarously corrupted or compounded afresh as *palinogenesis*.

1621 The Pythagoreans defend *metempsychosis* and *paligenesia*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 9, Vol. 1. p. 36 (1827). 1776 the *παλιγγενεσία* of our noble constitution: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. xlv. p. 107 (1821).

**palinody** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *palinodie*; **palinodia**, Lat. fr. Gk. *παλινωδία*: *sb.*: a recantation. The name was first given to the ode which Stesichorus composed in repentance for his attack on Helen.

1589 *Palinodie*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xxiv. p. 62 (1869). 1678 Orpheus is made to sing a *palinodia* or recantation, for his former error and polytheism: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, p. 303. [R.] 1763 I do not know whether the Duke of Newcastle does not expect a *palinodia* from me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 144 (1857).

\***palisado** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), **palisade** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Sp. and Port. *palizada* (Sp. *palizada*).

1. a fence of stout poles or stakes driven into the ground; a single stake cut for a fence.

1596 thou hast talk'd | Of sallies and retire...Of palisades, frontiers, parapets: SHAKES, *I Hen. IV.*, II. 3, 55. 1600 raised a small trench, and a palisado upon the top of it: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 256. 1600 they were strongly defended...with a ditch and palisado: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 264. — an hale or palisade: *ib.*, Bk. XXXII. p. 819. 1624 he found but five or six houses, the Church downe, the Palizado's broken, the Bridge in pieces: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 535 (1884). 1630 all their talks is | Bastinado...Of Camasado, | Palizado: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aaa 3 *rs*. 1645 a strong garrison of the enemies, well fortified by entrenchments, breastwork, and palisadoes: SIR S. LUKES, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. di. p. 252 (1846). 1646 there were certain kind of palisadoes and other strange fabriques rais'd in the channel: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 85. 1657 a Palisado of fruit-trees: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. 1. p. 17. 1676 to make a kind of barricado about their towns, by setting up palisadoes, or cleft wood about eight feet long: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 46. 1698 He was contriving very high palisadoes of reeds to shade his oranges: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 284 (1872). 1694 Thy Nose from *Mother Shipton* speaks thy Race, | And stands like *Palisadoe* on thy Face: *Poies for Lovers*, p. 10. 1699 the furthest Court, which is only divided from the Garden by high Palisadoes of Iron: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 191. 1715 the enemy's palisadoes: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 404 (1856). 1743—7 a great many palisadoes were brought into Mackay's fort: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 186/1 (1751). 1762 no longer did saps, and mines, and blinds, and gabions, and palisadoes, keep out this fair enemy of man's repose: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xxxiv. Wks., p. 283 (1839). 1763 In 1600 these savages...attempted to scale the Palisadoes: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 63. 1776 The Persians under Xerxes endeavoured to set fire to the palisades: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 95. 1795 Mahomet...was surrounded by a palisade formed of iron chains: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 127. 1806 iron gates and palisades at the close of an avenue: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 238. 1820 a gate and palisades: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 305. 1829 he ordered the encampments to be fortified with trenches and palisades: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xli. p. 247 (1850). 1845 where the aloe hedges the garden-farms with impenetrable palisade: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 507.

2. a frame for holding up the hair of a high coiffure.

1607 Rebatoes, Borders, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Pufes, Ruffes, Cuffes: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, IV. 6, sig. 1 2 *vo*.

\***palkee, palki**(e), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *palki*: a palankeen (*q. v.*).

1684 instead of Coaches, they have the convenience of *Pallekie's*, wherein you are carried with more speed and more ease than in any part of India: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. 1. p. 70. 1825 The doolies, to carry sick persons, are made in the same manner, and are, like the palkee, borne only by two men: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 67. 1834 Thy bow and arrow are dearer to thee than the candied fruit; thy tattoo than the palkee; the mydan than the zunnah: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 20. 1872 Before dismissing the subject of palanquin travelling, a word is due to the *palkee* bearers: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 163. 1886 The Kahars who carry *palkies* are often rewarded after a long journey with a sheep, and they are Hindoos: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 9, p. 463/3.

**palkee-garry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *palki-garry*, = 'a palankeen-coach': a wheeled carriage with a body not unlike a palankeen, drawn by two ponies.

1872 The weak-springed, dirty, insect-haunted box upon wheels (called a *palkee gharry*) of India generally: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 121.

**Palladian**<sup>1</sup>, *adj.*: Eng.: pertaining to *Pallas* (Gk. *Παλλάς*), the goddess of wisdom and study in Greek mythology.

1644 all his midnight watchings, and expence of *Palladian* oyl: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 56 (1868).

**Palladian**<sup>2</sup>, *adj.*: Eng.: in the style of *Andrea Palladio*, an Italian architect of 16 c., who copied the antique Roman architecture, without adhering to classical principles.

bef. 1739 [See *grotescal*]. 1806 the city of Oxford...is rich in examples both of the Gothick and Palladian styles: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 110.

\***palladium**, *sb.*: Lat. *Palladium*, Gk. *Παλλάδιον*: a statue of *Pallas* (*q. v.*).

1. an image of *Pallas*, *esp.* the legendary image on the possession of which the safety of Troy depended.

1567 their city could never miscarry while their *palladium* remained amongst them: JEWELL, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 714 (Parker Soc., 1856). 1589 *Aeneas* *Groekes* *Palladium* shipt to *Greece*: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 70. 1601 another *Palladium*...reserved entire unto our time: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. iv. 1612 the *Palladium* of ancient Troy, that is, the image of *Pallas* in *Troy*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 17. 1615 This place was also beautified with the *Trojan Palladium*, an image of *Pallas* three cubits high: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 29 (1632). 1619 hee sought to saue the *Palladium* from the violence of the flame: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxi. p. 706. 1816 It is reported by Apollodorus that the *Palladium* of Troy had the feet closely joined: it was a sitting figure which Homer says was worshipped by Trojan women: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. & Sculpt.*, p. 8.

2. anything on which the safety of a nation or an institution or a right or privilege is supposed to depend; a safeguard.

1621 my *Palladium*, my breast-plate: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 80 (1827). bef. 1670 The Love of the People is the *Palladium* of your Crown: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 16, p. 16 (1693). bef. 1733 the Return of *Juries*, which was their *Palladium*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 20, p. 506 (1740). 1742 none of them imagined it would have had such a turn as this was, that shaked what was the *palladium* of the coif, the sole practice there: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 211 (1826). 1773 The liberty of the press is the *Palladium* of all the civil, political, and religious rights of an Englishman: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. 1. Ded., p. iv. 1784 The nation is intoxicated, and has poured in Addresses of Thanks to the Crown for exerting the prerogative against the *palladium* of the people: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 466 (1858). 1809 You must not however conceive this *Palladium* of the Austrian army, this wonder-working stick, as the absolute *sine quo non*: MATY, *Tr. Riezbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 113. 1815 we regard the press as the *palladium* of civilized society: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 112. 1840 Trial by jury...is looked upon...as the *Palladium* of our liberties: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Comingsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xv. p. 237 (1881). 1886 Here...was preserved the royal stone chair, the famous *palladium* of Scotland: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 193/2.

3. a white metal, generally associated with platinum, which does not rust.

1804 describing the chemical properties of a new noble metal, called *palladium*, or *new silver*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 163.

**Pallas**: Gk. *Παλλάς*: a name of the goddess of wisdom of Greek mythology, also called *Pallas Athene* or *Athene* (*q. v.*). See *aegis*, *Minerva*.

1578 so do I hope, that you will not onely favour the fruites of my labours, and adde to them your helpyng handes, but also be (in my behalfe) the shield of *Pallas*, agaynst such Serpentine tongues as dulye seek to prophane of all godly endeours: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iij *vo*. bef. 1593 there among the cream-bouls she did shine | As *Pallas* amongst her princely huswifery: GREENE, *Frier Bacon*, Wks., p. 154/1 (1861). 1593 Half-arm'd, like *Pallas* shap'd for arms and arts, | Rich in habiliments of peace and war: PEELE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 587/1 (1861). 1603 Heer, many a *Iuno*, many a *Pallas* heer, | Heer many a *Venus*, and *Diana* cleer, | Catch many a gallant Lord: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608). 1880 Miss YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, ch. xiii. p. 295.

**palliative** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *palliatif*, *palliatif* (Cotgr.), fem. *-ive*: tending to immediate alleviation of morbid symptoms; tending to extenuate or excuse.

1543 we wyll speake of his cure aswel eradicatvye as palliatvye: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii *vo*. 1600 But this was like the palliative cure of a sore: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 520. bef. 1745 It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those palliatives which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer: SWIFT, [J.]

**pallingenie**: Anglo-Ind. See *brinjaul*.

**pallium**, *pl. pallia*, *sb.*: Lat.: the large rectangular mantle worn as an outer covering by men in Ancient Rome, and the regular garment of Greek philosophers in Rome; hence, the garment of religious persons in the early Christian Church; in the Latin Church, a vestment worn by the Pope and by metropolitans, now consisting of a narrow band round the shoulders, with a short lappet hanging down over the breast and another over the back, all ornamented with crosses.

1598 their cloakes, called *Pallia*: SPENS., *State Trcl.*, Wks., p. 630/2 (1881). 1670 whose Bishop hath the Ensigns of an Archbishop, to wit, the use of the *Pallium* and the Cross: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 147 (1698). 1765 He is larger than the life, clothed in a magnificent pallium: SHOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 465 (1817). 1830 This cloak is like the



*pallium* of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 179 (2nd Ed.).  
 1882 The aspiration of the learned Rabbi...who desired to unite the pallium of Japhet with the tallith of Shem: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xli. p. 258.

\***pallor** (ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pallor*: paleness.

1662 There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of pallor to a less, possibly to some little quickening of redness: JER. TAYLOR, *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 42. [T.]

1863 Alfred's pallor and dejection: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 108.

1877 not changing to the ghostly pallor or lurid green: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

\***palmam qui meruit ferat**, *phr.*: Lat.: let him who has earned the palm (of victory) wear it.

1835 SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xliii. p. 570.

\***palmetto** (= ㄥ), Eng. fr. Sp. *palmito*; **palmito**, Sp.: *sb.*: any variety of fan-leaved palm.

1555 Theyr drynke is eyther water or the iuse that droppeth from the cutt branches of the barren date trees cauled Palmites: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII. p. 387 (1885). abt. 1665 certaine mats artificially made with the rine of Palmito trees...they take order...for receiving of Palmito wine, which is gathered by a hole cutte in the toppe of a tree, and a gorde set for receauing thereof: J. SPARKE, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voyage*, p. 19 (1878).

1598 The innermost [part] of the tree or trunk is called Palmito, and is the pith or hart of the [same] trunk, which is much esteemed, and sent for a present unto men of great account: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 50 (1885).

1600 There grow Palmito trees, which bee as high as a ships maine mast, and on their tops grow nuts, wine and oyle, which they call Palmito wine and Palmito oyle: K. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 485.

1621 In America, in many places, their bread is roots, their meat palmitos, pinas, potatoes, &c. and such fruits: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 110 (1827).

1624 infinite store of Palmettos: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 627 (1884). — The tops of the Palmata berries was our bread: *ib.*, p. 634.

1625 Palmita wine, which they call Taddy: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 298.

1634 we saw another small Ile six leagues North-east from the other land, full of Palmito trees: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22.

1655 Palmetto, Cedar, Mastick and Lignum vitae trees: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of the Proceed. of the Eng. Army in the W. Indies*, p. 18.

1759 the majestic tallness of the palmetto-tree: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 603 (1814).

1797 beautiful matting, made of the palmetto or wild palm tree: *Encyc. Brit.*, v. Morocco, 39.

1815 two fine specimens of the Palmetto, or thatch palm: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.).

**palmyra**, **palm(e)ira**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *palmeira*: the common palm-tree or fan-palm of the East Indies, *Borassus flabelliformis*. See *cadjan* 2.

1828 The punk-ha, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 45.

1871 The dome palm resembles the palmyra in the form and texture of its fan-shaped leaves: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. II. p. 23.

**palsgrave** (ㄥ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *paltsgrave*, = 'palace-count': a count palatine. Cf. Ger. *Pfaltzgraf*.

1598 SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 621/2 (1883).

1611 *Paltsgrave* (otherwise commonly called *Palsgrave*) from *Pfalz* which signifieth a Palace: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 469 (1776).

1612 I thought good to stay untill I might advertise you of the Palgraves arryval: W. PVE, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. cccclv. p. 170 (1846).

1612-3 I had never seen the Palsgrave nor the Lady Elizabeth near hand for a long time: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1848).

1619 [See *par negotio*].

**paludamentum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a military cloak, open in front and falling to the knees behind, worn by an Ancient Roman *imperator* (q. v.) and by his staff. It was almost like the Greek *chlamys* (q. v.). Anglicised as *paludament*.

bef. 1719 our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas*, *trabeas* and *paludamentums*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 349 (Bohn, 1854).

1816 the paludamentum was a vestment peculiar to the emperors; it was thrown over the cuirass and fastened over the shoulder with a golden clasp: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 350.

1820 the paludamentum or military cloak: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 365.

1821 came "sweeping by," in gorgeous paludaments: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 164 (1823).

\***pampa**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port. fr. native S. Amer. (Peru.): one of the vast steppes south of the forests of the Amazon.

1810 The *pampas* of Buenos Ayres are plains of the same kind, but still more extensive: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 241.

**pampas**[-grass], *sb.*: grass of the pampas (see *pampa*), a handsome grass bearing splendid plumes of flowers, *Gynurium argenteum*, native in the La Plata region, and cultivated in Europe for ornamental purposes.

**pampero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a dry north-west wind which blows over the pampas (see *pampa*) from the Andes to the east coast of S. America.

**pamplēgia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παν-*, = 'all', and *πληγή*, = 'a stroke': general paralysis.

\***Pan**, **pan**: Gk. *Πάν*: name of the god of woods and pastures in Greek mythology, represented with legs as of a goat, and with goat's horns and ears, identified by the

Romans with Faunus (see *faun*), inventor of the *syrrinx* (q. v.); a **panisk** (q. v.).

1584 vrchens, elues, hags, fairies, satyrs, pans, faunes, sylens: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. xv. p. 153.

1588 The shepherd blush'd when Phillis question'd so, | And swore by Pan it was not for his flock[s]: GREENE, *Poems*, Wks., p. 293/2 (1861).

1603 Heer, many a horned Satyre, many a Pan: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1608).

1625 Pans, Nymphs, Sileni, Cobali, and Satyrs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 69.

1837 Who could continue to exist, where there are no cows but the cows on the chimney-pots; nothing redolent of Pan but pan-tiles: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. vii. p. 62.

1891 In this paper Thoreau appears as a veritable Pied Piper among the children of Concord, while to their scholarly fathers he was Pan: *Athenæum*, Mar. 7, p. 313/3.

**pan**: Anglo-Ind. See **pawn**.

*παν*: Gk. See *τὸ παν*.

**panacœa**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πανάκεια* (fr. *πανακής*, = 'all-healing'), = 'an universal remedy', 'a plant supposed to heal all diseases'. The forms *panace*, *panacee* are through Fr. *panacée*.

1. the plant all-heal.

1580 that precious herbe *Panace* which cureth all diseases: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engli.*, p. 425 (1868).

1590 whether yt divine Tobacco were, | Or Panachæa, or Polygony: SPENS., *F.*, Q., III. v. 32.

1714 brews | Th' extracted Liquor with Ambrosian Dews, | And od'rous Panacæe: *Spectator*, No. 572, July 26, p. 813/1 (Morley).

2. an universal remedy for diseases and wounds; also, *metaph.*

1548 that same which they cal panacæa, a medicyne...effectual and of much vertue: UDALL, *Luke*, Pref. [R.].

1621 that *panacæa aurum potable*, so much controverted in these dayes: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 350 (1827).

1641 and is a kinde of Panacæa: JOHN FRENCH, *Art. Distill.*, Bk. IV. p. 91 (1651).

1654 Well, this *Panacæa*, this mend-all Medicine is taken: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 133.

1670 I glided to the *British Isles*, | And there the purple Panacæa found: DRYDEN, *Temp.*, v. Wks. Vol. I. p. 269 (1701).

1692 The Holy Scripture is a *panacæa*, or universal medicine for the soul: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 358 (1858).

1712 This Panacæa is as innocent as Bread, agreeable to the Taste, and requires no Confinement: *Spectator*, No. 547, Nov. 27, p. 778/2 (Morley).

1756 Can Mr. Pitt...find a panacæa for all our disgraces: HOR. WALFOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 50 (1857).

1758 It [some good old Rhenish wine] must be the universal Panacæa: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 115, p. 430 (1774).

1819 Of this panacæa he had at parting given me a few papers, as a valuable present: T. HOPE, *Anat.*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 21 (1820).

1840 the preparation and arrangement of that wonderful panacæa: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 80 (1879).

1857 the ancient panacæa, "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die": C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi. p. 457 (1877).

\***panache**, *sb.*: Fr.: a plume worn in a hat or helmet or a head-dress. See **pennache**.

1694 A *panache*, is any Tassel of Ribbons very small, &c.: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 111.

1828 three of these feathers, very short, and forming a panache, are placed on the same side: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 29/1.

\***panade** (= ㄥ), Eng. fr. Fr. *panade*, fr. Sp. *panada*; **panado**, **ponado**, Eng. fr. Sp.: *panada*, Sp.: *sb.*: a dish consisting of sweetened and flavored bread pap; a kind of batter.

1603 nurses...give pappes and panades unto their little babes: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 714.

bef. 1627 I ne'er knew you | Eat one panado all the time you've kept her: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, II. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 381 (1885).

1633 She keeps her chamber, dines with a panada, | Or water-gruel: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, i. 2, Wks., p. 292/2 (1839).

1675 *Panado's* [heading to a receipt for bread and currant pudding]: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 145.

**panax**, *sb.*: Gk. *πάναξ*. See **opopanax**.

bef. 1627 Hemlock, adders-tongue, panax: MIDDLETON, *Witch*. [L.]

**pancada**, *sb.*: Sp.: a contract for sale in gross.

1622 the Hollanders have made a greate *pancado*, or sale of silk to divers Japons: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 64 (1883).

**panchway**: Anglo-Ind. See **paunchway**.

**pancratation**, Gk. *παγκράτιον* (fr. *πᾶν*, = 'all', and *κράτος*, = 'strength'); **pancratium**, Lat. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: an athletic contest consisting of boxing and wrestling in combination.

1603 many other extraordinary mastries and feats of activity, to wit, not only in that generall exercise *Pancration*, wherein hand and foote both is put to the uttermost at once, but also at buffets...another general *Pancration*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 364.

1807 Epic poetry has been considered by critics as a sort of poetical *pancratium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 395.

1819 the *Pancratium* of the ancients, as combining boxing and wrestling: *Tom Crui's Mem.*, Pref., p. xii. (3rd Ed.).

**pancreas**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πάγκρεας*, = 'all-flesh': a fleshy abdominal gland constituting a digestive organ of vertebrates; the sweetbread.

1578 This body is called *Panchreas*, that is, all carnosus or fleshy, for that it is made and contexted of *Glandulous* flesh: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 68 r.



\***pandaemonium, pandemonium, sb.**: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. παν-, 'all', and δαίμων, 'a demon'; invented by Milton, *P. L.*, l. 756, as the proper name for the abode of all the devils: hell; a riotous, distracting assembly or scene; a horrible confused noise.

1712 The Character of *Mammon*, and the Description of the *Pandaemonium*, are full of Beauties: *Spectator*, No. 303, Feb. 16, p. 437; (Morley). 1743 "this constitutional journal, is certainly levelled at us, says a conscious sullen apostate patriot to his fallen brethren in the *Pandaemonium*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 216 (1777). 1793 I have even a sort of curiosity to spend some days at Paris, to assist at the debates of the *Pandaemonium*, to seek an introduction to the principal devils: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 161 (1866). 1816 To make a *Pandaemonium* where she dwells, | And reign the Hecate of domestic hells: BYRON, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 191 (1839). \*1877 turning that pleasant park into a *Pandaemonium*: *Echo*, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

**pandan, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāṇḍan*: a small box, generally of decorated metal, for holding pawn (*q. v.*); a spice-box.

1886 The articles shown include hookahs, *pandans* or betel-nut boxes: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 51.

**pandar, pander (Δ = Δ), sb.**: Eng. fr. *Pandarus* (Anglicised by Chaucer as *Pandare*), Gk. Πάνδαρος, the name of the Trojan to whom Troilus was, according to late fables, indebted for the favor of Chryseis (Cressida): a pimp, a procurer.

1679 he that was the *Pandar* to procure her: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 93 (1612). 1691 Ne, them to pleasure, would he sometimes scorn | A *Pandares* coate (so basely was he borne): SPENS., *Compl.*, Proposp. 808. 1606 call them all *Pandars*...and all brokers-between *Pandars*: SHAKS., *Troil.*, ill. 2, 210; 212. 1628 His Religion is much in the nature of his Customers, and indeed the *Pandar* to it: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 54 (1688).

\***pandit**: Anglo-Ind. See **pundit**.

**pandola**. See **bandore**<sup>1</sup>.

**pandoor, pandour, sb.**: Eng., fr. *Pandur*, a village in S. Hungary: one of a body of savage foot-soldiers in the Austrian army, first raised in S. Hungary; hence, any violent plunderer or robber.

1755 you may venture to lay hold on him, though he should be a *Pandour*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 439 (1857).

\***Pandōra**: Gk. Πανδώρα: name of the Eve of Greek mythology, made by Hephaestus (Vulcan) out of earth, endowed with all (πάν-ρα) alluring and baneful gifts (δώρα) by the gods and (according to late writers) presented with a box containing all human ills, which, when she came to earth to be the wife of Epimetheus (*q. v.*), she let out, *hope* only remaining. The latest phase of the legend was that the box contained blessings, all which, except *hope*, abandoned the human race when Pandora opened the box. According to Hesiod, *Works and Days*, 60 ff., the *jar* of ills belonged to Epimetheus.

1565 You have received from your Jove of the Capitol a Pandora's box to present to our Prometheus: CALFILL, *Answer*, p. 5 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1591 The true Pandora of all heavenly graces, | Divine Elisa, sacred Empress: SPENS., *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 578. 1596 when, as out of Pandoras box of maladyes, which Epimetheus opened, all manner of evils flew into the world, so all manner of devils then broke loose amongst humane kinde: NASHE, *Haue with You*, in Greene's *Wks.*, p. 73 (1861). 1602 This cursed new Pandora (so is heresye termed by old Irenaeus): R. PARSONS, *Warn-Word*, &c., Pt. 1. ch. xi. fol. 80 v. 1603 Pours down more evils on their hapless head, | Then yerst Pandora's odious Box did shed: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 192 (1608). 1630 the nature of man is so perverse, that like *Pandora's* Boxe, hee will be tooting and prying soonest into that which he is most restrained from: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 6 r. 2. 1635 the wiser sort of this generation, that which *Salomon* justly calls Nothing...call their *Pandora*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 11. 1655 Hence, and with these take | This second but | All more dangerous Pandora, | Whose fatal box, if open'd, will pour on me | All mischiefs that mankind is subject to: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 406/2 (1839). 1667 More lovely than Pandora, whom the gods | Endow'd with all their gifts: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 714. bef. 1733 they might think Rebellion...to be a Pandora's Box, fraught with all Sorts of Evils to a nation: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 20, p. 327 (1740). 1753 a drop or pill of the celebrated Mr. Ward corrects all the malignity of Pandora's box: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 24, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 128 (1777).

\***pandora, sb.**: It.: a bandore (see **bandore**<sup>1</sup>). Anglicised as **pandore**.

1897 take an instrument, as a *Lute*, *Orpharion*, *Pandora*, or such like: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 166.

**pancee**: Anglo-Ind. See **pawnee**.

**panegyris, sb.**: Gk. πανήγυρις: a general assembly.

1654-6 J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 348/2 (1867). 1775 a panegyris or general assembly was held there yearly: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 143.

\***pānem et circenses, phr.**: Lat.: '(give us) bread and Circensian games', the cry of the populace of Ancient Rome. See **Circenses**.

1809 Every thing here cries out *panem et circenses*, and the multitude seem to have no other wishes than to have their paunches well filled, and a theatrical entertainment by way of dessert: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvi. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 92.

**pangala, pangara, pangale, sb.**: a kind of light boat formerly used on the east coast of Africa.

1598 These boats, called *Pangalos*, are made of light planks, and sowed together with cords, without any nails: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 101. 1600 Here we took a *pangala*, with a Portugall boy in it: which is a vessel like a barge, with one matsail of *Coco* nut leaves. The barge is sowed together with the rindes of trees, and planed with wooden pinnes: R. HAKELUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 571. 1614 wee espied three little small boats, slightly wrought together, called *Pangais* (sic): R. COVENTRY, *Voyage*, p. 16. 1625 three Barks of *Moorra*, which in their language they call *Pangais*: PUNCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 229. — The *Pangalos* or great Barks of *Mozambique*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1544.

**pangolin (Δ = Δ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Malay *pangūlang*: a quadruped of the genus *Manis*, a scaly ant-eater.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1819 their caps were of the skin of the pangolin and leopard: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. II. p. 36.

\***panic (Δ = Δ), adj. and sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *panique*, or Gk. Πανικός, = 'pertaining to Pan', 'due to Pan'. See **Pan**.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to Pan, esp. as epithet of fear, fright, terror, dread, inspired by a mysterious influence (sudden, inexplicable terror being ascribed to Pan by the Ancient Greeks). The form **panical** (Δ = Δ) is also found.

bef. 1627 panic terrors: BACON, *Fable of Pan*. [C.] 1665 such a panique fear struck the Pagans that they fled amazedly: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 260 (1677).

2. *sb.*: a sudden terror (*esp.* such as affects numbers simultaneously), sudden demoralisation; *Financ.* a sudden uneasiness on the part of investors, leading to runs on banks and sales of securities at low prices.

1665 that great Army of *Persians*...by apparitions were put into that panick of fear that they were shamefully put to flight: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 241 (1677).

**panisk, panisc (Δ = Δ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Gk. Πανίσκος, = 'a little Pan': a rural deity, a representation or manifestation of **Pan** (*q. v.*) as a satyr.

1604 The *Paniskes*, and the *Siluanes* rude, | *Satyres*, and all that multitude: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 88a (1616).

**panizo, sb.**: Sp.: panic-grass.

1589 they do sow maiz...and great store of panizo: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. 1. p. 15 (1653).

**panneau, pl. panneaux, sb.**: Fr.: a panel.

**pannina, sb.**: It.: woollen drapery.

1588 Veluets of *Versini*, great quantity of *Pannina*, which commeth from *Meca*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 r.

**panopticon, sb.**: coined by Jer. Bentham fr. Gk. παν-, 'all', and ὄπτικος, = 'pertaining to sight' (see **optic**): a name given by Bentham to his proposed prison in which the prisoners could be seen at all times without seeing the supervisor; a room for exhibiting objects.

\***panorāma, sb.**: quasi-Gk. fr. Gk. παν-, 'all', 'complete', and ὄραμα, = 'a spectacle', 'a sight': a comprehensive or complete view; a large painting of a complete or continuous scene, viewed from a central point or else arranged on rollers so as to pass before the spectators.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1806 Prolonging your stay in London, for the express purpose of going to the *Panorama*, on the report of a late change in the spectacle: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. 1. p. 90 (5th Ed.). 1826 The whole presents to the eye a very glorious natural panorama: *Reft on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 79. 1852 while we cast a general eye over the splendid panorama of city and country: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 105. 1840 I brought before my eyes a sort of peristrepic panorama of the country: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 115. 1871 From the top of the peak I had a superb panorama of the country: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xix. p. 328. 1877 wooded lanes and strips they had passed were little more in so vast a panorama than the black stripes on a back-gammon-board: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xix. p. 210 (1883).

**panpharmacon, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. παν-, 'all', and φάρμακον, = 'a drug': an universal medicine.

1656 but this joy is πανφάρμακον, the universal medicine, the catholic remedy against all sorts of miseries: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. *John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 43/1 (1865).



**panspermia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πανσπερμία*, = 'a mixture of all seeds' (in the elements): panspermatism, the principle enunciated by Anaxagoras and Democritus that the elements consisted of a mixture of all the seeds of things.

1846 Reid's opinion...bears...a strong analogy to the *Panspermia* of the Ionic philosophers: HAMILTON, in Reid's *Wks.*, p. 53/2.

**pantado**: Sp. See **pintado**.

\***Pantagruel**, name of the title-character of one of the satirical works of Rabelais, who covers serious purposes under the demeanour and conversation of a buffoon. Hence, *Pantagruelism*, which has also been used as a punning designation of the medical profession.

**pantagruelion**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat. or *quasi*-Gk., coined by Rabelais in *Pantagruel*: a fictitious herb, under which is typified some form or instrument of punishment or persecution.

1857 an immediate external application to the poet himself of that famous herb Pantagruelion, cure for all public ills and private woes: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 152 (1877).

**pantaloon** ( $\perp = \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *pantalone*, = 'a Venetian', 'a buffoon': a silly old man in spectacles and slippers, who is one of the stock characters of Italian comedy; hence, the silly old man of pantomimes.

1592 NASHE, *P. Penitence* (Collier). [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1600 The sixth age shifts | Into the lean and slipper'd pantaloon: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, ii. 7, 158. 1603 The knavish Frenchmen laughed at their disorders, and say they are served like right pantaloons: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 25 (1848). 1629 making the *Pantoloni* to know themselves: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxii. p. 36 (1645).

\***pantaloon** ( $\perp = \perp$ ), *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. It. *pantalon*: a Venetian garment consisting of hose which reached up to the waist; hence, a tight-fitting garment for the legs, fashionable at the beginning of this century; hence, trousers.

1660 pantaloon and muffs: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. i. p. 163 (1860). 1663 Now give us Laws for Pantaloon, | The length of Breeches, and the garters, | Port-canoons, Perriwigs, and Feathers: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. i. Cant. iii. p. 233. 1663 The Gentleman in the black Pantaloon: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. i. p. 52 (1701).

Pantaloon, would make Gentlemen lay by the Habit: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 3. 1691 They taught our Sparks to strut in Pantaloon, | And look as fiercely as the French Dragons: SATYR *agst. French*, p. 6. 1818 never put on pantaloon or bodices: BYRON, *Don Juan*, i. xli.

\***pantechnicon**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Gk. fr. Gk. *παν*, = 'all', and *τεχνικὸς*, = 'pertaining to art': a place where all sorts of objects of art and of manufactured goods are exposed for sale; a repository in which furniture and other portable property are housed for the accommodation of the owners.

1845 the rest of the Peninsula consider the shops of Madrid to be the Pantechnicon of the universe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 731.

\***pantheon**, **Pantheon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πάνθειον*: a temple consecrated to all gods; esp. the circular Pantheon of Rome, consecrated by Marcus Agrippa to all the gods, B.C. 25, which has been used as a Christian church since A.D. 609; the deities of a nation collectively; hence, *metaph.* a collection of memorials of worthies.

[1548 The firste plage is fallen vpon all ydoles and false goddes whiche they had set and packed together in one temple of pantheon, that is to say, all goddes: UDALL, *Rev.*, xvi. (R.)] 1586 that for this cause the *Romanes* allowed the service of all gods, hauing for that ende builded a Temple to all gods called *Pantheon*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxx. p. 140.

1588 Lavinia will I make my empress, | Rome's royal mistress, mistress of my heart, | And in the sacred Pantheon her espouse: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 242. 1598 Mar: Agrippa dedicated his famous Pantheon to all the Gods: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, sig. ¶ ij *vo*.

1621 that faire pantheon of Cusco: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. ii. p. 527 (1827). 1670 you would almost swear the Heathen Gods, when they were banished out of the Pantheon, had been committed hither as to a Prison: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 141 (1698).

1765 I was much disappointed at sight of the pantheon, which...looks like a huge cockpit, open at top: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 495 (1817). 1767 I shall make a solemn dedication of it in my pantheon Chapel: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 51 (1857).

1837 The rites of the Pantheon had passed into her worship, the subtilties of the Academy into her creed: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 395 (1877). 1861 I renewed my visits to the Vatican, refreshing my spirits in that pantheon of the Gods, Demi-gods, and Heroes of Hellas: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 172 (1857).

1877 Had there been room in his very exclusive Pantheon for more than one deity, we might have learned much about Voltaire: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 194. 1882 He has room in his literary pantheon for every legitimate form of art: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 878.

\***pantomime** ( $\perp = \perp$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *pantomime*; **pantomimus**, *pl. pantomimi*, Lat. fr. Gk. *παντομίμος*, = 'imitating everything': *sb.*

1. a player who acted in dumb show; a player who acts many parts.

1606 HYLAS the Pantomime at the complaint made of him by the Pretour, he skoured openly in the Court yard before his house: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 60. 1627 certaine *Pantomimi*, that will represent the voices of *Players* of Enterludes: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iii. § 240. 1679 Not that I think those Pantomimes, | Who vary Action with the Times: | Are less ingenious in their Art, | Than those who dully act one Part: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. Cant. ii. p. 152.

1712 that part of dancing relating to the ancient stage, in which the pantomimes had so great a share: *Spectator*, No. 334, Mar. 24, Vol. iv. p. 111 (1826). 1722 Thus the *Pantomimes* of the Ancients spoke to their Spectators: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 89. 1781 The pantomimes...expressed without the use of words, the various fables of the gods and heroes of antiquity: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. v. ch. xxxi. p. 285 (1813).

2. a dramatic performance in dumb show.

1630 after the manner of the old *Pantomime*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. ii.), p. 145 (1640). 1792 a great number of burlesque comedians entered the pails, in order to act one of their African drolls or pantomimes: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. iv. p. 75.

2 a. a dramatic performance produced about Christmas, consisting of a dramatised tale, the dénouement of which is a transformation scene followed by the broad comedy of clown and pantaloons and the dancing of columbine and harlequin.

1806 Sitting on the last row, and close to the partition, of an upper box, at a pantomime: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. i. p. 87 (5th Ed.). 1820 a fool or zany was called in to divert the company by acting with a clown a kind of pantomime: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii. ch. ii. p. 37.

1876 These notions have no more resemblance to reality than a pantomime: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. iii. ch. xxiii. p. 192.

\***pantoufle**, *sb.*: Fr.: slipper. Anglicised in 16, 17 cc. as *pantof(f)le*, *pantophle*, *pantoble*, *pantocle*, *pantable*, *pantacle*, *pantiacle*.

1818 to keep aloof of them English quality, who might stand upon the pantouffles of their English rank: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. iii. ch. iv. p. 213 (1819).

**paolo**, *pl. paoli*, *sb.*: It.: 'a Paul', name of an old Italian coin worth about 5d. or 6d. English. See **paul**.

1617 nine carlini make eight reali, or giuli, or poali: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. i. p. 292. 1740 six paoli, which is three shillings: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xvi. Vol. i. p. 105 (1819). 1765 For this vehicle and two horses you pay at the rate of eight *paoli* a stage, or four shillings sterling: SMOLLETT, *France and Italy*, xxvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 453 (1817).

**papa** ( $\perp = \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *papa*, or Late Lat. *papa*.

1. Eng. fr. Lat.: a pope, a parish priest in the Greek Church.

1598 Their leader or director in euery companie, is their *Papa* or Priest: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 491.

2. Eng. fr. Fr.: father; used by persons of fashion in 17, 18 cc. As used by grown-up people the word became vulgar abt. 1840 (*esp.* when abbrev. to *pa*), though some women of refinement still use it. The word *papa* ( $\perp = \perp$  or  $\perp = \perp$ ) used by young children is perhaps English. See **mamma**.

1695 Oh *Papa, Papa!* where have you been this two days, *Papa!* OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 7. 1709 a strong Propension of Affection for the Duke, whom she call'd and esteem'd her *Papa*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. i. p. 63 (2nd Ed.). 1748 The good man and his wife generally sit serene in a couple of easy chairs, surrounded by five or six of their children, insignificantly motionless in the presence of pappas and mamma: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. ii. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 346 (1777).

1808 Why, Sir, Lucilla reads Latin with Pappa every morning: H. MORE, *Catebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. ii. ch. xxxix. p. 229 (1809). 1821 Whilst her piratical papa was cruising: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iii. xiii.

**papas**, **pappas**, *sb.*: Gk. *πάππας*, *πάππας*: a parish priest of the Greek Church. See **papa** 1.

1741 we lay there the 22d of July at a Papas, to whom we were recommended by Dr. Patellaro: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. i. p. 76. 1775 their papas or priest was of Cyprus and had the care of about 40 families: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 240. 1819 At Rome I went to see the grand Mufti of the Christians, who bears the same title with our Greek papases: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. xvi. p. 384 (1820).

**papaw** ( $\perp = \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *papaya*: the fruit of the tree *Carica Papaya*, also the tree itself, native in S. America, now found generally in the tropics.

1598 There is also a fruit that came out of the Spanish Indies, brought from [beyond] ye Philipinas or Lusons to Malacca, & from thence to India, it is called Papaios, and is very like a Mellon, as bigge as a mans fist: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 35 (1885). 1624 the most delicate Pine-apples, Plantans, and Papawes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 629 (1884).

1629 A Papaw is as great as an apple, coloured like an Orange, and good to eat: *ib.*, p. 605. 1665 Pappas, Coccoes, Bananæs, and Plantains, all very sweet and delicious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333 (1677). 1705 the Papay-tree... Some Papay-trees run up to the height of thirty foot... The Fruit, of what is properly called the Papay, is about half as big as the Coco-nut: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, *ib.*, xvi. p. 290. — The Papays taste rather worse than better than Pompons: *ib.*, p. 291.

1759 bananas, papayas, and ananas: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 603 (1814). — guavas, ananas, papaws, and sour-sops: *ib.*, p. 618. 1846 Vauquelin, who analysed the juice of the Papaw, says that no doubt can be entertained of its being a highly animalised substance: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 322.



\***papelito**, *sb.*: Sp.: a cigarette (*q. v.*).

1845 So they jogged on, smoking their *papelitos*, to the Escorial: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 784.

**papeterie**, *sb.*: Fr., 'paper-manufacture', 'stationery': a case containing paper and other writing materials.

**Paphian**, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. Πάφος (through Lat. *Paphius*, = 'pertaining to Paphos'), name of a town in Cyprus, sacred to Aphrodite (Venus): pertaining to Paphos, pertaining to Aphrodite (Venus).

I. *adj.*: 1. pertaining to Paphos.

I. *adj.*: 2. pertaining to Aphrodite.

1744 Imagination is the Paphian shop, | Where foul ideas... With wanton art those fatal arrows form: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii, 994 (1806). 1817 With Paphian diamonds in their locks: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 78 (1860).

II. *sb.*: 1. a person connected with Paphos.

II. *sb.*: 2. a courtesan; a votary of sexual passion.

\***papier-mâché**, *sb.*: Fr.: 'chewed paper', paper made into pulp, and mixed with other substances so as to be moulded. When dry the material is tough, hard, and takes a fine polish.

1771 presented her with a snuff-box of *papier maché*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 752 (1882). 1807 Truly miserable indeed would the condition of mankind be, if society were such a *papier maché* machine as these sort of reasoners make it to be: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. II, p. 70. 1818 *papier maché* has been tried, but it failed: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III, p. 33/2. 1860 They will paint porcelain or *papier mâché*, or design ribbons or muslin dresses: *Once a Week*, Sept. 29, p. 379/1.

**papillote**, *sb.*: Fr.: curl-paper.

1748 I wish you could see him making squibs of his papillotes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 132 (1857). 1765 the mistress came in to take the papillotes from off her hair: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, vii, xxxviii, Wks., p. 320 (1839). 1862 When the dingy breakfast papillotes were cast of an afternoon, what beautiful black curls appeared round her brow! THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I, ch. xix, p. 347 (1887).

**papion** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *papion*: a baboon.

1598 made of woolles skins, or Fox skins, or els of Papions: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 98.

**papist** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *papiste*: an adherent of the papacy, a Roman Catholic.

bef. 1548 the saing off More and other papists them selfs: R. CROKE, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. ccviii, p. 5 (1846). 1562 Papistes of late have banished, burned and persecuted many godly men: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdias*, sig. Aa ii v°. 1601 young Charbon the puritan and old Poysam the papist, howsome'er their hearts are severed in religion, their heads are both one: SHAKS., *Al's Well*, i, 3, 56. 1628 A Church Papist is one that parts his Religion betwixt his conscience and his purse... He loues Popery well but is loath to lose by it: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 31 (1868). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, passim (1740).

\***papoose, pappouse**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian baby.

1634 this little *Pappouse* travells about with his bare footed mother to paddle in the Icie Clammbanks: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 96.

\***papoosh, papouch(ø)**, Δ Δ, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *pāpōsh*: a heelless Oriental slipper. The forms with *bab-* are fr. Arab. *bābūsh* or Fr. *babouche*.

1684 immediately sending for one of his Papouches, or Shoo's, he caus'd him to have six blows given him upon the Bonnet: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I, Pt. 2, Bk. I, p. 60. 1775 our guides with bare feet carrying their papouches or slippers in their hands: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 167. 1819 their shakshers and trowsers, their shawls and their papouches: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I, ch. viii, p. 156 (1820). 1823 I always drink my coffee as soon as my feet are in my papouches: SCOTT, *St. Roman's Well*, ii, 187. [Davies] 1834 seeing his feet without their papouches, he slowly turned back to seek them: *Ayesha*, Vol. I, ch. viii, p. 189. 1845 yellow slippers or papouches: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 92. 1865 the men had their feet in the papouches and their pipes in their mouths: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. i, p. 17.

**pappa**: Fr. (Cotgr.). See **papa** 2.

**pappus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. πάππος, = 'down': Bot.: the tuft on the fruit of composite plants; the hair-like process attached to the ripe seed of a composite plant.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1846 its limb either wanting or membranous, divided into bristles, paleae, hairs, or feathers, and called pappus: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 702.

\***papȳrus**, *pl. papȳri*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πάπυρος: a kind of rush or sedge abundant in Egypt, *Cyperus Papyrus*, from the pith of which the Ancients used to make a kind of paper; an inscribed roll of such paper. Early Anglicised as *papyre*, *papir(e)*, through Old Fr. *papyre*.

1548 Papyrus groweth not in England, it hath the facion of a greete Dasse: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1567 Papyrus or the Rush of Egypt: J. MARLET, *Green Par.*, fol. 56 r°. 1630 Some hold the name [paper] doth from a Rush proceed, | Which on Egyptian Nilot banks duth bread: | Which Rush is call'd Papyrus for on it | Th' Egyptian people oftentimes had writ: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ggg 1 r°. 1793 The papyrus is one of the natural curiosities of Egypt, and served the ancients to write upon: J. MORAG, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II, p. 609 (1793). 1820 that beautiful rush, the papyrus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 92. 1877 The cylinder, has inside what appears to be a round stick of smaller size than the diameter, upon which the papyri may have been rolled: *Times*, Feb. 17, [St.] 1883 Egyptian papyri: *Sat. Rev.*, Aug. 18, p. 212/2.

**paquet**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **packet**¹.

\***par**¹, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pār*, = 'equal', 'even', 'level'.

I. (of number) even.

1598 therefore the number of *Par* or *Impar* doth little import to the strengthening of the battell: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV, p. 95.

2. (fr. Lat. *phr. ex pari*, = 'on an equal footing', 'on a level') equality, level; in the *phr. on (upon) a par*.

1753 it [the scheme] will in many Respects set the Ladies upon a *Par* with the Men: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II, p. 53 (1756). 1886 The superior style in which the books are printed... is on a par with the rare skill and carefulness discernible in their contents: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 2, p. 30/3.

3. a mean, a standard value; *Financ.* the issue value or face value of stocks or securities. Also, *attrib.*

1726 exchequer bills would not circulate under nine per cent. below *par*: SWIFT, *Gulliver's Trav.*, Wks., p. 124/1 (1860). 1743-7 The credit of the Exchequer notes being thus secured, they daily rose nearer to *par*: LINTON, *Cont'n. Rapin*, Vol. I, p. 179/1 (1751). 1755 Lottery tickets rise: subsidiary treaties under *par*—I don't say, no price: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 478 (1857). 1802 a stock bearing one half per cent would not find many purchasers at *par*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 104. 1804 Notwithstanding these causes tending to produce a depreciation of the value of bills by exchange drawn by the government of Bombay, they have not yet fallen below *par*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II, p. 1184 (1844).

**par**², *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pahr*: a fourth part of the night, a watch, about three hours. See **ghurry**.

1633 8 grees make a *Par*, which *Par* is three hours by our account: W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, v, 51 (1807). 1776 I went home, and then it was about a *par* or a *par* and a half of the night: *Trist of Joseph Fawke*, B, 71.

\***par, prep.**: Fr.: by, through, out of, for, for the sake of, by way of.

1825 she is one I could have doated to death upon *par amours* ('by way of amours'): SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvi, p. 253. 1846 He was made slave by some infidel, to one of whose wives he sought to be gallant, *par amours*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. vi, ch. vi, p. 138/1 (3rd Ed.). 1818 her home is the air | And she only *par complaisance* touches the ground: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 41. 1810 being reduced to half a pound of fresh bread to each man *par decade* ('for a period of ten days'): *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV, p. 47. 1878 Pointed architecture... is not exclusively but *par eminence* Christian: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I, p. 9. 1818 It's very odd, but she never could get on, *par exemple*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II, ch. iv, p. 215 (1819). 1872 *Par exemple* we may select a piece of descriptive writing which lately appeared in a popular magazine: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. i, p. 9. 1819 And I became a volunteer *par force*: HANS BUSK, *Desert*, 106. 1818 that round-eyed, tongue-tied Lady Clancare, who *par parenthèse* ('by way of parenthesis') looks as if she were extracting us all for her common-place book: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. IV, ch. I, p. 34 (1819). 1828 allow me, *par parenthèse*, to observe: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxxx, p. 298 (1859). 1877 a hand which, *par parenthèse*, is believed to be the whitest in Europe: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xx, p. 228 (1883). 1822-3 The general opinion that he meant to proceed in the matter of his own rescue, *par voie de fait* ('by way of deed', 'by violence'): SCOTT, *Prev. Peak*, ch. xxxii, p. 383 (1880).

**par**. See **paragraph**.

**par ci (et) par là, phr.**: Fr.: here (and) there, off (and) on.

1788 I will own that *par ci et par là*, I have been well amused: In W. ROBERTS' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 299 (1835). 1808 and all my little Spanish library is dispersed among them *par ci par là*, except my nice edition of Don Quixote: *ib.*, Vol. II, p. 140.

\***par excellence, phr.**: Fr.: by way of excellence, to the highest degree, by virtue of the highest claims.

1695 the Santo (which is St. Antonio's church, called il Santo *par excellence*): EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 61 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1777 The whole house groaned at poor Baldwin, who is reckoned, *par excellence*, the dullest man in it: In W. ROBERTS' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 75 (1835). 1804 Of the class of narratives usually denominated 'anecdotes', *par excellence*, M. Kotzebue has given several that deserve notice: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 89. 1810 Mr. Barrow is of opinion... that the Bohun-upas is, *par excellence*, the poisonous tree: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III, p. 292. 1813 Whatever Sheridan has done or chosen to do has been, *par excellence*, always the best of its kind: BYRON, in MOORE'S *Life*, Vol. II, p. 303 (1833). 1819 To these are added still more flattering testimonies; such as that of Isidorus, who calls Puginius 'virtus', as if *par excellence*: *Tom Crib's Memo.*, Pref., p. xiv (3rd Ed.). 1842 the fat call'd *par excellence* 'green': BARNAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 232 (1805).

**par negotio, phr.**: Lat.: equal to the business.

1619 they sent Ambassadors to the *Palaegrave*, whom they thought might prove *par negotio*, and to be able to go through-stitch with the work: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II, iv, p. 4 (1645).



\***par nobile frātrum**, *phr.*: Lat.: a noble pair of brothers. Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 3, 243 (sarcastically).

1657 J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 125, Vol. 1. p. 203. 1761 why will not the advice suit both, *par nobile frātrum*? STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 745/2 (1830). 1878 Rivaux and Whitby, twin works...truly a *par nobile frātrum*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. 1.

\***para**, *sb.*: Turk. *pāra*, fr. Pers. *pāra*, = 'a piece': a small copper coin, of which forty go to the piastre, worth about 1/8 d. English. See **medine**.

1704 three or four *Parrahs*, i.e. Pence: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 68. 1776 The Albanian girls wear a red skull-cap plated with pears or Turkish pennies of silver perforated and arranged like the scales of a fish: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 123. 1819 Of the gold which I gained by the sweat of my brow not a para remained my own: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 135 (1820). 1820 It is incredible what a degree of fatigue the poor peasant girl will undergo to add a single para to this store: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 226. 1821 by mistake squins with paras jumbling: BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. xxix. 1830 Signor Logotheti who never wept before for anything less than the loss of a paras, melted: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 96. 1839 listening to the Wallachian and Bulgarian musicians, who collect *paras* and praises at a very trifling expense of melody: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 7. 1849 if you expect ransom...then I have not brought a para: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 277 (1881). 1871 sundries, which he deals out to numerous purchasers in minute lots, for paras and half piastres: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 184. 1884 clinking a roll of paras in the face of every passer-by: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 318.

**parabasis**, *sb.*: Gk. *παράβασις*, *lit.* 'a stepping by': the chief choral ode in an Ancient Greek comedy of the Old Comedy, mainly composed of anapaestic tetrameters, in which the chorus addressed the audience in the name of the poet.

**parabien**, *sb.*: Sp.: a complimentary congratulation.

1623 But my Master continued with me, rendering me an account of his loue, and I giuing him the *Parabien* thereof, in which kinde of discourse, and the like, we spent all that Evening: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. v. p. 47. 1668 So that now I can...give you the *parabien* of this great work: LORD ARLINGTON, in Sir W. Temple's *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 516 (1770).

\***parabola**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράβολη*: a curve formed by the intersection of a plane parallel to the side of a cone with the cone. The curve may likewise be defined as a conic section whose eccentricity is equal to unity. All parabolas are similar, and the curve represents the theoretical path of a projectile discharged on or near the earth's surface.

1579 I demaunde whether then this *Eleipsis* shal not make an *Angle* with the *Parabola* Section equal to the distance between the grade of Randon proportioned, and the grade of vttermost Randon: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 188. 1665 A Method for the Quadrature of *Parabola's* of all degrees: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 1, p. 15. 1759 he found the precise path to be a *PARABOLA*,—or else an *HYPERBOLA*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. iii. Wks., p. 66 (1830). 1839 that his projectiles, instead of flying away through infinite space, will speedily return in parabolas, and break the windows and heads of his neighbours: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 478 (1877). 1880 A rose, presumably urged by a human hand, executed a parabola over the neighbouring wall, and fell at her feet: J. PAVN, *Confident Agent*, ch. i. p. 7. 1885 The definitive determination may make the orbit a parabola: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 12, p. 339/2.

\***parachute**, *sb.*: Fr.: an apparatus for conveying a weight from a great height with a gentle descent. An expanded parachute is generally more or less like an umbrella in shape.

1801 *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1820 they are moving in a circular orbit with their flowing robes distended like a parachute by the velocity of the motion: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 312. 1847 a fire-balloon | Rose gem-like up before the dusky groves | And dropt a fairy parachute and past: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 8 (1886). 1884 One Cocking had cast himself into space in a parachute and...was smashed to death: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 114.

**parada**, Sp.; **parado** (= ㄣ), Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: a relay of horses, &c., a halting-place, a halt (when riding or driving), parade; hence Eng. *parade* (= ㄣ), through Fr. *parade*.

1651 these five were at the first the whole *Parada* of this journey: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 84 (1654). 1659 No less terrible was this paradox and parado of Presbyterian Discipline and Severity: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 16. [Davies] 1845 those who are forced to travel on in their own carriage will find relays of post horses at the different *paradas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 800.

**parador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a halting-station, an inn for travellers.

1855 La de Navarra near the Plaza Mayor is a mere *parador*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 569.

\***paradox** (= ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paradoxe*: a proposition or conclusion which seems to be absurd until it is closely examined or explained.

1540 we shall not wysafe any Paradoxes in noo place: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Aclostas*, sig. B ii v°. 1563 What a *Paradoxe* hath he published? T. GALE, *Treat. Conneshot*, sig. Aa iii v°. 1573—80 I was a...patron of paradoxis and a main defender of strauing opinions: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 10 (1884). 1579 To resolve my selfe of this *Paradoxe*, I spent a xv. weekes in continual Sea seruices vpon the Ocean: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, To Reader, sig. A iv v°. 1589 in manner of *Paradoxe*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xxix. p. 71 (1869). 1600 how cleerly I can reffell that *paradox*, or rather pseudodox, of those, who hold

the face to be the index of the mind: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 201 (1616). 1620 Some things may seem Paradoxes, but they are so well known: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, p. xii. (1676). 1642 I cannot justify...that insolent paradox: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 345 (1852). bef. 1670 A Paradox of Honour: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 70, p. 59 (1693). 1686 Paradox: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 41. 1712 I am persuaded of what seems a Paradox to most: *Spectator*, No. 500, Oct. 3, p. 713/2 (Morley).

**paraenesis**, *sb.*: Gk. *παραινέσις*: an exhortation, advice, counsel.

1604 A Paraenesis to the Prince: W. ALEXANDER, Title.

**paragōgē**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράγωγη*, = 'alteration': the addition of an inorganic sound to the end of a word, opposed to **prothesis** (*g. v.*); such as the -t of *peasant*, the -n of *cithern*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

\***paragon** (= ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *paragon*.

1. a model or pattern of excellence.

1548 This prince was almost the Arabically phenix, and emongest his predecessors a very paragon: HALL, *Hen. V.*, an. 1. [R.] 1573—80 is there anye, for looue or for monye, | Can shewe such a paragon: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 102 (1884). 1589 It greetes that Natures Paragon in Cloister, not in Court, | Should loose the beaute of her youth: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 44. 1600 Scipio the great (the Paragon of all nobilitie in his time): R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 602. 1603 The richest gem without a paragon: B. JONSON, *Entertainments*, Wks., p. 878 (1616). 1611 an angel! or, if not, | An earthly paragon! SHAKS., *Cymb.*, III. 6, 44. 1624 I send you herewith a letter from the Paragon of the Spanish Court: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxix. p. 102 (1645). 1679 a paragon as were fit to make the wife of the greatest Prince in Europe! EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872). bef. 1733 if any such be found, I will allow the Author to be a Paragon of Veracity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 139, p. 402 (1740). 1806 considering the roof of King's College as...and paragon of architectural beauty: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 178.

I a. a diamond weighing more than 100 carats.

1557 I hearde it sayd such one was she, | As rare to finde as paragon, | Of lowly cheare of heart so free, | As her for bounty could passe none: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 211 (1870). 1558 Take Cristall, or paragon stone: W. WAUDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 94 v°. 1573 Take a beade of Christall or a Paragon stone & beate eche of them by him selfe in a brasen mortar: *Arte of Limning*, fol. ix v°. 1616 H' is no great, large stone, but a true Paragon, | H' has all his corners: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, III. 3, Wks., Vol. II. p. 135 (1631—40).

I b. name of a kind of rich fabric manufactured in 17 c.

bef. 1605 The paragon, peropus, and philiselles may be affirmed to be double chamblets: In Beck's *Draper's Dict.*, p. 16. 1619 Veletato, Philizello, Paragon, Chiueretto, Mohaire: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 269.

I c. black marble of Bergamo.

1645 a niche of paragon for the statue of the prince now living: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 196 (1872).

2. less correctly, a mate, a match, a companion, a rival; competition, rivalry. These senses seem due to the vb. to *paragon*, or to the Fr. original *paragoner*.

1590 Zenocrate, the loveliest maid alive...The only paragon of Tamburlaine: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, III. 3, Wks., p. 23/1 (1858). 1590 many women valorous, | Which have full many feats adventurous | Performed, in paragone of proudest men: SPENS., *F. Q.*, III. iii. 54. — for good, by paragone! Of evil, may more notably be rad: *ib.*, ix. 2. — Alone he rode without his Paragone: *ib.*, x. 35. 1591 For Love and Lordship bide no paragone: — *Compl. Prospop.*, 1026. bef. 1670 were not his Paragons in Innocency and Cordial Humility: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 69, p. 59 (1693).

3. name of a large size of printing-type, now disused.

4. an elaborately shaped flower-bed.

bef. 1634 Gardens and groves exempt from paragons: CHAPMAN, *Hymn in Cynth.* [Nares]

**paragone**, *sb.*: It.: a paragon, a comparison; hence, a touchstone; a black marble of Bergamo (see **paragon** I c).

\***paragraph** (= ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *paragraphe*: a section of a literary or scientific composition; one or more sentences forming a separate passage, generally beginning on a new line with a space before the first letter, the succeeding passage beginning similarly; a short passage; the character ¶, also called a *pilcrow*. Abbrev. to *par*.

1525 in the seconde paragraphe: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. T vi v°. 1548 Bracton in his first booke in the latter ende of a chapter which hath this paragrafe: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. vii. fol. 26 v° (1567). bef. 1550 For his paragraftes | Be no cosmograftes: In J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 426 (1843). 1602 no Paragraffe in positue Discourse, no Paradoxe amongst Orators: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 v°. 1611 *Paragraphe*, A Paragraffe, or Pill-crow; a full sentence, head, or title of the (ciuill) Law: COTGR. 1685 This paragraph is very bold and remarkable: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 254 (1872). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 56, p. 348 (1740). 1832 In every various form of paragraph, pamphlet, and caricature: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. III. p. 216.

**paraia**: Malay. See **proa**.



**paral(e)ipsis, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράλειψις*, = 'a passing over', 'a leaving on one side': *Rhet.*: the bringing in of a point by just mentioning it as though it were not worth while to notice it.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 239 (1869).

**paralipomenon, pl. paralipomena, gen. pl. paralipomenon, sb.:** Gk. *παράλειπόμενον*: something omitted, esp. in pl. *Paralipomena* or (*liber*) *Paralipomenon*, old name of the Books of Chronicles in the Old Testament.

abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible. 1487 the ii book of Paralipomenon: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a vi v<sup>o</sup>. 1683—4 distinguish the *Paralipomena* from the other *Addenda*: R. BOYLE, *Hist. Blood, App.*, p. 225. 1866 But, passing under a suspicion of Sabellianism, and I know not what (the widow Endive assured me that he was a Paralipomenon, to her certain knowledge,) was forced to leave the town: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 1st Ser., No. VII, p. 209/2 (1880).

**parallel (∟=∟), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *parallèle* (adj. and sb.).

I. *adj.*: 1. continuously equidistant, only intersecting at infinity (of straight lines lying in the same plane, e.g. the sides—or the sides produced—of a plane rectilinear triangle with a finite base and the apex at an infinite distance from the base).

1598 *parallele lines* from the toppe of the head to the sole of the foot: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. i. p. 70. 1601 The second circle or *parallele line*, beginneth at the Indians occidentall: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 33, Vol. 1. p. 150. 1655 a crystal ball, sliding on parallel wires: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 322 (1872). 1715 the Arms and Legs must not be placed to answer one another in Parallel Lines: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 124.

II. *adj.*: 2. similar in direction, tendency, or development.

I. *adj.*: 3. characterised by a resemblance which runs through many particulars, corresponding.

1748 there never were, since the creation of the world, two cases exactly parallel: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 110, p. 239 (1774).

II. *sb.*: 1. a line which is continuously equidistant from another line or other lines, a straight line which only intersects another line or other lines at infinity, an intersection with the earth's surface of an imaginary plane at right-angles to the earth's surface, called a 'parallel of latitude'.

1551 gemow lines, or parallels: R. RECORDER, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 66. 1679 put this Ciphre o betwene the Paralels, right ouer y<sup>e</sup> Diuisor: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 8. 1600 This land is situated in the *Paralele of Rome*, in 42. degrees and 2. terces: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 300.

II. *sb.*: 2. continuous conformity or resemblance, general correspondence.

II. *sb.*: 3. a comparison.

1607 The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work: H. MORE, *Decay of Christian Piety*. [J.] bef. 1719 A reader cannot be more rationally entertained, than by comparing and drawing a parallel between his own private character, and that of other persons: ADDISON. [J.]

II. *sb.*: 4. a counterpart, a thoroughly analogous case.

1599 Why, this is without parallel, this: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 46/2 (1860). 1660 EDWARD the CONFESSOR, I Was both Your Parallel and Predecessor: FULLER, *Pamph.*, p. 11.

II. *sb.*: 5. *Fortif.* a wide trench parallel to a face of a besieged fortification, for the protection of the besiegers.

1591 And the little wall which is before the same, shall not be vnprofitable, for first it will hide and serue for *Paralell* to couer the Souldiours, which are behind it, that they cannot be endomaged: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 326.

**parallèlepipedon, incorrectly parallèloipipedon, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράλληλεπίπεδον*: a regular solid bounded by six parallelograms. Anglicised as *parallelepiped*.

1570 Make a hollow *Parallelepipedon* of Copper or Tinne: with one Base wanting, or open: as in our Cubike Coffin: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1759 bare rocks...cut into vertical *parallelepipedons*: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 604 (1814).

**parallelogram (∟=∟=∟=∟), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *parallélogramme*: a four-sided rectilinear figure of which the opposite sides are parallel; also, an old name for the pantograph (see quot. 1668).

1570 Lynes, Angles, Triangles, Parallels, Squares, and Parallelogrammes: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1603 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1103. 1611 *Parallelogramme*. A Paralelogramme, or long Square: COTGR. 1668 showing me the use of the parallelogram, by which he drew in a quarter of an hour before me, in little from a great, a most neat map of England, that is, all the outlines: PREYER, *Diary*, Dec. 9. [Davies]

\***paralysis, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παράλυσις*, = 'palsy': loss or enfeeblement of nervous activity in one or more organs; hence, *metaph.* cessation or derangement of the regular functions of anything.

1525 paralysis of the handes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunsuick's Surgery*, sig. O i r<sup>o</sup>. — paralyis in y<sup>e</sup> foot: *ib.* 1527 [water of herse flowers] is good against paralysis: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. sig. B ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1563 this Oyle is moste precious in paralyses, and spasms, commynge of colde matter: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 7 v<sup>o</sup>. 1599 Against the *Paralysis*, or lamnes, & extensions of the Synnyues: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physike*, p. 207/2. 1663 a stockbroker suffering under general paralysis and a rooted idea that all the *specie* in the Bank of England was his: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 114. 1878 epilepsy, diabetes, paralysis: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 8/6 [St.]

**paramatta, sb.:** fr. native Australian place-name *Paramatta*: a fine dress-fabric of merino wett on a cotton warp.

1857 weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

**paramento, sb.:** Sp.: an ornament, a decoration, a robe of state. Cf. Mid. Eng. *parament*.

bef. 1628 there were cloaks, gowns, cassocks, | And other paramentos: FLETCHER, *Love's Pilgrimage*, l. 1. [C]

\***paramour (∟=∟), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *par amour*, = 'with love': a lover (of either sex, in either good or bad sense). In Mid. Eng. also, = 'gallantry', and as adv., 'in love', 'as a lover'. The word has never been fully naturalised.

abt. 1386 My fourthe husbonde was a reueller, | This is to sayn, he had a paramour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Wif of Bathes Prol.*, 666b. abt. 1400 he hath as many Paramours, as hym lykethe: Tr. *Maunderille's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 39 (1839). 1528 Commen paramoure of baudry: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rode me, &c.*, p. 107 (1871). 1532 diuers of them hadd their paramours sitting with them in a draye: ELYOT, *Let.*, in *Gouernour*, Vol. 1. p. lxxviii. (Croft, 1880). 1579 Every wanton and his Paramour: GOSSON, *Schools of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 35 (Arber). bef. 1590 Such spirits as can lively resemble Alexander and his paramour shall appear before your grace: MARLOWE, *Fastus*, Wks., p. 95/1 (1858). 1595 Then gentle Grenvile, Thetis paramour. Set sailes to wind: G. MARSHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenvile*, p. 57 (1871). 1658 The souls of *Penelope's* Paramours: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriolaph.*, p. 6a. 1771 But my aunt and her paramour [in a good sense] took the pas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, ii. 199. [Davies]

**paranomasia. See paronomasia.**

\***parapet (∟=∟), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr., *lit.* 'guard-breast': *Fortif.* a breastwork; *Archit.* a wall or quasi-wall to prevent persons falling over the edge of any elevated structure.

1590 parapets to hide the musketeers: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 55/2 (1858). 1591 he must beware that in hys parapettes, he make no windows nor loope holes: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 287. 1596 palisados, frontiers, parapets: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 55. bef. 1599 He talks of counterescarts, and casamates, | Of parapets, curtains, and palisados: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, xxiv, in *Marlowe's Wks.*, p. 358/1 (1858). 1645 A little higher is the choir, walled parapet-fashion: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 213 (1872). 1665 a ditch and parapet drawn from one hill to the other so environing her, that to some she seems inaccessible: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trag.*, p. 102 (1677). 1626 the troops sprang over the dilapidated parapet, and the rampart was their own: *Subalter.*, ch. 3, p. 60 (1828). 1845 it is well provided with bridges and parapets: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 713.

\***paraphernalia, sb. pl.:** Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *παράφερνα*, = '(chattels) beside (*παρά*) the dowry (*φάρνρον*)': *Leg.*: the personal property of a married woman over which the law allowed her husband no rights; miscellaneous articles of equipment or adornment, trappings, insignia.

1723 the ornaments she herself provided, (particularly in this play) seemed in all respects the *paraphernalia* of a woman of quality: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, To Reader, Wks., Vol. II. p. 234 (1775). 1745 But of all but the name and the badges bereft, | Like old women, his paraphernalia are left: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bat.*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1860). 1771 the paraphernalia of enthusiasm now waning in Italy: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. ix. 1811 For the benefit of the air, she was advised to retire into the country before she had exhibited half her *paraphernalia*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. 1. p. 72 (2nd Ed.). 1818 that Lord Rosbrin's thespian car... freighted with theatrical paraphernalia: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Maurethy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 208 (1819). 1840 all the rude *paraphernalia* of an assembly: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 79 (1879).

**paraphrasis, sb.:** Lat.: a paraphrase.

1538 These words do let and interrupt the course of the paraphrasis: CRANMER, *Remains, &c.*, p. 213 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1649 pd for the yme half of a boke calleyd the parafyrasys of Erasmynus xyjd: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 51 (1882). bef. 1668 *Paraphrasis* is to take some eloquent Oration, or some notable common place in Latine, and expresse it with other words: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 151 (1884).

[The Eng. *paraphrase* is probably directly fr. Erasmus' Latin *Paraphrasis*, which is rendered *Paraphrase* by N. Udall (1548), M. Coverdale (1549).]

**paraquito, sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *periquito*: a parrakeet. See *perroquet*.

1596 Come, come, you paraquito, answer me: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 3, 88. 1600 pages, monkeys, and parachitos: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rec.*, p. 88.



iv. 2. Wks., p. 221 (1616). **1600** a sort of *Paraquitos*, no bigger than wrennes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 650. **1622** 1 parrakita: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1883). **1623** little dogs, Monkeys, and paraquitos: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, iii. 1. Wks., p. 59/1 (1839). **1630** dainty dun Poppingay greene Parrots, and Parakites: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. H 5 r<sup>o</sup>/2. **1633** will her honour please | To accept this monkey, dog, or paraqueto: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iv. 3. Wks., p. 310/2 (1839). **1657** Monkeys and paraquitos: FORD, *Sun's Darl.*, i. 1. Wks., p. 170/1 (1839).

\*parasang: Eng. fr. Gk. See farsang.

**parasceve**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. παρασκευή, cf. Fr. *parasceve* (Cotgr.): the Preparation, i.e. the day before the Jewish sabbath.

**1548** The same Lord finished y<sup>e</sup> redemption of y<sup>e</sup> world on the sixth daie, (which is y<sup>e</sup> parasceue daie,) & rested in the graue: UDALL, *Luke*, xxiii. [R.] **1582** Againie if *Hosanna*, *Racai*, *Belial*, and such like be yet untranslated in the English Bibles, why may we not say *Corbana* and *Parasceue*: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. c 3 r<sup>o</sup>. — And the next day which is after the Parasceue: *ib.*, Mat., xxvii. 62. **1648** The Parasceue, or Preparation: HERRICK, *Title*.

**paraselēnē**, *pl.* **paraselēnāe**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. παρα-, = 'beside', and σελήνη, = 'the moon': a mock moon, seen on a lunar halo. See **parhelion**.

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1835** a large and beautiful halo round the moon, with four paraselene: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxxvi. p. 501. **1853** A beautiful paraselene yesterday: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 268. — *parhelion*, *antheia*, and *paraselene*: *ib.*, ch. xxxv. p. 312.

\*parasite (L = U), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parasite*.

1. one who gets his food at the table of the wealthy, earning it by flattery and buffoonery (the sense of the original Gk.); hence, generally, a hanger-on, a flatterer.

**1548** For the deuill himself, to set farther diuision betwene the Englyshe and Frenche nation did apparel certayne cathe poules and parasites: HALL, *Hem. VI.*, an. 12. [R.] **1577** Where *Parasites*, the fattest crummes doo catch: G. GASKOIGN, *Life*, p. 24 (1868). **1589 a Pray | Vnto his Parasites: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 126. **1591** the rich fee, which Poets wont diuide, | Now Parasites and Sycophants doo share: SPENS, *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 472. **1619** perhaps thy state hath many Hangers on, Trencher-flies, Parasites tied by the Teeth: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlvii. p. 443. **1665** he [Alexander] was saluted with the affected title of *Jupiters Son*, as the Parasites interpreted the equivocal Greek word wherewith the Oracle entertained him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 247 (1677). **1678** It grieues me to consider 'mongst what Parasites | And trencher Friends your wealth has been diuided: SHADWELL, *Timon*, iii. p. 36. **1689** The buffoons, parasites, pimps, and concubines...supplanted him at Court: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 302 (1872).**

2. an animal which lives at the expense of another animal, a plant which lives at the expense of another plant or animal; also, a living organism which makes its abode harmlessly within or upon another living organism.

**1797** *Parasites or Parasitical Plants: Encyc. Brit.*

\*parasol (L = U), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parasol*, or Sp. *parasol*: a small umbrella (*q. v.*), a sunshade.

**1665** the figure of [a] great Man over whose head one Officer holds a Parasol: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 144 (1677). **1811** Over him, and the princes of his numerous family, Medallas, or large parasols were borne: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. li. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 69. **1827** My parasol is blue with a white edge, that will direct your attention: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 170. **1864** a parasol attached to her whip: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2. **1876** *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**parataxis**, *sb.*: Gk. παράταξις: a placing side by side (of clauses), the arrangement of clauses one after another without any explicit grammatical coordination or subordination.

**1889** a good instance of primitive parataxis, two clauses being merely set side by side: W. LEAF, *Iliad*, p. 414.

**parātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *parāre*, = 'to prepare': an apparitor (*q. v.*).

**1630** Thus doth he scape the parator and proctor: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] **1688** You shall be summon'd by a host of Parators; you shall be sentenc'd in the spiritual court: DRYDEN, *Span. Friar*, iv. [R.]

\*parbleu!, *interj.*: Fr., for *pardieu*, = 'by God': heavens!

**parbutty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *pārapatti*, = 'employment': a writer to the *patel* (*q. v.*) of an Indian village in the Madras Presidency.

**1803** Neither has any one a right to compel any of the inhabitants, much less the particular servants of the government, and the principal servants in their villages, to attend him about the country, as the soubahdar obliged the parbutty and *patel* to do, running before his horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 323 (1844).

\*parc aux cerfs, *phr.*: Fr.: a deer-park.

**1794** *Domest. Anecd. of French Nat.*, p. 372. **1882** It seemed the *parc aux cerfs* of some great nobleman or millionaire: R. L. STEVENSON, *New Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 120.

**Parcae**: Lat.: name of the Fates of Roman mythology, identified with the Gk. *Moipai*. Is the form *parcas* (1592) confused with *par cas*? See **Atropos**, **Clotho**, **Lachesis**.

**1591** Untoward twins that temper human fate | Who from your distaff draw the life of man, | Parcae, impartial to the highest state, | Too soon you cut...: GREENE, *Maiden's Dream*, Wks., p. 277/2 (1861). **1592** Bloodie parcas [sic] what meanest thou to sheare | His vital twine so worthless longer life: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 60. **1602** that notifieth a man to be predestinate, or a reprobate: before the end of his life approue it: and that the *Parcae* haue cut the twist in two: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 218. **1603** What is the reason, that in this temple there be no more but two images of two destinies or fatal sisters, named *Parcae*, whereas in all places els there be three of them? HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1354. **1603** Making a lue man like a lue-less carcass, | Saue that again he scapeth from the *Parcas* [Eng. pl. of \**Parca*]: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 276 (1608). **1616** the *Parcae*: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 120, Wks., p. 803 (1616).

**parcallas**: Anglo-Ind. See **percallas**.

**parchesi**: Anglo-Ind. See **pachisi**.

**parcity** (U = Z), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *parcité*: sparseness, sparingness.

**1509** I haue but only drawn into our moder tunge, in rude langage the sentences of the verses as nere as the parcitye of my wyt wyl suffer me: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Arg., Vol. I. p. 17 (1874).

**pardah**: Anglo-Ind. See **purdah**.

**pardau**, **pardaw**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *pardao*: a *xerafin* (*q. v.*) of Goa; also a gold money of account in Goa, worth one-fifth more. See **tanga**.

**1598** Every Quintall standeth them in twelve Pardawes, Xeraffins, and foure Tangeos. Everie Quintall is 128. pounds, and every Pardawe three Testones or thirtie Stivers heauie money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 222 (1885). **1599** The pardaw is 5 larinis of *Balsara*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1625** *Four Masses makes a Pardaw*. *Four Pardawes makes a Tayel*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 122. **1662** Five *Tanghes* make a *Serafin* of Silver, which, according to the Kings Command, is set at three hundred *Reis*, and six *Tanghes* make a *Pardat*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). **1665** a *Pardaw* four Shillings: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). **1700** and laid a certain piece of Money, call'd a *Pardaw*, upon the Dead Body: S. L., *Tr. Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. III. p. 257.

\***pardessus**, *sb.*: Fr.: an overcoat.

**1850** *Pardessus* of pink glacé silk, trimmed with three frillings of the same: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 575.

**pardi**, *interj.*: Fr., for Fr. *pardieu*. Anglicised in 16 c. as *pardie*, *perdie*, *pardy*, *perdy*.

bef. **1663** not their deeds of arms alone, *pardi*, but their coats of arms too: THACKERAY, *Sec. Funn. of Napoleon*, p. 338 (1879).

**pardieu!**, *interj.*: Fr., 'by God': heavens!

**1877** *Pardieu*, Monsieur, who cares for the man she marries now-a-days? RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. III. ch. II.

\***parenthesis**, *pl.* **parentheses**, *sb.*: Gk. παρένθεσις, = 'a putting in beside'.

1. a grammatically independent addition inserted in a sentence.

**1569** The duke somewhat marueylyng at his sodaine pauses, as though they were but parentheses: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. III., an. 2. [R.] **1580** he...desired few parentheses or digressions or glosses: J. LYLIV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 270 (1868). **1584** touching which (by the waie of a parenthesis) I haue inferred *Morbodeus* his verses: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. viii. p. 300. **1602** also for that I haue many parenthesis [i.e. for Gk. pl. -εις], whereof two reasons may be giuen: one for that the sentences, being often times very long, are thereby made more intelligible, and the sense easier to conceiue aright: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 360. — so many the more parentheses: *ib.*, p. 361.

**1625** parenthesis, similes, examples, and other parts, of Rhetorical flourishes: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. I. § i. No. i. p. 1 (1678).

**1641** after a kind of parenthesis concerning Hymeneus, he returns to his command: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 86 (1806). **1654** Scarce any one Book that is all a *Parenthesis* that may be left out, and the Reader never the lesse knowing: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 260.

**1655-6** by the rules of the best rhetoric the greatest affair is put into a parenthesis: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 70 (1872). bef. **1670** no man could deliver a Tale more smoothly, or wrinkle it less with digressions, or Parentheses: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 23. p. 17 (1693).

**1710** and, after a parenthesis of about a dozen leaves, returns again to his story: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 382 (1856). bef. **1733** never mentioned *Bothwell* Business at all, but by way of Parenthesis: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. II. 105. p. 88 (1740).

**1762** they are nothing but parentheses: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xl. Wks., p. 287 (1839).

**1 a.** *Rhet.* the figure which consists of the insertion in a sentence of a grammatically independent addition.

**1589** Your first figure of tollerable disorder is [*Parenthesis*] or by an English name the [*Insertour*]: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xiii[i]. p. 180 (1869).

**1 b.** *metaph.* an episode in a career, out of the general course of the same; an action performed by the way.

**1599** I ne're knew tabacco taken as a *parenthesis*, before: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, III. 9. Wks., p. 135 (1616). **1675** the time abated when the Publick Service call'd you to another part of the World, which...I



might (if I durst presume upon the Expression) call the *Parenthesis of my Life*: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 107 (1701). 1821 a parenthesis between years of a gloomier character: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Enter*, Pt. II. p. 128 (1823).

2. the upright curved characters—the first, (, convex towards the beginning of a line; the other, ), convex towards the end of a line—used in printing and writing to mark off a parenthesis (1); also, the characters, [ , ] similarly used, technically called 'brackets' or 'crotchets'.

1608 doost see Vulcan with the horing parenthesis in his fore-head: J. DAV, *Law-Trickes*, sig. E 1 r<sup>o</sup>.

**parergon**, *pl. parerga*, *sb.*: Gk. *παρέργον*: a by-work, something done incidentally as subsidiary to a comparatively important work.

abt. 1618 and for that the Subject, to the Purpose whereof I bring this tumultuary Catalogue, and private free Opinion upon it, is rather *Parergon*, then the thing it self I write of: E. BOLTON, *Hypercritica* (1721), in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poess*, Vol. II. p. 251 (1815).

1632 The wearing the callot, the politic hood, | And twenty other parerga, on the bye, | You seculars understand not: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, i. Wks., p. 442/2 (1860).

1640 This is the parergon of each noble fire | Of neighbour worlds to be the nightly starre: H. MORE, *Infus. of Wlds.*, 25, p. 197 (1647).

1696 Let it be a *parergon*, something that you mind on the by: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 438 (1865).

1884 The College [S. Peter's] has also encouraged studies which until recently were at Cambridge classed as polite *parerga*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 779/2.

1886 *Demos*, Vol. II. p. 265.

**parfait amour**, *phr.*: Fr., 'perfect love': name of a liqueur.

1818 A neat glass of *parfait-amour*, which one sips | Just as if bottled velvet tipp'd over one's lips! T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 25. 1844 adulterated liquors of a rose and green colour, known by the name of *parfait amour* and consolation: *Mysteries of Paris*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 9.

**pargo**: Sp. See *porgo*.

\***parhéliion**, *pl. parhélia*, Gk. *παρήλιον*; **parhélius**, *pl. parhélii*, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παρήλιος*: *sb.*: 'a by-sun', a mock sun, seen on a solar halo. Anglicised as *parelie*.

(1640) or glistening *Pareliis* or other meteors: H. MORE, *Psych.*, i. iii. 25, p. 101 (1647).

1647 as the understanding is joined to the fancy, which makes *parheliis*, and resemblances, and shadows of those thoughts the mind secretly conceives and forms: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 277 (1861).

bef. 1670 Mercy, as I may say, is the *Parelius* that shines out of the Light of Sanctity: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 40, p. 37 (1693).

1723 *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. xxxi. No. 369, p. 211. 1780 *parheliions*...that appear sometimes from one to nine in number: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 55 (2nd Ed.).

1853 Presently three suns came to greet us—strange Arctic *parhelia*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv, p. 298.

\***pari passu**, *phr.*: Lat.: at equal pace, in an equal degree, in due proportion.

1567 they think it convenient to proceed with yow both for a while *pari passu*: SIR N. THROKMORTON, *Let.*, in Robertson's *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. II. App., p. 352 (1824).

1628 the order of the House, which enjoined them they should proceed with the supply, and the redress of grievances *pari passu*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 341 (1848).

1682 y<sup>e</sup> Dutch would goe *pari passu* with us in all things: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 203 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

1813 I thought it as well that the whole subject should proceed *pari passu*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. X. p. 216 (1838).

1835 the temporal and spiritual interests of the Church do not necessarily advance *pari passu*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 493.

1843 It is hardly necessary again to repeat, that, as in every other deductive science, verification *a posteriori* must proceed *pari passu* with deduction *a priori*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 451 (1856).

1861 I no sooner arrive at the London Tavern, *pari passu* with the old gentleman with the gills and the white neck-cloth, than I feel myself delivered over to the thraldom of waiterdorn: G. A. SALA, *Twice Round the Clock*, p. 240.

1879 I must treat throughout of construction and of its decoration, *pari passu*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 292.

\***pariah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *parai-yar*, *pl. parai-yar*, = 'a drummer', 'a member of a certain caste'.

1. a member of a low caste of Hindoos in S. India; hence, a person of low caste, a low-bred creature. Also, *attrib.* as

**pariah arrack**, deleterious native spirit; **pariah dog**, the common yellow scavenger cur of the East.

1797 *Parias*: *Encyc. Brit.* 1799 a man employed by him was found making *pariah arrack* in the lines: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1838).

1800 Last night and early this morning parties of *Pariah* people and cook boys went about the streets armed with clubs: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1844).

1834 The *Pariah* threaten me! *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 310. 1872 the jackal and ravenous *pariah* dog: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 34.

2. an outcast, an object of loathing or contempt.

1833 For the first of those two *pariahs* of poetry [the raven and the owl] Mr. Robinson professes an unbounded admiration: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 497.

**Parian**, pertaining to Paros, Gk. *Πάρος* (one of the Cyclades), famed for a white marble much used by the Ancients for sculpture; hence, name of a fine variety of porcelain which resembles white marble.

bef. 1744 charm'd me more, with native moss o'ergrown, | Than Phrygian marble, or the Parian stone: POPE, *Sappho to Phaon*, 166.

1799 a man employed by him was found making *pariah arrack* in the lines: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 173 (1838).

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bef. 1744 charm'd me more, with native moss o'ergrown, | Than Phrygian marble, or the Parian stone: POPE, *Sappho to Phaon*, 166.

**parias**, *sb.*: Sp.: tribute paid by a subject king or chief to the paramount sovereign.

1589 hee is subject unto the king of China, and dooth pay him tribute and parias: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1854).

**parisia**. See *parthesia*.

**parison**, *pl. parisa*, *sb.*: Gk. *πάρισον*, neut. of *πάρισος*, = 'almost equal': *Rhet.*: a clause exactly balancing another clause.

1589 *Parison*, or the Figure of euen: PUTTERSHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xix p. 222 (1865).

1603 rhetorical tropes and figures; to wit, his *antitheta*, consisting of contraries, his *parisa*, standing upon equal weight and measure of syllables, his *homophata*, precisely observing the like termination: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 988.

**paritor** ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *paritor*, noun of agent to Lat. *parere*, = 'to obey': an apparitor (*q. v.*).

1598 *Birre*, a sericant, a catchpole, a paritor: FLORIO. 1825 he was met by a Paritor, or Summoner of the Ecclesiastical Court: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 170.

**parmacet(t)y**, *parmacit(t)y*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See *spermacetit*.

**parmanent**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *permanent*.

**Parmesan** ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Parmesan*, = 'pertaining to Parma' (a city of N. Italy).

1. cheese made in the duchy of Parma. Also, *attrib.*

1603 and the Count D'Arenberg, [gave him] a Parmesan cheese: DUDLEY CAREWTON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1848).

1617 *Parmesan* the pound ten or twelve sols: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70.

1625 So that the *Sultanas*, and all great Personages eat none [cheese] but *Parmesan*, of which the *Baile of Venice* doth always furnish them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1600.

1630 Macaroones, Parmisants, lilyes and Kick-shaves, with baked Swannes: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Bbb 1 r<sup>o</sup>/1.

1663 *Trice* is discovered playing at Tables by himself, with Spectacles on, a Bottle, and Parmezan by him: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 37 (1701).

1670 I have seen Cheeses of an excessive greatness, and of a Parmezan goodness: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 3 (1698).

bef. 1733 a *Parmesan* Cheese: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 79, p. 481 (1740).

1759 covered it over with some good old Cheshire cheese instead of Parmesan: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xxi.

2. an Italian fashion of drinking.

1609 The Switzer's stoop of Rhenish, the Italian's Parmisant, the Englishman's healths, &c.: DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, Proem, p. 27. [C.]

\***Parnassus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Παρνασσός*: the mountain of poetry, sacred to Apollo and Bacchus, above Delphi in Greece.

abt. 1386 I sleepe neuere on the Mount of Parnaso | Ne lerned Marcus Tullius Neither: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Prol. Franklin's Tale*, 11043.

1557 With joyes at hert, in this permasse I bode: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 116 (1870).

1630 The Muses might in *Parnass* hill haue staid: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. K vi r<sup>o</sup>/1.

1647 with a load of care | Men cannot climb Parnassus cliffe: FANSHAW, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, v. 1, p. 172.

1704 how the height of that part of Parnassus quite spoiled the prospect of theirs, especially towards the East: SWIFT, *Battle Bks.*, Wks., p. 100/1 (1869).

bef. 1733 The Musicians, as if they had been lately retired to Parnassus, and come back inclined to Poetry: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 44, p. 616 (1740).

bef. 1739 All Bedlam, or Parnassus: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 4, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 10 (1757).

1777 our Parnassus is grown so barren, that it produces nothing, either good or bad: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Let.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xcii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 568 (1777).

1781 the out-pensioners of Parnassus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 511 (1858).

**paro(e)**. See *proa*.

**parodos**, *sb.*: Gk. *πάροδος*, = 'entrance': the first choral ode of a Greek drama, sung on the first entrance of the chorus. Rarely Anglicised or Gallicised as *parode*.

1889 Sophocles, when charged with senility, read to the judges the immortal *parados* beginning Εὐώνου, ξένη, τάρδε χῶρας: *Athenaum*, Dec. 28, p. 884/1.

\***parole** ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parole*: word.

1. a word, a speech, utterance.

1474 CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 8 r<sup>o</sup>. 1649 If his great Seal without the Parliament were not sufficient to create Lords, his *Parole* must needs be farr more unable to create learned and religious men: MILTON, *Eikon*, xv. [C.]

bef. 1733 Amongst Gamesters, Losses, upon *Parole* of Honour, found afterwards to be Cheats, are Nullities: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 85, p. 486 (1740).

2. word of honor, solemn promise; esp. a solemn promise made by a prisoner of war that if allowed partial or complete liberty on certain conditions he will respect the said conditions.

1663 Both *Dogs* and *Bear*, upon their *parol*, | Whom I took pris'ners in this quarrel: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 231.

1665 the *Tartar* giving his *parol* to be a true Prisoner had what liberty he pleased: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 281 (1677).

1670 yet there is such a charm in a Governor's *Parole*, that we thought our selves as well armed with it, as if we had been shot-free: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 71 (1698).

1679 And when they pawn and damn their Souls | They are but Pris'ners on *Parols*: S. BUTLER,



*Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 12. 1686 they gave them forty eight hours to quit Paris and then left them on their Parole: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 26. 1746 they could not give their parole that the town should not be taken: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 4 (1857). 1803 I have no objection to Capt. Parmentier residing at Bombay on his parole, if the Hon. the Governor thinks proper to permit him so to do: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 891 (1844). 1807 very rightly set them down as harmless Lunatics, suffered to walk out on their parole: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 181 (5th Ed.). 1845 Can it be wondered under such circumstances that the Duke could place no confidence in the parole of any French officer: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 589. 1882 Should you be prevented by any chance from returning this day, I am free from my parole: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 179.

3. *Mil.* a pass-word given out daily to officers of the guard, or to officers who visit the guard.

1781 Classical quotation is the parole of literary men all over the world: JOHNSON, in *Boswell's Life*. [C.]

4. *Leg.* word of mouth, oral utterance. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

bef. 1593 mark the words, 'tis a lease-parol to have and to hold: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 134/1 (1801). 1646 parol engagements: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 63. bef. 1733 vouching that Fact by his own pure Parole: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. l. 26, p. 28 (1740). 1776 The books must be produced, as we cannot receive parole evidence of their contents: *Trial of Nundo-comar*, 16/1.

\*parole d'honneur, *phr.*: Fr.: word of honor.

1837 He affirmed parole d'honneur that his father had crossed the Maine a dozen times: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 132. 1848 Look, Madame Crawley, you were always *bon enfant*, and I have an interest in you, parole d'honneur: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 330 (1879). 1865 Go there and you'll see her. Do, Strathmore; parole d'honneur she is worth the trouble: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 135.

paroli, *sb.*: Sp. See quotations.

1709 The Paroli is a Term explain'd thus, that having won the Couch or first Stake, and having a mind to go on to get a *Sept-et-le-va*, you crook the Corner of your Card, letting your Mony lie without being paid the value of it by the *Talliere*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 179. 1753 ALPIEU, in the game of basset, is when a couch or first stake is won by turning up or crooking the corner of the winning card. In this sense, *Alpieu* amounts to much the same with *Paroli*: CHAMBERS, *Cycl.*, Suppl. 1764 Politics are gone to sleep, like a paroli at pharaoh: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 302 (1857).

paronomasia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παρονομασία*: *Rhet.*: effective juxtaposition of words similar in sound but different in meaning, a play upon words, a pun. Wrongly written *paranomasia*, and Anglicised as *paronomasy*, *paranomasie*.

1580 I love, a pretty Epanorthosis in these two verses: and withall a Paronomasia or playing with the word, where he sayth *I love thilke lasse alas*, &c.: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Jan., *Glosse*, Wks., p. 447/2 (1883). 1601 A kind of *Paronomasia* or *Agnomination*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 296 (1616). 1667 the gingle of a more poor *Paronomasia*: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A 7<sup>vo</sup>. bef. 1673 which latter is by an elegant *paranomasia* joined with it: J. CARVEL, in C. H. Spurgeon's *Treas. David*, Vol. VII. p. 125 (1885). 1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punster] generally talked in the *Paranomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the *Plod*, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the *Antanaclassis*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley). 1727 The *PARANOMASIA*, or *PUN*, where a Word, like the tongue of a jackdaw, speaks twice as much by being split: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 192 (1757). 1791 No divine made a freer use of the *paranomasia* than Dan. Featley: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 262.

paroqueto. See paraquito.

paroxysm ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *paroxysme*; *paroxysmos*, Gk. *παροξυσμός*, = 'irritation', 'an acute access of disease': *sb.*: an acute attack of any disease; any sudden and violent affection, a convulsion; also, *metaph.*

1577 when thei bee in their traunce, or *paroxismos* the smoke of it maketh them to awake: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Neues*, fol. 86<sup>vo</sup>. 1605 I feare a *paroxysme*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 485 (1616). 1655 In the very midst of the *paroxysme* between Hooker and Travers, the latter still bare (and none can challenge the other to the contrary) a reverend esteem of his adversary: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, ix. vii. 59. [Davies] 1684 those strange *paroxysmes* wherewith she was at times surprized: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 141 (1856).

parpetuano: Eng. fr. It. See perpetuana.

\*parquet, *sb.*: Fr., 'an inclosure', 'an inclosed space', 'a wooden flooring'.

1. a wooden flooring, a flooring of small pieces of wood arranged in patterns.

1837 The wooden *parquet* is met with, in all the better houses: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 64. 1885 staring vaguely at the well-laid *parquet* floor between his feet: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 50. 1886 a Vienna *parquet* of slippery perfection: R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 162.

2. a portion of the floor of the auditorium of a theatre, next to the orchestra, generally occupied by the stalls.

1848 the ill-advised sympathy of some persons in the *parquet*: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxix. p. 326 (1879).

parqueterie, *sb.*: Fr., 'the making of wooden floors': a mosaic of woodwork for house decoration. Anglicised as *parquetry* ( $\text{u} = \text{u}$ ,  $\text{qu} = \text{Fr.}$ ).

1884 cool colonnades and balconies, parqueterie floors, and the rest of it: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 2.

parra(h): Turk. See para.

parrakita. See paraquito.

parrhësia, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *παρρησία*: *Rhet.*: boldness of speech. Anglicised as *parrhesy*, 17 C.

1589 *Parisia*, or the Licentious: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xix. p. 234 (1809). 1883 The witnesses against Mr. Sellar had complete *παρρησία*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 316/2.

parricide<sup>1</sup> ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parricide*, fr. Lat. *paricida*, = 'a murderer of father, mother, or near kinsman, or of a chief magistrate, or of a free citizen'.

1. a murderer of one or both of his parents, or of any near relation.

1554 They haue a sharpe punishment for the paradices [*sic*] and mansleers: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G iv<sup>rd</sup>. 1600 a parricide and murderer of his owne children: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. III. p. 121. 1606 B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 502 (1616). 1646 the Romans punished *Parricides* by drowning them in a Sack with a Viper: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xvi. p. 113 (1686). 1665 all *Persia* abominated him as an unnatural parricide: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 262 (1677).

2. one who murders any person whom he ought to revere.

1603 Art thou there, *Zimri*, cursed Paricide: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Decay, p. 118 (1608). bef. 1658 Bullets thus allied | Fear to commit an Act of Paricide: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 54 (1687). bef. 1670 The one made us a miserable Nation, the other have made us execrable *Paricides* to God and Man: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. II. 201, p. 217 (1693).

3. a murderer, an assassin.

[Fröhde connects the first element of Old Lat. *pari-cida* with Gk. *παροι*, = 'kinsfolk', fr. Indo-Eur. *pāso-*.]

parricide<sup>2</sup> ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *parricide*, fr. Lat. *paricidium*: a murder which constitutes the perpetrator a paricide<sup>1</sup>.

1600 her hand was in this parricide and murder of her owne father: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. I. p. 34. 1605 not confessing | Their cruel parricide: SHAKS., *Macb.*, iii. 1, 32. bef. 1627 his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [L.]

parroquet: Eng. fr. Fr. See perroquet.

partage, *sb.*: Fr.: share, portion.

1763 vivacity is by no means the *partage* of the French: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 85 (1857).

\*parterre, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a flower-garden regularly arranged in beds; also, *metaph.*; a plot of level ground.

1641 the whole parterre: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 39 (1872). 1675 their By-Walks must be like those in a Labyrinth, which all of 'em lead into the great Parterre: DRYDEN, *Oedipus*, Pref., Wks., Vol. II. p. 149 (1701). 1684 More-over it is required for the beauty of an House, that it be seated in the midst of some great Parterre, that it have four great Divans or Ways raised from the ground to the height of a man: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 79. 1699 large Parterres in the middle, and large Fountains of Water, which constantly play: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 181. 1709 See! that Chamber! are you not, as you look around, in a beautiful Parterre? MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 107 (2nd Ed.). 1712 This is separated from a large Parterre by a low Wall: *Spectator*, No. 425, July 8, p. 611/2 (Morley). 1742 No parterres, no fountains, no statues, embellished this little garden: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 265 (1806). bef. 1744 Tir'd of the scene Parterres and Fountains yield, | He finds at last, he better likes a Field: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 87. 1776 There is a large garden and new parterre, and we want some treillage if the Irish Exchequer would afford it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 212 (1857). 1786 the spacious square resembled an immense parterre, variegated with the most stately tulips of the East: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 65 (1883). 1806 The chapel of Our Lady of Walsingham stands in a parterre of flowers: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 246. 1809 gardens with fountains in them, grottos, parterres, terrasses, statues: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 117. 1810 we thought his company more agreeable while he glided through the gay parterre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 353. 1815 The principal green-house alone, raised above a sunk parterre below, has a good aspect, from its arcades and a range of marble vases along the front which impart elegance: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.). 1822 If the ground slopes at all, terraces appear one above the other, like stairs, each with its parterre of box borders and sand walks, lattice-work, jets d'eau, and statues: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 5. 1864 Blunt fluttered in and about the parterres of beauty and fashion: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 42. 1874 The casket was soon open before them, and the various jewels spread out, making a bright parterre on the table: GEO. ELIOT, *Middlemarch*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5. 1876 the village stands upon a small parterre: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 318. 1883 A fine old iron gate opened upon a broad gravel drive, which made the circuit of a well-kept parterre, where the flowers grew as they only grow for those who love them dearly: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 65.



2. the pit of a theatre; the occupants of the pit.

1753 The *Parterre*, if I mistake not, turned their Backs to the Stage, and blew their Noses: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. 1, p. 263 (1756). 1768 the whole *parterre* cried out, *Place aux dames*: *Sterne, Sentiment, Journ.*, Wks., p. 416 (1839). 1835 she appeared on the stage wearing *son ruban tricolor*, which so engaged the *parterre* and some *gardes du corps* who were present that she was obliged to take it off: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 69.

**parthenogenesis, sb.**: a barbarous coinage fr. Gk. *παρθένος*, = 'a virgin', and *γένεσις*, = 'birth' (see *genesis*): reproduction by a female without sexual intercourse, such as occurs in the case of many insects, some generations of which consist of imperfect individuals.

**Parthian, sb. and adj.**: a light-horseman of Parthia (the ancient name for a large district to the south-east of the Caspian Sea); in the style of a Parthian light-horseman, baffling by rapid manœuvres, aiming darts while in (real or pretended) flight.

1679 You wound, like *Parthians*, while you fly, | And kill, with a *Retreating Eye*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III, p. 224. 1713 They kill and wound like *Parthians* as they fly: *Spectator*, No. 437, July 22, p. 628/1 (Morley). 1742 like the Parthian, wound him as they fly: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II, 335 (1806). 1848 the same Parthian rapidity: LORD LYTON, *Harold*, Bk. VII, ch. iv, p. 153/1 (3rd Ed.). 1886 The Crusaders came to see that the best way to meet these Parthian tactics was to play a defensive game: *Athenæum*, Aug. 21, p. 234/1.

**\*parti, sb.**: Fr., 'party', 'side', 'match': a match, a person regarded as a good or bad match.

1779 She has found a *parti* for herself; a *parti* with whom she says she shall be very happy: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV, p. 4 (1882). 1814 Miss Milbank...may prove a considerable *parti*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III, p. 120 (1832). 1854 a girl in our society accepts the best *parti* which offers itself: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xxx, p. 345 (1870). 1858 a fitting *parti* for the sweet Clementina: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II, ch. i, p. 12. 1872 he was looked upon by mothers and guardians as a highly eligible *parti* whom it was desirable to cultivate: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vii, p. 280.

**parti per pale, phr.**: Anglo-Fr.: *Her.*: (of a shield) 'divided by pale', divided into different colored halves by a vertical line; hence, *metaph.* half and half.

1616 Your *parti per pale* picture one half drawn | In solemn cypres, the other cob-web-lawne: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 73, Wks., p. 788 (1616). bef. 1658 his Face of Arms is like his Coat, *Partie per pale*, Souldier and Gentleman much of a Scantling: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 74 (1637). bef. 1686 so that, for a short season, there is a divided or alternate empire over his affections; a kind of twilight between good and ill, just government and tyranny, *parti per pale*: *Character of an ill Court-Favourite*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II, p. 59 (1809). bef. 1733 And of *Partie per pale* Businesses, of which, some are *Pro* and others *Con*, he cuts and mangles them, to get what is for his Purpose, be it never so little: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, i, 7, p. 18 (1740). 1781 a grandee hopping with one foot on the *haut du pavé*, and t'other in the kennel, *partie per pale*, ermine and mud: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 126 (1858).

**\*parti pris, sb.**: Fr., 'side taken': bias, prejudice.

1860 Once a Week, Aug. 18, p. 214/1. 1887 After making allowance for *parti pris*...the book is valuable: *Athenæum*, Feb. 12, p. 222/1.

**partiality (Δ = Δ = Δ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *partialité*: undue favor towards one party or object; a strong inclination towards anything; faction.

1488 without favor or partiality: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 58 (Camd. Soc., 1830). 1528 Seynge amonge the states royall/They were reputed substantiall/With out eny partiality: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 88 (1871). bef. 1548 partiality of countreys: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. ccciv, p. 117 (1846). 1569 noting great partialitie in the French king: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 143. 1677 the people shall be divided into partialities: HELLOWES, *Tr. Guevara's Lett.*, p. 158. [C.] 1679 to judge the game vnto the conqueror without partialitie, and with indifferency: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1028 (1612). 1602 my resolution in all truth and sinceritie to set downe each occurrent, without respect or partialitie: LODGE, *Josephus*, p. 556. 1656 the contradictory voice of error and unjust partiality: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 77 (1872).

**partibus: Lat.** See in *partibus infidelium*.

**\*particeps criminis, phr.**: Lat.: an accomplice in a (the) crime, participating in a (the) crime.

1702 if they were *particeps criminis*, and as well parties, as judges: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 87/1 (1834). 1857 he immediately condemned the person to whom the letter was written, as though she were necessarily a *particeps criminis*: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. II, ch. ix, p. 166. 1879 This long-continued silence on their part has made them in truth *particeps* [pl.] *criminis*: SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. ix, p. 360.

**\*participator (Δ Δ = Δ = Δ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *participator*, noun of agent to Lat. *participare*, = 'to participate': one who participates.

1872 the conduct of many of the participators in that memorable outbreak was sufficiently enigmatical to inspire reasonable doubt as to the motives that prompted it: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi, p. 218.

**partido, sb.**: Sp.: favor, advantage, interest.

1593-1622 [He said] that our contraries offered us good *partido*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § lxi, p. 294 (1878).

**partie, sb.**: Fr.: match, game.

1848 *Champaigne* was very fond of *décarté*, and made many *parties* with the Colonel of evenings: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II, ch. xvi, p. 163 (1872).

**\*partie carrée, partie quarrée, phr.**: Fr., 'square party': a party consisting of two men and two women; a party of four persons.

1742 the old *partie quarrée* is complete again: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. 179 (1857). 1776 but he shines more in a *partie quarrée* than in a large circle, owing to his deafness: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 44 (1835). 1815 Never was there so complete a *partie quarrée*: they answer to one another at all points: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 24, p. 273. 1820 We made a *partie quarrée*, consisting of the pasha and his physician, Signore Nicolo and myself, and we dispatched the meal in little less than one hour and a half: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. xi, p. 287. 1847 To judge from the spread On the board, you'd have said | That the *partie quarrée* had like aldermen fed: BAKHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 408 (1865).

**partie choisée, phr.**: Fr.: a select party.

1780 Have you had any of your charming *parties choisées* lately...? In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 108 (1835).

**\*partisan, partizan (Δ = Δ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *partisan*: an adherent of a party, a zealous supporter of a party or faction, a person prejudiced by party spirit; also, *attrib.*

1604 These *partizans* of factions: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. II, [R.] 1648 the *Partizans* of Spain: *Moderate Intelligence*, No. 159, p. 1247. bef. 1719 Some of these *partizans* concluded, the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned: ADDISON, [J.] 1886 It is difficult to understand how the blindest *partisan* could believe that this dull pamphlet...could be written by the author of the brilliant sarcasms: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 393/3.

**partisan, partizan: Eng. fr. Fr.** See *portuisane*.

**partout, adv.**: Fr.: through everything, everywhere. See *passo-partout*.

1837 that was a passport *partout*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 30 (1845).

**\*parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus, phr.**: Lat.: the mountains are in labor, an absurd mouse will be brought forth. Hor., *A. P.*, 139. A free rendering of a Greek proverb cited by Athenæus, I, 4, 6, ὄδωκεν ὄρος, Ζεὺς δ' ἐφοβείτο, τὸ δ' ἔρεκεν μῦθον, = 'A mountain was in labor, and Zeus was in fright, but it brought forth a mouse'.

1549 LATIMER, 7 *Serm.* bef. K. *Edw. VI.*, I, p. 31 (1869). 1593 PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 378 (1861). bef. 1733 after they had such a *parturiunt montes*, and made it to be expected, that now the Bottom of the Plot was to come out: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, iv, 46, p. 254 (1740). 1883 An undertaking for which *parturiunt montes* might serve as an appropriate epitaph: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 365/2.

**\*parure, sb.**: Fr.: attire, dress; a set of trimmings or embroideries; a set (of jewels). Early Anglicised as *parowre*, *parapure*.

1874 I want a dress of the colour of a noontide sky...furnished with a *parure* to suit it: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folklore of Rome*, p. 85. 1880 In the centre was a little velvet throne, set apart for the 'Pargiter *parure*', where it reigned over the rest, by the highest title—that of superior worth, or market value: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. viii, p. 48. 1883 there were...*parures* of emeralds and diamonds: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I, p. 304. 1886 Some clever and minute carvings in toucan-beak set with alternate links in gold, forming a *parure*: *Art Journal*, Exhib. Suppl., p. 26/2.

**\*parvenu, sb.**: Fr., properly part. of *parvenir*, = 'to arrive', 'to succeed': a person of mean origin who has attained wealth and position, an upstart. The specific use of the word is either derived from, or made popular by, Marivaux' *Paysan Parvenu* (bef. 1763).

1802 Martial had the misfortune to be under his patronage which, like that of many other *parvenus*, was so burdensome, that the poet, in a fit of spleen, threatens to shake it off entirely: W. GIFFORD, *Tr. Juven.*, Vol. II, p. 27 (1803). 1809 The Jesuits, and some Italian *parvenus*, introduced the spirit of Machiavellism into this country: MATY, *Tr. Kiebeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xli. Pinkerton, Vol. VI, p. 107. 1816 the ridiculous airs of a *parvenu*: JEFFREYS, *Essays*, Vol. I, p. 179 (1844). 1821 That fellow Paul—the *parvenu*! BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, xx. 1839 a young *parvenu* nobleman: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 291 (1884). 1850 the insolence of the successful *parvenu* is only the necessary continuance of the career of the needy struggler: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II, ch. xli, p. 230 (1870). 1863 Shall our pride be less than this *parvenu*'s? C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I, p. 170. 1877 the typical *parvenu*, kind at heart, but a snob in grain: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 662/2. [St.]

**parvis componere magna solēbam, phr.**: Lat.: I was wont to compare great things with small. Virg., *Ecl.*, I, 23.

1614 B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, III, 3, Wks., Vol. II, p. 36 (1631-40).

**\*pas, pl. pas, sb.**: Fr.: a pace, a step. In certain phrases, *le pas* = 'precedence'.

1. in phrases to yield, give, have, claim the *pas*, precedence.

1719 Aristotle would have the latter yield the *Pas* to the former: *Spectator*, No. 539, Nov. 6, p. 753/2 (Morley). 1716 it was with some difficulty that the



*pas* was decided between the two coachmen: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 58 (1827). 1758 I swear I will not give the *pas* to Sir Charles Hanbury: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 121 (1853). 1774 His acquiescence gives the *pas* to his virtues over yours: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 59 (1857). 1790 Nobody of any elegance of manners can exist, where tradesmen, attorneys and mechanics have the *pas*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 38 (1792). 1810 The perusal of the article before us...compels us...to concede the *pas* in this respect to our neighbours: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 194. 1818 Miss Lesley, as a bishop's daughter, claimed the *pas* of the four Miss Crawleys: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 87 (1819). 1848 such a dignified circumstance as that, I say, was entitled to the *pas* over all minor occurrences: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxv. p. 261 (1879). 1865 this inert, obstinate, sly, and rather demoralised gourmet gave the law, had the *pas*, and was held in high honour and distinction: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. 1883 to give the *pas* to the ladies: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 95.

## 2. a step in dancing, a dance.

1797 they may also be admitted in the *pas* of four, six, &c.: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 664/2. 1849 Lorimer recognised the marvellous *pas* in which the Queen of the Jack-o'-lanterns led astray the Wandering Prince of the ballet: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 34.

*pas*. See *pah*.

*pas d'armes*, *phr.*: Fr.: a passage of arms.

1795 Saintré having proposed a *pas d'armes* to the English between Grave-lines and Calais: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 21.

*pas d'avance*, *phr.*: Fr.: step in advance, precedence.

1819 The Marquis's laced charioter no sooner found the *pas d'avance* was granted to him, than he resumed a more deliberate pace: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1039/2 (1867).

*pas de ballet*, *phr.*: Fr.: a ballet-dance.

1854 mingles together religion and the opera; and performs Parisian *pas-de-ballet* before the gates of monasteries: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxi. p. 353.

*pas de charge*, *phr.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: the charging pace, the double.

1815 Our troops rushed forward at the *pas de charge*, and attacked him on all sides: *Bulletins*, No. XXXII. p. 214. 1820 the liberty to run through the gardens at the *pas de charge*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 359. 1830 but all is to no purpose with these devastators, whose chiefs seem to direct them with the precision of regular troops, constantly stimulating them to the *pas de charge*, and from their unremitted progress, appear as if they were continually repeating *en avant!* E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 136 (2nd Ed.). 1840 she [a spaniel] advanced at the *pas de charge*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 10 (1865). 1844 they rushed forward at the *pas de charge*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 389.

*pas de clerc*, *phr.*: Fr.: 'step of a clerk': a blunder.

1618 it was a foul *pas de clerc* for an old cozen to be so cozened and overtaken: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 87 (1848).

\**pas de deux*, *phr.*: Fr.: a dance for two persons.

1819 In a *pas-de-deux* which we performed together as a lover and his mistress, he kicked my shins: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 136 (1820). 1825 I would make you dance me a *pas de deux* with your first, and another with your second husband: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 290 (1844). 1847 A grand *pas de deux* I performed in the very first style by these two: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 476 (1865). 1861 the Bishop and Mr. Atherton are expected to dance a *pas-de-deux*, symbolical of the most interesting phases of ecclesiastical history: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ix. p. 123.

*pas de quatre*, *phr.*: Fr.: a dance for four persons.

1882 contrived the famous *pas de quatre* which had the effect of killing the Ballet in England: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

*pas de trois*, *phr.*: Fr.: a dance for three persons.

1773 Dr. Delawarr's two eldest daughters and the Ancaster infantina performed a *pas de trois* as well as Mdlle. Heinel: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 460 (1857). 1816 The amatory ballet concludes with a *pas de trois*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 328. 1827 Previously to the *pas de trois*, the farce of "High Life below Stairs"...[was] played: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 23/1.

\**pas seul*, *phr.*: Fr.: a dance or figure for one performer.

1812 David, when, before the ark, | His grand *pas-seul* excited some remark: BYRON, *Waltz*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 133 (1832). 1828 Narcissus practising a *pas seul*, Paris attitudinizing: *Harrovian*, p. 140. 1833 as inadmissible as an opera *pas seul*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 118. 1850 now the young ladies went over to Pen's side, and Cornet Perch performed a *pas seul* in his turn: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxvi. p. 283 (1879). 1881 My partner was describing a circular *pas seul*: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xii. 82.

*pas si bête*, *phr.*: Fr.: not such a fool.

1840 I am not holding up the whole affair as a masterpiece—*pas si bête*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 165 (1885).

\**paseo*, *sб.*: Sp.: a walk, a place for walking.

1832 an alameda, or public walk...not so fashionable as the more modern and splendid paseo of the Xenil: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 117. 1875 a shady *paseo*: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.] 1884 Near the end of the *paseo* is a bust of Guatemotzin: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 334.

\**pasha*, *pacha*, *sб.*: Turk. *pāshā*: a title of Ottoman princes, and of Turkish generals, admirals, and high civil officials. See *bashaw*.

17. that consideration has obliged her to marry the present captain pasha (i.e. admiral): LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 255 (1827). 1809 The

natives of Austria, who are sent into Hungary, behave there like Turkish Pashas, or Nabobs: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxx. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 108. 1817 the pashas of Turkey: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1832). 1834 A pasha is the chief officer...He is nominated at the Porte: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 53. 1840 It was ruled by a Pashah, the descendant of a Koordish family, who received his investiture from the Porte: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 68. 1878 he also loathes the sway of the infamous Pashas: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

*pashalik*, *sб.*: Turk. *pāshāliq*: the jurisdiction of a pasha, a district governed by a pasha. See *bashalick*.

1775 the frontier of the Pashalike was inhabited by lawless people...he recommended regaining the Pashaliks of Guzel-hissar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 243. 1820 its present ruler...has raised it from the head of a small pashalic to be the capital of Old and New Epirus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 9. 1830 When he had collected money enough he bought a pashalic: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 80. 1834 the limits of his pashalik: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 54. 1845 papers that concerned the welfare of a pashalik: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 129.

*pasquil* (—), *sб.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pasquille*, or direct fr. It. *pasquillo*, dim. of *pasquino* (see *Pasquin*): a pasquinade, a libel, a squib, a defamatory writing.

1533 [I estesones do protest that in no boke of mi making I have intended to touche more one manne than an other. For there be Gnathos in Spayne as well as in Grece, Pasquilles in Englande as well as in Rome, Dionises in Germanye as well as in Sicile: ELVOT, *Of the Knowledge, &c.*, Pref. 1640 Pasquille is an olde Romaine, but by longe sittinge in the strete, and heringe market men chat, he is become rude and homely: — *Pasquill*, sig. A ii<sup>vo</sup>.] 1589 the most poisonous *Pasquill*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 8 (1880). 1591 I wrote in my last, of a certain *Pasquill* concerning the Election in Poland: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 624 (1685). 1599 that Germane *pasquill*...those venomous Germane rimes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. 662 (1809). 1621 Being lately in Rome, amongst other *Pasquills* I met with, one was against the *Scot*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxix. p. 78 (1645). 1621 others make long libels and *pasquills*, defaming men of good life: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 37 (1827). bef. 1670 so generally applauded, as Ballads and *Pasquills* did testifie: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 179, p. 192 (1693).

*Pasquin*, Eng. fr. It.; *Pasquino*, It.: name of a shopkeeper of Rome in 15 c., transferred to a statue dug up under or near his shop, on which lampoons and libels were posted up; hence, *pasquin*, a pasquinade.

1581 neither the Old Comedie, nor *Pasquino*, nor any ruffian or Carnevall-youth in Rome: CARDL. ALLEN, *Apol. Engl. Colleges*, fol. 97<sup>vo</sup>. 1582 A *Pasquine* Pillar erected in the despite of Loue: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 117 (1870). 1592 the *Gabell of Sixtus*'s time, which *Pasquin* told him of: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 680 (1685). 1620 publishing divers bitter *Pasquins*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 139 (1676). 1641 A goodly *pasquin* borrowed for a great part out of Sion's plea, or the brieveate consisting of a rhapsody of histories: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1806). 1646 the French *Pasquin* began to tell him: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 40. bef. 1670 the filthy *Italians*, guilty of their own Filthiness, made *Pasquins* of the Pope, who meant well *alla Todesca*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 38, p. 36 (1693). 1670 jeering Wits set up here, and father upon poor *Messer Pasquino*, their Satyrical Jest, called from him, *Pasquinades*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 139 (1698). 1686 The Grecian wits, who Satire first began, | Were pleasant *Pasquins* on the life of man: DRYDEN, *Address to Henry Hiden*, 2. 1711 the statue of *Pasquin*...with an Excuse written under it...this *Pasquinade* made a great noise in Rome: *Spectator*, No. 23, Mar. 27, p. 41/1 (Morley).

\**pasquinade* (—), Eng. fr. Fr. *pasquinade* (fr. It.); *pasquinata*, It.: *sб.*: a lampoon, a squib, a piece of satire, a satire.

1592 a *Pasquinata* set forth against him in form of a Prophesie: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 656 (1685). 1670. 1711 [See *Pasquin*]. 1742 I like the *Pasquinades* you sent me: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 144 (1857). 1759 *Pasquinades* to paste up at this door: *Pasquinades* at that: STERNE, *Trist. Skand.*, I. xiv. Wks., p. 33 (1839). 1792 the very person who...contrived the honour of the *pasquinade* on my back this day: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 163.

*passable* (—), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *passable*.

1. able to be passed, traversed, crossed.

1579 passed over the river at passable foords: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1066 (1612). 1600 the Alpes were open and passable to *Admirall*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxvii. p. 658. 1662 I went to view how St. Martin's Lane might be made more passable into the Strand: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 385 (1872). 1845 the river...is passable for infantry everywhere: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 478.

2. able to pass current.

1607 the virtue of your name | Is not here passable: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, v. 2, 13.

2 a. tolerable, past a minimum standard of worth or value.

*passacaglio*, *sб.*: It. See quotation.

1724 PASSACAGLIO, or PASSACAILLE, or PASSAGILLIO, is a Kind of Air somewhat like a Chaconne, but of a more slow or graver Movement: *Short Exptic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

*passade* (—), *sб.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *passade*: the urging of a horse forwards and backwards over the same ground.



\***passado** (ˌ ʌ ʊ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pasada*, or It. *passata*, affected by Sp., and Fr. *passade*: *Fencing*: a lunge straight forward with the sword.

1588 the *passado* he respects not, the duello he regards not: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. 2, 184. 1598 the *passada*: a most desperate thrust: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 5, Wks., p. 18 (1616). 1603 But in what Fence-schools, of what master, say, | Braue pearl of Souldiers, learned thy hands to play | So at so sundry weapons, such *passados*, | Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazos, and stocados? J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 421 (1608). 1648 after a *Passado* complement with his Chancellorship: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 6. 1860 your staccatos and *passados* and cursed Italian tricks of fence: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 123.

**passameasure**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *passamezzo*: a cinquepace in dancing, an old Italian dance (perhaps the pavan); a *passepied* (*q. v.*); also, *attrib.*

1597 There be also many other kinds of songs which the Italians make as *Pasterellas* and *Passamezos* with a dittie and such like: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 180. 1598 *Passa mezzo*, a *passameasure*, or a cinquepace: FLORIO, 1601 he's a rogue, and a *passy measures* panyon: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 306. 1607 Priethee sit still, thou must dance nothing but the *passing measures*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 7 (1632). [A. S. Palmer] 1623 I can dance nothing but ill-favour'dly, | A strain or two of *passa-measures* galliard: MIDDLETON, *Mere Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 405 (1885).

\***passé**, *fem. passée*, *part.*: Fr.: past the prime, faded, out of date.

1823 the *passport* abounds | The "*passée*" and the past: BYRON, *Don Juan*, XIII. LXXX. 1865 Malice is for *passées* women: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii, p. 133. 1886 They...pronounce Fielding to be low and Mozart to be *passé*: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 71.

\***passementerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: lace; beaded embroidery.

1851 a cloak...having three rich...fastenings of *passementerie*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 431. 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**passé-parole**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: a command passed on by word of mouth, a *pass-parole*.

1591 let him deliver those words plainly and with diligence, which the Capitaine gives over to be pronounced from mouth to mouth, as to *Passé Parole* appertaines: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 11.

**passé-partout**, *sb.*: Fr., 'pass-everywhere': a master-key; a simple mounting and glazing for drawings and engravings, a pasteboard back and a glass being held together by paper pasted over the edges. See *partout*.

1675 With this *Passé par tout*, I will instantly conduct her to my own Chamber: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 141 (1701). 1688 in short the *Pass par tout* of the Town: WYCHERLEY, *Country Wife*, I. p. 4. 1766 An accident unlocked the doors for me. That *passé-partout* called the fashion, has made them fly open: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 472 (1857). 1818 a sort of *passé par tout* whereby to arrive at the Modern Philosopher's stone—fashionable notoriety: "TIM BOBBIN", *London or the Triumph of Quackery*, Pref., p. xxi. 1831 Their master-key was allegory, a *passé-partout* to all difficulties: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 46. 1837 Shortly after the prior went with a *passé-partout*, and opened the door of his cell: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 305.

**passepied**, *sb.*: Fr.: a kind of dance popular in England in 17 c.; also the music for such a dance (in quick, triple time).

1724 PASSEPIED, is an Air very much like a Minuet in all Respects, only to be play'd more brisk and lively: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**passerado**, *sb.*: ? Sp.: cf. Mod. Eng. *passaree*, 'a tackle to spread the clews of a foresail when sailing large or before the wind'.

1626 Bend your *passerado* to the mayne-sayle: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 798 (1884).

**passer(r)-flamingo, -flemingo, -flemingo**, *sb.*: Lat. *passer*, 'sparrow', 'ostrich', and Port. *flamingo, flamengo*, Sp. *flamenco* (Minshew): a *flamingo* (*q. v.*).

1625 Fowles also abundance, to wit, Wild-geese, Duckes, Pellicans, Pasaes, FLEMINGOS, and Crows: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 275. — Larks, Wild-geese, Duckes, Passerflannugos, and many others: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 536. 1630 The best and greatest is a *Passer Flamingo*, which walking at her length is as tall as a man: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 904 (1884). 1634 Goshawks, *Passer-flemingoes*, Geese, Powts: SIR TH. HENBERT, *Trav.*, p. 212.

**passeevolant**, *sb.*: Fr.: "Th' Artillerie called a Base" (Cotgr.).

1599 The meane shot, as sacres and pasuolans, were in great number: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 79.

\***passim**, *adv.*: Lat.: here and there, in many places, in many passages.

1803 Our readers may find abundance of this...in these volumes *passim*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 474. 1821 I'll prove that such the opinion of the critic is | From Aristotle *passim*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. cxi. 1845 he stood at the connoisseur's side in all his glorious fields, and is honorably mentioned in the "Dispatches" *passim*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 393.

passing measure: Eng. fr. It. See *passameasure*.

\***passport** (ˌ ʌ ʊ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *passport*, 'pass-harbour': a license to travel in a foreign country; hence, by extension, a license to pass in or out of a town; also, *metaph.*

1521 send me 30r letters of *passport* for my said secretaire: DUKES OF ALBANY, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cv. p. 207 (1844). 1546 his soldiers, covenanteing with the Normans for free *passports*: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1846). 1546 so that now their resteth nothing to be don, but their *passpours* and redy dispatch from you: EARL OF SURREY, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclv. p. 206 (1846). 1567 a certificate or *passport*: HARMAN, *Cat.*, ch. IV. in *Aurelianus' Frat. Mag.*, p. 37 (1869). 1584 I cannot returne without a special licence or *passport* from him: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 136. 1591 some condemned to dye for goinge without *passports* for England: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 29 (1847). 1612 suffer no man to return but by *passport* from the President and Counsel: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. xxxvii. (1884). 1620 He had found means also to have a *passport* from the Port of the Grand Signor: BRENT, *Tr. Saeed's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). 1642 Travaille all the World over without a *Passport*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 29 (1869). 1665 I was commanded to go with him to the Holland Ambassador, when he was to stay for his *passport*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1872). 1703 And therefore his Majesty hath revoked...all permissions, *pass-ports*, safe guards: In *Tindal's Contin. Kapin*, Vol. I. p. 550/2 (1751). 1776 The *pass-port* to initiation was an occult formula: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 180. 1845 To play the guitar is a *passport* into society and an element of success amatory and political: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 190.

passy measure: Eng. fr. It. See *passameasure*.

\***pasticcio**, *sb.*: It., *lit.* 'a pie': a medley, a farrago; in music, a continuous composition made up of portions of various works; in painting, a work professedly imitating the style of another artist.

1752 our operas begin tomorrow with a *pasticcio*, full of my most favourite songs: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 213 (1857). 1757 I foresee that my Letters will be a *pasticcio*, a mere *hotch potch*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 416 (1805). 1845 now it is a *pasticcio* which will never please any: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 353. 1889 Weber's early opera 'Sylvana'...as it now stands is little better than a *pasticcio*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 10, p. 203/1.

**pastilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small cake.

1616 [See *alcorza*].

\***pastille**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small cake of aromatic paste, to be burnt slowly as a perfume or disinfectant; also, a round, flat lozenge. Anglicised as *pastil* (ˌ ʌ ˌ).

1847 Its rooms and passages steamed with hospital smells, the drug and the *pastille* striving vainly to overcome the effluvia of mortality: C. BRONTE, *Jane Eyre*, ch. ix. [Davies] 1848 making believe to puff at a *narghile*, in which however, for the sake of the ladies, only a fragrant *pastille* was allowed to smoke: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 171 (1879). 1878 Kate burns a *pastille* before his portrait every day: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xx, p. 166.

\***pastor** (ˌ ʌ ˌ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pastor(u)r*, or fr. Lat. *pastor*, 'a shepherd', 'a herdsman', noun of agent to *pascere*, 'to feed'.

1. a herdsman or shepherd, the guardian of a flock.

abt. 1378 jit it were to speke more of his pastoure to jyeue to pes sheep: WYCLIF, *De Offic. Past.*, ch. xxi. in F. D. MATTHEW'S *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 438 (1880). 1487 Jacob was a pastour or a shepherd: CANTON, *Book of Good Manures*, sig. d i v. 1555 his office beinge the cheefe pastoure of goddes flocke: R. FENN, *Deades*, Sect. I. p. 56 (1885). 1615 The *Turkish* tongue is loftie in sound, but poore of it self in substance: for beinge originally the *Tartarian*, who were needy ignorant *pastors*, they were constrained to borrow their termes of State and office from the *Persians*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 72 (1632).

2. a Christian minister in charge of a congregation or of several congregations.

abt. 1485 your spirituall *pastor* and gouernour: HENRY VII., in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xlviii. p. 116 (1846). bef. 1529 Neuertheles they were *pastours*, for they established lawes in the citie: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1843). 1531 the *pastors* and curates dyd wyneke at suche recreations: ELVOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I. ch. xix. Vol. I. p. 207 (1880). 1535 Hippius pastour of s. nicholas parishe in Hambourge: G. JAY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 4 (1882). 1569 he was prayed to helpe the Church that was without an head and a pastour: GRAYTON, *Chron.*, Hen. I., an. 10, p. 36. 1586 I will not speake of *pastors*, which haue only the bare name, neuer executing ought which appertaineth to their charge: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xl. p. 181. 1600 A *Pastor* set ouer a congregation: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similit.*, p. 361. 1620 Clergy and *PASTORS*: BRENT, *Tr. Saeed's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 123 (1676). 1641 for wherein, or in what work, is the office of a prelate excellent above that of a *pastor*? MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 93 (1806). 1662 he had there had a conference with some of our *Pastors*, concerning the Holy Scripture: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 8 (1669). 1689 Let me die, if I had not rather talk with thee, than drink with our *Pastor*: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus ad Colloqu.*, p. 144.

**pastora**, *sb.*: Sp.: a shepherdess.

1612 she that goes vp and downe these plaines and hills among vs in the habite of a *Pastora*: T. SKELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. IV. p. 83



\***pastorale**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a composition with soft, simple themes, in imitation of the style of rustic airs; an idyllic opera or cantata.

**1724** PASTORALE, is an Air composed after a very sweet, easy, gentle Manner, in Imitation of those Airs which Shepherds are supposed to play: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**pastourelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: one of the figures of a quadrille.

**pasvolan**: Fr. See **passevolant**.

**pataca**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a dollar, a patacon; a dollar of Brazil.

**1830** the other coins, are the *pataca gorda*, or current dollar; which is equal to three of ours in Italy: the *pataca chica*, an ideal money, equivalent to two hundred *aspri*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 249 (2nd Ed.).

**patache**, Fr. and Sp.; **patacho**, Port.: *sb.*: a tender-ship, an advice-boat.

**1598** other small ships, Pataxos, yt. came to serve as messengers from place to place: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. II. p. 309 (1885). **1598** Zabreas, Pataches or other small vessels of the Spanish Fleete: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 601. **1860** I want to get off by the *patache* to — tomorrow at daybreak: *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 559/1.

\***patacon** ( $\angle = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *patacon*: a Spanish silver coin worth about 4s. 8d. English.

**1645** I do not see how she could support a war long to any purpose if Castile were quiet, unless souldiers would be contented to take cloves and pepper-corns for patacones and pistoles: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xviii. [R.] **1673** two Patacons: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 17. **1711** pay between them a million of patacons to the king of Portugal: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 431/1 (1869).

**patamar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a foot-post, a courier. *Obs.*

**1598** There are others that are called Patamares, which serve onlie for Messengers or Posts: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 78. [Yule] **1606** The eight and twentieth, a Patamar told that the Governor was a friend to us only in shew, wishing the *Portugalls* in our room: HAWES, in Purchas' *Pilgrimes*, I. 605 (1625). [ib.] **1673** After a month's Stay here a Patamar (a Foot Post) from Fort St. George made us sensible of the Dutch being gone from thence to Ceylon: FRYER, *E. India*, 36 (1698). [ib.] **1758** Yesterday returned a Patamar or express to our Jew merchant from Aleppo: E. IVES, *Voyage*, 297 (1773). [ib.]

**patamar**: Anglo-Ind. See **pattamar**.

**patata**: Sp. See **potato**.

**Patavinity** ( $\cap = \angle = \cap$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Patavinitas*: provincialism in diction, such as was ascribed to the Latin historian, Livy, a native of *Patavium* (Padua).

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.*

**patchaw**: Pers. See **padishah**.

**patchouli**, *sb.*: Fr.: a scent prepared from patcha-leaf or **putch** (*g. v.*).

**1865** Our Brinvilliers poison us with patchouli p  per, and stab us with a crowquill: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9. **1871** a species of moss that smells like patchouli: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 185.

**patchuk**: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.

\***p  te**, *sb.*: Fr.: paste, porcelain paste; **p  te tendre**, soft porcelain paste.

\***p  t  **, *sb.*: Fr.: pie, pasty, patty; esp. **p  t   de foie gras**.

**1739** At Amiens we saw the fine cathedral, and eat *pat   de perdix* ('of partridge'): GRAY, *Letters*, No. xx. Vol. I. p. 38 (1819). **1768** a Chevalier of St. Louis selling *pat  s*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839). **1818** May have our full fling at their *calm  s* and *p  t  s*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 83. **1828** an oyster *p  t  *: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 62 (1859). **1854** Have some of this *p  t  *, Chief! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 243 (1879). **1858** people fed him with *p  t  * and champagne: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 187. **1865** helping himself to some Strasbourg *p  t  *: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 10. **1872** the ham, salmon, *p  t  s-truff  s* ['flavored with truff  s'], mushrooms, green peas: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 138.

\***p  t   de foie gras**, *phr.*: Fr.: pasty of fatted (goose) liver, Strasburg pie.

**1828** reaching across the table to help myself to the *p  t   de foie gras*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. viii. p. 18 (1859). **1833** the *p  t  -de-foie-gras* owes its excellence to the diseases of the wretched animal which furnishes it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 227. **1848** At a grand diplomatic dinner given by his chief, he had started up, and declared that a *p  t   de foie gras* was poisoned: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 126 (1879). **1878** I can't eat *p  t   de foie gras*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. vi. ch. xlviii. p. 447.

**pateca**, Port.; **pateque**, Fr. fr. Port.: *sb.*: an East Indian water-melon, *Cucurbita Citrullus*.

**1884** There are also *Pateques*, or Water-Melons in abundance: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 80.

**patel**, **potail**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *patel*, Mahr. *patil*: a hereditary head-man of a village in India.

**1803** You may release the patel of Korget Coraygaum: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 802 (1844). **1826** the potail was awed by the sanctity of the gossein's character: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xi. p. 116 (1884).

\***patella**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small *patera*' (*g. v.*): the knee-cap; a small flat dish.

**1842** gently to chafe the *patella* (knee-pan): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

**patellee**, **patello**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *patela*: a large flat-bottomed barge used on the Ganges.

**1685** we found divers great *Patellos* taking in their lading for Pattana: HEDGES, *Diary*, Jan. 6. [Yule] **1860** The *Putelee* (or *Kutora*), or Baggage-boat of Hindostan, is a very large, flat-bottomed, clinker-built, unwieldy-looking piece of rusticity: C. GRANT, *Rural Life in Bengal*, p. 6. [ib.]

\***pater**, *sb.*: Lat.: (a) father. Pronounced so as to rhyme with Eng. *skater*, the word is used colloquially by persons who think *papa* vulgar, and *father* too homely. Also, (b) short for **paternoster** (*g. v.*).

a. **1602** neither shall there be any succession by birth or blood, to any honor office or magistracy from the monarch *Pater* General to the minor *Pater* minister; but all shall goe by election and choice: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 331. **1883** The *pater* and *mater* are away...so we can have things all our own way: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 138.

b. abt. **1375** [See **ave**, II. 2]. **1840** I will order...thirty *Paters*, and thirty *Aves*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 46 (1879).

**pater patriae**, *pl. patres patriae*, *phr.*: Lat.: 'father of his country', a title applied to Cicero after his suppression of the Catilinarian conspiracy.

**1555** For after that the princes had forsaken suche vertues as shulde haue shyned in them, as to bee *Patres patriae* (that is) the fathers of theyr countreys, and that in the place hereof...: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. iv. p. 303 (1885). **1599** your descent from a father, that was accounted *Pater patriae*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. sig. \* 4 r. bef. **1628** He is *pater patriae*, and his subjects are, but a little more remotous sons: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II. p. 243 (1865). **1651** your Sovereign Goodness: For thereby you are *Pater Patriae*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 283 (1654). **1682** He covets to be still'd the *Pater Patriae*, or at least *Saluator*: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto I. p. 60. bef. **1716** SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 64 (1727).

\***patera**, Lat. *pl. paterae*, *sb.*: Lat.: a shallow round vase, like a saucer, used for libations, called in Greek *φιάλη*; also, *Archit.* a flat round ornament in bass-relief. See **phiale**.

**1658** Sacrificing *paterae's*, and vessels of libation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriograph.*, p. 39. **1699** *Lamps, Pateras*, and other Vessels belonging to the Sacrifices: M. LISTER, *Journ. 1   Paris*, p. 111. **1722** Bacchus leaning one Arm upon a Stump, with a *Patera*; Exquisitely good: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 127. **1754** he could easily have persuaded them that a barber's basin was an Etrurian *Patera*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxvii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 178 (1817). **1776** a sphinx, masks, a *patera*, and a running foliage of leaves: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 313 (1857). **1787** *Paterae*, used in sacrifices; Lamps in abundance; and little glass bottles, called *Lacrimatori*, supposed to have received the tears they shed: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 170 (1805). **1820** some antique lamps and *paterae*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47.

**paterero**, **patarero** ( $\angle = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pedrero*: a swivel-gun, used for firing off stones, old iron, &c.

**1600** a little gunne called *Petrera*: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 40. **1700** The ship carried fifty guns, four-and-twenty *patereroes*, and other necessities: Tr. *Angelo & Carl's Congo*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 180 (1814). **1704** These are generally mann'd with *Moors*, well arm'd with small Arms, having five or six *Pattareroes*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 117. **1741** at this signal fire was put to 24 *Drakes*, and to several *Patereroes* that were at the Entrance of the Cavern: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 205. **1820** the constant sound of drums, trumpets, and *patereroes*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 29. **1822-3** a small flanking battery, where two *patereroes* were placed to scour the pass: SCOTT, *Peu. Peak*, ch. xvi. p. 188 (1886). **1855** I can see the brass *patareroes* glittering on her poop: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xix. p. 336 (1889).

\***paterfamilias**, *sb.*: Lat.: a father of a family.

**1426** LYDGATE, p. 170. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1609** It would make the vintners believe you were *pater familias*, and kept a house: DEKKER, *Gul's Hornbk.*, p. 163 (1819). **1681** the angels and men do make up one family into God, whereof Christ is the head, or the *pater-familias*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1861). bef. **1686** These things premised, and fore-considered, arm the said prudent Philosophical *Pater Familias*, to find his House laid waste, his Wife murdered...his Sons hang'd: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scapin*, II. p. 44. **1754** I am here a kind of *Pater-familias*, with all my little Brood of Hens and Chickens around me: GRAY's *Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 188 (1756). bef. **1863** poor Emily, and Fanny, and Lucy, who have to sit by and see *paterfamilias* put to the torture! THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 30 (1879).

\***paternoster**, Late Lat. *pl. paternostri*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *pater noster*, 'our father': the Lord's Prayer, so called from the first two words of the Latin version.

i. the Lord's Prayer; a repetition of the Lord's Prayer.

bef. **1200** For porfe[r]pes saule bidde we *pater noster*: *York Bidding Prayer*, in *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 62 (1879). abt. **1230** [See **Ave Maria** 2]. 1... And jif se man sealm-sang ne conne. ponne sinje he for anes deges fa  r. L. *Pater noster*. and swa oft hine on eo  an astrece: In Thorpe's *Ancient Laws*, Vol. II. p. 222 (1840). 1... They that can not rede schal say dayly in stede of matens fourty paternostres, with as many aves, and oo crede: *Additions to the Rules, Augier's Syon Monastery*, App., p. 364. abt. **1380** but late lewid freris seie four & twenti *pater nostris* for matynes, for laudis



fyue, for prime, tierce, vndren & noon, for echo of hem seuene paternosters: WYCLIF (1), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 41 (1880). abt. 1400 (See *Ave Maria* 2). 1430-40 Sythen py pater noster he wille pe teche, | As cristes owne postles con preche: *Boke of Curtysey*, ii. 145, in *Baebes Bk.*, p. 303 (Furnivall, 1886). 1481 late me saye a pater noster flore alle the sowles: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xii. p. 29 (1880). 1608 For Phylip Sparowes soule, | Set in our bede-rolle, | Let vs now whysper | A Pater noster: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowes*, 385 Wks., Vol. 1. p. 1843. 1577 if you have a Paternoster spare | Then shal you pray, for Saylers: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 79 (1868). 1590 Nine hundred Pater noster every day, | And thrise nine hundred Avee she was wont to say: SPENS., *F. O.*, i. iii. 13. 1619 (See *ave*, II. 2). 1641 but if he would excuse me the form which was his: MILTON, *Animado*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 170 (1806). 1654 all our Pater noster Parrots, (that say nothing ofner, and meane nothing seldomer, than, Thy will be done.): R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 45. — indeed far more *prevalent*, than those *Verball Pater-noster-Mongers* utter over a *Bead-ronde*, like a *Sea-mans wounding line* (so long, you may look for one of the *Antipodes* at the end of it.): *ib.*, p. 349. 1820 We can indeed but honour you with masses, | And sermons, thanksgivings, and pater-nosters: BYRON, *Morg. Maggiore*, lxxix.

2. a devil's paternoster, i.e. an evil grumbling or muttering.

abt. 1386 grutche and murmur prively for veray despit; which wordes they call the divels Pater noster, though so be that the divel had never Pater noster, but that lewed folke yeven it swiche a name: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 540 (1856). 1614 What devills pater noster is this he is saying? what saist thou honest man? Tr. Terence. [Nares]

3. time occupied by the recitation of a paternoster (1).

1543 it muste remaine ther but a pater noster whyle or a little more: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxxiii v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1558 the space of a Pater noster: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 97 v<sup>o</sup>. 1561 let it so abyde the space of halfe a Pater noster: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 at everie hil, stonie Rocke or hole, almost within a Pater noster length, wee found a Carved Pagode: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 296 (1885). 1599 the Space of a Pater Noster: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique*, p. 41. 1623 he staid not with me scarce a Pater-noster while: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. ii. Bk. ii. ch. ix. p. 188.

4. one of the large beads in a rosary of the Latin Church, at which in the telling of the beads the Lord's Prayer (in Latin) is repeated—which large beads are separated from each other by ten smaller ones; a rosary.

bef. 1300 Atom his hire pater noster: *Lutell 10th Sermon*, Cotton MS., *Calig.*, A. ix. fol. 249. abt. 1400 he hath abouten his Nekke 300 Perles oryent, gode and grete, and knotted, as Pater Nostres bere of Amber: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. xviii. p. 197 (1839). 1479 Item, a peyre bedes of corall with paternosters of silver and gilt: *Paston Letters*, Vol. iii. No. 852, p. 272 (1874). 1588 great store of Paternosters or beads, made of paltre glasse: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 38 v<sup>o</sup>. 1600 Monardes calleth these roots, Beads or Pater nostri of Santa Helena: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 272. 1604 Some [pearls] they call Ave Marias, being like the small grains of beads; others are Pater Nosters, being bigger: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 227 (1880). 1608 so counting as an old woman her Pater noster: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 21 (1884). 1643 they found a Portmante, wherein were Popish Paternosters and Beades: *Certaine Informations, &c.*, No. 14, p. 127. 1824 the smaller beads were black oak, and those indicating the *pater-noster* of silver: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. iv. p. 38 (1886).

5. a fishing-line set with hooks and shot at regular intervals.

1851 here's that paternoster as you gave me to rig up: C. KINGSLEY, *Yeast*, ch. iii. [Davies]

παθήματα μαθήματα, *phr.*: Gk.: sufferings (are) lessons. Herodotus, 1, 207.

1619 That which hath beene said of old, *παθήματα μαθήματα*, Documents are Documents, appears here in our Psalmist: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. 1. p. 1.

\*pathos, *sb.*: Gk. *πάθος*, = 'suffering', 'emotion', 'feeling': the expression of emotion, a quality or power which excites the tenderer emotions, such as pity and compassion; feeling, (rarely) suffering. See *ethos*.

1580 And with, a very poetical *παθος*: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, *Maye*, *Glosse*, Wks., p. 469/2 (1869). 1646 "Lord, if thou wilt pardon this people!" It was a vehement *pathos*: "If thou wilt pardon it!" Dr. WESTFIELD, *Disc.*, p. 127. [T.] 1668 there is a certain gayety in their Comedies, and *Pathos* in their more serious Plays: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 20 (1701). bef. 1716 SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v. p. 59 (1727). bef. 1739 But fill their purse, our Poet's work is done, | Alike to them, by *Pathos* or by *Pun*: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. ii. Ep. 1. 293. 1742 What *Pathos* in the Date! | Apt Words can strike: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 86 (1773). 1798 in a style of the highest *pathos*, a style totally dissimilar from his usual manner: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. p. 312. 1821 I grant the power of *pathos*, and of gold: BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. xlix. 1825 the profound tenderness and simple *pathos* which alternated with the lofty soaring or dazzling imagery of his style: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 266 (1844). 1837 having delivered this parental advice with great *pathos*, Mr. Weller senior re-filled his pipe: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xx. p. 205. 18-- Shall sharpest *pathos* blight us, knowing all | Life needs for life is possible to will: TENNYSON, *Love & Duty*, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 88 (1886). 1850 he sang, with admirable *pathos* and humour, those wonderful Irish ballads: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 51 (1879).

patina, *sb.*: Lat., 'a broad shallow dish or pan': an incrustation formed on bronze by the effects of weather or of

burial in the ground; the surface alteration of marble which has been long buried in the ground; any surface alteration produced by time on objects of decorative art.

1748 I wish you could see him making squibs...browned over with a patina of gunpowder: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 123 (1837). 1783 he looks much older, and has the bronze of a patina: *ib.*, Vol. viii. p. 408 (1844). 1846 The peasants polish them bright and rub off the precious bloom, the patina and serugo, the sacred rust of twice ten hundred years: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 284.

\*patio, *sb.*: Sp.: a courtyard.

1832 built in the Moorish style, round patios, or courts: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 118. 1845 Andalusian houses are on an Oriental plan, not unlike Pompeii. The court-yard, *Patio*, is an *impluvium*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 158. 1875 In the open-air *patio* dozens slept on chairs: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

pâtisserie, *sb.*: Fr.: French pastry.

1768 He had a little wife, he said, whom he loved, who did the *pâtisserie*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839). 1828 The young gourmands appeared to be luxuriating in a vision of 'pâtisserie': *Harrobian*, p. 44. 1846 while French *pâtisserie* is...full of invention and jam: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 728.

\*patois, *sb.*: Fr.: a dialect, a local rustic variety of a language.

1642 Besides the *Jargon* and *Patois* of several provinces, I understand no less than six Languages: SIR TH. BROWNE, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. ii. § viii. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 436 (1852). 1787 The language is a *patois*, partly French, partly Italian: P. BACKWOLD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 64 (1805). 1790 Their language is in the *patois* of fraud: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 155 (3rd Ed.). 1810 that convenient *patois* which formerly performed most of the functions of a living language: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 226. 1821 their language the most infernal *patois* that you can imagine: SHELLEY, in Moore's *Byron*, Vol. v. p. 220 (1832). 1835 their fierce oaths and loud ejaculations, uttered in a northern *patois*: LORD LYTTON, *Rienzi*, Bk. ii. ch. i. p. 36/2 (1848). 1856 jabbering, in a *patois* of Esquimaux and English, our mutual news: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. ii. ch. 2. p. 100. 1881 who, indeed, sometimes only made use of a regular *patois*: GREY, PHILLIMORE, *Uncle Z.*, ch. ii. p. 14.

patola, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. and Canarese *patluda*: silk-cloth.

1614 Patollas: PEYTON, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, 1. 530 (1625). [Yule] 1662 *Satins, Taffetas, Petolas, Commerbands, Oruts*, of Gold and Silk, which Women commonly make use of to cover their Faces withall: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. 1. p. 66 (1666).

patoun, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pâton*: a bolus; but see *petun*. Rare.

1599 [of smoking] the making of the *Patoun*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616).

patraña, *sb.*: Sp.: a tale of Spanish folk-lore.

1845 Dr. Lardner in his cyclopedic compilations has repeated these absurd *Patrañas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 906.

patres conscripti, *phr.*: Lat.: 'fathers enrolled' or 'fathers (and) enrolled men', title of the Senate of Ancient Rome.

1579 the natural ROMANS call them *Patres Conscripti*: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 26 (1612).

patres patriae: Lat. See *pater patriae*.

patria potestas, *phr.*: Lat.: 'father's power', the almost unlimited dominion and control over his family exercised by a citizen of Ancient Rome.

1836 It is the policy of the Chinese Government to grant to fathers over their children the *patria potestas* in full force: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinew*, Vol. 1. ch. vi. p. 202. 1888 The more particular reference here is to some of M<sup>c</sup>Lehman's fundamental doctrines on caste systems, the *patria potestas*, and inter-tribal relations generally: *Academy*, Nov. 17, p. 317/1.

patrico, *sb.*: Romany: the head of a gipsy encampment.

1567 these two names, a Larkeman and a Patrico, be in the old briefe of vocabondis: HARMAN, *Cant.*, ch. xv. in Awdelay's *Frat. Pag.*, p. 60 (1593). 1614 You are the *Patrico*: are you? the Patriarch of the cutpurses? B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 6, Wks., Vol. ii. (1631).

\*pattamar, patamar, pattimar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a fast-sailing lateen-rigged coasting-vessel on the west coast of India.

1800 I take the opportunity of the despatch of a Pattamar boat from hence to send you a quadruplicate of a letter: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Dispatch*, Vol. ii. p. 341 (1858).

pattamar, pattemar: Anglo-Ind. See *patamar*.

pattara: Anglo-Ind. See *pitarrah*.

pattarero: Eng. fr. Sp. See *paterero*.

pau: Maori. See *pah*.

pauca verba, *phr.*: Lat.: few words. Sometimes *verba* is omitted.

1588 Sir, I do invite you too; you shall not say me nay: *pauca verba*: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 171. 1699 and—pauca, there's enough: — *Hen. V.*,



ii. 1, 83. 1672 Look you Mrs. *Thea*, *pauca verba*, the short and the long on 'tis, I have had a very great affection for you: SHADWELL, *Miser*, ii. p. 21. 1880 'Pauca verba, enough,' he said: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xviii. p. 126.

**paucas pallabris.** See **pocas palabras.**

**paugaia.** See **pangaia.**

**paul, sb.:** Eng., fr. *Paul*: a *paolo* (*q.v.*), an Italian silver coin, named after a pope, Paul, worth about 5*d.* or 6*d.* English.

1787 A coach costs ten pauls a day, *buona mano* included: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 449 (1805). 1821 made at least five hundred good zecchini, | But spends so fast, she has not now a paul: BYRON, *Don Juan*, iv. lxxxiv. 1830 generally amused himself with practice at a five paul piece: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 244. 1854 with three pauls' worth of wines and victuals the hungriest has enough: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxv. p. 408 (1879).

**paulo mājōra canāmus, phr.:** Lat.: let us sing of somewhat loftier (themes). Virg., *Ecl.*, 4, 1.

1619 PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxi. p. 611. 1742 And if we find any real symptoms of his prudent, faithful, and (I had almost said) prophetic speculations, regarding either himself, or the vast consequences of his employments, we shall lay hold, and make the best we can of them, and say with Virgil,—"paulo mājōra canāmus": R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 254 (1826). 1813 we will now, 'paulo mājōra,' prattle a little of literature: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1832). 1860 Never mind—*paullo mājōra canāmus*: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 701.

**paun:** Anglo-Ind. See **pawn.**

**paunchway, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Beng. *panshoi*: a light kind of river-boat.

abt. 1760 *Ponsways*, Guard-boats: GROSE, *Voyage*, Gloss. [Yule] 1780 The Paunchways are nearly of the same general construction [as budgerows], with this difference, that the greatest breadth is somewhat further aft, and the stern lower: W. HODGES, *Trav. in India*, 39 (1793). [ib.] 1790 Mr. Bridgewater was driven out to sea in a common paunchway: *Calcutta Monthly Rev.*, 1. 40. [ib.]

\***pauper, sb.:** Lat. *pauper*, = 'poor': a poor person, one who is quite destitute, *esp.* one who receives support from the public purse; also, *attrib.* See in **forma pauperis**.

1765 And paupers, that is such as will swear themselves not worth five pounds, are by statute 11 Henry VII. c. 12. to have original writs and *subpoenas gratis*: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xxiv. p. 400. 1822 he classes me with the paupers and mendicants from Scotland: SCOTT, *Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iv. [L.] 1857 she would take in needlework, labour in the fields, heave ballast among the coarse pauper-girls on the quay-pool: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xvi. p. 459 (1877). 1864 where the pauper dictated terms to the capitalist! G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 171. 1877 you are quite sure your yeoman is not a *pauper*—an adventurer: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. vi. p. 59 (1883). 1878 no man's wife or children should be considered paupers by reason of his serving the State: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 615. [St.]

**pauvre, adj. and sb.:** Fr.: poor, wretched, sorry; a pauper.

bef. 1593 Pardon your *pauvre valet*: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2. Wks., p. 204/2 (1861). 1768 I think that he is a *pauvre sujet* ['subject'], and had better have stayed at home: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 341 (1882). 1792 I have been a *pauvre miserable* ever since I came from Eastham, and was little better while there: COWPER, *Lett.*, p. 285 (1884). 1823 it is not entirely out of pride that we *pauvres revenants* ['ghosts'] live so very retired: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 31 (1886).

**pavan, paven, pavian, pavin, sb.:** Eng. fr. *pavane*: a stately dance originated in Italy or Spain; also, the music for such a dance.

1531 In stede of these we have now base daunces, bargañettes, paupons, turgons and roundes: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. xx. [R.] 1545 aliardi, pavañes and dañces: ASCHAM, *Toxoph.*, p. 39 (1868). 1579 Daunces, Dumpes, Pavinis, Galiardes: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, Ep. Ded., p. 26 (Arber). 1586 to Galliardes, to Pavinies, to Iyges, to Brawles: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 60 (1815). 1589 the Italian Pavan: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, I. xxiii. p. 61 (1865). bef. 1590 her request is to haue it playe pavens and galiardes or any other sounge: In Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxxiii. p. 65 (1846). 1596 A Pavan for the Lute: W. BARLEY, *New Bk. of Tabliture*, sig. D 3 *ro.* — Pauen: *ib.*, sig. E 3 *ro.* — Pavin: *ib.*, sig. F 1 *ro.* 1603 They seem to dance the *Spanish Pavane* right: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 70 (1608). 1623—4 there be so many Spanish *pavañes*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 451 (1848).

**pavé, sb.:** Fr.: pavement, paved road, street.

1764 there is business for every night, and I am in no danger of being on the *pavé*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. 1. p. 272 (1882). 1768 set off upon the *pavé* in full gallop: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 419 (1839). 1780 We were again upon the *pavé* rattling and jumbling along: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. 1. p. 17 (1834). 1820 in so numerous a body of men near one half are actually on the *pavé* in want of employment: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 126. 1828 all, even to the ruggedness of the *pavé*, breathes a haughty disdain of innovation: LORD LYTTON, *Felham*, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). 1830 he was occupied in playing the fine gentleman on the *pavé* of the metropolis: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 5 (2nd Ed.). 1837 The old *pavés* are beginning to give way: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 315. 1845 the dislocating *pavés* of France: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 17. 1871 he preferred braving the perils of the trottoir on foot to those of the *pavé* in a hackney coach: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. 1. ch. iv.

**pavesade, pavisade, sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pavesade*, *pavoisade*: "Any Targuet-fence; especially that of Galleyes, whereby the slauers are defended from the small shot of the enemy" (Cotgr.).

1600 the pavoisade or tortuse-fence: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. x. p. 373. 1... A number of harquebusers drawn up ready, and charg'd and all covered with a pavesade, like a galliot: COTTON, *Tr. Montaigne*, ch. lxxix. [Davies]

**pavonazetto, pavonazzo, sb.:** It.: names of several varieties of red and purple marbles and breccias.

1816 a sarcophagus of pavonazzo marble: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 346. 1886 The octagonal central hall is...enriched with broad flights of stairs, dados, pilasters, and arch mouldings of pavonazzo marble: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 2, p. 440/1.

**pawl:** Anglo-Ind. See **pal.**

\***pawn, paun, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pān*: betel leaf (mixed with areca nut, lime, &c.). See **areca**, **betel**.

1616 two pieces of his Pawne out of his Dish: SIR T. ROE, in *Purchas Pilgrims*, 1. 576 (1625). [Yule] 1673 it is the only Indian entertainment, commonly called Pawn: FRAYER, *E. India*, 140 (1698). [ib.] 1776 on the delivery of his credentials to the Governor General, he received Paun and Ottar from him: *Claims of Roy Rada Churn*, 3/2. 1803 Here the conference ended, and I took my leave, after the usual compliments of attar and paun: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 503 (1844). 1828 fond of chewing pawn: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 88. 1834 he spit from his mouth the pawn that he had been chewing: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 142. 1872 Ominous silence ensues, during which Native chews *pān*, and, perhaps, the cud of bitter fancy: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 214.

**pawnee, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pānt*, = 'water': water; *esp.* in the phr. *brandy-pawnee*, = 'brandy-and-water'.

1828 The bag which the bihišteer carries on his back is called a mushk of pance, or skin full of water: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 57. 1848 Constant dinners, tiffins, pale ale and claret, the prodigious labour of cutcherry, and the refreshment of brandy-pawnee which he was forced to take there: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 245 (1879). 1859 our iced brandy pawnee made ready: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/2.

**pawwaw, pawwow:** N. Amer. Ind. See **powwow**.

**pax, sb.:** Lat. *pax*, = 'peace': in the Latin Church, a small tablet on which some sacred subject was represented, kissed by priest and congregation, instead of the early Christian kiss of peace.

abt. 1386 kisse the pax, or ben encensed: CHAUCER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 533 (1856). bef. 1461 the peple of highe and lowe degre | Kyssse the pax, a token of unite: LYDGATE, *Virtue of the Masse*, fol. 185 *vo.* 1528 Yea to kiss the pax, they think this a meritorious deed: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 279 (1848). 1530 Paxe to kyssse, *pax fe*: PALSGR. 1537 Item ij cruets and a pax of silver: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 125 (1882). bef. 1648 A Pax of silver and gilt: T. THACKER, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccviii. p. 107 (1846). 1599 he hath stolen a pax, and hanged must a be: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 6, 42. 1620 there remained still matter of concurrence in bearing the train of his Holiness, and giving water for his hands, when he did celebrate the *Mass*, and in receiving *incense* and the *pax*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 667 (1676). 1670 A rich Pax of Mother of Pearl: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 239 (1698).

**pax vobis, 'peace to you'; pax vobiscum, 'peace (be) with you': phr.:** Late Lat.: a form of blessing and salutation, formerly common among Christians. See *John*, xiv. 27 (Vulgate).

1593 Pax vobis, Pax vobis! good fellows, fair fall ye: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 381/2 (1861). 1840 'Of course I shall,' said St. Austin. 'Pax vobiscum!'—and Abbot Anselm was left alone: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 42 (1865).

**Pays Bas, pays bas, phr.:** Fr.: low country, the Low Countries.

1809 had it in contemplation to annex the small dependencies of the *Nord* and the *pais bas*, together with Italy, Spain, &c. to the French monarchy: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. II. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 4. 1838 The safest and suggest place I know of is the *Pays Bas* about Thames Court; so I think of hiring an apartment under ground: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 241 (1848).

**paysage, sb.:** Fr.: a rural scene, a landscape. See **passage**.

1661 Sir Fr. Prujian...showed me...some incomparable *paysages* done in distemper: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 374 (1872). 1823 I answered...that the *paysage* was rather like Fountainbleau than the wilds of Callander: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

\***paysan, fem. paysanne, sb.:** Fr.: a countryman, a countrywoman, a peasant.

1823 a lively French *paysanne*, with eyes as black as jet, and as brilliant as diamonds: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 22 (1886). 1877 I suppose there's no chance of the 'pretty *paysanne*' appearing on the scene again: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. 1. ch. i.

**pazar.** See **bezoar**.

1563 two grains of Pazar, whiche is a stone that commeth out of Portugal, and is grene & tawnie some what obscure glisteringe and lighte...it is within of the colour of ashes: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 7 *vo.*



**pea[-jacket]**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *pij*, = 'a coarse woollen coat' of a rough jacket, worn esp. by seamen and boating-men. Early Anglicised, through Fr., in *courtesy* (abt. 1386) Ful thredbare was his overest courtesy: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Prolog.*, 292).

1842 their 'little account' Of 'trifling amount,' | For Wellingtons, waistcoats, pea-jackets, and...: BARRIAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

**peak**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a kind of conch-shell.

1722 Upon his Neck, and Wrists, hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 141.

**pean peano**: It. See **piano piano**.

\***peccadillo** (= = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *pecadillo*: a trifling fault, a venial sin. Also, *attrib.*

1591 I omit as his *peccadilla*, how he nicknameth priests saying, for the most part they are hypocrites, lawyers: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1815). 1616 I hear that Bingley is called in question for ill carriage in his place; as also Sir Lionel Cranfield, for some such peccadillos in managing the king's moneys: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 387 (1848). 1621 'tis not a venial sin, no not a *peccadillo*: 'tis no offence at all: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 50 (1827). 1642 Each single *peccadillo* or scape of infirmity: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § vii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 433 (1852). 1652 When this *peccadillo* in the world's account, and a hot fiery furnace stood in competition... they would rather burn than sin: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 22 (1866). bef. 1670 And wherefore so much Outcry for Peccadillos, and verily occasion'd by the Unprofitfulness of former Parliaments, and subsequent Necessities: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 185, p. 198 (1693). 1696 I had some fearful Thoughts on't, and could never be brought to consent, till Mr. Bull said 'twas a *Peccadilla*, and he'd secure my Soul for a Tythe-Pig: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97 (1776). bef. 1733 These Forfeitures were no peccadillo Trifles: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 61, p. 650 (1740). 1762 I will for the future lecture you for the most trifling peccadillo: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 486 (1857). 1792 Her peccadillos, however are pardonable on account of her pleasantry: H. BROOKS, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 185. 1814 it might constitute a merit of such a nature as would make amends for any peccadillos which he might be guilty of: SCOTT, *Waverley*, ch. lxxv. p. 429 (188-). 1838 notwithstanding his little peccadillos to which I have alluded in the latter pages of Paul Clifford: LORD LYTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 291 (1848). 1842 Justice, though blind, has a nose | That sniffs out all concealed peccadillos: BARRIAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 330 (1865). 1854 the private peccadillos of their suborned footmen and conspiring housemaids: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 238 (1879).

**peccari, peccary** (= = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. ? S. Amer.: name of the indigenous American representatives of the swine family, *Suidae*, the genus *Dicotyles*.

1769 The Picary is considerably smaller than the European hog: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 124. 1845 on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuña, peccari, capybara: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87. 1887 The whole ground bore the appearance of having been overrun by dense herds of peccaries, tapir... and other animals: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 23, p. 539/1.

**peccatulum**, *sb.*: Late Lat., dim. of *peccatum*, = 'sin', 'offence': a light offence, a petty fault or crime.

bef. 1670 no Example could be found, that the censorious magnificence of the Star-Chamber had ever tamper'd with such a *peccatulum* as tampering: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 117, p. 122 (1693).

\***peccavi**, 1st pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. *peccare*, = 'to sin', 'to offend': 'I have sinned', 'I have offended', 'I have erred'; an admission of guilt, fault, or error.

1553 Sathan himselfe the greatest aduersary that man hath, yeldeth like a captiue when God doth take our part, much soner shal al other be subiect vnto him, & crye *Peccavi*, for if God be with him, what mattereth who be against him? T. WILSON, *Art of Rhet.*, p. 65 (1585). 1573-80 And maye well enough crye, *Peccavi*, agayne: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 122 (1884). 1580 Is this thy professed puritie to crye *peccavi*: J. LVLV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 320 (1868). 1582 For David had no sonner cryed *Peccavi* than God was readie to answer, Lo here I forgive thee: FENTON, *Golden Epistles*, p. 110. 1600 Pharo, Saul and Iudas, cried all *Peccavi*, I have sinned against God: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 107. 1602 then tell me which way the one can be without the other, and I will crye *peccavi*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 340. 1605 And if I doe not make him crye *Peccavi*: *Hist. Tryall Chivalry*, sig. G 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1622 they cried *peccavi* and followed after me 2 leagues to aske pardon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1883). bef. 1627 a white sheet, all embroidered over with *peccavis*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2. Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1885). 1640 ile try, | His strength in law, till he *peccavi* crys: R. BROME, *Antip.*, iii. 2. sig. F 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1670 O how powerful is this word *Peccavi*,... David offended and with his *Peccavi* I have sinned, he obtained remission: *Liturg. Disc. on Mass*, Vol. II. § i. ch. iii. p. 27. 1675 sue out their pardon, by crying, *Peccavi*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. viii. § 3, p. 101. 1693 I follow you as soon as I can with my *Peccavi* for yesterday's Fault: PEPYS, *Lett.*, in *Athenaeum*, May 31, 1890, p. 705/2. 1862 though he roared out *peccavi* most frankly when charged with his sins, this criminal would fall to peccation very soon after promising amendment: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 175 (1887).

**peccavimus, pl. of peccavi** (g. v.): 'we have sinned', 'we have offended', 'we have erred'.

1602 then were the seculars not onely bound to obey and surcease, but also to crye *peccavimus* and submit themselves to doe such penance: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 179. 1862 I will kneel down by thy side, scatter ashes on my own bald pate, and we will quaver out *Peccavimus* together: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 110 (1887).

**peccavit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. of Lat. *peccare* (see **peccavi**): 'he has sinned', 'he has offended', 'he has erred'.

1616 "Dread Dame" (quoth shee), "because he cries *peccavit*, | Wee bothe will sue his special supplicauit...": J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, Pt. XI. 115 (1887).

**pec(c)o**: Chin. See **pekoe**.

**pecul**: Anglo-Ind. See **picull**.

**peculator** (= = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *peculator*, noun of agent to *peculāri*, = 'to embezzle', 'to peculate': one who embezzles public money.

1785 peculators of the public gold: COWPER, *Tash.*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 28 (1808).

\***pecūllum**, *sb.*: Lat.: private property (of a person who is only an owner on sufferance).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1815 Neither the Mediterranean, the Baltic... or the North Sea are the *peculium* of any nation: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 160 (1854). 1818 the only *peculium* of the farmer is the produce of his hives: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 37/2.

**pedagogue** (= = =), Eng. fr. Fr. *pédagogue*; p(a)edagōgus, Lat. fr. Gk. *paidagōgōs*: *sb.*: a slave who had the charge of a child, or of children; hence, a tutor; a schoolmaster.

1603 for which manner of service many mocked him and called him the Pedagogue of Annibal: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 429. 1664 He procured him to be pedagogue to a cadet: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 144 (1872). 1665 the Monument of a certain Pedagogue... dearly beloved by the King: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64 (1677). 1816 there are 15 figures in the Niobe Group, 14 with the mother and children and one the pedagogue or tutor: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 222. 1845 But Salimantine pedagogues, from the habit of measuring their intellects with their pupil inferiors...: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 580.

**pedagogy** (= = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pédagogie*: a teaching, the office or function of a pedagogue.

1586 The Ceremonial law was a Pedagogie of the Jewes: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 596. 1691 He was, for his merits and excellent faculty that he had in pedagogy, prefer'd to be master of the school at Eaton: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. II. [R.]

**pedant** (= = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pédant*: a schoolmaster, a teacher; one who devotes himself to learned trivialities; one who makes an ostentatious display of erudition.

1588 A domineering pedant o'er the boy: SHAKES., *L. L. L.*, iii. 179. 1593 could we devise | To get those pedants from the King Navarre, | That are tutors to him and the Prince of Condé: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 233/2 (1858). 1603 Neither doe I thinke, that ever any *Pedante* did make a better Grammaticall discourse: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astral.*, p. 420. 1688 it is more than time for me to leave off the pedant: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 293 (1872). 1757 Smarts, Pedants, as she smiles, no more are vain: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. ix. 1845 this occurred in the palmy days of Salamanca; such were her pedants: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 580.

**pede claudo**, *phr.*: Lat.: with halting foot. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 2, 32.

1854 He thought of the past, and its levities, and punishment coming after him *pede claudo*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 400 (1879).

**pede sicco**, *phr.*: Lat.: with dry foot.

1837 Mr. Whinsfield, however, passes *pede sicco* over this second story, and the English reader would have no conception that there was anything omitted: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 3, p. 306/2.

**pederero**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **paterero**.

**pedetemptim, pedetentim**, *adv.*: Lat.: step by step, gradually, cautiously.

1613 If this be true, and somewhat else I have heard, he is in a good way to come forwards, though perhaps not soon, but *pedetentim*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 72 (1848).

**pedregal**, *sb.*: Sp.: a rough, rocky district, esp. of volcanic character.

1853 evidences of gigantic force in the phases of our frozen *pedregal*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiii. p. 289.

**pedrero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a swivel-gun. See **paterero**.

1598 the Cannon and double Cannon; the Pedrera, Basilisco, and such like: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 124.

**peecul(l)**: Anglo-Ind. See **picull**.

\***peopal, peopul**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pīpal*: a large Indian variety of fig-tree, *Ficus religiosa*.

1803 The *Mouak* tree was here and there to be seen, and rarely the *Burr* and *Peopal*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 61. 1826 finding his treasure gone from under the peopal-tree: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iii. p. 34 (1884). 1872 mangoe trees, palms of many sorts, tamarinds, banyans, peepuls, and bamboos: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 22.

**peeshwa(h)**: Anglo-Ind. See **peshwah**.



\***Pégasus**: Gk. Πήγασος: *Gk. Mythol.*: the winged horse of the muses, sprung from the life-blood of Medusa, eventually changed into a northern constellation. Hence, **Pegasean**, swift, poetic.

1590 Mounted on steeds swifter than Pegasus: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, l. 2, Wks., p. 102 (1858). 1603 There are those rank riders of Art, that have so spur-gall'd your lusty winged Pegasus that now he begins to be out of flesh, and...is glad to show tricks like Baucis his Curtall: *Wonderfull Yeare 1603*, p. 29 (1732). 1625 The hoghead...is thy Pegasus: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 52 (1631). 1634 Neere which is another part of the gate, wherein is engraven a Pegasus: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59. bef. 1658 Poor Dablers all bemir'd, that spur their Lank Pegasus: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 284 (1687). 1668 You have dismounted him from his Pegasus: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 27 (1701). bef. 1701 To carry weight, and run so lightly too, | Is what alone your Pegasus can do: — Address to Sir R. Howard, 38. 1775 We rode over the Alps in the same chaise, but Pegasus drew on his side, and a cart-horse on mine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 290 (1857). 1821 Now, if my Pegasus should not be shod ill, | This poem will become a moral model: BYRON, *Don Juan*, v. ii. 1850 I may have my own ideas of the value of my Pegasus and think him the most wonderful of animals: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxii. p. 363 (1879). bef. 1828 death with a Pegasean speed flies upon unwary man: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. 1. p. 71 (1806).

**pehlewan, pulwaun**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *palwān*: a prize-wrestler, a champion.

1828 praise be to Allah that sent us such a pehlewan! *Kussilbash*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 299. 1834 he had once been a pehlewan, or prize-wrestler, and was consequently called Pehlivan Pasha: *Ayesha*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 54. 1884 the title pehlewan (wrestler) is one of honor among them: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxii. p. 245 (New York).

\***peignoir**, sb.: Fr.: dressing-gown, a loose morning-robe. 1862 In her peignoir in the morning, she was perhaps the reverse of fine: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 347 (1887). 1883 changed her gown for a cashmere peignoir: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. iii. ch. iv. p. 126.

**peine forte et dure**, phr.: Anglo-Fr. and Fr.: severe and cruel punishment; *Leg.* the torture formerly applied to persons arraigned for felony, who refused to plead, whose prostrate bodies were pressed with heavy weights till they pleaded or died.

1815 I hope she has had the conscience to make her independent, in consideration of the *peine forte et dure* to which she subjected her during her lifetime: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvii. p. 323 (1852). 1825 Many of them have been since suffering the *peine forte et dure* of endless debt: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. 1. p. 249. 1883 To apply the *peine forte et dure* of the *vivod voce*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 560.

**peiotte, péotte**, sb.: Fr. *péotte*: a large gondola or barge used in the Adriatic. See **piatta**.

1780 hiring therefore a *peiotte*, we...launched into the canal: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. 1. p. 101 (1834).

**peishcush**: Anglo-Ind. See **pishcush**.

**peish-khidmut**: Anglo-Ind. See **pesh-khidmut**.

**peishwa(h)**: Mahr. See **peshwah**.

**pékin**, sb.: Fr., name of a textile fabric: (in military cant) a civilian.

1848 He was, perhaps, discontented at being put in communication with a *pékin*, and thought that Lord Steyne should have sent him a Colonel at the very least: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. ii. ch. xx. p. 220 (1879).

**pekoe, pec(e)o**, sb.: Chin. (of Canton), 'white down': a superior kind of black tea, the leaves being picked young and downy.

1712 Imperial, Peco, and Bohea-Tea: *Spectator*, No. 328, Mar. 17, p. 478/2 (Morley). 1840 the cups...steamed redolent of hyson and pekoe: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 13 (1879).

**pelador**, sb.: Sp.: a depilatory.

1616 The *Peladore* of Isabella: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 150 (1631-40).

\***pelargonium**, sb.: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *πελαργός*, = 'a stork': a **geranium** (*g. v.*), esp. one of the large-petalled varieties.

1846 The Pelargoniums are chiefly noted for their beautiful flowers, but they, too, are astringents: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 494. 1864 [See **fuchsia**].

**pelaw**: Eng. fr. Turk. See **pilau**.

**pêle-mêle**, adv. and sb.: Fr.: pell-mell, in confusion; a confusion, a disturbance. The form **pesle mesle** is earlier Fr. (Cotgr.). Early Anglicised as *pelle(y)melle(y)*.

1591 that either they may enter *Pesle Mesle*, or kill some *Chiestana*, or make such a slaughter of Souldiours: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 299. 1684 they fought hand to hand with their Sables, *pesle mesle*: TR. TAVERNIER'S *Trav.*, Vol. ii. p. 16. bef. 1733 he falls in *pesle-mesle*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 48, p. 151 (1740). 1767 to attack the point of the advanced counterscarp, and *pêle mêle* with the Dutch, to take the counter-guard: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, ix. xxvi. Wks., p. 386 (1839). 1837 the revolution has made a *pêle mêle* in

the *salons* of Paris: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. ii. p. 188. 1848 for some minutes the *pêle mêle* was confused and indistinct: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. vii. ch. iii. p. 151/1 (3rd Ed.). 1865 they fell *pêle-mêle* one on another: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 45.

\***pêlerine**, sb.: Fr.: a tippet, a narrow cape with ends coming down to a point in front.

1827 A half high *canesom*...composed of their Jaconet muslin, and trimmed round the bust with a row of deep points, which form a *pêlerine*: *Souvenir*, Vol. 1. p. 21. 1837 "Is anybody else a goin', Tommy?" said Mrs. Cluppins, arranging her *pêlerine*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xlv. p. 492.

**Pêlion, Ossa**, names of two mountains in Ancient Thessaly. In Greek mythology, when the giants made war upon the gods, they endeavored to scale heaven by piling Pelion upon Ossa.

bef. 1733 it is *Pelion* upon *Ossa* to set Power over Power: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 36, p. 336 (1740).

\***pelisse** (= *u*), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *pelisse*: a long robe of fur, a garment lined or trimmed with fur; also, an over-garment worn by women. The Latin original *pellicea* became Eng. *pilch*.

1717 one of her slaves immediately brought her a *pelisse* of rich brocade lined with sables: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 220 (1827). 1776 Night approaching we lay down to sleep...wrapped in a *pellice* or garment lined with skins: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 143. 1793 Coats lined with these skins are called *Pelisses*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geog.*, Vol. ii. p. 451 (1796). 1820 The Castan-Aga throws the *pelisse* over such as are so honoured by the vizir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 69. 1823 That with the addition of a slight *pelisse*, | Madrid's and Moscow's climes were of a piece: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xxx. 1828 In his camp, therefore, might be seen the rich pelisses of shawls or silk, or broad cloth of Europe: *Kussilbash*, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 291. 1834 A short pelisse trimmed with sable hung over his shoulder: *Ayesha*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 8. 1854 Where is my fur *pelisse*, Frédéric? THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

**pellagra**, sb.: It.: a disease affecting the skin, digestion, and nerves, induced by poor diet.

1884 Italians are dying of hunger or languishing under the pellagra, which directly results from the want of nourishing food: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, June 24, p. 4/2.

**pelleter, pelltory** (= *u*), sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *pelitre*: name of the plant *Anacyclus pyrethrum*, one of the *Compositae*.

1540 Take Pelltory of Spayne: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. lxxviii<sup>vo</sup>. 1558 Dragons bloud, called in English Pellytorie of Spaine: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 23<sup>vo</sup>. 1612 There is also *Pelltory* of Spaine, *Sassafrage*, and diuers other simples: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 59 (1884). 1848 The Pelltory of Spain, whose fleshy root when fresh produces on the hands of those who gather it a sensation of extreme cold, followed by a burning heat: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 706.

**pellice**: Old Fr. See **pelisse**.

**pelo**: Eng. fr. Turk. See **pilau**.

**peloton**, sb.: Fr.: *Mil.*: a company, a platoon.

1743-7 receiving the enemies fire, before he suffered any peloton of his battalion to discharge once: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 209/1 (1751).

\***pelvis**, sb.: Lat., 'a basin': *Anat.*: the bony framework of the most inferior or posterior of the three great cavities of the trunk of most vertebrates which have legs.

\***pem(m)ican**, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: tightly pressed cakes of dried venison pounded with melted fat into a paste; hence, any kind of meat similarly treated.

bef. 1820 The provision called Pemican, on which the Chepewyans and other savages in the N. of America chiefly subsist in their journeys: MACKENZIE, *Trav.*, p. 121. 1836 the Loo-choocans make a sort of *pemmican*, composed of meat and pulse pounded and pressed together: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 165. 1872 Pemican can be prepared in many ways: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 153.

**penang**: Malay. See **pinang**.

**penash(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **pennache**.

\***Penâtes**, sb. pl.: Lat.: guardian deities of the household and of the state in Ancient Rome; hence, home. Often used together with **Lares** (*g. v.*). The Penates seem to have been such of the gods as were worshipped inside a house, and the Lares, family spirits of deceased ancestors, worshipped as gods. See **dii Penates**.

1549 [Aeneas] brought his fathers idoles called the gods *Penates*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 8<sup>vo</sup>. 1555 After this sorte dyd the antiquite honour the *Penates*, whyche they thought had the gouernance of their lyues: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 116 (1885). 1600 The chappell of the *Penates* (protectors of the citie) in Velia was smitten with thunder and lightning: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1211. 1616 thy *Penates*: B. JONSON, *Forest*, ii. Wks., p. 821 (1616). 1646 thy *Penates* and Patronal God might be called forth by Charms and Incantations: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. 1. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). 1657 I adde my joyes to yours in the name of the *Penates* of *Jeau*



*Jacques de Mesmes*: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 185, Vol. II. p. 46. 1775 I am returned to my own Lares and Penates: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 270 (1857). 1786 Whose secret power, tho' silent, great is, | The loveliest of the sweet Penates: H. MORE, *Florida*, 366, p. 55. 1816 [See *Lares*]. 1823 a sepulchral antique vase, and several of the little brazen penates of the ancient heathen: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xiii. p. 179 (1886). 1872 a cloud of dust which profanes the Lares and Penates so dear to him: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 15.

\***penchant**, *sb.*: Fr.: an inclination, a propensity, a bent.

1697 for without doubt, he has a strange *Penchant* to grow fond of me: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 144 (1776). bef. 1733 he might have had a *Penchant* after his old Trade, War: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 45, p. 52 (1740). 1790 the more humble beauty for whom he had been relating his *penchant* to me a few hours before: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1792). 1811 the mortal and immortal have a decided *penchant* for each other: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 444. 1813 She could manage him as she pleased, provided she never let him see her *penchant* for count Altenberg: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 147 (1833). 1828 Never was there so grand a *penchant* for the trite: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 226 (1859). 1834 Forester has a *penchant* for every thing Mohammedan: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 279. 1841 The governess, in the first instance, entertained for him just such a *penchant* as the pupil afterwards felt: THACKERAY, *Prof.*, I. Misc. Essays, &c., p. 290 (1885).

**pendeloque**, *sb.*: Fr.: an ear-drop, a pendant, a pear-shaped stone set as a pendant.

\***pendente lite**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: while the case is pending.

1828 I spoke of certain things having taken place—*pendente lite*—I mean while the Presidential election was pending: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1378. 1882 made an application to the Court to be allowed alimony, *pendente lite*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 5.

**pendule**, *sb.*: Fr.: ornamental clock for a chimney-piece.

1841 on the chimney-pieces, are fine *pendules*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 116. 1888 The plaintive, silvery voice of the pendule chimed again: D. CHRISTIE MURRAY, *Weaker Vessel*, ch. xxxi. in *Good Words*, Sept., p. 583/1.

\***pendulum**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *pendulus*, = 'hanging down': a weight attached to a fixed point by a rigid wire or rod so as to oscillate regularly; such an apparatus used to regulate the motion of clocks; also, *metaph.* of action and reaction, or of any oscillatory movement.

1664 Upon the *Bench*, I will so handle 'em, | That the vibration of this *Pendulum* | Shall make all *Taylors* yards, of one | Unanimous Opinion: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 204. 1679 A methodical Blockhead, as regular as a Clock, and goes as true as a *Pendulum*: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, Dram. Pers., sig. A. 4<sup>re</sup>. 1696 My Body, *Tam*, is a Watch; and my Heart is the *Pendulum* to it: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 45 (1776). 1731 to be allow'd the Use of a *Pendulum-Clock* at the *Cape*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 4. 1759 abjuring and detesting the jurisdiction of all other pendulums whatever: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. viii. Wks., p. 75 (1839). 1769 Is this the wisdom of a great minister? or is it the ominous vibration of a pendulum? JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xii. p. 83 (1772).

\***Pénélope**, *Gk.* Πηνελόπη: the faithful wife of Odysseus (Ulysses), who having put off her suitors during her husband's long absence by promising to choose a second husband when her web was finished, unravelled at night what had been woven during the day.

1618 this business would prove Penelope's web: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 91 (1848). 1672 how like a *Penelope* she has behav'd her self in your absence: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, II. p. 35. 1861 chaste Penelopes doing worsted-work patiently while Ulysses was on his travels or at the wars: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. II. p. 12.

**penes me**, *phr.*: Lat.: in my own possession or power.

1777 ROBERTSON, *America*, Wks., Vol. VI. Note xlv. p. 363 (1824). 1882 When my goods were stolen it was *penes me*, to put up with it in silence, or to make a stir: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxix. p. 241.

**penetrâle**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *penetrabilia*.

1809 After waiting therefore some time the penetrâle was opened, and I beheld my hero: MATY, *Tr. Ritschel's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 220.

\***penetrâlla**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the interior parts of a building, a sanctuary; hence, *metaph.* mysteries, secrets.

1710 This trusty Thoracic has the privilege to be readily admitted into the inmost Penetrâlla of the Lungs: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 274. 1788 [See *bricole*]. 1820 brought from the fountain by a subterranean duct into the penetrâlla of the cella: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 385. 1835 chambers excavated in the rock, form the sanctuaries, or *penetrâlla* of structures raised in front: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 298. 1840 which...veiled from the eyes of the profane the *penetrâlla* of this movable temple: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 80 (1879). 1872 In the Mofussil...the resemblance to a barn is not confined to the *penetrâlla*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 105.

**penetrator** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng., as if Late Lat. *penetrator*, noun of agent to Lat. *penetrare*, = 'to penetrate': one who or that which penetrates.

1824 probably a digger of Greek roots, or a penetrator ['penetrator' in another ed.] of pyramids: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 242 (1849).

**pengolin**: Eng. fr. Malay. See *pangolin*.

**penguin**, *sb.*: name of several kinds of aquatic birds which have flippers instead of fully developed wings.

1593–1622 of the principall we purposed to make provisions, and those were the penguins: which in Welsh, as I have been informed, signifieth a white head. From which derivation, and many other Welsh denominations given by the Indians, or their predecessors, some doe inferre that America was first peopled with Welsh-men: R. HAWKINS, *Voy. South Sea*, § XXX. p. 193 (1888). 1600 great Foules with redde legges, Pengwyns, and certaine others: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 192. 1663 and were invented first from Engins, | As Indian Britains were from Penguins: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 76.

\***péninsula**, *paeninsula*, Lat. *pl. p(a)eninsulae*, *sb.*: Lat., 'almost an island': a tract of land almost surrounded by water, or of which a large percentage of the circumference is sea-coast, as the *Peninsula* of Spain and Portugal.

1655 Whiche in an argument that the regions vnder the pole are inhabited and almost enuironed with the sea, as are they whiche the Cosmographers caule Chersonnesi or Peninsulæ (that is) almost Ilandes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 299 (1885). 1615 a *peninsula* pointed to the Southwest: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 24 (1632). 1624 James towne, vpon a fertill *peninsula*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 510 (1884). 1634 His situation is very pleasant, being a *Peninsula*, hem'd in on the South-side with the Bay of Roxberry: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 37. 1665 that narrow peck of land near Corinth which knits the *Peninsula* of Peloponnesus to the main of Greece: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 37 (1677). 1693 making Islands of *Peninsula*, and joining others to the Continent: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. p. 121 (1713). 1763 a *peninsula*, well wooded, advances in the middle: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acad. Voy. Canada*, p. 136. 1789 (Otaheite) consists of two peninsulas, of a somewhat circular form, joined by an isthmus: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 789 (1796). 1820 the peninsula of Thapsus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 107. 1835 We here too ascertained that what we had taken for an island, the night before, was a peninsula: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. IX. p. 142. 1878 the Arabian peninsula: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**pénis**, *sb.*: Lat.: the male organ of generation.

**pennache**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a panache (*q.v.*). Anglicised as *pinnach*, 16 c.

1603 pennaches and crests upon morions: HOLLAND, *Ty. Plat. Mer.*, p. 1028. 1651 he had in his cap a *pennach* of heron: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1875). 1673 The tail is worn by children for a *penaas*: *Short Relation of the Nile*. [Halliwell]

**pensée**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thought, an idea.

**penseroso**, *fem. penserosa*, *adj.*: It.: melancholy, pensive.

1834 Fair, very fair—fine eyes—rather too *Penserosa*: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 209.

\***pension**, *sb.*: Fr.: a boarding-school; a boarding-house.

1644 I settled them in their pension and exercises: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 74 (1850). 1778 the other young Americans at the *Pension* joined with us: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 157 (1851). 1828 famed and gorgeous hotels of his nobility transformed into shops, *pensions*, *hotels garnis*, and into every species of vulgar domicile: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 351. 1862 he passed before the window of that house near the Champs Elysées where Madame Smolensk once held her *pension*, shook his fist at a *jalousie* of the now dingy and dilapidated mansion: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 55 (1887). 1883 the various *pensions* and hotels: *ATA Cent.*, Sept., p. 490.

**pensionnaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a boarder, a pensioner.

bef. 1794 I now entered myself as a *pensionnaire*, or boarder, in the elegant house of Mr. De Mesery: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 73 (1866). 1887 Throughout the journal...Mdlle. de Mortemart and Mdlle. de Confians figure as young unmarried *pensionnaires*: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 3, p. 301/3.

**pensum**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a weighed amount': an allotted task.

1705 Every one hath his *pensum*, his allotment of work and time assigned him in this world: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 258/1 (1834). 1885 I was afraid I should not be able to conclude my *pensum*: *Standard*, Jan. 12, p. 5.

**pentado**, *pentathoes*. See *pintado*.

**pentagōon**, *sb.*: Gk. πεντάγωνον: a five-angled figure, a pentagon.

1625 a faire and strong Castle, a regular *Pentagonon* well fortified: PUNCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 698.

**pentapolis**, *sb.*: Gk. πεντάπολις: a state or confederacy comprising five cities; a group of five cities.

1883 Nicholas III...compelled Rudolph of Hapsburgh to cede the pentapolis and the exarchate of Ravenna to the papal see: SCHAFER-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1653/1.

**pentathlon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πένταθλον: a contest in which five athletic exercises were combined—leaping, running, throwing the spear, throwing the discus, and wrestling. See Fennell, *Pindar*, Nem. and Isth. Od., pp. ix.—xx. (1883).

1711 Greece, from whence the Romans...borrowed their *Pentathlon*: *Spectator*, No. 161, Sept. 4, p. 236/1 (Morley). 1776 Telamon and Peleus challenged their half-brother Phocus to contend in the *Pentathlon*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 15.



**Pentelic**, name of a variety of Parian marble, from Mt. Pentelicus (Πεντελῖς) in Attica.

1816 the most excellent of the Attic marbles was the Pentelic: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 245. 1853 (Iceberg) Its material, one colossal Pentelicus: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. ix. p. 67.

**penteteris**, *ph.* **pentetērides**, *sb.*: Gk. πεντητηρίς: a period of five years.

1590 [See **lustrum**].

**Penthesilēa**: Lat. fr. Gk. Πενθεσίλεια: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of the Queen of the Amazons, slain by Achilles. See **Amazon**.

1663 And laid about in fight more busily | Then th' Amazonian Dame, Penthesile: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. ii. p. 101. 1754 Our English Penthesilia no sooner saw this Turkish leader drop, than...: SMOLLETT, *Perd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 12 (1817).

**penultimo**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a repenting, penitence, an expression of repentance.

1823 This seems to be a *penultimo* of the author: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 38, p. 430.

**penultima**: Late Lat. See **paenultima**.

**penultyme**, *adj.*, used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *pēnulti-mus* (see **paenultima**): penultimate, last but one; the last but one.

1538 At London, the penultyme of August, 1538: SIR BRYAN TUKE, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxxxviii. p. 223 (1846).

\***pēnumbra**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *pāene*, = 'almost', and *umbra*, = 'shadow': the partial shadow which surrounds a full shadow when the light from a large luminous surface is intercepted by a smaller opaque object.

1666 the Moon was not at all obscured by the *true shadow*, but entered only a little into the *Penumbra*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 19, p. 348. 1888 The total eclipse of the sun...will be followed...by a partial eclipse of the moon...the moon setting at 10 minutes past 8, a few minutes only before the last contact with the penumbra: *Athenæum*, Dec. 29, p. 885/2.

\***peon**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *peão*, = 'a footman'.

1. a messenger, an orderly.

1625 dispeided one of my Pions to *Lowribander* with a Letter: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 484. 1665 The first of December with some Pe-unes (or olive coloured Indian Foot-boys who can very prettily prattle English) we rode to Surat: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 42 (1677). 1776 The support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswary only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. 1826 I proposed going in search of you, when a peon from the Kotwall's chowry came to us: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. x. p. 114 (1884). 1834 the going, and coming of office Peons, or messengers: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 289.

2. a foot-soldier, an irregular infantryman.

1799 Anantpoor must, for the present, be kept by some of Ram Rao's peons: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 38 (1844).

\***peon**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Sp.: a laborer or a serf bound to work for a creditor in Spanish America.

1826 a number of peons, who were to receive thirty or forty dollars each for driving the vehicles to Mendoza: CAPT. HEAD, *Pamás*, p. 42. 1851 Arrieros...always furnish a peon, or assistant, to help load and unload: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. 1. p. 38 (1854). 1884 The peon wears only cotton drawers and a hat: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 626.

**peótte**: Fr. See **peiotte**.

**peperino**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of close-grained volcanic tufa.

1885 The material employed is a very hard vein of *peperino*: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/3.

**pepita**, *sb.*: Sp.: a seed of a fruit, a pip, a kernel.

1616 pitapas: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631-40).

\***peplum**, **peplus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. πέπλος: a large upper robe worn by women in Ancient Greece.

1678 and my *Peplum* or Veil no mortal could ever uncover: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 342. 1776 The procession of the Greater Panathenæa attended a *peplus* or garment, designed as an offering to Minerva Polias: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 102. 1885 And this our heroine in a trice would be, | Save that she wore a *peplum* and a *chiton*, | Like any modern on the beach at Brighton: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 144.

**pepon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pepon* (Cotgr.), or Sp. *pepon*: a pumpkin, a melon.

1542 Of gourdes, of Cucumbers, & pepones: BOORDE, *Dietary*, ch. xxi. p. 285 (1870). 1878 Of Melones and Pepones...The Pepon is a kinde of Cucumber: H. LYTE, *Tr. Dodoen's Herb.*, Bk. vi. p. 587.

**per**, *prep.*: Lat.: by, through, over, by means of, according to. Used as part of Lat. phrases, and with Eng. words, esp. in commercial phrases, as *per account*, *per bearer*, *per cheque*,

*per invoice*. In Eng. use, *per* with words denoting time, space, or quantity, = 'by' in the sense of 'for each', 'in each', 'on each', e.g. *per month*, *per mile*, *per yard*, *per cent*, and so by extension with any noun denoting an individual when several such individuals are in question, as *per man*, *per horse*. In earlier use *per* is for Old Fr. *par*, Fr. *par*.

1622 yet, per the pleasure of God, got her affe: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 28 (1883). 1700 Each Physician was to have 42 Gelders per month, and his Table, and a Shoar instead of it 6 Ricksdollers: S. L., *Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. i. p. 6. 1712 These crackers dire were sent, | To th' Treasurer, per penny-post, | And safely so they went: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1860). bef. 1744 Pierce the soft lab'rinth of a Lady's ear | With rhymes of this *per cent*, and that *per year*: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, II. 56. 1783 dispatching a parcel *per post* to Elmsly's: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 301 (1869).

**per accidens**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by accident, in a particular case, under special circumstances.

1528 water temperately colde some tyme per accidens/stereth one to haue an appetite: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. N ii *vo*. 1590 That was the cause, but yet *per accidens*: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 83/2 (1858). 1602 yet doth it not therefore follow *et conuerso*, that an act which of it selfe is good, can no way *per accidens* be made euil: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 85. 1604 Causes *per se*, and Causes *per Accidens* working the same Effects: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 221. 1659 Every Bishop or Presbyter hath his power immediately from Jesus Christ as the Efficient cause, though man must be an occasion, or *causa sine qua non*, or per accidens: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 425. 1685 albeit Water...is without smell or taste; nevertheless *per accidens* it may have both: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 182 (1677). 1684 This punishment is only accidental to the Gospel, it becomes the savour of death *per accidens*, because of the unbelief of those that reject it: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 230 (1865). bef. 1733 chosen...not *per se*, but, *per accidens*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 148, p. 113 (1740). 1843 This process, which converts an universal proposition into a particular, is termed conversion *per accidens*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1856).

**per ambagēs**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'by windings', by circumlocution; in an obscure manner. See **ambages**.

1535 he goyth aboute *per ambages* with a long circumlocution: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 13 (1883). 1883 Blackballs, and other things which it is not lawful to mention except *per ambages*, were concerned: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 549.

\***per annum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by the year, for each year, year by year.

1618 the son perhaps may give him a matter of forty shillings *per annum*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. 1. p. 144 (1867). 1622 he had allotted £2000 *per annum* for certain years: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 316 (1848). 1642 every one will stand him in 50 pounds a piece *per annum*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 26 (1869). bef. 1668 He tells her, that after the death of her Grannum | She shall have God knows what *per annum*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, III. p. 72 (1687). 1679 three Hundred pound *per annum*: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, II. p. 18. 1733 An honest countryman, | With fifty pounds *per ann.*: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 243 (1860). 1776 which stipend...was in the ensuing year...reduced to the sum of 1,600,000 rupees *per annum*: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 10/2. 1826 sol. *per annum*: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. I. p. 36. 1864 their parents paid fifty guineas *per annum* for their maintenance: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 71.

**per antiperistasin**: Late Lat. See **antiperistasis**.

**per antiphrasin**, *phr.*: Lat.: by antiphrasis (*q. v.*).

1640 PARKINSON, *Th. Bot.*, p. 348. 1670 they have erected here an Academy of Wits, called *Gli Otiosi*, or *Idlenen*, *per antiphrasin*, because they are not idle: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 101 (1698).

**per arsin et thesin**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: by arsis and thesis. See **arsis 2**, **thesis 2**.

1597 If therefore you make a Canon *per arsin & thesin*, without anie discorde in binding maner in it: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 114. 1721 ARSIS AND THESIS, [in *Musick*] a Point being turned, is said to move *per Arsin* and *Thesis*, i.e. when a Point falls in one Part and rises in another, or the contrary: BAILEY.

**per capita**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: by heads, applied to a succession in which two or more persons have equal rights.

\***per cent**, partly Eng.; **per centum**, Late Lat.: *phr.*: by the hundred, for (on or in) each hundred. Commercially represented by %.

abt. 1565 requesting to haue the same abated, and to pay seuen and a halfe per centum: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voyage*, p. 34 (1878). 1599 The custome to the king is inward 10. *per centum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 176. 1672 Item in the City five thousand Pound, for which I haue ten *per Cent*, and the best security in England: SHADWELL, *Miser*, I. p. 10. 1705 for which he is allowed five *per Cent. ad valorem*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98. 1750 By these means (to use a city metaphor) you will make fifty *per Cent*. of that time, of which others do not make above three or four: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. 184, p. 559 (1774). 1878 a reduction of 10 *per cent*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 714. [St.]

**per cento**, *phr.*: It.: per cent.

1588 the Ships that carrieth not Horses, are bound to paye eight *per cento* of all the goods they bring: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 4 *vo*. 1598 for that in these rials of eight they gaïne at the least forty *per cento*: Tr.



*J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, p. 413. 1599 he must pay him two *per cento*: R. HAKLUNT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 238. 1625 the exchange from *Ormus* to *Aleppo* is sixtie *per cento*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1643. 1631 shall be brought down from 14 in the hundred to the old rate of 3½ *per cento*: in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1848).

**per consequens, phr.:** Late Lat.: by consequence, consequently.

abt. 1386 This day bityd is to myn ordre and me | And so *per consequens* in ech degree: CHALCER, C. T., *Summoner's Tale*, 774. 1621 troubling the spirits and sending gross fumes into the brain, and so *per consequens*, disturbing the soul: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Suba. 1, Vol. I. p. 130 (1827).

**\*per contra, phr.:** Late Lat.: on the contrary, as a set off, on the other side (of an argument or account). See *contra*.

1554 which in time of his auctoritie and lyfe preferreth and aduanceth his pore seruantes, *per contra* in how much displeasure with God, hate with people, destruction of his honour...: W. PRAT, *Africa*, Ep., sig. A v<sup>o</sup>. 1698 if not, then *per contra*, as it hath bene seene many times: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 26. 1760 When I came up your account, as it now stands, I rejoice to see the balance so much in your favour; and that the items *per contra* are so few, and of such a nature that they may be very easily cancelled: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 9, p. 37 (1774). 1778 all the bills *per contra* are not yet come in: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 88 (1858). 1840 But *per contra*, he'd lately endow'd a new Chantry: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 196 (1879). 1866 *Per contra*, my Lord Protector's carefulness in the matter of his wart might be cited: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Intro. (Halifax).

**\*per diem, phr.:** Late Lat.: for each day, every day, (for) a day, day by day.

1620 Labourers heired, xi at vjd. *per diem*: Rutland Papers, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1580 six dayes wages for my self...at accustomed rates, viz. iijj<sup>d</sup> *per diem*: W. RALEIGH, *Let.*, in *Edward's Life*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1868). 1625 His entertainment was twentie five shillings *per diem*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 867. 1666 and which whole charge will be saved...being no less than £10 *per diem*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 183 (1872). 1678 For discharge of clothing, 2<sup>d</sup> *per diem* foot, 64 horse: *Halton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1878). 1742 to attend twice *per diem* at the polite churches and chapels: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, i. viii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 43 (1806). 1785 doom'd to a cold jail | And groat *per diem*: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 97 (1803). 1813 All the rest, tea and dry biscuits—six *per diem*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 264 (1832). 1831 a distance that gives sixteen miles *per diem* for the advance of the army: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 321. 1864 his creditors being merely bound to pay a sum of ninepence-halfpenny *per diem* for his maintenance: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 186.

**per essentiam, phr.:** Late Lat.: by essence, essentially.

1694 The essence of the worst creatures...is good, but they are not good *per essentiam*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1864).

**\*per fas aut (et) nefas, phr.:** Lat.: through right or (and) wrong.

1602 when it stands them vpon to maintain their reputation, *per fas aut nefas* they care not how, nor what tyrannie they commit against any: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 96 marg. 1606 that he may purchase and enjoy all worldly pleasures and commodities *per fas et nefas*: F. FITZ-HERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 381. 1623 I say then, that *Seniulla per fas, aut per nefas*, either by right or by wrong, one vvvay or other, I know not vvhich...suffreth sterility, and scarcitie: MABBE, *Tr. Alman's Life of Gussman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. iii. p. 34. 1654 R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 175. 1659 but not...so to covet these things as to seek them *per fasque* ('both') *nefasque* ('and'), by indirect and unlawful means: N. HARDY, 1st Ed. *John. Nichol's Ed.*, p. 247/1 (1805). 1665 by an irrefragable vow obliged himself *per fas per nefas* to endeavour to the utmost the extirpation of Christianity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 266 (1677). 1692 he [the covetous man] will have the world *per fas et nefas*: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 334 (1858). 1771 They knew that the present house of commons...were likely enough to be resisted *per fas & nefas*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlv. p. 192 (1827). 1825 The object of the speech...was to produce the conviction of *Aeschines* any how, *per fas et nefas*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 42, p. 251. 1830 That which is still more annoying, arises from the judges pronouncing sentence, *per fas et nefas*, without the smallest regard to the interests of either party: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 317 (2nd Ed.). 1844 with licence to pursue by every kind of means—*per fas et nefas*—the ultimate object of assuring what the rulers of the hour should be pleased to denominate the *salut public*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VII. p. 433 (1857).

**\*per mensem, phr.:** Late Lat.: for each month, (for) a month, month by month.

1647 the addition of forty thousand pounds *per mensem* to the present sixty thousand pounds: *Kingdomes Whly. Intelligence*, No. 238, p. 758. 1662 a Pension of 90. Crowns *per mensem*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 98 (1669). bef. 1733 gave the sol. *per mensem* upon *Recusants*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 86, p. 308 (1740). 1809 £50,000 *per mensem*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. IV. p. 281 (1838).

**\*per my et per tout, phr.:** Anglo-Fr.: *Leg.*: 'by half and by all', by joint-tenancy.

1822 a province of literature of which they were formerly seized *per my et per tout*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 48, p. 97.

**per pares, phr.:** Late Lat.: *Leg.*: by his (their) peers.

bef. 1733 his Lordship had stood his Trial *per Pares*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. ii. 159, p. 120 (1740).

S. D.

**\*per saltum, phr.:** Lat.: by a bound, at a single bound.

1602 others to be but doctors of clowns, *per saltum*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 14. 1615 if such grants could be lawful, whereby he hath purchased himself a great deal of envy, that a man of his sort should seek, *per saltum*, to intercept such a place from so many more worthy and ancient divines: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1648). 1654 for he came to Doctor (it may be) *per saltum*, or say some years of Duncery spent in a Gowd: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 101. 1692 There is no going to heaven *per saltum*: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 457 (1789). 1805 The curve...will consist of separate portions...following each other *per saltum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 28. 1843 Newton, who seemed to arrive *per saltum* at principles and conclusions that ordinary mathematicians only reached by a succession of steps: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 319 (1856). 1883 'The spiritual sense' cannot pass *per saltum* across the chasm between life visible and life invisible: *N.Y. Cent.*, Feb., p. 215.

**\*per se, phr.:** Late Lat.: by (in) him-, her-, it-self, by (in) themselves, essentially. *Per se* is added to the vowels *a, i, and o*, which are words by themselves as well as letters, as *a per se (q. v.)*, *i per se*, *o per se*.

1572 for they belong unto God properly and *per se*, to man *per accidens*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1852). 1584 it is one kinde of enumeration, as GALEN sheweth vpon HIE, yet it auoydeth (*ex accidente*) and not (*per se*): T. COGHAN, *Harv. of Health*, p. 186. 1602 there is not a result...but hath a fowle taste of Atheisme, either directly *per se*, or indirectly: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 113. 1606 They say he is a very man *per se*. | And stands alone: SHAKS., *Trill.*, i. 2, 15. 1654 [See *per accidens*]. 1681 for whatsoever hath any thing by way of participation, it is reducible to something that hath it *per se*, of itself: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1861). 1699 simple, and *per se*, or intermingl'd with others according to the Season: EVELYN, *Aetaria*, p. 1, bef. 1733 the whole set...might have taken Offense, as put upon a Level in Treason with him, chosen out of their Company, not *per se*, but, *per accidens*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 148, p. 113 (1740). 1806 those passions...which belong to nature in general, are, *per se*, more adapted to the higher species of poetry: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 11, p. 408. 1834 if you can make out that by any Mohammedan law, jageers are *per se* hereditary: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 84. 1845 a good appetite is not a good *per se* for it becomes a bore when there is nothing to eat: FORD, *Hamble. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 62. 1880 he thought of Matthew *per se*, and of the ruin he had brought upon himself as well as upon others: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xlii. p. 302.

**\*per stirpes, phr.:** Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'by stocks', of succession in which members of two or more families succeed to the shares to which their respective ancestors would have been entitled had they survived.

1881 Inestate property goes to lineal descendants *per stirpes*: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xiv. 96.

**\*perambulator** (= 1 1 1), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *perambulāre*, = 'to walk through', 'to traverse'.

1. one who walks through, one who traverses.

1630 A short description of the longing desire that America hath to entertain this vnmatchable Perambulator: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Gg 6 r<sup>o</sup>.

2. an instrument for measuring distances traversed. See *ambulator*.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.*

3. a hand-carriage for one or two young children.

1873 She...sinks into the dull domestic hind, whose only thought is of butchers' bills and perambulators: W. BLACK, *Pas. of Thule*, ch. II. (Davies)

perau: Turk. See *para*.

percallas, percaulabs, *sb. pl.*: Anglo-Ind., cf. Fr. *percale*, = 'cotton cambric': a kind of Indian piece-goods.

1622 7 peeces white percallas: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 160 (1883). — 5 peeces percallas, white: *ib.*, p. 164. 1813 Percaulas: W. MILBURN, *Orient Comm.*, I. (Yule)

perceptible (= 1 1 1), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perceptible*: capable of being perceived.

1611 *Perceptible*, *Perceptible*: perceivable, apprehensible, sensible: COTGR.

perception (= 1 1 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perception*: the faculty or process of receiving impressions of external objects through the senses; less strictly, thought, cognition; immediate mental recognition of qualities and relations; notice, observation.

1611 *Perception*, A perception: a perceiuing, apprehending, vnderstanding: COTGR. 1656—7 They [devils]...enter into men's bodies without our perception: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 89 (1872). 1690 The power of perception, is that we call the understanding: perception, which we make the act of the understanding, is three sorts: 1. The perception of ideas in our own minds. 2. The perception of the signification of signs. 3. The perception of the agreement or disagreement of any distinct ideas: all these are attributed to the understanding, or perceptive power, though it be to the two latter, in strictness of speech, the act of understanding is usually applied: LOCKE, *Hum. Understand.*, Bk. II. ch. xxi. § 5. [R.]

percheron, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a breed of horses from *Perche* (a district of S. Normandy).

1883 The hearse, drawn by six fine percheron grey horses, splendidly caparisoned, stood in front of the station: *Standard*, Sept. 4, p. 56.



**percolator** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u} =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *percolāre*, = 'to strain through', 'to filter': one who or that which percolates or filters.

**perdau, perdaw**: Anglo-Ind. See **pardau**.

**perdido, adj.**, used as *sb.*: Sp.: lost, ruined, desperate; a desperate character.

bef. 1733 The Duke of Monmouth, with his party of Perdidos, had a game to play which would not shew in quiet times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 475 (1740).

**perditus, part.**: Lat.: lost, ruined.

1620—1 being so weak in his legs and feet, that it is doubted he will find little use in them hereafter, but be altogether *perditus* that way: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1848).

**perdu de réputation, phr.**: Fr.: ruined in character.

1834 Flahault says nothing ever equalled the treachery of Thiers, but that on this occasion he had been shown up, and was now *perdu de réputation*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 37.

**\*perdu(e)**,  $\underline{u} =$ , *part.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *part. perdu*, fem. *perdue*, = 'lost', 'forlorn', 'abandoned'.

I. *part.*: 1. hidden, in hiding, in ambush.

1624 there's a sport too. | Named *lying perdu*: MASSINGER, *Bondman*, II. 1, Wks., p. 80/1 (1839). 1642 although he lies *perdu* upon his own wife to catch the Roman Priest in an error of superstitious chastity: G. T., *Roger the Canterbury*, p. 287 (1732). 1665 I lay *perdue*, stirring not: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. E 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1679 Few minutes had he lain *perdue*, | To guard his desperate Avenue: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 58.

1716 if a man is always upon his guard and (as it were) stands *perdue* at his heart, to spy when sin begins to peep out in these first inclinations: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. VI. No. 12. [R.] bef. 1733 The Engine [a 'Protestant flail'] lurking *perdue* in a Coat Pocket: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 87, p. 573 (1740). 1754 a pistol ready cocked in his hand while he lay *perdue* beneath his covert: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 14 (1817). 1791 While this conversation went on, I stood *perdu* behind Mr. Grimbold: C. SMITH, *Desmonds*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1792).

1818 but the progress of the tale requires that he should lie for awhile, *perdue*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 106/1. 1819 the remainder, with myself, lay *perdu* behind a low shed: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 332 (1820).

1824 James...was lying *perdu* in the lobby, ready to open at the first tinkle: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. viii. p. 83 (1886).

1837 Lying quiet and *perdu* at Cerignola: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 102. 1840 we accordingly remained *perdue* for a full hour: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vii. p. 199.

1840 carrying her point by remaining *perdue*: BARHAM, *Ingolds, Leg.*, p. 76 (1879). 1856 The lawyer, the farmer, the silkmercer lies *perdu* under the coronet, and winks to the antiquary to say nothing: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 79 (Bohn, 1866).

I. *part.*: 2. on a forlorn hope, engaged in a desperate enterprise.

1621 lye sentinel *perdue*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 46 (1827). 1622 The sixteenth came the Enemy in the night, about ten of the clock, stealing vnto one of our Sentinels *Perdu*: *Journal of warlike Achievements, &c.*, p. 9.

1631 I send out this letter, as a sentinel *perdue*; if it find you, it comes to tell you that I was possessed with a fever: J. DONNE, *Lett.*, No. ciii. [C.] bef. 1733 the Trick of a Brace of *perdue* Witnesses: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 160, p. 121 (1740).

II. *sb.*: 1. a soldier in ambush.

1591 breaches in espials, in Sentinels, *perdues*, and such like: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 1.

1605 In the most terrible and nimble stroke | Of quick, cross lightning? to watch—poor *perdu*!— | With this thin helm? SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 7, 35.

1665 made as little noise as a *Perdue*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 5<sup>ro</sup>. 1689 One Night he needs would visit his *per-du*; | For in a Field of Wheat he then had three: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 13/1.

II. *sb.*: 2. a morally abandoned person, a profligate, a rōué.

1611 Had they endured more thinke you, | Had they bin worne by a *Perdu*? | Or if they heretofore had bin | Made for some wandring Capuchin? N. T., in Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. b 1<sup>ro</sup>.

1632 you common fighting Brothers, | Your old *Perdus*: B. JONSON, *Magu. Lady*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 40 (1640).

**\*père, sb.**: Fr.: son. Often placed after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son. See **fls.** Prefixed to proper names, *Père* is the French title of a priest.

1858 I have not taken the trouble to date them, as Raspail, *père*, used to date every proof he sent to the printer: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 25 (1882). 1883 He served...Alexander Dumas *père*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 333/1. 1883 Prince Esterhazy *père* is laid up at Ratisbon: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. p. 29.

**\*père de famille, phr.**: Fr.: father of a family, paterfamilias (*q. v.*).

1862 I am secretly of the disposition of the time-honoured *père de famille* in the comedies: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 330 (1887).

**peregrination** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u} =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *péréggrination*: a journeying, a travelling in strange lands and places, a pilgrimage.

abt. 1520 Of my ladys grace at the contemplacyoun, | Owt of Frenshe into Englysshe prose, | Of Mannes Lyfe the Peregrynacioun, | He did translate, entreprete, and disclose: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 1222, Wks., Vol. I. p. 410 (1843).

1528 Hathe Englund soche stacions/Of devoute peregrinations: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 106 (1871). 1620 that in his age he should enjoy that which in his youth he had extremely desired, which was a peregrination: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). abt. 1630 he undertook a new peregrination, to leave that *Terra infirma* of the Court: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 49 (1870). 1645 In this my Peregrination, if I happen, by some accident, to be disappointed of that allowance I am to subsist by, I must make my Adresse to you: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. i. p. 3. 1669 and one English itinerant presented an account of his autumnal peregrination: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1872).

**\*peregrinator, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *peregrinari*, = 'to travel in foreign parts': one who travels about, one who peregrinates.

1652 such a *Peregrinator*, such an *ambulator*, such a *perrogator*, such a *dispositor*: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 237.

**pereunt, et imputantur, phr.**: Late Lat.: (the hours) pass away, and are placed to (our) account. Motto upon sun-dials.

**perewake, perewyke**: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig**.

**perfectionnement, sb.**: Fr.: the process of making perfect, the process of being made perfect.

1835—6 man; in the progress of his *perfectionnement*, makes certain acquisitions in his structures and functions: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I. p. 65/1.

**\*perfervidum ingenium, better praeferov. ing., phr.**: Late Lat.: a very ardent temperament.

1876 the *perfervidum ingenium* of Sir George Campbell: *Times*, May 15. [St.] 1888 Lord Kames...was at once an enthusiast—an example of the *perfervidum ingenium*—and a critic: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 11, p. 174/2.

**\*perfidie Albion, phr.**: Fr.: treacherous Albion (England).

1845 a new struggle against the '*perfidie Albion*': J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 26 (1857).

**perforator** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u} =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *perforare*, = 'to bore through', 'to perforate': one who or that which perforates.

**\*pergola, sb.**: It.: an arbor formed by trellis-work with vines climbing over it.

1874 *Pergola* is the name for a vine trellised to form an arbour, all over Italy: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 389.

1877 Over his head there is a heavily-laden grapevine—a pergola—and before him a man tilling the ground: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] 1887 Mr. Woods's...is a rather flat, heavy, and uninteresting picture...of a group of Venetian net-makers, seated under a *pergola* in softened sunlight: *Athenaeum*, May 21, p. 678/1.

**pergolo, sb.**: It.: a covered balcony.

1645 In the *pergolo* above, the walls are wrought with excellent perspective: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1872).

1656 He was ordained his standing in the pergola of the banquetting-house: FINETT, *Obs. on Ambassadors*, p. 210. [T.] 1664 But, as we affirm'd, the *Antients* did seldom use *Pedistals* unless where *Railes* and *Balusters* were requisite, and *Parapet* walls for *Meniana*, *Pergolas* and *Balconies*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 124.

**pergunnah, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pargana*: a subdivision of a district. The district around Calcutta is called the 'Twenty-four Pergunnahs'.

1765 The lands of the twenty-four Purgunnahs, ceded to the Company by the treaty of 1757: HOLWELL, *Hist. Events*, p. 217 (1766). [Yule] 1776 I farmed...all the salt works in the Purgunnahs of Keura Ma'l, &c.: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, Depositions, 17/1.

1803 I do not think that, at present, his preparations are so ripe as to induce him to make a demand upon one of the Nizam's pergunnahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 407 (1844).

1834 He was treasurer to the collector of the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, the district immediately surrounding the metropolis: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 313. 1883 prepare rent-rolls of each *mahal*, or farm, according to the order in which it stood in the pergunnah: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 424.

**\*Peri, sb.**: Pers. *pari*: a winged spirit of Persian mythology.

1786 Are the Peries come down from their spheres? Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 87 (1883).

1800 such perfumes...As Peris to their Sisters bear: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vi. 28.

1817 One morn a Peri at the gate | Of Eden stood, disconsolate: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 38 (1860).

1840 have you Koords no faith either in *Gins* or *Peries*, or *ghóls* or spirits? FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. vi. p. 163.

**peri hupsous, phr.**: Gk. *περι ὑψους*: 'on the sublime',

title of a rhetorical treatise by Longinus, died A.D. 273.

1733 A forward critic often dupes us | With sham quotations *peri hupsous*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 603/2 (1869).

**periagua, periauger, sb.**: corrupt. fr. Sp. *piragua*: a

West Indian canoe, a dug-out, a pirogue (*q. v.*).

1629 six Peryagoes, which are huge great trees formed as your Canowes, but so laid out on the sides with boords, they will seeme like a little Gally: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 901 (1884).

1719 to make myself a canoe or periagua: DEFOE, *Rob. Crusoe*, Vol. I. p. 161. [Nares] 1763 one is obliged to use pettiagoes...that is to say trunks of trees made hollow: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Act. Voy. Canada*, p. 301.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1845 Re-embarking



in the periagua, we returned across the lake: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiv. p. 296.

**peribolus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιβολος: an inclosure round an ancient temple.

1776 The temple was inclosed by a peribolus or wall: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 13. 1820 the peribolus of an ancient temple of the Corinthian order: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 255.

\***pericardium**, *pl. pericardia*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περι-κάρδιον, neut. of περικάρδιος, = 'around the heart': the membranous involucre which incloses the heart.

1678 *Pericardion* (whiche is the *Involucre* of the hart): J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. 1. fol. 24. 1665 the *Pericardium* or the *Case of the Heart*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 5, p. 87. 1691 the fastening of the Cone of the *Pericardium* to the Midriff: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pl. II. p. 232 (1701). 1882 Women are much tougher about the pericardium than we give them credit for: W. D. HOWELLS, *Counterfeit Presentment*, Vol. 1. ch. I. p. 16.

**pericrānium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περικράνιον, neut. of περικράνιος, = 'around the skull': the membrane which surrounds the outside of the skull; hence, the skull, the head. Anglicised as *pericrane*, *pericrany*.

1525 That panicle that is named of Galienus pericraneum dothe couereth all the hole panne / & is somwhat lyke to senewes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswicks Surgery*, sig. A. iij. v. 2. 1641 the great pannicle that is called Pericranium: R. COWLAND, *Tr. Guydos Quest.*, &c., sig. D. iv. v. 1648 it is to be noted of this Pannicle Pericranium, that it bindeth or compasseth all the bones of the head: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 12 (1626). 1690 cleave his pericranium with thy sword: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, i. 3. Wks., p. 472 (1658).

1611 And study till their *Pericranions* crack: T. CORVAT, *Cruditie*, Vol. III. sig. 2. v. 2 (1776). 1621 I hope to cheer my Spirits, and settle my Pericranium again: HOWELL, *Let.*, l. xxvi. p. 50 (1645). 1630 Should Poets stretch their Muses on the rack, / And study till their *Pericranions* crack: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ff. 2. v. 1.

1699 [See *meninx*]. 1710 Shave the Head, and apply this [cataplasm] when the *Pericranium* exciteth watching and Phrenzy: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 40. 1713 I begin to suspect there may be some Fracture in your *Pericranium*: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iii. p. 35. 1733 And when they join their pericranies, / Out skips a book of miscellanies: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604 (1869).

1807 a most preposterous whim-wham knocked at his pericranium, and inspired him to say some consummate good things: *Salmagundi*, p. 155 (1860). 1840 there was a little round polished patch on the summit of the knight's *pericranium*, from which the locks had gradually receded: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 164 (1865).

**periergia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιεργία, = 'over-carefulness': *Rhet.*: excessive elaborateness of expression; a labored style.

1589 *Periergia*, or Ouer labour, otherwise called the curious: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xxii. p. 265 (1869).

**perigee** (♄ = ♄), Eng. fr. Fr. *périgée*; **perigëum**, **perigëon**, *pl. perigëa*, Late Lat. fr. Gk. τὸ περίγειον (sc. διάστημα), in Ptolemy = 'the least distance of a planet from the earth': *sb.*: the point of orbit at which there is the least distance of the moon, a planet, or the sun (when the earth is in **perihelion**, *q. v.*) from the earth.

1603 then those points which we call *Apogæa*, or *Perigæa*, that is, which are either remotest, or nearest to the earth: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Aströl.*, p. 248. 1603 What *Epicycle* meaneth, and *Con-centrik*; / With *Apogé*, *Perigé*, and *Ec-centrik*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columnes, p. 393 (1608). 1646 the *Perigeeum* or lowest part of the Eccentric (which happeneth in *Capricornus*): SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. v. p. 242 (1686). 1665 when it was in its *Perigeeum*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. 1. No. 1, p. 6.

**Périgord**, a district of France famous for truffles, which gave the name to a sort of pie flavored with truffles.

1729 Thy Treuffles, Périgord! thy Hams, Bayonne! POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 558. 1854 "Pretty news, ain't it, Toddy?" says Hinchman, looking up from a Périgord pie: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 242 (1879).

**perihelion**, **perihélium**, *sb.*: Late Lat., coined fr. Gk. περι-, = 'about', 'near', and ἥλιος, = 'the sun': the point of a planet's or comet's orbit at which it is nearest to the sun, the opposite to **aphelion** (*q. v.*).

1666 [See *aphelion*]. 1757 observing between two Comets a coincidence in their perihelions, and a perfect agreement in their velocities: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 54 note. 1885 Five comets passed their perihelia in 1880: *Athenæum*, July 11, p. 531.

**period** (♄ = ♄), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *période*.

1. a going round; a circuit, a revolution, a full course. 1543 optalmia hath certayne paroxysmes or fytes, and perodes or courses: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigos Chirurg.*, fol. 1. v. 2.

2. the time occupied by a revolution, a cycle, a division of time.

3. an indefinite portion of time.

1667 So spake th' Arch-Angel Michael; then paused, / As at the World's great period: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 467. bef. 1743 The particular periods into which the whole period should be divided, in my opinion, are these: BOLINGBROKE, *Study of Hist.*, Let. vi. [R.]

4. the end of a cycle of time, or of a series of events, the conclusion, the termination.

1594 Give Period to my matter of complaining: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 8th Dec. No. 2 (1818). 1606 May be it is the period of your duty: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 2, 25. 1713 The birth of plots and their last fatal period: ADDISON, *Cato*, [L.]. 1816 a period to his gratification arrived, and he was driven from his elegant retirement by civil commotions: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 279.

4a. a consummation, the highest point of a course or orbit.

1594 There wanteth now our brother Gloucester here, / To make the perfect period of this peace: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, II. 1, 44. 1695 since last the sunne Lookt from the hiest period of the sky: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 78 (1871).

5. a complete sentence; words or clauses so arranged as to form a complete rhetorical structure.

1580 the whole *Periode* and compass of speeche so delightsome for the roundnesse, and so grave for the strangenesse: E. KIRKE, in *Spenn. Shep. Cnt.*, Ep., Wks., p. 441 (1869). 1589 long or short *perioodes*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. iv. [v.] p. 90 (1869). 1590 A pretty period! SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 1, 128. 1637 not a period! Shall be unsaid for me: MILTON, *Comus*, 585. 1785 tears, that trickled down the writer's cheeks / Fast as the perioodes from his fluent quill: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1862).

5a. a mark of punctuation placed at the end of a complete sentence, a full-stop. Also used to indicate an abbreviation.

5b. a pause in speech, such as is made at the end of a complete sentence.

1590 Make perioodes in the midst of sentences: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, v. 66. bef. 1637 The distinction of a *perfect* sentence hath a more full stay, and doth rest the spirit, which is a *pause* or a *period*: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.*, Wks., p. 790 (1860).

**perioeci**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. περίοικοι, = 'neighbours'. See quotation and *antosci*.

1665 the *Perioeci*...be such as dwell in the opposite points of a like circle: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

\***periosteum**, **periosteum**, *pl. periosteia*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περίοστεον, neut. of περίοστεος, = 'around a bone': the membrane which invests the surface of a bone, except where attachments of cartilages occur.

1671 I fell just upon that part of my Arm, where is a Callous Node upon the *Periosteum*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, v. p. 62. 1699 [See *meninx*]. 1792 I was put to great anguish in the extraction of the ball; as the periosteum had been lacerated, and the lead, being flattened, extended much beyond the wound it had made: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 140.

**peripeteia**, **peripetia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιπέτεια: the unravelling of a dramatic plot, a dénouement.

1591 Thirdly, they would haue an heroicall Poem (aswell as a Tragedie) to be full of *Peripetia*, which I interpret an agnition of some valloked for fortune either good or bad: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Post.*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1815). 1748 the unities of the drama maintained with the most scrupulous exactness; the opening gradual and engaging, the *peripetia* surprising, and the catastrophe affecting: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 435 (1817). 1761 [See *catastrophe* 1]. 1886 Every wave of music...is but another step towards the *peripetia*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 831a.

\***periphrasis**, *pl. periphrasēs*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. περιφρασις: a roundabout phrase, an indirect form of expression, a circumlocution. Sometimes Anglicised as *periphrase* (1589 Puttenham, *Eng. Poes.*, III. vii. p. 166, Ed. 1869).

1589 Then haue ye the figure *Periphrasis*...as when we go about the bush: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xviii. p. 203 (1869). 1599 M. One of those that fortune fauours. C. The *Periphrasis* of a fool: B. JONSON, *Et. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 2. Wks., p. 94 (1610). 1652 Thou hast an impudent eye, and a panting heart: and no more usual *Periphrasis*, of a coward, then ἐλαφιστος ἀνὴρ: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 66. 1681-1703 For the church of Christ must needs be a body to Christ, that still is the *periphrasis* of a church: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 79 (1865). 1727 The *PERIPHRAISIS*, which the Moderns call the *Circumbendibus*: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 196 (1757). 1778 all periphrasises and expetives are so much in disuse: H. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 143 (1858). 1863 Mr. Hardie did not at first see the exact purport of this oleaginous periphrasis: C. READER, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 119.

**periplus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. περιπλους, = 'a voyage round': a circumnavigation; a circuit measured by water.

1776 The harbour of Epidaurus is long. Its periplus or circuit has 15 Stadia: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 221.

**peripneumonia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. περιπνευμονία: pulmonary consumption. Anglicised as **peripneumony**. *Obs.*

1603 the malady called *Peripneumonia*, that is to say, the inflammation of the lungs: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 745. 1744 the source - Of fatal woes, a cough that foams with blood, / Asthma, and teller peripneumony: J. ARMSTRONG, *Art Pres. Health*, Bk. III. 201. 1797 *Peripneumony*: *Encyc. Brit.*



**periscii**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περίσκοι*, = 'casting a shadow all round': dwellers within the polar circles, whose shadows in the summer would describe an oval if they stood still for 24 hours. See **antiscii**.

**1665** The *Periscii* have their shadow circulating: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

**peristylum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *περιστύλιον*: *Archit.*: a range of columns (*στυλοί*) surrounding the exterior of a building or the interior of an apartment. Anglicised as *peristyle* (1664 Evelyn, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 9).

**1673** a large square Court compassed about with the fairest *peristylum* or Cloyster that I ever saw: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 268. **1776** a *peristylum* of granite columns: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 179 (1813).

**peritoneum, peritonëum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *περιτόναιον*, neut. of *περιτόναιος*, = 'stretching round': the membrane which lines the abdominal cavity and invests its viscera.

**1540** the *Peritoneum*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. xiii. p. 46 (1613).

**1541** the perytoneon: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. H ii v.

**1563** the inwarde coate of abdomen and the intestines. This coate is called *peritoneum*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 27 v.

**1598** FLORIO, s.v. *Aschite*.

**\*peritonitis**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: inflammation of the peritoneum.

**periwig, perriwig** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Du. *perruycke*: a peruke, an artificial imitation of a head of hair; hence, *fashionably*, a head of hair. Abbreviated to *wig*.

**1529** A perwyke for Sexton, the King's fool: *Privy Purse Expenses of Hen. VIII.*, Dec. [Fairholt] abt. 1533 The perwyke, la *perruycke*: DU WES, in *Introduct. Doc. Ind.*, p. 901 (Paris, 1852). [Skeat] **1555** *Galerus*, an hatte, a pirowike: COOPER, *Thesaurus*, [ib.] **1568** She did set such a curled hair upon the queen, that was said to be, a perewyke, that showed very delicately: KNOLLES, in Chalmers' *Mary Q. of Scots*, I. 285. [L.] **1579** Take from their perwygges, their paintings: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 116 (1668).

**1586** and above all things reproved the use of wearing of periwiggs: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xli. p. 184. **1597-9** His bonnet valied, ere ever he could thinke, [Th' unruly winde blows off his periwinke: BR. HALL, *Sat.*, III. v. 12. [Fairholt]

— Wear curl'd periwiggs, and chalk their face: *ib.*, IV. vi. [Fairholt] **1603** About her brows a Periwig of Snowe: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 114 (1608).

**1616** Madam Fucata seemeth wondrous faire, | And yet her face is painted, & her haire, | That seemes so goodly, a false periwig: R. C., *Times Whistle*, II. 663, p. 24 (1871).

**1641** to have the periwig plucked off that cover your baldness: MILTON, *Animad.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1806). **1659** two perriwiggs, one whereof costs me 3l: PERYS, *Diary*, Jan. 1. **1662** For which bald place, the Reader (if so pleased) may provide a perewake, and with his pen insert such Sheriffs as come to his cognizance: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 73. [A. S. Palmer]

**1676** see how his Perriwig stares with his wild passion: D'URFEE, *Mad. Fickle*, III. p. 29 (1691).

**1678** Each here *deux yeux* and am'rous looks imparts, | Levells *Crevats* and *Perriwiggs* at Hearts: SHADWELL, *Timon*, Epil. **1679** Lay Trains of *Amorous Intrigues*, | In *Tours*, and *Curls*, and *Perriwiggs*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 225.

**1691** the Amorous Conversation and dalliance of these Perriwig-men: CARVL, *Sir Salomon*, III. p. 29. **1712** The Fear of any thing can make a Man's Hair grey, since he knew one whose Perriwig had suffered so by it: *Spectator*, No. 538, Nov. 17, p. 766/1.

**1729** since Sir Fopling's Perriwig was Praise: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 167.

**1740** whispered through every curl of Lord Granville's periwig: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1857).

**1742** a tailor, a periwig-maker, and some few more tradesmen: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. III. Wks., Vol. v. p. 237 (1806).

**1755** four beards and periwigs, and the same number of pastoral crooks: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 277 (1821).

**1765** an entertaining petition of the periwig-makers to the King, in which they complain that men will wear their own hair: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 322 (1857).

**1782** Their periwiggs of wool: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 265 (1808).

**1884** I expected not to hear a vindication of Periwiggs in Boston Pulpit: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 67.

**perjurator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *perjūrāre*, = 'to swear falsely': a perjurer, a perjured person. *Rare*.

**1689** False Jury-men, Perjurors, Perjurators, | Have at the Court, found potent animators: T. PLUNKET, *Plain Dealing*, &c., p. 55/1.

**permaceti**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See **sparmaceti**.

**\*permanent** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *permanent*: lasting, fixed, abiding, unchangeable.

**1506** I shall his name so dryue | That euermore without extinguishment | In burning tongues, he shall be permanent: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. Cc iii r.

**1509** Cesse man : and seke the : place ay permanent: BARCLAY, *Skip of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 312 (1874).

bef. **1529** Forgetting vertues excellent | Of God, the which is permanent: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1843).

**1531** a perffette publike weale, which well nigh may no more be without an excellent gouernour thanne the uniuersall course of nature may stande or be permanent without one chiefe disposer and meuer: ELVOR, *Gouernour*, Bk. III. ch. xxiii. Vol. II. p. 350 (1880).

**1546** this wall was made of...whole stone, the trackes whereof are at this day permanent: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 87 (1846).

**1580** the more violent the thunder is, the lesse permanent it is: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Eng.*, p. 377 (1868).

**1604** Forward, not permanent, sweet, not lasting: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. 3. 8.

bef. **1627** The law! what more firm, sir, | More powerful, forcible, or more permanent? MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, I. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 121 (1885).

**1690** no permanent felicity to be found on this side heaven: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 315 (1872).

**permis de séjour, phr.**: Fr.: permission to reside (in a place).

**1884** All persons residing in Darfour must have a *permis de séjour*: ARCH. FORBES, *Chinese Gordon*, ch. iv. p. 130 (New York). **1885** Residents abroad will find full references...with regard to passports and *permis de séjour*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 26, p. 835/1.

**permission** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *permission*: leave, allowing, license.

**1579** through the secret providence and permission of the gods: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 508 (1612).

**1604** It is merely a lust of the blood and a permission of the will: SHAKS., *Oth.*, I. 3. 340. **1667** With thy permission, then, and thus forewarn'd...The willinger I go: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 378.

**Pernaso, Pernasse**. See **Parnassus**.

**pernicone, pl. perniconi**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): "great olde partridges or stagers".

**1612** A. Reach those partridges, or mountaine-stares with red bills. P. But what if it were a young pernicone? you say it would be better, and it is of an hot and dry nature: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. [Nares]

**perogue**: Fr. See **piroque**.

**peropus**: Late Lat. See **pyropus**.

**\*peroration** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *peroration* (Cotgr.): the concluding part of a speech, in which the orator sums up and enforces his argument; the concluding passage or sentence of a speech.

**1563** Finally in the end of his peroration he concludeth the whole summe of his minde, in this effect: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 966. [R.] **1593** what means this passionate discourse, | This peroration with such circumstance? SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, I. 1. 105. **1611** *Peroration*, A peroration; the conclusion of an Oration: Cotgr.

**\*perpetrator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *perpetrator*, noun of agent to Lat. *perpetrāre*, = 'to perpetrate': one who perpetrates.

**1765** A principal in the first degree is he that is the actor, or absolute perpetrator of the crime: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. IV. ch. III. [R.] **1777** the perpetrators of that crime: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 241 (1824).

**1796** great and noble actions have at all times been able to excite the gratitude and benevolence of the fellow-citizens of the perpetrator: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 62 (1814).

**1816** the unhappy perpetrator of this action gazed a moment on the scene before him: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxi. p. 262 (1852).

**1875** The perpetrators of the outrage cannot be found: *Echo*, Jan. 8, p. 2. [St.]

**perpetuana, perpetuane, perpetuano**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *perpetuana* (cf. Sp. *perpetuano*): a durable fabric of wool, or of wool and silk.

**1600** a piece of serge, or *perpetuana*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, III. 1. Wks., p. 209 (1616).

**1619** the lying names of *Perpetuano* and *Dureto*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 260. **1622** 1 pec. broad black *perpetuano*...perpetuano: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1883).

**1641** woollen-cloth, Sayes, Sarges, *Perpetuanas*, Bayes, and sundry other sorts: L. ROBERTS, *Treas. Traff.*, in McCulloch's *Collection*, p. 78 (1856).

**1664** See you not his *Perpetuana* Threadbare: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 177. **1678** and instead of a *Perpetuana* or a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16.

**1705** three or four Ells of either Velvet, Silk, Cloth, *Perpetuana*, or some sort of Stuff: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 119. **1711** Bullion Cloths, Clothras, *Perpetuanos*, and Camblets of Scarlet: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 147. [Yule]

**1757** a Pieces of ordinary Red Broad Cloth. 3 Do. of *Perpetuanos* Poppingay: In Dalrymple's *Orient. Rep.*, I. 203 (1808). [ib.]

**perpetuity** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perpétuité*: endless duration, everlastingness; an unlimited extent of time. The phr. *in perpetuity* = 'for ever'.

**1480** to have succession and capacite in the lawe to...byqueth...londes, tenements...in fee and perpetuite into mortmayn: *Bury Wills*, p. 66 (Camd. Soc., 1850).

**1487** the seide annuyte schulde be mortayed in perpetuyte: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 893, p. 332 (1874).

abt. **1520** All thyng compassyd, no perpetuyte, | But now in welthe, now in aduersyte: J. SKELTON, *Carl. Laur.*, 13, Wks., Vol. I. p. 362 (1843).

**1591** Coupled in bonds of perpetuity, | Two Talbots, winged through the lither sky, | In thy despite shall scape mortality: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, IV. 7. 20.

**1595** all good hap doth shower | A golden raine of perpetuite | Into his bossome: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 50 (1871).

**1600** their safeguard and protection both of suretie & of perpetuite: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1212. **1742** A *Perpetuity* of Bliss is Bliss: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, I. p. 6 (1773).

**perriwig**: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig**.

**\*perron**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Archit.*: a flight of steps before a building leading up to a pavement in front of the main entrance. Early Anglicised as *perron* ( $\angle = \angle$ ).

**1443** whisky-and-water was ordered, which was drunk upon the *perron* before the house: THACKERAY, *Fr. Sk. Bh.*, p. 28 (1887). **1886** The 'Roman Bath, Nimes,' shows admirable draftsmanship in the curves of the *perron* and its balustrades: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 574/3.

**perroquet, parroquet** ( $\angle = \angle$ , -qu- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perroquet*, Old Fr. *parroquet*: a parrakeet, a small parrot.



1697 A Parroquet can prattle and look gaudy: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 255 (1776). 1761 my parroquet was on my shoulder as I was feeding my gold-fish, and flew into the middle of the pond: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 409 (1857).

\*perruque, Fr.; peruke (= *u*), peruke, Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a periwig (q. v.), a wig; also, *metaph.*

1599 perruques: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 6, Wks., p. 167 (1616). 1603 Apollo who had a perruque or bush of golden hair: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1315. 1667 Plucks off her Hat and Perruque: DRYDEN, *Maid, Qu.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 182 (1701). 1676 a company of young wall-fac'd fellows, that have no sense beyond Perruques and Pantaloon: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, i. p. 9. 1679 He went a Mile to put on that fair Peruke, for the sake of his Complexion: — *True Widow*, ii. p. 26. 1696 a sandy weather-beaten Perruque, dirty Linnen, &c.: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 1. bef. 1733 after he has trimmed and barbed the Acts of Parliament, claps his nasty Perruque on them: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. vi. 32, p. 447 (1740). 1815 But now at thirty years my hair is grey— (I wonder what it will be like at forty!) I thought of a peruke the other day—: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. cxxiii. 1878 Diplow...had come into the family from a rich lawyer...who wore the peruke of the Restoration: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xvi. p. 122. 1884 The forces of the "perruques," that is to say of the classicists in literature and art, were still strong: *Macmillan's Mag.*, No. 296, p. 293/2.

perruquier, sb.: Fr.: a wig-maker, a wig-dresser.

1763 he finds it necessary to send for the tailor, peruquier, hatter, shoemaker: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 297 (1817). 1806 Who was the peruquier of his orange trees? which were cut into round tops: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 417. 1890 The ambrosial curls...anticipate the inspiration of the peruquier of the Grand Monarque: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 13, p. 360/1.

persecutor (*u* = *l* = *n*), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *persecutor*, noun of agent to Lat. *persequi*, = 'to persecute': one who persecutes.

1487 no manner of peryll ne of theues ne of persecutours: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. h vi r<sup>o</sup>. 1531 Maximianus, Dioclesian, Maxencius, and other persecutours of christen men, lacked not inuentours of cruel and terrible tourments: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. I. Vol. II. p. 7 (1880). 1549 Decius...a great persecutour of the Christian religion: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 13 r<sup>o</sup>. 1562 all the mightie persecutours: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdys*, sig. Aa iv r<sup>o</sup>. 1562 a persecutor: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 175 (1868). 1593 A persecutor, I am sure, thou art: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, v. 6, 31. 1619 See yee not here a blamelesse Morallite, a Profession of Diuinitie, a great Lawyer, with so many other Prerogatives, in a Persecutor? PURCHAR, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxviii. p. 716. 1620 the Tyranny of a cruel Persecutor: BRENT, *Tr. Scaev's Hist. Conne. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 243 (1676). 1641 put to shame the persecutors of thy church: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 183 (1806). bef. 1733 Papists and mortal Persecutors of the Godly: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 2, p. 316 (1740).

persecutrix, sb. fem.: Late Lat., fem. of persecutor (q. v.): a female who persecutes.

1670 Knox...calls her...that Idolatrous and mischievous Mary of the Spaniards blood, and cruel persecutrix of God's people: HEVLIN, *Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 142. [Davies]

persiane, sb. pl.: It.: persiennes (q. v.).

1856 The closed persiani [sic] | Threw their long-scored shadows on my villa-floor: E. B. BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, VII. p. 298 (1857). 1887 artistic interludes of guitar and mandoline...may still be heard alternating with rapturous apostrophes from rich throats under half-closed persiane in moonshaded streets: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 23.

persicaria, sb.: Late Lat.: Bot.: lady's thumb, *Polygonum Persicaria*, Nat. Order Polygonaceae.

1759 At the foot of these shrubs waved the persicaria, also in flower: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal*, &c., Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 628 (1814). 1846 In Europe, Africa, North America, and Asia they occupy ditches, hedges, and waste grounds, in the form of Docks and Persicarias: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 503.

persicot, sb.: Fr.: name of a cordial flavored with peach-kernels.

1709 Tincture of Saffron, Barbadoes-Water, Persico, oulean [sic] de vit, avec le Fleur d'Orange: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atlat.*, Vol. I. p. 108 (2d Ed.).

\*persiennes, sb. pl.: Fr.: Persian shutters, Venetian shutters, outside shutters consisting of frames filled in with horizontal slats movable like those of Venetian blinds.

1884 the window was open and the persiennes thrown back: F. BARRETT, *Little Lady Linton*, Vol. III. ch. v. p. 83.

\*persiflage, sb.: Fr.: light banter, quizzing.

1757 Upon these delicate occasions you must practise the ministerial shrugs and persiflage: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 99, p. 395 (1774). 1762 Crebillon has made a convention with me, which, if he is not too lazy, will be no bad persiflage—as soon as I get to Toulouse, he has agreed to write me an expostulatory letter upon the indecorums of T. Shandy: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 748/1 (1839). 1786 The persiflage, th' unfeeling jeer, | The civil, grave, ironic sneer: H. MORE, *Florio*, 609, p. 39. 1803 master of the persiflage, or jargon of the day: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 134. 1831 to relieve his mind by small talk, persiflage, and the gossip of the day: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 128 (1875). 1854 he had an idea that Bayham was adopting a strain of persiflage which the Indian gentleman by no means relished: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 149 (1879). 1882 The art of making really good capital out of such light stuff as 'chaffing' or persiflage is best learnt at public schools: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiv. p. 223/1.

persifler, vb.: persiflé, part.: Fr.: to banter lightly, to quiz.

1848 The little governess patronised him and persiffléd him until this young British Lion felt quite uneasy: THACKERAY, *L'an. Eur.*, Vol. I. ch. xiv p. 149 (1879).

\*persifleur, sb.: Fr.: a banterer, a quiz, one who indulges in light raillery.

persim(m)on, sb.: N. Amer. Ind.: the fruit of the *Diospyrus virginiana*, the date-plum; a tree of the genus *Diospyrus*, Nat. Order Ebenaceae.

1722 Of stoned Fruits, I have met with three good Sorts, viz. Cherries, Plums, and Persimmons: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 112.

persona, sb.: Lat.: a mask, a character (represented in a drama), a personage.

1704 Madam Dacier...fancies that the larva, or the persona of the Roman actors, was not only a vizard for the face, but had false hair to it, and came over the whole head like a helmet: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

\*persona grata, pl. personae gratae, phr.: Late Lat.: an acceptable personage, properly applied to diplomatic representatives who are personally welcome to those to whom they are sent.

1882 at a supper of criminals in full work in their profession he might be welcomed as a persona grata: *Standard*, Dec. 20, p. 5. 1886 He obtained invaluable credentials from Count Tolstoi...to whom his 'Through Siberia' had already rendered him a persona grata: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 44/2. — If it allows only grata persona to enter within the precincts...we must come to the conclusion that Dr. Lansdell's testimony...does not tell the whole truth: *ib.*, 45/1.

persona muta, pl. personae mutae, phr.: Lat.: a character (on the stage) who has nothing to say, a silent actor.

1644 you have all the Tacituses, the dumb-dogs, and the muta persona, at Oxford: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 171. 1764 you must resolve to be an actor, and not a persona muta, which is just equivalent to a candle-snuffer upon other theatres: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 84, p. 350 (1774).

personae dramatis: Late Lat. See dramatis personae.

personage muet, phr.: Fr.: a persona muta.

1813 She was surrounded by a group of gentlemen...personages muets: M. EDGEWORTH, *Fairnacre*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 259 (1833).

personator (*u* = *l* = *n*), sb.: Eng., a variant spelling of personator, as if there were a Lat. *personator*.

1616 the personators of these actions: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 911 (1616). 1696 Personator: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*, s.v. Actor.

\*personnel, sb.: Fr.: personal character; all the persons who make up a set, company, or establishment.

1834 In their hands...the personnel of the robbers [becomes] more truculent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 329. 1855–6 He knew the personnel of the Universities: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 142 (1875). 1877 another set was made up by Miss Shapley, who had, however, to content herself with the same unsatisfactory personnel: L. W. M. LACKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxx. p. 263 (1879). 1882 The varying personnel of the company [of Revisers] in different months and on different days: *Guardian*, Dec. 13, p. 1761. 1883 [England] has maintained...an expensive personnel of Government: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 266/2.

perspective (*u* = *l* = *n*, formerly as in Shakspeare *u* = *l*), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *perspectif*, fem. -ive, adj., or *perspective*, sb. Mid. Eng. *perspective* (Chaucer) is used in meanings II. 3 and 4, and also by confusion in meaning II. 1 (see quot. 1606).

I. adj.: 1. optic, optical.

1477 And Science Perspective giveth great evidence, | To all the Ministers of this Science: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 61 (1652). 1551 arte perspective (whiche is a parte of geometrie): R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, sig. III 3 r<sup>o</sup>.

I. adj.: 2. telescopic.

1579 he was able by Perspective Glasses...in such sorte to discover euery particularitie in the Countrey rounde aboute: DRACON, *Stratol.*, p. 189. 1869 He can see it without a perspective glass: DICKENS, *Two Cities*, p. 51.

I. adj.: 3. pertaining to the art or process of representing on a flat surface a solid object or a scene in due proportion.

I. adj.: 3a. represented in due proportion.

II. sb.: 1. the art of drawing solid objects or scenes so as to represent the relation of the various parts in due proportion.

1563 whiche Optica, is properly called perspective: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. II r<sup>o</sup>. 1598 a painter without the Perspectives was like a Doctor without Grammar: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Pref., p. 8. 1601 he had a singular gift to work by perspective: HOLLAND, *Tr. Phil. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 11, Vol. II. p. 547. 1606 drawne by the lines of Perspective: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 895 (1616). 1645 the walls are wrought with excellent perspective:



EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 176 (1872). 1715 the Perspective is not well observed whether as to the Strength or Magnitude of the Figures: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 224.

II. *sb.*: 1 *a.* a drawing or painting in perspective (II. 1); *esp.* a painting at the end of a gallery or alley which makes the same seem to be prolonged.

1599 to view 'hem (as you'd doe a piece of *Perspective*) in at a key-hole: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 3, Wks., p. 142 (1616). 1644 In the upper walks are two perspectives seeming to enlarge the alleys: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 1 *b.* due proportion, due subordination of parts to a whole and co-ordination of one part to another.

1605 We have endeavoured, in these our partitions, to observe a kind of perspective, that one part may cast light upon another: BACON, *Adv. Learning*, ii. 171. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 2. a reflecting glass or set of glasses producing various optical effects.

bef. 1529 Encleryd myrroure and perspectyue most bryght, | Illumynynd wyth feturs far passyng my reporte: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 25 (1843). 1601 Contempt his scornful perspective did lend me, | Which warpd the line of every other favour: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3, 48. 1607-12 to see what shiftes theis *Formalists* have, and what perspectives to make *superficies*, to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk: BACON, *Ess.*, xvi. p. 214/1 (1872).

II. *sb.*: 3. a telescope, a field-glass.

1589 the *perspectives*...some be false glasses and shew thinges otherwise than they be in deede, and others right as they be in deede, neither fairer nor fouler, nor greater nor smaller: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, i. viii. p. 34 (1869). 1675 Now my Perspective draws him near, | He very big and ugly does appear: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, ii. p. 27.

II. *sb.*: 4. a prospect, a vista.

1668 the Jesuit Honorati Fabri...speaking of perspectives, observes, that an object looked on through a small hole appears magnified: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 207 (1872).

**perspiration** (ˌpɛrˈspɪrəˈʃən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *perspiration*, = 'a breathing through', 'a perspiring': the process of perspiring or excreting liquid through the pores of the skin; the liquid excreted through the pores of the skin, sweat.

1611 *Perspiration*, A perspiration, or breathing through: COTGR. 1645 entering with the body erect you will even faint with excessive perspiration: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1872).

**pertido**: Sp. See **partido**.

**pertinent** (ˈpɜːtɪnənt), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pertinent*: pertaining to the matter in hand, relevant, to the point; pertaining (to), relating (to).

bef. 1555 for as much as thei ar pertinent to the cause, thei ar not to be omitted: Bp. GARDNER, *Of True Obedience*, fol. 32. [R.] 1607 But yet my caution was more pertinent | Than the rebuke you give it: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, ii. 2, 67. 1681 I do not know that ever I saw a more pertinent and exact enumeration of particulars: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1872).

**pertuisane**, *sb.*: Fr.: a weapon for cutting and thrusting, furnished with a long shaft. Anglicised in 16 c. or earlier as *partisan*, *partizan*.

1601 a light javelin or Pertuisane: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 299.

**perturbator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *perturbare*, = 'to perturb', 'to throw into confusion', 'to agitate': one who perturbs.

1650 the chiefest perturbators of the publike peace: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 83. 1828 we will not be called rioters, or idle perturbators of the king's peace: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xviii. p. 228 (1886).

**peruke**, **peruque**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **perruque**.

**peruquier**: Fr. See **perruquier**.

**pervigilium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a night-watch, a vigil; wakefulness.

1889 He sat up all night in order to peruse it from end to end. It may be suspected that English readers will find it rather a soporific than an excuse for a *pervigilium*: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 9, p. 632/3.

**perwauna(h)**: Anglo-Ind. See **purwanna**.

**perwyke**: Eng. fr. Old Du. See **periwig**.

**pesadumbre**, *sb.*: Sp.: heaviness, grief, injury.

bef. 1733 our *Spanish* pretended Doctor, and his *Pesadumbres*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 126, p. 205 (1740).

**pescaria**: It. See **piscaria**.

**\*peseta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a Spanish silver coin worth about 10d. English.

1832 For this exploit the king allows him a peseta (the fifth of a duro, or dollar) per day: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 39. 1845 the *peseta* comes very nearly to the French franc...it is worth 4 reals: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4.

**peshcush**: Anglo-Ind. See **pishcush**.

**peshkhana**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *pesh-khāna*, = 'fore-house': tents sent on in advance of a great personage.

1803 he (the Colonel) should send off his peshkhana and baggage the next day: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 591 (1844).

**pesh-khidmut**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *pesh-khidmat*, = 'fore-service': a retinue sent on in advance of a great personage.

1828 Yessawuls, Peish-khidmuts, executioners, and tent-pitchers: *Kuzul-bash*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 322.

**peshwa(h)**, **peishwa(h)**, *sb.*: Mahr. fr. Pers., 'leader': chief minister of the Mahratta sovereign, the Rajah of Satara, who became the hereditary head of the Mahratta power up to 1817, with his capital at Poonah.

1799 I enclose a third letter received this day from Doonda Punt Goklah with the vakeels from the late Tippoo Sultaun to the Peshwah, who had been detained and plundered by the Mahrattas on the frontier: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 333 (1858). 1826 Badjeroa, the Peeshwa: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 57 (1884).

**pesle mesle**: Old Fr. See **pêlè-mêlè**.

**peso**, *sb.*: Sp., 'weight': a Spanish dollar, also called **duro** and **plastre** (*gg. v.*); a silver dollar of various S. American states, worth from about 4s. to 2s. 11d. English. See **dollar**.

1555 those pieces of golde which they caule *Pesos* or golden Castellans: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 135 (1885). — the weight of eight thousand *Pesos*. Wee haue sayde before that *Pesús* is the weyghte of a Castellane not coynd: *ib.*, p. 182. 1600 eight thousand pesos of gold, and 67. pound weight of siluer: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 179. 1622 the greaite men had taken 3,000 *pesos*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1883).

1625 the value of seuentie thousand *Pesos*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 265. 1665 an entire grain or piece of Gold of seven pound weight, valuing seven hundred *Pezos*: a *Pezo* is thirteen Ryals: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 354 (1677). 1705 Here are also *Peso's* and *Bendo's*; the former of which contain four Angels, and the latter two Ounces; as four *Bendo's* make one Mark, and two Marks one Pound of Gold, computed according to the common value, exactly six hundred and sixty Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vi. p. 85. 1777 The *peso fuerte* ['over-weight'], as well as other coins, has varied in its numery value; but I have been advised, without attending to such minute variations, to consider it as equal to four shillings and sixpence of our money: ROBERTSON, *America*, Pref., Wks., Vol. VI. p. 10 (1824). — It exceeded in value two hundred thousand *pesos*; an immense some [*sic*] at that period: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 179. 1815 Whether this will do more at a custom-house than a *peso duro* I doubt, but may perhaps one day try: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1856). 1845 Dollars are often called *pesos fuertes* to distinguish them from the imaginary *peso*, a smaller dollar of 15 reals of which the *peseta* is the diminutive: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 4.

**\*pessimi exempli**, *phr.*: Lat.: a (of) very bad example.

1883 They consider his conduct *pessimi exempli*: *Standard*, Sept. 7, p. 4/6.

**pet en l'air**, *phr.*: Fr. See quotations.

1758 [See **effronterie**]. 1761 I must not have a Round Tower dressed in a pet en l'air: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 375 (1857). 1762 up to her chin a kind of horseman's riding-coat, calling itself pet-en-l'air: *ib.*, p. 479.

**petaca**, *sb.*: Sp.: a cigar-case.

1845 a *petaca* may be given to anybody whether high or low; the *petaca* is offered as a Frenchman of la vieille Cour offered his snuff-box: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 195.

**petalon**, *sb.*: Gk. *πέταλον*, = 'a leaf': the leaf or plate of gold on the linen mitre of the Jewish high-priest.

1882 The High Priest...wearing the name Jehovah on the golden *petalon* upon his forehead: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 363.

**petara(h)**: Anglo-Ind. See **pitarrah**.

**\*petasus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πέτασος*: a broad-brimmed, low-crowned hat worn by travellers in Ancient Greece, one of the attributes of Hermes (Mercury) in art.

1600 a *Petasus* or Mercurial hat: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 258 (1616). 1890 A silver stater of Sybrita in Crete...[bears] a head of Hermes wearing a *petasus*: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 27, p. 895/3.

**Peter-see-me**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *Pedro Ximenes*: a delicate Spanish wine, named after the famous Cardinal.

1617 I am phlegmaticke as may be, | Peter see me must inure me: BRATHWAITE, *Vandunk's Four Humours*, etc. [A. S. Palmer] 1623 Peter-see-me shall wash thy noul | And malaga glasses fox thee: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 162 (1885).

1630 Peter-se-me a head strong Charnico: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 FF 4 r/v.

**\*petit**, *fem. petite*, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: small, tiny, diminutive, petty, finicking; little child, darling. Early Anglicised as *petit(e)*, corrupted to *petty*, the old spelling being often retained, esp. in some legal phrases. It is often impossible to tell whether writers of 17, 18 cc. intended the word to be English or French.

1678 His Tyth of Geese and Pigs come in so slowly they'l scarce discharge a Treat of *petit Pasté* and Brandy: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 12.



1722 others had Try'd to get out of the Stiff, *Petit Style of Painting*, the Remnant of *Gothicism*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 273. 1787 It was at one of these assemblies that Mademoiselle G—, lost the heart of our friend, Lord W— G—, by eating too many *petits patés*. *Petits patés* were at that time very much in fashion, and as the Genevois dine early, slip down very easily: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 29 (1805). 1830 a light animated figure rather better than otherwise: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 178. 1877 Nay, *petite*, thou art the very sunshine of my old eyes: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. vii.

**petit collet, phr.:** Fr.: a little collar, a clerical collar.

1823 and the councils of the Della Crusca rarely admitted genius that came not only labelled with the *petit collet*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. II. p. 14 (1855).

**petit comité, phr.:** Fr.: a small party, a small meeting of intimates.

1818 Lady Georgina...who, as well as Lord Frederick, had her reasons for disliking the extreme smallness of the *petit comité*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 40 (1819).

**petit couvert, phr.:** Fr.: a small dinner-equipage (tablecloth and covers).

1766 You will sometimes be of the party, if you can bear our *petit couvert*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 82 (1882).

**petit maitre, phr.:** Fr.: 'a little master': a dandy, a fop. The term *petits maitres* was applied in 1649 to the party of the Prince of Condé, on account of their airs or aspirations.

1711 all his men were *Petits-Maitres*, and all his Women *Coquets*: *Spectator*, No. 83, June 5, p. 124/1 (Morley). 1744 a little, pert *petit-maitre* figure... mighty dapper and French: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 317 (1857). 1764 He never thought of the *petit maitre*; but lifting up his whip, in order to kill the insect, laid it across his shoulders with a crack: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 375 (1817). 1771 and assumes the air and apparel of a *petit-maitre*: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 34/1 (1882). 1787 the famous Count de —, a French *petit maitre*, vain, insolent, and brave, arrived at Geneva: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1805). 1792 the most conceited, assuming, loquacious *petit-maitre* in all Paris: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. v. p. 15. 1798 The term *petits maitres* was first applied to the Prince of Condé and his followers: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 247. 1810 the most approved *costume of petits-maitres*: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 326 (1844). 1815 his compatriot is more of the *petit-maitre*, and younger: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 195 (1832). 1828 The country gentleman, the lawyer, the *petit maitre* of England, are proverbially inane and ill-informed: LORD LYTTON, *Peigham*, ch. xv. p. 34 (1859). 1882 He had, indeed, to one who saw his dress and not his face, entirely the look of a *petit-maitre*, and even—what is more contemptible still—of a *petit-maitre* priest: J. H. SHORTRHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 336 (2nd Ed.).

**petit point de l'ail, phr.:** Fr.: little pungent-taste of garlic.

1823 a delicate ragout, with just that *petit point de l'ail* which Gascons love: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 62 (1886).

**\*petit souper, phr.:** Fr.: a little supper, an unceremonious supper for a few intimates.

1779 She gave us an elegant *petit souper*, and the Abbe hastily retired after drinking a single glass: J. H. STEVENSON, in *Sterne's Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 182. 1790 Are the decorations of temples an expenditure less worthy a wise man than...*petits maisons*, and *petit soupers*...? BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 240 (3rd Ed.). 1804 the impartial and infallible voice of the public, will be afterwards disregarded, unless it chimes with the very echo of the *petit-souper*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 87. 1811 they had, in their *petits soupers*, exactly the dish which they agreed in disliking at dinner: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 22 (2nd Ed.). 1818 her next select *petit souper*: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 27. 1830 Scarron's *petits soupers*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 22 (2nd Ed.).

**\*petit verre, phr.:** Fr.: 'a little glass': a glass of liqueur.

1860 He must be an unfortunate Frenchman indeed who cannot contrive to get a *boisson* and a *petit verre* at the railway station: *Once a Week*, June 23, p. 606/1. 1862 he summoned the waiter, and paid for his *petit verre*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. XIX. p. 342 (1887). 1886 He smokes deliberately and sips his *petit verre* at intervals: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 3, p. 461/3.

**petite entrée:** Fr. See *entrée 2*.

**petite guerre, phr.:** Fr.: 'little war', minor military operations.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1813 In case the *petite guerre* on our outposts should continue, I propose to draw up another division to the front: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 130 (1838). 1823 the *petite guerre* of defending the same fortresses year after year, and taking a few ships, and starving out a castle: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. VI. p. 100 (1832).

**petite maison, phr.:** Fr.: 'a little house': a private establishment; a private lunatic-asylum.

1790 [See *petit souper*].

**\*petite maitresse, pl. petites maitresses, phr.:** Fr.: a female counterpart of a dandy, a woman of extreme fashion or of studied elegance.

1815 a dashing *petite maitresse* of the French capital: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 208 (2nd Ed.). 1818 At the head of these pious *petite maitresses* stood Miss Crawley: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 68 (1819). 1822—3 "You stand excused, Master Empson," said the *petite maitresse*, sinking gently back on the downy couch: SCOTT, *Peck*, ch. xxx. p. 356 (1886).

1883 This church sprang up in Baron Haussmann's reign, and is more like a Ritualist than a Roman Catholic place of worship. Because of its elegant snugness it is dear to the *petite maitresse*: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Mar. 24, p. 4.

**petite morale, phr.:** Fr.: little ethics, morality in relation to trifles.

1832 the duties, decencies, and charities, which are after all, the *petite morale* of a home: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 521. 1884 This country is hardened against the *petite-morale*: SKELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 193.

**petite pièce, phr.:** Fr.: 'a little piece', a slight literary or dramatic work.

1712 always close their Tragick Entertainments with what they call a *Petite Piece*: *Spectator*, No. 341, Apr. 1, p. 498/1 (Morley). 1738 *petites pièces* like our 'Devil to Pay': HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 18 (1857). 1766 The *petite pièce*, as the French call it, which Moliere invented, and you and Marivaux have much improved: WARBURTON, *Lett. fr. Dec. 19, in Garrick Correspond.* 1826 composed a variety of *petites pièces*, and novels of polite gallantry: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 265 (1844).

**\*petitio principii, phr.:** Late Lat.: a begging of the question, a fallacy consisting in arguing from a premiss which stands or falls with the conclusion which it is used to prove. See quotation 1843.

1531 which kind of disputing schoolmen call *Petitio Principii*, the proving of two certain things each by the other: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 206 (1849). 1547 Where as there lacketh probation of the thing that should be proved, they tarry in the letter ill understood, and turneth themselves ad ['to'] *petitionem* [acc.] *principii*: HOOKER, *Early Writings*, p. 162 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1551 And in all your arguments you commit the greatest vice that can be in reasoning, called *petitio principii*, taking that thing which is chiefly in controversy to be a principle to induce your conclusion: CROMMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 333 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1572 Touching your arguments, it is a fallation, a ['foun'] *petitione* [abl.] *principii*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 150 (Parker Soc., 1851). 1584 confuteth that opinion by a notable reason, called *Petitio principii*, or rather, *ignotum per ignotum*, in this manner: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xvii. p. 67. 1638 [See *ignotum per ignotum*]. 1646 The first is, *Petitio principii*. Which fallacy is committed, when a question is made a medium, or we assume a medium as granted, whereof we remain as unsatisfied, as of the question: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 11 (1686). 1654 By the first there is divers times *Petitio Principii*; or a taking it for granted that my Judgment agreeth in every point with his: R. WHITLOCK, *Zoetomia*, p. 387. 1761 and had it not been for a *petitio principii*...the whole controversy had been settled at once: STERN, *Trist. Shand.*, iv. Wks., p. 164 (1839). 1793 but to have pleaded the absurdity thus qualified, would have been a manifest *petitio principii*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 554 (1846). 1807 so that we have here a real begging of the question, a *petitio principii*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 467. 1843 *Petitio Principii*, as defined by Archbishop Whately, is the fallacy "in which the premise either appears manifestly to be the same as the conclusion, or is actually proved from the conclusion, or is such as would naturally and properly so be proved": J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1859). 1863 Alfred was not there to dispose of the tirade in two words, "*Petitio principii*": C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 129.

**petitor, sb.:** Lat., 'a plaintiff', noun of agent to *petere*, = 'to seek': a seeker, an applicant.

1655 A very potent (I cannot say competitor, the Bishop himself being never a petitor for the place, but) desirer of this office was frustrated in his almost assured expectation of the same to himself: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, XI. II. 48. [Davies]

**petits soins, phr.:** Fr.: little attentions.

1820 paid her voluntarily all those *petits soins* which she had demanded of Arthur: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. IV. p. 292. 1840 The *petits soins*, tendered with so much good taste: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 199 (1865). 1877 There is a good deal of labour and sorrow in the conduct of a courtship at best, when all the *petits-soins* are inspired by the heart of a suitor: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 168 (1879).

**petola:** Anglo-Ind. See *patola*.

**petrera.** See *paterero*.

**\*petroleum, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πέτρα*, = 'rock', and Lat. *oleum*, = 'oil': rock-oil, an inflammable oily substance obtained in certain districts by boring into the rock. It is a hydro-carbon. See *bitumen*, *naphtha*.

1526 a decoction in oyle petroleum: *Grete Herball*, ch. xxvi. 1540 the oyle called *Petroleum*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. III. p. 184 (1613). 1643 the oyle called *Petroleum*: TRAHERON, *Tr. Figo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxxvii. 2. 1677 it is a kinde of *Pitche* which doth spring of Fountains that there are in the deepthe of the Sea, in particular partes of it, as we see that there be of *Petroleo* (Sp.), of *Naphta*, of *Sulphur*, and of many other things, as be in our Occidentall Indias: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 84. 1598 There is also by the said towne of *Bachu* another kinde of oyle which is white and very precious: and is supposed to be the same that here is called *Petroleum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 400. 1607 annoint him all-over with Oyle *Petroleum*: TOPSELL, *Four's Beasts*, p. 351. 1610 *Naphra*, *Petroleum*, Amber, Vitriol, Copperas: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Surgery*, I. II. p. 4. 1625 *Bitumen* is found, commonly called *Petroleum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1440. 1666 It is a kind of *Petroleum*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 8, p. 136. 1765 Whether the active particles consist of a volatile vitriol, or a very fine petroleum, or mixture of both, I shall not pretend to determine: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 557 (1817). 1794 if we suppose the heated pyrites to have been in contact with...petroleum, we may suppose the flame to arise, as we see it produced by art: J. R. SULLIVAN, *Plan of Nature*, Vol. II. p. 108. 1804 By decomposing his pyrites, he distils *petroleum* from the limestone of the Apennines: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 34. 1820 under a hill...is the site of a spring of petroleum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I.



ch. i. p. 21. \*1878 two barrels of petroleum: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/3. [St.]

\***pétroleur**, *fem.* **pétroleuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who uses petroleum for purposes of arson, applied esp. to the Communists of Paris in May, 1871, when attempts were made to destroy the city by fire.

1887 No wretched shieling in Glenbeigh...levelled to the earth by the pétroleurs of the mortgagee: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 8/2. 1882 French women organised...have been *Tricoteuses*, and perhaps in a certain sense of the abusive term, *Pétroleuses*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 3.

**pettah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *pettai*: a partially fortified village or town outside a fortress.

1798 the pettahs or lower forts: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 59 (1858).

pettara(h): Anglo-Ind. See **pitarrah**.

pettiaugre. See **periagua**.

**petto**, *sb.*: It.: the breast. See in **petto**.

bef. 1733 In this view they were open and clear; making no ceremony of declaring what the next Parliament was to inflict upon their adversaries, whatever else they might hold undeclared in petto: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 609 (1740). [Davies] 1769 he has one grand solution in *petto* for all difficulties: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xx. p. 90 (1827).

**petun**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind., or Fr. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: tobacco, snuff. Perhaps **patoun** belongs here.

1630 the hearb (alias weed) yleped tobacco, (alias) trinidad, alias petun, alias necocianum, a long time hath been in continual use and motion: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.* [Nares] 1763 A sort of *Petun*, or wild tobacco, grows everywhere in this country: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 239.

**petunia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of ornamental plants, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*; a plant of the said genus.

**peu à peu**, *phr.*: Fr.: little by little, by degrees.

1792 The safe and true maxim in the moral and political world is *peu à peu*, as it is the law of the natural: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 415 (1835).

peune: Anglo-Ind. See **peon**<sup>1</sup>.

**peut-être**, *adv.* and *sb.*: Fr.: perhaps; a perhaps, a possibility, a contingency.

1780 for almost every mode and against every mode, their probabilities are but a *peut-être*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 356 (1858).

pezle mezle: Eng. fr. Fr. See **pêlé-mêlé**.

pezo: Sp. See **peso**.

\***Pfennig**, *pl.* **Pfennige**, *sb.*: Ger.: name of sundry small copper coins, now the hundredth part of a Mark in value.

1611 For they gave me so much of their tinne money called fennies: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 323 (1776). 1617 foure pfennig make a Creitzer: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 287. — A Grosh was worth foure drier, & one drier was worth two Dreyhellers, and one Dreyheller was worth a pfennig and a halfe, and twelve pfennig made a Grosh, and two schwerdgröshen made one schneberger: *ib.*

\***pfiferaro**, *pl.* **pfiferari**, *sb.*: It.: a player on bagpipes, or on the flute or the oboe. See **pifferaro**.

\*1876 "Pfiferari" hat, the crown nearly covered with acacia berries and leaves: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**Ph. B.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *Philosophiae Baccalaureus*, = 'Bachelor of Philosophy'.

**Ph. D.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *Philosophiae Doctor*, = 'Doctor of Philosophy'.

phaenomenon: Gk. See **phenomenon**.

\***Phaëton**, **phaeton** (☿): Eng. fr. Lat. *Phaëthon*, Gk. *Φαίθων*: name of the son of Helios (the Sun-god), who aspired to drive the horses of the Sun, and being unable to manage them would have burnt up the world had not Zeus (Jupiter) killed him with a thunderbolt; hence, name of a high, open four-wheeled carriage of light build.

1487 who made Phaeton to falle but hys pryde: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. a iii<sup>vo</sup>. 1591 such a waggoner | As Phaëthon would whip you to the west: SHAKS., *Rom.*, iii. 2, 3. 1606 [fictions] As of one PHAETON, that fr'd the world: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 896 (1616). 1625 he begins a *Phaetons* flourish of greatness: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1848. 1629 *Treatise on Leather*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. VI. p. 209. 1640 Fool-hardy man that purposeth intent | Far 'bove his reach, like the proud Phaeton, | Who clomb the fiery car and was ybrent | Through his fond juvenile ambition: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, i. 17, p. 5 (1647). 1648 ride on triumphantly still in *Ignatius Loyola* his fiery Chariot, like so many young *Phaetons*, till you fall and perish: *A brief Memento to the present Vnparliamentary Iunio*, p. 15. 1692 Sin is the Phaeton that sets the world on fire: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 587 (1858). 1696 The Soul, I do confess, is usually so careless of its Charge, so soft, and so indulgent to Desire, it leaves the Reins in the wild Hand of Nature, who, like a *Phaeton*, drives the fiery Chariot, and sets the World on

Flame: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 103 (1776). 1712 I underwent the Fate of my Brother *Phaeton* [of an amateur coachman who was upset]: *Spectator*, No. 497, Sept. 30, p. 710/2 (Morley). 1742 Like Nero, he's a fiddler, charioteer, | Or drives his phaeton in female guise: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. 823, p. 106 (1806). 1787 he only wanted a high phaeton, and a pair of English horses: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 272 (1805). 1792 an elevated phaeton, of which his Lordship was charioteer: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 208. 1799 he now drives in his phaeton: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 47 (1844). 1823 driving on with the old phaeton the old horses and the old postilion: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, vii. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. xiii. p. 382. 1834 a considerable number of barouches, chariots, palankeen-carriages, phaetons and gigs: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 211. 1864 There is Royal Blood in a mail phaeton: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

φαινόμενον: Gk. See **phenomenon**.

\***phalanx** (☿, or ☿), Eng. fr. Lat. *phalanx*, *pl.* *phalanges*, fr. Gk. *φάλαγξ*; **phalange**, Eng. fr. Fr. *phalange*: *sb.*: the heavy-armed foot-soldiers of an army in Ancient Greece, esp. a solid oblong formation of the Macedonian armies; hence, any dense mass of troops; also, *metaph.* any example of strength derived from compact order and firm union.

1582 Then the Phalanx Greekish dyd sayl with nauye wel ordred: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. II. p. 51 (1880). 1591 the Grecian *Phalanges*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 73. 1598 *Phalanx*, a Greeke word: an order of imbatling of men in one ground square, used by the Grecians: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. 1600 The Macedonian massive Phalanx moved not, was steadfast, and alwaies after one sort: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. IX. p. 327. 1602 with all his Africanian phalanges and Iesuiticall forces: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 239. bef. 1603 the square battell, which euer since was called the MACEDONIAN Phalange: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1128 (1612). 1604 make the *Zwitser* or *Launce-Knights* to leaue their massie mayne *Bataille* or *Phalanx*: T. DIGGES, *Foure Parad.*, II. p. 64. 1607 *Le* speake nothing but guns, and glaues, and stauies, and phalanges, & squadrons, and barracadoes, ambuscadoes, palmedoes...tarantantaras: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, II. 1, sig. C 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1641 as those smaller squares in battle uine in one great cube, the main phalanx, an emblem of truth and steadfastness: MILTON, *Ch. Gout.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 105 (1806). 1658 *The Macedonian Phalanx*...consisted of a long square: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1686). 1667 anon they move | In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood | Of flutes and soft recorders: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 550. 1689 *The Macedons* still march'd in great Phalanges, | And kept that order several Parasanges: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, &c., p. 291. bef. 1744 Who calls the council, states the certain day, | Who forms the phalanx, and who points the way: POPE, *Ess. Man*, III. 108. 1760 that phalanx of great people, which stood betwixt the throne and the subjects: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 712/2 (1839). 1782 The sheep recumbent, and the sheep that grazed, | All huddling into phalanx, stood and gazed: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 283 (1802). 1788 Let us...as a phalanx of medical strength...attempt to break the spell of dark mystery, of secret nostrums, and poisonous arcana: J. LETTSON, in *Cent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/2. 1822 London...could not muster a phalanx of its own worthies: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 399. 1833 The impetuous chivalry of France, the serried phalanx of Switzerland, were alike found wanting when brought face to face with the Spanish infantry: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 240 (1877). 1863 And she felt invulnerable behind her phalanx of learning and reputation: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 82. 1864 there, when first | The tented winter-field was broken up | Into that phalanx of the summer spears | That soon should wear the garland: TENNYSON, *Aylmer's Field*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 89 (1886).

**Phalaris**, name of a tyrant of Agrigentum, 5 c. B.C., famed for his cruelty.

1642 Man often is | A tyrant to himselfe, a *Phalaris*: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 24 (1869).

**phalerae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: a metal boss worn as an ornament, or set on the forehead or head of a horse; also, *pl.* such metal bosses. Rarely Anglicised as **phaler**.

1606 attended he was with a multitude of Mazaces and Curreurs gaily set out with their bracelets and riche Phalers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 193. 1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1886 A cuirass composed of four large bronze phalerae such as are usually supposed...to belong to horse-harness: *Athenaeum*, July 31, p. 148/3.

\***phallus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φαλλός*: a representation of the generative power in nature, treated as an object of worship in ancient times.

phaltzgrave: Eng. fr. Ger. See **palsgrave**.

phalucco: It. See **felucca**.

phanal: Fr. fr. It. See **fanal**.

**phantasime**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *fantasima*: a phantasm. Perhaps an affected form.

1588 This Armado is a Spaniard, that keeps here in court; | A phantasime, a Monarcho, and one that makes sport | To the prince and his bookmates: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. I, 101.

**phantasm** (☿), Eng. fr. Fr. *phantasme*; **phantasma**, Lat. *pl.* **phantasmata**, Lat. fr. Gk. *φάντασμα*: *sb.*

I. an apparition, a vision, a phantom, a wraith, a spectre.

1601 all the interim is | Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream: SHAKS., *Jul. Cæs.*, II. 1, 68. 1603 And round about the Desert *Op*, where oft | By strange *Phantasmas* Passengers are sooft: J. SILVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Colonies, p. 360 (1608). 1623 She suspected that I was some *Phantasma*, some Hob-



goblin, or wandering Ghost: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. vi. p. 145. 1640 as if all had been mere shadowy phantasmas, or Phantastick dreamers: R. BROME, *Antip.*, ii. 4. sig. E 1<sup>re</sup>. 1654 *Phantasmes of Happiness*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 523. 1665 to recover her [a ship that had been in sight] our fleet divided all night...the 7. of June she again deluded us two hours chase as a phantasma vanishing from our sight: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 10 (1677). — certain scales like those of Fishes are left behind as an argument to persuade it was no phantasm: *ib.*, p. 374. 1681—1703 It is not the phantasma, but it is something let in from the person himself, that begets that idea that is taken from the person himself: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. viii. p. 163 (1864).

## 2. an idea, a fancy, a fantastic dream or imagination.

1684 The heathens...apprehended God to be the intellectus agens, purifying the phantasmata for our understanding: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. iv. p. 101 (1865). 1689 the subject of my wild phantasm naturally leading me to something which I lately mentioned: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 314 (1879). 1830 The influence of the incomprehensible phantasma which hovered about Lord Byron: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 63. 1878 Every phantasm of a hope was quite nullified by a more substantial obstacle: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. viii. ch. liii. p. 536.

\*phantasmagoria, *s. b.*: Mod. Lat., badly coined fr. Gk. *φαντασμα*, = 'phantasm', and *ἀγορά*, = 'an assembly': a scene crowded with a variety of fantastic figures; an assemblage of weird figures together or in succession; an exhibition of curious optical effects by means of magic-lanterns or other apparatus.

1821 The man was a phantasmagoria in | Himself—he was so volatile and thin: BYRON, *Vision of Judg.*, lxxvii. 1821 the phantasmagoria of his dreams: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. 1. p. 12 (1823). 1827 a general confused recollection of the dark and gorgeous phantasmagoria: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 40. 1828 that species of phantasmagoria which is excited by the use of opium: SCOTT, *Fair M. of Perth*, ch. xvii. p. 226 (1886). 1835 The most prominent, yet the most mysterious, figure in the phantasmagoria of the French Revolution is MAXIMILIAN ROBESPIERRE: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 299 (1857). 1882 But without was a phantasmagoria of terrible bright colours, and within a mental chaos and disorder without a clue: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 72.

pharao, pharaoh: Eng. fr. Fr. See *faro*.

\*pharmacopoeia, pharmacopœia, *s. b.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φαρμακοποιία*, = 'manufacture of drugs': a book of authoritative formulae for the preparation of drugs and medicines; a treatise on the preparation of drugs.

1621 a wormwood wine...which every Pharmacopoeia speaks of: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. 3, Subs. 1, Vol. ii. p. 141 (1827). 1710 FULLER, Title. 1807 Then moisten her dewlaps | With cordials and juleps. | And each panacea | From the Pharmacopoeia: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. ii. p. 246 (5th Ed.). 1819 for so far from the pharmacopoeia of Italy re-establishing my Greek constitution, I had fresh and frequent returns of aggravated illness: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. xiv. p. 369 (1820). 1828 I would indite a medical essay, and that without even having peeped into a pharmacopoeia, without having dived into the profundities, or skimmed the superficialities of the science: *Engl. in France*, Vol. ii. p. 240. 1871 This is his complete pharmacopoeia: his medicine chest, combining purgatives, blisters, sudorifics, narcotics, emetics, and all that the most profound M.D. could prescribe: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 108.

pharmacopole ( $\mu = \mu = \mu$ ), *s. b.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pharmacopole*: a seller of drugs, a dealer in drugs, a chemist.

1541 the apothecaries...haue y<sup>e</sup> name of pharmacopoles: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd A 1<sup>re</sup>.

pharole, farole (Florida), *s. b.*: It.: a ship's lantern.

1660 His ears are the two chief scuttles, his eyes are the pharols, the stowage is his mouth: HOWELL, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 10. [Davies]

\*Pharos: Lat. fr. Gk. *φάρος*: name of the island which (with Alexandria's mole) formed the two harbours of Ancient Alexandria, and on which stood a famous light-house; hence, a light-house, a beacon; also, *metaph.* Rarely Anglicised as *Phare*.

1603 Their eyes sweet splendor seems a Pharos bright: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 66 (1608). 1611 that notable Egyptian watch tower called Pharos near to Alexandria: T. CORVAT, *Cruities*, Vol. iii. sig. P 6<sup>re</sup> (1776). 1614 But straight his [the whale's] finnes all fir'd, a farre doe shine | As if some Pharos, but a deathfull signe: EARL OF STIRLING, *Dooms-Day*, iii. 89, Poems, p. 65 (1637). 1663 Like Speculators, should foresee, | From Pharos of Authority: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 55. 1665 it [Teneriffe Peak] is seen 120 English miles,...serving as an excellent Pharos, far exceeding those near Cayro: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). 1687 we have had a due care to erect a Pharos for a Caution against undiscern'd dangers: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. ii. No. 23, p. 411. bef. 1670 Conscience is offered, and set out as it were for a Lantern upon the Pharos of this Motion: J. HACKET, *Ass. Williams*, Pt. 1. 222, p. 216 (1693). 1672 from the North Foreland Light-house-top (which is a Pharos, built of brick...) we could see our fleet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 74 (1850). 1744 A Throne...Built (like a Pharos) tow'ring in the Waves: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, vii. p. 167 (1773). 1753 Should you think fit to publish this my case, together with some observations of your own upon it, I hope it may prove a useful Pharos, to deter private English families from the coasts of France: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 125 (1777). 1776 on a rocky eminence was the ruin of a pharos: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 4. 1820 the celebrated Pharos or light-house at the head of the promontory: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 136. 1829 a steep and rocky mount, on the top of which, in old times, had been a pharos or light-house: W. IRVING, *Comp. of Granada*,

ch. lii. p. 202 (1850). 1871 At first he took it for a Pharos: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. ii. ch. xvi. p. 233.

pharsang: Pers. See *farsang*.

pharynx, *s. b.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φάρυγξ*, = 'the gullet': the cavity behind the mouth and larynx, extending from the nasal cavities to the oesophagus.

phaseolus, *s. b.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φασήολος*: a kidney-bean, a French bean. Anglicised through Fr. *phaseole*, *phasiol* (Cotgr.), as *phasiol*, *phaseol*, *phasel*(l), *fasel*(l).

1563 Take...Peason, Phasiols, Lintelles, & such like: W. WARREN, *Tr. Alessio's Ser.*, Pt. ii. fol. 13<sup>re</sup>. 1664 September...Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting. *Virginium Phalangium*, *Indian Phaseolus* *Scarlet Beans*: EVELYN, *Kat. Hort.*, p. 210 (1720). 1722 they have likewise several Sorts of the *Phaseoli*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. iii. ch. iv. p. 152.

\*phasis, *s. b.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φάσις*, = 'an appearance': a phase.

1844 He...had observed man under every phasis of civilisation: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Contingency*, Bk. iv. ch. x. p. 216 (1881).

phasma, *pl.* phasmata, *s. b.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φάσμα*: an apparition, a phantom. Rarely Anglicised as *phasm*.

Phebe, Phebus: Lat. See *Phoebe*, *Phoebus*.

\*Pheidias: Lat. fr. Gk. See *Phidias*.

phenix: Lat. See *phoenix*.

\*phénoménon, *pl.* phénomènes, *s. b.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φαινόμενον*, = 'that which appears to the senses', opposed to that which is apprehended by the mind (see *noumenon*).

1. an object or fact which is perceived through the senses; a fact ascertained by a scientific observation.

1640 One and the same Object in Nature affords many and different *φαινόμενα*: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 2 (1647). 1643 Both which are too foul hypotheses, to save the phenomenon of our Saviour's answer to the Pharisees about this matter: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. i. ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 148 (1866). 1646 *Magnetical Phenomena*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Form. Ep.*, Bk. ii. ch. ii. p. 44 (1686). 1652 we will at least present them with a few *φαινόμενα*, and we will see how they will move them and affect them: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiv. p. 149. 1664 As other gross *Phenomena*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. ii. Cant. i. p. 25. 1665 if such great and instructed Spirits think we have not as yet *Phenomena* enough to make as much as *Hypothesis*... what insolence is it then: GLANVILLE, *Scopis*, p. 1 (1885). 1674 Now the answer to the *Phenomenon* is this: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Set.*, p. 72. 1676 I ha' found more curious *Phenomena* in these minute Animals: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 42. 1678 And consequently it supposes that there is no need of any thing else besides these simple Elements of Magnitude, Figure, Site and Motion...to solve the Corporeal *Phenomena* by: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 7. 1681 It will be but a *φαινόμενον*, it will be but as we call a false sun: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 1. p. 378 (1861). 1691 the stupendous *Phenomena* of Comets: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 20 (1701). 1699 very many Men have written of this Subject, and formed divers Hypotheses to solve these *Phenomena*: M. LISTER, *Tour. to Paris*, p. 85. 1704 it will mechanically solve all the phenomena of the grotto: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 437 (Bohn, 1854). 1711 Mr. Hobbs's Hypothesis for solving that very odd Phenomenon of Laughter: *Spectator*, No. 53, Apr. 30, p. 865 (Morley). 1713 I am considering how most of the great phenomena, or appearances in nature, have been imitated by the art of man: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 103, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 187 (1856). bef. 1733 all the Phenomena of the State were most bizzart and preposterous: R. NORTH, *Examen*, iii. vi. 70, p. 475 (1740). 1744 Scarce more strange | Would this *Phenomenon* in Nature strike, | A Sun, that froze us, or a Star, that warm'd: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. p. 256 (1773). 1803 In the philosophy of mind...habits of reflection... can alone lead to a correct knowledge of the intellectual phenomena: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, Wks., p. 251 (1846). 1813 An explanation of this *phenomenon* has been given by Menge: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 139. 1820 such a phenomenon of political prosperity: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. 1. p. 13. 1837 The alarming phenomena, the existence of which no sycophant could deny, were ascribed to every cause except the true one: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 381 (1877). 1854 We are apt to philosophize on the phenomena of our temptations: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. ii. p. 40 (1873). 1867 that unascertained something which phenomena and their relations imply: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. 1. p. 17 (2nd Ed.). 1883 a half-way stage of phantasmic or semi-etherial phenomena between Messianic prepossession and crystallised history: J. MARTINEAU, in *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

2. a remarkable occurrence; a remarkable object or person.

1727 Forthwith was I possessed with an insatiable curiosity to view this wonderful Phenomenon: FORD, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, Wks., Vol. vi. p. 94 (1757). 1754 The vulgar look upon a man, who is reckoned a fine speaker, as a phenomenon, a supernatural being: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 85, p. 353 (1774). 1771 I want to see this phenomenon in his cups: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 211 (1882). 1771 From whatever origin your influence in this country arises, it is a phenomenon in the history of human virtue and understanding: JESTUS, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 257 (1772). 1792 they had nearly settled their courses and exercises for the evening, when a young phenomenon of nobility made his appearance, like a phoenix among the vulgar birds, attended by two servants in flaming liveries: H. BROOKS, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. ii. p. 132. 1795 a phenomenon that haunted his bed-chamber while he was at Marseilles: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 295. 1839 language was not powerful enough to describe the infant phenomenon: DICKENS, *N.*



*Nickleby*, ch. xxiii. p. 218. 1877 it is chiefly as a literary phenomenon that Voltaire is now interesting to us: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xxvi. p. 203.

Pheton: Eng. fr. Lat. See Phaeton.

phiale, *pl.* phialae, *sb.*: Gk. φιάλη: a Greek vase in the shape of a saucer, used for libations, a *patra* (*q. v.*).

phidalgo: Port. See fidalgo.

\*Phidias, Pheidias: Lat. fr. Gk. Φειδίας: name of the great sculptor of Athens of 5 c. B.C.

1646 the inward *Phidias*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 93 (1886).

philautia, *sb.*: Gk. φιλαυτία: selfishness. Anglicised as *philauty*.

bef. 1693 Such as give themselves to philautia, as you do, master, are so choleric of complexion that that which they burn in fire over night they seek for with fury the next morning: GREENE, *Jas. IV.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 204/1 (1861). 1601 knowing how through a naturall *φιλαυτία* all men are given to flatter and coxe themselves: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astrol.*, To Reader, sig. A 4 v°. 1652 It is a miserable *φιλαυτία* to make his own self the centre of all his actions: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 86.

philibeg: Eng. fr. Gael. See flibeg.

philippic (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Philippica* (sc. *oratio*), = 'a speech against Philip', one of the great speeches delivered by Demosthenes against Philip, King of Macedon; hence, one of Cicero's famous invectives against Marcus Antonius, the Triumvir: an invective, a denunciation, a denunciatory speech.

1616 I'de write lines as ill, | Rather then thee, divine philippick, bold | Though fam'd, which art, after the first, unroul'd: HOLYDAY, *Tr. Jew.*, x. [R.]. 1755 since the last philippic of Billingsgate memory you never heard such an invective as Pitt returned: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 491 (1857). 1815 The gruel...supplied...pretty severe philippics upon the many houses where it was never met with tolerable: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 93.

philippizate, philippise (— — —), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. φιλιππίζειν, = 'to take the part of Philip, King of Macedon'; to support the policy of Philip, King of Macedon; to support a powerful enemy of one's country.

bef. 1603 the Prophetesse did Philippizate, to wit, faoured *Philips* affaires: NORTH, (*Loves of Eranin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1134 (1612). 1790 He naturally philippizes: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 13 (3rd Ed.).

philiselle: Fr. See filoselle.

Philister, *sb.*: Ger.: a Philistine.

1883 Claudius told his old landlord—his *philister*, as he would have called him: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Dr. Claudius*, ch. iii. p. 37.

Philistia: Late Lat.: name of the parts of Ancient Palestine inhabited by the Philistines, the heathen enemies of the Israelites; hence, the region or aggregate of modern Philistines.

1857 yet have Philistia and Fogeysdom neither right nor reason to consider him a despicable or merely ludicrous person: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. x. p. 150 (1877). 1886 aristocratic Philistia and Upper Bohemia: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 51.

\*Philistine: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *Philistinus*: one of the original inhabitants of Palestine (from whom its name is derived), a heathen enemy of the Israelites; hence, through the cant of German universities, an unenlightened, tasteless person despised by the chosen people of culture. German students call the townsmen of an university town *Philister*, = 'Philistines'.

philizello: Old It. See filisello.

Phillis: Lat. See Phyllis.

phillyrea, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. φιλύρεα, an unidentified shrub: name of a genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Oleaceae*, resembling box in appearance, and therefore called *jasmine-box*.

1670 having planted...some borders of phylirea: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 227 (1872). 1673 cut hedges of Cypress, *Alaternus*, Laurel, Bay, *Phillyrea*, *Laurus tinus* and other semper-virent plants: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Country*, p. 364. 1691 In his garden he has four large round philireas smooth clipped, raised on a single stalk: *Document*, in *Arch.*, xii. 188. [Davies] 1699 *Lentiscus* and *Phylarea*'s in as great abundance, as Hazel or Thorn with us: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 210. 1713 A Queen Elizabeth in Phyllirea: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 297 (1757). 1741 Holm-Oaks, Kermes, Maples, Phillyrea, Myrtles, Mastick-Trees, Turpentine-Trees: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 54. 1748 the phyllirea-hedge: RICHARDSON, *Cl. Harlowe*, iii. 111 (1811). [Davies] 1840 clothed in evergreens (phillyrea and *alaternus*, I believe) with box, rhododendron, &c.: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 359. 1846 the Phillyreas and Syringas are all European or Eastern plants: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 616.

\*Philomel: Eng. fr. Lat. *Philomela*, fr. Gk. Φιλομήλα: name of one of the daughters of Pandion (King of Athens), who was said to have been changed into a nightingale; hence, a nightingale. See Progne.

1580 And Philomela her song with teares doth steepe: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Nov., 141. 1590 Philomel, with melody | Sing in our sweet lullaby: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, II. 2, 13.

1599 While Philomela sits and sings, I sit and mark, | And wish her lays were tuned like the lark: — *Pass. Pil.*, 107. 1637 'Less Philomel will deign a song: MILTON, *Il Pens.*, 56. bef. 1744 Night shades the groves, and all in silence lie, | All but the mournful Philomel and I: POPE, *Sappho to Phaon*, 176, Wks., Vol. II. p. 17 (1757).

1748 And now and then sweet Philomel would wail: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, I. iv. p. 194 (1834). abt. 1782 To inhabit a thomson remote | From the clatter of street-pacing steeds, | And by Philomel's annual note | To measure the life that she leads: COWPER, *Catharina*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 275 (1802).

philophilosophos, *adj.*: coined fr. Gk. φιλο- = 'loving', and φιλόσοφος, = 'a lover of wisdom', 'a philosopher', 'loving wisdom': fond of philosophers.

bef. 1586 I think that no man is so much *Philophilosophos*, as to compare the Philosopher in mooving with the Poet: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 24 (1891).

philosopho, *sb.*: Fr.: a philosopher, a dabbler in philosophy; also, *attrib.*

1828 Guard us ye powers...against all that calls itself 'liberal' or 'philosopho': J. P. COBBETT, *Tour in Italy*, p. 286 (1830). 1851 Louis...whose mind had received some impression from the *philosophes*, was not very strenuous in support of these 'idle forms and antiquated prejudices': J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, II. p. 86 (1857).

1884 Their *philosophes*...are solemn, arrogant, dictatorial coxcombs: SEELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 100.

philosophia prima, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the first philosophy, the science of first principles, the study which utilises the results of all special sciences for the discovery of the general principles of being.

1829 *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 138. 1837 If the making of ingenious and sparkling similitudes like these be indeed the *philosophia prima*, we are quite sure that the greatest philosophical work of the nineteenth century is Mr Moore's *Lalla Rookh*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 414 (1877).

1843 There is, then, a *Philosophia Prima* peculiar to Art, as there is one which belongs to Science: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 528 (1856).

\*philtre (— — —), Eng. fr. Fr.; *philtrum*, *pl.* *philtr*, Late Lat. fr. Gk. φίλτρον: *sb.*: a love-potion, a concoction supposed to have the power of exciting a sexual passion for the person in whose interest it was administered.

1603 Freely to follow him, and doe his hest, | Not *Philtre*-charm'd, nor by *Busiris* prest: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 261 (1608). 1609 philtre: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 567 (1616).

1623 For to say, that there are *Philtr*, amorous potions, poysons of loue, and the like baits and trickes to force affection, it is all false: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 21.

1645 *Letters* a kind of Magic vertue have, | And like strong *Philtres* human souls inslave: HOWELL, *Let.*, To Reader, sig. A 3 v°. 1646 He deludeth us also by *Philtres*, Ligatures, Charms, ungrounded Amulets, Characters: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 33 (1686).

1652 This sure was the minde and desire of that Epicurean Poet *Lucretius*, though a Roman of very eminent parts, which yet were much abated by a *Philtrum* that was given him: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xvii. p. 196.

philipendula: Late Lat. See filipendula.

phirman, phirmaun: Eng. fr. Pers. See firman.

phistilo. See fistula.

phlebotomy (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *phlébotomie*: blood-letting, the opening of a vein as a surgical remedy; the practice of blood-letting.

1541 phlebotomye is made eyther for habundance of blode or for the... fyernes of the dysase: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd G 1 v°. 1543 ye must fyrste make a Phlebotomy that is you must cutte a veyne: TRAHERN, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xiii v°. 2.

1563 the arte of phlebotomie or lettynge of blode: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 5 v°. 1578 findyng no present remedy...but Phlebotomie: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. Biiij v°. 1599 they haue no Phlebotomie or lettynge of blood: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. II. p. 90.

1601 as it were by way of Phlebotomie to let them [trees] blood: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 544. 1622 At first they let me blood, and I parted with above fiftie ounces in less then a fortnight, for *phlebotomy* is so much practis'd here: HOWELL, *Let.*, II. xxi. p. 41 (1645).

1628 a disease vncurable but by an abundant Phlebotomy of the purse: J. EARLE, *Microscasm.*, Char. 4. 1665 *Phlebotomy* was held too mean a remedy for her distemper: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

Phlegethon: Lat. fr. Gk. Φλεγέθων: *Gk. Mythol.*: name of one of the rivers of the infernal regions, meaning 'flaming'.

bef. 1593 every charmer with his magic spells | Calls us from nine-fold-trenched Phlegethon: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 177/2 (1861).

phlegmon, flegmon, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *phlegmon*, *flegmon*: inflammation, inflammation of subcutaneous tissue.

1541 if ecchymosis, or vlcere, or erisipelas, or putryfaccion, or phlegmone be in any parte: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd B ii v°. — myty-



gate the phlegmon: *ib.*, sig. 2nd D i 10. 1543 flegmon chaunceth some tymes when the bodye is replete: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xliii r<sup>o</sup>/s.

\***phlogiston**, *s.b.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φλογιστόν*, neut. of *φλογιστός*, = 'inflammable': the assumed principle of inflammability, which was supposed by some old chemists to be present, in composition, in all inflammable substances.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1843 the celebrated phlogistic theory.. which accounted for combustion by the extrication of a substance called phlogiston, supposed to be contained in all combustible matter: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Pt. v. ch. iv. [L.]

**phlox**, *s.b.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φλόξ*, = 'flame', also name of a kind of herb: name of a genus of ornamental plants, Nat. Order *Polemoniaceae*.

1601 another hearbe which the Greekes call Phlox: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.* N. H., Bk. 21, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 91.

**Phoebe**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φοίβη*: name of Artemis (*Diana*), the moon-goddess; hence, the moon.

1590 To-morrow night, when Phoebe doth behold | Her silver visage in the watery glass: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt.'s Dr.*, i. 1, 209. 1655 Like Phoebe breaking through an envious cloud: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, i. 1, Wks., p. 393/1 (1839).

\***Phoebus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φοῖβος*: name of the sun-god Apollo (*q. v.*); hence, the sun.

abt. 1386 And fry Phebus riseth vp so brighte | That al the Orient laugheth of the light: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Knt.'s Tale*, 1493.

1506 When Phelbus entred was, in Gemini | Shining aboue: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A i r<sup>o</sup> (1554). bef. 1529 To me also although it were promised | Of laureat Phebus holy the eloquence, | All were to lytell for his magnificence: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 12 (1843).

1599 Thou lovest to hear the sweet melodious sound | That Phoebe lute, the queen of music, makes: SHAKS., *Past. Ples.*, 112.

1603 Heer, many a Phoebe, and heer manie a Muse | On heau'nly Layses so rarely sweet do vse | Their golden bowes: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 65 (1603).

1616 *Donne*, the delight of PHOEBUS, and each Muse: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 23, Wks., p. 775 (1616).

1640 With mighty force great Phoebe doth inspire | My raving mind: H. MORSE, *Song of Saul*, iv. 3, p. 286 (1647).

1742 Take Phoebe to yourselves, ye basking Bards! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. p. 37 (1773).

1744 A brighter Phoebe Phaon might appear: POPE, *Sappho to Phaon*, 24, Wks., Vol. II. p. 5 (1757).

\***phoenix**, *s.b.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φαινίξ*.

1. a fabulous bird, sole of its kind, having a nest of spices in Arabia, which every 500 years set fire to its nest and burnt itself to ashes from which it arose again regenerated.

abt. 1400 The Prestes of that Temple han alle here Wrytynges, undre the Date of the Foul that is clept Fenix: and there is non but on in alle the World: *Tr. Maunderville's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 48 (1839).

1508 A phenex it is | This herse that must blys | With armatyke gunmes | That cost great summes: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 518, Wks., Vol. I. p. 67 (1843).

1563 A Phoenix ryght on yearth (no doubt) | A Byrde full rare to see: B. GOOGE, *Eglogs*, &c., p. 83 (1871).

1580 there is but one Phoenix in the World: J. LYLIV, *Euphues & his Engli.*, p. 312 (1868).

1593 There lives the phoenix, one alone bird ever: MARLOWE, *Orvid's Elegies*, ii. vi. Wks., p. 329/1 (1858).

1605 could we get the phoenix | (Though nature lost her kind) shee were our dish: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7, Wks., p. 490 (1616).

1620 those few, who, as *Phenices*, have a perfect disposition, yet do receive greater grace by the Sacrament: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 225 (1676).

1623 neuer to returne the same man I went forth, but like a new Phoenix, receiving fresh life from these my old ashes: MAHBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 76.

1634 Let the chaste Phoenix from the flowry East, | Bring the sweete treasure of her perfum'd nest: (1640) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. I. p. 17 (1870).

1667 to all the fowls he seems | A Phoenix, gazed by all, as that sole bird, | When to inscribe his reliques in the Sun's | Bright temple, to Egyptian Thebes he flies: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 272.

1763 The ancients had their Phoenix and their Pegasus: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 65.

1820 it has risen like the Phoenix more splendid from its ashes: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108.

2. any unique thing or person, any thing or person of superlative and singular excellence.

1573-80 A braunche of loric a very phoenix: GAR. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 103 (1884).

1582 O Goulden bird and Phoenix of our age: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 47 (1870).

1586 [Alexander] the Phoenix of warlike Princes: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 56 (1868).

1612 the body of *Griostome*, who was peerlesse in wit... a Phoenix for friendship, magnificent without measure: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 99.

1625 this is the onely Phoenix-neast made of sweet Spices... *Tyrus*... the Phoenix indeed of all Cities of Trade in the World: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 23.

1631 She died the Phoenix of her sex, but left a daughter behind, who proved the Phoenix of her time, the true daughter of so rare a mother Phoenix: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 27 (1641).

1646 the Phoenix of the earth who never had, nor is like to have his equal: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 169.

1665 Arabia is the Phoenix of the East: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 102 (1677).

1667 You are now a Phoenix in her ashes: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A. 4 r<sup>o</sup>.

1675 Hopes of the arising of that Phoenix out of their ashes: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. x. § 2, p. 90.

1787 He is called... the Phoenix of his time; yet I don't find that his ashes have produced any other such: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1805).

1833 This was no phoenix among men: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 8, p. 304/3.

3. attrib. and in combin.

1593 Small show of man was yet upon his chin: | His phoenix down began but to appear | Like unshorn velvet on that termless skin: SHAKS., *Lover's Compl.*, 93.

1613 Up then fair Phoenix bride: J. DOWNE, *Poems*, p. 101 (1665).

1634 And th' odour, for as it the hard expires, | Perfuming Phoenix-like his funeral fires: (1639) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 68 (1870).

1654 Abraham saw... a

Phoenix-like Resurrection of his Son, as possible with God: R. WHITTAKER, *Zantonia*, p. 544.

1676 Let me approach the honour of your up, far sweeter than the Phoenix Nest, and all the poetry Treasures of Arabia: SHAKS., *Phaeton*, iv. p. 61.

1733 a new Phoenix Plot had arisen out of the Ashes of the old one: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 138, p. 301 (1740).

1778 this phoenix June: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 83 (1858).

**phoenomenon**: Gk. See **phenomenon**.

1821 *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, p. 8 (1823).

**phónasus**, *s.b.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φωναστικός*: one who practises the voice, a music-master, an instructor in elocution.

1606 nor yet do ought in earnest or mirth without his Phonasus by, to put him in mind for to spare his pipes and hold his handkerchiefe to his mouth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Sweet.*, p. 191.

pho(o)ngi: Burm. See **poongee**.

**phorminx**, *s.b.*: Gk. *φόρμινξ*: an Ancient Greek lyre.

\***Phosphorus**, **phosphorus**, *s.b.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φωσφόρος*, = 'light-bringing'.

1. the morning-star, Lucifer; also, *metaph.* Anglicised as **Phosphor**.

1611 Most scintillant Phosphorus of our British Trinacria: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. N 2 r<sup>o</sup> (1776).

1667 They saw this Phosphor's Infant-light, and knew | It bravely us'd in a Sun as New: COWPER, *Davides*, ii. [C.]

1670 he wants nothing, but a blue Ribbon and a Star, to make him shine, the very Phosphorus of our Hemisphere: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, ii. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 179 (1710).

1676 Call up the Sun, black Shades away: | Bid Phosphorus go fetch the Day: D'URVEY, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. 16 40 (1691).

1704 Why sit we dark, when Phosphor shines so clear, | And lavish Nature paints the purple year? PARN, *Pastorals*, Spring, 27.

1850 till Phosphor, bright | As our pure love, thro' early light | Shall glimmer on the dewy decks: TENNYSON, *In Memoriam*, ix.

2. an extremely inflammable substance, found in animals and plants, and manufactured from bones (which are largely composed of phosphate of calcium). Under certain conditions it possesses the property of being luminous without combustion.

1646 the Phosphorus or Bononian Stone, which exposed unto the Sun, and then closely shut up, will afterward afford a light in the dark: SIR TH. BROWNE, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1686).

1696 He brought the phosphorus and antea to the clearest light that ever any did: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 348 (1872).

1743 being determined at present, to shine like phosphorus in the dark: LORD CHAMBERFIELD, in *Old England*, No. 3, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 117 (1777).

1762 He said, he would engage with twelve pennyworth of phosphorus to frighten a whole parish out of their senses: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 7 (1817).

**phousdar**, **phousdarry**: Anglo-Ind. See **foujdar**, **foujdarry**.

**phrase**, Eng. fr. Fr. *phrase*; **phrasis**, Lat. fr. Gk. *φράσις*, = 'language', 'manner of speaking': *s.b.*

1. language, idiom, manner of speaking, diction.

1530 The phrasys of our tong and theyrs differeth chiefly in thre thyngs: PALSGR., sig. c iii r<sup>o</sup>.

1540 the phrase of the frenche tongue is different from the pure latinitie: — *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. A iv r<sup>o</sup>.

1646 the Englishe tongue... altogether intermeddled with the Saxon phrase: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1846).

1620 the natural lustre both of Sule and Phrase: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Ep. Ded. (1676).

2. an expression, an idiom, two or more words used to express one idea.

1535 the comon phrasis in the Scripture: G. JOY, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 11 (1883).

1540 pure englyshe wordes and phrasys: FAUSBERGE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. A iii r<sup>o</sup>.

1588 A man in all the world's new fashion planted, | That hath a mint of phrases in his brain: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 1, 166.

1599 and this they can perfectly in the phrase of war, which they trick up with new-tuned oaths: SHAKS., *Hen V.*, iii. 6, 79.

1600 as your eares doo meet with a new phrase: B. JONSON, *Cynthia Reu.*, iii. 1, Wks., p. 208 (1606).

1603 [In humane phrase] it calls him pitiful: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Arke, p. 318 (1608).

1665 The parts affected with it (corrupt) we find to be the accent... tropes, phrases: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 159 (1872).

1733 they enjoyed themselves, and as the Phrase is, let the World rub: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 116, p. 93 (1740).

**phratra**, **phratia**, *s.b.*: Gk. *φάτρα*, *φρατρία*: a brotherhood, a clan, a sept; in Athens, a political division of the tribes (*φυλαί*). Anglicised as **phratry** (*u* =).

**phrenēsis**, *s.b.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. *φρήνης*: delirium, frenzy.

1811 Sometime engend'reth an apostemacion in the braynes / of some little skinnies / that enuiron the braynes / the same are called Phrenesis: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 5 r<sup>o</sup>.



\***phrenitis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φρενίτις*: inflammation of the brain, delirium, frenzy.

1621 *Phrenitis*...is a disease of the mind, with a continual madness or dotage, which hath an acute fever annexed, or else an inflammation of the brain, or the membranes or kells of it: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. 1. p. 12 (1827).

**phrontistērion**, *sb.*: Gk. *φροντιστήριον*: a thinking-shop. Aristophanes, *Nub.*, 98. Rarely Anglicised as *phrontistery*.

1615 'tis the learn'd phrontistery | Of most Divine Albumazar: *Albumazar*, i. 2. [Davies] 1704 How unpardonable must it then be to thunder at the *Phronisterion* of the great Dr. Alcantara: JOHN CORY, *Metamorphosis*, &c., p. 4. 1888 The humours of the *phrontisterion* at Puddleton are cleverly described: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 8, p. 770/2.

**phthiriāsis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φθειρίσις*: the lousy disease.

1603 the loathsom *Phthiriasis*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 280 (1608). 1619 a filthy *Phthiriasis* with foure swellings: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xvii. p. 183.

\***phthisis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *φθίσις*, = 'decay', 'a wasting away': pulmonary consumption.

1525 dothe the parsones falle in ptisym [acc.] and to outdryeng of the naturall moistnes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. L iij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1607 the *Phthisis* or disease of the Lungs: TOPSELL, *Fourf. Beasts*, p. 27. 1742 A toothache produces more violent convulsions of pain than a *phthisis* or a *dropisy*: HUME, *Essays*, Vol. 1. p. 175 (1825). 1787 for which I shall beg you to prescribe me somewhat strengthening and agglutinant, lest it turn to a confirmed *phthisis*: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xci. Vol. II. p. 11 (1819). 1811 Cases of *phthisis*, or consumption, do, indeed, now and then occur among them: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 243 (1856).

**phylarea**, **phyleria**, **phyllirea**: Mod. Lat. See **phillyrea**.

**Phyllis**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Φυλλίς*: name of a rustic maid (Virg., *Ecl.*, 3) and of one of Horace's loves (*Od.*, 4, 11); hence, a rustic beauty, a peasant maid, a sweetheart, a pretty waiting-maid.

1637 herbs and other country messes, | Which the neat-handed Phyllis dresses: MILTON, *L'Allegro*, 86. 1640 rurall Swains...their Phyllis: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 20, p. 6 (1647). 1679 a *Phyllis* with ten thousand pounds: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, v. p. 76. 1842 certain soft-handed *Phyllises* | Were at once set to work: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

\***phylloxēra**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *φυλλο-*, = 'leaf', and *ξηρός*, = 'dry': name of a genus of plant-lice, of which the species *Phylloxera vastatrix* is the dreaded vine pest of Europe.

**phylum**, *pl.* **phyla**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *φῶλον*: a tribe, a primary division of the animal kingdom.

1888 The bewildering groups Brachiopoda...and Pterobranchia...are provisionally united into a phylum of equal value with Vermes: *Athenaeum*, June 2, p. 699/1.

**phyrman**: Eng. fr. Pers. See **firman**.

**phṽsētēr**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *φυσήτηρ*, = 'a blower', 'a kind of whale': a sperm-whale or cachalot (*q. v.*).

1601 In the French ocean there is discovered a mightie fish called Physeter: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 4. [R., s.v. *Whirlpool*] 1603 on the surges I perceive from far | Th' Orc, Whirlpool, Whale, or huffing Physeter: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, 5th day, 1st week, 109. [Davies]

\***physique**, *sb.*: Fr.: physical constitution, physical condition, build of body.

1813 It is by exalting the...*physique* of our pleasures...that we alone can prevent them from disgusting: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 302 (1832). 1872 superior in *physique* to the people of the south: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 46. 1873 The production of feeble literature [is] found compatible with the most diverse forms of *physique*: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. v. p. 30. 1883 it was very destructive to the *physique* and *morale* of the regiment returning home: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 272.

**pi**: Anglo-Ind. See **pai**.

**pia fraus**, *pl.* **piae fraudes**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a pious fraud', something dishonest said or done in the alleged interest of religion or morality.

1625 I know not what *Pias fraudes* [acc.], and religious Lies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 68. 1642 I compute among your *Piae fraudes*...the ashes of John the Baptist: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 363 (1852). 1652 No doubt but Abrahams faith staggered, when he was put to an equivocation, and we cannot easily excuse Jacobs supplantings, and Rebekka's deceptions, and Rahabs dissemblings; and the *piae fraudes* of the Fathers: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 58. 1665 I dare not say 'tis *pia fraude* [abl.], but, both by what I have observed and learnt, find they have assum'd too great a liberty in blazoning the success of their labours, and withal of invention: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1677). 1711 mean artifices and *pia fraudes*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 80 (1737).

**pia māter**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'kind mother': the innermost of the three meninges or tunics which invest the brain and spinal cord. See **dura mater**, **meninx**.

1525 than the panne/than within be ij. small fleeces named dura mater /and pia mater / than the substance of the braynes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. A iij v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1641 feare lest the dura mater fall nat on the pie mater: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. E ii v<sup>o</sup>.

1643 the pannels of the eyes, synnwes, pia mater, can not endure stronge and sharpe medicines: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlix v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1663 when the humor is betwixt pia mater and the braine: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 27 v<sup>o</sup>. 1688 these are begot in the ventricle of memory, nourished in the womb of pia mater, and delivered upon the mellowing of occasion: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 71. 1601 Enfolded is it [the brain] within two tunicles or kels, both above and beneath: whereof, if the one bee peirced and wounded, [to wit *Pia mater*] there is no way but present death: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. II, ch. 37, Vol. I. p. 332.

1630 That I may welcome thee in such a straine | That shall euen cracke my pulsive *pia mater*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Hh 5 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1642 As for those wingy Misteries in Divinity...which have unhing'd the brains of better heads, they never stretched the *Pia Mater* of mine: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § ix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 332 (1852). bef. 1658 To what purpose doth the *Pia Mater* lie in so dully in her white Formalities: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687). 1692 To be Deliver'd of some Matter, | Which sore opprest his *Pia Mater*: *Jacobite Conventicle*, p. 9. 1699 The *Pia Mater* coating the Spinal Nerves but halfway down the Back, where it ends: The *Dura Mater* coating the lowermost 20 pair: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 64. 1762 he apprehended him to be in a very dangerous way from an inflammation of the *pia mater*, which had produced a most furious delirium: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xvi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 153 (1817).

**piaculum**, *sb.*: Lat.: a sin; an act of expiation. Anglicised, through Fr. *piacle*, as *piacle* (L = =).

1646 These are the men I speak to, for, as they hate superstition, so they love decency, and count it a *Piaculum* to live in seiled houses of their owne, whilst the Lords house lies wast: J. BENBRIDGE, *Usura Accomodator*, p. 21. 1652 'Tis not lookt upon as a transgression and a *piaculum*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xv. p. 159.

**piano**, *sb.*: It.: a small (upright) pianoforte.

1885 Mrs. Alma Tadema exhibits a piano, by Broadwood: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 6/1.

\***pianissimo**, *adv.* and *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to play or sing very softly; very soft, very low; very soft performance of music. Abbreviated to *pp.* (for *piano piano*, or *pia piano*).

1724 **PIANISSIMO**, or PPP, is extream Soft or Low: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1854 [See **piano**]. 1883 the four performers were pounding along at a breathless pace; and if their pianissimo passages failed in delicacy, there was no mistake about their fortissimo: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 50. 1886 Much was left to desire on the score of delicacy, a *pianissimo* being never obtained: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 209/1. 1888 and the late reminiscence of the opening theme, given out *pianissimo* by the brass instruments, fits well to the closing lines: *Academy*, Oct. 20, p. 262/3.

\***pianiste**, *sb.*: Fr.: a performer on the pianoforte, a pianist.

1864 with two years' more practice she will be the first pianiste of the world: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 139. 1883 This gifted pianiste is never so happy as when interpreting the music of his famous compatriot: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 16, p. 3.

\***piano**, *adv.* and *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to play or sing softly; soft, low; soft, low performance of music; also, *metaph.* Abbreviated to *p.*

1724 **PIANO**, or the Letter P, signifies Soft or Low: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1759 that soft and irresistible *piano* of voice: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 43 (1839). 1815 here the reader softened his voice to a gentle and modest piano: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii. p. 332 (1852). 1854 they sing the sweetest of all music, and the heart beats with happiness, and kindness, and pleasure. *Piano*, pianissimo! the city is hushed: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 136 (1879). 1883 there are marked contrasts of *forte* and *piano*, much *staccato* work, for which the pianist is famous: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52. 1886 Much was left to desire on the score of delicacy, a *pianissimo* being never obtained, and even a *piano* but seldom: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 209/1.

**piano**: It. See **pianoforte**.

**pian(o) piano**, *phr.*: It.: 'softly softly', very softly, very gently.

1601 Whereas our good men must goe as they may, *peano*, *peano*, and beare their quips the while: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 116.

\***pianoforte**, *sb.*: It., 'soft-loud': a musical instrument played by means of a keyboard, the sound being produced by the percussion of hammers upon strings or wires. The characteristic whence its name is derived is that each note can be made loud or soft at pleasure. It is an improvement on the harpsichord and the spinet, invented abt. 1710, and at first often called a *fortepiano*. Abbreviated to **piano**.

1767 your pianoforte must be tuned from the brass middle string of your guitar, which is C: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 770/1 (1839). 1767 Miss Buckler will sing a Song from Judith, accompanied by Mr. Dibdin, upon a new instrument called 'pianoforte': *Playbill*, May 16, quoted in *Queen*, Sept. 12, 1885, p. 277. 1776 I had a new and very expeditious mode of teaching to play on the harpsichord, *forte piano*, and organ: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 76. 1806 Attempting, by desire, to play on the pianoforte, while your fingers are all chained up by the frost: BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 55 (5th Ed.). 1815 The pianoforte had arrived from Broadwood's the day before: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 190 (1833). 1821 found her playing on the piano-forte:



BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. v. p. 56 (1839). 1843 one Schmidt a forte-piano maker: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 549 (1857). 1850 devoted to her mamma and her piano-lesson: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvi. p. 160 (1879). 1864 she went on watching the pianoforte practice: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 68. — Opposite, was a small cottage piano: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 74. 1877 pianoforte makers: *Echo*, Jan. 15. [St.] 1877 Open the piano, you shut the understanding: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiv. p. 136 (1883).

**piassava**, *sb.*: Port.: name of the coarse fibre of two S. American palms, used for making street-brooms.

\***piastre**, **piaster** (≡ 1/2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piastre*: a name of the Spanish dollar; also the unit of Turkish currency, a small silver coin equal in value to nearly 2½d. English. The form *piastro* is for It. and Sp. *piastro*.

1592 penalty of 5 *Piastre*: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 680 (1685). 1617 I hired a horse to *Lirigi* for one piastro or silver crowne: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 164. 1629 *Piastres* Chiqueenes and Sultanies, which is gold and silver: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 827 (1884). 1670 a *Million and a half of Piastri*, or *Crowns*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 144 (1698). 1776 a *piastre* is about half a crown English: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*. 1787 His Majesty...assigned him for six months the sum of 120 piastres a day for his expenses: *Gen. Mag.*, p. 11861. 1820 Turkish paras piastres and other coins: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 226. 1830 an additional piastre: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 207 (2nd Ed.). 1850 we will sell him for a hundred piastres to Bacon or to Bungay: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 30 (1879). 1877 a solemn Turk melting his piastres with admirable gravity: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 103 (1883).

**piatta**, *sb.*: It.: a barge, a large kind of gondola used in the Adriatic. See *peiotte*.

1670 Round about the *Bucentoro* flock a world of *Piotta's*, and *Gondola's*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 253 (1698). — *Gondolas and Piattas*: *ib.*, p. 254.

\***piazza**, *sb.*: It.: an open space, an open square in a town, a square surrounded by colonnades; a veranda or arcaded gallery or colonnade outside a building.

1563 Whereupon the next morning being Sundaie, Wolfe came to the Chalenor's chamber, and praised him familiarly to go with him abroad to the piazza or marketstead: FOXE, *A. & M.*, an. 1555, p. 1621. [R.] 1591 place the Ensignes with their garde of Halberdes, with certaine Drummes about the said Ensignes, that is, in the *Piazza* or void place, where the Ensigne is to bee managed: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 132. — *Piazzo*: *ib.*, p. 132. 1605 in face of the publike *piazza*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2. Wks., p. 467 (1616). 1611 This part of the *Piazza* is paved with brick: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 219 (1776). 1644 Sometimes 5 *Imprimaturs* are seen together dialogue-wise in the *Piazza* of one Title page: MILTON, *Arrop.*, p. 40 (1688). 1650 the *Piazza* of S. Lawrence Church: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 23. 1670 The Duke's new *Palace* handsomely built with a fair Court before it, a great *Piazza*, and a large open street leading up it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 55 (1698). 1671 go instantly and walk in the *Piazza*: SHADWELL, *Humorist*, v. p. 67. 1672 Yet I durst meet him in the *Piazzo* at midnight: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, i. p. 6. 1695 walking one day upon the *Piazza* about three of the Clock i' th' After-noon: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 3. 1711 A Puppet-show set forth by one *Powell*, under the *Piazzas* [of Covent Garden]: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 251 (Morley). 1723 In this *Cortile* under the *Piazza* is the great Urn: RICHARDSON, *Statuses, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 131. bef. 1733 by clearing a great Hall or a *Piazza* of 50: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. p. 87, p. 573 (1740). 1765 Withinside you find yourself in a noble *piazza*, from whence three of the principal streets of Rome are detached: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, XXIX. Wks., Vol. v. p. 478 (1817). 1797 Baneza is an old and ugly town with *piazzas* under its houses: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 82. 1820 a fine *piazza*, called the "Quattro Cantoneri"...contains many superb edifices, profusely adorned with native marbles: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4. 1884 *Piazzas* beneath which are exposed for sale...manufactures of Mexico: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 329.

**plazzetta**, *sb.*: It.: a small square, a small market-place.

1824 They crossed the *Piazzetta*, but paused in the middle of it to enjoy the scene: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 78 (1849).

\***piibroch** (≡ 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *piobaireachd*, = 'pipe-music': a wild musical composition of a martial character for performance on the bagpipe on the Scotch Highlanders. The word is incorrectly used to denote the bagpipe itself.

1771 the pipers playing a piibroch all the time: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 87/2 (1882). 1807 The piibroch raised its piercing note: BYRON, *Hours of Idleness*, Oscar of Alva, xi.

**pica**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat. (Lat. *pica*, = 'magpie'): the ordinal of the Latin Church, as if the 'pied-book'.

**pica**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. *pica*<sup>1</sup>: a kind of black-letter type in which *pica*<sup>1</sup> used to be printed; hence, certain sizes of modern type. Unless a qualifying epithet is used, the following kind is meant:—

### Pica Roman Type.

1588 A presse with two paire of cases, with certaint *Pica Romane*, and *Pica Italian* letters: UDALL, *State Ch. Eng.*, p. xiii. (1880).

**pica**<sup>3</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat. (fr. Lat. *pica*, = 'magpie'): a morbid appetite for substances unfit for human food.

1563 that sicknesse whiche is called *Pica*: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1603 One-while the *Boultine*, then the *Anorexie*, | Then the *Dog*.

*hunger*, or the *Bradypepsie*, | And childre-great *Pica* (of prodigious dist) | In straightest stomachs rage with monstrous fyt: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Partai*, Furies, p. 278 (1603). bef. 1670 Why, suppose then one that is sick, should have this *Pica*, and long to be Annoied? J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 224, p. 218 (1693).

\***picador**, *sb.*: Sp.: in bull-fighting, a horseman who begins the fight by pricking the bull with a lance.

1797 He has to contest first against the picadores, combatants on horseback, who, dressed according to the ancient Spanish manner, and as it were fixed to their saddles, wait for him, each being armed with a long lance: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. 1845 The proceedings open with a procession of the performers, first the mounted spearmen, *picadores*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 180. 1892 he steps hither and thither with such ease and dexterity, like a literary picador amid a troop of huge, blundering cattle: *Pall Mall Gas.*, Dec. 22, p. 19.

**picard** (≡ 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Picard*, = 'of Picardy': a kind of high shoe introduced into England early in 18 c.

**picaresque** (≡ 1), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *picaresco*: relating to rogues, descriptive of a style of fiction of which Aleman's *Life of Gusman de Alfarache* is an example, introduced from Italy in the first half of 16 c.

1845 many a pleasantry in *picaresque* tales and farces: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 64. 1890 Of Sidney and pastoral romance, of Thomas Nash and the picaresque novel: M. Jussierand treats with judgment and knowledge: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 9, p. 1861.

**picaro**, *sb.*: Sp.: a knave, a rogue, a kitchen-boy.

1623 admitting a poore *Picaro*, to become a Courtier: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, sig. \* 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1623 Baseness: the arts of Coecquismo and Germania, used by our Spanish pickaroos—I mean filching, foisting, nimming, jilting—we defy: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, ii. 1. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 135 (1885).

**picaroon** (≡ 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *picaron*: a rogue; esp. a plunderer, a pirate, a piratical craft.

1624 meeting a French *Picarroune*...hee like himselfe tooke from them what hee liked: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 655 (1884). — any French *Picarroune*, or the *Pirats of Algiers*: *ib.*, p. 760. 1644 the *Picaroon* Turks: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 81 (1850). 1664 This is the Captain of the *Picarons*: DRYDEN, *Rio. Ladies*, i. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 70 (1701). 1669 I was set on by the way, by *Pickeroons*; and, in spite of my resistance, robb'd, and my *Portmanteau* taken from me: — *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 310. 1676 Those *Picarons* in Wit, wh' infest this Road, | And snap both Friend and Foe that come abroad: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, Prol., sig. b 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1688 a French *picaroon* in a small bark w<sup>th</sup> only a gunns lay off here at sea: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1878). 1700 At this very time the *Streight of Sunda* was very much infested with *Picaroons*: S. L. Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xiii. p. 191. 1704 and whatsoever exceeds the bidding at the *Battistan*, belongs not to the *Pickarons*, but goes to the *Dey*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 7. 1849 I would back myself against any *picaroon* in the *Levant*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. viii. p. 293 (1881).

**picary**: ? S. Amer. See *peccari*.

**piccadil(l)**, Eng. fr. Fr. *piccadille*; **pickadillo**, Eng. fr. Sp. *picadillo* (in phr. *estar de picadillo*, = 'to show that one is offended'): *sb.*

1. a stiff collar over which an ornamental fall or collar was arranged, worn first at the close of 16 c. Perhaps the spelling *picardil* was suggested by the Italian use of *Picardia* for 'hanging', 'place where persons are hanged'.

1611 *Picadilles*, *Picadilles*; the severall divisions or peeces fastened together about the brimme of the collar of a doublet, &c.: COTGER. 1616 I am not...the man...of that truth of *Picardil*, in clothes, | To boast a sovereignty o'er ladies: B. JONSON, *Dev.* in *An As*, ii. 1. Wks., p. 352/2 (1860). 1619 either *Clocked*, *Laced*, *larger Falls* borne vp with a *Picadillo*, or scarcely *Peeping* out over the Doublet Coller: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 265. bef. 1626 Do you want a band, Sir? This is a coarse wearing. 'Twill sit but scurvily upon this collar: | But patience is as good as a French pickadel: BEAU & FL., *Pilgrim*, ii. 2. [R.] 1630 Or one that at the Gallowes made her Will, | Late choaked with the Hangmans *Pickadill*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 rect. 1670 One half of his Band about his neck, was of a broad bone Lace, starched white, the other half was made of course Lawn, starched blew, and standing out upon a pickydilly of wire: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 127 (1698).

2. the ornamental border of a broad collar worn by women early in 17 c.

1607 A short Dutch waist with a round Catherine-wheel fardingale, a close sleeve with a cartoose collar, and a pickadil: DENKER & WEBSTER, *Northward Ho*, iii. 1. [C.]

**piccalilli**, *sb.*: name of a hot mixed pickle.

1845 *PICCALILLI* consists of all kinds of pickles: BREGNON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 285.

\***piccaninny** (≡ 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Cuban Sp. *piquinini*, = 'petit': a baby, a small child, esp. a negro baby or child; a pet, a darling.

1696 Dear *Pickaninny*, | If half a Guiny | To Love wilt win ye: D'URFREY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. v. p. 41.

**piccary**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *picaroo*.



\***piccolo**, *sb.*: It., for *piccolo flauto*, = 'small flute'; a small flute pitched an octave higher than the flute.

1864 Thackeray—big, vague, childlike, playing on the piccolo: JOHN LEECH, in *Horae Subsecivae*, p. 45 (1882). 1889 The most remarkable section... is a "Marche Miniature," scored for violins, piccolo, flutes, oboes: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 20, p. 515/2.

\***pice**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *paisā*: a small copper coin, four of which are now contained in an *anna* (*q. v.*). See *pal*. A *pucka-pice* is equivalent to half an *anna* (see *pucka*).

1615 Pice, which is a Copper Coyne; twelve Drammes make one Pice. The English Shilling, if weight, will yeeld thirte three Pice and a halfe: W. PEYTON, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, i. 530 (1625). [Yule] 1665 Pice are heavy round pieces of Brass, 30 make our shilling: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677). 1673 Pice, a sort of Copper Money current among the Poorer sort of People: FRYER, *E. India*, 205 (1698). [Yule] 1776 The sum of rupees two lacks sixteen thousand six hundred and six, ten annas, and nine pice rupees: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. 1800 three quarters of a seer of rice and one pice per day: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 54 (1844). 1826 I gave her a few pice, and, in return, she blessed me: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiii. p. 147 (1884). 1834 bags of copper pyse... were left in place of those containing rupees: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 160. 1872 everybody is talking about pice, or squabbling over a pecuniary difference of something like half a farthing: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 31.

**pickante**: Fr. See *piquant*.

**picke-devant**: Old Fr. See *pique-devant*.

\***Pickelhaube**, *sb.*: Ger.: 'spike-cap', a head-piece, popularly applied to the modern Prussian helmet.

1887 Here is represented the old Empire with powder and wigs, while in Julius Grosse's novel... we find the new Empire with its *Pickelhaube*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 16/1.

**pickery**, **pickory**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *picoree*.

**picket**, **pickette**, **picquet**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *piquet*.

**pic-nic**: Fr. fr. Eng. See *pique-nique*.

**pico**, *sb.*: Sp.: a peak, a top.

1665 near which is another *Pico* or Hill, which from its sharpness at the top Men usually call the Sugar-loaf: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 13 (1677). 1677 this high *Pico* (Tenerife Peak) rises from the middle part of the Isle: *ib.*, p. 4. 1691 China, and the Andes of Peru... are full of *picos*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 328 (1872).

**pico**: Anglo-Ind. See *picull*.

**picoree**, **pickory**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *picorée*, or Sp. *pecoreia*: a marauding, a plundering, a pilfering. See *à la picorée*.

1691 if otherwise they be not provided for forage or *Picorée*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 13. — anie enterprise or boostie of *picorée*: *ib.*, p. 16. 1604 abroad in the country at the *Picoree*: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, i. p. 3. — this crew of degenerate bastardly souldiers or rather pickers, the servants... of their misbegotten Mistresse Madam *Picoree*: *ib.*, p. 6. — if they get any *Pickorie*, the Capitaine hath his share: *ib.*, II. p. 54.

**picotee** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Picot*, name of a French botanist: name of sundry varieties of carnation, of which the margin of the petal is marked with a darker color than that of the rest of the petal.

**picque**: Fr. See *pique*.

**picquier**: Fr. See *piquier*.

\***picul**(l), **pico**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *pikul*, = 'a man's load': a weight of one hundred catties; see *catty*.

1589 one pyco of rice: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1854). 1598 the waight which in Malacca is called a Bhar, is three Picos, and every Pico is 66½ Caetes, so that 3. Picos which is a Bhar, are 200. Caetes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. I. p. 149 (1885). 1622 30 *pico* silk... 30 *picull* of silk: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1883). 1625 a sacke is called a Timbang, and two Timbanges is one Pecull, three Peculls is a small Bahar, and foure Peculls and an halfe a great Bahar, which is foure hundred fortie nue Catties and an halfe: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 390. 1662 a hundred *Picols* of black Lacque, at ten *Thails* the *Picot*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 106 (1669). \*1876 eight tael (3l. 8s.) per picul (133 lbs.): *Cornhill Mag.*, Aug., p. 197.

**pie**: Anglo-Ind. See *pai*.

\***pièce**, *sb.*: Fr.: a piece, a play, a short literary work, a document or article used as evidence.

1883 The author has collected... all the most valuable *pièces* of the present Irish question: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 504.

\***pièce à conviction**, *phr.*: Fr.: a document or article used as evidence against an accused person.

1882 the *pièces à conviction* were kept in such a manner that it was quite possible for them to get stained without any one being able to say whence the stains proceeded: *Standard*, Dec. 11, p. 3.

\***pièce d'occasion**, *phr.*: Fr.: an occasional piece, a work composed for a special occasion.

1887 The 'Jubilee Ode' is a capital *pièce d'occasion*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 15, p. 512/1.

\***pièce de résistance**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'the piece of (for) resistance', the most substantial dish of a meal, the most important item of any collection or series.

1840 Those gentlemen are accustomed to supply the picture-lover with the *pièces de resistance* of the feast: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 184 (1885). 1850 they found a relishing *pièce de resistance* in the prayer-book of the Court, a great portion of which they nibbled away: *Household Words*, July 20, p. 398/2. 1856 the real *pièce de resistance*, some five pounds a head, they preferred to eat raw: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 209. 1878 The embroidery [was] a sort of *pièce de resistance* in the courses of needlework: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

\***pièce justificative**, *phr.*: Fr.: a document or article used as evidence in his favor by an accused person, or by one who makes an assertion.

1789 You will think me a great brute and savage... till you have read my *pièce justificative*: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 314 (1835). 1795 I will write your *pièce justificatif* to Mrs. Bouverie: *ib.*, p. 465. 1883 We have thought it best to append a further series of *pièces justificatives* derived from a careful comparison of the two books: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 24, p. 374/1.

\***piéd à terre**, *phr.*: Fr., 'foot on the ground': a settled place of residence, a temporary lodging, a country-residence.

1839 the Greek emperor... acceded to the desire of Mahomet to possess a *piéd-à-terre* on the European edge of the channel: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 20. 1860 W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 100. 1877 Hohenlohe is here now with a *piéd à terre* in Rome at an obscure religious house: *Times*, Nov. 13. [St.] 1887 In the long run the shops beat the booths, and the tradesman with a *piéd à terre*... proved too strong for the itinerant vendor of perishable articles: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 15, p. 503/1.

**piéd-de-lion**, *sb.*: Fr.: lion's-foot, a plant of the genus *Prenanthes*, Nat. Order *Compositae*.

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 265.

**pieno**, *adj.* and *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: full, with all the instruments.

1724 PIENO, signifies full; and is often used instead of the Words TUTTI, GRANDE, or GROSE. Thus, PIENO CHORO, Full Chorus: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**Pierides**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. Πιερίδες, pl. of Πιερίς (fem. adj.), = 'of Pieria' (a district in N. Thessaly favored by the muses): the nine muses. Hence (through Lat. *Pierius*, = 'pertaining to Pieria', 'pertaining to the *Pierides*'), *Pierian*, an epithet of the muses; poetic.

1709 A little learning is a dang'rous thing; | Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring: POPE, *Critic.*, 216, Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1757). 1742 Ye train Pierian! to the lunar sphere, | In silent hour, address your ardent call: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iii. 37.

\***piérot**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sparrow; a buffoon in a loose long-sleeved white or striped dress; a kind of sleeved basque, low in the neck, worn by women towards the end of 18 c. [C.].

1864 He looked like a piérot who had grown fat: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 124.

**pietà**, *sb.*: It., 'piety', 'pity': *Art*: a group of the dead Christ and the Blessed Virgin.

1715 I have seen a fine Instance of a Colouring proper for Melancholy Subjects in a *Pietà* of Van-Dyck: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 85. 1842 A *Pietà* is the representation of Christ resting on the lap of the mother: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 118 note (1847). 1883 Dentone made a *Pietà* for the sacristy of Sta. Maria della Salute: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 363.

**pietra-commessa**, *pl. pietre-commesse*, *sb.*: It., 'joined-stone': mosaic work, a piece of mosaic work.

1644 Tables of *pietra-commessa*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1850). 1670 a curious Table of *Pietre Commesse*, about twelve Foot long, and five wide: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 133 (1698). 1699 Feathers, Moss, *Pietra Commessa*, Inlayings, Embroideries, Carvings: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b 3 r<sup>o</sup>. 1765 These *pietre commesse* are better calculated for cabinets than for ornaments to great buildings: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 469 (1817). 1800 At St. John's is a copy of Raffaele's St. John in the Wilderness in Florentine "*pietre commesse*": J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 495.

\***pietra-dura**, *pl. pietre-dure*, *sb.*: It., 'hard stone': mosaic work in hard stones such as agate and jasper; a piece of such work.

1787 The best part of the furniture is the inlaid tables in *Pietra Dura*, a work of great labour and great expence: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1805). 1845 observe the Florentine pulpit of *pietre dure* and the *Retablo* to match: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 580. 1883 mosaics, "*pietre dure*", gilded glass and enamels: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 47.

**pietranell**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. See quotations.

1598 *Pietranelli*, an Italian word, and is the souldiers serving on horsebacke, well armed with a paire of Cuyrasses, and weaponed with a fire-locke peece or snap-hance: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. — *Pistollier*, a French word; and is the souldier on horse backe, armed as the *Pietranell*, weaponed with a pistoll: *ib.*



\***pifferaro**, *pl.* **pifferari**, *sb.*: It.: a strolling player on the *piffero*.

1854 a Contadina and a Trasteverino dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Pifferaro: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1860 three of the *pifferari* whom you find at Christmas time in such numbers in the Piazza di Spagna at Rome: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 712.

**piffero**, **piffaro**, *sb.*: It. See quotation.

1724 PIFFARO, is an Instrument somewhat like a Hautboy. PIFFERO, is a small Flute or Flageolet: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**pigdaun**, **pikdan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pikdān*: a spittoon.

1673 they have Pigdars, or Spitting Pots of the Earth of this Place: FRYER, *E. India*, 223 (1698). [Yule] 1886 the *pikdān*, or spittoon: *Art Journal*, *Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 112.

**piggin** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Celt. cf. Gael. *pigeon*, Ir. *pigin*, Welsh *pigyn*: a small milking-pail with one of the side pieces longer than the rest to serve as a handle; a small earthenware bowl.

1611 *Trayer*, A milking Pail, or Piggin: COTGR. 1635 [See *noggin*]. 1684 The man tried to save the milk, by holding a piggin side-ways under the cow's belly: L. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 105 (1856).

**pike-devant**: Old Fr. See *pique-devant*.

**pil hydrarg.**, abbrev. fr. Late Lat. *pilula hydrargyri*, = 'a calomel pill', 'a blue pill'.

1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: Bless you! THACKERAY, *Philis*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887).

**pilastro**, *pl.* **pilastri**, *sb.*: It.: a pilaster.

1670 It rests upon four *Pilastri* or great Pillars, which makes the corners of the Cross of this Church: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 21 (1698).

\***pilau**, **pilaf**, **pilaw** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Turk. *pilaw*: rice boiled with meat, broth, butter, and spices.

1612 The use of this Butter is very frequent by reason of the abundance of *Pillane* [sic] that is eaten in Constantinople: T. CORYAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. X 7<sup>ro</sup> (1776). 1615 Their most ordinary food is pillaw, that is, rice which hath bene sod with the fat of mutton: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1632). 1629 the *Tymor* and his friends fed upon Pillaw, which is boiled Rice and Garnances, with little bits of mutton: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 835 (1884). 1634 then were feasted with a dish of *Pelo*, which is Rice boyled with Hens, Mutton, Butter, Almonds and Turnacker: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 97. 1634 The *Turk* when he hath his tripe full of pelaw, or of Mutton and Rice, will go to nature's call: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II. lv. p. 348 (1678). 1632 They eat their pilaw, and other spoon-meats, without spoons: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 177 (1872). 1731 they make a Dish which they call *Pillow*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 22.

1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and stuffats: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1612 (1882). 1786 ordered the turf to be spread...with skins and table-cloths, upon which were served up for the good Mussulmans pilaws of every hue, with other orthodox dishes: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 87 (1883). 1809 from which [trees]...was plucked the fruit that seasoned the pilaf: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 167 (1875). 1820 poultry, game, pilau, various made-dishes, and pastry: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 32. 1834 nothing remains of yesterday's fruits and pilaws: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 22. 1844 the great author of *pilaw's* would be standing on deck: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 87 (1845). 1845 dishes of yellow earthenware...containing a pilaf, a *yachney*, or sort of Irish stew: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 82. 1860 prepared curries and pilaws: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 256 (1879). 1864 The standing dishes of our bill of fare, fried cuttle fish and paprika huhn and pilaff: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 297.

**pilleur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a plunderer, a pillager.

1823 a robber on the highway, a *pilleur* and oppressor of the people: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iii. p. 59 (1886).

\***pilot** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pilote*, *pilote* (Cotgr.): a steersman; one who guides vessels in and out of port and through dangerous channels, &c.; also, *metaph.* a guide.

1549 when any shippe cometh in, she taketh fyrst pilottes to sounde the waie: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 14<sup>ro</sup>. 1555 Capitaynes, Admirals, and Pylottes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 50 (1885). 1579 *Masters, Pilotes, and Mariners*: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, To Reader, sig. A iv<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 being not of authority like the pilot to take the sterne in hande: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarck*, p. 752 (1612). 1588 our little pilot boats: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 14<sup>ro</sup>. 1592 (Winds) ouldest pilot from passage dock affright: W. WYRLEY, *Armorie*, p. 70. 1603 as the Pilot guideth the ship by the rudder or helme: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 45. 1645 there are Pylots, that in small Shallops, are ready to steer all Ships that passe: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxvi. p. 50. 1686 I was invited to the funeral of Captain Gunman, that excellent pilot and seaman: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1872).

**pillule**, **pillule** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pillule*, *pillule* (Cotgr.): a little pill.

1543 The dose or geuyage of these pillules is from .3. i. vnto .3. i. & m.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv<sup>ro</sup>/2.

\***pimento**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *pimento*, or Sp. *pimiento*: allspice; also, the tree *Pimenta officinalis*, Nat. Order *Myrtaceae*, which yields allspice.

1673 They delight much in *Pimentone*, i.e. Guiny pepper: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 494. 1777 *pimento*, a small tree, yielding a strong aromatic spice: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VII. p. 7 (1824). 1792 mixed

with it sea-water, pimento, gunflints broken, and bruised very fine: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 775 (1814).

**pinna**, **pinna**, *sb.*: Sp. *piña*: a pine-apple. See *ananas*.

1577 The *Pinnas* are a fruite...one Plante doth not carle more than one *Pinna*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1596 divers sortes of excellent fruits and rootes, and great abundance of Pinas, the promisse of fruits that grow vnder the Sun: W. KALEIGH, *Disc. of Guiana*, 73 (1590). [Yule] 1600 fruits of the country...as *plantains*, *sapotes*, *guianes*, *pinas*, *alouatas*, *tunas*, *mamios*, *limons*, *oranges*: R. HAKLEY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 464. 1621 in many places, their bread is roots, their meat palmitos, pinas, potatoes, &c. and such fruit: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. I. p. 110 (1827).

**pinacothèque**, *sb.*: Fr.: a picture-gallery, a building for the preservation and exhibition of pictures.

**pinang**, **penang**, *sb.*: Malay: the areca nut; the areca palm. See *areca*, *betel*.

1665 Their ordinary food...is Rice, Wheat, Pinange, Betele, Opium, Goats, Hens, Eggs, Cocoos, Plantains and Jacks: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 365 (1677).

**pinaster**, *sb.*: Lat.: a wild pine.

1601 The *pinaster* is nothing else but the wild pine, it groweth wonderful tall, putting forth armes from the mids of the trunks or bodie upward: HOLLAND, *Tr. Pin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 10. [R.]

**pinax**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πίναξ*, = 'a tablet': a tablet; a register; a plan.

**pince-nez**, *sb.*: Fr.: a pair of eye-glasses held on the bridge of the nose by a spring.

1887 Even the *pince-nez*...is better than no glasses at all: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 8, p. 66/3.

**pindarry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pindāri*, = 'a plunderer': one of a class of ill-equipped cavalry which attended the Peshwah's armies, and became noted raiders and plunderers, until suppressed in 1817.

1803 He has had 3000 pindarries in his service, to whom he gave no pay: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 366 (1844). 1834 an old Pindaree pointing to a horseman...said...: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 125.

**penguin**. See *penguin*.

**pink**, *sb.*: Du.: a vessel with a very narrow stern.

1603 The Dunkirkers...took three pinks coming from Flushing, whereof one was better worth than ten thousand pounds: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1848). 1616 2 or 3000 Busses, Flat bottomes, Sword pinks, To(a)des, and such like, that breeds them Saylers, Mariners, Souldiers and Marchants: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 195 (1884).

**pinkaninny**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *piccaninny*.

**pinole**, *sb.*: Sp.: an aromatic powder used in Spain and Italy for making chocolate.

1856 Its flavor is similar to that of pinole: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys*, U.S.A., Vol. III. p. 115.

**pinon**, *sb.*: Sp.: a nut-pine.

1856 A dense growth of tall cedars and pinons covered the grounds: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys*, U.S.A., Vol. III. p. 88.

\***pintado**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port., *lit.* 'painted'.

1. the Cape pigeon; also, *attrib.* as *pintado petrel*, the Cape pigeon.

1625 Penguins, Guls, Pentados: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 275. — we saw many *Pintados*, *Mangareltas* and other fowles: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 528. 1634 many *Pantado* Birds (so called from their Colours) flying about them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 19. 1665 the *Pantado* birds (like *Jays* in colours) who about these remote seas are constantly flying: *ib.*, p. 20 (1677). 1811 The *pintando* is not domestic; but these birds inhabit the woods in such numbers, that children kill them with stones: *Nisibis's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxviii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 186.

2. an East Indian chintz, esp. of superior kinds.

1614 broad *Pintados*, Chader *Pintados*, with such spotted, striped and chequered Stuffs: In PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407 (1625). 1614 Cotton wools, Cotton yarne, Pentathoes, Callico Lawnes, Shashes for Turbants: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 26. 1622 10 pec. chader *pintado* of 25 Rs. *orge*: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 56 (1883). 1625 and to requite his kindness, sent him a rich *Pintado*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 226. — Cotton yarne, *Pintados*, Shashes: *ib.*, p. 236. 1665 the better sort of that sex (female) wear linnen Drawers or Calzoons of *Pantado*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). 1665 To Woolcot...where was a room hung with *pintado*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 422 (1872).

**pinxit**, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *pingere*, = 'to paint': 'he (she) painted it'; often placed on paintings after the artist's name.

**pion**: Anglo-Ind. See *peon*!

**piotta**. See *piatta*.

**pipal**: Anglo-Ind. See *peopal*.



pipita: Sp. See pepita.

\***piquant**, *fem. piquante*, *adj.*: Fr.: stinging, piercing, sharp; pungent, of a sharp flavor; smart, racy, of keen interest, highly entertaining. Formerly partly Anglicised as *pickant*. Cotgrave gives *picquant* as well as *piquant*.

1591 This date the marshall wrote a letter to sir Thomas Laignton, a lylie pickante: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 29 (1847). 1620 some piquant words: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxxii. (1676). 1625 Wits have been asleepe; Except they dart out somewhat, that is Piquant, and to the Quicke: BACON, *Ess., Discourse*, p. 17/2 (1871). 1630 He can marinat fish, make gellies, and is excellent for a *pickant* sawce, and the *haugow*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxxviii. p. 42 (1645). 1662 his ordinary Language which was piquant and satyrical enough: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vii. p. 312 (1669). bef. 1670 to make the Matter a little worse, and more piquant, to have a flourish of Law or Equity cast upon the Case: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 59, p. 59 (1693). bef. 1699 some expressions concerning the general proceeding wherein I had the chiefest part, so *piquantes*, that I think I have reason to resent: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 444 (1770). 1704 a transparent kind of rock...as piquant to the tongue as salt itself: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 536 (Bohn, 1854). 1756 Sometimes it [the debate] is a little *piquant*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 505 (1857). 1803 This renders his letters more *piquant* and interesting: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xx. p. 55 (1832). 1806 and finding nothing more *piquant* than "I love pretty Sally Appleby of Chipping-Norton": BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 99 (5th Ed.). 1813 He is *piquant*; and, in my opinion, will stand very high in the House: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1832). 1818 our author, indeed, is extremely *piquant* in matters of life and death: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 31, p. 89. 1822-3 the monkey has a turn for satire, too, by all that is *piquant*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxix. p. 446 (1886). 1843 There is just enough of savageness in the Turk cascade to make the view *piquante*: THACKERAY, *Tr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 730 (1887). 1845 This circumstance is rendered the more *piquant*, by M. Thiers' own observations: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 22 (1857). 1860 *piquante* and somewhat theatrical character of her beauty: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 79. 1863 her two most piquant contrasts: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106. 1871 a *piquante* entertainment that prevented a reaction of *ennui* after twelve months passed in constant watchfulness: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xxii. p. 377. 1878 It's rather a *piquant* picture: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxv. p. 324.

\***pique**<sup>1</sup>, *picque*, *sb.*: Fr. (*picque*, Cotgr.): a quarrel, a tiff; a feeling of resentment; a feeling of anger at some fancied slight or offence. The word *pique*, = 'longing', is properly a distinct word, fr. Late Lat. *pica* (see *pica*<sup>3</sup>).

1619 But I hear there is a new pique fallen out: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 195 (1848). bef. 1627 you shall find him all along to have a great pique to the rebel Oliver: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queen's*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 3 (1885). 1663 If any Member there dislike | His Face, or to his Beard have pike: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. ii. p. 154. 1669 as for Piques, Jealousies, Duels, Daggers, and Halters, I let 'em alone to the vulgar: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, l. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1701). 1679 though it have the Pique, and long, | This still for something in the wrong: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. ii. p. 126. — Who had not spar'd to shew his Piques, | Against th' Haranguers Politicks: *ib.*, p. 136. 1716 You may be sure the ladies are not wanting, on their side, in cherishing and improving these important *piques*, which divide the town almost into as many parties as there are families: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 27 (1827). bef. 1733 was engaged, by a private Pique, about a Play of his, to write against the Duke: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 121, p. 96 (1740). — This the Author makes a low Pique in a King, that is to honour his Friends, and disgrace his enemies: *ib.*, III. viii. 39, p. 613. 1753 Upon the same principle, the late king carried it on till, upon private *pique* in the year 1725, he ran into the other extreme: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 394 (1777). 1827 To the gratification of this *pique*...the Sovereign was ready to sacrifice every consideration of public policy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 167. 1877 At this moment she was not goaded by pique, nor any petty feeling: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiii. p. 126 (1883).

\***pique**<sup>2</sup>, *picque*, *sb.*: Fr. (*picque*, Cotgr.): a point; a point (of honor or etiquette); in piquet, the scoring 30 points to nothing in one deal (whence the vb. *picque*, *piquer*).

1687 Add long prescription of establish'd laws, | And pique of honour to maintain a cause: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 401. [L.] 1705 *Flip*. Hark thee, Brass, the game's in our hands, if we can but play the cards. Brass. Pique and repique, you jade you, if the wives will fall into a good intelligence: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, III. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1776).

\***piquer**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piquer*, = 'to prick', 'to sting', 'to sting', 'to nettle'; *se piquer*, = 'to plume one's self', 'to feel pride': to sting, to nettle; to plume (one's self).

1669 But when he saw you so much piqued, he was too good natur'd to let you sleep in wrath: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1701). 1715 'tis exceeding probable that S. John...would be piqued at his being thought to Love his Master less than S. Peter: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 44. bef. 1733 the honest Citizens...were piqued at such a Charge: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 46, p. 618 (1740). 1748 the lady...being piqued at some repaite that passed between us: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 102 (1817). 1752 to *piquer* yourself upon showing particular civilities to a man: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 70, p. 301 (1774). 1757 Do you think I shall ever pique myself on being richer than my Lord Bath! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857). 1787 "This artist was born at Liege in Holland." Our author does not pique himself much upon his geography: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1089/2. 1798 a civil letter of complaint which he treated with contempt. Piqued at this she resolved that he should give her satisfaction: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 219. 1803 I *piquer* myself upon the versatility of my talents: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 69 (1832). 1838 "Ay!" answered Mauleverer piqued at this indifference: LORD LYTTON, *Paul Clifford*, p. 229 (1848). 1840 mystery...had not only piqued his curiosity but ruffled his temper: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 16 (1865).

**piqué**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thick cotton fabric woven with a raised pattern.

1852 This house has produced at Rheims a new fabric called *piqué*: *Report of Juries, Exhibition 1851*, p. 376/1.

**pique-devant**, *pi(c)ke-devant*, *sb.*: Old Fr. *pique devant*: a beard cut in front below the chin to a point. Corrupted to *pickitivant* by Burton, and further in a derivative to *pittivant*.

1577-87 some [beards] made round, like a rubbing-brush; others with a *pique devant* (O fine fashion!): HOLINSHED. [Fairholt] 1621 curl his head, prune his pickitivant: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 337 (1827).

\***pique-nique**, *pic-nic*, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Eng. *picnic*, *picknick*: a picnic, an entertainment to which each partaker contributed a share (cf. the Gk. *epavos*); a pleasure-excursion of a few hours' length, on which provisions are carried with the party. Also, *attrib.*

1806 *Pique-nique* suppers...are very pleasant in Paris: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 385.

\***piquet**<sup>1</sup>, *picket* (L =, -qu- as -k-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piquet*, *picquet* (Cotgr.): a pointed stake or pole, a stake sharpened at both ends, driven into the ground to form a defence; a guard posted outside the lines of a military force; a detachment under arms in camp, kept ready for immediate service; a small party set to watch for any purpose. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

1743-7 the Generals of the Allies went to view the enemy's army, taking with them all the piquet guard: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 657/1 (1751). 1766 I discovered two men...the piquet guard of the French army: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 35. 1787 The piquets and double patrols abandoned their officers, and joined their mutinous comrades: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1199/2. 1799 The outline piquets were not relieved this morning for want of men: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1844). 1825 the watch fire of a German piquet was seen: *Subalterne*, ch. 8, p. 127 (1828). 1830 a piquet of Turkish soldiers: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 369 (2nd Ed.).

**piquet**<sup>2</sup>, *picquet*, *picket*(te), L =, -qu- as -k-, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *piquet*: a game at cards for two players, played with 32 cards, the low cards from the deuces to the sixes being rejected. The highest card is the *as de pique*, = 'ace of spades'. See *capot*, *pique*<sup>2</sup>.

1663 a Game of Piquet: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1701). 1679 Gamsters, when they play a Set | With greatest cunning at Piquet, | Put out with caution, but take in | They know not what, unsight-unseen: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 49. 1706 three days more we'll play after dinner at *Ombre*, *Piquet*, *Basset*, and so forth: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 64 (1776). 1710 looking over her and another lady at piquet: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xv. Wks., p. 271/1 (1869). 1711 plays with him a whole Afternoon at Pickette: *Spectator*, No. 198, Oct. 17, p. 286/1 (Morley). 1712 we sat down to Piquet, played two or three Games, and drank Tea: *ib.*, No. 526, Nov. 3, p. 730/2. bef. 1744 He thanks you not, his pride is in Piquette, | New-market-fame, and judgment at a Bett: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, l. 85. 1748 a game of piquet for a crown: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 81 (1817). 1764 a hand at whist or piquet: — *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxvi. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 203. 1815 She loves *piquet*, you know: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 187 (1833). 1834 and finish the feast by winning the very epaulettes off his shoulders at piquette: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 104.

\***piequeur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a huntsman.

1835 I followed a *piequeur*, who appeared to me to know his *métier*, and by keeping close to his heels I contrived to see the stag taken: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 59. 1837 the *piequeur* scouring along the road in advance, like a rocket: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 155.

**piquier**, *picquier* (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: a pikeman.

1598 the armed Picquier ought to be armed in all points: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. III. p. 34.

\***pirate** (L =), *pirat*, *pyrat*(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pirate*: a sea-robber, a corsair; a ship manned by sea-robbers; one who infringes a copyright, one who tries to defraud an author or artist by appropriating his work.

1522 pirats, Mores, and other infidels: J. CLERK, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846). 1546 such Saxon pyrats as infested the seas: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 89 (1846). 1555 certeyne frenchmen pirates and rousers on the sea: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 87 (1885). 1567 These will runne about the countrey wyth a counterfet lycence, faynyng either shypwracke, or spoyled by Pyrates: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. x. in *Awdelay's Frat. Vag.*, p. 48 (1869). 1593 Pirates may make cheap pennyworths of their pillage: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 1, 222. 1601 Sasons, well knowe for the Pirats harbour there: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 71. 1645 I do not fear the losing of this, either by Shipwrack or Pyrat's at Sea: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. i. p. 2. 1649 We had a good passage, though chased for some hours by a pirate: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 201 (1872). 1665 it was found afterward, that...they could escape all the wait laid for them by *Pirates*, in that vast and scarcely frequented Sea: T. MANLEY, *Tr. Grotius' Lew Country Warre*, p. 169. bef. 1733 ships...were Pyrates: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 90, p. 489 (1740). bef. 1744 B. Trade it may help, Society extend. | P. But lures the Pyrate, and corrupts the Friend: POPE, *Mor. Essays*, III. 30. 1776 the Christian pirates had infested the place: R. CHANDLER,



*Trav. Greece*, p. 189. 1781 This poem...fell into the hands of pirates: JOHNSON, *Lives of Poets*, J. Philips. [T.]

\***pirogue**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Sp.: a canoe made of a single tree, a dug-out; see *periagua*.

1759 As soon as we reached the opposite shore, they drew the pirogue around: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 620 (1814). 1791 Pirogues, loaded with the above-mentioned articles, were sent up the Miami river: *Amer. State Papers*, Nav. Affairs, Vol. iv. p. 196. 1792 and because the canvas, on account of the varnish, is impenetrable to water, the hammock becomes a real pirogua (Sp.), the advantages of which are so obvious that it is unnecessary to explain them: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 797 (1814). 1843 three or four of the largest *piraguas* were seen skimming over the water, and making their way rapidly across the lake: PRESSCOTT, *Mexico*, III. vi. viii. 178 (1847).

**piropi**: Lat. See *pyropus*.

\***pirouette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a whirling one's self round on one foot or on tip-toe.

1813 making *pirouettes* round his chamber, or indulging in other feats of activity: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. i. p. 333 (1844). 1826 or by seeing the pillow pressed over the innocent Desdemona by the impulse of a pirouette: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vii. ch. vii. p. 425 (1881). 1847 There's a *pirouette*! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 506 (1879). 1876 made a species of pirouette on the brass heels of his glazed boots: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hundred*, ch. vi. p. 50.

**pirwike**: Eng. fr. Old Du. See *periwig*.

\***pis aller**, *phr.*: Fr., 'worst course': the last shift, the last resource.

1803 She was incapable of the meanness of retaining a lover as a *pis aller*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 153 (1832). 1808 a balance of trade paid in the precious metals, is the *pis aller* of foreign commerce: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 438. 1826 In general this union of two *pis aller*s is a very dismal companionship indeed: *English in Italy*, Vol. i. p. 121. 1836 it proves that they had but scanty grounds for their charges against each other when they were reduced to the *pis aller* of arraigning one another: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VI. p. 407 (1857). 1849 as a *pis aller* one might put up with him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 8 (1881). 1877 and if I have been taken back, I quite felt that it was as a *pis aller*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxvii. p. 242 (1879).

**piscaria, pescaria**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a fish-market.

1605 by the *piscaria*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, v. 7, Wks., p. 514 (1616).

\***piscator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *piscari*, = 'to fish': a fisherman, an angler.

1853 [seal-stalking] sport so much like fishing, that it ought to be reserved for the Piscators of our Schuylkill Club: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xlii. p. 376.

**pisces, Pisces**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'the fishes': name of a constellation and of one of the signs of the zodiac.

1391 Also the degree, par aventure, of Iuppiter or of a-nother planete, was in the firste degree of pisces in longitude & his latitude was 3 degrees Meridional: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 50 (1872).

\***piscina, pl. piscinae**, *sb.*: Lat.: a fish-pond, a tank, an ornamental vase or cistern for holding fish; *Eccles.* a stone basin for ablutions and for washing the chalice.

1599 There is also the *piscina* or fishpoole where the sicke folkes were healed: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 153. 1644 In the garden of the piscina is a Hercules of white marble: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 62 (1872). 1820 the celebrated Piscina, a vast reservoir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 21. 1879 The system...of parallel vaults...was largely made use of in the covered tanks or piscinae of the ancients: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 154.

**pishcush, peshcush**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *pesh-kash*: an offering; a quit-rent; a payment of tribute.

1634 the *Sultans* and *Chans* bestow *Pishcashes*, or gifts one on another: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 156. 1673 Sometimes sending *Pishcashes* of considerable value: FRYER, *E. India*, 166 (1698). [Yule] 1689 But the *Pishcashes* or Presents expected by the *Nabobs* and *Omraks* retarded our Inlargement for some time notwithstanding: OVINGTON, *Voy.*, 415 (1696). [ib.] 1761 you pay him a proper *pishcush*: MAJ. CARNAC, in Vansittart's *Narrative*, I. 119 (1766). [ib.] 1804 I conclude that the government of Fort St. George must have made provision for the payment of the *peshcush* and the pensions due at Hyderabad, to the amount of 9 lacs of rupees: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1159 (1844). 1811 the *Paishcush*, or tribute, which he was bound by former treaties to pay to the Government of Poonah: COL. KIRKPATRICK, Tr. *Tippoo's Lett.*, p. 9. [Yule] 1884 at the moment I had not to spare the necessary funds with which to make the return *peshkash*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xxiii. p. 253 (New York).

**pishpash, pishposh**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: rice soup containing small pieces of meat.

1834 a small silver tray holding a mess of *pishpash*: *Baboo*, Vol. II. p. 85. 1845 BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 327.

**pistachio**, It.; **pistache**, Fr.; **pistachio**, Eng. fr. It.; **pistacho**, Sp.; **fistick(e)**, Eng. fr. Arab. *fistag, fustug*: *sb.*: the fruit of a genus of trees, *Pistacia* (Nat. Order, *Anacardiaceae*), esp. of the *Pistacia vera*; also the tree itself. Early

Anglicised as *pistace*. Also, attrib. as *pistacchio nut, pistacchio tree*.

1598 in the innermost part thereof is a white kernell very pleasant to cate, like Pistachios, with a gray skin over it: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 28 (1885). 1598 *Pistachio*, a pistachio, a pistachio nut or bladder nut: FLORIO. 1599 *Pistachio*, from *Doric*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, V. II. i. p. 278. 1601 Nuts called Pistachos: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 388. — the wild Pistachio or Bladder nut-tree called *Staphylo-dendron*: *ib.*, Bk. 16, ch. 16, p. 467. 1611 Pistachos, pistachos nuts: COTGRE. 1611 They call it *Pistachi* a fruit much used in their family banquets: T. CORVAT, *Cruditels*, Vol. I. p. 184 (1776). 1627 Pistachos, so they be good, and not musty, joined with Almonds in Almond Milk: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 50. 1634 preserved Peares, Pistachios, Almonds, Duroyens, Quinces, Apricocks, Myrobolans, lasses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 64. 1688 Pistachios: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 35 (1686). 1689 Bring us her pistachio nuts: *Lady Alimony*, iv. 8, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. XIV. p. 344 (1875). 1664 [Plants] to be first set into the Conservatory...*Dactylis, Pistacia*, the great *Indian Fig*: EVELYN, *Kid. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). 1713 a roasted lamb, fed with pistachio nuts: ARTHUR, *Guardian*, No. 169, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 314 (1856). 1733 Peares and Pistachio-nuts my Mother sold: BRANSTON, *Man of Taste*, p. 6. 1741 Turpentine-Trees, Pistachios, Laurels, Cypress, Storax: J. ORELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 54. 1782 my right eyelid...being now shrunk to less than a pistachio: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 273 (1855). 1786 a lamb stuffed with pistachios: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 56 (1883). 1793 The environs of Syracuse produce...great quantities of pistachios: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 438 (1796). 1800 Pistachios from the heavy-clustered trees: SOUTHBY, *Thalaba*, vi. 39. 1820 pistachio nuts: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 52. 1821 The dinner made about a hundred dishes; | Lamb and pistachio nuts—in short, all meats: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxi. 1830 the cliffs are embellished by the cactus, aloes, and Atlas pistachio: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 150 (2nd Ed.). 1845 The *cucuheto*, or *pistachio*, is abundant: FORB, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 432.

**pistol** (♂ ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pistole*, ultimately fr. Old It. *Pistora* (Mod. It. *Pistoia*, a town near Florence): a fire-arm intended for use with one hand. Formerly also called a *dag*.

abt. 1570 skirmish on horseback with *pistoles*: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Elis. Achad.*, p. 4 (1869). 1591 and being well armed pressed ours home againe, not without exchange of some pystoll bullets: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 23 (1847). 1598 *Pistoliers*, a pistolier, one that shoots in a dag or a pistol: FLORIO. 1608 If I can get him within my pistol's length, | I'll make him sure enough: SHAKES, *Pericles*, I. 1, 168. 1643 they brought us choice of guns and pistols to sell at reasonable rates: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 45 (1872). 1645 two armed men with their Pistols cock'd, and Swords drawn: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. XVI. p. 31. 1663 In th' Holsters, at his saddle-bow, | Two aged Pistolls he did stow: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 30.

**pistole**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a Spanish gold coin worth abt. 16s. 8d. English; also applied to the French louis d'or and to various other European gold coins. Sometimes Anglicised as *pistol*.

1630—1 a huge sum of réals and pistoles: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 100 (1848). 1642 150 pistols...about 110l. sterling...of our money: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 27 (1869). 1645 This journey...cost me seven pistoles and thirteen julios: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1872). 1670 the price is, a Spanish Pistole for every Man that's carried: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 51 (1698). 1701 The money which the Grand Duke [of Tuscany] Coins are Pistoles, Ducatoons, Julio's and Gratie: *New Account of Italy*, p. 67. 1709 Her Pension was so ill pay'd, that she had oftentimes not a Pistole at Command: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 43 (2nd Ed.). 1728 Here, carry down these ten pistoles | My husband left to pay for coals: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 566 (1869). bef. 1733 the French Pistoles were very rare: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 78, p. 481 (1740). 1745 the lowest price two thousand pistoles: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 348 (1857). 1829 He agreed to make up, within a certain time, the sum of twenty thousand doblas, or pistoles of gold: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxvi. p. 363 (1850).

**pistolet** (♂ ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pistolet*.

1. a small pistol.

1591 when these of the first ranks haue discharged their Pistolets: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 118. 1611 *Pistolet*, A Pistolet; a Dag, or little Pistoll: COTGRE.

2. a pistole.

1593—1622 they suffered the women and children to bring him what bee would, which bee gratified with double pistolets: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxi. p. 160 (1878). 1605 presented it with a double pistolet: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 471 (1616). bef. 1626 Five hundred Pistolets for such a service: BEAU & FL., *Custom*, IV. 2, Wks., Vol. I. p. 260 (1711). bef. 1627 We offered some Reward in Pistolets unto the Seruant: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 3. 1665 Spanish Rials, Pistolets...are here currant: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

**pistolier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pistolier*: a soldier armed with a pistol; a German *Ritter* (q.v.). Also Anglicised in the form *pistoleer* (♂ ♀).

1591 three squadrons, one of lawnces...the others pystoliers: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 57 (1847). 1598 [See *pistol*]

**pistor** (♂ ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *pistor*, noun of agent to *pinsere*, = 'to pound': a pounder of grain; a baker.

bef. 1683 their Pistours were such as, before the use of Mills, beat out and cleansed their Corn: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, I. p. 6 (1686).



**pita**, *sb.*: Sp.: fibre of the American aloe or agave, used to make ropes.

1845 worked in coloured *pita*, the thread from the aloe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 195.

**pitarrā(h)**, **pet(t)ara(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pitārā*, *peṭārā*: a box (formerly a basket) used by travellers by palankeen. See **bangy**.

1828 two pair of pattara baskets: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 61. 1854 they may be packed in a petara or two, and you will take them with you: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 362 (1879). 1854 how many bangy-bearers for his pettarahs: STOCQUELER, *Brit. India*, p. 93.

**pittivanted**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **pique-devant**.

**pittoresque**, *adj.*: Fr.: picturesque.

bef. 1733 he goes on in the same pittoresque vein: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. vii. (1740).

**piu**, *adv.*: It.: Mus.: more; added to other adverbs and adjectives to form their comparative. See **quotation**.

1724 PIU, signifies a little more, and increaseth the Strength of the Signification of the Word it is joyned with. Thus, PIU ALLEGRO is to play a little more gay or brisk than the Word ALLEGRO only does require, and PIU PRESTO is to play somewhat quicker than the Word PRESTO only does require: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**piva**, *sb.*: It.: an oboe (*g. v.*).

1724 PIVA, a Hautboy is sometimes so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**pivot** (└┐), **pivat**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pivot*: a pin about which any object turns; by extension, the point (represented by a man) about which a line of soldiers wheels; also, *metaph.* a cardinal point.

1611 *Pivot*, The Pivot, or (as some call it) the Tampin of a gate, or great door: COTGR. 1816 the whole feebly supported by a kind of pivot: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 60.

\***pizzicato**, *adj. and adv.*: It., 'twitched': Mus.: a direction to performers on instruments of the viol class to pluck the strings instead of using the bow; also applied to a phrase or passage performed in the above manner.

1883 the "revenge" motive taken from Colomba's "vocero," first heard in the basses, pizzicato, and subsequently in the violins in augmentation: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2. 1885 Violas and violoncellos play *pizzicato* throughout: *Athenæum*, Dec. 5, p. 740/1.

**placation** (└┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *placation*: the act or process of appeasing; the state of becoming appeased.

1589 they were the first that instituted sacrifices of placation: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, i. iii. p. 23 (1869).

\***place aux dames**, *phr.*: Fr.: '(make) room for the ladies', let ladies come first.

1768 Had the whole *parterre* cried out, *Place aux dames*, with one voice, it would not have conveyed the sentiment of a deference for the sex with half the effect: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 416 (1839).

**place d'armes**, *phr.*: Fr.: a place of arms, a military dépôt.

1833 a *place d'armes* where a certain proportion of troops would always be in readiness in a fine climate: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 326. 1845 the invaders next proceeded to convert it into a *place d'armes*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 365. 1884 Hannibal's camp was on the left, or western bank, and his *place d'armes* at Clastidium: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 491/1.

**placêbo**, 1st *pers. sing. fut. ind.* of Lat. *placere*, = 'to please': the opening antiphon of the vespers of the office for the dead in the Latin Church, named from the first word of the Vulgate version, *Placebo Domino in regione vivorum*, "I will walk before (please) the Lord in the land of the living" (*Ps.*, cxvi. 9); hence phrases to *sing placêbo*, to *play placêbo*, = 'to be complacent', 'to be obsequious'; also, an useless medicine intended merely to gratify and conciliate a patient.

abt. 1383 3if they visyten not pore men in here sikenesse but riche men with preue massis and placeboes and dirige: WYCLIF (?) *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. iv. in F. D. Matthews's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 15 (1880). abt. 1386 Flaterers ben the devils chappelleins, that ever singen Placebo: CHAUCEER, *Persones Tale*, C. T., p. 547 (1856). 1481 ther ben many that play placebo: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxvii. p. 65 (1880). 1482 sche schulde orden to be seyde for me .v. triennarijs of messys wyth the offycys of placebo and dirige as the churche had ordeide: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 94 (1869). 1508 At this Placebo | We may not well forgo | The countrynge of the coe: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparque*, 466, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 466 (1843). 1520 saying for me there placebo, dirige, and Masse: *Will of Sir R. Elyot*, in *Elyot's Governour*, Vol. 1, p. 310 (Croft, 1880). 1538 euery yere at suche a day to syng placebo and dyryge, &c.: *Tr. Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 31<sup>ro</sup>. 1580 Whilst your Ritches abound, your friends will play the Place-boe, | If your wealth doe decay, friend, like a feend, will away: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 271 (1815). 1600 foolcs...like better of them that sing Placebo, speake (Placencia)...and doo flatter them: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 487. 1602 did runne a quite contrarie course,

sung Placebo to King Philip then: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 33. 1625 And in stead of giuing Free Counsell, sing him a Song of Placebo: BACON, *Ess.*, xxvi. p. 329 (1871). 1819 I made my bow in requital of the compliment, which was probably thrown in by way of placebo: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 963/2 (1867). 1890 delight at the temporary effects of such a placebo hypodermically administered: *Microcosm* (New York), Mar.

**placens uxor**, *phr.*: Lat.: a charming wife. See **Hor.**, *Od.*, 2, 14, 21.

1621 no happiness is like unto it, no love so great as this of man and wife, no such comfort, as *placens uxor*, a sweet wife: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 204 (1827). 1848 The Colonel was not so depressed as some mortals would be, who, quitting a palace and a *placens uxor*, find themselves barred into a spunging-house: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 191 (1879). 1860 ever out on one cruising ground or another in order to avoid his *placens uxor*: *Once a Week*, Apr. 21, p. 351/2. 1872 but he is no *placens uxor* of indulgence and consideration: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 51.

**placenta**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a flat cake': the attachment of a vertebrate embryo to the wall of the uterus; the part of the ovary of a plant to which the ovules are attached.

1741 This Cod is reddish, hard, divided into two Cells by a middle Partition, which are furnished with each a fleshy *Placenta* or Cake: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 188. 1888 The ovary is unicellular, with about a dozen parietal placenta and innumerable minute ovules: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 312/3.

**placencia**, *part. pl.*: fr. Lat. *placens*, = 'pleasing': (words) pleasing.

1579 the prating Orators (whose tongues did neuer cease to speake *placencia* to the people): NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 149 (1612). 1600 [See **placebo**].

**placer** (└┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *placer*: a place near a river where gold-dust is found, a place where gold is found, or expected, near the surface of the ground.

1846 At present the old and the new *Placer*, near Santa Fe, have attracted most attention, and not only gold washes, but some gold mines, too, are worked there: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 24 (1848).

\***placet**, 3rd *pers. sing. pres. ind.* of Lat. *placere*, = 'it pleases': an expression of sanction or assent; hence, a sanction granted; a vote of assent in a council; a vote of assent given by a governing body of an university (opposed to **non placet** (*g. v.*), = 'it does not please', a vote by which a governing body of an university rejects a proposal).

1589 whose *placet* he accounts the *plaudite* of his pains: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 5 (1880). bef. 1593 Whilst I cry *placet*, like a senator I MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 240/1 (1858). 1620 whereunto all answered, first the Legates, then the Bishops, and other Fathers by the word *Placet*: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Coun. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 124 (1676). 1622 neither are his Bulls of any strength without the Princes *placet*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xv. p. 25 (1645). 1656-7 Sextus Empiricus was but a diligent collector of the *placets*...of other philosophers: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 88 (1872). 1665 as little in their Power as the *Placets of destiny*: GLANVILLE, *Scep sis*, ch. xvi. p. 109 (1885).

**plafond**: Fr. See **plafond**.

**plagium**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: kidnapping, the crime of stealing human beings.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1815 "Pardon me," said Pleydell, "it is *plagium*, and *plagium* is felony": SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lvi. p. 498 (1852).

**plāgōsus Orbilius**, *pl. plāgōsi Orbili*, *phr.*: Lat.: an Orbilius fond of flogging. See **Orbilius**.

1611 the young punies in any Grammar Schoole in England show their *Plagiosi Orbili*, that is, their whipping and severely censuring Schoole-masters: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. 1, p. 168 (1776). 1887 [He was] the captain of the school [Eton], and afterwards the curate of Dr. Keate—that "plagiosus Orbilius" who may be truly said to have left his mark on the majority of his pupils: *Athenæum*, Dec. 10, p. 779/2.

\***plaid**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *plaid*: a rectangular piece of woollen cloth worn as a garment, esp. by the Scotch Highlanders; hence, generally, any fabric imitating the tartan pattern often seen in Scottish plaids.

1603 I my Self with my pyde *Pleid* a-slope: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Tropheis*, p. 30 (1608). 1695 The mantle, or plad, seems to have been the garment in use among the western Scythians: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Intrad. Hist. Eng.*, p. 26. [T.] 1764 one of the *Centurions* or Captains of an Hundred, is said to strip his other Tenants of their best *Plaids* wherewith to cloath his Soldiers against a Review: E. BURR, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 117. 1807 My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the plaid: BYRON, *Hours of Idleness*, *Lachin y Cair*, ii.

**plaidoyer**, *sb.*: Fr.: a pleading at bar, a speech by an advocate.

1883 His work is a monograph and a history, a *plaidoyer* and a judgment: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1155/2.

**plaisanterie**, *sb.*: Fr.: pleasantry; a humorous speech, a skit, a joke.

1766 A *plaisanterie* on Rousseau: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 472 (1857).



\***planchette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small board; *esp.* a small board supported on two casters and a pencil-point, used for so-called spirit-writing, abt. 1855.

**planétarium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a machine for representing the motions of the planets; an orrery.

1774 here we saw...an orrery, or planetarium: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 356 (1850). 1789 a complete and elegant planetarium, 6 feet in diameter, constructed by Mr Joseph Pope, of Boston: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 430 (1796). 1890 The very name of the planetarium of the astronomer is taken from the title of Lord Orrery: *Athenæum*, Apr. 12, p. 468/3.

**plangor**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a beating of the breast': a lamentation, a lament, an expression of grief.

1598 Every one mourneth when he heareth of the lamentable plangors of Thracian Orpheus for his dearest Eurydice: MERES, *Eng. Lit.*, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, II. 96. [Davies]

**plano**: Late Lat. See in **plano**.

**plantage** ( $\angle \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *plantation* (Cotgr.) = 'a planting': vegetation, plants collectively.

1606 As true as steel, as plantage to the moon, | As sun to day: SHAKS., *Troil.*, III. 2, 184.

**plantano**, *sb.*: Sp.: the fruit of a tropical tree, *Musa paradisiaca*, Nat. Order *Musaceae*, a plantain; also the tree itself, a plantain.

1589 siders, limas, plantanos, and palmas: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 330 (1854). 1600 young plants of Orenges, Pines, Mameas, and Plantanos, to set at Virginia: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 282. 1604 The Indian plantanos have neither so great nor hollow bodies: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 242 (1880).

**planté là**, *fem. plantée là*, *phr.*: Fr., 'set there': left in the lurch.

1816 servants, carriage, saddle-horses—all set off and left us *plantés là*, by some mistake: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 257 (1832). 1883 When the sliding scale became inconvenient the sliding scale would be *plantée là*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 334.

\***plaque**, *sb.*: Fr.: a plate, a decorative slab; a badge, the decoration of an Order of honor.

1648 a nobleman tightly girthed, with a large military chest, on which the plaque of his order shone magnificently: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 145 (1879). \*1876 plaques of grey passementerie: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] 1896 a plaque of Gubbio ware painted with a Madonna: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 139.

\***plasma**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πλάσμα*, = 'a moulded figure': the chemical substance which forms the basis of living tissue, protoplasm.

**plasmator**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *plasmator*, noun of agent to *plasmare*, = 'to mould', 'to fashion': a creator, a fashioner.

abt. 1400 Hayle! fulgent Phebus and fader eternall, | Parfite plasmator and god omnipotent: *York Plays*, p. 514. [C.] bef. 1642 The sovereign plasmator, God Almighty, hath endowed and adorned human nature at the beginning: URQUHART, *Tr. Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. viii. (Bohn, 1848). [Davies]

**plasticatore**, *sb.*: It.: a modeller in clay.

1883 this artist should be called rather a "plasticator" than a sculptor as he worked altogether in clay: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 226.

\***plastron**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a breastplate; *metaph.* a butt; (b) a loose appendage hanging from the throat to the waist of a woman's dress; (c) a man's shirt-front, *esp.* a shirt-front without plaits; (d) the inferior plate of the covering of turtles or tortoises, opposed to the carapace (see **calipash** I and **calipee**).

a. bef. 1701 Against the post their wicker shields they crush, | Flourish the sword, and at the plastron push: DRYDEN, *Tr. Juw.*, VI. 348. [L.] 1755 the several situations, which I have been in, having made me long the *plastron* of dedications, I am become as callous to flattery, as some people are to abuse: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 491 (1777). b. \*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] c. 1890 The one restraining influence upon the civilized man is the "plastron," otherwise the shirt front of evening dress: *Athenæum*, June 7, p. 745/3.

\***plat**, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish, a dish of cooked food; also, *metaph.*

1763 the best cook I ever knew in France, or elsewhere; but the *plats* were not presented with much order: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. V. p. 283 (1817). 1822—3 the Sieur Chaubert, on whose *plats* he had lately feasted: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxvi. p. 309 (1886). 1824 The simple olives...a favourite "plat" of mine: *Gravelle Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xii. was proud of being the *plat* for the occasion: FRASER, *Koordinatan*, p. 59 (1875). 1840 an excellent dinner of five or six *plats*: FRASER, *Koordinatan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 454. 1865 the elucidation in theory of new *plats* and sauces: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 154. 1877 a sort of running court of inquiry occupied the old gentleman in the intervals between each tepid *plat*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. i. p. 9 (1879).

\***plateau**, *pl. plateau*, *sb.*: Fr.

1. an elevated plain, a table-land, a large region of which the lowest portions are elevated.

1807 a rising ground or flattish hill, which, in the military phraseology of the French, is called a *plateau*: *Ann. Reg.*, p. 1172. [Skeat] 1844 (on the *plateaux* or level spots open to the western exposure: W. WALTON, *Alpaca*, p. 95. 1856 An extensive rolling country, rather a lacustrine plain than a true plateau: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 80. \*1876 the open plains of the plateau: *Times*, May 15. [St.] 1884 The road bed is out of sight from the plateau: F. A. ORER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 449.

2. a tray for table decoration; an ornamental plaque (*q. v.*).

1811 her *plateaux* had not, perhaps, exhibited as fine landscapes as the hand of an artist now 'throws': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 267 (2nd Ed.). 1845 A centre ornament, whether it be a *dormant*, a *plateau*, an *épergne*, or a *candelabra*, is found so convenient: J. BREGION, *Pract. Cook*, p. 25.

**plateasmus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πλατασμός*, = 'the broad pronunciation' (attributed to the speakers of the Doric dialects): a broad pronunciation, a Doric accent, a brogue.

**plateresque** ( $\angle \perp \angle$ ), *sb. and adj.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *plateresco*: a rich, grotesque, decorative style of Spanish architecture; of the said style.

1845 the richest plateresque: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 570. — In *plateresque* architecture the best specimen is...: *ib.*, p. 561.

**platfond**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "The plaine ground of, or vnder, fretting, or any high-raised worke". Hence, Mod. Fr. *plafond*, = 'a ceiling'.

1664 also they do rarely well about *Platfonds* and upon *Ground-works*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pl. II. p. 110.

**platform** ( $\angle \perp \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *plat(i)eforme*.

1. a ground-plan, a plan, a map.

1589 the Architect, who came to present...a platforme of his owne devising: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xxiv. p. 294 (1866). 1598 Now as touching the *Arches*, some of the ancient have likewise drawne their *plat-forme* from the trunk of mans body: R. HAVYCKE, *Tr. Lamentis*, Bk. I. p. 111. 1608 viewed, and considered the platforme according to which he was about to build a Schoole of swordfencers: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 14. 1615 The platforme, for want of chalk, was laid out with meal: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 111 (1632).

1 a. a plane geometrical figure.

1551 .vi. sides [of a cube], which are .vi. platte formes: R. RECORDE, *Path-way to Knowledge*, p. 5.

1 b. the outline or shape of any building or enclosure.

1598 the true platformes, and distances: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 384.

1 c. a foundation, a site.

1579 The inequalitye of the ground or *Plat-forme*: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 181.

2. a plot, a scheme, a plan.

1575 for many wryters when they have layed the platforme of their invention, are yet drawn sometimes...to forget it: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1815). 1591 lay new platforme to endamage them: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, II. 1, 77. 1591 ample and fine drawinge plots, goodly platformes, needfull inventions: R. HICHCOCK, in Garrard's *Art Warre*, sig. A 4 v.

3. a system, a scheme of doctrines or principles, a programme of political measures, a statement of political principles and intentions.

1588 Christ hath prescribed unto vs an exacte, and perfect platforme of governing his church: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 62 (1880). 1598 it discovereth an affectation of Irish captaynrye, which in this platforme I endeavour specially to beate downe: SPENS., *State Trcl.*, Wks., p. 631 (1881). 1606 The wisdom of a lawmaker consisteth not only in a platform of justice, but in the application thereof: BACON, *Adv. Learning*, II. 155. [C.] bef. 1732 Every little society...imposed the platform of their doctrine, discipline, and worship as divine: ATTERBURY, *Serm.*, II. 13. [C.]

3 a. the subject-matter of a discourse.

1591 And ever, when he ought would bring to pass | His long experience the platforme was: SPENS., *Compl.*, Proseop., 1163.

4. a terrace; any raised level surface, such as a dais or raised stage.

1604 upon the platform where we watch'd: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. 2, 213. 1609 they stood upon the platformes, bulwarks and battlements having every where in readiness stones and darts: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. II. p. 6. 1616 Almost euery where there are platformes on the walls, well stored with Ordnance: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 233 (1632). 1626 upon a leuell platforme: CART. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 800 (1884).

4 a. *metaph.* the act, habit, or profession of public speaking.

pleid: Eng. fr. Gael. See **plaid**.



\***platina, platinum**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a very heavy, highly infusible, highly imperishable metal found in combination with other metals, and used in chemical operations owing to its resistance both to acids and to heat.

1889 the alloy used in the construction of the International geodetic standard was prepared by fusing platinum and iridium together. The result was a metal all but indestructible, extremely dense and rigid: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 513.

**Platonic**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Platōnicus*, fr. Gk. Πλατωνικός, = 'pertaining to Plato' (a great Greek philosopher, died 347 B.C.): according to the tenets of Plato. E.g. *Platonic love*, or *affection*, which is an intellectual or spiritual union between two persons of opposite sexes unmixed with any sensuous feelings; the *Platonic year*, a cycle of 26,000 years during which the earth's axis makes a complete revolution.

1657 So that many things after the revolution of the Platonic year have been returned gratis: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 4.

1676 Methinks 'twere enough to arrive at Platonic Love at first: SHADWELL, *Edson Wells*, v. p. 90. 1837 bestowed a Platonic wink on a young lady who was peeling potatoes: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xiv. p. 478. 1854 A young grazier... engrossed the Duchesse's platonic affections at this juncture: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 413 (1879). 1886 [His] admiration for her he supposes to have been purely platonic: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 16, p. 105/1.

**platoon**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **peloton**.

**platypūs, sb.**: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πλατύπους, = 'broad-footed': a name of the genus *Ornithorhynchus* and of the single species, the duck-billed platypus of Australia—a web-footed quadruped with a bill something like that of a duck, the female laying eggs.

1882 Less than sixty years ago the wallaby, the kangaroo, the dingo, and the platypus had Northern Australia pretty much to themselves: *Standard*, Dec. 29, p. 5.

\***plaudit** (u =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *plaudite* (*q. v.*): an expression of applause.

1620 Expect the Plaudit, when the Play is done: QUARLES, *Esther*, p. 149 (1717). 1657 Woe to that man that, with Augustus, is ambitious to go off the stage of duty with a plaudit: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 273 (1866). 1672 steal your plaudit from the courtesy of the Auditors: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 37 (1868). 1809 they...were ten times more noisy in their plaudits than when he returned...from the glorious capture of Fort Christina: W. IRVING, *Knickerbocker Hist. New York*, p. 456 (1848).

**plaudite**, 2nd pers. *pl. imperat.* of Lat. *plaudere*, = 'to clap the hands', 'to applaud': *lit.* 'give applause' (a request addressed by one of the actors to the audience at the end of a comedy in Ancient Rome); a clapping of hands, an expression of applause, applause. Anglicised as **plaudity** (u =), **plaudit**.

1573—80 A Plaudite and Deo Gratias so happy an eunte, | And then to borrow a napp, I shalbe contente: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 129 (1884). 1582 Thee Moors hands clapping, the Troians, *plaudite*, flapped: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 42 (1880). 1589 whose *placet* he accounts the *plaudite* of his paines: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 5 (1880). 1599 beg a plaudite for God's sake: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 7, *Wks.*, p. 68/2 (1860). 1603 There was then no need to beg a *plaudite* of the audience, for it was given with such hies and cries: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1848). 1607 He be content and clap my hands, | And give a *Plaudite* to their proceedings: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 8, sig. I 4 v°. 1607 O angels, clap your wings upon the skies, | And give this virgin crystal plaudities: TOURNEUR, *Revenge's Trag.*, II. I. [R.]. 1654 Let me have then your loud and cheerfull Plaudite: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 9. bef. 1670 This was the last Scene acted on the Stage of that one Year's Office, and it had the loudest *Plaudite*: J. HACKETT, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 30, p. 24 (1693). 1675 Reason her self claps her hand and cries *plaudite*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. II. § 4, p. 12. 1681 the chorus...give their *plaudite* or acclamation of glory unto God: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 2 (1861). 1689 I make no question but he | Will make his *Exit* with a *Plaudite*: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 15/1. 1882 a theatre built in a mausoleum, and pantomime airs and the "plaudite" heard amid the awful silence of the grave: J. H. SHORTHORSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 113.

\***plaza, sb.**: Sp.: an open square or 'place' in a town.

1826 In the centre of the town there is a Plaza or great square: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 176. 1845 the streets and plaza were coated with fine green turf, on which sheep were browsing: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xiii. p. 278. 1884 on the south side of the Plaza is the oldest house in the city: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 31.

\***plébiscite, sb.**: Fr.: a vote of the whole people of France, taken when it is invited to approve some political measure.

1874 the Imperial plébiscites: *Echo*, May 28. [St.] 1885 the nearest mediæval approach to the Napoleonic plébiscite: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 22, p. 230/2.

\***plébiscitum, pl. plébiscita, sb.**: Lat.: a decree of the commonalty of Rome, assembled in the *comitia tributa*, at first binding on the plebs only, but after 206 B.C. on the whole state.

1609 The Emperours clayme this tyrannicall power by pretence of that Rogation or *Plébiscitum* which Caius Cæsar or Octavius obtained: SIR TH.

SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 12 (1633). 1701 A law was likewise enacted that the *plébiscita*, or a vote of the house of commons, should be of universal obligation: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 413/1 (1869).

\***plebs, sb.**: Lat.: the commonalty of Ancient Rome, opposed to the patricians or aristocratic families.

**plectron, plectrum, pl. plectra, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. πλῆκτρον: the instrument with which the strings of the Ancient Greek and Roman lyre were struck, often called a 'quill'. Anglicised as **plectre**, through Fr. *plectre*.

1603 and for an instrument and plectre (as it were) to set it aworke, we allow a spirit or winde: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1348. 1627 And if any Man thinke, that the *Siring of the Bowe*, and the *Plectrum of the Viall*, are neither of them *Equall Bodies*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 102. 1704 they [old musical instruments] are all played on, either by the bare fingers, or the plectrum: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 405 (Bohn, 1854). bef. 1823 Preluding with the plectrum: SHELLEY, *Hymn to Mercury*, IX. 1882 The soul of man is like a lyre, and it breaks forth into music when its strings are swept by "the plectrum of the Paraclete": FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. p. 288.

\***Pleiades, sb. pl.**: Lat. fr. Gk. Πλειάδες: name of a group of six (seven) small stars in the constellation Taurus. Anglicised as **Pleiads**, with sing. **Pleiad**. See **Atlantic**, I. 3.

1603 And (opposit) the *Cup*, the dropping *Pleiades*, | Bright-glistering Orion and the weeping *Hyades*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 109 (1608). 1611 Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? *Bible*, Job, xxxviii. 31. 1646 the same Philosopher affirmeth, that Tunny is fat about the rising of the *Pleiades*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. p. 183 (1686). 1652 J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 6. 1667 The grey | Dawn and the Pleiades before him danced, | Shedding sweet influence: MILTON, *P. L.*, VII. 374. 1675 the influences of the *Pleiades*, the time measuring *Mazzaroth*, the Seamans guide *Arcturus*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. I. § 3, p. 4. 1788 implied in the fable of Electra the seventh of the Pleiads: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xliii. p. 413 (1818).

\***pleiohippus, sb.**: Mod. Lat., fr. *pleio-* in *pleiocene*, and Gk. ἵππος, = 'horse': name of a genus of fossil horses from the Pleiocene strata of N. America.

1876 In the recent strata was found the common horse; in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Prothippus or Hipparion: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

\***plēnum, sb.**: Lat., neut. of *plēnus*, = 'full': the opposite of **vacuum** (*q. v.*), space occupied by body.

1678 [See **ens** 1]. 1812 the philosopher of the Lyceum held the existence of a *plenum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 175.

**plērōma, sb.**: Gk. πλήρωμα, = 'fulness': the Gnostic name for the Supreme Being, the fulness of being, in which all the aeons are summed up.

\***plethora, sb.**: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. πλεθώρα, = 'fulness': excess of blood; overfulness, superabundance.

1541 the superabundance of humours...that the Grekes cal Plethora: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2 D iv v°. 1761 He dies of a plethora, said they: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IV. *Wks.*, p. 164 (1839). 1804 But this infatuated adherent to the system of *plethora*, reasons where he should have observed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 187. 1817 The remedy for your plethora is simple—abstinence: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1832). 1826 It is all very well to buy mechanical poetry and historical novels when our purses have a plethora: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. IV. ch. I. p. 140 (1881). 1845 ruddy-faced Britons bursting from a plethora of beef: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 205. 1872 districts went through a course of plethora, during which prices were disproportionately low: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. IV. p. 119.

\***pleuropneumonia, sb.**: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. πλευρά, = 'the side', 'the serous sac which invests the lungs', and πνεύμων, = 'a lung': a contagious disease affecting the pleurae and lungs of cattle, known as 'the cattle-disease'.

**plexus, sb.**: Lat., 'an interweaving': a network, an entanglement.

1853 My fingers cling together in an ill-adjusted *plexus*, like the toes in a tight boot: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiii. p. 288. 1884 in whatever way we interpret it, Bentham's proposition leaves us in a *plexus* of absurdities: H. SPENCER, in *Contemp. Rev.*

**pliable** (u =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pliable*: easily bent, flexible; also, *metaph.* easily influenced.

1494 as the hamer maketh all metals pliable to his hestis: FABIAN, Vol. I. ch. 147. [R.] 1543 in yong chyl dren they ben tender and pliable: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigor's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxvii v°. 1600 they were pliable in giving their voices at the Election: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 242. 1602 that *Aristotles Principle*, scil. *Generatio unius est corruptio alterius*, is so perfect a current of time, and payable to all: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 v°. abt. 1630 so pliable and obedient they were to change with the times: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 25 (1870). 1646 he had the advantage to have the managing of his masters affection while it was green and pliable: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 3.

**plinthus, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. πλίνθος, = 'a brick', 'a square slab': a plinth.

1563 the Abacus hangeth ouer more then the Plinthus of the Base of the pillar: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi v°. 1598 the Corinthian exceedeth a



double proportion with his *plinthus* and *base*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 84.

**pliohippus**: Mod. Lat. See **pleiohippus**.

\***plissé**, *sô.*: Fr.: a plait.

\*1874 *plissés*, and *flounces*: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

**plocô**, *sô.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πλοκή*, = 'a twisting': *Rhet.*: a repetition of a word, esp. with a change of meaning.

1889 *Ploche*, or the Doubler: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 211 (1869). 1711 he told me that he [Mr. Swan, the famous Punnster] generally talked in the *Paranomasia*, that he sometimes gave into the *Plocô*, but that in his humble Opinion he shined most in the *Antanaclassis*: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 100/1 (Morley).

**plotform(e)**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **platform**.

\***plumbâgo**, *sô.*: Lat.: black-lead, graphite.

\***plumeau**, *sô.*: Fr.: a feather-brush for dusting; a thick quilt stuffed with feathers.

1862 the little boy-of-all-work enters, grinning, his *plumeau* under his arm: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 89 (1887).

**plumetis**, *sô.*: Fr.: tambouring, tambour-work.

1850 [See **châtelaine** 2].

**plûriēs**: Lat., adv., 'on several occasions': the name of a writ; see **alias**, II. So called because *pluries* occurs in the first clause.

1465 [See **alias**, II.]. 1535 But if he make nat execution/than shall there go out a Sicut alias...and after that one pluries: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 24<sup>re</sup>. 1607 There you started me, sir: yet for all your demurs, *pluries*, and *sursumptories*, which are all Longwords, that's delays, all the comfort is, in nine years a man may overthrow you: MIDDLETON, *Phoenix*, II. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 162 (1885).

1760 As to the Subject it will induce more Delays than the *Alias* and *Pluries* heretofore: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 258. 1762 [See **alias**, II.].

**plûrîma dēsunt**, *phr.*: Lat.: very many (lines or pages) are wanting. See **desunt multa**.

1654 none so perfect in his esteem, as Authors with many *Plurima Desunt*, many *Chasmes*, and *vacancys*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 216.

\***plus**, *adj.* and *sô.*: Lat.: more.

I. *adj.*: 1. more, with the addition of, denoted in mathematics by the sign +, opposed to **minus** (*q. v.*).

1863 the natural effect of confinement plus anguish: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 34. 1878 8,300,000. In shares, plus 977,000. loan: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 7/1. [St.]

I. *adj.*: 2. more than nothing; positive (in any mathematical sense of the term) in amount or effect, denoted in mathematics by the sign +.

1579 [See **minus**, I. 2].

I. *adj.*: 3. furnished with a gain or an addition in respect of, with.

1856 [See **minus**, I. 3].

II. *sô.*: an amount greater than nothing, a positive quantity; the mathematical sign +. See I. 1 and 2.

1654, 1843, 1878 [See **minus**, II.].

**plus minus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: more or less.

1611 The Persian's revenues are five millions *plus minus*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. 12 v<sup>o</sup> (1776).

\***plus ultra**: Late Lat. See **ne plus ultra**.

**Plûto**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πλούτων*: a name of **Hades** (*q. v.*); the god of the infernal regions. Hence, **Plutonian**, subterranean, infernal. See **Dis**.

1555 The Spanyarde therefore shall not neede hereafter with vndermynynge the earth with intollerable labour to breake the bones of owre mother, and enter many myles into her bowels, and with innumerable daungers cut in sunder hole mountaynes to make a waye to the courtie of infernall *Pluto*, to bryngne from thence wycked golde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 149 (1885). 1567 Here bee, methynk, black *Plutoes* steeds in sight: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 98 (1870). 1588 *Pluto* sends you word, | If you will have Revenge from hell, you shall: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, IV. 3, 37. 1590 Let *Pluto's* bells ring out my fatal knell: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 212/1 (1858). bef. 1593 they are brands fired in *Pluto's* forge: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 95/2 (1861). 1667 and from the door | Of that *Plutonian* hall, invisible, | Ascended his high throne: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 444.

**Plûtus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πλούτος*: the god of wealth (*πλούτος*).

1601 *Plutus* himself, | That knows the tinct and multiplying medicine, | Hath not in nature's mystery more science | Than I have in this ring: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3, 101.

\***pneumonia**, *sô.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πνευμονία*: inflammation of the lungs. See **pleuropneumonia**. Anglicised as **pneumony**, through Fr. **pneumonie**.

1603 the beginning of the *Pneumonic* or inflammation of the lungs: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1018. 1804 The diseases to which they are principally exposed, are *pneumonia* and *hypochondriasis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 336.

**poalo**: It. See **paolo**.

**pocas palabras**, *phr.*: Sp.: 'few words', say no more.

1596 Therefore *pocas pallabris*; let the world slide: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, Ind., I. 5. 1603 with this learned oration the cobbler was tutored: layd his finger on his mouth and cried *pocas palabras*: *Wonderfull Yeare*, 1603, p. 46 (1732).

1611 A synagogue shall be called, mistress Mary. disgrace me not. *pocas palabras*, I will conjure for you: farewell: MIDDLETON, *Rear. Girl*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 135 (1885).

**pochok**: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.

**poco**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a little. Often used to qualify other expressions. See quotation.

1724 **POCO**, a little less, and is just the contrary to the foregoing Word **PIU**, and therefore lessens the Strength of the Signification of the Words Joynd with it. Thus, **POCO ALLEGRO** is to play not quite so brisk as the Word **ALLEGRO** if alone would require. **POCO PRESTO** not quite so quick as **PRESTO** if alone would require: and **POCO LARGO** is not quite so slow as the Word **LARGO** alone does require. **POCO PIU ALLEGRO**, is a little more brisk; but **POCO MENO ALLEGRO**, is a little less brisk: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**poco curante**, *phr.*: It.: caring little; one who cares little.

1762 Leave me my mother—(truest of all the *Pococurantes* of her sex!)—careless about it, as about every thing else in the world which concerned her: STERNE, *Frist. Shand.*, VI. xx. Wks., p. 168 (1839). 1809 But this worthy *poco curante* was exactly in the situation of the Jolly Miller: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 343. 1845 midday heat encreases the languid, monotonous *poco curante* character so common to...Spanish towns: FORB, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 734.

**podagra**, *sô.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ποδάγρα*: gout in the foot. Early Anglicised as **podagre**, through Fr. **podagre**.

bef. 1492 a sekene that is called *podagra*: CAXTON, *St. Katherin*, sig. o v r<sup>o</sup>/1.

**podè**: Russ. See **pood**.

\***podesta**, *sô.*: It.: the chief magistrate of an Italian town.

1600 He was the first *Podesta*, or *Ruler*, that the Common wealth of *Venice* appointed in *Constantinople* in the yeere 1205: R. HAKLUTY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 121. 1611 Another Palace that belonged to the *Prætor* or *Podestà* of Padua: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 186 (1776).

1617 a faire Pallace, where the Venetian *Podesta* or gouernour dwels: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 73. 1645 In the Piazza is also the *podesta* or gouernor's house: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 227 (1872).

1670 It's gouerned by a *Podesta* and a *Capitano Grande*, as the other Towns of *St. Mark* are: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 223 (1698). 1673 *Padua* is gouerned by a *Podestà* or *Mayor*, who is chief in civil matters; and a *Capitano* or *Gouernour* who is over the Military: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 215.

1701 *Podesta's*: *New Account of Italy*, p. 52. 1787 I went twice at Poggibonsi to the *Podestà*, to complain of the postmaster, but got no redress: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. Fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1805).

1788 their *podesta*, or chief...saluted the emperor: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiii. p. 382 (1818).

**podestat**, *sô.*: Fr. fr. It.: a *podesta*.

1741 When their *Podestat* should arrive there, he was by way of Homage to come and kneel to the Emperor at the Door: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 189.

**podestate**, *sô.*: It.: authority; a chief magistrate.

1665 Mamet-Hassen the Cambayan *Podestate*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 82 (1677).

\***podium**, *pl. podia*, *sô.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πόδιον*: a low wall before a building; a projecting basement round an interior.

1611 adorned with walks *Podia* such as I have already spoken of: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1776).

1886 These excavations have thus far disclosed an arena girt by a podium about two metres high: *Athenaion*, Jan. 16, p. 110/3.

**podrida**: Sp. See **olla podrida**.

**poecile**: Gk. See **stoa**.

**poena sensus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the punishment of feeling', actual, positive torment.

1659 The schools have long since concluded, that *poena sensus*, the pain of sense is far greater than *poena damni*, the pain of loss: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 377 (1866). 1672 and the undergoing of endless...torments in hell, which is the *poena sensus*: T. JACOMI, *Nemans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 271 (1862).

1681 Two things in hell make men miserable... The one is *poena damni*, that they have lost heaven and happiness... the other is *poena sensus*, the feeling of the wrath of God: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 266 (1861).

1696 Whatsoever is a grievance to us is either pain or loss, *poena damni* or *sensus*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 230 (1865).

\***poëta nascitur, non fit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a poet is born (a poet), not made.

1860 One must be born a *Druse*, or not belong to them at all—*nascitur, non fit*—they admit no converts amongst them: *Once a Week*, July 28, p. 119/1.



**poëticiē**, *adv.*: Lat.: in poetic phrase, poetically.

1842 a gale, or | *Poëticiē* 'Boreas': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 252 (1865).

**pohickery**: native N. Amer. See **hickory**.

\***poign(i)ard**, **poinado**, **poinard**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **poinard**.

**point d'Alençon**, *phr.*: Fr.: point lace of Alençon. Cf. **point d'Argentan**, **point d'Espagne** (= 'Spanish lace'), **point de Valenciennes**, &c.

1850 a Pelerine...made of embroidered net trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 431. 1748 one hat laced with gold *point d'Espagne*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 293 (1817). 1824 his hat was laced with *point d'Espagne*: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi. p. 247 (1886).

\***point d'appui**, *phr.*: Fr.: point of support, a secure position serving as a base of operations; a fulcrum.

1819 The boatman, with his spoon-shaped paddle fixed against a jutting rock, for a *point d'appui*, was pushing off from the muddy shore: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 241. 1833 She (the Bank of England) is then, as it were, the *point d'appui* of the whole moneyed and commercial interests: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 383. 1836 England being now in the hands of *Democrats*, she is no longer useful as a *point d'appui* to France: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 88. 1840 but our friends the Aneiza have made it one of their *points d'appui*, and we dare not venture there: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xiii. p. 317. 1853 the absence of a *point d'appui*, either of land or land-ice: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxviii. p. 336.

**point d'attaque**, *phr.*: Fr.: point of attack, base of offensive operations.

1845 with the view of making the place a *point d'attaque* on Paris: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 61 (1857).

**point de Venice**, *phr.*: Fr.: a Venetian point (lace).

1645 To the corner of these virgin-veils hang broad but flat tassels of curious Point de Venice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 210 (1872). 1670 Their *Points de Venice*, *Ribbons and Gold Lace*, are all turned into *Horses and Liveries*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 10 (1698). 1688 I'll spoil your *Point de Venice* for you: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, ii. p. 18.

**poisson d'Avril**, *phr.*: Fr., *lit.* 'fish of April': a mackerel; an April fool's errand.

**poitrinaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a consumptive person.

1882 comparatively youthful invalids, who are described graphically, if not gracefully, by the foreign name of *poitrinaires*: *Standard*, Dec. 22, p. 5.

**poitrine**, *sb.*: Fr.: the chest, the lungs.

1800 to breathe a milder air, more analogous to the extreme delicacy of his *poitrine*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. III. p. 213.

**poivrade**, *sb.*: Fr.: pepper sauce.

1699 How a *Poivrade* is made: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. O 1 vº.

**Pokal**, *sb.*: Ger.: a large ornamental drinking-vessel.

**polacca**, *It.*; **polacre**, **polaque**, Eng. fr. Fr. *polacre*: *sb.*: a kind of vessel with two or three masts, used in the Mediterranean.

1625 here our Admiral had hyred a *Pollacre* about the burden of one hundred and twentie tunne: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 885. 1764 The harbour has been declared a free port; and it is generally full of tartens, polacres, and other small vessels: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). 1817 she was a fine polacca, | Mann'd with twelve hands, and laden with tobacco: BYRON, *Beppo*, xcv. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 139 (1832). 1819 a small polacre laden with grain for Ancona: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 331 (1820).

**polacca**. See **polonaise**.

**polder**, **polther**, *sb.*: Du. *polder*: low-lying tracts of land reclaimed from the sea or from a marshy condition.

1632 they did cut the dikes and drowned the enemies polther, and the polther of *Naemen*, and put all vnder water: *Contin. of our Wkly. Neues*, No. 35, July 25, p. 8.

\***polenta**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of porridge made of coarse Indian meal; formerly a mess of barley-meal or chestnut-meal (Florio).

1820 the chief food of these classes consists of a coarse yellow polenta made of arabositi, which looks very like a rice-pudding: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 27. 1832 that frugal meal, common with the Italians—the *polenta* (made of Indian corn): LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxviii. p. 561 (New Ed.). 1882 He could hardly scrape enough together to get a little drink of thin wine and an inch or two of polenta: OUIDA, *Bimbi*, p. 176.

**polianthea**, more correctly **polyanthea**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *πολυ-*, 'many', and *ἄνθος*, 'flower': a book of elegant extracts, a note-book constituting a manuscript anthology.

1641 he shall less need the help of brevities, or historical rhapsodies, than your reverence to eke out your sermonings shall need repair to postils or poliantheas: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 203 (1806). 1675 his commonplace, polyanthea and concordance: *Character of a Fanatick*, in *Hart. Misc.*, VII. 636. [Davies]

\***police** (= *u*, *-i* as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *police*: the civil maintenance of public order; a civil force organised for the maintenance of public order and for the detection and punishment of crime. Also, *attrib.* and in combin. as *police-court*, *police-force*, *police-man*, *police-officer*.

1735 Whether the police and economy of France be not governed by wise councils? BP. BERKELEY, *Querist*, § 499. [T.] 1754 But here are no idle young Fellows and Wenches begging about the Streets, as with you in London, to the Disgrace of all Order, and, as the French call it, *Police*. By the Way, this Police is still a great Office in Scotland: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 166. 1775 Smyrna would be as little affected by plague as Marseilles, if its police were as well modelled: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 280. 1777 attention to the police and welfare of the colony: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 196 (1824).

\***poligar**, **polygar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *pālaiyakkāran*, = 'the holder of a *pālaiyam*' (= 'a feudal estate', 'a pollam', *q. v.*): a subordinate feudal chief in the Madras Presidency; hence, the predatory followers of such a chief.

1681 They pulled down the Polegar's houses, who, being conscious of his guilt, had fled and hid himself: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 118 (1861). [Yule] 1754 A Polygar...undertook to conduct them through defiles and passes known to very few except himself: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 373 (1763). [ib.] 1798 the polygars of the neighbouring pollams: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desch.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1858). 1868 Some of the Poligars were placed in authority over others, and in time of war were answerable for the good conduct of their subordinates: J. H. NELSON, *Madura*, Pt. III. p. 157 (Madras). [Yule] 1869 the predatory class. In the south they are called Poligars, and consist of the tribes of Marawars, Kallars, Bedars, Ramuses: SIR W. ELLIOT, in *J. Ethn. Soc. L.*, N. S., I. 112. [ib.]

**polissonnerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: mischievousness, roguishness; a low trick.

1774 he has infinite wit and *polissonnerie*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 162 (1857).

\***politesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: politeness, courtesy.

1744 the politesse of modern war: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 337 (1857). 1767 My wife is come to pay me a sentimental visit as far as from Avignon—and the *politesse* arising from such a proof of her urbanity has robbed me of a month's writing: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 783/2 (1839). 1779 We have also met with great *politesse* from the officers of a Corsican regiment: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 221 (1882). bef. 1782 being always prim'd with *politesse* | For men of their appearance and address: COWPER, *Progr. Err.*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 43 (1808). 1811 don't let me have any of your *politesse* to H. on the occasion: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1832). 1840 With a great deal of juvenile French *politesse*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 198 (1865).

**politico**, *sb.*: It. or Sp.: a politician, a politic person.

1659 He is counted cunning, a meere politico, a time-server, an hypocrite: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 256. [Davies] bef. 1670 Our Politico's also object, that the People were before the King: J. HACKET, *Alp. Williams*, Pt. II. 188, p. 201 (1693).

**politicone**, *sb.*: It.: a statesman.

bef. 1733 The plot was to introduce the Catholic religion by such means as the politicians of that interest thought most conducing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 209 (1740). [Davies]

**politure** (≡ *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *politura*: polish, gloss produced by polishing; also, *metaph.*

bef. 1631 The table was a work of admirable politure: J. DONNE, *Hist. Septuagint*, p. 45 (1633). [T.] 1645 the walls...plastered over with such a composition as for strength and politure resembles white marble: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1872). 1665 as to the...politure of the language: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 163. 1673 united into one body by a cement petrified as hard as themselves and capable of politure: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 383.

\***polka**, *sb.*: Polish, 'Polish' (fem.): a Polish dance; also the music for such a dance (see *mazurka*); hence, a name of a kind of jacket, worn by women, also called a *polka-jacket*.

1850 Opera polkas are worn short with wide sleeves: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 143. 1852 the girls began to feel that there were no partners for a polka outside the Church of Rome: C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 180 (1878). 1866 I could not but set my face against this Mexican Polka, though danced to the Presidential piping with a Gubernatorial second: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 1st Ser., No. II. p. 179/2 (1873).

[Stainer and Barrett derive *polka* fr. Bohemian *pulka*, = 'a half', stating that the dance originated in Bohemia abt. 1830, and was named in reference to the half-step prevalent in it.]

**pollam**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *pālaiyam*: a feudal estate. See **poligar**.

1783 on the taking of Madras by the French, it was in their hospitable pollams that most of the inhabitants found refuge and protection: BURKE, *Wks.*, III. 488 (1852). [Yule] 1798 [See **poligar**].

**pollankan**: Anglo-Ind. See **palankeen**.

**pollen**, *sb.*: Lat.: fine flour; dust.

I. wheat-flour.

1523 as well of pollen as of other vitales: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 18 (1812). 1601 wheat flower called Pollen: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 10, Vol. I. p. 564.



2. *Bot.* the fine dust on the anther of a flower, which constitutes the fertilising element of flowering-plants.

**pollinctor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *pollingere*, = 'to prepare a corpse for the pyre': one who prepares materials for embalmers of dead bodies.

1646 *Egyptian* Pollinctors, or such as anointed the dead: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. xix. p. 314 (1686). 1705 [See **dissector**].

**Pollux**: Lat. See **Castor and Pollux**.

\***polo**, *sb.*: Balti (N. E. Ind.): a game like hockey, played by men on horses or ponies, adopted by English in India 1864, first played in England 1871.

1872 *Illustr. London News*, July 20. 1886 The first historical event recorded in this volume is the death at polo of the Sultan Aikbar: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 18, p. 367/3.

**polo**: It. See **paolo**.

\***polonaise** (  $\underline{\text{L}} \text{ } \underline{\text{U}}$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *polonais*, fem. *polonaise*, = 'Polish'.

1. a stately dance including a procession of the dancers; also the music for such a dance, such as several of the compositions of Chopin. Also called a *polacca*.

1826 first the stately Polonaise, an easy gradation between walking and dancing: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vii. ch. v. p. 408 (1881). 1837 her large, dark, brilliant eye, rivetted on the mazes of a Polonaise, danced in character: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. ii. p. 86. 1883 One last word about the polonaise; it was not played exactly as written: *Academy*, Jan. 20, p. 52. 1884 After the Polonaise came the supper: J. H. SHORTHORSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. a gown of light material, looped up at the sides so as to show an elaborate petticoat.

1783 modern ancient ladies in Polonoises and with bare necks: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 412 (1858). 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, Article on *Fashions*. [St.]

3. a short fur-trimmed overcoat of a quasi-military style, in vogue in the first quarter of this century.

4. a light dress-fabric.

[1774 She chiefly wears a white Persian gown and coat, made of Irish polonaise: *Lady's Mag.*, July, quoted in F. W. FAIRHOLT'S *Costume in Eng.*, p. 390 note (1846).]

\***polony** (  $\underline{\text{L}} \text{ } \underline{\text{U}}$  ), *sb.*: Eng.: a kind of dried sausage. See **Bologna**.

1854 They were addicted to polonies; they did not disguise their love for Banbury cakes: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, ch. xviii. p. 199 (1879).

**poltronnerie**, *sb.*: Fr.: cowardice, poltroonery.

1816 It [suicide] certainly originates in that species of fear which we denominate *poltronerie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 462.

**poltroon** (  $\underline{\text{L}} \text{ } \underline{\text{U}}$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *poltron*, or Sp. *poltron*, or It. *poltrone*: a dastard, a coward; also, attrib.

bef. 1529 Suche a poudre poltronne: J. SKELTON, *Duke of Albany & the Scottes*. [R.] 1590 my L. Ambassador of Scotland...called Nicholas de Gozzi poultron, in regard of certain most hard speeches delivered against his L.

by Nicholas de Gozzi: SIR J. CASAR, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. ccccxxix. p. 80 (1846).

1593 *Patience* is for poltroons, such as he: SHAKES, *III Hen. VI.*, i. 1, 62. 1600 you impudent *Poltroon*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 246 (1606).

1632 he had three men to deal withall, a *Pultroon*, a *Jesuit*, and a *Souldier*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. vi. p. 15 (1645).

1679 I...held my Drubbing of his Bones | Too great an honour for *Poltroons*: S. BUTLER, *Huicubras*, Pt. iii. Cant. i. p. 19.

bef. 1682 He is like to be mistaken, who makes choice of a covetous Man for a Friend, or relieth upon the Reed of narrow and poltron Friendship: SIR TH. BROWN, *Chr. Mor.*, i. 36, p. 43 (1716).

1686 Ah Sordid illiterate *Poltroons*: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, iv. p. 48.

**polyandrium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πολυάνδριον*, fr. *πολυ-*, = 'many', and *ἀνδρ* (base *ἀνδρ*-), = 'a man': a place where many men were buried at the cost of the state; a public monument to a number of men.

1820 that polyandrium which covered the remains of those brave Thebans who fell in defence of Grecian liberty: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. xi. p. 335.

**polyanthemon**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πολυάνθεμον*, = 'many-blossomed': a kind of *ranunculus* (q. v.).

1689 For, can a Swine bring forth a gen'rous Lion? | Or the base bramble *Polyanthemon*? T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 201.

**polyanthus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *πολύανθος*, = 'many-blossomed': a cultivated variety of primrose, which has several flowers on one stalk.

1728 The daisy, primrose, violet dark blue, | And polyanthus of unnumber'd dyes: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 529. 1843 The ranunculus, rhododendra, and polyanthus, which ornamented that mausoleum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 345 (1885).

**polycotylédōn**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *πολυ-*, = 'many', and *κοτυληδών*, = 'cotyledon' (q. v.): a plant which has more than two cotyledons, as most *Coniferae*.

**polyhedron**, *pl. polyhedra*, *sb.*: Gk. *πολύεδρον*, neut. of *πολύεδρος*, = 'having many (πολυ-) bases' (*ἔδραι*): a solid figure bounded by many (generally more than six) plane faces.

1762 And holding a pair of compasses, and by his side a polyhedron, composed of twelve pentagons: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. i. ch. vii. [R.]

**polyhistor**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πολυῖστωρ*, = 'very learned': a person of great erudition.

1573-80 for that he hath bene countid beer, how iustly you mai now have trial, a *πολυῖστωρ*, and in deed is so commonly termid amongst us: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bh.*, p. 166 (1884). 1611 I have much read of admirable things of them [storiks] in *Ælianus* the polyhistor: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, i. 28, sig. E. [C.] 1621 to be thought and held Polymathes and Polyhistor: R. BURTON, *Anat. Med.*, To Reader, p. 9 (1827).

**Polyhymnia**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πολύμνια*, but affected by the uncontracted Gk. *πολύμνος*, = 'many-songed': one of the muses, the goddess of sublime song.

**polypodium**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the commonest genus of ferns. Early Anglicised as *polypodie*, *polybody*.

1525 Polypodium. This is called Polypody: *Herball*, pt. by Ki. Banckes, sig. G i r o. 1527 This figure of polypodium: L. ANTIKW, Tr. *Brumstick i Distill.*, sig. X iii v o f t. 1540 Take Polipodium of the oke: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyse*, sig. D i v o.

**polypragmōn**, *sb.*: Gk. *πολυπράγμων*, fr. *πολυ-*, = 'many', and *πράγμα*, = 'business', 'affair': a busybody, a meddler.

1573-80 two or thre *πολυπράγμονες*, home be knew fel wel to be mi enemies: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bh.*, p. 28 (1884). 1602 the words of their great Polypragmon Fa. Parsons: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 21. 1603 he loveth to be a curious Polypragmon: he will have an oare in every boat: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 86. 1611 For of thee only (O Polypragmon great) | I pardon for my exorbitance intreat: R. BADLEY, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. k 8 v o (1776).

**polyptōton**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πολύπτωτον*, neut. of *πολύπτωτος*, = 'with many (grammatical) cases': *Rhet.*: the use of different cases or inflexions of the same word.

1588 FRAUNCE, *Latviers Logike*, fol. 50 v o.

**polypus**, *pl. polypi*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πολύπους* (pl. *πολύποδες*), = 'having many feet', 'a creature with many feet'.

1. a cuttle-fish; a polyp. Anglicised as *polyrpe*, *pol(l)yrr*, *polipe*, 17 c.

1... Polippus is also a stronge fishe that onwarde he wyl pull a man out of a shyp: *Babees Bk.*, p. 233 (Furnivall, 1868).

1579 though *Polyrpus* change his hue, yet the *Salamander* keepeth his colour: J. LILLY, *Euphues*, p. 73 (1868).

1586 For they transforme themselves into all shapes (as the *Polyrpus* & *Cameleon*) that they may please: SIR EDW. HOIV, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxviii. p. 171.

1601 Of the Polypus or Pourcentrell kind with many feet: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 30, Vol. i. p. 250.

1603 how this *Polyrpus* can change himselfe into all colours: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judee*, *Astrol.*, p. 153.

1623 like unto the *Polyrpus*, or Cuttle Fish, that hath many claws (like so many Wyers) to catch his prey: MARBLE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. i. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 10.

1658 *Polyrpus*, a Cuttle-fishes: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 5, p. 51 (1866).

1674 It is reported of the *Polyrpus* (a Fish), that it will conform itself to the colour of what is nearest: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 5.

1699 a Blood-red *Polyrpus*, with very long legs: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 74.

1771 They have got into such a habit of it here, that you would think a parliament was a polypus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 328 (1857).

1845 The branches, moreover, as we have just seen, sometimes possess organs capable of movement and independent of the polyp: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 203.

1883 [See **animal-cule** 2].

2. a kind of tumor which throws out branches or roots.

1543 of a disease in the nose called polypus... Of which polypus there are two kyndes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lvi r o f t. — Thyis oymment is good to heale a cankerous polipus & all virulent vicers: *ib.*, fol. cclviii r o f t.

1545 deformed with a polypus in her nose: ANSHAM, *Taleph.*, p. 38 (1868).

1563 lyke as the two tumors nexte folowynge sarcocele and *Polyrpus* haue their peculiar partes which they doe infest: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 29 v o.

1601 Polypus or Noli-me-tangere: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 8, Vol. ii. p. 251.

1742 he died in Essex-street of a polypus in the heart: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. i. p. 315 (1826).

1776 it is not the gaut; I have had my palpitation, and fear it is something of a polypus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 341 (1857).

**polysyndeton**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πολυ-*, = 'many', and *σύνδετος*, = 'bound together': *Rhet.*: the use of a number of words or clauses connected by a series of co-ordinate conjunctions. See **asyndeton**.

1589 Polysyndeton, or the Coope clause: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xvi. p. 186 (1869).



\***pomade** (= ㄣ), Eng. fr. Fr. *pommade*; **pomado**; Eng. fr. Sp. and It. *pomada*: *sb.*: perfumed ointment, perfumed hair-grease.

abt. 1540 pomade: J. HEYWOOD, *Four Ps.*, in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. 1. p. 349 (1876). 1599 An excellent Pomado, to make whyte Handes: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicke*, p. 264/1.

**pomado**. See **pommade**.

**Pomard**, name of a good red Burgundy from the neighbourhood of Pomard, a village in the department of Côte d'Or, France.

\***potatium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. (cf. It. *potata*, = 'pomade', *q. v.*): pomade.

1563 this Potatium will be as whyte as snowe: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. II. fol. 42 v. 1598 Some grinde it [Sublimate] with *Pomatium*, and sundry other waies: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 130. 1603 B. JONSON, *Ser.*, II. 1. Wks., p. 374 (1616). 1616 such *finctures*; such *potatums*; | Such *perfumes*: — *Dev. is an Ass*, II. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 126 (1631—40). 1672 and betwixt Pomatum and Spanish Red, has a Complexion like a Holland Cheese: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, II. p. 23. 1676 the best Pomatums of Europe: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, III. p. 49. 1691 *Spanish Wool* and Pomatums: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 26. 1713 Gums and Pomatums shall his flight restrain. | While clog'd he beats his silken wings in vain: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, II. 129. 1745 the bishop washed his feet with the towel, and rubbed them with sweet pomatum: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 419 (1811). 1763 he produces his comb; his scissors, and pomatum, and sets it to rights with the dexterity of a professed *friseur*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, VII. Wks., Vol. V. p. 306 (1817). 1766 I have a box of pomatums for you from Madame de Boufflers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 474 (1857). 1809 the croutifexes, straw quadrille boxes, powder and pomatum boxes: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XVI. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 59. 1837 It was a ragged head, the sandy hair of which...flattened down with pomatum, was twisted into little semi-circular tails round a flat face: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. XX. p. 199. 1848 his toilet-table was covered with as many pomatums and essences as ever were employed by an old beauty: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 23 (1879). 1883 pomatum-pots: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 132.

**pōmerium**, **pōmoerium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a space left free from buildings within and without the walls of Rome, and of Roman towns; the bounds of a city or town. Anglicised as *pom(o)erie* by Holland.

1600 he set out the Pomerie further. *Pomerium*, according to the Etymologie and littéral signification of the word is as much to say, as *Postmarium*, or the *Avriermure*, that is, a plat of ground behind, or without the wall: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. I. p. 31. — well here within the Pomerie or compasse of the cittie: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 214. 1618 The City grown from wood to brick, your Sea-walls or *Pomerium* of your Island surveyed: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 9 (1654). 1775 behind the castle are several portions of the wall of the *pōmerium* which encompassed the city at a distance: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 64.

**pommade** (ㄣ), Eng. fr. Fr. *pommade*; **pommada**, **pom-mado**, as if fr. Sp.: *sb.*: the act or exercise of placing one hand on the pommel of the saddle and vaulting into the saddle.

1600 how oft he hath done the whole or the halfe *pommado* in a seven-night before: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, II. 1. Wks., p. 108 (1616). 1686 why t'other day I was standing by to see him learn to Vault, and instead of doing the Pomado gracefully as he should have done...: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, I. p. 6.

**pommelo**, **pompelmoose**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind., some forms at least fr. Fr. *pamplemousse*: the shaddock of the East Indies, *Citrus decumana*.

1846 The Orange, Lemon, Lime, Shaddock, Pompelmoose, Forbidden Fruit, and Citron, Indian fruits: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 458.

**Pomōna**: Lat.: the Roman goddess of fruits.

1667 So to the sylvan lodge | They came, that like Pomona's arbour smiled | With flow'rets deck'd and fragrant smells: MILTON, *P. L.*, v. 378.

**pompadour**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. (*Marquise de*) *Pompadour*, a mistress of Louis XV.: a shade of crimson or pink; a kind of head-dress; a mode of dressing the hair by rolling it back off the forehead over a cushion; a pattern of flowered silk; a parasol with a long handle.

1762 Mr Clarke was dressed in pompadour, with gold buttons: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. XXV. Wks., Vol. V. p. 240 (1817). 1817 there appeared beneath the gray fox-skin with its scarlet lining and pompadour knots, the lady de Brantefield's much venerated muff: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. XVII. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 260 (1825). 1847 their Pompadour coats: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 415 (1865).

**pompelmoose**: Anglo-Ind. See **pommelo**.

\***pompier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a fireman.

1838 Last night the Italian Opera House was burnt to the ground, and poor Severini...lost his life, as did several of the *pompieri*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 120.

**pompon**, Fr.; **pompoon** (ㄣ), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: an ornamental tuft, a topknot; the colored tuft on a shako.

1753 "how do you like my *pompon*, papa?"...shewing me, in the middle of her hair, a complication of shreds and rags of velvets, feathers and ribbands, stuck with false stones of a thousand colours, and placed awry: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 124 (1777). 1753 Hang a small bugle cap on, as big as a crown, | Snout it off with a flower, *vulgo dict.* a pompoon: *Receipt for Mod. Dress.* [Fairholt]. 1757 Pray acquaint me... whether you saw any woman trample her pompons under foot: GRAY, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 99 (1853). 1757 The French ladies wore little towers for pompons: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 59 (1857). 1847 The pompons, the *toupées*, and the diamonds and feathers: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 417 (1865).

**pomposo**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage in grand or dignified style.

**ponado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **panade**.

\***ponceau**, *sb.*: Fr.: a corn-poppy; the bright red color of the corn-poppy.

\*1874 *cerise* changes to *ponceau*: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] 1882 It consisted of a gown of rich ponceau satin: J. BROWN, *Horae Subseivae*, 3rd Ser., p. 131.

**Ponchinello**: Eng. fr. It. See **Punchinello**.

\***poncho**, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp.: a rug or blanket worn as a cloak, by passing the head through a slit in the middle, in S. America; a similar cloak worn elsewhere.

1811 The American Spaniards use it for mattresses, for the manufacture of ponchos, baize, friezes, &c.: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 164. 1826 he was dressed in a dirty poncho—was drinking aquadiente with the Gauchos: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 241. 1845 Poor Indians, not having anything better, only pull a thread out of their ponchos, and fasten it to the tree: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. IV. p. 68. 1884 Rain cloak...like the poncho of South America: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 545.

**ponderosity** (ㄣ = ㄣ = ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pondérosité*: weightiness, heaviness; also, *metaph.*; also (*rare*), something heavy (*lit.* and *metaph.*).

1543 It causeth intolerable payne wyth cruell accidentes, wyth great ponderosité or heuyness: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxviii v. 1. 1589 the most excellent makers of their time, more paduente respecting the fitness and ponderosité of their wordes then the true cadence or simphonie: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. XVI. p. 185 (1869). 1646 Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater ponderosity than the space in any water it doth occupy: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [T.] bef. 1706 Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and ponderosity, wherein it excels all other bodies: J. RAY, [J.] 1771 if...Kent's ponderosity does not degenerate into fillgraine: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. Advt., p. 6. [R.] 1806 The numerous turrets rising pyramidally lessen the ponderosity without diminution of the grand effect: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 209.

**pondus**, *pl.* **pondera**, *sb.*: Lat.: weight, tendency to fall or to move towards a centre of attraction.

1682 being drawn aside only by the natural *pondus* of their own corruption: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x. p. 370 (1865). 1684 Our hearts will not let any good motion sink into them, unless God give a *pondus* to his own motion: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 209 (1865).

**ponent**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ponent* (Cotgr.), = 'the west', 'the west wind': western (used *attrib.* by Milton on analogy of *levant*, *q. v.*).

**pongee**, *sb.*: ? fr. Chin. name: soft unbleached Chinese silk.

1883 pongee sunshade: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 91.

**pongo**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. native name: a large anthropoid ape of Borneo; any large anthropoid ape.

1625 the Baboones or Pongos of those parts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 79.

\***poniard** (ㄣ), **poignard**, **poinado**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *poignard*: a dagger, a weapon for stabbing.

1586 thrusting his poinado into his fathers bosome: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 185 (1589). 1588 Give me thy poniard: you shall know, my boys, | Your mother's hand shall right your mother's wrong: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, II. 3, 120. 1591 Both the Hargabusier and Pykeman must wear a short Rapier and a small Poinado: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 7. — short swords and poynaldes: *ib.*, p. 129. 1598 and let your poynard maintain your defence, thus: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, I. 5, Wks., p. 17 (1616). 1598 all their Rapiers, Poynyardes, and other weapons: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 18 (1885). 1600 killed with a poynado which hee had priuily in his sleue: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 490. bef. 1603 he hid poigniards separated in diuerse places, and did carefully marke the places where they were laid: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1242 (1612). 1603 For a keen poignard stabs him to the heart: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 419 (1608). 1776 Harmodius and Aristogiton concealed each a poignard in a myrtle-bough, and waited to assassinate the tyrants: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 102. 1812 And sorely would the Gallic foeman rue, | If subtle poniards, wrapt beneath the cloke, | Could blunt the sabre's edge, or clear the cannon's smoke: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, I. 1.

Variants, 16 c. *poinado*, *poynald*, *poyn(y)ard*, *poynado*, 17 c. *poigniard*, 17, 18 cc. *poignard*.

\***pons asinōrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the asses' bridge'; name of the fifth proposition of the first book of Euclid, sug-



gested by the figure and the difficulty which poor geometicians find in mastering it; hence, the rudiments of geometry, a problem which is not easily solved by persons who are not sage or learned.

1845 this bridge was the *pons asinorum* of the French; the English never suffered them to cross it: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 217. 1854 he has laid in a store of honesty and good-humour, which are not less likely to advance him in life than mere science and language, than the *as in presentis*, or the *pons asinorum*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 33 (1870). 1856 I should say that its [logic's] most frequent work was to build a *pons asinorum* over chasms which shrewd people can bestride without such a structure: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 14 (1882). 1882 there is the *pons asinorum*, the bridge whereon young asses and old fools come to such terrible grief: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 209. 1883 The problem of life is the Pons Asinorum: S. BARING GOULD, *John Herring*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 205.

[In logic, the term was in 16 c. applied to the conversion of propositions by the aid of a difficult diagram for finding middle terms.]

ponsway: Anglo-Ind. See paunchway.

Pontac(q), name of a white wine produced near Pontacq in S. France.

1709 a very deep Pontac: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Feb. 9, Wks., Vol. II. p. 94 (1854). 1884 a beverage of pontak wine, brandy, and gingerbeer: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 406.

\*pontifex, pl. pontifices, sb.: Lat.: lit. 'a bridge-maker', a member of a college of high-priests in Ancient Rome, the chief of whom was called *pontifex maximus*.

1586 the emperors called themselves Pontifices: T. B., Tr. *La Primad.* Fr. Acad., p. 633. 1600 C. Servilius the Prelate or Pontifex: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. XXVII. p. 630. 1619 the Father & the Sonne...the one Pontifex, twice Consul, Dictator, Magister Equitum, Quindecimvir: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxi. p. 705. 1646 the due ordering of the Leap-year was referred unto the Pontifices: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 180 (1686). 1678 he transcended the Roman Pontifices themselves, and discovered their Ignorance as to many points of their Religion: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 438. 1845 it is indeed a bridge and worthy of its builder Trajan—a true *Pontifex maximus*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 528.

pontificalia, sb. pl.: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. *pontificalis*, = 'pertaining to a pontifex': pontificals; the robes and ornaments of a pontiff, bishop, or priest. See in pontificalibus.

pontificalibus: Late Lat. See in pontificalibus.

\*ponton, Fr.; pontoon (∟ = ∟), Eng. fr. Fr.: sb.: a flat-bottomed boat used for making a bridge of boats; a water-tight structure used in raising sunken vessels.

1700 they brought us some Schappons or Pontons, which is a flat sort of Boat like a Horse-Ferry-Boat: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. v. p. 74. 1743—7 not being able to get a sufficient number of pontons to make bridges: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 706/1 (1751). 1800 My idea was to make copper pontoons: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1858). 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 226 (1828).

pood, pode, sb.: Russ. *puđ'*: a weight of 40 Russian pounds or 36 pounds avoirdupois.

1598 they weigh by the *Pode*, as hops, salt, iron, lead: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 256. — four hundred podes of tried tallowe: *ib.*, p. 302. — three pence a poods caryage: so that from the Citie of *Novogrod* unto S. Nicholas road you may have wares caried for two altines. The pood cometh unto 23, altines the tunne: *ib.*, p. 369. 1662 a *poude*, that is, forty pound of Butter: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. II. p. 39 (1669).

\*poodle (∟ = ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. *Pudel*: a dog of a fancy breed (including many varieties), with long, curly hair.

1845 you have aired your poodle in the park: THACKERAY, *Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxvii. [L.] 1868 the poodle and the greyhound are well marked varieties of the species DOG: WHEWELL, *Hist. Scient. Ideas*, Vol. II. p. 133. [L.]

\*pooja, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *pūja*: a religious rite.

1826 The person...now approached the sacred tree; and having performed *pūja* to a stone deity at its foot, proceeded to unsmuffe himself from his shawls: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. ii. p. 26. 1834 the Gosaeens would be engaged in their Pooja: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 242. 1874 annual pujahs performed...on behalf of the village community: *Calcutta Rev.*, No. 117, p. 195. [Yule] 1883 Profuse expenditure on...marriages, Pujas, and works of benevolence: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 774.

pool, poule, sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *poule*: the stakes at certain games of skill or hazard; a game played on a billiard-table in which the object of each player is to keep his own ball out of the pockets and to pocket the balls of other players; a combination of interests on the part of a number of speculators on a race or in finance.

1845 He plays pool at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes in the forenoon: THACKERAY, *Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiii. [L.]

S. D.

poolbundy, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pulbandi*, = 'bridge-securing': a civil department in Bengal, which formerly had charge of embankments (*pools*, fr. Hind. *pul*, = 'a bridge'); hence, an embankment.

1786 the Superintendent of Poolbundy Repairs, after an accurate and diligent survey of the bunds and pools: In BURKE'S *Wks.*, VII. 28 (1852). [Yule] 1810 the whole is obliged to be preserved from inundation by an embankment called the pool bandy, maintained at a very great and regular expense: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 365. [ib.]

poongee, pho(o)ngi, sb.: Burm. *phun-gyi*, = 'great glory': a Buddhist monk of Burma.

popo, sb.: name of a kind of jasper, beads of which are used as money on the west coast of Africa.

1819 Dr. Leyden, who writes, "the aigris is a stone of a greenish blue colour, supposed to be a species of jasper, small perforated pieces of which, valued at their weight in gold, are used for money," (which I never heard of,) rather describes the popo bead: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. iv. p. 267. 1884 Aggry and Popo beads, jewels on the West Coast, would be despised by English children: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 214.

poppau: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. See papaw.

populace (∟ = ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *populace*: the common people, the many, the masses, the multitude, the mob.

1572 the unruly malice and sworde of the raging populace: SIR TH. SMITH, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccccl. p. 376 (1846).

\*populus vult decipi, ergo decipiatur, phr.: Late Lat.: the populace wishes to be deceived, therefore let it be deceived.

1654 R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 86.

porcelet (∟ = ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *porcelet* (Cotgr.): a young hog; a wood-louse (in full, *porcelet de S. Anthoine*).

1601 [See *multipoda*].

porcellana, sb.: It. and Port.: porcelain.

1555 he had two vesselles made of the fine earth cauled *Porcellana*, with sodden egges. Also four vesselles of *Porcellana* full of wyne made of date trees: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 257 (1885).

pore: Anglo-Ind. See par<sup>2</sup>.

porgo, pargo, sb.: ? Sp.: ? a porgy, a fish of the genus *Pagrus*, a sea-bream.

abt. 1565 a very good place of fishing for Pargoes, Mullet, and Dogge fishe: J. SPARKES, *J. Hawkins' Voy.*, p. 14 (1878). 1593—1622 great abundance...of porgus, which we call breames: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 127 (1878). 1616 to booke for Porgos, Mullet: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 195 (1884).

poropus: Late Lat. See pyropus.

porphyrogenitus, pl. -ti: Late Lat.: born in the porphyry chamber of the palace of the Byzantine emperors, in which the children born to an emperor after his accession were born, the first son so born being heir to the empire even if not the eldest son. Hence, "born in the purple" means born as heir to empire, kingdom, or great estate.

1619 not in a Palace prepared, (as the *Porphyrogeniti* had in Constantinople)...but layd in a *Mauuger*! PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxxi. p. 788.

portage (∟ = ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *portage*, = 'carriage', 'transportation'.

1. carriage, transportation.

1626 Five hundred pounds here have they sent by me, | For the easier portage, all in angel gold: HEYWOOD, *1 Edu. IV.*, Wks., I. 89 (Pearson, 1874). 1652 you may keepe an even reckoning with your man for the portage of my letters: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 239 (1872).

2. cargo, freight; baggage.

1589 The Muses baceely begge or bibbe, | Or both, and must, for why? | They finde as bad bestoe as is | Their portage bегgerly: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxvii. [R.]

3. carrying capacity, burden of a ship or boat.

1598 ships, barke, pinnesses, and all other of whatsoever portage, bulk, quantitie or qualitie they may be: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 271. [R.]

4. an intervening space in a system of navigation, over which vessels, goods, &c., have to be conveyed by land-carriage.

portague: ? Eng. fr. Fr. See portuque.

portamento, sb.: It.: Mus.: a gradual glide from one note to another without any audible break.

1776 her shake was good, and her *portamento* admirably free from the nose, mouth, or throat: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 35. 1889 Madame Albani, as usual, married her efforts by excessive indulgence in the *portamento* style: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 14, p. 361/2.



**Porte**, *sb.*: Fr., short for **Sublime Porte** (*q. v.*): the government or court of the Sultan of Turkey. Formerly Anglicised as *port*.

1615 some Vizers of the Port: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). 1620 a passport from the Port of the Grand Signor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Consc. Trent*, p. xcv. (1676). 1623 the English Nation in the Port, should be free from outrages: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). 1717 he has had the good sense to prefer an easy, quiet, secure life, to all the dangerous honours of the Porte: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 116 (1827). bef. 1733 all Manner of Trade with the Port would be interdicted: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1740). 1788 was sent on a peremptory summons to the Ottoman *porte*: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lxiv. p. 457 (1813). 1820 It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23. 1830 the regencies have even assisted the Porte, when unusually pressed by foreign war: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 363 (2nd Ed.). \*1878 the intrigues of the Porte: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

**porte-chaise**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sedan-chair. [W.]

**porte-cochère**, *sb.*: Fr.: carriage-entrance; a passage through a building with a gate, leading to an interior entrance.

1699 All the Houses of Persons of Distinction are built with *Port-cochers*, that is, wide Gates to drive in a Coach, and consequently have Courts within; and mostly *Remises* to set them up: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 8. 1804 the darkness of their court-yards and *portes cochères*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 95. 1826 The houses are only one story high, and all the principal ones have a *porte cochère*, which enters a small court: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 65. 1840 Sir Guy...was seen to enter the *porte-cochère* of Durham House: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 178 (1879). 1843 we came to a *porte-cochère*, leading into a yard filled with wet fresh hay: THACKERAY, *Tr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 257 (1887). 1860 I was awakened one night by a loud ringing at the *porte cochère*: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 480a. 1883 the clatter of the hoofs which notified the *concierger* of No. Quatre-Vingt dix-huit, that Baron Grandeseila's family and luggage were on the point of arrival, and brought that domestic functionary to the entrance of the *port-cochère*, cap in hand: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. iv. p. 52 (1884).

**porte-crayon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a holder for chalk or crayon (*q. v.*).

**portefeuille**, *sb.*: Fr., 'carry-leaf': (a) a portfolio (*q. v.*); (b) a portfolio as the badge of a minister of state, who is the head of a department of government, or as the badge of an ambassador or other responsible diplomatist.

a. 1699 He shewed his *Portefeuilles* in Folio, of Red Spanish Leather finely adorned: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 92. 1748 I hope you have kept a copy; this you should lay in a *porte-feuille*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 125, p. 287 (1774). 1788 Such anecdotes...have not yet emerged into publicity from the portefeuilles of such garrulous Brantomes as myself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cxxii. (1857). b. 1829 so our poor *attaché* suffers, and is obliged to bear the *portfeuille ad interim*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 70 (1881). 1834 the Duke of Orleans...is...to form a Government, of which he shall be the chief without a *portfeuille*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 34. 1836 It was not Napoleon that he was so much attached to; it was to him who had the *portfeuille*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 369 (1845).

\***porte-monnaie**, *sb.*: Fr., 'carry-money': a flat purse.

1854 Mrs. Mackenzie briskly shut her *porte-monnaie*, and rose up from table, quivering with indignant virtue: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xli. p. 432 (1879).

**porte-voix**, *sb.*: Fr.: a speaking-trumpet.

\***portfolio** ( $\perp \cup \cup \perp$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *portafoglio*, = 'carry-sheets': (a) a case for holding papers, drawings, &c.; (b) such a case as the badge of a minister of state, who is head of a department; the office of such a minister of state.

a. 1722 Another *Porto Folio*, all of Raffaele: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c. in Italy*, p. 13. 1806 an huge *port-folio* of Miss' or Master's early school drawings: BERRSPORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 287 (5th Ed.). 1815 Emma produced the portfolio containing her various attempts at portraits: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 37 (1833). 1817 portfolios, pockets, and desks: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 57 (1825). 1818 the valet was receiving parcels, *portmanteaux*, and *port-folios*, from a sailor: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 19 (1819). 1820 his portfolio of inestimable paintings and his cabinet of ancient treasures: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 268. bef. 1864 I keep my prints an imbroglia, | Fifty in one portfolio: R. BROWNING, *Selections*, p. 40 (1880). b. 1883 Mr. Sargood enters the Cabinet without portfolio: *Standard*, Mar. 9, p. 5.

\***portico**, *sb.*: It.: "a porch, a portall, a gallerie or walking place vnderpropped with pillers, where men to auoide the parching heate of the sunne br the rayne do walke in the shadow, they be much more common in Italy then in England" (Florio).

1605 in face of the publike *piazza*, neere to the shelter of the *portico*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 467 (1616). 1615 a goodly Portico: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1632). 1644 Before this church stands a very noble portico: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1874). 1664 Where the sides had ranges of Columns, as in those large *Xystas*, *Porticos*, *Atrias* and *Vestibula* of the Greeks and Romans: — Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 132. 1675 Six Attendants to the *Elisian* Princes bring in Portico's of Arbors, adorn'd with Festoons and Garlands, through which the Princes and they dance: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 71. 1684 It brings you presently under a *Portico*, where there are fair Balconies rais'd after the fashion of the Country: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's*

*Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 25. 1711 august Palaces and stately Porticoes have grown under my forming Imagination: *Spectator*, No. 167, Sept. 11, p. 244/1 (Morley). 1720 my Tuscan Porticos: POPE, *Letters*, p. 181 (1737). 1727 the verdant Portico of woods: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 1393 (1834). 1745 it remains an absolute antique temple, with a portico on the very strand: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 368 (1857). 1765 triumphal arches, porticos, basilice: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 497 (1817). 1771 porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 36/1 (1882). 1788 the *portico* of the Stoics, and the garden of the Epicureans, were planted with trees: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xi. p. 146 (1813). 1793 lazaroni...sleep every night in summer under porticoes, piazzas, or...: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 439 (1796). 1806 the western front of their churches had a *portico*, or ambulatory: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 14. 1820 they had...torn down his portico for fire-wood: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 28. 1833 porticoes or rather inclosed porches: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng. &c.*, p. 365. 1837 Suppose that Justinian, when he closed the schools of Athens, had called on the last few sages who still haunted the Portico, and lingered round the ancient plane-trees: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 403 (1877). \*1877 the beautiful antique peristyle and portico of the Palace of Diocletian: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

\***porticus**, *sb.*: Lat.: portico.

bef. 1637 Till the whole tree become a porticus, | Or arched arbour: B. JONSON, *Masques*. [T.]

\***portière**, *sb.*: Fr.: a curtain or piece of tapestry hung at a doorway or door, either for use or decoration.

1854 What frightful Boucher and Lancret shepherds and shepherdesses leered over the portières! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 284 (1879). 1877 It fell on the ear of a girl lingering in the picture-gallery beyond those heavy velvet *portières*: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. iv. 1884 heavy-folded velvet *portières* at each doorway: EDGAR FAWCETT, *Rutherford*, xlii. p. 154.

**Portingale**, *sb.*: some fruit or sweetmeat from Portugal.

1560 pepyns, and marmalade, and sukket, comfets, and portyngales and dyvers odur dyssys: H. MACHYN, *Diary*, June 10, p. 237 (Camd. Soc., 1848).

\***portmanteau** ( $\perp \perp \cup$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *portemanteau*; **port-mantle**, Eng. fr. earlier Fr. *portemantel*: *sb.*: a case for carrying clothing during journeys; a trunk of moderate dimensions, esp. of leather or canvas.

1579 the flesh and the portmantle it was wrapt in: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 777 (1612). 1598 *Balice*, a cloke-bag, a male, a port-manteau: FLORIO. 1608 where be the masking-suits? | *Maw*. In your lordship's portmantua: MR. DLETON, *Mad World*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 277 (1885). 1612 he lifted up a saddle cushion and a Portmantua to sit to it: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. ix. p. 207. 1617 A soldier came out of the Tower of Torracina; and demanded of every man fuee baocci, which we paid, though it were only due from them, who had portmanteaus with locks: F. MORVYN, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 105. 1623 no more but one sute of cloathes to thy backe, and two Shirts in thy *Portmanteau*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Gysman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 76. 1623 the Marquis...came in first with a Portmantue under his arm: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xv. p. 71 (1645). bef. 1627 When the highways grow thin with travellers, | And few portmanteaus stirring: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, IV. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 196 (1885). 1645 we were conducted to the Dogana, where our portmanteaus were visited: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 202 (1872). 1650 Colonel Grey's portmanteau opened: Title. bef. 1658 A Groom of Sir Roger of Bois, with a Portmantue: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 477 (1687). 1669 I was set on by the way, by Pickeroons; and, in spite of my resistance, rob'd, and my Portmantue taken from me: DRYDEN, *Mack-Astrol.*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 310 (1701). 1673 They ride althether upon mules, and carry their Portmantue's before them: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 405. 1696 Come, pay the Waterman, and take the Portmanteau: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 13 (1776). bef. 1726 Enter servant with a port-manteau: — *Countr. Ho.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 164 (1776). 1750 the portmanteau of Mr. Jones was too large to be carried without a horse: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 446 (1806). 1754 four or five hundred Guineas in my Portmanteau: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 258. 1759 he had not time to pack up any particulars in his portmanteau: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 244 (1857). 1763 the first being found in one of our portmanteaus, when they were examined at the bureau, cost me seventeen livres *entrées*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, II. Wks., Vol. v. p. 256 (1817). 1776 and then your *portmanteau* is as round and tight as a portmanteau: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 99. 1807 In the mean time, pack up your port-manteau, and go and see the world: BERRSPORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 73 (5th Ed.). 1819 He was closing his portmanteau. The things about the floor disappeared: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 217 (1820). 1826 Mr. Grey's London mansion was filled with all sorts of portmanteaus, trunks, and travelling cases: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 4 (1887). 1863 his port-manteau and bag: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 8. 1883 the usual long table, on which were piled boxes, bags, portmanteaus: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 381.

Variants, 16 c. *portmanteawe*, *portmantew*, *porimantue*, 17, 18 cc. *portmantua*.

**Porto**, *sb.*: Fr.: port wine.

1849 a capon in every platter, with some fountains of ale and good Porto: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5 (1881).

**portoir**, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.), 'a bearer': a branch of a vine, which bears grapes.

1601 Set into thy vintage hardly and fall to gathering, when either the vine leaves or Greene branches called the Portoirs, doe fall and rest upon the old wood: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 31, Vol. I. p. 605.

\***portrait** ( $\cup \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *po(u)rtrai(c)t* (Mod. Fr. *portrait*): a representation or delineation of any object by any process of art (including photography); esp. a likeness of a person; also, *metaph.* a full description, a vivid repre-



sensation in words. The word *portrait* (*purtreit*) is early used as a participle, = 'portrayed'.

**1590** where that sad pourtrait | Of death and dolour lay: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 39. **1596** What's here? the portrait of a blinking idiot, | Presenting me a schedule! SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, II. 9, 54. **1601** there be imprinted therein the pourtraits of living creatures: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 3, Vol. I, p. 2. **1646** the pourtrait of a Lion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Purtr. Ep.*, Bk. v, ch. x. p. 203 (1686). **1648** I will consummate | Rites well begun, to Dis, and fire the Bed | Where the mans Portraits laid, t' annihilate | All care: FANSHAW, *Dido & Eneas*, p. 294. **1665** whose portraits, with a land-skip of the Table and other neighbouring mountains, I present the Reader: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 17 (1677). **1877** the subject for a portrait: *Times*, Jan. 17. [St.]

**portugue, portegue, portague, sb.**: ? fr. Fr. *Portugais*: a gold coin of Portugal, equivalent to about £4. 14s. English at highest.

**1592** An egge is eaten at one sup, and a portague lost at one cast: J. LVLV, *Midas*, II. a. [C.] **15.** great peeces of gold, such as double pistoles and portagues: NASHE, quoted in *P. Penlesse*, introd., p. xxx. [C.] **1610** No gold about thee? D. Yes I haue a portague: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, I. 3, Wks., p. 617 (1616).

**\*posada, sb.**: Sp.: an inn, a tavern.

**1763** The scene was intended for the inside of a Spanish posada (or inn) for the night: *Court and City Mag.*, Apr., p. 192/2. **1797** we are at the Navio (Ship) a Posada kept by an Italian: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 4. **1820** Such are the comforts of a Turkish han; which in comparison with a Spanish venta, or a Sicilian posada is a perfect paradise! T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. vi. p. 179. **1832** Mine host...studied our passports in a corner of the posada: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 24. **1837** The Englishman was beginning to call up one of the servants of the posada: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 257. **1841** if he has dined at an inn or restaurant, gasthaus, posada, albergo, or what not, invariably inserts into his log-book the bill of fare: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 375 (1885). **1844** an omelette or a greasy olla, that they would give us in a posada: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. III, ch. I, p. 115 (1881). **1875** In the town every house and posada is crammed to overflowing: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.]

**\*pose, sb.**: Fr.: the attitude or position of a figure or of a member of a figure.

**poseur, fem. poseuse, sb.**: Fr.: one who strikes attitudes, an affected person.

**1887** The latest attitudes in literature, art, and politics are presented in a way to make *poseurs* of all sorts either laugh or wince: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 34/1.

**\*posse, sb.**: Late Lat. use of Lat. *posse* (pres. inf.), = 'to be able'. See *esse*, in *posse*.

I. power, possibility, potentiality. In the last quot. the '*posse* of the universe' is a metaphor based on *posse comitatus*.

**1610** Conuentuall Reuenewes in *Posse* are all issues and aduantage arising of Possessions not demised: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. i. p. 80. bef. **1616** A happiness in *posse*, not in *esse*: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. I, p. 402 (1711). **1640** your grandchild | In *posse* Sir: R. BROME, *Antip.*, v. 3, sig. K 2 v<sup>o</sup>. **1642** Things that are in *posse* to the sense: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § I, Wks., Vol. II, p. 401 (1852). **1659** If the question [of sin] be only of the *posse*, and not the act, we say...: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xxxix, p. 282. **1681-1703** giving them a bare *posse*, power to act holily: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII, p. 516 (1863). **1684** Your security at best had been but as good as Adams, who had his *posse* but not his *velle*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III, p. 299 (1865). **1696** He [God] has the whole *posse* of the universe, and can raise it when and for whatever purpose he will: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II, p. 478 (1865).

2. short for *posse comitatus*; hence, a crowd, a rabble.

**1710** The *posse* is rais'd, and the Commons out-thunder | New votes to guard the pulpit: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II, p. 89 (1860). **1762** the peace-officer arrived with his posse: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. v, Wks., Vol. v, p. 57 (1817). **1787** A rabble of boys followed at the heels of our horses, and five stout lads, detached from this posse, descended with the most perfect unconcern the dreadful precipice: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II, p. 129 (1834). **1792** saw a large posse of neighbours who had gathered below: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II, p. 80. **1819** Already was the posse hurrying upstairs, and approaching my door: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II, ch. ix, p. 172 (1820). **1824** I think we—as we have no posse, or constables, or the like—should order our horses: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. vii, p. 212 (1886). **1840** The whole posse rush onwards: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 108 (1879). **1845** out came my lord, and a whole posse of them: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 178. **1884** A posse of chairmen and watchmen found the fellow: SKELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 53.

**\*posse comitatus, phr.**: Mod. Lat.: *Leg.*: 'the power of the county', the body of persons whom the sheriff can summon to aid him in maintaining order or enforcing the law.

**1628** About the midst of Michaelmas term the high sheriff of Dorsetshire had order to raise *posse comitatus*, to attack those unfencibles of Gillingham forest: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 453 (1848). **1688** what is there to be done more in this Case, as it lies before the Bench, but to award out Execution upon the *Posse Comitatus*, who are presently to issue out a *Certiorari*: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, I. p. 5 (1699). bef. **1733** He [the Sheriff] hath the *posse Comitatus*, and may keep Order if he will do his Duty: K. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii, 21, p. 519 (1740). **1771** The court of King's Bench commands the Sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. xiv, p. 164 (1772). **1806** Her first observation is calculated to raise the *posse*

*comitatus* against Mr. Lancaster: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 180. **1807** a fresh-caught thief, attended by his *Posse Comitatus*: BROWNE, *Miscell.*, Vol. II, p. 118 (5th Ed.). **1817** Were there not magistrates? Was there not *posse comitatus*? Was everything to be performed by the military? *Pearl. Deb.*, col. 1070.

**1826** just about the time that the sheriff and his *posse comitatus* are starting to meet my Lord the King's Justice: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III, ch. viii, p. 129 (1881). **1840** the Sheriff had better call out the *posse comitatus*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 47 (1879).

**possessor (= ' = ), sb.**: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *possesseur*, assimilated to Lat. *possessor*, noun of agent to *possidere*, = 'to possess': a holder, an occupier; an owner.

**1477** For their wilfull fals infidelitie, | The cause of goodnes, *possessours* cannot be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. I, in *Anshole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 13 (1652). bef. **1550** That as you be *possessors*, | So be you successors | Vnto your predecessors: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II, p. 417 (1843). **1611** Blessed be Abram of the most high God, possessor of heaven and earth: *Bible*, Gen., xiv, 19. **1641** rare paintings...of which the Earl of Arundel was the possessor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 17 (1872). **1658** It is not injustice to take that which none complains to lose, and no man is wronged where no man is Possessor: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, ch. III, p. 11 (1686). **1667** and thou profoundest Hell | Receive thy new possessor: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 852.

**possum**: Amer. Ind. See *opossum*.

**post, prep.**: Lat.: 'after'; generally used as part of phrase, or in composition, as in *postdate*.

**1584** I have added to my rules, ante rules, and post rules: W. BATHE, *Introd. to Skill of Song*, sig. A iii v<sup>o</sup>.

**post bellum, phr.**: Lat., 'after the war': used in the United States as *adj.*, in reference to the Great Civil War. See *ante bellum*.

**1883** They were swamped by the gorgeous people of the *post bellum* epoch: *Standard*, Sept. 17, p. 5/3.

**post equitem sedet atra cura, phr.**: Lat.: black care sits behind the horseman. *Hor., Od.*, 3, 1, 40. See *atra cura*.

**1860** WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 2.

**post facto**: Late Lat. See *ex post facto*.

**\*post hoc, ergo propter hoc, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'after this, therefore in consequence of this', a statement of the fallacy of inferring causative consequence from temporal sequence.

**1829** the inference would not follow, except on the principle of *post hoc, ergo propter hoc*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 72. **1889** We have read the whole statement without feeling convinced that "post hoc" necessarily included "propter hoc" in this case: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 13, p. 468/1.

**post liminium**. See *postliminium*.

**post meridiem, phr.**: Lat.: 'after noon'; usually abbreviated to P. M.

**\*post mortem, phr.**: Lat.: 'after death', as a *post mortem* examination of a body to discover the cause of death; hence, used as *sb.* (with 'examination' suppressed).

**1742** The counsel for that lord made a long deduction of evidence by offices *post mortem*, charters, pedigrees, and divers matters of record: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, p. 132 (1886). **1835** the interval between spasmodic and true *post mortem* stiffness: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. I, p. 266/2. **1845** The works are no doubt very different in their styles—Mignet's being a kind of *post mortem* anatomical lecture, which exhibits little more than the skeleton of the subject: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I, p. 12 (1857). **1882** showed as the result of a *post-mortem* examination that Bernays had died from a wound in the extremity of the spinal marrow: *Standard*, Dec. 6, p. 5.

**\*poste restante, phr.**: Fr.: 'waiting post', a department in a post-office, in which letters addressed accordingly are kept to be called for.

**1777** You will address your answer to this to Paris, *Poste Restante*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III, p. 230 (1882). **1816** If you write, address to me here, *poste restante*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 547 (1875). **1854** forwarded a few letters...which had been lying at the *poste restante*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II, ch. I, p. 8 (1879).

**posterior ( = " = ), adj.**, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *posterior* (compar. *adj.*, fr. *post*, = 'after'), or fr. Fr. *postérieur*.

I. *adj.*: 1. after, behind, in reference to position or motion.

**1627** So it is manifest; That where the Anterior Body giueth way, as fast as the Posterior commeth on, it maketh no Noise: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II, § 115.

I. *adj.*: 2. after (of time), later.

bef. **1670** all posterior Treaties: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 137, p. 125 (1693). **1729** And now had Fame's posterior Trumpet blown, | And all the nations summon'd to the Throne: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV, 71.

II. *sb.*: 1. a successor, in *pl.* posterity.

**1509** O noble men, and diligent hertes and myndes, o laudable maners and tymes, these worthy men exyled ydelnes, whereby they haue obaynted nat small worship and great commodite example and doctryne left to vs theyr posterityours why begyn we nat to vnderstande and perceyue: JAS. LOCHER, in *Barclay's Ship of Fools*, Vol. I, p. 7 (1874).



II. *sb.*: 2. *pl.* the hinder parts, the buttocks; hence the *phr.* a *posteriori* (*q. v.*) is facetiously used as if meaning 'on the buttocks', 'applied to the buttocks'.

1623 For what he gaue me in grosse, I told out by retayle, one by one, as a matter much importing my *posteriors*: MARRE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. 1. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 234. 1665 I thought the Devil had waited on my *Posteriors* correcting me not making more haste: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. H 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1742 I never scourged a child of my own, unless as his school-master, and then have felt every stroke on my own *posteriors*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, III. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 265 (1806). 1748 over which he was to be laid, and his bare *posteriors* heartily flogged with his own birch: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 18 (1817). 1762 one of them clapped a furze-bush under the tail of Gilbert, who, feeling himself thus stimulated a *posteriori*, kicked, and plunged and capered in such a manner, that Timothy could hardly keep the saddle: — LAUNCE, *Graues*, ch. ix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 90 (1817). 1771 All of a sudden my uncle thrust up his bare pate, and bolted through the window as nimble as a grasshopper, having made use of poor Win's *posteriors* as a step to rise in his ascent: — HUMPH, *Cl.*, p. 31 (1882). 1806 Being accelerated in your walk by the lively application of a chairman's pole a *posteriori*: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. 1. p. 77 (5th Ed.).

II. *sb.*: 2a. *facetiously*, the latter end.

1588 *Arm.* Sir, it is the king's most sweet pleasure and affection to congratulate the princess at her pavilion in the *posteriors* of this day, which the rude multitude call the afternoon. *Hol.* The *posterior* of the day, most generous sir, is liable, congruent and measurable for the afternoon: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 94; 96.

*posterity* (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *postérité*: a person's descendants collectively; all generations which come after any specified person or generation.

1531 Tarquine and al his *posterite* were exiled out of Rome fore euer: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. 1. ch. ii. Vol. 1. p. 18 (1880). 1537 Adam and all his *posterity*: *Instit. of X'tian Man*, 5th Art., p. 41 (1825). 1545 call them and their *posterite* to the study and scole of vertew: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 5<sup>ro</sup>. 1546 and these are the things which from late writers have descended to there *posteritie*: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. 1. p. 31 (1846). 1550 were neuer after subiecte vnto hym, nor to none of his *posteritie*: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 35 (1870). 1563 there it appeares whom Daud appointes to be singers of the Psalmes in the Temple with their *posteritie*: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. F vii<sup>ro</sup>. 1569 Of this Seth... the holy Fathers were begotten, whose *posteritie* continued, but the *posteritie* of Cain perished in the flood as shall appeare: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. 1. p. 5. 1578 so shall you with great happinesse recouer for the *posteritie* of your blood a kingdom: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. 1. p. 12 (1618). 1591 For beauty starved with her severity | Cuts beauty off from all *posterity*: SHAKS., *Rom.*, I. 1, 226. 1662 And that was counted unto him for righteousness: among all *posterities* for evermore: Bk. *Comm. Prayer*, Ps., civ. 31. 1667 And thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd | How first this world and face of things began, | And what before thy memory was done | From the beginning, that *posterity* | Inform'd by thee might know: MILTON, *P. L.*, vii. 638. 1667 a more lasting record to *posterity* of your munificence: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 108 (1872). bef. 1670 a Daughter of France, the youngest of Henry the Great's *Posterity*, (for she was a Posthuma) a Princess eminently adorn'd with many Rays of Honour: J. HACKET, *Abf. Williams*, I. 215, p. 209 (1693). bef. 1733 *Posterity* is like to want the chief Truths, of our Times: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xi. (1740).

*posticum*, *sb.*: Lat.: the back part of a building, the rear façade of a building.

1776 in the sculpture of the *posticum* Theseus is distinguished in the same manner: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 72. 1820 the columns...belonged either to the *posticum* or pronaos of the temple: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. x. p. 286.

\**postillion* (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *postillon*: one who rides post; a driver who rides on the near horse of a pair, or on the near leader of a team of four horses.

1611 *Postillon*, A *Postillon*, Guide, Postes boy: COTGR. 1630 B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 154 (1640). 1645 They [letters] are those wing'd *postillions* that can flie: HOWELL, *Lett.*, To Reader, sig. A 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1647 Seest thou yon Star of such excellent hew, | The Sun's *Postillion*? FANSHAW, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, i. 1, p. 11. 1661 the coachman forced out of his box, and the *postillion* mortally wounded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 431 (1872). 1768 STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 412 (1839).

*postliminium*, *sb.*: Lat., *lit.* 'going behind the threshold': the restoration of a Roman to civil rights on his return from captivity or banishment; hence, *generally*, the right to resume possession and property upon returning from a foreign country.

1611 being, as so said, called in question, *post-limnio* [abl.], for the powder treason: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 146 (1848). 1669 At my *postliminium*, all my hope and ambition was to exchange a shilling for three groats: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 219 (1872). bef. 1670 His zeal and unremovable Peritancy, not to cope with the *Spaniard* in any Proposition, unless the Prince Elector might be brought into his own Land again with an honorable *Post liminium*, did enter inwardly, and into the Marrow of all pitiful Affections: J. HACKET, *Abf. Williams*, Pt. 1. 185, p. 180 (1693). 1809 the amnestied emigrants...enjoy...but little of the benefits of *post liminium*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 440.

*postscriptum*, *pl. postscripta*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: something written as an addition to a writing or letter, a postscript.

bef. 1548 *Post scripta*: RICH. PACE, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. lxxi. p. 179 (1846). 1598 *Postscriptum*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. sig. \*\* 2<sup>ro</sup>.

*postulatum*, *pl. postulata*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a demand', 'a request': a postulate, an assumption of the possibility of an operation or construction; a condition laid down as a practical basis for the production of a specified result.

[1646 we shall labour to induce not from Postulates and entreated Maxims, but undeniable Principles declared in Holy Scripture: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 244 (1686).] 1652 In the very same manner, Nature has some *Postulata*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. vii. p. 55. 1654 one of those many *Postulata*, Assertions taken for granted: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 484. bef. 1670 He had observ'd when he was an Auditor at the former Conflict, that if divers of the Jesuits *Postulata* were yielded to him, (*dati, non concessi*) that the Church of England, repurging it self from the super-injected Errors of the Church of Rome, would stand inculpable: J. HACKET, *Abf. Williams*, Pt. 1. 178, p. 172 (1693). 1704 These *Postulata* being admitted: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 60 (2nd Ed.). 1736 I ask but two *postulata*, which I think cannot be denied me; and then my proposal demonstrates its own utility... my first *postulatum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 4 (1777). 1767 [I] have not *postulatas* enough, not only to found any opinion, but even to form conjectures upon: — *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 99, p. 394 (1774). 1767 it was built upon one of the most conceivable *postulata* in nature: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, ix. xlii. Wks., p. 380 (1839). 1779 The first *postulatum* of opposition being, that Sandwich should go: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 374 (1882). 1804 and employ a *postulatum* which he has never admitted into the fifth book: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 266.

*posture* (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *posture*: attitude, position, situation.

bef. 1586 In another table was Atalanta, the posture of whose limbs was so lively expressed, that if the eyes were only judges, as they be the only seers, one would have sworn the very picture had run: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. 1. [R.] 1601 The posture of your blows are yet unknown: SHAKS., *Ful. Cas.*, v. 1, 33. 1628 He walks much alone in the Posture of Meditation: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, Char. 39, sig. F 5. 1640 he thrice conged after his ascent | With posture changed from th' East to th' Occident: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 63, p. 33 (1647). 1646 the posture of standing: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. I. p. 84 (1686). 1654 they [the stones] lie in such variety of postures: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 310 (1872). 1667 in this aspect posture have ye sworn | T'adore the conqueror! MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 322. 1686 They tyed them as they do Criminals, put to the question; and in this posture...: *Accl. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 20. 1711 this New Posture of Affairs: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 81/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 another Man, with a Pen in his Hand, in a Posture of writing: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 90, p. 185 (1740).

\**pot au feu*, *phr.*: Fr., 'pot on the fire'; a mess of broth and the boiled meat from which the broth is made.

1791 The *pot au feu* was brought forward to receive a supply of leeks: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1792). 1841 a plentiful dinner, consisting of an excellent *pot au feu*, followed by fish, fowl, and flesh: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1. p. 32. 1877 the *pot-au-feu* for the French-man: *Echo*, Jan. 25, p. 2. [St.]

*potable* (= 1 = 2), *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *potable*: fit to drink, drinkable, liquid; a liquid fit to drink.

1597 thou best of gold art worst of gold: | Other, less fine in carat, is more precious, | Preserving life in medicine potable: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 5, 163. 1601 water which is found in cley grounds...is alwaies sweet and potable: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 409. 1621 it [a letter] became...of more vertue then Potable Gold, or the Elixir of Ambar, for it wrought a sudden cure upon me: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxi. p. 61 (1645). 1667 rivers run | Potable gold: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 608. 1708 When solar beams | Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads, | Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers | Useful in potables: PHILLIPS, *Cider*, Bk. 1. [R.]

\**potage*, *sb.*: Fr.: broth, soup. Early Anglicised as *potage* (= 1 = 2).

1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Raguts, your Champignons, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andoilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. 1691 *Soops and Fricases, Ragouts, Potage*, | Which like to Spurs, do Nature urge to Rage: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 16. 1699 *potage maigre* ['made with vegetables only']: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, sig. P 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1823 *The potage*, with another small dish or two, were equally well arranged: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 30 (1886).

*potager*, *sb.*: Fr.: a kitchen-garden.

1669 The gardens were well understood, I mean the *potager*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 47 (1872). 1699 I content my self then with an *Humble Cottage*, and a Simple *Potagere*, Appendant to the Calendar: — *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. a 7<sup>ro</sup>.

*potagerie*, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): herbs, a kitchen-garden.

1768 close to the house, on one side, was a *potagerie* of an acre and a half, full of every thing which could make plenty in a French peasant's house: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 471 (1839).

*potail*: Anglo-Ind. See *patel*.

*potargo*: It. See *botargo*.

*potassium*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Eng. *pot-ash*: the light, white metal, of which potash is the carbonate.

\**potato* (= 1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *batata*, *patata*: the sweet potato, the root of *Batatas edulis*, Nat. Order *Convolvulaceae*; hence, the tuber of the *Solanum tuberosum*, or the plant itself. See *batata*.

1589 hens, nuts called cocos, patatas, and other things of that iland: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 255 (1854). 1600 a kind



of grain called *Maiz*, *Potato* roots, and sundry other fruits naturally growing there: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 175. 1600 Millet, Rice, Potatoes: JOHN PORY, *The Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 49. 1607 bringing vs many kinds of sundry fruits, as Pines, Potatoes, Plantains, Tobaccoes, and other fruits: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 1viii. (1884). 1622 I set 500 small potato roots in a garden: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 59 (1883).

1624 In this ship was brought [to Bermuda 1613] the first Potato roots: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 645 (1884). 1625 Limons, Bananas, Blackcomen, Potatoes, Indianias, Millia, Mais, Rice, Manigette, Hens, Egges: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 940. 1627 Triall would bee made of the like Brew with *Potato Roots*, or *Burr Roots*, or the *Pith of Artichokes*, which are nourishing Meats: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 47.

1630 A pie [Of marrow-bones, Potatoes and Eringos: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, sig. K 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1630 Spanish Potatoes are accounted dainty: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 2<sup>vo</sup>/3. 1655 Plantains, Pine-Apples, Puttato, and Cassada Roots: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of y<sup>e</sup> late Proceed. of y<sup>e</sup> King's Army in y<sup>e</sup> W. Indies*, p. 19.

1655 roast a Potatoes...any Potatoes root: MURFET, *Health's Improv.*, p. 228. 1664 plant Potatoes in your worst Ground: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 192 (1729). 1680 Then *Vinnicetti*, *Potato* and *Tartophily*, and flatulent Roots to stir up and to enable Appetite: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 5.

1750 On the umbrageous hills they plant a great many roots, as potatoes and colocasia, which serve to feed their domestics: Tr. *Adanson's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 672 (1814).

1780 parley, spinach, turnips, patientia, potatoes, and some other roots and vegetables: Tr. *Fon Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 41 (2nd Ed.). 1809 a woman empties a dish of potatoe parings on your head: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 172.

1815 how could you be such a potatoe? BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 154 (1832).

1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

**pôtator**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *pôtare*, = 'to drink': a drinker, a toper.

1834-47 Barnabee, the illustrious potator, saw there the most unbecoming sight that he met with in all his travels: SOUTHEY, *Doctor*, ch. xlv. [Davies]

**poteen, potheen**, *sb.*: Ir. *poitín*, = 'a small pot': Irish whiskey made in small, often illicit, stills.

1818 every man to distill his own *poteen*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 138 (1819). bef. 1845 His nose it is a coral to the view, | Well nourish'd with Perian poteen: HOOD, *Irish Schoolmaster*. [Davies]

**potentia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'power': potentiality. See *posse*.

1601 No compleat head in *esse* but only in *potentia*: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 26. 1610 The egg...is a chicken in *potentia*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 3. Wks., p. 626 (1616).

1616 But these last are rather *potentia* than *actu*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 412 (1848).

1629 He [Christ] was once sacrificed in *actu*, always in *potentia*, in effect and validity to save: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 206 (1862).

1650 They are in *potentia*, in a possibility to be other things than they are: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 282 (1862).

1674 Gods *bare Essence* must be forthwith or *actu*, but his *everlasting Essence*...must be forth-coming or in *potentia*: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Selv.*, p. 17. 1682 they were but agents in *potentia*: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VII. p. 32 (1863).

**potichomanie**, *sb.*: Fr.: the decoration of a glass vessel with designs painted on paper or linen and cut out, the spaces left being varnished or painted over.

**\*pot-pourri**, *sb.*: Fr., 'putrid pot': a dish of various kinds of meat and vegetables; a jar containing dried petals of roses or other fragrant flowers mixed with spices; a medley. See *olla podrida*.

1764 I did not send you any more orange flowers...but I had made a vast *pot-pourri*, from whence you shall have as much as you please: HOR. WALPOLÉ, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 272 (1857).

bef. 1849 It makes an offensive medley, and might be called a *pot-pourri*, which is a pot-full of all kinds of flowers: In Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 309/2 (1849).

1863 adorned by a blue china jar, filled with *pot-pourri*: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 94. 1883 They...sniffed at the stale *pot-pourri* in old crackle vases: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 102.

**potshaugh, potshaw**: Anglo-Ind. See *padishah*.

**potta(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *puṭṭā* = a title-deed or other document confirming rights in land or in house-property.

1776 he also produced the potta of the house, and gave the cancelled bond and the potta into the hands of Gungabissen: *Trial of Nundocomar*, 217. 1834 The Pottah for the village of Chikra shall soon be given thee: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 318.

**ποῦ στῶ**, *phr.*: Gk.: 'where I may stand', a standing-place.

1847 she perhaps might reap the applause of Great, | Who learns the one pou sto whence after-hands | May move the world, tho' she herself effect | But little: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, III. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 82 (1886).

1866 accustomed to move the world with no *ποῦ στῶ* but his own two feet: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Introd. (Halifax).

**poude**: Russ. See *pood*.

**poudré, fem. poudrée, part.**: Fr.: powdered.

1826 a little odd-looking man, with a poudré head, and dressed in a costume in which the glories of the vieille cour seemed to retire with reluctance: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Piv. Grey*, Bk. V. ch. vi. p. 191 (1881).

**\*pouf**, *sb.*: Fr.: a puff.

1817 there was sometimes a fly-cap, or a wing-cap, or a *pouf*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. VIII. p. 17 (1853).

1874 At the back the *pouf* is replaced by the skirt being closely drawn together a little distance below the waist: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] 1883 require in either case only the usual garnish of frills at the bottom and the *fron-frou* of *pouf* and loose breadth behind: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

**pouja(h)**: Anglo-Ind. See *pooja*.

**\*poulain**, *sb.*: Fr.: a bubo (*q. v.*).

1681 the French youth...their 'chancres and Poulains': A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 58.

**poularde**, *sb.*: Fr.: a fat pullet.

1848 the *poulardes* be roasted: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 137/1 (3rd Ed.). 1860 The French poultry is the best in the world; no game can excel a capon, or a well fed *poularde*: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/1.

**poule**: Fr. See *pool*.

**poulpe**, *sb.*: Fr.: a cuttle-fish, an octopus (*q. v.*). Also, *attrib.* Anglicised as *poulp*.

1601 The Poulpe-fish or Pour-cutell: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 427.

**\*poult-de-soi, pou-de-soie**, *sb.*: Fr.: *paduasoy* (*q. v.*).

1850 Robe of white poult de soie: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. I. p. 287.

**poultro(u)n**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *poltroon*.

**\*pour encourager les autres**, *phr.*: Fr.: to encourage the others.

1804 However, as it is, the destruction of the band is complete, but I wished to hang some of their chiefs, *pour encourager les autres*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1032 (1844).

1845 the traveller who is unprovided altogether with cash is generally made a severe example of *pour encourager les autres*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 40. 1887 If we do not nowadays shoot an admiral "pour encourager les autres," it must be admitted that science in the navy is not encouraged on much more rational principles: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 24, p. 864/3.

**\*pour passer le temps**, *phr.*: Fr.: to pass the time.

1695 some little inconsiderable questions *pour passer le temps*: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, i. p. 3. 1823 although he admitted he read them *pour passer le temps*, yet...it was not without execrating the tendency: SCOTT, *Quent. Dir.*, Pref. p. 24 (1886).

1877 went to the Kursaal, *pour passer le temps*: C. READS, *Woman Hater*, ch. xx. p. 228 (1883).

**pour prendre congé**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'to take leave'. Often abbreviated to *p. p. c.* (*q. v.*).

1840 It were folly to stay *Pour prendre congé*, | I shall...e'en run away! BARMAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 144 (1865).

1879 He called on Ferrey and myself in London "*pour prendre congé*": SIR G. SCOTT, *Recollections*, ch. iii. p. 163.

**pour rire**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'for laughing', absurd, comic.

1884 the author of a motion admits that it is only a motion *pour rire*: *Sat. Rev.*, p. 562/2. 1888 Mr. Croston has proved himself an antiquary *pour rire*, and has contributed, if not to "the gaiety of nations," at least to the merriment of students: *Athenaeum*, May 12, p. 600/2.

**\*pourboire**, *sb.*: Fr.: drink-money. See *baksheesh*.

1839 SCOTT, *Paul's Letters*, p. 235. 1860 two francs for a cab there, and the same back, not including the *pourboire*: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 152/2.

**\*pourparler**, *sb.*: Fr.: a parley; a preliminary conference or consultation about a diplomatic negotiation.

1832 sent her to fetch the Princess back, which after many *pourparlers* and the intervention of the Dukes of York and Sussex...was accomplished at two in the morning: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 320 (1875).

1883 I conceive it to be highly probable that the *pourparlers* may continue a long time before the two Governments come to the crucial point: *Standard*, No. 18,464, p. 5/4.

**pourquoi**, *adv.*, also used as *sb.*: Fr.: wherefore; a cause, a reason.

1834 The circumstance of a Saheb's holding converse with an ayah...was enough to set this hurkaru's wit working to ascertain the *pourquoi*: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 197.

**pourtraict**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *portrait*.

**povero, pl. poveri, fem. povera, pl. povere, adj. and sb.**: It.: poor; a poor person.

1816 the Marchesa...arrived at last at the recollection of her *povero* sub-lieutenant: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 543 (1875).

1842 In entering a church, in health, and the enjoyment of life, to step through these 'poveri' is no bad preparation: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 119 note (1847).

**pow(w)ow, paw(w)aw, paw.w.ow**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a native N. American priest, a medicine-man; a public celebration for the cure of disease or to bring luck to an expedition; hence, any noisy, profitless assembly.

1634 their Pow-wows betaking themselves to their exorcismes and necromantie charms: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospect*, p. 82. 1684 The Powwow said that Benjamin Wait and another man was coming: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 34 (1856).

1769 This ceremony has some analogy to the *Pawwaws* of the north American Indians: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 313.



poynado, poynalde, poynard, poynyrd(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See poniard.

\*pozz(u)olana, sb.: It.: a volcanic ash used in making hydraulic cements.

1793 the two substances of so much consequence in water building; viz. *Tarras* and *Puzzolana*: SMEATON, *Eddystone Lighthouse*, § 201. 1818 a yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzolana of Iceland: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II, p. 121.

praam, sb.: Du.: a flat-bottomed lighter.

1797 *Pram*: *Encyc. Brit.* 1813 This unexpected renewal of her fire made the Elephant and Glatton renew theirs, till she was not only silenced, but nearly every man in the praams, ahead and astern of her, was killed: SOUTHEY, *Nelson*, Vol. II, p. 133.

practician (♂♂), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *practicien*: a practitioner; a person who acts (opposed to a theorist).

1558 Many practitioners, when they wyll gylte anye woode: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I, fol. 118 r.

\*prado, sb.: Sp.: a meadow; a public walk or drive, a park.

1623 went to the *Prado*, a place hard by of purpose to take the aire: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, xvi, p. 72 (1645). 1657 I have not passed a fair evening in the *Prade* [Fr. fr. Sp.], but I have wished him there: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 30, Vol. I, p. 58. bef. 1670 that he would permit all to his own Asking, as he did express it at their Meeting in the *Prado*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 186, p. 181 (1693). 1709 If a Lady be new-married, and longs to shew her Equipage, no place so proper as the *Prado*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I, p. 163 (2nd Ed.). 1845 the *Prado*, a name familiar to all, is the Hyde Park of Madrid: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 739.

prae-. See pre-.

\*praecipe, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. *praecipere*, = 'to enjoin', 'to order': name of a writ commanding something to be done, or demanding a reason for its non-performance; a note of instructions given by the applicant for a writ of summons to the officer of the court, who is to stamp the writ.

1621 if in a precipe brought against the husband, hee plead misnomer: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. v, § 381, p. 165 (1649). 1837 'The writ, Sir, which commences the action,' continued Dodson, 'was issued regularly. Mr. Fogg, where is the *praecipe* book?' DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xx, p. 202.

praecognitum, pl. praecognita, sb.: Late Lat.: something known beforehand (as a basis for investigation, discussion, or study).

bef. 1667 Now in this inquiry I must take one thing for a praecognitum, that every good man is taught of God: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, Vol. III, p. 174 (Ord MS.). [L.] 1692 In all arts and sciences...there are some *praecognita*, some rules and principles that must necessarily be known to the practice of those arts: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 7 (1858). bef. 1704 Either all knowledge does not depend on certain praecognita or general maxims, called principles, or else these are principles: LOCKE, [J.]

praedicatum, pl. praedicata, sb.: Late Lat.: a predicate.

1582 Now what replieth Sir william to all this? surely nothing, but maketh a long idle speake [sic] of *praedicatum* & *subjectum*, as pertinent to the mater as charing crosse to byllings-gate: R. PARSONS, *Def. of Cens.*, p. 124. 1609 it [Magister Armorum] was not only, as the Logicians say, *Praedicatum*, to them both, but equivalent also to *Magister Militiae*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Annot. (Bk. XVI.).

\*praefervidum ingenium: Late Lat. See perf. ing.

praelectio, pl. praelectiones, sb.: Lat.: a reading aloud, a public lecture. Anglicised as *pralection*, *prelection*.

1889 The candidates [for the Greek Chair] will, as formerly, be expected to deliver *praelectiones*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 27, p. 540/1.

praelector, sb.: Late Lat.: a lecturer; a college officer in Cambridge University, who sees to the matriculation and graduation of members of his college.

1654 the Cathedral Authority of a *Praelector*, or public Reader: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 38.

praeludium, pl. praeludia, sb.: Late Lat.: a prelude, an introduction; a presage.

1573-80 M. Duffield, for al his flaunting praeludium, shal have no great cause to exult: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 176 (1884). 1617 O most base praeludium! MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, III, I, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 207 (1885). 1620 for every inequality of concoction, is a *praeludium* of crudity, and corruption: T. VENNER, *Via Recta*, § ix, p. 181 (1628). 1635 A Presage and Preludium of Hell approaching: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 189. 1665 a *praeludium* to our supper: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. E 6 r. 1675 a *praeludium* to the Star of Jacob: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III, ch. vi, § 2, p. 66. 1682 to make this fast world more imperfect, as the *praeludium* and preparative to this new world of Christ: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Drivers*, Vol. VII, p. 36 (1863). bef. 1733 the Preludiums of the business: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, iv, 91, p. 276 (1740).

\*praemunire, sb.: quasi-Lat. fr. Mod. Lat. *praemūniri facias*, = 'caused to be forewarned', a corruption of *prae-*

*monēri facias*, the first words of a writ granted for the offence of introducing a foreign power into the kingdom, the penalty being loss of liberty, goods, and rights: the aforesaid writ, or offence, or penalty; hence, a predicament, a serious scrape.

bef. 1529 That the premenyre | Is lyke to be set a fyre | In theyr iurisdiction | Through temporall afflictions: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout.*, 108, Wks., Vol. I, p. 315 (1843). 1629 For that he sued your writ of premunire against a prest that wrongfully held him in pleja in a spirituall court for a mater whereof the knowledge belonged vnto your hyghe courtes: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 11 (1880). 1635 in case of a premunire: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 215 r. 1602 therefore let him looke to the case of premunire: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 12. 1608 he is either swallowed in the quicksands of law-quillies, or splits upon the piles of a *praemunire*: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, I, 1, Wks., Vol. II, p. 252 (1885). 1611 (Mrs. Vaux) there, for refusing that oath, was condemned, together with two others in her company, in a *praemunire*, to lose all her goods and lands during life, and to perpetual imprisonment: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 136 (1848). 1613 Lord cardinal, the king's further pleasure is, | Because all those things you have done of late, | By your power legatine, within this kingdom, | Fall into the compass of a *praemunire*, | That therefore such a writ be sued against you: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, III, 2, 340. 1625 Lest what I ha' done to them (and against Law) | Be a *praemunire*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, v, 6, Wks., p. 75 (1631). 1626 sent the lord keeper to acquaint his majesty they were in a *praemunire*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 168 (1848). bef. 1627 If the law finds you with two wives at once, | There's a shrewd *praemunire*: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, Vol. II, p. 237 (1885). 1633 I might or out of wilfulness, or error, | Run myself finely into a *praemunire*: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, II, 1, Wks., p. 295/1 (1839). 1668 into what a *Praemunire* hast thou brought thy self! DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v, Wks., Vol. I, p. 217 (1701). 1689 it was deliberated whether they should incur *Praemunire*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 295 (1850). 1693 I would not have you draw your self into a *Praemunire*, by trusting to that Sign of a Man there: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, III, 8, Wks., Vol. I, p. 58 (1710). 1705 if he were sued in a *praemunire*: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II, p. 321 (1818). 1710 Have not I brought myself into a fine *praemunire* to begin writing letters in whole sheets, and now I dare not leave it off: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. v, Wks., p. 233/2 (1869).

praenomen, Lat. pl. praenomina, sb.: Lat.: the first name of an individual among the Ancient Romans, the personal name. See agnomen.

1886 The names of servants are generally praenomina only, e.g., "Alicia seruiente predicti Hugonis": *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 313/1.

praepositor, praepostor, sb.: Late Lat. for Lat. *praepositus*: a prefect, a monitor. See monitor 2.

abt. 1515 I am Goddys preposytour, I prynt them with a pen: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 1967, Wks., Vol. I, p. 288 (1843). 1887 he strongly encouraged self-government among the boys, and threw great responsibilities upon the praepostors: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 29, p. 569/3.

praetereunt, et imputantur, phr.: Late Lat.: (the hours) pass by, and are put to (our) account. See pereunt, et imputantur.

praetexta, sb.: Lat., short for *toga praetexta*: the white toga with a broad purple border, worn in Ancient Rome by magistrates and by children (under the age of seventeen).

1601 whiles he was under sixteen years of age, and as yet in his *Praetexta*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. I, Vol. II, p. 455. 1670 Before the door of this Church are some ancient Statues of some little Boys, in the habit of a *Praetexta*, a habit belonging to Noblemens Children: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 94 (1698).

\*praetor, sb.: Lat.: a Roman magistrate charged with the administration of justice. There were two such magistrates in Ancient Rome—the *praetor urbanus* (the praetor of the city, who had jurisdiction over Roman citizens) and the *praetor peregrinus* (who had jurisdiction over aliens). Originally the praetor was a consul in command of an army.

1540 *Album praetoris* i. the whyte or table of the pretour: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. L iv r. 1540 The Pretores, Questores, and other lyke offyces and authorities: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 35 r. 1549 geuyng the sword to a Pretor, he saied, vse this against mine enemies, but see the cause be iust: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 12 r. 1549 there was once a pretour in Rome, Lorde mayre of Rome: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edu. VI.*, v, p. 142 (1869). 1562 worthy citizens eles who had been Consules, pretors, Tribunes, Ediles and suche lyke: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, sig. \*\* iii r. 1578 Genuitius Cipus, being Pretor: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Ep. Ded., sig. A ij r. 1591 Thrice-worthy pretor of this ancient town: PEELE, *Descensus Astraea*, Wks., p. 543/2 (1861). 1600 the Pretours and also the Commissioners: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIX, p. 726. 1600 He was to haue bene Pretor next yeere: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I, 4, Wks., p. 192 (1616). 1620 the Prince is not a Pretor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent (Hist. Inqu.)*, p. 849 (1696). 1641 the Roman pretor: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II, Wks., Vol. I, p. 55 (1806). 1652 A certain Pretor or Judge, having sentenced diuers malefactors to death: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 352. 1770 it is confessed, that, under *Justinian*, you might have made an incomparable pretor: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xli, p. 181 (1827). 1820 seven-and-twenty more admirable pictures did the infamous pretor carry off from this sanctuary: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 57.

\*praetorium, pl. praetoria, sb.: Lat.: a praetor's lodging or court.

1. the tent of a Roman general in command of an army,



and the space round it; the quarters of the Prætorian Guards (under the Empire).

**1600** retired themselves to the *Prætorium* or Generals lodging: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. II. p. 76. **1670** Close by stand the ruins of the *Prætorium*, the quarters of the *Prætorian* Bands, which the Emperors lodged here: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 59 (1698).

2. a court of justice. Early Anglicised as *pretorie*, *pretory*.

**1611** And the soldiers led him away into the hall, called *Prætorium*: *Bible*, Mark, xv. 16.

3. a palace; a spacious country-residence.

**1655** the duke's *prætorium* open'd: MASSINGER, *Bashf. Lover*, iv. 3. Wks., p. 409/1 (1839). **1765** the *prætorias*, which were so spacious as to become a nuisance in the reign of Augustus: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 485 (1817). **1820** This palace, or *prætorium*, falling into decay, was replaced by a strong Saracenic fortress: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 61.

**pragmatica**, *sb.*: It. and Sp.: a decree published by a sovereign or chief magistrate.

**1652** he suddenly caus'd a *Pragmatica* or Proclamation to be printed and publish'd: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 7. **1845** Charles V. by a *Pragmatica* in 1525 forbad this usage: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 369.

**prahm(e)**. See **praam**.

\***prah(u)**. See **proa**.

**prala**, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp.: a sand island.

**1864** The turtles lay their eggs by night...crawling to the central and highest part of the prairie: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. xi. p. 348.

\***prairie** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prairie*, = 'a meadow': a large meadow, a large tract of level ground covered with grass or herbage.

bef. **1682** the *Prerie* or large Sea-meadow upon the Coast of *Provence*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686). **1818** These allotments form part of a rich and beautiful *prairie*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 133. **1856** In the sea-wide, sky-skirted *prairie*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 128 (Bohn, 1866). **1871** the entire country would become a vast *prairie* of dried straw, the burning of which would then render travelling and hunting possible: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vii. p. 101.

**pram(e)**. See **praam**.

\***pratique** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pratique*, *prattique*.

1. permission granted to the crew and passengers on a ship to enter a port, to land, trade, &c.

**1612** We staid ten daies in the rode of this city, before we could get *Pratitcke*, that is: leave to come amongst them, or to use traffique with them: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 4. **1615** when they have *Pratitcke*, they are enforced to vnlade at the *Lasaretto*: GEO. SANDVY, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632). **1621** we remain yet aboard...to make up the month before we have *pratic*, that is, before any be permitted to go a shore and negotiat: HOWELL, *Leit.*, I. xxv. p. 49 (1645). **1741** granted us what they call the *Pratitiques*, i.e. Licence to come ashore: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 39. **1742** for the custom is there (Alicant), that no ship shall land either men or goods, till the *Pratique* Master is satisfied: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 317 (1826). **1886** the sanitary officer, an official under the direction of the joint legations, gives us *pratique*: *Cornhill Mag.*, No. 39, N.S., p. 249.

2. experience, practice.

bef. **1733** scarce enough to be warm in it, and, for a Novitiate as he was, to acquire an ordinary *Pratique* of the cursory Part of the Business: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 12, p. 36 (1740).

**prau**, **praw**. See **proa**.

\***praxis**, Late Lat. fr. Gk.;  $\pi\rho\alpha\gamma\iota\varsigma$ , Gk.: *sb.*: action, exercise.

1. use, practice; *esp.* practical exercise in an art or a science.

bef. **1586** howe *Praxis* cannot be, without being mooued to practice, it is no hard matter to consider: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 39 (1868). **1650** We have spoken of Nature, of Art, of the Body, of Sperma, and of Seed, now let us descend to *Praxis*, viz. how Metalls ought to be mixed together: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Sanderpogius' Alchymie*, p. 26. **1691** he had spent twenty years in the *praxis* and theory of music: WOOD, *Pastis Oxon.*, Vol. I. [R.]

2. an example or model; a collection of illustrative examples (*esp.* in grammar).

bef. **1787** A *praxis* or example of grammatical resolutions: BR. LOWTH, *Introd. Eng. Grammar*. [L.]

**pre**, **prae**, **prefix**: Lat. *prae*, Late Lat. *pre*, = 'before': used with derivatives from nouns and proper names, meaning 'prior to', as in *pre-adamite*, 'prior to Adam', earlier than the period assigned to the first man according to the Bible; *pre-Raphaelite*, 'prior to Raphael', 'in the style of painting which prevailed before Raphael'. Also used with verbs and

nouns meaning 'beforehand', 'previously', as *pre-consultor*, 'an adviser beforehand'.

**1675** During the *seculum* *Præ-Adamite*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ii. § 3, p. 11.

**1631** Besides, what an honour is it to King Charles, that had an ambassador who was a *præ-consultor* to so lofty an action: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1848).

**pre-**. See **prae**.

**precede** ( $\underline{u}$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *précéder*: to go before.

I. *trans.*: 1. to go in front of, to move in advance of.

1. 1 a. *metaph.* to keep ahead of, to go before in rank, status, or importance.

bef. **1677** Such a reason of precedence St. Cyprian giveth in another case, because (saith he) Rome for its magnitude ought to precede Carthage: BARROW, *On the Pope's Supremacy*. [R.]

I. 2. to go before in time, to be prior to.

abt. **1548** And Duns saith, that there is a mollifying, that precedeth grace, whiche hee calleth attrition: BARNES, *Wks.*, p. 274 [R]. **1603** conception... doeth precede birth of the infant: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mer.*, p. 52. **1667** How are we happy, still in fear of harm? | But harm precedes not sin: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 327. bef. **1745** The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion: SWIFT. [J.]

I. 3. to cause to go before, to set before, to place before as an introduction or by way of preface. A bad modern use.

II. *intr.*: 1. to go in front, to move ahead.

II. 1 a. *metaph.* to keep ahead, to maintain an advanced rank, status, or importance.

**1667** Then Heav'n and Earth renew'd, shall be made pure | To sanctity, that shall receive no stain: | Till then, the curse pronounced on both precedes: MILTON, *P. L.*, X. 640.

II. 2. to go before in time, to have priority.

**1601** Of six preceding ancestors, that gem: SHAKS., *All's Well*, v. 3. 196.

**precedence** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *precedence* (Cotgr.).

1. a going before in order, rank, status, or importance.

**1614** Among the laws touching precedence in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom: SILDEN. [J.] **1667** for none sure will claim in Hell | Precedence: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 33. **1701** You give it the precedence, and very justly, in your royal plan: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 384 (1872). **1765** The younger sons and daughters of the king, and other branches of the royal family, who are not in the immediate line of succession, were therefore little farther regarded by the antient law, than to give them to a certain degree precedence before all peers and public officers, as well ecclesiastical as temporal: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. [R.] **1775** they had precedence at the games, and a right of admission to the Eleusinian mysteries: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 128. **1831** Perpetual stoppages took place as these wains became entangled; and their rude drivers... began to debate precedence with their waggon-whips and quarter-staves: SCOTT, *Kenilworth*, p. 104 (1867).

2. a going before in time, priority.

2 a. *concr.* something which has gone before.

**1588** it is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain | Some obscure precedence that hath tofore been said: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, III. 83.

\***precentor** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *praecentor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praecinere*, = 'to sing before', 'to play before': a leader of a choir; one who leads congregational singing. See **cantoris**.

**1622** A precentor in a choir both appointeth, and moderateth, all the songs that be sung there: FOTHERBY, *Atheom.*, p. 318. [T.] bef. **1667** The Spirit of Christ is the precentor, or rector chori, the master of the choir: JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, I. 637 (1835). [C.] **1678** First, therefore goes the *Precentor*, carrying Two of Hermes his Books along with him: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 323. **1754** the *Precentor*, or Clerk, who attended us, took Occasion to say, he did not apprehend that Cleanliness was essential to Devotion: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 30.

**precentrix**, *sb.*: fem. of Late Lat. *praecentor*, for *praecentor*: a female who acts as a precentor.

**1825** now giving orders...to her cellars, the precentrix, and the lay-sisters of the kitchen: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xvii. p. 161.

**preceptor** ( $\underline{u} \underline{=}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *praecceptor*, for Lat. *praecceptor*, noun of agent to *praecipere*, = 'to teach', 'to instruct': a teacher, an instructor, a tutor; *specif.* the head of a preceptory, i.e. a religious house of the Knights Templar.

**1584** the practiser and preceptor of this art: R. SCOTT, *Dic. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. xiv. p. 417. **1606** His *Preceptor* & Schoole-master SERUCA he compeled to dye: HOLLAND, *Tr. Swet.*, p. 198. **1646** an ancient Father and *Preceptor* unto Origen: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 290 (1686).

**1662** 'Tis the work of a King of *Gusnatta*, built by him to the memory of a *Kasi*, who had been his *Preceptor*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandala*, Bk. I. p. 85 (1669). bef. **1670** he would ply his Book so industriously, that his *Preceptor* thought it a great deal too much for a Child to undergo it: J. HACKER, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 5, p. 7 (1693).

**1680** with some epistles to his preceptor:



EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1872). 1748 left the two preceptors to console one another: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 22 (1817). 1792 some parents and preceptors, who annex other motives to that of the rod: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 214. bef. 1794 This is the language of philosophy, but it is seldom spoken by the preceptors of princes: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 188 (1869). 1820 This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former preceptor had bestowed upon their order: SCOTT, *Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi. [L.]

**precessor** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *pr(a)ecessor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praeccedere*, = 'to go before': a predecessor.

1655 Fordham was herein more court-like and civil to this Eudo, than Thomas Arundel, his Precessor Bishop of Ely: FULLER, *Hist. Camb. Univ.*, III. 6a. [Davies]

**précieuse ridicule**, *phr.*: Fr.: a ridiculous affected woman; from the title of Molière's play *Les Précieuses Ridicules* (bef. 1673) in which he satirised the ladies of the literary salons of Paris in the middle of 17 c.

1786 The Men, not bound by pedant rules, | Nor Ladies' *précieuses ridicules*: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 51. 1884 a visit to a *précieuse ridicule* at Leicester, a Miss Watts: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 555/1.

**précieux**, *fem. précieux*, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: over-refined, sentimental, affected; as *sb.* esp. applied to the great ladies of the literary salons of Paris (of which Mde. Rambouillet's was the most celebrated) in the middle of 17 c.

1727 my former indiscretion in putting them [letters] into the hands of this *Précieuse*: H. CROMWELL, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. vi. (1757). 1768 every power which sustained life performed it with so little friction that 't would have confounded the most physical *précieuse* in France: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). 1785 Her conversation is natural and reasonable, not *précieuse* and affected: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 574 (1858).

1820 the affected dialogue of the *Précieuses*, as they were styled, who formed the coterie of the Hotel de Rambouillet, and afforded Molière matter for his admirable comedy, *Les Précieuses Ridicules*: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 391/1 (1867). 1840 the *précieuse* affectation of deference where you don't feel it: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 203 (1885). 1865 There wasn't a *précieuse* in England that wouldn't have sold her pure soul to the devil and the Marquis, for his settlements: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 194. 1885 pedestrianies that recall the *précieuses* of the Hôtel Rambouillet: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., p. 243/2.

**preciosity** (= ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *préciosité*.

1. high value, preciousness.

1494 Among y<sup>e</sup> which...ye blacke crosse of Scotlande is specyally namyd, a relyke accomptyd of great precyositye: FAYAN, Vol. II. an. 1327. [K.]

2. *concr.* an object of high value, something precious.

1485 gold and syluer, sylkes, and other precyosityes: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 230 (1881). 1646 The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their preciosities: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [T.]

**\*precipice** (ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *précipice*.

1. a falling headlong.

1598 [bad] precedents; which are strong, | And swift, to rape youth, to their precipice: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 5, Wks., p. 27 (1616). 1632 His precipice from goodness raising mine, | And serving as a foil to set my faith off: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, v. 1, Wks., p. 209/1 (1839). 1681 Which, stretch upright, impales me so, | That mine own Precipice I go: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 13.

2. a steep slope, a sheer descent.

1613 You take a precipice for no leap of danger, | And woo your own destruction: SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, v. 1, 140. 1667 the sulph'rous hail | Shot after us in storm, o'erblown hath laid | The fiery surge, that from the precipice | Of Heav'n received us falling: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 1. 173. 1757 But tread with cautious step this dangerous ground | Beset with faithless precipices round: J. BROWN, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. xix. (1757). 1776 threw themselves down one of the precipices: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 54. 1785 He spoke, and to the precipice at hand | Push'd with a madman's fury: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 188 (1808).

3. an edge or brink from which a headlong fall to a considerable depth is easy; also, *metaph.* an extremely perilous position.

1634 Yet we contemning all such sad advice, | Pursue to build though on a precipice: (1640) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. III. p. 119 (1870). 1644 the ruins of an old...castle...built...on the precipice of a dreadful cliff: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1872).

**precipitator** (= ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *præcipitator*, noun of agent to Lat. *præcipitare*, = 'to precipitate', 'to cast down headlong': one who precipitates, one who urges on too fast; that which produces precipitation (of substances).

bef. 1660 They...proved the hasteners and precipitators of the destruction of that kingdom: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, IV. 590. [T.]

**præcipitium**, better **præcipitium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a headlong fall, a steep descent, a precipice.

1611 such is the *præcipitium* of the hill towards the descent: T. CORVAT, *Cruditie*, Vol. I. p. 82 (1776). 1621 full of filthy puddles, horrid rocks, præcipitiums, an ocean of adversity: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 10, Vol. I. p. 157 (1827).

**\*précis**, *sb.*: Fr.: an abstract, a summary.

1760 I hope you have seen Voltaire's *précis* of it in verse: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xli. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 506 (1777). 1830 Every Minister takes away a *précis* of all he has done while in office: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 263 (1875). 1863 The following *précis*, though imperfect, will give some idea of the correspondence: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 49. 1877 Listen to the *précis*. Spanish bonds. Twenty thousand pounds: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xi. p. 105 (1879).

**\*precursor** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *præcursor*, fr. Lat. *præcursor*: a forerunner.

1610 Jove's lightnings, the precursors | O' the dreadful thunderclaps: SHAKS., *Temp.*, I. 2, 201. 1675 Fire is frequently mention'd as a Precursor to the Exhibition of their *Messias*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. ix. § 7, p. 84. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 55, p. 626 (1740). 1839 meetings of precursors and repealers: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 487 (1877).

**\*predecessor** (= ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prædecessor*, *prædecessor*, = 'one who has retired before', fr. Lat. *prae*, = 'before', and *dēcessor*, = 'a retiring officer', noun of agent to *dēcedere*, = 'to depart', 'to retire': one who has gone before, one who precedes another in an office, position, or pursuit; an ancestor.

bef. 1400 pey knewe pat Ierusalem was pe kyngis citee pe wich her predeceours and pe Chaldeys of olde tyme had byseyged and destroyed: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 56 (1886). 1442 vndre the paisible rule, gou'nance, and obeissance of oure progenitours and predeceours: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xxxiii. p. 76 (1846). 1450 The which oure bissshops and oure predeceours beholding religiously and purueyng holsumly: (1530) *Proper Dialogue*, &c., p. 162 (1871). 1489 Item the kyng...remembreth both aswell his highness as dyvers of his progenytours and predeceours kynges of Englonde: CAXTON, *Stat. a Hen. VII.*, c. 5, sig. d iii<sup>ro</sup> (1869). 1506 your predecessor, the .v. kyng Henry: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. \* iv<sup>ro</sup> (1554).

1509 The whiche londes were neuer known nor founde | Byfore our tyme by our predeceours | And here after shall by our successours | Parchaunce mo be founde: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1874). 1529 predeceours: FISH, *Supplic. for Beggars*, p. 4 (1880). 1538 a graunt made to some of his predeceours: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. II. ch. vi. fol. 32<sup>ro</sup>. 1540 his cousyn germaine and predeceour: ELYOT, *Im. Gouvernaunce*, fol. i<sup>ro</sup> bef. 1550 So be yee successors | Vnto your predeceours: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 417 (Dyce, 1843). 1555 onely to reuenge the death of theyr predeceours: R. EDEN, *Neue India*, p. 37 (Arber, 1885). 1562 euery one murdered his predecessor, and was killed of his successor: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdys*, sig. Ffi<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 which [kingdom] he inherited from his predeceours: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 471 (1612). 1584 persuading maners and the imitation of our virtuous predeceours: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 139.

1607 who, in a cheap estimation, is worth all your predeceours since Deucalion: SHAKS., *Coriol.*, II. I. 101. 1620 which expence himself was not able to bear, being exhausted by paying his Predeceours debts: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 110 (1676). 1660 The most renowned EDWARD the CONFESSOR, | Was both your Parallel and Predecessor: FULLER, *Paneg.*, p. ix. bef. 1733 he delivered over the Office to his Successor, as he had received it from his Predecessor: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 49, p. 620 (1740). 1758 My earlier predeceours had their choice of vices and follies: *Idler*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 6. 1876 one of the predeceours: *Echo*, Nov. 9, p. 2. [St.]

**\*predella**, *sb.*: It., 'a foot-stool', 'a confessional': a super-altar; the decorated front of a super-altar.

1883 a predella covered with bas-reliefs: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 40.

**predicator** (= ㄥ ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prædicator*, *prædicator*, = 'a preacher', fr. Lat. *prædicare*, = 'one who preaches in public', noun of agent to Lat. *prædicare*, = 'to praise', 'to proclaim', 'to praise in public', Late Lat. 'to preach': an affirmer; a preacher; a predicator or black friar.

1600 a Monasterie of Friers, of the order of the Predicators: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 123.

**prediction** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prédiction*.

1. a foretelling, a prophesying, prophecy.

1579 Aratus made no account of their prediction: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1035 (1612). 1671 what you were wont to say was prediction: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 239 (1872).

2. a prophecy, a prophetic utterance.

1579 this vnluckie prediction, which seemed to prognosticate...: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 614 (1612). 1601 these predictions | Are to the world in general as to Cæsar: SHAKS., *Jul. Cæs.*, II. 2, 28. bef. 1627 O then avoid it, sir: these sad events | Follow those black predictions: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 138 (1885). 1699 many were frightened by the predictions of the astrologers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 367 (1872). 1820 his pretended skill in astrology and predictions of the fall of the Byzantine empire: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 21.

**predictor** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prædictor*, *prædictor*, noun of agent to Lat. *prædicere*, = 'to foretell', 'to prophesy', 'to forebode': one who predicts.

1652 Prophetes, Predictors, Circulators, Ioculators, or Iugglers: J. GAULE, *Mag.astro-mancer*, p. 57. bef. 1745 I thank my better stars I am alive to confront this false and audacious predictor, and to make him rue the hour he ever affronted a man of science and resentment: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 551/1 (1869).

**preemptor**, *sb.*: Late Lat. (also *præemptor*), fr. Lat. *prae*, = 'before', and *emptor*, noun of agent to *emere*, = 'to buy', 'to



purchase': one who claims or exercises the privilege of pre-emption, or prior right of purchase.

**préfecture, sb.:** Fr.: the office, court, or tenure of the chief magistrate of a department of France; the chief police establishment of Paris.

1837 Champion...had been lodged in the prison of the Préfecture: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 114. 1845 Carrel was rewarded...and was subsequently offered a *préfecture*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, i. p. 19 (1857). 1884 He still kept up his connexion with the Préfecture: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. xi. p. 182.

**preludio, sb.:** It.: *Mus.*: a prelude, an introductory movement.

1724 PRELUDIO, a Prelude; the first Part or beginning of a Piece of Musick is often so called; and is much the same as OVERTURE: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1883 In a scientific point of view Mr. Mackenzie's *preludio* is far in advance of the other, the constructive and contrapuntal ability displayed being of the highest order: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2.

**premeditation ( = ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *préméditation*: the act or process of thinking out beforehand; previous deliberation.

1531 ye haue nowe hard, what premeditations be expedient before that a man take on him the gouernance of a publyke weale: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. ii. ch. i. [R.] 1679 the orations which he made vpon the sudden without premeditation before: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 848 (1612).

\***premier ( ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ), premier, adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *premier*, = 'first', 'chief', 'earliest'.

1. *adj.*: first in time; first in rank or importance; first in order of ceremonial precedence.

1606 The Spaniard challengeth the premier place, in regard of his dominions: CAMDEN, *Remains*. [R.] 1666 The premier Founder of this noble City is not agreed upon: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 207 (1677). bef. 1733 little less than *premier* minister to direct all the King's Affairs: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. VI. 41, p. 453 (1740). 1762 Henry Beauchamp, son of Richard and Isabel, was at the age of nineteen created premier Earl of England: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. i. ch. ii. [R.]

2. *sb.*: a chief minister of state; a leader.

1739 He makes him not only his premier in temporals, but his vicegerent in spirituals: HILDROP, *Contempt of Clergy*, p. 61. [L.] 1779 Yet spite of so fair a pretension, | Th' unfeeling, ill-judging *Premier* | Hath meanly denied me a Pension— | Though I asked but a thousand a year: C. ANSTEV, *Liberality*, Wks., p. 277 (1808). 1818 He suggested the subject to the consideration of Mr. Pitt, then *premier*: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III. p. 193/2. 1845 This place gave the ducal title to the premier of the imbecile bigot: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 893. 1847 O, a shout | More joyful than the city-roar that hails | Premier or king: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Concl., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 214 (1886).

**premier danseur, phr.:** Fr.: a first (male) dancer.

1861 premier danseur of H. M. Theatre: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879).

\***première danseuse, phr.:** Fr.: a first (female) dancer.

**première qualité, phr.:** Fr.: first quality.

1826 a basket, containing nine bottles of sparkling champagne, première qualité, was set before his Highness: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vic. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. i. p. 285 (1881).

**premio, sb.:** It., Sp., and Port.: a premium.

1742 the merchants fail not to send them the premio; else they may cause great inconveniences: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 379 (1826).

\***prémium, sb.:** Lat. *praemium*: a profit, a reward, a prize, a bribe.

1. a reward, a prize.

1601 their martyrdomes being to them as a *premium* for the one; and (no doubt) a sufficient *Piaculum* for the other: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 107. 1623 But it seemeth unto mee, to bee rather *praemium*, then *pama*, a reward, then a punishment: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. ix. p. 80. 1792 To these he appointed premiums for foot-ball, hurling, wrestling: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I. p. 184.

1 a. a substantial inducement, a substantial consideration, a bribe.

bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 158, p. 119 (1740). 1777 should be allured by suitable premiums to remove thither: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. III. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 235 (1824).

2. interest on a loan; a charge or profit on a commercial transaction.

1695 the supplies...being so much diminished...by the...exorbitant *premium*, before they reached the camp: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 305/2 (1751). 1742 at the moderate premium of fifty per cent, or a little more: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. x. Wks., Vol. V. p. 54 (1806). 1813 I think, my dear, you pay a prodigious premium for ready money: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 154 (1833).

3. a gain on the exchange of different kinds of currency;

the excess of the market value of a security over the nominal value or the price of issue. Also, *metaph.*

1786 poor Sir George never knew...drawbacks from premiums: HUR WALPOLR, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 511 (1857). 1828 John Lyon put their charms at a premium: *Harrovian*, p. 191.

4. the amount paid by or for an apprentice to his master; the charge for teaching (and in many cases maintaining) an apprentice.

1864 She would pay him a premium—the funds, of course, to be furnished by M. Constant: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 180. 1880 I am not the man to pay three hundred pounds of premium in order that you may lie on your back and hold a tallow candle while another man is hammering nails into a ship's bottom: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. IV. p. 20.

5. the payment or rate of periodical payments in consideration of which a bond or policy of insurance is received.

1753 He insures for a small Premium, one thousand Pounds a Year: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. I. p. 186 (1756).

**premonition ( ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *premonicion*, *premonition*: a forewarning; previous notice, previous information.

1545 it is necessarye to note this premonition teaching vs how we shulde knowe the chyrche of God: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 8 r.

**premonitor ( ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *praemonitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *praemonēre*, = 'to forewarn': one who forewarns. See *monitor*.

bef. 1656 Some such like uncouth premonitors: the great and holy God sends purposely to awaken our security, and to prepare us either for expectation, or prevention of judgements: BR. HALL. [R.]

**prendre congé:** Fr. See *pour prendre congé*.

**prerie:** Eng. fr. Fr. See *prairie*.

**presa, sb.:** It.: *Mus.* See quotation.

1724 PRESA, is a Character in Musick called a Repent: *Short. Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**presage ( ˌ ɛ ˌ ɪ ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *présage*: omen, foreboding.

1. an omen, a portent, a prognostic, an augury.

1579 a very euill signe and presage: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1046 (1612). 1601 the presage of his untoward birth and nativite: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 160. 1625 when *Cæsar* would haue discharged the Senate, in regard of some ill Presages: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship*, p. 169 (1871). 1644 a lively and cheerful presage of our happy successe and victory: MILTON, *Arctop.*, p. 71 (1668). 1667 All pestilences, all wars, all seditions, haue their presages from the turban: H. PINNELL, *Tr. Paracelsus* 3 Bks. *Philos.*, p. 50. 1666 when they [Salamanders] appear they are sure presages of a storm approaching: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1677).

1 a. a prediction, a prophetic utterance.

1595 Misfortune hearing this presage of life, | Within her self kindles a home-bred strife: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 78 (1871).

2. a foreboding, a presentiment.

1593 If heart's presages be not vain, | We three here part that ne'er shall meet again: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, II. 2, 142. 1712 these groundless Horrors and Presages of Futurity: *Spectator*, No. 505, Oct. 9, p. 719/2 (Morley).

2 a. the faculty of foretelling or prophesying, foreknowledge.

1671 If there be aught of presage in the mind, | This day will be remarkable in my life | By some great act, or of my days the last: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 1387.

1795 as if by a secret presage of the event brough the King not to re-enter the lists: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 215.

3. prophetic import, augury.

1691 Those furious ravages...I look on as portentous and of evil presage: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 329 (1872).

\***presbyter, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρεσβύτερος*, = 'elder': (a) an elder of a Christian congregation; (b) a Presbyterian.

a. 1641 a presbyter, or as we commonly name him, the minister of a congregation: MILTON, *Prelat. Episc.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1806). 1781 Attalus reached the friendly habitation of a presbyter of Rheims: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. ch. xxxviii. p. 359 (1818).

b. 1660 Monk was not so much *Presbyter*: J. CROUCH, *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 13.

\***presid(ia)rio, sb.:** Sp.: a convict in a presidio.

1845 used them for keeping the salt fish of his presidarios: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 375.

\***presidio, sb.:** Sp.: a fort, a military post, a prison for convicts condemned to hard labor.

1866 a convict or stronghold of the Moors: IRVING, *Span. Papers*, p. 285.

**Prester John**, name of a mythical priest and emperor who was supposed in the middle ages to rule somewhere in the East, and who was eventually identified with the king of Abyssinia, the phr. being sometimes used as a title. The



word *prester* is Mid. Eng. form of *priest*. In spite of Pilkington, Prester John was generally supposed to be a Christian Presbyter.

bef. 1400 Prester John, pat is lorde of ynde: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 138 (1886). 1554 the kynge of Ethiope whiche we call pretian or prest John whom they cal *Gian*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. E ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1555 Preciosus Iohannes, otherwise cauled Presbyter Iohannes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 51 (1885). 1562 the Turke, the Sophi and the Souldan, priester Iohn & other Heathen princes: J. PILKINGTON, *Abydas*, sig. Aa iii r<sup>o</sup>. 1598 the King of that country...who is commonly called *Presbyter Iohn*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 58. 1598 Behind Mossambique lyeth the country of Prester John, which is called by them the country of Abexines: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 34 (1885). 1600 The emperour *Prete Ianni* hath two special princely names, to wit, Acegue, which signifieth an emperour, and Neguz, a king: JOHN PORV, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 21. 1602 so in their intended platforme but one Iesuite Popeand prince Monarchiall (like a *presbyter Iohn*): W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 344. 1625 was vnder the Iurisdiction of a great Lord, called *Barnagasso*, being subject vnto *Prete Ianni*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimes*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1027. — *Prete Iohn*, by name *Atini Tingill*: *ib.*, p. 1128. — The *Presbyter Iohn*: *ib.* 1679 While like the Mighty *Prester John*, | Whose Person none dares look upon: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 249. 1788 the fame of *Prester* or *Presbyter John* has long amused the credulity of Europe: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VIII. ch. xlvii. p. 344 (1818).

\**prestige*, *sb.*: Fr.

1. a charm, a method of fascination, a piece of imposture.

1706 *Prestiges*, illusions, impostures, juggling tricks: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. bef. 1779 the sophisms of infidelity, and the prestiges of imposture: WARBURTON, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. Sermon v.

2. credit and authority based upon high reputation, a reputation which dazzles and impresses others.

1839 nature has woven so powerful a spell about its shores that the present scarcely asks the *prestige* of the past: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 152. 1845 Such is the prestige of broad cloth: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 101. 1853 some expedient may be found for enabling him to recede without discredit, and without danger to his own *prestige* at home: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., I. iii. 70. 1864 Valérie's Paris prestige being thick upon her, she easily obtained an engagement: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 190. 1884 The prestige of the church is departed, nevermore to return: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 291.

*prestigiator*, *sb.*: Lat. *prae-*: a juggler, a conjurer; a cheat.

1660 This cunning prestigator [the devil] took the advantage of so high a place, to set off his representations the more lively: H. MORE, *Myst. Godliness*, p. 105. [R.]

*prestissimo*, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement in very quick time.

1724 PRESTISSIMO, is Extream Fast or Quick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\**presto*, *sb.*: It.: quickly, immediately, at once; *Mus.* in quick tempo, a passage or movement in quick tempo.

1609 He saies, *Præsto*, Sir,...he can be ready: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 558 (1616). 1623 After this, crying out *Presto*, bee gone, lifting vp his legges, and fetching a friscall or two, he flies away in the ayre in a trice: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. v. p. 47. 1724 PRESTO, Fast or Quick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1742 There was one Mr. Duke, a busy fanatic, whom old Sir Edward Seymour, father of the late Speaker, used to call Spirit Po; that is, a *petit diable*, that was presto at every conjuror's nod: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 241 (1826). 1809 has his garden, his coach, his gambling box,—till, heigh presto! he is a broker again: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lvi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 215. 1840 *Hocus Focus!* Quick, *Presto!* and *Hey Cockalorum!* BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 100 (1865). 1863 but, let a nice young fellow engage her apart, and, hey presto! she shall be every inch a woman: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 106.

*presto vade*, *phr.*: Lat. *præsto vade*: be gone at once.

1691 Now if you please Mr. *Levite*, to go about your lawful occasions, you may *Presto vade* be gone: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 11.

*præsultor*, *sb.*: Late Lat., for *praesultor*, noun of agent fr. Lat. *prae-*, 'before', and *salire*, 'to dance': a leader in dancing.

1678 [See *chorus* 1].

*prétendu*, *fem. prétendue*, *sb.*: Fr.: an intended, a future husband, or future wife.

1848 "I will certainly call," said Lady Southdown then, in reply to the exhortation of her daughter's *prétendu*, Mr. Pitt Crawley: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879).

*prête-nom*, *sb.*: Fr., 'lend-name': one who allows another to use his name.

1888 I can come to no other conclusion than that he was in fact the mere *prête-nom* of the execution debtor: SIR ALFRED WILLS, in *Law Times Reports*, LX. 531.

*préter*, Late Lat.; *praeter*, Lat.: *prefix*: past. Used in combin. and as *adj.*

1530 The preter parfit tens: PALSGR., Bk. II. fol. xxxvii r<sup>o</sup>. — al the preter tenses: *ib.*, fol. xxxviii r<sup>o</sup>.

*pretieuse*: Fr. See *précieux*.

*pretium affectionis*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a fancy price, a value determined by fondness for an object.

*preto(u)r*: Eng. fr. Lat. See *praetor*.

\**preux chevalier*, *phr.*: Fr.: valiant knight, gallant knight. See *chevalier*.

1771 If he is a *preux chevalier*, he will vindicate her character *d'une manière éclatante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 331 (1857). 1803 the adventures of a *preux chevalier* were no longer listened to by starts: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 116. 1808 all the irresistible courage and fortune of a *preux chevalier*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 123. 1824 Aurora sat with that indifference | Which piques a *preux chevalier*—as it ought: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. lxxvii. 1840 All *Preux Chevaliers*, in friendly rivalry | Who should best bring back the glory of Chi-valry: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 60 (1865). 1848 Latin is the tongue of...*fortes* conquerors and *preux* chevaliers: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 281/2 (3rd Ed.). 1862 he is to be held up as a perfect *preux chevalier*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 311 (1887). 1883 he is your paragon—your *preux chevalier*: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 27. 1885 All his Italian friends laud him as a *preux chevalier*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 62.

*prevaricator* (= 1 = 1 = 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prævaricator*, 'one who is guilty of collusion', noun of agent to *prævaricari*, 'to walk crookedly' (in business): one who prevaricates; at the University of Cambridge, formerly the opponent of the inceptor at Commencement.

1614 the Bishop of Ely sent the moderator, the answerer, the varier, or prevaricator, and one of the repliers, that were all of his house, twenty angels a-piece: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 304 (1848). 1642 this petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drolery: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 217 (1806). 1654 after dinner...the Prevaricators [opened] their drolery: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1872). bef. 1670 The Prevaricator made me smile, when he gave him this Character to his Face: J. HACKETT, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 30, p. 23 (1693). 1694 A plague on thee, thou confounded Prevaricator of Language: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. iv. p. 40. 1755 thou prevaricator of all the 'squirely ordinances of chivalry! SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. xi. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 586/1 (1821). 1792 the judge cried out, Clerk, hand me up the examination of this prevaricator: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 29.

*prévenance*, *sb.*: Fr.: kindness, delicate attention.

1823 a very conversable pleasing man, with an air of *prévenance*, and ready civility of communication: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 32 (1886). 1848 the same good humour, *prévenances*, merriment, and artless confidence and regard: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 189 (1879).

*prévenant*, *fem. prévenante*, *adj.*: Fr.: prepossessing, winning, delicately attentive.

*preventor*, *sb.*: Eng., variant spelling of *preventer*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *prævenire*, 'to go before', 'to prevent': one who prevents.

1598 *Preuentore*, a preuentor, an ouertaker, an anticipator: FLORIO.

*prévôt*, *sb.*: Fr.: provost.

1644 the *Prévôt* Marshal, with his assistants, going in pursuit: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 71 (1872).

\**Priapus*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πρίαπος*: name of the personification of the male organ of generation, especially venerated at Lampsacus, who was supposed to take care of gardens.

1608 the god Priapus: SHAKES., *Pericles*, iv. 6. 4. 1704 the ancient urns, lamps, lachrymary vessels, Priapuses, household goods, which have some of them been represented under such a particular form: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854).

\**prie-Dieu*, *sb.*: Fr., 'pray-God': a praying-desk; a chair in the shape of a praying-desk; also, *attrib.* as in *prie-Dieu chair*.

1760 before the altar, was an arm-chair for him, with a blue damask cushion, a *prie-Dieu*, and a footstool of black cloth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1857). 1854 What velvet-bound volumes, mother-of-pearl albums, inkstands...*priedieu* chairs: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 254 (1879).

\**prima donna*, *pl. prime donne*, *phr.*: It.: 'first lady', the leading female singer in an opera.

1812 It went into the world without a name because an author, like a *prima donna*, has a sort of dignity from appearing sometimes *incog.*, when, in reality, everybody knows him: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1856). 1818 she is merely *prima donna* of the troop: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. ii. p. 125 (1810). 1823 the fashionable song of the day, sung by the *prima donna* at the Opera-house: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 74. 1837 the *prima donna* sang a bravura aria, the close of which was heartily applauded by the banditti: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187. 1865 You've brought over a *prima donna*, because, in a cold sort of way, you thought her a handsome Roman: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 35. 1878 A cordial welcome was accorded to Mlle. Minnie Hauk, the American *prima donna*: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 5/3. [St.] 1882 She was...the *prima donna* of the company: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II. ch. lxxvii. p. 42.



\***primā faciē, phr.**: Late Lat.: on the first appearance.

1. **adv.**: at first sight.

1646 Undoubtedly no more meant in a commandment but what is directly *prima facie* presented: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 216 (1674). 1760 They follow the Amotion which is *prima facie* incident to a Corporation: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 272. 1807 and *prima facie*, one would imagine, that our author had satisfied himself: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 296. 1821 Now the accusation... is not *prima facie*, and of necessity, an absurd one: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II, p. 100 (1823). 1858 A pun is *prima facie* an insult to the person you are talking with: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 11 (1882). 1882 *Prima facie*, it contains so much truth and plausibility: GREG, *Misc. Essays*, ch. v. p. 99.

2. **adj.**: appearing satisfactory on the first view (prior to argument and cross-examination); resting on insufficient consideration; estimated according to first appearances.

1810 an exclusive company presents *prima facie* evidence of an institution that ought to be abolished: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 129. 1826 the *prima facie* presumption was, that the defect was not in the law: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 860. 1845 his *skeleton* style and method have obtained for him a kind of *prima facie* reputation of accuracy and impartiality: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I, p. 17 (1857). 1879 The former is on a *prima facie* view the more natural, but...: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.* Vol. II, p. 185. 1882 The superficial acceptance of *prima facie* phenomena: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I, p. 291.

**primā fronte, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'at the first view' (lit. 'forehead', 'front'), to judge by first appearances.

1790 To make a revolution is a measure which, *prima fronte*, requires an apology: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 245 (3rd Ed.).

**prima materia**: Late Lat. See **materia prima**.

**prima philosophia**: Late Lat. See **philosophia prima**.

**prima vista, phr.**: It. *Mus.*: first sight.

**prima-vista, sb.**: It., 'first sight': an old game at cards. Anglicised as **primuiste**, **primefisto**.

1628 like the Cards at Primuiste where 6. is 18. and 7. 27. for they neuer signifie what they sound: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 13, p. 35 (1668). 1630 At Primefisto, Post and payre, Primero. | Maw, Whip-her-ginny, he's a lib'rall Hero: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ec 4 v<sup>o</sup>/2.

**primero, sb.**: Sp. *primera*: an old gambling game at cards.

1533 All be hit, of them whiche be well wyllyng it is soone lerned, in good faythe sooner thanne Primero or Gleeke: ELVOT, *Of the Knowledge*, &c., Pref. 1584 The state of France as now it standes | Vs like primero at foure handes: Quoted in *N. & Q.*, Sept. 10, 1887, p. 2051. 1599 to play at Primero and Passage: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 91 (1616). 1603 Whose laush hand, at one Primero-rust, | One Mask, one Turney, or one pampering Feast | Spends treasures: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 267 (1606). 1608 Make me perfect in that trick that got you so much at primero: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. III, p. 131 (1885). 1623 Their game was *Primera* at three handes: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I, Bk. I, ch. II, p. 21. 1623 their common game at cards... is *Primera*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III, XXXI, p. 110 (1645). 1630 [See **prima-vista**]. 1641 At that primero of piety, the pope and cardinals are the better gamesters: MILTON, *Animado*, Wks., Vol. I, p. 203 (1806). 1679 Hawks and Horses, Crimp, Trick track, and Primero: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, III, p. 43. 1762 playing at *primero* with his chaplain: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, v. xvi, Wks., p. 227 (1839).

**primier**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **premier**.

**primitiae, sb. pl.**: Lat.: first-fruits. Early Anglicised as **primicies** (abt. 1400 Wycliffite Bible, Exod., xx. 40; Rev., xiv. 4) and, through Fr. **primices**, as **primices**.

1591 The Primitias [acc.] of your Parsonage: SPENS., *Compl.*, Prosopop., 518. 1617 It was thought a bold part of them both, that so young a man should play his first prizes in such a place and such a time, being, as he professed, the *primitia* of his vocation, and the first sermon that ever he made: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 50 (1848).

**primitive** (∠ ∩ ∩), **adj.** and **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. **primitif**, fem. **-ive**.

I. **adj.**: 1. original (opposed to secondary, derivative, later).

1494 the Primative Church: FAYAN, in Grafton's *Chron.*, Pt. VII, p. 113. 1530 the primative pronounes of the fyrst and seconde parsones syngular: PALSGR., sig. B ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1541 the primatyve causes of leproy: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. Q ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 It cometh of the cause primative thorough brusinge or breaking: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1546 which good primitive successe purchased him muche quietness: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I, p. 178 (1846). 1549 In the primatyue church: LATIMER, *7 Serms. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, p. 207 (1869). 1563 two causes of syknes, the one beinge outwarde, called *procatartike*, or cause primative: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 17 v<sup>o</sup>. 1583 examples of the Primative age: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 55 v<sup>o</sup>. 1606 the primitive statue, and oblique memorial of cuckolds: SHAKS., *Tril.*, v. 1, 60. 1645 square rooms... said to have been the receptacles of primitive Christians: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 172 (1872). 1658 the primitive food of Animals: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I, p. 25 (1686). 1663 Whose primitive tradition reaches | As far as Adam's first green breeches: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I, Cant. I, p. 40.

I. **adj.**: 2. characterised by the simplicity of early times, old-fashioned, unsophisticated.

II. **sb.**: 1. a primary word (opposed to a derivative).

1657 got by heart almost the entire vocabulary of Latin and French primitives: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 342 (1872).

II. **sb.**: 2. an original member of an institution, esp. an early Christian.

1602 humilitie, patience, and religious zeale, which was in the primitives and founders of their Orders: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1686 Dr. Frampton... preached... showing the several afflictions of the Church of Christ from the primitives to this day: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 261 (1872).

**primo, adv.**: Lat.: firstly; also, **sb.**, abl. of *primus* (with *anno*, abl. of *annus*, suppressed), 'the first (year)'.

1601 *Primo, secundo, tertio*, is a good play: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 39. 1630 they say Sir Edward Parham, who, in *primo* of King James, was arraigned of high treason at Winchester: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 87 (1848).

\***primo tenore, phr.**: It.: first tenor, the leading tenor singer in an opera.

1861 why not a singing artist?... Why not a primo tenore? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 20 (1879).

**primogenitor** (∠ ∩ ∩ ∩), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *primus* (adv.), = 'first', and **genitor** (q. v.), noun of agent to *gignere*, = 'to beget': a first-beggetter, the founder of a race or family.

**primordium, pl. primordia, sb.**: Lat.: a beginning, an origin.

1671 the mere preludes of this glory, the *primordia*, the beginnings of it: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 199/1 (1834). 1704 those beings must be of chief excellence wherein that *primordium* appears most prominently to abound: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii, Wks., p. 79/2 (1869). 1725 You know how it was with the Christian Church in its beginnings, in its very *primordia*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 579/2 (1834).

**primuiste**: Eng. fr. It. See **prima-vista**.

**primula, sb.**: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of herbaceous plants, of which the commonest species is the primrose; esp. the *Primula sinensis*, a handsome plant with umbels of flowers.

**primum, sb.**: neut. of Lat. *primus*, = 'first'. See quotation.

1809 the capital of the master manufacturer who employed a number of laborers' hands on the *primum*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I.

**primum amabile, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'the first (or 'chief') lovable'; the first or chief object of love.

1681 God is the *primum amabile*, the first goodness, as well as the first Being: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 484/2 (1834). 1681-1703 Christ, who is the *primum amabile*, his first and naturally beloved, his only begotten Son: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI, p. 180 (1863).

**primum frigidum, phr.**: Late Lat., 'first cold': the original principle of cold, which was, according to Parmenides, an elementary substance.

1627 the earth being... *primum frigidum*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, I. 69. [C.] bef. 1691 before men had so hotly disputed which is the *primum frigidum* they would have done well to inquire whether there be any such thing or no: R. BOYLE, *Experimental Hist. of Cold*, title xvii. [C.]

**primum mobile, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'the first movable', the outermost of the celestial spheres in the Ptolemaic system of astronomy, which carried round with it the nine interior spheres in its diurnal revolution; hence, *metaph.* a primary source of motion, activity, or progress, an original principle of motion or activity.

bef. 1590 From the bright circle of the horned moon | Even to the height of *Primum Mobile*: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 117/2 (1838). 1600 Also it appeareth to be an Island, inasmuch as the Sea runneth by nature circularly from the East to the West, following the diurnal motion of *Primum Mobile*, which carrieth with it all inferior bodies moveable, as wel celestiall as elemental: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 15. 1602 a stay made of the planets course and heuens motion, by reason that *primum mobile*, in a tergiversed violence of opposite race to the rest, runs a course against the haire: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 23. 1603 You Mathematicians... affirme that the Sunne is distant from the *Primum Mobile*, and highest scope of heaven. Infinite thousands of miles: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1165. 1607-12 Superstition... brings in a new *primum mobile* that ravyseth all the Spheres of government: BACON, *Ess.*, xxviii, p. 344 (1571). 1612 You know the *primum mobile* of our court, by whose motion all the other spheres must move, or else stand still: G. CALVERT, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 191 (1849).

bef. 1616 They'll peruite ye of *primum mobile*, | And tell a story of the state of Heav'n: BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, II, 2, Wks., Vol. I, p. 416 (1711). 1616 the benefit of fishing is that *Primum mobile* that turns all their *Spheres* to this height of plentie, &c.: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 194 (1884). 1646 For according to received Astronomy, the poles of the Equator are the same with those of the *Primum Mobile*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi, ch. v, p. 241 (1686). 1682 He was the Captain, chief in the War, the *primum mobile*:



N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat., Treat.*, p. 80. 1665 The Firmament they called *Jupiter the primum mobile* of other Gods: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 301 (1677). 1668 though they have motions of their own, are whirld about by the motion of the *primum mobile*, in which they are contained: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1701). 1670 he who makes an Angel wheel the *Primum mobile*, and the vast Machines of the Heavenly Orbs: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 207 (1698). 1678 supposed to be ἀρχὴ κινήσεως, the Principle of Motion in the Universe, or at least of that Chiefest Motion of the *Primum Mobile* or Highest Sphere: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 412. 1696 The will is the commander of the whole man; the *primum mobile*, that which sets all the rest on motion: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 25 (1865). 1697 the *Primum Mobile* of Good and Evil, a fine Lady: VANBRUGH, *Esop.*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 247 (1776). 1704 the air is invested by the stars; and the stars are invested by the *primum mobile*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II. Wks., p. 61½ (1869). 1771 informed that her ladyship had acted as the *primum mobile* of this confederacy: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 52½ (1882). 1821 The truth is, that in these days the grand "*primum mobile*" of England is *cant*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. VI. p. 353 (1832). 1839-47 the nervous system...is also the *primum mobile* of the organic operations: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 757½. 1845 we shall at once produce all the passages of his philosophical History in which this *primum mobile* of the Revolution, the *Egalité* Duke of Orleans, is mentioned: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 14 (1857).

\***primus**, *adj.*: Lat.: first, eldest, first in seniority, appended at some schools to the name of the senior of two or more pupils who have the same surname.

1826 'Mammy-sick!' growled Barlow primus: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4 (1881).

\***primus inter pares**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: first amongst his peers.

1835 there was a bishop at that period, who was more than *primus inter pares*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 150. 1887 The sovereign, relatively, was but *primus inter pares*, closely connected by origin and intermarriage with a turbulent feudal nobility: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 16, p. 507½.

**primus motor**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the original mover.

1590 The plagues of Egypt, and the curse of heaven...Inflict upon them, thou great Primus Motor: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, I. Wks., p. 150½ (1858). 1616 God above, | That Primus Motor, which all orbes doth move: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 146 (1871). 1617 But now the *primus motor* of this feasting, Mr. Comptroller, is taking his leave of this town: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1848). bef. 1670 You have said somewhat concerning yourself; somewhat concerning the last Parliament, somewhat of the *Primus motor*, and Divine Intelligence which enliv'd the same: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. to, p. 11 (1693).

**primus secundus**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'first second'. See quotation.

1584 it is a childish and ridiculous tole, and like vnto childrens plaie at *Primus secundus*, or the game called The philosophers table: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XI. ch. x. p. 198.

**princeps**, *pl. principēs*, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat.: first, chief; prince, premier person.

I. *adj.*: first, original; esp. first printed, as in the *phr. editio princeps*, = 'an original edition'.

1809 The princeps copy, clad in blue and gold: J. FERRIAR, *Bibliomania*, 6. [C.]

II. *sb.*: 1. a chieftain.

II. *sb.*: 2. *pl. principes*, the second line of a Roman army, between the hastati and the triarii.

II. *sb.*: 3. *Bibliogr.* an original edition.

**principes senātūs**, *phr.*: Lat.: the premier senator of the Ancient Roman senate.

**principia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the front line of a Roman army; an open space in a Roman camp containing the tents of the general and of the chief officers.

1600 in the verie *Principia*, yea and within the quarter of the L. Generall his pavilion, were heard confused speeches: HOLLAND, *Tr. Lity*, Bk. VII. p. 257.

\***principiis obsta**, *phr.*: Lat.: make a stand against the first approaches, take measures against the earliest symptoms (of disease or evil). Ovid, *Remed. Am.*, 91.

1654-6 If a man's foot slip in hell-mouth, it is a miracle if he stop ere he come to the bottom, *Principiis obsta*. Dally not with the devil: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 286½ (1867). 1767 *Obsta principiis* is her motto and maxim: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 490 (1851). 1826 impressed thenceforward with this excellent maxim, *principiis obsta*, they would no longer shut their eyes against innovations: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1822.

\***principium**, *pl. principia*, *sb.*: Lat.: a first principle, a first cause; an element, esp. *pl. principia*, the first principles or elements of a science.

1602 The doctrine of the Catholike Church, consists of three speciall *principia* or causes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 138. bef. 1630 I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warres following: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 34 (1870). 1692 God is the *principium* of subsistence to all: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 52 (1863). 1843 the truths which will then be regarded as the *principia* of those sciences: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 527 (1856). bef. 1849 these arrangements of the *principia* of human action: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1884).

\***prior** ( *u* - ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *priour*, assimilated to Lat. *prior*, = 'former', 'superior'.

I. *adj.*: 1. senior, superior, having the right of precedence.

I. *adj.*: 2. former, previous; sometimes used as *adv.* in the *phr. prior to*.

1845 Lady Marney...was experiencing all the advantages of prior information: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Sybil*, Bk. II. ch. vi. [L.] 1878 The buying of ships will not be interfered with prior to the commencement of hostilities: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.]

II. *sb.*: the head of a religious house called a *priory*, or the assistant of an abbot.

abt. 1338 Bishops, abbotes, and priours, thei had misborn tham hie: R. BRUNNE, p. 333. [R.] bef. 1447 A prioure pat is a prelate of any church Cathedral: J. RUSSELL, 1150, in *Babees Bk.*, p. 193 (Furnivall, 1868). 1482 He askyd also and hyt were by the religion that the priours shuld geue that nyght to the bretheren dycyplyns in hooly vesture and aubys: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 20 (1869). bef. 1648 he must have better knowlege off the cure off sowle than the sayde Prior: RICH. PACE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. lxxiii. p. 186 (1846).

**priores**: Lat. See **seniores priores**.

**pristav**, *sb.*: Russ.: a police official, an overseer, a police escort.

1662 The *Pristav*, who was an aged man, made answer: J. DAVIES, *Am-bassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669).

**pristine** ( *L* - ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *pristine* (Cotgr.): pertaining to an early period or state, original, primitive.

1599 the disciplines of the pristine wars of the Romans: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 2, 87. 1609 And thus having recovered the province againe, which had yielded subjection to the enemies, he reduced it unto the pristine state: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. xxviii. ch. vii. p. 337. 1640 pristine: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. 20, p. 85 (1647). 1645 Upon the summit of this rock stands...a round fabric, still discovering some of its pristine beauty: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 188 (1872).

**privado**, *sb.*: Sp.: 'a private' (friend), a favorite, a minion.

1584 The good Erle answered his servant and deare Privado courteouslie: R. PARSONS (?), *Leicester's Commonwealth*, p. 57. 1618-9 the Duke of Osseda, the only privado of that court: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1848). 1622 The Duke of Lerna was the greatest Privado: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xi. p. 64 (1645). 1625 The Moderne Languages giue vnto such Persons, the Name of Favorites, or Privadoes: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship*, p. 167 (1871). 1654 his Privado or his Favorit: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 20, bef. 1670 he thought it no better then a doubling of Servitude, to have a Privado, like a Lord-Lieutenant, under the supreme Lord, to ride upon the Backs of the People: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 48, p. 40 (1693). bef. 1733 any Intrigue...depending whereon he might become such a Privado as to be trusted: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 130, p. 209 (1740). 1828 A courtly knight, who...is Master of the Horse, and privado, as they say, to the young Prince: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xii. p. 142 (1886).

**Privat-docent**, *sb.*: Ger.: a private teacher or tutor at a German university.

1882 Neocl. Kasásis, a Privatdocent at the University: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 884. 1886 After studying at Bonn and Berlin...he became a Privat Docent at Halle: *ib.*, July 31, p. 146.

\***pro and con**, *phr.*: fr. Lat. *pro*, = 'for', 'on behalf', and Lat. *contra*, = 'against': for and against.

I. *adv.*: also *pro et con.*, fr. Late Lat. *pro et contra*, = 'for and against', with regard to both or to all sides of the case.

abt. 1400 Doubt, pro, contra, and ambiguite: *Beryn*, 2577 (Furnivall, 1876). 1480 Therof arose a grete altercacion among wryters of this mater pro and contra: CAXTON, *Chron. Eng.*, ccliii. 327. 1546 but he...disputeth the matter so *pro* and *contra*, that he confuteth all the arguments that seem to repugn his purpose: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 163 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1552 saying their pleasure euey one of them, of her beautie and her body, *pro & contra*: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 1 rº (1567). 1676 Much I know may be here said, *Pro et Contra*, in this case: J. DEE, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. II. p. 68 (1879). 1679 these are *Aristotles* quiddities to argue *pro & contra*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 710 (1612). 1689 before euer he met with *probable* in the Vniuersitie, shall leaue *pro et contra* before he can scarcely pronounce it: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 9 (1880). 1601 a great question, and very disputable *pro & contra*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 10, ch. 75, Vol. I. p. 309. 1606 which may minister different arguments *pro et contra* in the discussion: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxxii. p. 365. 1609 after long argument (*pro & con.*, as you know) I brought him downe: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 581 (1616). 1620 much being said *Pro & contra*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 500 (1676). 1642 debates the business *pro et contra*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 31 (1869). 1659 Hence arose great contention among the writers of this matter, *pro et contra*, and they cannot agree to this day: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. vii. p. 29. bef. 1670 The Schools had many that ventilated those impene-trable Conceptions, *pro & con*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 22, p. 16 (1693). 1679 Can own the same thing, and disown; | And perjure Booty, *Pro and Con*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 244. 1690 Books and pamphlets were published every day *pro* and *con*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 314 (1872). 1793 I think, indeed, it is in vain to reason upon the subject of Necessity *pro* or *con*, till this point be determined: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 87½ (1846). 1837 the various reasons *pro* and *con*: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xvi. p. 506. 1863 I have no objection to collect the evidence *pro* and *con.*, and then make you the judge instead of myself: C. READE, *Hard Cash*,



Vol. III. p. 57. \*1877 Erasmus introduces parenthetically the arguments, *pro* and *con*: *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/1. [St.]

2. *sb.*: *pl. pros* and *cons* (*contras*), an argument and its counter-argument, a reason and counter-reason; in *pl.* the arguments or reasons for and against a proposition.

1806 Logyke alway, dothe make probacion | Prouing the pro, well from the contrary: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iii v. 1640 The pro's and contras in the windings, workings | And carriage of the cause: R. BROME, *Antip.*, iii. 4, sig. F 3 v. bef. 1670 And after much *Pro* and *Con* in their Discourse, supposing the want of Preferment had disgusted the Doctor, he offer'd to him, if he would buste himself no more in contriving the Ruine of the Church, that he would the next Day resign the Deanery of Westminster to him: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 211, p. 205 (1693). 1704 This...is more than I can justly expect from a quill worn to the pith in the service of the State, in *pros* and *cons* upon Popish plots, and meal-tubs: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, §1. Wks., p. 59/2 (1869). 1823 But...there are some *pros* and *cons* on the subject: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 951 (1875). 1856 There is no use of noting *pros* and *cons*: my mind is made up: I will not do it: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 312. 1864 He softly swayed his discreet head upward and downward, as though he were weighing the *pros* and *cons* of the momentous question: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 84. 1883 All the evidence, *con* as well as *pro*, fails to validate McLeod's evidence: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 316/2.

\**pro aris et focis, phr.*: Lat.: for altars and hearths. Cf. Sallust, *Cat.*, 59, 5.

1621 When I see two superstitious orders contend *pro aris et focis*, with such have and hold: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 315 (1827). 1681 as men that in war do fight *pro aris et focis*, for their subsistence, for their lives: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. II. p. 92 (1861). 1711 SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 421/1 (1869). 1742 I would only persuade men not to contend, as if they were fighting *pro aris et focis*, and change a good constitution into a bad one, by the violence of their factions: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. I. p. 26 (1825). 1759 were to fight *pro aris et focis*, for whatever were dear and valuable to a people: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 205. 1826 Pardon me, then, for the little time I shall consume in contending *pro aris et focis*, for the rights and interests...of the small States: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1653. 1835 as if it was a contest *pro aris et focis*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxix. p. 307 (1874). 1866 They serve cheerfully in the great army which fights even unto death *pro aris et focis*: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. Wks., p. 186/1 (1880). 1882-3 In fighting against reforms, the cardinals fought *pro aris et focis*: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, p. 546/1.

\**pro bono publico, phr.*: Lat.: for the public good, for the public weal.

1760 Men are presumed to love the Laws of their Country, and the Execution of them, it is *pro bono publico*, in which they are included: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 113.

*pro confesso, phr.*: Late Lat.: as confessed, as admitted.

1631 as if they had taken it *pro confesso* that he is living: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 141 (1848). 1649 That as by an implicit Confession, it may be taken *pro confesso*: *Moderate Intelligencer*, No. 29, Jan. 23-30, p. 276. 1776 the Court...informed them, if they did not [support their case by affidavit] the negative of the question put would be taken *pro confesso*: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 171.

\**pro forma, phr.*: Late Lat.: as a matter of form.

1573-80 for very meere Nifflies as it were only *pro forma tantum* ['only']: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 77 (1884). 1601 the Pontific or high Priest, sitting at the table *pro forma*, and for order sake at any solemn feast or sacrifice: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 2, Vol. II. p. 298. 1623 the Tuesday after, the Duke of Buckingham feasts the Spanish ambassadors at York House; which is thought to be done rather *pro forma* than *ex animo*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 425 (1848). 1648 you did in effect receive an answer, before their adjourning, being *pro forma tantum*: *Proceed. of High Court of Justice*, No. 3, p. 8. bef. 1670 The King having spread this Banquet to the Taste of their Judgments, the Lord Keeper *pro forma* set on the Grace Cup as followeth: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 180, p. 175 (1693). 1673 this is only done *pro forma*, for the University is not obnoxious to the Chancellor: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 86. 1682 He that to pleasure his friend, suffers his name to be used *pro forma*, as the Remitter...knowingly does...endorse the said Bill: M. SCARLETT, *Stile of Exchanges*, p. 262. 1788 the session of the Crimea by the Porte was contrary to the Alcoran, and was therefore admitted merely *pro forma*: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. 73/1. 1808 who address petitions to the Throne, and send them, *pro forma*, to the Secretary of State's office: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 180. 1845 to quiet our representations, Noguera was disgraced *pro forma*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 469. 1863 They were there *pro forma*; a plausible lunatic had pestered the Board, and extorted a visit of ceremony: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 38.

\**pro hac vice, phr.*: Late Lat.: for this turn, for this once.

1826 I was forced on in the Greek question, and we put the Greeks on the shelf, mover and all—*pro hac vice*, I mean: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 396. 1890 We may, of course, assume that they were employed *pro hac vice* only: *Athenaeum*, July 26, p. 131/3.

*pro hic et nunc, phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for here and now', with respect to the present place and time.

1666 I hope I may receive your suffrage as to the pertinence of it *pro hic et nunc*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 192 (1872). 1672 *sin pro hic et nunc* may have a prevailing power even over the best: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 129/2 (1868). 1760 It was said...that a Faculty for a Seat in a Church is only *pro hic et nunc*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 125.

\**pro rata, phr.*: Late Lat.: in proportion, proportional.

1621 his wife shall not have Dower of that which the other copercener had *pro rata*, because that the title of the copercener who had *pro rata*, shall have relation unto the time of the death of their Ancestour: Tr. *Perkins Prof. Books*,

ch. v. § 310, p. 137 (1649). 1825 He doubted whether Congress had power to adopt a system...of distributing the public moneys *pro rata*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 249. 1877 I'll take my *pro rata* allotment, but I'll transfer it at once to the son of him to whom we all owe so much: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xv. p. 134 (1879).

*pro re nata, phr.*: Late Lat., 'for a circumstance (that has) arisen': on an emergency, as occasion demands.

1641 The petitions were framed generally by Dr. Burgess' his justo in London *pro re nata*, and transmitted to their correspondents: NALSON, Vol. I. p. 799, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 144/2 (1849). 1681 but would leave the quotas of subsidies to be fixt and determin'd *pro re nata*: *Seville Corresp.*, p. 231 (Camd. Soc., 1856). 1753 recur to them again *pro re nata* in similar cases: LORD CHENTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 75, p. 318 (1774). 1806 As soon as the hot paroxysm is fully formed it [the cold affusion] is to be used immediately, and repeated *pro re nata*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 62. 1867 the leaders and directors of the hired mobs, who continued and reproduced *pro re nata* the various atrocities which have damned them: J. W. CROKER, *Essays R. Rev.*, IV. p. 168.

\**pro tanto, phr.*: Late Lat.: 'for so much', to a certain extent, to the extent implied.

1820 It...increased, *pro tanto*, the Ministerial patronage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 477. 1886 It would only have released the sureties *pro tanto*, that is, to the extent to which their security was lessened by it: *Law Times*, LXXII. 94/2.

\**pro tempore, phr.*: Lat.: for the time (being), temporarily; (in English use) temporary. Abbrev. to *pro tem.*

1468 The tythandes did goode *pro tempore*: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 501, p. 325 (1874). 1625-6 The Lord Chamberlain is like to be Lord Steward this parliament, *pro tempore*, or further, as he shall carry himself, and give cause: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1848). 1632 the said Governour Van Sphen...hath thought good to spare two of the said English Merchants *pro tempore*: Tr. *Actes of the Councell of Ambasya*, p. 33. 1645 part of which is the Duke's Court *pro tempore*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1872). 1659 Such Associated Pastors may have their Moderators either *pro tempore*, or stated as the cause requireth: K. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. II. p. 399. 1695 as a spirit may assume a body and animate it *pro tempore* without being substantially united with it: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 152/2 (1834). 1759 the *pro tempore* Dictator: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 353. 1763 The first use the doctor made of his guardianship, was to sign a power, constituting Mr Ralph Mattocks his attorney *pro tempore*, for managing the estate of Miss Aurelia Darnel: SMOLLETT, *Lewinc. Greaves*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 234 (1817). 1813 It has lately been in my power to make two persons (and their connections) comfortable, *pro tempore*, and one happy, *ex tempore*: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1832). 1846 Called to-day upon Craven at the Embassy, who is *pro tem.* private Secretary to Normanby: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 159.

*pro virili parte, phr.*: Lat.: 'for a man's share', to the utmost of one's ability. Cic., *pro Sest.*, 66, 138.

1669 Yet I have not been wanting *pro virili*, to satisfy the honest demands of several: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 219 (1872).

\**proa, sb.*: Malay *prau*: a very light and swift sailing-vessel of the Malay seas.

1582 Next daye after the Capitaine Generall with all his men being a land, working upon the ship called Berrio, there came in two little Paroes: N. L., Tr. *Castaheda*, fol. 62 v. [Yule]. 1599 we left our boats or Paroes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 258. — their *Paraia*, that is a kind of barges they have: *ib.*, ii. p. 75. 1625 an hundred Prawes and Lunkes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 43. — The King sent a small Prow: *ib.*, Bk. III. p. 219. — a little *Prau*, which is to say, a voyage Barke: *ib.*, Bk. x. p. 1725. 1665 the infinitely industrious Chynese...each January come to an Anchor in multitudes at this Port, and unload their Junks or Praws: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677). 1677 The next good Road is *Negrals-bar*; nigh which is *Cosmyn*, whence we pass to *Pegu* in Paroes or Boats by water. Vessels which are pretty large and sow'd together with Cairo as here called: *ib.*, p. 366. 1700 sometimes they go by Water in their *Praws*, on the Canals that run thro' the City: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. III. p. 37. — little *Praws*, or small Boats: *ib.*, p. 50. 1816 *Prau*, a term under which the Malays include every description of vessels: RAFFLES, in *Asiatic Res.*, XII. 132. [Yule]. 1876 The war-proa of the Malays in the Japanese waters struck Commodore Perry by its close resemblance to the yacht "America": EMERSON, *Lett. & Social Aims*, Ess. 7, p. 173. 1884 Larger praus...are decked with pennons, and their crews wear livery: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 264.

*proaeresis, proairesis, sb.*: Gk. *προαίρεσις*: a deliberate choice, a resolution; a principle of conduct.

1641 By this time, years, and good general precepts, will have furnished them more distinctly with that act of reason which in ethics is called *Proairesis*: MILTON, *Of Educ.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 280 (1806).

*probator* (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *probator*, noun of agent to *probare*, 'to examine', 'to prove': *Leg.* an approver; an examiner.

1691 Some nominated and appointed for probators: MAYDMAN, *Naval Spec.*, p. 182. [T.]

*probatum, sb.*: neut. of Lat. *probatus*, pass. part. of *probare*, 'to prove': something proved, a proved proposition.

1608 *Gud.* Is this infallible? have you seen the proof? *Gli. Probatum*, upon my word; I have seen the experience: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, II. 4. Wks., Vol. III. p. 45 (1885). 1664 Here that of *Pliny* (as indeed it holdeth in all the former Instances) is of *Probatum* Authority, and unquestionable verity: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 291. — I wish those were not *Probatums*, and that *Charities Rhetorick* were as well studied there as *Aristotles*: *ib.*, p. 453. — he maketh this Observation a *Probatum*: *ib.*, p. 454.



**probatum est**, *v.b.*: 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. pass., used impersonally, of Lat. *probare*, = 'to prove', 'to try': 'it has been proved', 'it has been tried', often written upon or applied to recipes, prescriptions, &c., in former times; hence used as *sb.* meaning a certificate of efficacy and virtue.

1573-80 By y<sup>e</sup> masse all, all is nawght, | Probatum est; I teach as I am taught: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 138 (1884). bef. 1593 come, let's go home again; he'll set *probatum est* upon my head-piece anon: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 101/2 (1861). 1611 In every one of thine actions...looke ever...that every ingredient be gracious, and bring his *probatum est*: R. BOLTON, *Conf. Walking*, p. 150 (1630). 1634 take the receipt from mee, with a *Probatum est*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2. 1656 he sets down a *probatum est* from his own practice and experience: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. *John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 121/1 (1865). 1681-1703 Here is...a receipt in time of malady, with a *probatum est* from experience: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. vii. p. 136 (1863). 1688 Not so new neither, *Probatum est*, Doctor: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, i. p. 4. 1693 A very certain Remedy, *probatum est*: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iii. 3, Wks., Vol. i. p. 47 (1710). 1693 he [the devil] has had the Encouragement of a *Probatum est* upon these horrible Methods: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wld.*, p. 175 (1862). bef. 1739 Or rather truly, if your point be rest, | Lettice and cowslip-wine; *Probatum est*: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. ii. Sat. i. 18.

\***proboscis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσβοσκis*, = 'an elephant's trunk', 'the projecting oral organ of a fly': a trunk; any trunk-like appendage; *facetiously*, a long nose. The Lat. form *promusca* seems to be a confusion between *proboscis* and Lat. *musca*, = 'a fly', as if 'in front of a fly'.

1600 his long promusca or trunk: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Led's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 40. 1646 a little *proboscis* or trunk: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. ii. ch. vii. p. 78 (1886). 1664 Whether his *Snout* a perfect *Nose* is, | And not an Elephants *Proboscis*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. ii. Cant. iii. p. 154. 1665 A Nose...so long as that it was a fit resemblance of the Elephants *Proboscis* or Trunk: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1667 th' unwieldy elephant, | To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreath'd | His lithe *proboscis*: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 347. 1691 a Mouse creeping up his *Proboscis* might get into his Lungs, and so stifle him: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 340 (1701). 1700 At last he lifted up his *Probosces*, and made an horrid noise: S. L., *Tr. Scheutwer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. vii. p. 328. 1711 a Trunk, or a *Proboscis*: *Spectator*, No. 121, July 19, p. 184/1 (Morley). 1775 perforating the skin with their acute *probosces*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 69. 1826 Essper had one pull at the *proboscis* of the Grand Duke of Johannisberger before he hurried Vivian away: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vi. ch. i. p. 288 (1881). 1864 when the Benazian *proboscis* looks stern and rigid, and its owner rubs it with an irritable finger, it is a sadly ominous sign of something being rotten in the state of Sachs-Pfeifgen: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 4.

**procaccia**, **procaccio**, *sb.*: It.: a letter-carrier; a carrier's cart.

1645 but the haste of our procaccio did not suffer us to dwell so long on these objects: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 155 (1872). 1787 A procaccia sets out every day at twelve o'clock, and a boat every day at eleven: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. i. p. 411 (1805). 1824 the procaccio and its envoy; a kind of caravan...for the transportation of merchandise with an escort of soldiery: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 285 (1849). 1837 Their favourite prize continued to be the *procaccia*, a kind of waggon, which travels night and day to the capital: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 99.

**procedendo** (ad iudicium), *phr.*: Late Lat., 'by proceeding (to judgment)': *Leg.*: name of a writ which formerly issued from the court of chancery when judges of a subordinate court delayed the parties, commanding the judges to proceed to judgment.

1593 [See *certiorari*]. 1607 thy best course shall be, to lay out more money, take out a *procedendo*, and bring down the cause and him with a vengeance: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. i. p. 121 (1885). 1830 [See *certiorari*].

**procedure** (= $\text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *procédure*: the act of proceeding or advancing; a manner of proceeding; conduct of deliberative or judicial business; an act, an item of conduct.

1611 *Procedure*, A procedure: COTGR. 1664 the procedure of the King of Denmark about the affair: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 146 (1872). 1878 You persist in setting your mind towards a rash and foolish procedure: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. i. ch. viii. p. 63.

**procès**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Leg.*: lawsuit, action, trial.

1839 A scandalous *procès* is going on between the late Préfet de Police...and the responsible editor of the "Messenger": H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 129. 1845 in the *procès* instituted by the rebellious Commune of Paris against the Prince de Lambesc: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, i. p. 57 (1857).

**processus**, *sb.*: Lat., 'advance', 'progress': *Physiol.*: a prominent growth, an outgrowth, a protuberance.

1664 seems to emerge and fly from the *Bases* like the *processus* of a bone in a mans leg: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 126.

\***procès-verbal**, *pl. procès-verbaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: an official report of proceedings; a written statement of facts in support of a criminal charge.

1804 All this was attested in a *procès-verbal*, signed by the magistrates of the municipality: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 390. 1815 make up the written report,

*procès verbal*, or precognition: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. x. p. 103 (1852). 1835 the examination of the *procès verbaux*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 386 (1857). 1883 M. Halévy, turning over the old books of this Society, came upon the *procès-verbal* of his admission: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 337.

\***prochein ami**, *phr.*: Anglo-Fr., cf. Fr. *prochain ami*: *Leg.*: the next friend, the person who is entitled to sue on behalf of an infant or a person of unsound mind.

1797 Prochein Amy: *Encyc. Brit.* 1809 Had such a tirade been delivered in Westminster Hall...the learned counsel would have been recommended to the care of his *prochein ami*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 103.

\***proclamator** (= $\text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prōclāmātor*, noun of agent to *prōclāmāre*, = 'to cry out', 'to proclaim': a crier, an officer of the court of common pleas.

**Procne**, **Progne**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πρόκνυ*: name of one of the daughters of Pandion, transformed into a swallow, sister of Philomela (*g. v.*); hence, a swallow.

\***proconsul**, *sb.*: Lat.: an ex-consul acting as governor of, or military commander in, a Roman province; under the Empire, the governor of a senatorial province; hence, a provincial governor.

1531 he advanced hym to be proconsul: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. ix. Vol. i. p. 52 (1880). 1679 Consuls, Prætors, or Proconsuls of provinces: NORTH, *Tr. Putarch*, p. 1043 (1612). 1683 our Proconsul & chief Provost Christ Iesus: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 29<sup>ro</sup>. 1698 ordinations, and prohibitions framed, made, and ordained...by his Proconsuls and Consuls, and his gouvernours of cities: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 163. 1820 the residence of the Roman prætors and proconsuls: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 61. 1833 one of the sternest of those iron proconsuls who were employed by the House of Austria to crush the lingering public spirit of Italy: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 240 (1877). 1888 The style of his love compositions was, however, the only point in which the great Proconsul (Warren Hastings) resembled the "incomparable man" of Richardson's best novel: *Athenæum*, Nov. 24, p. 694/2.

**procrastinator** (= $\text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōcrastināre*, = 'to put off until the morrow', 'to delay': one who procrastinates.

1639 The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion; for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the procrastinator, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour: JUNIUS, *Sin stigmatized*, p. 543. [R.] 1840 The old procrastinator had at length found the wished-for moment: S. AUSTIN, *Tr. Rankin's Pope*, Vol. i. p. 135 (1847).

\***procreator** (= $\text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *prōcreātor*, noun of agent to *prōcreāre*, = 'to beget', 'to generate': a begetter, a generator, a father.

1548 He is unkynd and vnnatural that wil not cherishe hys natural parentes and procreators: HALL, *Edu. IV.*, an. 8. [R.]

**procreatrix**, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *prōcreātor*: a mother, a female who brings to birth.

1611 *Procreateurice*, A procreateur: COTGR.

\***Procrustes**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Προκρούστης*: name of a fabulous robber of Attica, who trimmed or stretched his victims so as to make them fit a bed on which he laid them. Hence, **Procrustean**, applied to violent and arbitrary insistence on uniformity, or on adaptation to some rigid standard.

1828 you Procrustes of the counter: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlix. p. 147 (1859). 1888 To make a novelist's previous work the bed of Procrustes on which all his succeeding writings are stretched as they appear is an odious and undesirable process: *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, p. 480/3.

1885 The author is content to leave the student to flounder as best he may in a set of procrustean rules: *ib.*, Dec. 5, p. 734/3.

**procurator** (= $\text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *procurato(u)r*, fr. Lat. *prōcūrātor*, noun of agent to *prōcūrāre*, = 'to manage', 'to take care of on behalf of another': a bailiff, an agent, a proctor; a legal representative; the financial agent of an imperial province under the Roman emperors.

abt. 1380 & thei ben but spenderis or keperis of the goodis & procuratoris of pore men: *How Relig. Men Should, &c.*, in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 222 (1880). abt. 1386 May I nat axe a libel sirs

Monounor | And answer there by my procurator: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Friar's Tale*, 7178. 1450 they be not occupied in secular offices ne procurators of

secular lordes deades and her goodes: (1530) *Proper Dyaloge*, &c., p. 163 (1871). 1635 Note ye/by the opynion of many a man may haue this wryt agaynste

one/as procuratur/agaynste a nother as counseller/& agaynste the thyrd as attourney: Tr. Littleton's *Nat. Brev.*, fol. 214<sup>vo</sup>. 1555 who also was lyke

to haue byn chosen procurature of this vyage before Colmenaris: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. i. p. 123 (1885). 1569 the which at this day was the kinges

procurator, and gathered his taskes ouer all England: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Will. II., an. 10, p. 28. 1582 captaine generall and Procurator: R. HAKLUVT, *Divers*

*Voyages*, p. 72 (1850). 1593 I had in charge at my depart for France, | As procurator to your excellence, | To marry Princess Margaret for your grace:

SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, i. 1, 3. 1601 her master, and his bailly or procurator: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 8, Vol. i. p. 160. 1602 to get a

dotkin of a Iesuit or his procurator it is impossible: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 38. 1620 he was by common consent created Procurator

of the Court, called Proctor general: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*,



p. xix. (1676). 1622 In criminal causes, Noblemen may appear by their Attorney, or Procurator: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 14. 1645 the Procurator of the Carmelites preaching on our Saviour's feeding the multitude: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 181 (1872). 1665 their Procurator of India and Ethiopia: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. i. No. 6, p. 114.

**procuratore, sb.**: It.: a procurator, an attorney.

1820 A procurator attends there daily to administer food and raiment to the wretched prisoners: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 23. 1823 the season in which the rules of the rigid Chartreux oblige the prior and procurator to flagellate all the frati, or lay brothers, of the convent: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. ii. p. 20 (1855).

**procureur, sb.**: Fr.: an attorney, a proctor.

1751 not the hand of a procureur, or a writing-master: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. 27, p. 122 (1774).

**procureur du roi, phr.**: Fr.: a public prosecutor.

1763 an order to have my books examined on the spot, by the president of Boulogne, or the procureur du roi, or the sub-delegate of the intendant: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 259 (1817).

\***procureur général, phr.**: Fr.: an attorney-general.

1804 [the] procureur-general of the department of Calvados, was particularly absurd and troublesome: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 112.

**proditiō (= 1 = 1), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *proditiō* (Cotgr.): betrayal, treason, treacherous conduct.

1528 So with him the clergy played / Thorow trayterous proditiō: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 117 (1871). bef. 1548 many did ympute it as a proditiō of hym against the Venetians: T. THEOBALD, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iii. No. ccvi. p. 125 (1846). 1569 it had bene better for thee not to have accused the king of this proditiō: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 72.

**prōdītōr, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *prōdere*, = 'to betray', 'to abandon': a traitor, a betrayer.

1591 thou most usurping proditor, / And not protector, of the king or realm: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, i. 3, 31. 1626 *Proditor*, A traitour: COCKERAM, *Pt. I.* (2nd Ed.).

\***prodromus, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *πρόδρομος* (adj. and sb.), = 'running before', 'a precursor': a preliminary treatise, an anticipatory proposition. The word is only used in Latin as the name of a specific wind and of a kind of early fig. Anglicised as *prodrome* (1 = 1).

1672 this volume...I publish as a *prodromus* to what is yet to come: T. JACOB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 6/2 (1868). 1692 this examination...was as the *prodromus* to all the rest: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 251 (1863).

**productor (= 1 = 1), sb.**: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *prōducere*, = 'to produce': one who or that which produces.

1631 Diligence is the breeder and productour of arts, but practise and exercise doth nourish and cherish them: T. HEYWOOD, *England's Elizabeth*, p. 41 (1641).

*προηγμένα*, proegmena: Gk. See *ἀποπροηγμένα*.

**proemium**: Late Lat. See *prooemium*.

**prætor**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *praetor*.

**profanum vulgus, phr.**: Lat. See *odi prof. vulg.*

1824 provides for the same process being again gone through, as soon as the *profanum vulgus* takes it into its head to desire it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 440. 1840 perhaps the paintings had better be kept for the Academy only—for the *profanum vulgus* are scarcely fitted to comprehend their peculiar beauties: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 171 (1885).

**profecto, adv.**: Lat.: at once, directly, immediately.

1672 I'll put it in *profecto*: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, l. p. 43 (1868).

\***professor (= 1 = 1), sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *professor*, noun of agent to *profiteri*, = 'to profess'.

i. one who makes a profession of faith, or of special knowledge, or of specific feelings or principles of conduct. Sometimes opposed to *amateur* (q. v.).

abt. 1400 professoris [of law]: WYCLIF. [T. L. K. Oliphant] 1545 the pore prechers and professors of Crystes verite: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 7<sup>ro</sup>. — the prechers and professors of the worde: *ib.*, fol. 30<sup>ro</sup>. 1562 there hays ben in all ages and shalbe (for God so sayinge can not lye) true professors of God: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdys*, sig. Gg viii<sup>ro</sup>. 1586 And not onely was he thus affected to y<sup>e</sup> one pēce or parte of Poetry, but so generally he loued the professors thereof: W. WREBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poety*, Vol. ii. p. 26 (1815). 1591 I always thought / It was both impious and unnatural / That such immunity and bloody strife / Should reign among professors of one faith: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 14. 1598 I must confesse thee hath bene, and is many times, great disorders committed by some professors and followers of warres: R. BARRETT, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. i. p. 7. 1600 professors and Hearers of the word: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 358. 1601 raging... in open inuectives against all the professors of Physicke that ever were: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 1, Vol. ii. p. 344. 1602 all other sects, sectaries, professors of religion, and worshippers of sundry gods and goddesses: W. WATSON, *Qualities of Relig. & State*, p. 271. 1613 woe upon ye / And all such false professors! SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iii. 1, 115. 1620 the true Professors: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Ep. Ded. (1676). 1641

Fit professors indeed are they like to be, to teach others that godliness with content is great gain: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 194 (1806). 1688 Amongst the great multitude of Professors that we have, there are few that keep the word of the patience of Christ: J. OWEN, *Of Temp.*, ch. viii. p. 170. bef. 1667 Inconstant, as thy *She-Professor* are: COWPER, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 131 (1707). bef. 1733 those Principles are false and the Professors no better than Papists in Masquerade: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. i. 34, p. 31 (1740).

2. a lecturer or instructor, esp. a person formally appointed to teach or to lecture in a specific branch of learning in an university.

1540 And therefore dyuerse tymes by his commandment, the professors of those sciences purposed openly questions: ELVOT, *Im. Gouvernance*, fol. 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1563 because it would come to estimation, and be a worshipfull lyuyng to the professor: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirur.*, fol. 10<sup>ro</sup>. 1578 true and religious professors of Medicine: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A liij<sup>ro</sup>. 1600 The professor being ready for his lecture, some of his auditors readeth a text, whereupon the said professor dilateth, and explaneth obscure and difficult passages: JOHN POWY, *Tr. Lee's Hist. Afr.*, p. 128. 1600 excellent professors in all kind of learning: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Pref., sig. A v<sup>ro</sup>. 1609 professors in Rhetoricke and Grammer: — *Tr. Mart.*, Bk. xxv. ch. vi. p. 270. 1675 St. Cyprian, before his Conversion, was...a Professor of Oratory at Carthage: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. xii. § 5, p. 112. 1789 a President, who is also professor of history: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. i. p. 376 (1796).

2a. a title assumed by sundry "professional" persons, such as parachutists, conjurers, hairdressers, pugilists, gymnasts, and followers of other pursuits not generally recognised as liberal arts or sciences.

3. one who makes a living out of a pursuit, a professional (opposed to an amateur, q. v.).

1819 Mr. Jackson...forms that useful link between the amateurs and the professors of pugilism: *Tom Crib's Mem.*, p. 13 note.

\***profile (= 1 = 1), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *profil*, or It. *profilo*: an outline or contour, a side-view, the side-face. Holland (1601 *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 3, Vol. ii. p. 525) uses *pourfle* in the sense of 'outline', which is not recorded under the old word *purfle*, fr. the Fr. form *pourfil* (Cotgr.).

1604 I continually begin to measure the *profiles* of every *Profile* from the Central line of the Coloma: EVELYN, *Tr. Ruart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. i. p. 13.

1670 In one of the Chambers above, is the head, in *Profile*, of Alexander the great, cut into Marble: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 106 (1698).

1718 Draughts, Elevations, Profiles, Perspectives, &c. of every Palace and Garden: POPE, *Letters*, p. 206 (1737).

1719 They always appear in *profil*, to use a French term of art, which gives us the view of a head, that, in my opinion, has something in it very majestic: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 352 (Bohn, 1854).

1722 In the Louvre—Francis I. a *Profile* half length exceeding fine by Titian: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 6. 1768 I looked at Monsieur Dessien through and through,—eyed him as he walked along in *profil*,—then *en face*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839).

\***progenitor (= 1 = 1), sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *progenitour*, or direct fr. Lat. *prōgenitor*: the founder of a family, a forefather, an ancestor; a parent. See *genitor*.

abt. 1460 progenitour: *Coventry Myst.*, p. 67 (1841). [Skeat] 1481 that have ye...by enheritance of your noble progenitours: CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, ch. xxxii. p. 91 (1880).

1497 our fyrrte progenytours Adam and eve: J. ALKOK, *Mons. Perf.*, sig. a ii<sup>re</sup>/2. 1509 perchaunce his first progenytours / Came first of all vnto their chiefe estate / By fals extortion: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. ii. p. 66 (1874).

1530 the princes our souerayne most renowned progenitours: PALSGR., sig. A ii<sup>ro</sup>.

1540 Our most noble progenitor and founder of this empire: ELVOT, *Im. Gouvernance*, fol. 18<sup>ro</sup>.

1648 their baronies bee of the almes of the king or of his progenitours: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. vii. fol. 28<sup>ro</sup> (1567).

1649 xx. of hys progenitors: LATIMER, *7 Sermones. K. Edw. VI.*, ii. p. 63 (1869).

1678 the preceptes of the deuine parentes and progenitours of Phisicke: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B ij<sup>ro</sup>.

— the high Parent & Progenitor of all things: *ib.*, Bk. i. fol. 17<sup>ro</sup>.

1579 the ATHENIANS maintained that he [Apollo] was their progenitor: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 904 (1612).

1591 And, like true subjects, sons of your progenitors, / Go cheerfully together and digest / Your angry choler on your enemies: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iv. 1, 166.

1600 our ancestors and progenitors: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxxi. p. 776.

abt. 1630 For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1633) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870).

1641 the souls of our progenitors that wrested their liberties out of the Norman gripe: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. ii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 42 (1806).

1665 their progenitors the *Garamantes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 19 (1677).

1675 turned out of their Creed the *Amen* of their Progenitors: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. v. § 2, p. 29.

1712 the good Effects of the profound Knowledge of our Progenitor: *Spectator*, No. 426, July 9, p. 614/2 (Morley).

1785 But foolish man foregoes his proper bliss, / Ev'n as his first progenitor: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. ii. p. 78 (1808).

**prōgenitrix, pl. prōgenitricēs, sb.**: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *prōgenitor*: the foundress of a family, an ancestress; a mother.

**Progne**: Lat. fr. Gk. See *Progne*.

\***prognōsis, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρόγνωσις*: foreknowledge, a forecast; esp. *Pathol.* a forecast of the course of a disease. See *diagnosis*.



**prognosticator** (= 1 = 1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prognosticator*, noun of agent to *prognosticare*, = 'to make a forecast', 'to predict': one who prognosticates, one who professes to have foreknowledge of the future from signs.

1553 he obeyed y<sup>e</sup> pronosticators, and caused all his men to retyre: BRENDLE, *Tr. Quint. Curt.*, fol. 88. [R.] 1579 The prognosticators also said, they perceived by their sacrifices the city was defiled, &c.: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 87 (1612). 1584 If the prognosticators be found to forge and lie alwaies...: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xi, ch. xxii. p. 212. 1686 And to such prognosticators swallowed vp in the gulfe of lying, the fable of *Icarus* is applied: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlii. p. 187. 1601 astrologers, prognosticators, almanack-makers: J. CHAMBER, *Agst. Judic. Astro.*, p. 2. 1601 the Sun, the best prognosticator of all others: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 35, Vol. 1. p. 611. 1611 Let now the astrologers, the stargazers, the monthly prognosticators, stand up, and save thee from these things that shall come upon thee: *Bible*, Isaiah, xlvii. 13. 1646 false prophets and Prognosticators: J. GAULE, *Cases of Consc.*, xi. p. 177. 1659 the later Ptolemy, and the everlasting prognosticator: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 323/1 (1839). 1835 the prognosticator...might have lost his fame by trusting to a fallacious omen: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiv. p. 222.

**prognōsticon**, *pl.* **prognōstica**, *sb.*: neut. of Gk. *προγνωστικόν*, = 'foreknowing', 'prescient': a sign of the future, a prediction, esp. of the course of a disease.

1621 'Tis Rabbi Moses aphorism, the prognosticon of Avicenna, Rhasis, Aëtius, &c.: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Vol. 1. p. 318 (1827).

**Program**, *sb.*: Ger.: preface, a preliminary treatise; an academic exercise.

**programma**, *pl.* **programmata**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρόγραμμα*: a public notice, an edict; also (in modern use), a preface, a preliminary treatise, a scheme of studies, a list of the items of any performance or entertainment.

1695 A programma stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers: WOOD, *Life*, p. 281. [T.] 1809 When a young man comes here, they commonly lay a *Programma* before him, in which all the arts are disposed according to their natural order: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 232. 1820 I afterwards saw at the door of a church in Rome a programma, signed and attested by the *Pope himself*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 127.

\***programme** (1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *programme*: a list of the items of any entertainment or performance; an announcement of the proposed order of studies, proceedings, or exercises. Anglicised as *program* (U. S.).

1882 The programme consisted of eleven songs and two recitations: *Athenæum*, Dec. 23, p. 857.

**progressor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *progredi*, = 'to advance': one who makes a progress.

bef. 1627 Adrian, being a great progressor, through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair: BACON, *Digest of Laws*, iv. 376 (Ord. MS.). [L.]

\***prō(h) pudor**, *phr.*: Lat.: ah! shame!. Mart., 10, 68, 6.

1642 HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 78 (1869). 1818 the ingenious party was a magistrate, and pooh [*sic*] pudor, a clergyman: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. ii. ch. v. p. 256 note (1819). 1883 announcements of 'Cockle's Pills' and 'Anti-fat'. *Proh pudor!* XIX Cent., Aug., p. 245. 1890 MacAllister is "located" in Assynt, and becomes, *proh pudor!* "Earl of Reay and Viscount Assynt": *Athenæum*, Aug. 23, p. 250/3.

**project** (1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *project*, *projet*: a plan, a scheme, a design; a forecast.

1597 Flattering himself in project of a power | Much smaller than the smallest of his thoughts: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 29. 1599 she cannot love, | Nor take no shape nor project of affection, | She is so self-endured: — *Much Ado*, iii. 1, 55. 1647 which is a mutation that makes us all at a maze what project is now a-working: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 6 (1872). 1696 I wish I knew how to express the joy I feel in having my poor projects approved: *ib.*, p. 353. 1712 (See *projector*). bef. 1733 that Pretended History contains the Sum and Substance of that Party's Project: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. i. (1740).

**projection** (= 1 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *projection*.

1. the act of scheming or of making a plan or forecast.

1599 Which of a weak and niggardly projection | Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting | A little cloth: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 4, 46. 1636 You shall, if my projections thrive, in less, | Sir, than a year, stable your horses in | The New Exchange, and graze them in the Old: DAVENANT, *Wits*, iv. 1. [R.] bef. 1733 was hastening on Projection as fast as he could: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 67, p. 65 (1740).

2. the act of projecting lines and figures upon a plane surface.

1598 Since affection | In judgment may, as shadow and projection | In landscape, make that which is low seen high, | That's shallow deep, small great, and far that's high: DRAYTON, *Barons' Wars*, Bk. 1. [R.] 1741 For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that projection of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ degree of the southern latitude: WATTS, *On the Mind*. [T.]

2a. the act of projecting, the mental process of making what is subjective seem objectively real.

1705 and had seen a projection of himself by one who went under the name of Mundanus: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 388 (1872).

2b. *Alch.* the casting in of a powder which is to convert baser substances into gold.

bef. 1627 A little quantity of the medicine, in the projection, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying: BACON. [J.] 1652 He told us stories of a Genoese jeweller, who...had made projection before him several times: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 286 (1872).

3. the state of jutting out, the process of being made to jut out.

1806 the central front is rendered mean...by the...projection of the wings: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 207.

4. *concr.* a part of any object, which projects from the neighbouring surface.

**projector** (= 1 =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *projicere*, *proicere*, = 'to throw forth', 'to project': a schemer, a designer; esp. one who promotes schemes for making large gains with the money of others; that which produces the projection of light or of an object.

1596 I saye not this, for that I think the action such as it were disadvantage to be thought the projector of it...: EARL OF ESSEX, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. cccxlii. p. 131 (1846). 1615 she is...much visited by cozeners and projectors, that would fain be fingering her money upon large offers: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 368 (1848). 1616 But what is a *Projector*...one Sir, that projects | Wayes to enrich men, or to make 'hem great: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, i. 7, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 110 (1631—40). 1641 these wretched projectors of ours, that bescrawl their pamphlets every day with new forms of government for our church: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. 1. ch. i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 82 (1806). bef. 1670 These were Canker-worms, Harpies, Projectors: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 59, p. 49 (1693). bef. 1686 I saw him in three days, make an old cautious Lawyer turn Chymist and Projector: OTWAY, *Cheats of Scrapin*, i. 34. 1697 I'll tell you what the Projectors did: They imbarck'd twenty thousand Pound upon a leaky Vessel: VANBRUGH, *Esop*, Pt. ii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 288 (1776). 1704 [See *fond*]. 1712 The Project which I published on Monday last has brought me in several Packets of Letters. Among the rest I have receiv'd one from a certain Projector: *Spectator*, No. 553, Dec. 4, p. 786/1 (Morley). 1720 the great ones...jews, jobbers, bubbleers, subscribers, projectors, directors, governors, treasurers, &c. &c. &c. in *secula seculorum*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). 1722 Sir Walter Raleigh, the great Projector and Furtherer of these Discoveries and Settlements: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. 1. ch. i. p. 10. 1742 a very impertinent projector, one Brunskill, who pretended to make great improvements to the crown, by the revenue of the green wax: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 1. p. 219 (1826). 1754 those overweening hopes which often mislead the mind of the projector: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxvii. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 151 (1817). 1776 Many superficial critics having been pleased to treat the notion of a celestial orchestra with the contempt due to the projectors of a philosopher's stone, a perpetual motion, or a lottery calculation, the author begs leave to assure the *connoisseurs* that he has not proceeded in his enquiries without sufficient data: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. vii. 1785 When Babel was confounded, and the great | Confed'racy of projectors wild and vain | Was split into diversity of tongues: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. ii. p. 140 (1808). 1807 enormous China punch-bowls...in which a projector might...practise his experiments on fleets, diving-bells and submarine boats: *Salmagundi*, p. 292 (1860). 1820 The projector and leader of this enterprise: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 162.

**projet**, *sb.*: Fr.: a project.

1812 After various *projets* had been offered and rejected, she made these three conditions: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 274.

\***projet de loi**, *phr.*: Fr., 'a project of law': a bill (in parliament).

1837 Molé has presented to the Chambers a *projet de loi* for an *apanage* for the Duc de Nemours, which is to consist of...certain forests in Normandy: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 112. 1886 The French Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Public Instruction will shortly place before the Chamber of Deputies a *projet de loi* relating to literary and artistic copyright: *Athenæum*, Nov. 20, p. 674/1.

\***prolegomena**, *sb. pl.*: Gk. *προλεγόμενα*, neut. pl. part. pass. of *προλέγειν*, = 'to say before': preliminary remarks, a prefatory treatise, introductory matter.

1652 E. ASHNOLK, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, sig. A 2<sup>o</sup>. 1809 I have a copy, out of which all the Prolegomena, including the table of contents, have been torn: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. ii. p. 163 (1856). 1885 Mr. Saintsbury's prolegomena are models of what the introduction to such a book should be: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 174/3.

**prolepsis**, *pl.* **prolēpsēs**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρόληψις*, = 'anticipation': *Gram.* an anticipatory use of a word; *Rhet.* an anticipation of a possible objection.

1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, p. 179 (1869). 1652 I would not willingly by any *Prolepsis* forestall thy reading: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, sig. a 1<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1658 and therefore to commit them with this Speech, what were it but to fancy a *Prolepsis*? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 102 (1687). 1678 That the Generality of mankind, have constantly had a certain *Prolepsis* or Anticipation in their Minds, concerning the *Actual Existence* of a God: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Pref., sig. \*\* 2<sup>o</sup>. — the genuine *Idea's* and *Prolepses* of mens minds: *ib.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 208. 1693 that Nature should form real Shells, without any Design of covering an Animal, is indeed so contrary to that



innate *Prolepsis* we have of the Prudence of Nature, (that is, the Author of Nature): J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 132 (1713). 1767 I know it will be said, continued my father (availing himself of the *Prolepsis*), that...: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, ix. xxxii. Wks., p. 392 (1839).

**\*prolétaiire, sb. and adj.**: Fr.: a proletarian; proletary.

1820 A Despot is thus the natural representative of the *prolétaires*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 28. 1882 a prolétaire of what would be called the softer sex in a more exalted rank of life: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 3.

**\*prolocutor** (=  $\angle \angle \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *prolocuto(u)r*, assimilated to Lat. *prolocutor*, = 'a pleader', 'an advocate', noun of agent to *proloqui*, = 'to speak on behalf of': a spokesman; a speaker or chairman of a deliberative assembly, as of the Lower House of Convocation.

1563 FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 985/2. 1598 the *Herauld and Prolocutor* of the gods: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. ii. p. 20. 1646 choosing of their three Presidents or Prolocutors: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 23. bef. 1670 Dr. Lake was Prolocutor: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 23, p. 17 (1693). 1705 and that being sent down to the prolocutor...: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. iii. p. 312 (1818). 1742 he sat above six hours as prolocutor in an assembly that passed that time with calling him all to thought to his face: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. ii. p. 28 (1826). 1774 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 63 (1857). 1829 its reversion to the crown... was discussed with all due solemnity by the advocates or prolocutors of the king: TYTLER, *Hist. Scot.*, Vol. iii. p. 289.

**prolocutrix, sb.**: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *prolocutor*: a spokeswoman.

bef. 1619 Lady Countesse, hath the Lords made you a charter, and sent you (for that you are an eloquent speaker) to be their advocate and prolocutrix? DANIEL, *Hist. Eng.*, p. 141. [Davies] 1660 A furious clash fell between them who should be the prolocutrix: HOWELL, *Parly of Beasts*, p. 33. [ib.]

**\*promenade, sb.**: Fr.: a walking, a walking up and down; a public place for walking; also, *attrib.*

1648 This little intermixture of a garden-plat or pattern, set both with the flowers of nature and the fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or promenade for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner: MONTAGU, *Devout Ess.*, Pt. i. p. 364. [T.] 1675 your Promenades or walks: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentleman's Companion*, p. 34. bef. 1733 to the Shortening of the Promenade of the Lawyers: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 145, p. 217 (1740). — he passed, with the Sword before him, through the Crowd... This Promenade was made more than once: *ib.*, iii. viii. 31, p. 606. 1820 the public promenade of the Marina glittered every evening with its costly equipages: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 5. 1847 the other gay places, which young ladies use | As their promenade through the good town of Thoulouse: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 426 (1879). 1880 the promenade ended, they went into the steward's room: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. xxii. p. 231 (1879). 1884 What the cavalcade of the Bois de Boulogne, or the promenade of Longchamps, to the long stream of equipages noiselessly rolling along the bank of the Serpentine? G. A. SALA, *Quête Alone*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 1. 1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] 1877 Promenade Concerts: *ib.*, Sept. 29. [St.] 1886 The unqualified success of the baron's first promenade around the world... has fortunately induced this indefatigable observer of men and facts to repeat his experiment: *Athenæum*, Apr. 10, p. 481/1.

**promenade militaire, phr.**: Fr., 'a military promenade': the passage of an armed force through a country without meeting with any serious resistance.

1845 Murat considered the conquest of Andalusia to be merely a *promenade militaire*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 303. 1860 the Emperor of China would be ready to conclude peace on the capture of the Peiho forts, and so spare the allied forces the necessity of a *promenade militaire* to Peking: *Once a Week*, Oct. 27, p. 501/1.

**Prometheus**: Lat. fr. Gk. Προμηθεύς: *Gk. Mythol.*: per-haps a personification of fore-thought, brother to Epimetheus (q. v.). Prometheus stole fire from heaven for the benefit of mankind, invented arts, and by the order of wrathful Zeus was chained to a rock in the Caucasus and tormented by a vulture perpetually devouring his liver. Hence, *Promethean* (fr. Lat. *Promēthēus*), pertaining to Prometheus.

1595 Whose gracious eye reflecting on this earl | Was like Prometheus' life-infusing fire: PEELE, *Anglor. Fer.*, Wks., p. 597/1 (1861). 1634 *Prometheas*-like when we steal fire | From heaven: (1640) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. i. p. 52 (1879). 1644 the necessity of preventing greater mischiefs (whereunto true policy *prometheus* like hath always an eye): MERE, *Hibernicus*, p. 2. bef. 1670 yet this *Prometheus* had learn'd his Lesson, That Safety is easiest purchas'd by Prevention: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 178, p. 171 (1693). 1818 This active Prometheus is creating a decomposable statue: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. iii. p. 33/1.

1688 From women's eyes this doctrine I derive: | They sparkle still the right Promethean fire: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 351. 1698 Behold, whose eyes doe dart Promethean fire | Throughout this all: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 902 (1616). 1616 Promethean fire | Is quite extinct in them: R. C., *Times Whistle*, v. 2078, p. 67 (1871). 1641 a kind of promethean skill to shape and fashion this outward man into the similitude of a body, and set him visible before us: MILTON, *Ch. Good.*, Bk. ii. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 133 (1806). 1845 I carried with me some promethean matches, which I ignited by biting: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 41. 1880 If only he could strike out that Promethean spark for her: J. PAVN, *Confident Agent*, ch. iv. p. 26. 1887 Milton has shown that even from blindness the soul may steal that Promethean light which Heaven has denied to the strongest vision: *Athenæum*, Sept. 24, p. 398/1.

**promissor, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *promittere*, = 'to promise': one who or that which promises or assures.

1621 If by, by his revolution, or transitus, shall offend any of those radical promissors in the geniture: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. i. Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. i. p. 84 (1827). 1652 the Planets are...fortified in their proper houses...aspects, influences, irradiations, significators, dispositors, promissors, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 142.

**promotor, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *promovēri*, = 'to promote': a promoter.

1521 the dewk of Albany is factor is promotor in the cause: J. CLERK, in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. i. No. c. p. 269 (1846). 1603 Aristogiton the sycophant or false promotor: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 421.

**promptitude** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *promptitude*: readiness, alacrity; a prompting, incitement.

1531 And that promptitude or rediness in employings that benefite was than named in englishe gentleness, as it was in latine *benignitas*: ELMST. *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. Vol. ii. p. 27 (1880). 1712 were contented to live without reproach, and had no promptitude in their minds towards glory: *Spectator*, No. 497, Sept. 30, Vol. v. p. 293 (1826).

**promulgator** ( $\angle \angle \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *promulgator*, noun of agent to Lat. *promulgare*, = 'to publish', 'to make known': one who promulgates.

1667 How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood: so also from the designs and aims of its first promulgators: H. MORRIS, *Decay Christ. Piety*. [L.] 1819 he considered even Mohammed its first promulgator as only an ordinary man: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. v. p. 159 (1830).

**promuscis**: Lat. See *proboscis*.

**pronāos, sb.**: Gk. πρῶναος: an open vestibule extending along the front of the sanctuary (*naos*) of a temple.

1745 and in the front within there are fine reliefs on the architrave, which is continued from the front of the portico or pronaos to the side pillars: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 756 (1811). 1776 9 columns were standing...with two ante and part of the pronaos...the ruin of the Pronaos is much diminished: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 8. 1820 the columns...belonged either to the posticum or pronaos of the temple: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 286. 1886 The four temples adjoin this building... In each case the pronaos was decorated with six columns: *Athenæum*, Oct. 30, p. 574/1.

**\*prone, adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *prone* (Cotgr.).

1. inclined, disposed.

1482 yn hys wolde days was ouer prone and redy to drunkenes: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 47 (1869). 1651 nature is more prone to vice than to virtue: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. vi. Vol. i. p. 35 (1880). 1646 a crewell nation and marvellous prone to fighte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 74 (1846). 1669 men prone and ready to all mischiefs: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. ii. p. 17. 1598 I am not prone to weeping, as our sex | Commonly are: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, ii. 1, 108.

2. bending forward, with the face naturally inclined downward, opposed to *erect*.

1603 for in her youth | There is a prone and speechless dialect: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, i. 2, 188. 1667 a creature who not prone | And brute as other creatures, but endued | With sanctity of reason: MILTON, *P. L.*, vii. 506.

3. lying flat, lying with the face or front downward.

1810 Prone fall the Giant Guards: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 256.

4. moving downward, headlong, descending.

1667 for the Sun, | Declined, was hastening now with prone career | To th' ocean isles: MILTON, *P. L.*, iv. 353.

5. sloping downward.

bef. 1720 Since the floods demand, | For their descent, a prone and sinking land; | Does not this due declivity declare | A wise director's providential care: SIR R. BLACKMORE. [L.] 1864 Just where the prone edge of the wood began | To feather toward the hollow: TENNYSON, *En. Ard.*, Wks., Vol. iii. p. 7 (1886).

**\*prononcé, fem. prononcée, adj.**: Fr.: decisive, decided, characterised by decision or emphasis, self-asserting.

1840-52 In the case now before us...the homology [is] by no means pronounced: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. iv. p. 1436/1. 1862 I think Mr. Firmin might be a little more pronounced: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 20 (1887). 1877 Raoul thinks your acting somewhat too pronounced in style: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. iii. ch. iii.

**pronosticator**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. See *prognosticator*.

**pronunciamento, sb.**: Sp.: a proclamation; esp. a manifesto issued by the promoter or promoters of an insurrection or revolution.

1845 Malaga shared with Lugo in taking the lead in the *Espartaco* Pronunciamento: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 352. 1886 If he had been capable of a successful *pronunciamento*, he would have proclaimed universal toleration: G. A. SIMCOX, in *Eng. Hist. Rev.*, Apr. p. 393.

**pronunciator, pronuntiator, sb.**: Lat., 'a reciter', 'a relater', noun of agent to *pronuntiāre*, = 'to publish', 'to recite', 'to pronounce': one who pronounces.



**prooemium**, Lat.; **proëmium**, **prooemion**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *προοίμιον*: *sb.*: an introduction. Early Anglicised as *proem(e)*, *prohem(e)*.

1749 when I was in the midst of Diogenes Laërtius and his philosophers, as a prooemium to their works: GRAY, *Letters*, No. lxx, Vol. I. p. 153 (1819). 1807 The said Prooemium being dispatched, a man with his eyes open would have gone to the remaining, and most important, part of his work, in a workman-like manner: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 200 (5th Ed.). 1866 My rich prooemium makes | Thy glory fly along the Italian field, | In lays that will outlast thy Deity: TENNYSON, *Lucretius*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 168 (1886).

\***propaganda**, *sb.*: It.: the committee (of cardinals) for the propagation of the faith, *Congregatio de propaganda fide* (Late Lat.), instituted 1622 for the management of the foreign missions of the Latin Church; any organisation for propagating a specific tenet, religion, or theory; any work in aid of such propagation.

1741 The Congregation of the Propaganda gives them at present but twenty five Roman Crowns a Man: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 155. 1819 an Italian missionary of the Propaganda: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 168 (1820). 1886 He spent his money freely in his propaganda: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 123.

\***propagator** (└┐┐┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *propagator*, = 'an extender', 'an enlarger', noun of agent to *propagare*, = 'to propagate (plants) by layers', 'to set slips', 'to extend', 'to propagate': one who propagates.

bef. 1656 It was the singular and miraculous blessing of the gospel in the hands of the first propagators of it, that there was no speech nor language where their voice was not heard: BP. HALL, *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, Pt. I. § 73. [R.] 1678 he was the chief Propagator of that Doctrine amongst the Greeks: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 22. 1711 this infamous Race of Propagators [of bastards]: *Spectator*, No. 203, Oct. 23, p. 293/2 (Morley). 1761 the inventor, the propagator, and believer of an illiberal report: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, iv. xxvii. Wks., p. 198 (1839). 1845 Down with the Court Circular—that engine and propagator of snobishness: THACKERAY, *Book of Snobs*, ch. iv. [L.] \*1878 the most audacious propagators of rumours: *Lloyd's Whly.*, May 19, p. 6/3. [St.]

**propension** (└┐┐┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *propension*: propensity, natural inclination, natural tendency.

1606 your full consent | Gave wings to my propension: SHAKS, *Troil.*, II. 2. 133. abt. 1630 it will be a true note of her magnanimity, that she loved a Souldier, and had a propension in her nature to regard, and always to grace them: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 32 (1870). 1854 the propensions of our corrupt nature: F. W. FABER, *Growth in Holiness*, ch. viii. p. 124 (1872).

**prophylaxis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *προ-*, = 'before', and *φύλαξις*, = 'a guarding': *Med.*: a guarding against (disease) beforehand, prevention (of disease) by medical treatment.

**propice**, **propise**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *propice*: propitious.

1631 But of that mater, and also of rigour and equalite of punishment, I wyll traicte more amply in a place more propise for that purpose: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 88 (1880). 1648 Whiche, when wind and wether were to them propice and convenient, were shortly transported into England: HALL, *Hen. VI.*, an. 31. [R.] 1669 now was the time propice and convenient: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Rich. III., an. 3. [R.] 1600 she might be thought of any of the gods too propice and favourable: HOLLAND, Tr. *Ulyss.*, Bk. x. p. 359.

**propitiator** (└┐┐┐┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *propitiator*, noun of agent to Lat. *propitiare*, = 'to propitiate', 'to appease': one who propitiates.

1611 *Propitiator*, A propitiator; a reconciler, pacifier, appeaser: COTGR.

\***propolis**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. *πρόπολις*: bee-glue, the resinous substance with which bees secure their hives.

1815 the *propolis* with which the interior of the hive is lined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 385.

**prōpraetor**, Lat.; **prōprētor**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: an ex-praetor of Rome, sent to act as praetor in a province. See **praetor**.

1579 *Iunius Vindex* being Propretor of GAVLE: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1041 (1612). 1600 *P. Lentulus* the Propretour: HOLLAND, Tr. *Ulyss.*, Bk. xxx. p. 769. 1883 Lepidus, the Roman praetor, was a man of sense and culture: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 321.

**propreté**, *sb.*: Fr.: cleanliness, neatness.

1768 there was such a look of *propreté* and neatness throughout that one might have bought his *pates* of him as much from appetite as sentiment: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 444 (1839).

**propria persona**: Late Lat. See in **prop. pers.**

**Propria quae maribus**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: the opening words of a memoria technica on the gender of Latin nouns, in doggerel hexameters, given in Lilly's Latin Grammar. Representative of the rudiments of Latin.

1654 Since you will be learning *Propria quae Maribus*, Arts difficult enough for Men: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 45. 1742 he is not much above eight years old, and is out of his *Propria quae Maribus* already: FIELDING, *Jos.*

*Andreas*, IV. x. Wks., Vol. v. p. 373 (1806). 1809 It is an interesting history, but the *propria quae maribus* of the Arabians renders it almost impossible to remember the actors who figure in it: SOUTHKEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1856). 1838—9 [See **As in praesenti**]. 1880 J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxiii. p. 115.

\***proprio motu**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of one's own accord. See **motu proprio**.

1891 For the time the question must be considered shelved, but the change must soon come, and will probably now be adopted by the universities *proprio motu*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 3, p. 20/1.

**proprium**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *proprius*, = 'one's own'.

1. a perquisite.

1742 The allowing *proprium*s to the attornies, in taxing of costs, was a very great abuse: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 208 (1826).

2. in Swedenborgianism, self-hood.

**propter hoc**: Late Lat. See **post hoc**, &c.

**prōpugnāculum**, *pl. prōpugnācula*, *sb.*: Lat.: a bulwark, a defence, a protection.

**propylaeum**, *pl. propylaea*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προπύλαιον*, also in *pl. προπύλαια*: a gateway of architectural importance, leading into an enclosure or precinct.

1745 the propylaeum was probably about the third gate, which was built at a great expence: R. POCCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 750 (1811). 1776 Going further up you come to the ruins of the propylaea, an edifice which graced the entrance into the Citadel: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 39. 1820 the finest is exhibited in the great portal or propylaea in the Acropolis of Mycenae: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 214. 1884 Pink bonnets and straw hats were hung in a little porch or propylaeum: E. E. HALE, *Fortunes of Rachel*, ch. v. p. 42.

**prorex**, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *prō-*, = 'instead of', and *rex*, = 'king': a deputy king, a viceroy.

1590 Create him pro-rex of all Africa: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 8/1 (1858). 1602 a Viceroy to be as it were a *Prorex*, or King homager subordinate to *Spain* or *Austria* in causes temporal: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 158. 1621 the prorex of Peru: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 3, Mem. 3, Vol. I. p. 311 (1827). 1659 'There may be a Prorex, a Viceking; and why not then a Vicarious Head of the Catholick Church: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 438. 1665 one *Gingee* Son and Pro-rex to the King of *Dely*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 357 (1677). 1681 Whilst the world stands he [Christ] governs it, easeth God of that burden and is his *prorex* for him: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 564 (1862).

**prōrogātōr**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'one who pays out', noun of agent to *prōrogāre*, = 'to pay down beforehand', fr. Lat. *prō-* + *rogāre*, = 'to prolong', 'to defer': a dispenser.

1652 *Merlinicall* arrogators, prorogators, derogators: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 376.

**prōsāpia**, Lat.; **prosapie**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *prosapie*: *sb.*: a stock, a race, a family.

1542 a manne, and begotten to | Of a mannes prosapie, in manly wise: UDALL, Tr. *Erasmus' Apophth.*, p. 69 (1877). [Davies] 1657 It fell out, that when I instructed the Noble *Prosapia* committed to my trust and diligence, that in my various and most profitable peregrinations...: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 222.

\***proscēnium**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσκήνιον*: the space immediately before the scene of a theatre, the stage.

1606 These games hee beheld from the top of the *Proscenium*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Suet.*, p. 184. 1775 the proscenium lies a confused heap: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 227. 1816 decorations for the proscenium of the new theatre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 134 (1819). 1820 fine monuments upon the proscenium of an immense theatre: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 22. 1840 Jack-pudding was busily employed on the *proscenium*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 80 (1879). 1845 outside the town is the theatre...nothing is wanting but the *Proscenium*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 531. 1872 a proscenium, a scene or two, some miscellaneous scraps of wardrobe, and odds and ends of properties: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 344.

\***prosecutor** (└┐┐┐┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prosecutor*, noun of agent to Lat. *prosequi*, = 'to follow after', 'to pursue': one who prosecutes any object; *Leg.* one who institutes and carries on proceedings in a court of law, *esp.* one who brings in a criminal charge.

1621 a prosecutor with hue and cry to follow, an apparitor to summon us, a bailiffe to carry us: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 4, Mem. 2, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 571 (1827).

\***prosecutrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *prosecutor*: a female who prosecutes.

1748 not one of them had compassion enough to mollify my prosecutrix: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxiii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 153 (1817).

**prosōdia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσῳδία*: the science of poetical metre. The Greek term originally meant 'modulation of the



voice', esp. 'accentuation' of a word, 'accent'. Early Anglicised as *prosody(e)*, *prosodie*, perhaps through Fr. *prosodie*.

1586 If English Poetrie were truly reformed, and some perfect platforme or *Prosodia* of versifying were by them ratified and sette down: W. WEBER, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, Pref., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 21 (1815). 1622 Musicians, without which Grammar is imperfect in that part of *Prosodia* that doleth only with Meter and Rhythmicall proportions: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. iii, p. 29. bef. 1716 SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. v, p. 27 (1727). bef. 1719 I must own, I should as soon expect to find the *prosodia* in a comb, as poetry in a medal: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 268 (Bohn, 1854).

**prosōpopoeia**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *προσωποποιία*: the introduction of a pretended speaker; a personification.

bef. 1586 his notable *Prosopopoeias*, when he maketh you as it were, see God coming in his Maiestie: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 6 (1891). 1589 if ye will faigne any person with such features, qualities and conditions, or if ye will attribute any humane quality, as reason or speech to dōmbe creatures or other insensible things, and do study (as one may say) to giue them a humane person, it is... *Prosopopoeia*, because it is by way of fiction: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III, XIX, p. 246 (1869). 1591 *Prosopopoeia*: or Mother Hubberds Tale: SPENS, Title. 1622 What is a *Reuert* but her *Antistrophe*? her reports, but sweete *Anaphora*? her counterchange of points, *Antimetaboles*? her passionate Aires but *Prosopopoeas*? PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xi, p. 102. 1676 he makes Flowers, nay, Weeds, speak eloquently, and by a noble kind of *Prosopopoeia*, instruct Mankind: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i, p. 8. 1757 a *prosopopoeia* the most sublime that euer entered into the human imagination: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. III, p. 99 note. bef. 1776 the frequency and beauty of the *prosopopoeia* in poetry: HUME, *Ess.*, Vol. II, p. 393 (1825). 1776 What a boldness of *Prosopopoeia*, and wildness of Imagery does this delicious morsel contain: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 2 note. 1818 and, by a noble *prosopopoeia*, reminded Iceland of the rich share she had enjoyed of this blessing: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I, p. 21. 1826 Nay, don't start, my dear fellow, and look the very *Prosopopoeia* of Political Economy! LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. I, ch. ix, p. 20 (1881).

**prospective**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **perspective**.

**prospector** (=  $\angle$  =), sb.: Eng., as if Late Lat. *prōspector*, = 'one who looks out', 'a provider', noun of agent to Lat. *prōspicere*, = 'to look out', 'to provide for': one who explores a district in search of gain, e.g. in search of minerals, metals, &c.

\***prōspectus**, sb.: Lat., 'a distant view': a printed or written account of the main features of a forthcoming work or of a proposed enterprise.

1795 the following *Prospectus*: *Gent. Mag.*, Feb., p. 120/1. 1803 he nor his immediate predecessor ever published any general *prospectus* of their respective plans: STEWART, *Life of T. Reid*, Wks., p. 115 (1846). 1807 Then comes a *prospectus* of the different ways in which twenty or thirty folks round St. James's have agreed to kill their time for a whole week to come: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II, p. 100 (5th Ed.). 1811 a *prospectus* of a friend's book: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II, p. 69 (1832). 1850 The prospectus-writer went on to say...: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xxxii, p. 356 (1879). 1863 The flame spread, fanned by prospectus and advertisement: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I, p. 228. 1864 we're talking business, and don't want extracts from the prospectus at supper-time: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 89.

**prostitutur** (=  $\angle$  =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prōstitutur*, = 'a pander', 'a violator', noun of agent to Lat. *prōstituere*, = 'to expose for sale': one who prostitutes, one who degrades anything to evil or trivial uses.

**prōstrātor**, sb.: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *prōstrare*, = 'to overthrow': an overthrower, one who prostrates.

1659 Common people...are the great and infallible prostrators of all religion, virtue, honour, order, peace, civility, and humanity, if left to themselves: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 189. [Davies]

**protasis**, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *πρότασις*, = 'a stretching forward'.

1. the first part of a play.

bef. 1568 he began the *Protasis* with *Trochæus Octonarius*: ASCHAM, *Schoolmaster*, p. 207 (1884). 1603 Is it such that in old time they called that *πρότων λόγον*, that is to say, the first speech, which then was named *πρότασις*, that is to say, a proposition, and now they tearme *ἀγωγή*, that is to say, dignitie: which when they utter first, they either lie or speake truth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1026. 1632 our *Protasis* or first act: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I, p. 18 (1640). 1679 I saw it Scene by Scene, and helped him in the writing, it breaks well, the *Protasis* good, the *Catastasis* excellent, there's no *Episode*, but the *Catastrophe* is admirable: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, I, p. 6.

2. *Gram.* the conditional clause of a conditional sentence, opposed to *apodosis* (q. v.).

1633 compare *protasis* with *apodosis*, sequel with sequel, the former with the latter, by the rules of opposition: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 263/2 (1865). 1671 giving us, in his *protasis*, a similitude not fully expressive of his seeming meaning: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 224/1 (1834). 1886 'Si lubitum fuerit' is not in our opinion 'a subordinate protasis,' but the main protasis of the alternative: *Athenæum*, Apr. 17, p. 518/3.

3. a proposition.

\***Protean**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Proteus**.

\***protector** (=  $\angle$  =), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *prōtector*, noun

of agent to Lat. *prōtegere*, = 'to protect': one who or that which protects; *spec.* an old title of a regent of England, conferred on Oliver Cromwell whose style was *Lord Protector*.

1427 [See **defensor**]. 1485 thys Charles was a stronge piler of the chyrche and protectour of the fayth: CAXTON, *Chas. Geste*, bk. 24 (1881). 1535 the protectour of the realme: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 34 v<sup>o</sup>. 1541 I will gladly receyue the names and titles of protectour of the senate and tribune: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 19 v<sup>o</sup>. 1548 The kynge ys the protectour of all hys subiectes and of all theire goodes, landes and tenementes: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. x, fol. 37 v<sup>o</sup> (1567). 1569 ruler or protector of the lander: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VI, p. 67. 1579 *Pallas* the goddess and protector of Athens: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 754 (1612). 1591 Gloucester, whate'er we like, thou art protector | And lookest to command the prince and realm: SHAKS, *I Hen. VI.*, I, 1, 37. 1601 the protector and patron of Raine cities: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 28, ch. 2, Vol. II, p. 276. 1609 one of the protectors or guard under the Lord Warden of Mesopotamia: — Tr. *Marr.*, Bk. XVIII, ch. v, p. 112. 1620 Protector of the Order of the *Servis*: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Comm. Trent*, p. x (1676). — advocate and protectour of the Church: *ib.*, Bk. II, p. 137. 1641 from whence the protector returning with victory, had but newly put his hand to repeal the six articles, and throw the images out of churches: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. I, Wks., Vol. I, p. 6 (1806). 1667 Welcome my lifes Protectour and only friend: ORWAY, *Alch.*, IV, p. 36. 1878 liberators and protectors of the Christian races of the East: *Lloyd's Whig*, May 19, p. 6/4. [St.]

**protēctrix**, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of *prōtector*: a female who protects.

1611 *Protectrice*, A protectrix, or defendresse: COTTON.

\***protégé**, fem. **protégée**, sb.: Fr.: one who is under the care of another, one who enjoys the friendship and influence of a superior in strength or status.

1787 the shade produced an immense tray of dried fruits and sweetmeats, which one of his hundred and fifty *protégés* had sent him from, I forget what exotic region: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II, p. 143 (1834). 1790 I shall perhaps be detained a day by the affairs of my poor protégée and her children: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I, p. 61 (1799). 1803 He may be a *protégé* of lady Anne Percival: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II, ch. xxv, p. 179 (1832). 1807 My *protégé* breakfasts with me: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 90 (1875). 1811 perceiving in her *protégée* a mind capable of any degree of refinement: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I, p. 70 (2nd Ed.). 1816 more care for the safety of her new gown than for the comfort of her protégée: J. AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. I, p. 19. 1834 The only thing is to confine it to the heads of us chaperons, and not to teach it to our protégés: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 12. 1837 Mr. Winkle was touched at this little trait of his delicate respect for the young *protégée* of his friend: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxviii, p. 420. 1850 was exceedingly pleased at the success of his young protégé: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xviii, p. 195 (1879). 1878 She moved away without any impression that this Jewish *protégé* would ever make an important difference in her life: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI, ch. xlv, p. 492. 1879 he was fond of his protégé: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xvii, p. 176.

**protesis**. See **protasis**.

\***Prōteus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Πρωτεύς*: Gk. *Mythol.*: name of a sea-god, who had the power of transforming himself into all kinds of substances and shapes. Hence, **Protean**, variable, inconstant, equivocal.

1528 They are a grett deale more mutable | Then Proteus of forme so variable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 118 (1871). 1590 being a man | Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong) | Proteus for shapes: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Wks., p. 143 (1858). 1600 some subtle *Proteus*, one | Can change, and varie with all formes he sees: B. JONSON, *Cynthia Rev.*, III, 4, Wks., p. 212 (1616). 1602 He must be a *Cateline* in countenance, a *Protheus* in shape, and a *Camelion* in change: W. WATSON, *Quadrillets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. 1616 And *Proteus*-like, transforme her selfe she can: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 128 (1871). 1637 then it is like that this *Proteus* of Matter, being held by the Sclerues, will turne and change into many *Metamorphoses*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I, § 99. bef. 1636 a *Proteus* in conversation, vizarded and in disguise: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II, p. 211 (1806). 1632 we see into how many formes this *Proteus* would turne, to avoide the true discovery: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyne*, p. 24. 1637 It is the very *Proteus* of all Maladies: *Relig. Wotton*, p. 467 (1685). 1657 Man who is a true *Proteus* of a fickle & wavering disposition received a flexible mind from Nature: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 53. 1664 'tis now become a ridiculous *Chimæra*, and like a *Proteus* not to be fixt to any constant form: EVELYS, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II, p. 100. 1675 And therefore, *Proteus* like, you change your shape: DRYDEN, *Aureng-Z.*, II, Wks., Vol. II, p. 25 (1701). 1707 being such *Proteus* in religion that no body was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 311 (1811). bef. 1733 shift and change like a *Proteus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, III, 97, p. 190 (1740). 1773 You have seen me a *Proteus* in temper: HARR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 34 (1857). 1781 I humbly attribute my frequent disorders to my longevity, and to that *Proteus* the gout: *ib.*, Vol. VIII, p. 65 (1858). 1785 The plans for providing seamen for the fleets...have assumed as many shapes as *Proteus*, and as often slip through the fingers of their projectors: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII, I, 142. 1816 The *Proteus* of their talents: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, III, cvi. 1827 It is not my purpose, Sir, to trace this diplomatic *Proteus* through the various shapes and mutations which it assumed from its first appearance to its final exit: *Congress Debates*, Vol. III, p. 1185. 1819 their Serpentine Winding, Hookes, Crookes, *Protean* *Metamorphoses*, malicious *Subtilties*: PURCHAS, *Miscellaneous*, ch. lviii, p. 583. 1823 I am caught on both sides. This 'tis for a puiſne. In policy's *Protean* school, to try conclusions: With one that hath commenced, and gone out *dupe*: MASSINGER, *Duke Milan*, IV, 1, Wks., p. 65/1 (1839). 1878 in all the *Protean* Transformations of Nature: CUDWORTH, *Intel. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. I, p. 32. 1874 The former pursuit (astrology) evoked divination and protean prophecies: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, I, 3.



**prothalamion, prothalamium, sb.:** *quasi*-Gk. or *quasi*-Lat., on the analogy of **epithalamium** (*q.v.*): a preliminary nuptial song.

**1597** Prothalamion, or a Spousall Verse: SPENS., Title. **1612** At Oxford all the Muses meet her | And with a prothalamion greet her: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.* [R.]

**prothesis, sb.:** Gk. *πρόθεσις*, = 'a placing before': the prefixing of an inorganic sound to the beginning of a word. Opposed to **paragoge** (*q.v.*).

\***prothippus, sb.:** Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *πρωτο-*, = 'first', and *ἵππος*, = 'horse': a **hipparion** (*q.v.*).

\***1876** In the recent strata was found the common horse: in the Pleiocene, the Pleiohippus and the Protohippus or Hipparion: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

\***protomartyr, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *πρωτόμαρτυρ*: the first martyr, the first to suffer for a cause.

**1494** that holy prothomartyr seynt Albon: Fabyan, Vol. I. ch. cxviii. [R.] bef. **1656** Had the glorious protomartyr fixed his eyes only upon his persecutors, his heart could not but have failed to see the fire in their faces: BR. HALL, *Sel. Thoughts*, § 12. [T.] bef. **1658** the seal, in which the Glorious Protomartyr was figured: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 473 (1687). **1675** he was the Proto-Martyr of the Cause: DRYDEN, *All for Love*, Ep. Ded., Wks., Vol. II. p. 55 (1701). **1820** the protomartyr and first Bishop of Syracuse: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 74.

**protonotario, pl. protonotari, sb.:** It.: a protonotary.

**1644** after them [followed] the apostolical protonotari: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 137 (1872).

**protopapas, sb.:** Late Gk. *πρωτοπάπας*: a chief priest. See **papas**.

**1741** He has a Protopapas there, under whom there are twenty four Papas: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 84. **1775** the clergy and laity in general knew as little of Greek as the proto-papas: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 250. **1820** they inhabit a certain quarter where they have a church called the Catholicon, and a protopapas or high-priest: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 141.

\***prototype** ( $\underline{\cup} \underline{\cup}$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *prototype*; **prototypon**, Late Gk. *πρωτότυπον* (neut. of *πρωτότυπος*, = 'original'): **sb.:** a first type, an archetype, an exemplar, a pattern, a model.

**1598** because Pictures and Statues were chiefly invented, to the end that as soon as a man saw any counterfeite in a table or in Marble, he might be presently put in minde of the *Prototypon*, whome it represented: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 23. **1619** haue turned themselves from that Diuine Prototypon, which alone can fill them with the fullnesse of himselfe: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xviii. p. 190. **1644** I procured a copy, little inferior to the prototype: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1872). **1654** whose Band and Dublet is not like the *Prototypes*, or mans, for whom it is made: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 224. **1658** the Prototype and Original of Plantation: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I. p. 28 (1686). **1681** man's nature is the compendium of all, and so fitted to be exalted the exemplar, the *πρωτοτυπον*, the pattern of the whole creation: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 542 (1862). **1761** en-nick'd as a prototype for all writers of voluminous works: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xxxviii. Wks., p. 149 (1839). **1806** The Baptistry at Pisa is the great prototype: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. iv. **1888** Verspronck has a large measure of the frankness of execution of his prototype: *Academy*, Jan. 21, p. 48/1.

\***protractor** ( $\underline{\cup} \underline{\cup}$ ), **sb.:** Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *protrahere*, = 'to draw forth': an instrument for drawing angles of any required measurement.

**1668-9** This parallelogram is not...the same as a protractor...but of itself is a most useful instrument: PEPYS, *Diary*, Feb. 4. [Davies]

**providitore, sb.:** It.: a purveyor; an overseer, a governor.

**1549** they create a Proveditore, who (out of Venice) is of no lesse authoritee, than the Dictator was wont to be in Rome: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 82 r. **1612** therein dwelleth the *Providitore*, who gouerneth the Iland: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 5. **1620** the Prince is not a Praetor, nor a Praetor, nor a Proveditore: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 849 (1676). **1621** he is supervis'd by two *Proveditors*, without whom he cannot attempt any thing: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxiv. p. 65 (1645). **1673** to send a Proveditor into the Camp: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 192. **1693** if Christ is to convey these our petitions to his Father can any one dare to make him...his Proveditore for such things as can only feed his pride...? SOUTH, *Sermons*, p. 140. **1741** and so the Proveditor of Tinos is to this very day called Proveditor of Mycone: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 297. **1779** I have been your *providitor* for an inhabitant to pass your evening with: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 291 (1882). **1820** they were bravely repulsed by the Venetian *providitore* or governor: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 152.

**provedor, Port.; proveedor, Sp.:** **sb.:** a purveyor; a governor.

**1598** Which are given by favour and good-will of the *Proveador*, which is the chiefe officer of the Admiraltie: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, p. 412. **1600** I talked with the *Provedor* and the Capitaine: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 707. **1615** the Gouernor of the Iland...whom they call the *Provedore*, with two *Consiglieri*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 6 (1632). **1622** To Skiamon Dono, *provedore*, 1 pec. alleia's of 15 R. per *corge*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 69 (1883). **1693** considers the whole *Creation* as only his *Garden and Confectionary*, and the God of it as no more than his *Providence*: *The Rake, or the Libertine's Relig.*, Pref. **1792** most of the crew gave some of their little matters to the *provedore* for liquors: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV.

p. 106. **1814** Mr. Richard Estcourt, a player and dramatic writer, celebrated in *THE SPECTATOR*...He was *Providence* of the Beef-steak Club when first instituted: SCOTT, *Wks. of Swift*, Vol. II. p. 182.

**provenance, sb.:** Fr.: origin, place of production, authorship, derivation.

**1886** I see with regret that the *provenance* of the articles is not stated: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 10, p. 490/1. **1888** Whatever its literary *provenance*, the chapter clearly contains the very earliest stratum of tradition: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 306/3.

\***proviso, sb.:** abl. abs. of Lat. *provisus*, = 'provided': *lit.* 'it being provided', a condition, a conditional provision affecting a statement, a command, an engagement, an agreement, a grant, &c.

**1485** Notwithstandynge ony acte ordynance graunt or provyso in this present parliament made or to be made: CAXTON, *Stat. a Hen. VII.*, c. 9, sig. a viii r. (1869). **1536** & the pleyntyfe prayed a Nisi prius & had / & the garnishee had another with a prouiso: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 237 r. **1543** and let the patient [*sic*] take it an houre before day with the foresayd prouiso: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxvii v. bef. **1550** With a prouiso *semper* ['always'] An other way to enter: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 416 (Dyce, 1843). **1569** sent unto them a copie of the same actes with a *prouiso*, that if there were any of them...: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. III., p. 140. **1579** They received all into the number of citizens...with a prouiso, that they were borne free: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 391 (1612). **1589** he gaue it them. But this *Proviso* did he add: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxiv. p. 107. **1596** Why, yet he doth deny his prisoners, | But with prouiso and exception, | That we at our own charge shall ransom straight | His brother-in-law, the foolish Mortimer: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, I. 3, 78. **1598** the discreet prouiso, iust ordinations...contained in the large Charter: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. xx. (1809). **1602** this prouiso, that they should report of eury thing he wrote to be rare: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 72. **1609** those few warie cautions and prouiso: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XIV. ch. v. p. 12. **1621** if the grant be not made under a special prouiso: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 32, p. 14 (1642). **1624-5** The Duchess of Richmond admitted him with a prouiso, that he must not offer to kiss her: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 488 (1848). **1670** left this Man his Heir, with his *Proviso*, that...: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 141 (1698). **1675** God did not pass away his propriety in them but entred a *Proviso* of recovery: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 3, p. 107. **1696** so this prouiso they lay down: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 14 (1865). **1709** The same form, differing only in the prouiso, will serve for a perspective, snuff-box, or perfumed handkerchief: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Dec. 6, Wks., Vol. II. p. 44 (1854). **1777** tell me what you think his stated allowance should be, and he shall have it, with this prouiso, that we shall not fall out for a little more now and then: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. lvii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 168 (1777). **1795** with a prouiso that the King should distribute and give the office if the heirs of the said Duke should be under age: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 28. **1832** In consequence of this last letter, a prouiso and declaration, in conformity with its instructions, were inserted in the will: MOORE, *Life of Byron*, Vol. II. p. 48. **1858** and that, with this slight prouiso, the question of patronage might for the present remain untouched: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 248. \***1876** the prouiso, that if a fugitive...: *Echo*, Feb. 15. [St.]

**provisor** ( $\underline{\cup} \underline{\cup}$ ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. *proviso(u)r*, assimilated to Lat. *provisor*, = 'one who foresees', 'one who provides', noun of agent to *providere*, = 'to foresee', 'to provide'.

1. a purveyor, a provider.

**1600** the Bishop of Mexico, and his Prouisor: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 453.

2. a person to whom the next presentation to a non-vacant benefice is granted by papal mandate.

bef. **1400** Symonic an Cyvyle. seiden and sworn. | That prestes and prouisoours. sholde prelates seruen: *Piers Pl.*, p. 33. [R.]

**prow:** Malay. See **proa**.

\***proxenus, pl. proxeni, sb.:** Gk. *πρόξενος*, = 'a public friend': a citizen of a Greek state, who was appointed by another state to represent its interests, and to protect its citizens when they visited his state. Such a person corresponded to a modern **consul**.

**proximē, adv.:** Lat.: nextly, very nearly.

**1693** considering that the Weight of Copper to the Weight of Water of the same Bulk, is *proximē* as 9 to 1: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iv. p. 51 (1713).

\***proximē accessit, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'he (she) came very near' to the winning of a prize, scholarship, exhibition, &c. The phr. is sometimes used as **sb.**, **adj.**, or **adv.** When two or more persons are concerned the form is *proximē accesserunt*.

**1877** I, Philip Denwick, who was *proximē accessit* for the Chancellor's medal at Cambridge: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xi. p. 106 (1879). **1882** They had, therefore, reserved an honourable mention, as *proximē accessit*, accompanied by a document which the student might take home as a token of his honour: *Standard*, Dec. 11, p. 3.

\***proximo, quasi-adv.:** Lat., abl. (with *mense* suppressed): in the next (month), of the following (month).



**proximus ardet Ucalegon:** Lat. See **jam proximus**, &c.

**1754** The precedent seems a dangerous one, and *proximus ardet Ucalegon*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 7 (1777).

**prud'homme**, *sb.*: Fr.: a discreet man; a member of a French tribunal for the arbitration of trade disputes.

**\*prune**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *prune*: a dried plum; a plum suitable for drying.

**1533** The damask prune rather bindeth than lowseth, and is more commodious unto the stomake: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. p. 27. [R.] **1543** Take of reysons two ounces, of damaske prunes, of cleane bary of every one .3. ss.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii *rept.* **1596** There's no more faith in thee than in a stewed prune: SHAKS., *1 Hen. IV.*, III. 3, 128. **1600** They haue also Prunes, (that is to say Damains) which they dry for winter as we doe, they call them *Honestas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 209.

**\*prunella**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. fr. Fr. *prunelle*: a kind of stuff of which preachers' gowns used to be made, now used for women's shoes.

bef. **1744** Worth makes the man, and want of it, the fellow; | The rest is all but leather or prunella: POPE, *Ess. Man*, IV. 304. **1864** Everybody in London (worth naming) is being carried along on wheels...or trips in soft sandalled prunella, or white satin with high heels: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 2.

**\*prunella**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat., short for *sal prunella*, = 'prunella salt': a preparation of purified nitrate of potassium, sold in balls.

**prunell(e)**, **brunell(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *prunella*, = 'self-heal': a plant of the genus *Prunella* (Nat. Order *Labiatae*), esp. *Prunella vulgaris*, or self-heal.

**1527** Water of Brunelle: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. lvi. sig. D iii *rept.* **1599** water of Prunelle: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bh. Physicke*, p. 74/a. — Prunelle-water: *ib.*, p. 78/a. **1611** Prunelle, A Sloe, or Snag; also, the beaube called Prunell, or Brunell, Hookeheale, Sicklewort, Carpenters hearbe: CORGR.

**\*prunello**, **prunella**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp. or *quasi*-It. fr. Fr. *prunelle*: a prune of the first quality.

**1662** The fruit at first is green...of taste a little bitter like our Pruneloes: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. II. p. 120 (1669). **1807** do oysters dance in their barrels, or prunellas in their boxes? BERRISFORD, *Miserics*, Vol. II. p. 43 (5th Ed.).

**\*prytanæum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πρυτανεῖον*, = 'the hall of the *πρυτάνης*': the public hall of Athens, in which the *prytanes*, or presidents of the senate, and those whom the state wished to honor, were entertained at the public expense, and where the sacred fire of the city was kept burning; a corresponding public hall in any Greek city; also, by extension, a town-hall.

**1600** at Cizicum, he gave freely to the Prytaneum (a faire hall by it selfe in the heart of the citie, where, at the common charges, certaine had their diet of free-cost): HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLII. p. 1108. **1673** and last of all feasts the Professors in the room called the *Prytaneum*, which is now used as the Divinity-Schools: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 86. **1741** which was not a Temple of Augustus, but a Publick House, or *Prytaneum*, wherein they ate on the great Feasts of the publick Games: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 286. **1820** The second City, containing...a beautiful portico, an ornamented prytaneum, a commodious senate-house, &c.: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 68. **1838** The poet and the novelist, the historian and the sage, will then live blithe and blameless in the *Prytaneum*: *Athenæum*, July 7, p. 315.

**prytanis**, *pl.* **prytanēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πρυτάνης*: a president of the senate of a Greek city, esp. of Athens.

**psalterion**, **psalterium**, *pl.* **psalteria**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *ψαλτήριον*: a psaltery.

**1579** psalterions, flutes, and howboyes: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 921 (1612).

**psēphisma**, *pl.* **psēphismata**, *sb.*: Gk. *ψηφισμα*: a decree of the public assembly of an Ancient Greek city, esp. of Athens.

**1790** The ruin of the antient democracies was, that they ruled, as you do, by occasional decrees, *psēphismata*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 305 (3rd Ed.). **1890** At Athens an interesting epigraphical discovery was made on October 6th at the Dipylon—that of an inscription of forty-two lines...It is an honorary *psēphisma* of the community of the Soterestai in honour of one Diodorus, the son of Socrates: *Athenæum*, Nov. 1, p. 593/a.

**\*pseud**, **pseudo**, **pseudo**, the form which the base of the Gk. *ψευδής*, = 'false', takes as the first part of compounds. The form *pseudo* is occasionally used by itself as *sb.* meaning 'an impostor'.

abt. **1380** For many beren heuy pat freris ben clepid pseudo or ypoctitis, antecristis or fendis: WYCLIF, *Pseudo-Francis*, ch. I. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 296 (1880). — And herfore seyy iude aftir, hou men shal knowe sicche pseudoes: *ib.*, ch. v. p. 308. abt. **1380** sop it is nat many pseudois may speke myche wip-oute ground: *De Papa*, ch. XII. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 479.

**psýchalgia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ψυχή*, = 'soul', and *ἀλγος*, = 'pain': distressful feeling attending mental effort; distress of mind.

**1639** Somatalgia and Psychalgia: *Optick Glasse of Humours*. [Nares]

**Psýchê**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ψυχή*, = 'Soul': Gk. *Mythol.*: a personification of soul, represented as a young girl, often with butterfly wings, beloved of Eros (*q. v.*).

1. the human soul.

**1658** Why the *Psyche* or soul of *Tiresias* is of the masculine gender...? SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 61.

2. the soul of the universe, soul in the abstract.

**1678** and this is taken by *Platinus* to be the *Eternal Psyche*, that actively produeth All Things, in this Lower World, according to those *Pyric Ideas*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 388. — But in other places of his writings he frequently asserts, above the *Self-moving Psyche* an *Immovable* and *Standing Nous* or *Intellect*, which was properly the *Demiurgus*, or *Architectonick Framer of the whole World*: *ib.*, p. 406.

3. a representation in art of the Psyche of Greek mythology.

**1887** A girl [is] combing her fair hair before a psyche: *Athenæum*, June 18, p. 803/3.

**ptarmigan** (*u = z*), Eng. fr. Fr. *ptarmigan*; **termagant**, **termichan**, Gael. *tarmachan*: *sb.*: name of some species of birds of the genus *Logopus* (which includes the grouse), which turn white in the winter.

**1630** Capons, Chickens, Partridge, Moorcoots, Heathcocks, Caperkellies, and Termagants: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N a *rept.* **1754** the *Termigan* is near about the Size of the Moor-Fowl (or Grouse) but of a lighter Colour: E. BUNT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. II. p. 169. **1780** Among the land birds that are eatable, ptarmigans are not to be forgotten: Tr. *Pan Trill's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 147 (2nd Ed.). **1828** the game of the country [Valais] consists of the ptarmigan, *chamoix goat*, and the marmotte: J. P. CORBETT, *Tour in Italy*, p. 372 (1830). **1835** the traces of bears, deer, and ptarmigan were visible in many places: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 131.

**ptisan(e)**, Eng. fr. Fr. *ptisane* (Cotgr.); **ptisana**, Lat. fr. Gk. *πρωάνη*, = 'peeled barley', 'barley-water': *sb.*: a mild drink for invalids. See **tisane**.

**1633** For what auncient phisition is there, that in his workes commendeth not ptysane, which is none other than pure barley braied in a mortar, and sodden in water: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. XXI. [R.] **1661** Barley water / commonly called *Ptisana*: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 16 *rept.* **1601** the barley whereof the said *Ptisane* is made...*Ptisana*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Phil. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 7, Vol. I. p. 561. **1828** A large cup of ptisan was presented by the page, which the sick man swallowed with eager and trembling haste: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. xvii. p. 216 (1886). **1842** to let off a man With a little *ptisane*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 216 (1865).

**public** (*z = n*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *public*, *publique*.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to, open to, known to, extended to, the people at large. The phr. in *public* = 'openly', 'before all'.

**1523** thereof these sayd lordes hadde instrumentes publyke: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 47 (1812). **1546** a good prince, and worthe to bowde the sterne of a weale publike: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 171 (1846). **1573-80** meeting together of this in y<sup>e</sup> publike schooles: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 40 (1884). **1579** publike ioy: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 103 (1712). **1588** he shall endure such public shame as the rest of the court can possibly devise: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, I. I. 1, 132. **1594** what they in private counsell did declare, to thee in plaine and publike tearmes unroll'd: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 3rd Dec., No. 9 (1818). **1620** he was in the Publick Employment: BARNET, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counne. Trent*, p. xiii. (1676). **1644** There are in it (the University) two reasonable fair public libraries: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 73 (1872). **1658** Intricate, perplexed, intangling temptations, *publique*, *private*, *personall* do arise: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. viii. p. 169. **1671** acknowledged, as I hear, | By John the Baptist, and in public shewn: MILTON, *P. R.*, II. 84.

2. *sb.*: the people at large, the community; a public-house, an inn.

bef. **1733** having done with the Public, the Author...retreats to his own particular Concerns: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xiii. (1740).

**\*publication** (*z = n*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *publication*: a publishing, a published work.

**1578** After the publication of my vnpolished Booke of vlcery: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A iiii *rept.* **1586** by the publication published, it is to be sene wherfor her majesty hath sent her forces into the Low Countreys: *Leycester Corresp.*, p. 208 (Camd. Soc., 1844). **1606** And, in the publication, make no strain, | But that...: SHAKS., *Trill*, I. 3, 326. **1820** he would never write any thing for publication: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Coun. Trent*, p. xiv. (1676). **1659** by the publication of these you have been civil and courteous to the commonwealth of learning: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 112 (1872).

**\*puccelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a maiden. Early Anglicised.

**1814** But the song is past, and my passion can afford to wait till the *puccelle* is more harmonious: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 416 (1875).

**puchio**: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.



**pucka**, *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pakka*, = 'ripe', 'cooked': substantial, of brick and mortar (of buildings); superior; the larger (of two weights or measures of the same denomination). The term is often opposed to *kutchā* (*q. v.*).

1673 The Maund Pucka at *Agra* is double as much [as the Surat Maund]: FRYER, *E. India*, 205 (1698). [Yule] 1784 The House, Cook-room, bottle-cannah, godown, &c., are all pukka-built: In W. S. Seton Karr's *Selections*, i. 41 (Calcutta). [*ib.*] 1803 Each garce contains 4800 pucca seers, each seer 2 lbs.: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 326 (1844). 1824 A little above this beautiful stream, some miserable pukka sheds pointed out the Company's warehouses: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, i. 259 (1844). [Yule] 1854 'Well, Jenkyns, any news?' 'Nothing pukka that I know of': W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, ii. 57 (2nd Ed.). [*ib.*] 1869 there is no surer test by which to measure the prosperity of the people than the number of pukka houses that are being built: *Report of a Sub-committee on Proposed Indian Census*. [*ib.*]

**puckalie**, **puckaul**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pakhālī*: a water-carrier, a man who drives a bullock laden with two large water-skins.

1803 a puckalie from each corps of Native infantry in camp: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 334 (1844). 1804 Naiks, 2d tindals, troopers, sepoy, gollundauze, drummers, pioneers, gun lascars, puckalies, and bheesties, receive two thirds of a share: *ib.*, Vol. ii. p. 981.

**puckall**, **puckaul**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pakhāl*: a large water-skin, holding about twenty gallons.

**pudenda**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *pudendus*, gerund. to *pudere*, = 'to be shameful': the private parts.

1665 the rest of their body is naked, save that about the waist they have a thong of leather which...serves to cover their *pudenda*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 17 (1677). 1704 the *pudenda* of either sex: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § vii. Wks., p. 78/2 (1869).

**pudor**, *sb.*: Lat.: shame, modesty.

1626 *Pudor*, Shamefastness: COCKERAM, Pt. i. (2nd Ed.). 1675 the Rule of Civility, which is nothing but a certain Modesty or *Pudor* required in all your actions: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 43. 1678 but if he be sensible, and will not acknowledge it, then he is worse than dead, being castrated as to that *Pudor* that belongs to a man: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 193.

\***pueblo**, *sb.*: Sp.: a village.

1846 Our night camp was...nearly opposite to a pueblo on the other side, called *Isleta*: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 35 (1848). 1876 Indian pueblos are endless...and as one village will describe them all...: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 241.

**puerilis**, *adj.*: Lat.: boyish.

1622 this scurvy puerilis: MASSINGER, *V. M.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 15/2 (1839).

**pug**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pag*: a track, a foot-mark.

1883 we could not trace his 'pugs', or tracks, in the jungle: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 229.

\***puggy**, **pugg(a)ree**, **pugree**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pagrī*, = 'a turban': a light scarf worn round a hat or helmet, to keep off the sun.

1665 Eastern People...shave the head all save a long lock which superstitiously they leave at the very top, such especially as wear Turbans, Mandils, Dustars, and Puggarees: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). \*1876 a motley group, with puggarees, sunshades, blue goggles, &c.: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] 1884 that grand regiment, the 20th N. I., distinguished by the black tips of their puggaris: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 104.

**puggy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pagrī*: a tracker.

1893 The 'puggy' is one of a caste who...obtain the name from their skill in following foot-tracks, or 'pugs': LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 258.

**puhur**: Anglo-Ind. See *par*<sup>2</sup>.

**puja**: Anglo-Ind. See *pooja*.

**pulcinello**: Eng. fr. It. See *Punchinello*.

**pulpamentum**, *pl. pulpamenta*, *sb.*: Lat.: a piece of flesh, a tit-bit.

1599 your *Pulpamenta*? your delicate morsels? B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. ii, Wks., p. 173 (1616).

\***pulque**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Mexican: a mild spirituous drink made from the juice of the *maguay* (*q. v.*).

1810 the men are the only performers while the women stand by, and help them with *pulque*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 16, p. 101. 1832 From the juice of others (agaves) are extracted honey, sugar, vinegar, *pulque* and ardent spirits: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., 1832, p. 9. 1843 A mild fermented liquor, called *pulque*, which is still popular, not only with the Indian, but the European population of the country: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, i. i. ii. 32 (1847).

1847 but here it [maguay] was raised and planted for the especial purpose of preparing *pulque*, a whitish, slightly alcoholic beverage: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 76 (1848). 1884 when well filled with *pulque* he is very valiant: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 454.

**pultān**, **pultun**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a regiment of native infantry.

1800 shall probably destroy some campos and pultans, which have been indiscreetly pushed across the Kistna: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 207 (1844).

**pultron(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *poltron*.

**pulvil(l)io** (⊥ ⊥ ⊥), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *polviglio*: a small bag of perfumed powder, a sachet; perfumed powder. Also, *attrib.* Anglicised as *pulvil*, *pulville*.

1676 these two Pulvillio Boxes: WYCHERLEY, *Plain-Dealer*, ii. p. 23 (1681). 1680 Put some Pulvilio into my Peruke! give me some Tuberoses: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, i. p. 2. 1686 open'd it the wrong side, and spilt me an Ounce of the best Pulvillio-Snuff in all Spain: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, i. p. 6. 1689 pulvilios, sweetbags, perfumed boxes for your hoods and gloves: SHADWELL, *Bury Fair*, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 557/1 (1849). 1692 Pulvilio, Snuff, Essence of Oranges: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 21. 1697 I'll tell thee what he's compos'd of. He has a Wig full of Pulvilio, a Pocket full of Dice: VANBRUGH, *Esop.*, i. Wks., Vol. i. p. 226 (1776). 1711 The Flowers perfumed the Air with Smells of Incense, Ambergreese, and Pulvilios: *Spectator*, No. 63, May 12, p. 104/1 (Morley). 1741 Every thing they eat has a touch of this Vapour; their Cream would be admirable but for this Pulvilio: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. iii. p. 95. 1754 besmeared himself with pulville from head to foot: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxiv. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 117 (1817). 1865 It had been the favourite haunt of Court beauties where they had read the last paper of Spec, and pondered over new pulvilios: OUIDA, *Sirathmore*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 4.

**pulvinar**, *sb.*: Lat.: a cushioned seat; a lectisternium (*q. v.*); the seat of a Roman emperor in the circus.

1600 In that one high feast and solemn dinner of *Iupiter*, can a Pulvinar be celebrated, or a sacred Table be spread and furnished in any place, but in the Capitoll? HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 213. 1606 Himself beheld the Circian Games, for the most part from the upper lofts and lodging of his friends and freed-men, Sometime out of the *Pulvinar*, sitting there with his wife only and children: — *Tr. Suet.*, p. 60.

**pulwar**, **pulwah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *palwār*: a native river-boat of Bengal, of from 12 to 15 tons burden.

1735 We observed a boat which had come out of *Sambo* river, making for *Patna*: the commandant detached two light pulwars after her: HOLWELL, *Hist. Events*, &c., i. 69 (1766). [Yule] 1824 There were so many budgerons and pulwars, that we had considerable difficulty to find a mooring place: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, i. 131 (1844). [*ib.*] 1860 The Pulwar is a smaller description of native travelling boat, of neater build, and less rusticity of character: C. GRANT, *Rural Life in Bengal*, p. 7. [*ib.*]

**pulwaun**: Anglo-Ind. See *pehlwan*.

\***puma**, *sb.*: Peru.: the largest feline quadruped of America, also called the *cougar*.

1777 The *Puma* and *Jaguar*, its [America's] fiercest beasts of prey: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. iv. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 264 (1824). 1822—33 The *Puma*... the *American lion*: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). 1846 They had killed a puma, and had found an ostrich's nest with twenty-seven eggs in it: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. vi. p. 113. 1884 The puma bawled several feet, rolled over, showing his white belly: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 359.

**punaise**, *sb.*: Fr.: a bed bug. Anglicised as *punice*, *punese*, in 17 c.

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. ii. p. 356. 1677 smelt as loathsome as the *French Punaise*, whose smell is odious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 333.

**Punch**, **punch**, *sb.*: abbrev. of *Punchinello* (*q. v.*): the hump-backed, large-nosed hero of the popular puppet-show of 'Punch and Judy'; a comic murderer who eventually meets with his deserts.

1711 If *Punch* grow extravagant, I shall reprimand him very freely: *Spectator*, No. 34, Apr. 9, p. 58/1 (Morley). 1733 Some famed for numbers soft and smooth, by lovers spoke in *Punch's* booth: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 604/1 (1869). 1770 Or is he only the punch of the puppet-show, to speak as he is prompted by the chief juggler behind the curtain? JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xli. p. 18x (1827).

\***punch**, *sb.*: Eng. and Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *panch*, = 'five': a drink originally consisting of five ingredients, one being alcoholic. Foreigners visiting India corrupted the Eng. bowl of punch into *bouleponge*, *palepunts*, *palepunts*.

[1652 *Bolleponge* est un mot Anglois: BOULLAYE-LE-GOUZ, *Trav.* (Paris), quoted by Skeat.] 1662 drink *Palepunts*, which is a kind of drink consisting of *Aqua vitæ*, Rose-water, juice of Citrons and Sugar: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. i. p. 13 (1666). 1662 Amongst other spirituous drinks, as punch, &c., they gave us Canary: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 383 (1872). 1665 I drank very immoderately of *Punce*, *Rack*, *Tea*, &c.: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hhk 3<sup>re</sup>. 1693 At the sight of a *Punch Bowl* will some Men look pale: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 1. 1710 went to Darteneuf's house to drink punch with him, and Mr Addison, and little Harrison: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xii. Wks., p. 262/1 (1869). 1715 a bowl of punch: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 404 (1856). 1816 instead of lemonade with their ices, they hand about stiff *rum-punch*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. iii. p. 315 (1832). 1820 a bowl of hot punch: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 317.

\***punchayet**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *panchayat*: a council of five, as a court or a committee of the inhabitants of an Indian village, or as a committee of a caste.

1805 It follows as a consequence of this principle that the *panchaets* are anxious for the examination of collateral facts, of matters of general notoriety: *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, Misc., p. 14, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 428/2 (1849). 1813 referred the decision to a *panchaet* or jury of five persons: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, ii. 359. [Yule] 1819 The *punchayet* itself, although in all but village causes it has the defects before ascribed to it, possessed



many advantages: ELPHINSTONE, in *Colebrooke's Life*, ii. 89 (1884). [*ib.*] 1826 assemble a *punchayet*, and give this cause patient attention: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iii. p. 31 (1884). 1834 The *Punchayet* which listened to the evidence...were unanimously of opinion: *Baboo*, Vol. ii. ch. xl. p. 303. 1883 Village elders will form a *Punchayet* to mulct an offender against the sanctity of Caste: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 336.

**Punchinello:** Eng. fr. It. *pulcinella*, = 'a puppet', 'a buffoon': the chief character of an Italian puppet-show, said to have been introduced into England 1641; the original of *Punch* (*q. v.*).

1666 Rec. of Punchinello, ye Italian popet player, for his booth at Charing Cross: *Overseer's Bk. S. Martin's in the Fields*. 1668 I know no way so proper for you, as to turn Poet to *Punchinello*: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, v. Wks., Vol. i. p. 222 (1701). 1670 Enter a boy in the habit of *Punchinello*, and traverses the Stage: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 79. 1691 this Play: | Which wants of Gyant-Wit the brawny strength, | And is but *Punchinello*, drawn at length: CARYL, *Sir Salomon*, Prolog. 1692 And for a Devil took *Punchinello*: *Poems in Burlesque*, p. 22. bef. 1700 On the top was a *punchinello*, holding a dial: AUBREY, *Swrrey*, Vol. i. p. 12. 1702 *Hipp.* Not suffer'd to see a Play in a twelve month—*Pro.* Nor to go to *Punchinello* nor Paradise: WYCHERLEY, *Gen. Danc. Mast.*, i. p. 1. 1711 that [Powell's] *Punchinello* may choose Hours less canonical: *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 251 (Morley). 1750 Cupid, who lay hid in her muff, suddenly crept out, and, like *Punchinello* in a puppet-show, kicked all out before him: FIELING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. vii. ch. ix. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 375 (1805). 1766 We have a jolly carnival of it—nothing but operas—*punchinellos*—festivities and masquerades: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 763/2 (1839). 1824 the common herd were disappointed at the absence of Peter the client, the *Punchinello* of the expected entertainment: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. i. p. 154 (1886). 1826 Here was a gibbering monkey, there a grinning *punchinello*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 37 (1887). 1837 he quitted his *punchinello* squeak, resumed his natural voice: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 127. 1860 harlequins, mysterious-looking dominoes, *punchinelli*, and dresses of all periods: *Once a Week*, Mar. 24, p. 281/1.

\***punctilio, puntillio** ( = ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *puntiglio*, sometimes assimilated to Lat. *punctum*, = 'a point'.

1. a small point.

1659 In that punctilio of time wherein the bullets struck him...he is in an instant disarmed: *Unhappy Marksman*, in *Harl. Misc.*, iv. 4. (Davies) 1675 he stood not so much on *Levitical* punctilios: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. ii. ch. viii. § 2, p. 87.

2. a piece of etiquette, a delicate point of conduct or precedence or ceremony.

1599 That he may erect a new dyall of complement with his *gnomons* and his *punctilios*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 104 (1616). 1600 hath not toucht the *punctilio*, or point of his hopes: — *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 201. 1601 So much the said *Parson* or *Parsons*-brat, and his Arch-priest for him stand upon the *Punctilio* of his Cardinalistical hopes: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 36. 1623—4 For the King of Spain hath written to his minister, by all means, without regard of honour or dishonour, or any other *punctilio*, great or small: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. ii. p. 448 (1848). 1629 not the least *punctilio* of a fine man, but hee is strict in to a haire: J. EARLE, *Microcosm*, 71 (1668). 1631 not the least *punctilio* of any State affairs past beyond his observation: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 53 (1641). 1644 Neither would I have you stand upon any nice *Punctilio* of greater Honour at present: *Ld. Digbys Designe to betray Abingdon*, p. 20. 1652 all *Punctilios* of Ceremony: HOWELL, *Pl. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 182. 1662 in which *punctilio* they are so circumspect: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. iii. p. 104 (1669). bef. 1670 These were *Punctilios* in Honour, but just Nothing in Wisdom: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 159, p. 151 (1693). 1670 I would not have him stand upon all their little Forms and incommodious *Punctilio*s: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. a 6<sup>r</sup> (1698). 1675 So, now you'll part, for a meer *Punctilio*: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 118 (1701). 1676 Persons insist highly upon the wrong, and cannot abate so much as one *punctilio*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 698/1 (1834). 1679 And scorn't abate, for any ill. | The least *Punctilio* of our Wills: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. for any ill. | But that the *punctilios* of Honour are sacred to me! SHADWELL, *Squire of Alastin*, iii. p. 33 (1699). 1695 the rest thought it too nice a *punctilio*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 348 (1872). 1702 his Spanish strictness and *Punctilios* of Honour: WYCHERLEY, *Gen. Danc. Mast.*, iii. p. 28. 1742 it might have been foreseen, that, where an ambassador resides on the score of trade only, it would not be thought fit to break upon *punctilios*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. ii. p. 437 (1826). 1750 as to the word *punctilio*, I only meant...that I scrupled going to Ankerwyke: Miss WESCOMB, *Let. to Richardson*, Nov. 23. 1762 he did not much regard the *punctilios* of chivalry: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 182 (1817). 1789 (Indians) are very honest in their commercial transactions, performing to a *punctilio* whatever they have promised: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. i. p. 742 (1796).

3. strict observance of etiquette or ceremonial procedure.

bef. 1699 and that they could never have such a conjuncture to lay by the *punctilio* as during their King's minority: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 257 (1770). 1709 As I am spare, I am also very tall, and behave myself with relation to that advantage with the same *punctilio*: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 12, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 26 (1854). 1771 The nicety and strictness of *punctilio*: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. xlii. p. 137 (1772). 1830 the more *punctilio* he is necessitated to stoop before the former, the greater his *punctilio* with the latter: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 312 (and Ed.). 1832 of course some *punctilio*, if not jealousy, exists between their custodians: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 115.

**puncto, punto** ( ˌ ɪ ˌ ɪ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *punto*, often assimilated to Lat. *punctum*: a delicate point of form, ceremony, or etiquette.

1591 souldiers that stand much vpon their *Punctos*: GARRARD, *Art Warre*,

p. 69. 1601 For to stand upon *Punctos* in sinne, what a shame is it for a religious person in a persecuted church: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 30. 1616 T. And doe they weare *Cloppins* all. W. If they be drest in *punto*, Madame: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Art*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. ii. p. 148 (1631—40). 1622 made him to stand upon his *punctos* to have gon away in som Japan junk: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 127 (1883). 1623 Why should this same *Nada del hombre*, this same nothing of man, this *rei nihil*, why I say should he be puffed vp with pride, transported with passion, and stand upon his *punctos*, and termes of honour? MARRIS, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. i. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 42. bef. 1627 all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies: BACON, *Hen. VII.*, p. 105. [R.] bef. 1664 if he fail in any *Punto* of his violent will: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. i. (Catala), p. 203 (1664). 1686 Shall have satisfaction *Signior*. Come with me, I will see your *Puncto* satisfy'd: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, i. p. 8. 1764 and establishing a *punto*, founded in diametrical opposition to common sense and humanity: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 373 (1817).

**punctum, pl. puncta, sb.**: Lat.: a point.

1569 which sentence is a species of discreet quantity, that has no permanent *punctum*: Tr. *Erasmus' Praise of Folly*, p. 126 (Reveries & Tunes). bef. 1593 *terra* is but thought | To be a *punctum* squared to the rest: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 197/1 (1861). 1661 the *punctum* of which [assertion] lies in this, that in our Christ, God and man are become one person: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. iv. p. 440 (1852).

**punctum saliens, phr.**: Late Lat.: a salient point; in an egg or embryo, the first trace of embryonic life.

1812 As well might we hope to discover the origin of the *punctum saliens* in the incubated egg: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 169.

\***pundit, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pandit*: a learned Brahmin, a professor, a jurist, a native teacher of Sanskrit; hence, by extension, a person of vast erudition.

1787 your honest pundit, Rhadacant, who refused, I hear, the office of pundit to the court: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. cxxiii. p. 95 (1821). 1799 In the one [court], over which two *pundits* ought to preside, and in which the Hindu code ought to be the guide: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 258 (1858). 1826 men of rank, sirdars, Jagheers, Brahmins, and *pundits*, were present: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxvii. p. 389 (1884). 1834 I was poor; I am rich. Thanks to the holy *Pundits*, who taught me the precepts of Menu: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. xviii. p. 320. 1860 under the supervision of the *Pundits*: J. C. GANGOOLY, *Life & Reliq. of Hindoos*, p. 22. 1876 the tremendous journey between Ladak and Lhasa has never been described except by Colonel Montgomerie's immortal *Pundit*: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**pundonor, sb.**: Sp., short for *punto de honor*: point of honor.

1829 They stood not much upon the *pundonor*, the high *punctilio*, and rarely drew the stiletto in their disputes: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, p. 256. [C.] 1845 *pundonor* and self respect are the key-words of character in the individually brave Spaniard: FORB, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 624. 1870 his fathers for generations had been known throughout the district for men of undoubted *pundonor*, by which word Spaniards express scrupulous nicety of honourable conduct: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patricias*, p. 201.

**Punic:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Punicus*, = 'Carthaginian': Carthaginian, pertaining to or like the Carthaginians who were accused of treachery and faithlessness by the Romans; hence, treacherous, faithless.

1737 Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own; 'Tis Punic all, and to a proverb known! H. BROOKE, *Tr. Tasso's Jerusalem Delivered*, Bk. ii. [R.] 1845 O'Donnell died at Simancas...cursing *punic Spain*: FORB, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 623.

**Punica fides, phr.**: Lat.: 'Punic faith', bad faith, perfidy, treachery. See Sallust, *Jug.*, 108, 3.

\***punka(h), sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pankha*, = 'a fan', 'a fixed swinging fan for cooling a room': a swinging rectangular frame with cloth stretched upon it, which is moved to freshen the air of houses in India.

1625 no other without calling daring to goe vp to him, sans onely two *Punkaws* to gather wind: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 439. 1684 their great *Pankhas*, or Fans: Tr. *Tutemier's Trav.*, Vol. ii. p. 76. 1809 H.C. presented...me...two *pankhas*: LORD VALENTIA, *Voy.*, i. 428. [Vule] 1828 The *punk-ha*, or fan, represented in the plate, is the leaf of the palmyra: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 45. 1834 fair hands were gently waving a *pankha* over my face: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 140. 1852—6 desire their attendant to pull the *pankha* faster: MACAULAY, in *Trevelyan's Life*, Vol. ii. ch. xiii. p. 350 (1878). 1854 [See *pardah*]. 1876 the general grumbled that there was no *pankha* to swing over his head: J. GRANT, *One of Six Hunder.*, ch. v. p. 42.

**punkatero, sb.**: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp.: one who provides punks or courtesans.

1602 Punks, *punkateros*, nags, hags! I will ban: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. i. p. 70 (1885).

**punnetto, sb.**: quasi-It.: a punk, a courtesan.

1600 his *cocatrice* or *punnetto*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 200 (1616). 1610 your *punkas*, and *punnettees*: — *Alch.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 618.

**punta, sb.**: Port. and It.: a stitch; the pain called 'stitch'; pleurisy.

1632 Mr. Totton fell into an extreme payne of *puntos* (or stitches): R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 235 (1883).



**punta**, *s.f.*: It.: a point or pass in fencing.

1595 Your dagger commanding his rapier, you may give him a punta, either dritta ['direct'], or riversa ['back-handed']: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, sig. K 2. [Nares]

**puntal**, *s.f.*: Sp.: a prop, an upright post, a pile.

1743-7 The French men of war, and the gallies, that lay in the bay, retired within the puntals: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 569/1 (1751).

**punto**, *s.f.*: It. and Sp.: a point.

1. a point, a dot. Also, *attrib.* See also **puncto**.

1659 I have yet | No ague, I can look upon your buffe, | And punto beard, yet call for no strong-water: SHIRLEY, *Honoria & Mammam*, i. 2. [Nares] bef. 1670 This cannot be any way offensive to your own, and is expected to the utmost *Punto* by that other Nation: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 158, p. 150 (1693).

2. a point or pass in fencing.

1598 [See **imbrocata**]. 1617 *First Fr. of Cap.* An absolute punto, hey? *Sec. Fr. of Cap.* 'Twas a passado, sir: MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 212 (1885).

3. name of a card (see quotation) at ombre or quadrille (*qq. v.*).

1674 The Red Ace enters into the fourth place when it is a Trump and is called *Punto* then, otherwise only called an Ace: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98.

**punto dritto**, *phr.*: It.: a direct thrust or pass (in fencing); opposed to **punto reverso**, a back-handed stroke.

1591 ah, the immortal passado! the punto reverso! the hai! SHAKS., *Rom.*, ii. 4. 27.

\***pūpa**, *s.f.*: Lat., 'doll', 'puppet': *Entom.*: the third stage in the development of an insect which passes through larval stages; the best-known form of *pupa* is that called *chrysalis* (*q. v.*).

\***pur et simple**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'pure and simple', unqualified, absolute.

1849 a final paragraph was added, which was fiction, *pur et simple*: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 42 (1878). \*1874 an attempt was subsequently made to palliate the blow by voting the order of the day *pur et simple*: *Echo*, July 10. [St.]

\***pur sang**, *phr.*: Fr., 'pure blood': thoroughbred.

1864 The Countess was a Frenchwoman, *pur sang*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 104. 1883 No English painter, *pur sang*,... can be said to have died rich: *XX Cent.*, Aug., p. 248.

\***pardah**, *s.f.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *parda*, = 'a curtain': a curtain hung across a doorway, or serving as a screen, esp. as a screen to seclude women of superior rank.

1800 certain charges for *pardahs* furnished for the barracks of the artillery: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1586 (1844). 1834 As I spoke I thought I heard a gentle sigh half suppressed, beyond the *pardah*: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 146. 1854 I would like to go into an Indian Brahmin's house and see the *pardahs* and the *pardahs* and tattys, and the pretty brown maidens: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1879). 1884 As he ran from an apartment of the *pardah*—the *harem*—he saw a big Belooch: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 394.

**purée**, *s.f.*: Fr.: a thick broth consisting of vegetables boiled to a pulp, with all removed which does not pass through a strainer; a similar preparation of meat or fish. The Old Fr. *puree*, *por(r)ee*, whence Mid. Eng. *porrey*, &c., originally meant 'leek pottage'. Also, *metaph.* the best part, the essentials.

1821 this stanza contains the '*purée*' of the whole philosophy: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 174 (1832). 1835 hare soup and *purée* of carrots: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 619. 1845 A *Purée* of onions, turnips, mushrooms, &c., is a pulpy mash, or sauce of the vegetable specified, thinned with boiling cream, or gravy: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 42. 1860 then an *entrée*, followed by a *purée* of peas or spinach: *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 94/2.

**purgunnah**: Anglo-Ind. See **pergunnah**.

**Purim**, *s.f. pl.*; **Pur**, *sing.*: Heb. *pūr*, pl. *pūrim*: lots, a lot; the name (derived fr. Pers. *pare*) of a Jewish festival instituted to celebrate the deliverance of the Jews from the intrigues of Haman.

abt. 1400 lot is laid in to a vessel, that Ebruli is seid fur, beforn Aman, what dai and what moneth the folc of Jewis shulde be slayn: Wycliffite *Bible*, Esther, iii. 7. 1535 They are the dayes of Purim, which are not to be overslept amonge the Lewes: COVERDALE, *Esther*, ix. 28. 1611 they cast Pur, that is, the lot, before Haman from day to day, and from month to month: *Bible*, Esther, iii. 7. — Wherefore they called these days Purim after the name of Pur: *ib.*, ix. 26.

**puris naturalibus**: Late Lat. See in **puris nat.**

**purwanna**, **perwa(u)nah**, *s.f.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *parwāna*, = 'an order': a royal grant; a license.

1682 we being obliged at the end of two months to pay Custom for the said goods, if in that time we did not procure a *Pherwanna* from the Duan of Decca to excuse us from it: HEDGES, *Diary*, Oct. 10. [Yule] 1693 Egmore and

Pursewaukum were lately granted us by the Nabob's purwannas: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, i. 281 (1851). [*ib.*] 1774 As the peace has been so lately concluded, it would be a satisfaction to the Rajah to receive your parwana to this purpose before the departure of the caravan: G. BOGLE, *Diary*, in Markham's *Tibet*, p. 50 (1876). [*ib.*] 1799 circumstances which ought to have gained for Col. Sherbrooke the greatest respect and attention, such as his having an *hircarrah* and a *purwannah* from Purneah: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 42 (1844).

1804 I wish that you would send him *sircar hircarrahs*, *perwannahs*, &c., to meet him: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 1373. 1834 here is the General's *sunud*! here is the Commissioner's *purwannah*: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. xvii. p. 294. — there is the *perwannah* of the Sahib Commissioner at Sagur: *ib.*, p. 304.

1841 There remained statements of accounts, there remained the reading of papers, filled with words unintelligible to English ears, with lacs and crores, *zemindars* and *aumils*, *sununds* and *perwannahs*, *jaghires* and *nuzzurs*: MACAULAY, *Warren Hastings*, p. 172 (Cassell, 1886).

\***pūs**, *s.f.*: Lat.: the matter formed in an ulcer, abscess, or inflamed wound.

1563 Sanies, pus, sordicies, and *virulentia*, and hereof cometh that of sanies, the vlcir is named a sanious vlcir: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 39 *ro*.

**putain**, *s.f.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *putain*: a common prostitute.

1485 I shal make *florpys* the putayn to be brente in a fyre openly: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 122 (1881).

**putative** ( *u* = *u* ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *putatif*, fem. *-ive*: commonly reputed, commonly supposed.

1548 Which offered allyaunce and new amitie, if he had either refused or myssed, surely of all his other putatyue (I dare not say fayned) frendes, for all their leage, in hys extreme necessitie, he had bene clerly abandonyd: HALL, *Edw. IV.*, an. 4. [R.] 1611 *Putatif*, Putative, reputed, imaginative, supposed, esteemed: COTGR. 1664 Thus things indifferent being esteem'd usefull or pious, became customary, and then came for reverence into a putative, and usurp'd authority: JER. TAYLOR, *Dissuasive from Popery*, Pt. II. Bk. i. § 3. [R.]

**putch**, **putcha**[-leaf], *s.f.*: Anglo-Ind.: the dried leaves of *Pogostemon patchouly* (Nat. Order *Labiatae*), a plant allied to mint. See **patchouli**.

**putchink**, **putchcock**, **putchuck**: Anglo-Ind. See **costo dulce**.

**putelee**: Anglo-Ind. See **patellee**.

**puttargo**. See **botargo**.

**puttato**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **potato**.

**putteel**: Anglo-Ind. See **patel**.

**puzz(u)olana**: It. See **pozzuolana**.

\***pyaemia**, **pyēmia**, *s.f.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *πυο-*, = 'pus', and *αἷμα*, = 'blood': blood-poisoning due to the absorption of pus (*q. v.*).

**pyco**: Anglo-Ind. See **picull**.

\***pygmy**, **pigmy** ( *u* = *u* ), *s.f.*: early Eng. fr. Old Fr. *pigme*, ultimately fr. Lat. *Pygmaeus*, Gk. *Πυγμαίος*, = 'one of a fabulous race of dwarfs', placed by Homer in the extreme south on the shore of ocean, by others in India and Africa: a dwarf, a diminutive person.

abt. 1400 In another Yle ther ben litylle folk, as Dwerghes; and thei ben to so meche as the Pygmeyes, and thei han no Mouthe, but in stede of hire Mouthe thei han a litylle round hole: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, p. 205. [C.] 1603 Thy God reigns in his Ark, and I on Earth: | I Challenge Him, Him (if he dare come forth), | Not Thee, base Pigmees: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Trophees. [C.] 1640 groveling Pigmees: H. MORE, *Psych.*, II. ii. 22, p. 116 (1647). 1675 assigning the Gyants work to the *Pigmie*, and the *Pigmie's* to the Gyant: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 5, p. 98. 1742 O how is Man enlarg'd, | Seen thro' this Medium! how the Pygmy tow'r's! E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, iv. p. 65 (1773). 1826 Man feels himself a pigmy in these places: horses and horsemen, stretched dead on the wide battle-plain: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 168.

**pyjamas**: Anglo-Ind. See **pajamas**.

**pyke**, **paik**, *s.f.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *pāik*, *pāyik*: a foot-soldier, an inferior police officer, a village watchman.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1876 a party of *Paiks* (militia): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 336.

**Pylades**: Lat. See **Orestes** and **Pylades**.

**pýlon**, Gk. *pl. pýla*, *s.f.*: Gk. *πύλον*, = 'a gate': an ancient gateway of architectural importance in Egypt.

1885 Storms were, indeed, of rare occurrence in ancient Egypt, but some of the pylons may have been incidentally struck by lightning: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 26, p. 847/2.

\***pyramid** ( *u* = *u* ), Eng. fr. Lat. pl. *pyramides*; **pyramis**, Lat. fr. Gk. *πυραμῖς*, = 'one of the Egyptian Pyramids', 'a pyramid'; **pyramides**, the Lat. pl. used erroneously as sing.: *s.f.*: a mass of masonry erected on a square (less often a polygonal) base, with sloping sides which meet at the top in an apex; *Geom.* a solid contained by a plane polygon as



base, and by planes which pass through the sides of the said polygon and a single point above it, so as to form triangular sides; any heap or mass which rises to a point.

**1549** There is no more *Pyramides* in Rome but one: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 34<sup>ro</sup>. — It is manifest that this *Pyramides* was not his sepulchre, for it standeth in the playne: *ib.* **1555** the *Pyramides* of Egypt: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 49 (1885). **1563** one of the *Pyramides*: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. ii<sup>ro</sup>. **1567** that figure which the Geometricians call *Pyramis*: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 47<sup>ro</sup>. **1570** Make of Copper plates, or Tyn plates, a four-square vpright *Pyramis*, or a Cone: perfectly fashioned in the holow, within: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c ij<sup>ro</sup>. **1578** a foure squared pillar, or auncient monument called *Pyramis*: whiche beyng broad beneath, is squared vp to the toppes sharpest: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, Bk. 1. fol. 20<sup>ro</sup>. **1586** those so wonderfull *Pyramides*: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlvii. p. 223. abt. **1590** Their rich triumphall Arches which they did raise, | Their huge *Pyramids*, which do heaven threat: SPENS, *Wks.*, p. 608 (1883). **1591** as the Egyptians had their *Obelisks* & *Pyramides* triumphant: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. C 4<sup>ro</sup>. **1598** the *Conus* of the *Pyramis* bee placed vpwardes and the *base* downe-wardes: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 17. **1599** the *Pyramides* which are three in number, one whereof king *Pharao* made for his owne tombe: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 284. **1600** there stood a *Pyramis* or steeple in times past, under which they say *P. Scipio Africanus* lay entered: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*, Bk. vii. ch. xi. p. 1401. **1601** your pyramids: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 1, *Wks.*, p. 205 (1616). **1606** I have heard the Ptolemies' pyramides are very goodly things: SHAKS, *Ant. and Clop.*, ii. 7, 40. bef. **1616** a *Pyramis*, | Higher than Hills of Earth: BEAU, & FL., *Philaster*, iv. 1, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1711). **1616** In memorie of which most liquid deed | The citie since hath raised a *Pyramide*: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 133, *Wks.*, p. 818 (1616). — a rich, and golden *pyramide* (rhyming to 'head'): *Forest*, 12, *Wks.*, p. 835. **1620** this *Fabrick* was Crowned with the two *Pyramides* which were carved and ingraven by the knife of all the judicious with a *Non plus ultra*: BRENT, *Tr. Sower's Hist. Couns. Trent*, p. xci. (1676). **1622** the *Pyramides* of Egypt: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 205 (1884). **1627** the forme of a *Pyramis* in *Flame*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 31. **1630** a prettie goulded *Pyramides*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 870 (1884). **1634** The top of this *Peake* or *Pyramide* (exceeding those artificiall ones, built by the *Egyptian Pharoas*, for their Sepulchres) by reason of their rare height and affinitie with the middle *Aerie* Region are seldome without Snow: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 4. **1641** prelaty thus ascending in a continual *pyram* upon pretence to perfect the church's unity: MILTON, *CA. Govt.*, Bk. 1. ch. vi. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 106 (1806). **1645** These brothers...the buried...under two ancient *pyramids* of stone: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 169 (1872). **1658** but a *Pyramis* cut obliquely, did shew men without proportion, and very darkly: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. xvii. ch. vi. p. 364. **1664** The *Massonry* is of huge square *Brick*, and the *Columns* with their *Entablature* are made of *Tiburtine* stone, the *Pyramid* being also of the same material: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. 1. p. 34. **1689** What straw I had gathered towards the bricks for that intended *pyramid* you may...dispose of: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 311 (1872). **1711** heaps of Paper changed into *Pyramids* of *Guineas*: *Spectator*, No. 3, Mar. 3, p. 9 (Morley). **1712** a *Pyramid* of Silver-Tankards: *ib.*, No. 365, Apr. 29, p. 535/2. **1754** several *Pyramids* of Plumb Cake, Sweetmeats, and several Dishes: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scotl.*, Vol. 1. p. 267. **1759** fry them in a pan of clean lard, a spoonful at a time, dish them up in a *pyramid*: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 212. **1785** and sought | By *pyramids* and mausolean pomp, | Shortliv'd themselves, & immortalize their bones: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 140 (1808). **1842** St. Medard dwelt...In a *Pyramis* fast by the lone Red Sea. | (We call it 'Semi-ramis,' Why not say *Pyramis*? — | Why should we change the S into a D?): BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 388 (1805). **1876** the mountain-tops glistened like *pyramids* of gold: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**pyre**: Anglo-Ind. See **par**.

\***pyritēs**, *pl.* **pyritae**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πυρίτης*: sulphuret of iron, *marcasite* (*q. v.*).

**1567** *Pirrites* is a kinde of stone, yealow, like to the fire his flame... The *Pirrite* must with easie hand...enholden be: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 17<sup>ro</sup>. **1601** The mill-stone *Caralium*, some call *Pyrites*, because it seemeth to have a great store of fire in it...another fire stone...*Pyrites* or *Marcasin*...resembleth brass ore in the mine: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 36, ch. 19, Vol. II. p. 588. **1691** the collision of *pyrites* and other stones of the arch'd caverns: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1872). **1693** In other Bodies that shoot, as the *Pyrites* and *Belemnites*, one may observe streight *Radii* or *Fibres* proceeding from one Center: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 140 (1713). **1740** a considerable number of *Pyritae* or *Copperas* Stones: MARTYN, in *Phil. Trans.*,

Vol. XII. p. 836.

**1789** In the town of Brookfield (Mass.)...a very large quantity of rocks, which are called by chemists, *pyrites*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. 1. p. 410 (1796). **1794** if we suppose the heated *pyrite* to have been in contact with...petroleum, we may suppose the flame to arise, as we see it produced by art: J. R. SULLIVAN, *View of Nature*, Vol. II. p. 108.

**pyrōpus**, *pl.* **pyrōpi**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *πυρρός*: a red or yellow bronze; in modern times, the fire-garnet.

**1555** certayne shynyn precious stones, as *Piropi* (whiche are a kind of Rubies or Carbuncles): R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 14 (Arber, 1885). **1693** *Pyropus* harden'd flames did ne'er reflect | More hideous flames than from my breast arise: PEELE, *Edw. 1.*, *Wks.*, p. 412/2 (1861).

**pyrrhichius**, *sb.*: Lat., properly adj. (with *pes*, = 'foot', suppressed), fr. Gk. *πυρρικός*, = 'pertaining to the pyrrhic (dance)': a metrical foot consisting of two short syllables. Anglicised as **pyrrhic**.

**1586** A simple foote of two sillables is likewise twofolde, eyther of two long sillables called Spondeus, as -- goodness, or of two short called Pyrrhichius as -- hyther: W. WIMME, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in *Harlewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1813).

**1748** I now plainly see the prelude to the pyrrhic dance in the north, which I have long foretold: LORD CHAMBERLAIN, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. XXXIX, Misc. *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 342 (1777). **1886** They intended to vary the ordinary rhythm by introducing an accentual pyrrhic: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. II. p. 31.

**pyrrhonism** (Δ = Δ), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *Pyrrho*, Gk. *Πύρρων*, the founder of the doctrine of the impossibility of man knowing anything: philosophic scepticism; universal doubt and indifference.

**pyrus japonica**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat. See **japonica**.

**1826** the deep green of whose verdure beautifully contrasted with the scarlet glories of the *pyrus japonica*, which gracefully clustered round the windows of the lower chambers: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vip. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 37 (1881).

**pyse**: Anglo-Ind. See **pice**.

**Pythias**: Lat. fr. Gk. See **Damon** and **Pythias**.

**python** (υ = υ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *Πῖθων*, name of the great dragon of Delphi (*Pytho*), killed by the Pythian Apollo.

1. **Python**, the dragon or hydra of Greek mythology.

**1590** Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire | When in the queachy plot *Python* he slew: *Polykymnia*, *Wks.*, p. 572 (1861). **1593** Sun, couldst thou shine, and see my love beset, | And didst not clothe thy clouds in fiery coats...As when thy beams, like mounted | combatants, | Battled with *Python* in the fallow'd days: — *Edw. 1.*, *Wks.*, p. 384/2. **1641** she is bred up and nuzzled in, like a great *Python*: MILTON, *CA. Govt.*, Bk. II. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1806).

2. (perhaps through Late Lat. *Pýtho*) a spirit of divination; a person possessed by such a spirit; a ventriloquist.

**1603** like unto those spirits speaking within the bellies of possessed folks, such as in old time they called *Eugastrimithi*, and *Eurycles*, and be now termed *Pythons*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1327.

3. any large serpent, esp. of the family *Pythonidae*.

**Pythionissa**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Late Gk. *Πυθιονισσα*: a priestess of the Pythian Oracle, a Pythoiness; a woman possessed by a spirit of divination; a female ventriloquist.

**1646** Nor need we to wonder how he contrived a voice out of the mouth of a Serpent, who hath done the like out of the belly of a *Pythionissa*, and the trunk of an Oak: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. iv. p. 194 (1686).

**pyxis**, *pl.* **pyxides**, *sb.*: Gk. *πυξίς*: a box more or less cylindrical in form, with a lid, esp. used for the toilet by women.

Q.

**Q.<sup>1</sup>, q.**, abbrev. for *query* or *quaere* (see **quaero**).

**Q.<sup>2</sup>, q.**, abbrev. for *Lat. quadrans*, = 'the fourth part of an as', 'a fourth part', used to denote 'a farthing' or 'farthings', or 'half a farthing', 'half-farthings'. See **as**.

**Q. E. D.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *quod erat demonstrandum*, = 'which was to be proved'.

**1885** Where each one holds "It seems to me" | Equivalent to Q. E. D.: A. DONSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 122.

**Q. E. F.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *quod erat faciendum*, = 'which was to be done'.

**Q. S.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *quantum sufficit*, = 'as much as is required'.

**1704** These you distil in *balneo Mariae*, infusing quintessence of poppy Q. S., together with three pints of Lethe, to be had from the apothecaries: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § v. *Wks.*, p. 73/1 (1869).

**Q. V., q. v.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *quod vide*, = 'which see'. When more than one word or reference is signified, **qq. v.** (for *quae vide*) is used.

**qasida**: Arab. See **kasida**.

**qu'allait-il faire dans cette galère?**, *phr.*: Fr.: what business had he in that boat (*i.e.* in that place or occupation)? See **Molière**, *Fourberies de Scapin*, ii. 2.

**1767** Q'avois-je [had I] à faire dans cette galère? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 68 (1857). **1845** There are indeed a few *galeras* which drag their weight through miry ruts or over stony tracks of wild goats, but into them no man who values his time or his bones will venture. *Qu'allait-il faire à cette galère?* FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 149.

\***quā**, *adv.*: Lat., *orig.* 'by which way': as far as, so far as; (in modern logical use) as being.

**1684** For even under this deprivation it [the will] cannot choose evil *qua malum* ['evil'] as such: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*,



Vol. III. p. 211 (1865). **1776** Though a body corporate, *quà* corporate, cannot make an affidavit, each individual that composes it can: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 1715. **1839-47** by which [laws] particles of inorganic matter are successively organised, and, *quà* organised, become capable of performing vital actions: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 190/2. **1888** A tenant for life, *quà* tenant for life, had...an absolute and unfettered right to sell: *Law Reports*, Wkly. Notes, p. 9/1.

**quac(c)ha.** See **quagga**.

**quacksalver** (└┐┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *kwaksalver*: a quack, a charlatan. Hence, **quacksalve**, *vb.*, and **quack-salving**, *vbl. adj.*

**1598** so should I | (Like one these penurious quack-salvers) | But set the bills vp, to mine owne disgrace: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 1. Wks., p. 21 (1616). **1620** most pernicious Quack-salving Juglers that ever the Earth did bear: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Ep. Ded. (1676). **1629** I heare he intends to remove to Wickham to one Atkinson, a meere Quack-salver that was once Dr. Lopes his man: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xx. p. 24 (1645). **1630** the rare actions and humours of a Quack-salver or Mountebanke, or to speake more familiarly, a shadow of a skilfull Chyrurgian: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Hhh 1 vº/1. **1646** Saltimbancoes, Quack-salvers, and Charlatans, deceive them in lower degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686).

**quadra**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a square table', 'a plinth', 'a small plain moulding': a square frame or border, a bass-relief in a square frame.

**1664** *Pila*, and their *Quadra's* or *Tables* (as we yet see them in ancient *Altars and Monuments*) were employ'd for *Inscriptions*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 131.

**quadragesima**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *quadragesimus*, = 'fortieth': Lent; also, *attrib.* in phr. 'Quadragesima Sunday', the first Sunday in Lent.

**1664-5** I have always esteemed abstinence à tanto beyond the fulfilling of periods and quadragesimas: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 151 (1872).

**quadrangle** (└┐┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadrangle*: a square or oblong court surrounded or nearly surrounded by buildings.

**1593** my choler being over-blown | With walking once about the quadrangle: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, l. 3, 156. **1645** the Schools...are fairly built in quadrangle: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 217 (1872). **1654** Trinity College is said by some to be the fairest quadrangle of any university in Europe: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 318 (1872). **1797** the Bishop's palace is not unlike a college, with a quadrangle round which the priests have their apartments: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 43.

**quadrans**, *pl. quadrantes*, *sb.*: Lat.: the fourth part of an *as* (*q. v.*), a bronze Roman coin of the said value.

**1630** There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sesterites*, | *Quadrans*, *Sextantes*, *Minaes* (it appears) | *Didrachmaes*, and *Spartulas* and *Denieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 vº/2.

**quadrannium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *quadr.*, = 'four-', and *annus*, = 'year': a period of four years.

**quadrifrons**, *adj.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *quadri-*, = 'four-', and *frons*, = 'forehead', 'face': four-faced.

**1645** in the midst of these [conchas] stands a Janus quadrifrons: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872).

**\*quadrigea(e)**, *pl. quadrigae*, *sb.*: Lat.: a four-horse chariot.

**1885** A noble horse's head of Greek character (which seems to have belonged to a quadrigea)...was found in the ruins: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 269/3.

**\*quadrille** (└┐), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadrille*.

1. a game at cards played by four persons, something like ombre (*q. v.*).

bef. **1726** I wou'd play at quadrille: VANBRUGH, *Journ. Lond.*, ii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 199 (1776). **1728** I am now going to a party of Quadrille: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 242 (1776). — O! the *Tramontane*! If this were known at half the quadrille-tables in town, they would lay down their cards to laugh at you: *ib.*, p. 255. **1728** "Whoever comes, I'm not within" — | Quadrille's the word, and so begin: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 397/1 (1860).

**1729** The Dr. is unalterable, both in friendship and Quadrille: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 100 (1757). **1739** who won and lost four lives at quadrille last night: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1857). **1749** At my return I found them all at commerce, which gave place to quadrille, and that to whist: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 52, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 575/1 (1849). **1776** By dealing the cards at quadrille, how easy it is to judge if the party has an ear! — yonder gentleman who comes towards our window, see how he swings his arms in exact time: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 10. **1792** I think your Ladyship has got to your old game of quadrille: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Quail*, Vol. II. p. 185. **1815** Mrs. Bates was almost past everything but tea and quadrille: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 16 (1833).

2. a square dance for four couples in five distinct movements; the music for such a dance.

**1823** prouddier prancing with mercurial skill, | Where Science marshals forth her own quadrille: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xl. lxx. **1828** the ability to leap an ox-fence as much to be attained as an acquaintance with the mazes of quadrille: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 290. **1829** The conversation and the quadrille party gradually thinned the walks: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of*

*Waterloo*, p. 69/1. **1834** For the honor of the corps, Madam, may I have the pleasure of dancing the next quadrille with you? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 166. **1854** to see Mr. Frederick Bayham engaged in the waltz or the quadrille with some of the elderly hours at the Colonel's parties: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879). **1878** I shall only dance in the quadrille: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xi. p. 84.

**quadrimum**, abbrev. or corrupt. for Lat. *quadrimum merum* (Hor., *Od.*, I, 9, 7-8): wine of four years old; the finest liquor in the house.

**1748** This *quadrimum* was excellent ale of his own brewing, of which he told us he had always an *amphora* four years old for the use of himself and friends: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 51 (1817). **1820** Signore Alessio, the *olivetti* of the feast, supplied them with his best *quadrimum*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 52.

**quadrivium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a place where four ways meet': the ancient group of four mathematical sciences—arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy. See **trivium**.

**1887** He has a lingering affection for Milman's notion...that dialectic formed part of the quadrivium: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 26, p. 284/1.

**\*quadrumana**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat., 'the four-handed' (animals): a name for all apes, monkeys, and allied genera of animals.

**quadrupēs**, *pl. quadrupedēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: a four-footed creature, a quadruped.

**1705** Here are yet three or four sorts of small *Quadrupedes*: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiv. p. 252. **1769** Among the species of land animals quadrupeds demand a primary consideration: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 118.

**quadrupla**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: short for *quadrupla ratio*, = 'fourfold proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

**1596** The third by Cannons set to songs, as it increaseth in *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, &c. or a briefe by a large, or a Sembriefe by a long: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii vº. **1597** although there be no proportion so harde but might be made in Musicke, but the hardnesse of singing them, hath caused them to be left out, and therefore there be but five in most common use with vs: *Dupla*, *Tripla*, *Quadrupla*, *Sesquialtera*, and *Sesquitercia*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 27. — *Quadrupla* is a proportion diminishing the value of the notes to the quarter of that which they were before: *ib.*, p. 31.

**quadruple** (└┐┐), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadruple*: fourfold. bef. **1600** A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a quadruple restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth: HOOKER, *Eccles. Polity*. [L.] **1611** *Quadruple*, *Quadruple*, *four double*, *four-fold*, *four times as much*: COTGR.

**quadruple** (└┐┐), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *quadrupler*: to multiply by four, to increase fourfold, to make four times as much or many; to become fourfold.

**1611** Yet we all, all losse thou sufferst thus, | Will treble; quadruple in gaine: CHAPMAN, *Tr. Homer's Il.*, I. [R.]

**quae cum ita sint**, *phr.*: Lat.: and since this is so, and since the case stands thus.

**1829** exhorting them with a solemn *quae cum ita sint*, to seek the favor of this blessed Potentate: *Christian Spectator*, Vol. I. p. 102.

**quaedam**, Lat. *pl. quaedam*, *sb.*: fem. of Lat. *quidam*: a certain female, an unknown female. See **quidam**.

bef. **1670** wanton *Quaedams* in those days came to that excess, that they delighted altogether in the Garb, and Habit...of Men: J. HACKER, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 41, p. 35 (1693). — settles in *Bugden-House* for three Summers, with a *Seraglia of Quaedam*: *ib.*, Pt. II. 122, p. 128.

**\*quaere**, Lat.; **quære**, Late Lat.: 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. *quaerere*, = 'to ask', 'to seek'. Anglicised as **query** (└┐).

1. (a memorandum or note placed against a question, doubt, or dilemma) make inquiry, look into (this point). Cf. the use of *nota* (*q. v.*). Abbrev. to *q.*, *qu.*, *qy.*, and represented by the note of interrogation—?

**1535** Quere the dyuersite: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 18 vº. **1548** But quere whether his highnes may be brought in possession in those cases by a clayme or not: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 54 vº (1567). **1621** Quere, if the Infant in such case bee but out of the ag of 14. yeares: Tr. *Perkins Prof. Booke*, ch. i. § 15, p. 8 (1642). **1651** Quere (for I find it obscure) whether, &c.: *Reliq. Wotton.*, p. 153 (1654).

2. *sb.*: a question, an inquiry, a matter for investigation; a doubt; a matter for consideration.

abt. **1390** So closed he hys mouth for vch query, | Quen Iue3 hym iugged in Iherusalem: *Allit. Poems*, p. 25 (Morris, 1864). **1589** Thy had doth passe by probat, but a Quere is for me: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*. **1619** It may be a Quere, Whether our Churches, dedicated to Saints, had not this original of their Feasts and Church-ales: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxv. p. 336. **1625** This Ophirian voyage which brought the riches of the East to Esion Geber, occasioneth a quere of the voiaiges of Spices: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 42. **1629** quares and doubts: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxi. p. 25 (1645). **1632** That is a Quere of another time, Sister: B. JONSON,



*Magn. Lady*, v. 10, Wks., p. 61 (1640). 1640 Nor scrupulous thoughts, nor doubtfull queries out to cast: H. MOKE, *Phil. Po.*, ii. 24, p. 36 (1647). — With learned quære each other here they greet: — *Psych.*, i. i. 10, p. 75. 1654 It is a quære not easily satisfied, whether Man doth faster *Lose*, or seek Himselfe: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 357. 1660 To be added to more queries concern: Doubts being propounded he resolved their Quæres: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life, Games: Compl. Gamester*, p. 3. 1674 The same quære may be made of great which you are to send thither: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 44. 1678 In the Next Place, the Atheists dispute further by propounding Several bold Quæries, which they conceive unanswerable: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 81. bef. 1682 I return the following Answers to your Queries which were these: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, iv. p. 33 (1686). 1684 the quære may be: Whether it is lawful to make use of any sort of herbs...to preserve from witchcrafts: I. MATHER, *Remark. Prov.*, p. 176 (1856). 1709 Whether he will have the Vol. II. p. 154 (2nd Ed.). 1775 We would gladly give an answer to such queries but we searched for the site...to little purpose: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 133. 1869 Katie...let my query pass | Unclaim'd, in flushing silence: TENNYSON, *Brook*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 72 (1886).

**quaesitum**, *s. b.*: neut. of Lat. *quaesitus*, pass. part. of *quaerere*, = 'to seek', 'to ask': the result of an investigation, the conclusion of an argument, something discovered or demonstrated.

1843 In demonstrating an algebraical theorem, or in resolving an equation, we travel from the *datum* to the *quaesitum* by pure ratiocination: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 147 (1856). 1883 We take without thought as a *datum* what they hunted as a *quaesitum*: *Science Cycl.*, Vol. II. p. 143/2.

**quaestio vexata**, *pl.* **quaestiones vexatae**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a vexed question, a point in course of discussion, an unsolved problem.

1809 as if this were not one of the *quaestiones vexatae* of modern history: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 184. 1826 the *quaestio vexata* of the Egyptian Hieroglyphics would probably have been resolved half a century earlier: *ib.*, Vol. 45, p. 107. 1838 In the eighth lecture, the *quaestio vexata* of verbal inspiration is considered: *United Secession Mag.*, p. 154.

**\*quaestor**, Lat.; **quæstor**, Late Lat.: *s. b.*: in Ancient Rome, one of the magistrates who had the charge of public finances (the number being originally two, but eventually twenty); a treasurer.

1546 which [money] was gathered by the bushops quæstor: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 183 (1846). bef. 1550 And yet ye be quæstors, | And hoorders vppe of testers: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 417 (Dyce, 1843). 1579 being chosen Quæstor (to say treasurer): NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 465 (1612). 1600 two Quæstors or Treasurers of the citie: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. IV. p. 166. 1621 treasurers, ædiles, quæstors, overseers: R. BURTON, *Anat. Met.*, To Reader, p. 89 (1827). 1759 When Aristides was created Quæstor, or high Treasurer of Athens, he fairly laid before the Athenians what immense sums the publick had been robb'd of by their former Treasurers: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 148. 1885 Cicero...procures him an appointment as aide-de-camp to Manilius, quæstor of Western Sicily: *Athenæum*, Nov. 14, p. 635/2.

**quagga**, **quac(c)ha**, *s. b.*: an African quadruped of the horse family, related to the zebra (*q. v.*).

1797 QUACHA, or QUAGGA: *Encyc. Brit.* 1811 These are, in fact, a different genus, of the same tribe; but their exterior construction, size, colour, properties, and a variety of other distinctive marks, constitute them as perfectly different a race, as is the Zebra from the Quagga; the Horse from the Ass: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 124. 1845 the hippopotamus, the giraffe, the bos caffer—as large as a full-grown bull, and the elan—but little less, two zebras, and the quaccha, two gnus, and several antelopes: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 86.

**quai**, *s. b.*: Fr.: a quay, a wharf.

1862 the commissioners on the *quai* before the Custom-house: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 323 (1887).

**quaigh**, **quaich**, *s. b.*: Gael. *cuach*: a drinking-vessel.

1821 She filled a small wooden quaigh from an earthen pitcher: SCOTT, *Pirate*, vi. [C.]. 1844 a quaigh of toddy: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 231 (1881).

**quāle**, *s. b.*: neut. of Lat. *qualis*, = 'of what kind', 'of some kind': a quality regarded as an object of thought.

1681—1703 the proof hereof will not be full and complete until the demonstration of the *quale*, or of what is the particular form or boundary and extent...of...the elders' jurisdiction: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. XI. p. 113 (1865).

**quālis ab incepto**, *phr.*: Lat.: as from the beginning.

1813 If he goes on *qualis ab incepto*, I know few men who will deserve more praise: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 348 (1875).

**quālis rex, tālis grex**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: as is the king, so is his people.

1633 The vices of princes infect the people, that *qualis rex, talis grex*: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., Vol. II. p. 315/2 (1865). 1654—6 *Qualis rex, talis grex*: the sheep will follow the shepherd: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 633/2 (1868).

**qualivre**, **qualliver**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *calibre*.

**\*quamdiu se bene gesserit**, *phr.*: Lat.: so long as he behaves himself, during good conduct.

1773 Justice Archer was made a judge of the common pleas *quamdiu bene gesserit*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 514 (1851).

**quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus**: Lat. See *aliquando bonus*, &c.

**quandreen**. See *candareon*.

**quandron**, *s. b.* See quotation.

bef. 1682 A noble *Quandros* or Stone taken out of a Vulture's Head: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 102 (1686).

**\*quantum**, *s. b.*: neut. of Lat. *quantus*, = 'how much', 'how many', 'how great'.

1. a quantity, an amount; an object which has quantity.

1567 some also of them there be which write that the body of Christ in the Sacrament is *quantum*, that is to say, hath his perfect quantity in the Sacrament: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 611 (1848). 1619 the true *Quantum*, the true poize and price: P. RICHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxii. p. 302. 1640 Each quantum's infinite, straight will be said: H. MOKE, *Psych.*, i. ii. 55, p. 73 (1647). 1763 for in that case the point of HONOR turns upon the *quantum*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 49, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 145 (1777). 1772 The court...determines, ad arbitrium, the *quantum* of the punishment: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Pref., p. 9 (1827). 1787 the *quantum* of real virtue remaining will be reduced almost to nothing: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 102 (1805). 1790 A certain *quantum* of power must always exist in the community: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 270 (3rd Ed.). 1792 Mr. Smeal has now acquired such a quantum of the infirmities, both of body and mind: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 83. 1806 the exact *quantum* of damage which productive industry must sustain: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 297. 1826 a rough estimate...of the probable *quantum* of business, of which these courts have exclusive jurisdiction: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 931. 1886 the *quantum* of time during which it is excited: BALDWIN, Tr. *Rebbs's Germ. Psych.*, ch. II. p. 38. 1889 It is implied that the question of number or quantity is an essential feature of the enactment, whereas the text of the section merely says "other" harm, without any hint whatever as to the *quantum*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 3, p. 154/2.

2. short for *quantum sufficit* (*q. v.*).

1692 so they had every one his cup, every one his *quantum* or portion: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 222 (1863). 1700 then every one comes for his *Quantum* of Brandy, which is about a *quartum* of our measure: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. i. p. 9. 1723 every man is born with his *quantum* [of friendship], and he cannot give to one without robbing another: SWIFT, in Pope's *Letters*, p. 329 (1737). 1760 The Difference of a *Quantum* is merely accidental: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 207. 1761 there is but a certain *quantum* stored up for us all, for the use and behoof of the whole race of mankind: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, III. xx. Wks., p. 128 (1839). 1806 The jerk, or throe, in the throat, that follows your last bumper of port, when you have already exceeded your *quantum*: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 197 (5th Ed.).

**quantum meruit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: 'as much as one has deserved', a fair remuneration for services rendered without previous agreement as to their value.

1691 what she has I gave her as a *quantum meruit* for her Love: D'URFREV, *Love for Money*, i. p. 2. 1760 this is a Reason also why a *quantum meruit* will lie in this Case: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 52. 1826 his purpose in obtaining these details was only to show what the lawyers call a *quantum meruit*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 1339.

**quantum mutatus ab illo** (Hectore), *phr.*: Lat.: how changed from him I had known (as Hector). See *Virg., Aen.*, 2, 274.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Met.*, Pt. I, Sec. I, Mem. I, Subs. I, Vol. I. p. 2 (1827).

**\*quantum sufficit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'as much as is enough', a requisite amount, a prescribed amount, a regular allowance. Abbrev. to *quantum suff.*, *quant. suff.*, *q. s.*, *Q. S.*

1699 we lead sedentary lives, feed heartily, drink *quantum sufficit*, but sleep immoderately: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1809). 1755 Take of fair clear water *quantum sufficit*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 146, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 202 (1777). 1789 Should he hesitate, I can desire Darrell to sell *quantum sufficit* of my short annuities: GIBSON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 118 (1869). 1804 we recommend to collect, with due speed, *quantum sufficit* of newspapers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 488. 1807 While, with numbers though rough, | Yet with rage *quantum suff.*: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 238 (5th Ed.). 1814 a plentiful application of spring water, with a *quantum sufficit* of soap: SCOTT, *Waverley*, p. 91. 1826 he now had his *quantum sufficit* of a seafaring life: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. I. p. 15. 1840 One glance was enough Completely '*Quant. suff.*' | As the doctors write down when they send you their 'stuff': BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 32 (1865).

**quantum valeat**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'as much as it may be worth', taken for what it is worth, with due regard to limitations and qualifications.

1883 The argument is sound, *quantum valeat*: *XLIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 247. 1888 From the evidence, *quantum valeat*, of the formal perambulations of the forest, the aggressions of the Crown did not begin till after the accession of Henry II.: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 302/3.



\***quarantine** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *quarantina*: a period of forty days during which a ship is detained outside a port if there be any fear of disease being communicated therefrom; a period of such detention of any length; isolation with a view to checking the spread of infectious or contagious disease.

1704 there they are to perform their *Quarantine*, i.e. to stay forty Days, after which every Man of them is search'd by the *Physician*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 177. 1776 our captain...declared he must perform a long quarantine at Zante if his return were delayed: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 297. 1845 The quarantine regulations...are severe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 342.

\***quarē impedit**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'why does he hinder', name of a writ issued on behalf of one who claims the presentation to a benefice.

1498—9 or els to say a *quare Impedit* at the common law: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 133 (Camd. Soc., 1837). 1535 he which hath ryght bath nam moud his accyon of Quare impedit: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 36 v<sup>o</sup>. 1548 wherefore being driuen to his accion if his highnes bringe his *Quare impedit* or accion of trespas, the defendant may trauesse the office with him in the said accions keeping still his possession: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 54 v<sup>o</sup> (1567). bef. 1670 Advousons, Presentations, Quare-impedit, &c. all pleaded in *Westminster-hall*, things never heard of in the King's dwelling Court: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 78, p. 79 (1693). 1676 But I'll come upon him with a *Quare impedit*, and a good lusty cup of Revenge to boot: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, II. p. 22. 1705 to decline the doing this, and yet avoid the actions of *quare impedit*, that they would be liable to, if they did not admit the clerks presented to them: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. Bk. v. p. 12 (1823). 1760 This is a *Quare impedit*, the Court sets forth that the Vicarage of *Blaxley*...is presentative: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 67.

**quart d'écu**, *phr.*: Fr.: a quarter-crown, an old French silver coin. Anglicised as *cardecu(e)*. See **écu**.

1601 Sir, for a quart d'écu he will sell the fee-simple of his salvation, the inheritance of it: SHAKS., *All's Well*, IV. 3, 311. 1617 The siluer peece called *Quart d'escu*, that is, the fourth part of a crowne, is of the standard of eleuen ounces, and is six penny weight four graines, and is worth two *Venice Lires*, or eighteen pence sterling English: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 294. 1646 there hardly comes into the Kings Coffers clear a *Quardecu* in every *Crowne*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 74.

**quarte**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cuarto**.

\***quartette**, **quartet** ( $\angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *quartetto*.

1. a musical composition consisting of four solo parts (vocal or instrumental).

2. a set of four performers of a musical composition in four parts.

2 a. a party or set of four individuals.

1878 The quartette of gentlemen met on the terrace: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xv. p. 118.

3. a stanza of four lines.

\***quartetto**, *sb.*: It.: a quartette.

1819 the quartetto we had left in his anti-room consisted of a poet, a scene-painter, a musical composer and a ballet-master: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820).

**quartier**, *sb.*: Fr.: a quarter, a district (of a city or town).

1828 I love that *quartier*!—if ever I go to Paris again I shall reside there: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 63 (1859). 1841 they proceeded from the *quartier* through which my route lay: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 204.

**quartier général**, *phr.*: Fr.: *Mil.*: head-quarters.

1822 He did nothing at his *quartier général* but loll on a sofa: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 177.

**quartillo**, *sb.*: Sp.: a quarter of a real (*q. v.*).

1755 the sum will be three thousand three hundred quartillos; the three thousand quartillos make fifteen hundred half rials, which are equal to seven hundred and fifty rials, and the other three hundred quartillos make one hundred and fifty half rials: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, Pt. III. Bk. IV. ch. xix. in *Ballantyne's Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 713/1 (1821).

\***quarto**, *adj. neut. abl.*, also used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'fourth': of books, having four leaves to the sheet; the size of a book printed on sheets folded into four leaves; a book or volume of this size. See **folio**, **octavo**. Abbreviated to '4to.'

1613 Suarez, the Jesuit, hath newly set forth a great book in quarto at Coimbra: T. LORRIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 268 (1848). 1614 Our lives shorten, as if the book of our days were by God's knife of judgment cut less, and brought from *folio* as in the patriarchs before the flood, to *quarto* in the fathers after the flood: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 329 (1867). 1630 *Octavo*, *quarto*, *folio*, or sixteen: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Cgg 1 v<sup>o</sup>/2. bef. 1658 That when I dye, where others go before I in whining venial Streams, and Quarto Pages, | My Floods may rise in *Folio*, sink all Ages: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 248 (1687). 1664 A Book of his in *Quarto*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. vi. 1769 The form and magnitude of a quarto imposes upon the mind: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xx. p. 86 (1827). bef. 1782 Or, if to see the name of idle self, | Stamp'd on the well-

bound quarto, grace the shelf: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 28 (1808). 1816 She was...transcribing...riddles...into a thin quarto of hot-pressed paper: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 61 (1832).

\***quartz**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Quarz*: native silica; rock-crystal; name given to various rocks containing native silica.

1796 On one side, the lowest stratum was a whitish-grey quartz, that was greasy to the touch: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 33 (1814). 1835 This hill was of granite...intersected by veins of quartz: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 131. \*1876 The precious metal was extracted from the rose-coloured schist veining the quartz: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

\***quasi**, *adv.*: Lat.: as if, as it were; used in Eng. as a qualifying prefix—sometimes connected by a hyphen with the word qualified—to indicate that the quality or condition specified is more apparent than real or is only partially attributed. In etymological explanations *quasi* means 'as much as to say'.

1485 the toure quasi put to therthe: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 179 (1881). 1588 Master Parson, quasi pers-on. An if one should be pierced, which is the one? SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 2, 85. 1600 Breeches, quasi beare-riches: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, IV. 3, Wks., p. 225 (1610). 1610 a great Hebraician sayth they were called Hebrewes, quasi travellers, for so the word intends: J. HEALEY, *St. Augustine, City of God*, p. 577. 1612 an ancient company of Christians, called Nostranes, quasi Nazaritans: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 65. 1642 An Empyrean Heaven, a quasi vacuity: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xlix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 399 (Bohn, 1852). 1662 Here are quasi horses, quasi crowns of gold: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 185 (1867). 1681—1703 his quasi is but to ally and qualify our apprehensions: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 101 (1864). 1692 Men come quasi armed in a coat of mail that the sword of the word will not enter: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 114 (1858). 1811 An American ship, quasi American, is entitled, upon proof, to immediate restitution: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 317. 1816 why persons holding such quasi sinecures should not be excluded from the House of Commons: *ib.*, Vol. 26, p. 372. 1830 The late Mufti could not bring himself to compel his brother lawyers to doff the honors of their quasi-wig: *ib.*, Vol. 50, p. 483. 1858 A dull preacher might be conceived...to lapse into a state of quasi heathenism, simply for want of religious instruction: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ch. II. p. 29 (1882). 1866 A connection with the Earls of Wilbraham (quasi wild boar ham) might be made out: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Poet. Wks., p. 181/2 (1880). 1884 The construction of a coherent theory of ghosts is a typical instance of a belief in a quasi-human spirit world: F. HARRISON, in *XIX Cent.*, No. 85, p. 498.

\***quass**, **quash**, *sb.*: Russ. *kvass*: a kind of beer made in Russia from rye-bread.

1598 Their drinke is like our peny Ale, and is called Quass: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 242. 1609 With spiced Meades (wholsome but deer), | As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk, | And the base Quasse by Pesants drunk: Pimlico, quoted in B. JONSON's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816). 1662 Their ordinary drinke is a sort of small Beer which they call Quas, or Hydromel: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 65 (1669). 1810 You will find him throughout the day...eating raw turnips, and drinking Quass: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 115.

\***quassia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the bitter wood of the *Quassia amara* of Surinam, of *Picraena excelsa*, and of other kindred trees of the Nat. Order *Simarubaceae*; also, *atrib.*

1846 large quantities of Quassia were exported 20 or 30 years since... Quassia wood is in fact no longer used even in that colony as a medicine: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 476.

**quātenus**, *adv.*: Lat.: as far as. See **qua**.

1652 it seems better for them to have recourse to an innate power of the soul that is fitted and fashioned for the receiving of spirituals, *quatenus* spirituals, then to flie to I know not what connate *Species*: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 95. 1664 A broken Oath is, *quatenus* Oath, | As sound t'all purposes of *Troath*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. II. p. 87.

**quatorzain** ( $\angle = \angle$ , *qu-* as *k-*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *quatorzaine*, 'the number fourteen': a stanza or a poem of fourteen lines.

1582 Who skald the skies in lofty *Quatorzain*: G. BUCKE, in T. Watson's *Pass. Cent.*, p. 33 (1870). 1602 for in *Quatorzains* me thinks the Poet handles his subject as tyrannically as *Procrustes* the thiefe his prisoners: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poes.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 166 (1815). 1883 Modern sonneteers...reckon their quaterzains by hundreds: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 252/1.

**quatorze**, *sb.*: Fr., 'fourteen': four kings, queens, knaves, or tens, in a hand at piquet; so called because the hand which holds the highest four, scores fourteen points.

**quattrino**, *sb.*: It.: name of sundry small Italian coins worth about a farthing English. Anglicised as *katernyn*, *quatrino*.

1547—8 in bras they haue katernyns, and byokes, and denares: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxiii. p. 179 (1870). 1555 It is scorched with drynesse for lacke of water, and therefore the water is there growne to such price, that you cannot for twelue pence buy as will satisfie your thirst for foure Quatrini: R. EDEN, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1488 (1625). 1592 In the fourth *bando*, the *Julios* of Bologna are disvalued two *quatrini*: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 657 (1685). 1617 From hence we hired a boat for foure boline and four quatrines: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 92. 1645 *quatrini*, *baicos*, *julios*, and *soudi*, each exceeding the other in the proportion of ten: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 182 (1850).



**quattro cento, phr.**: It., *lit.* 'four hundred': a short way of expressing the century of which 1401 was the first year. The phr. has special reference to Italian architecture and art.

1883 the works of Italian sculptors of the quattro-cento have as a rule much variety: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 251. 1890 His book is confined to the *quattrocento* and to the xylographers who worked in Italy: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 15, p. 217/3.

\***quattrocentisto, pl.** -tisti, *sb.*: It.: an artist (esp. Italian) of the 15th century.

1883 Michelangelo studied the works of the quattrocentisti as well as those of the ancients: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 254. 1886 If there is promise of better things in the future it is doubtless...owing to the attention bestowed by the present generation of sculptors on the works of the great *quattrocentisti*: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 4, p. 312/2.

**quatuor, sb.**: Lat., 'four': *Mus.*: old name for a quartette (*q. v.*).

1724 QUATUOR, Musick for Four Voices is so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\***que voulez-vous ?, phr.**: Fr.: what would you have?

1848 He was very much interested about his employer's family: but, *que voulez-vous?* a grand dinner was of more concern to him than the affairs of any other mortal: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1, ch. xxiv, p. 252 (1879).

**quellio, sb.**: Sp. *cuello*: a kind of ruff.

1659 Your Hungerland bands, and Spanish quellio ruffs: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 334/1 (1839).

**quelquechose, sb.**: Fr. *quelque chose* (pl. *quelques choses*), = 'something': a trifle, a light delicacy, an unsubstantial dish. See *kickshaws*.

1598 *Antipasto*, anything that is eaten or served in first at a table. *Quelque-chose* to provoke appetite: FLORIO. — *Carabassada*, a kinde of daintie dish or quelquechose used in Italie: *ib.*

1611 *Fricandeaux*, Short, skinlesse, and daintie puddings, or Quelkchoses, made of good flesh and hearbes chopped together, then rolled vp into the forme of Luerings, &c, and so boyled: COTGR. 1617 The French are commended and said to excell others in boyled meates, sawces, and made dishes, vulgarly called *Quelques choses*, but in my opinion the larding of their meates is not commendable: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III, p. 134, bef. 1631 comeftures of Court or Cities *Quelque-chose*: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 8 (1669).

1654 persuaded them what their course Fare is the best (under that Notion of wholesome) and all other (but what they dresse) to be meer *Quelque-chose*, made dishes of no nourishing: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 146.

1655 making fine meat of a whetstone, and *quelque-chose* of unsavory, nay of bad and unwholesome meat: MUFFET, *Healths Improv.*, p. 274. 1675 Some foolish *French quelque chose*, I warrant you: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II, p. 127 (1701). 1722-3 Has he [Pope] some *quelque chose* of his own upon the anvil? SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII, p. 36 (1871).

**quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat, phr.**: Lat.: whom a god wishes to destroy, he first makes mad.

1826 But there seems to be a special Providence in these things...*Quem Deus vult perdere, prius dementat*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 1959.

\***quenelle, sb.**: Fr.: a ball of a rich paste of meat, fowl, or game, with seasoning.

1845 *Quenelles*.—Meat minced or potted, as *quenelles* of meat, game, fowls, and fish: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 42.

**quere**: Late Lat. See *quaere*.

\***querelle d'Allemand, phr.**: Fr.: 'a German's quarrel', a groundless, wrongheaded quarrel.

1754 to raise a *Querelle d'Allemand*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. 1, p. 170.

**querpo**: Sp. See *cuerpo*.

**querpo-santo**: Sp. and Port. See *corposant*.

**query**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *quaere*.

**queshery**: Anglo-Ind. See *cutchery*.

**questio vexata**: Late Lat. See *quaestio vexata*.

**question extraordinaire, phr.**: Fr.: 'extraordinary torture', dislocation of the limbs on the rack.

1749 his legs and arms, by his awkward management of them, seem to have undergone the *Question extraordinaire*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. 1, No. 162, p. 428 (1774).

**questor**: Late Lat. See *quaestor*.

**quetry**: Anglo-Ind. See *kuttry*.

\***queue, sb.**: Fr.: a tail.

1. a pig-tail, a braid or twist of hair hanging at the back of the head, or from the back of the wig.

1748 he wore his own hair in a queue: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xi, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 56 (1817). 1782 With head erect, and eyes of fiery hue | A viper, long as Count de Grasse's queue: COWPER, *Colubrid.* 1818 the post-boy, his boots and his queue: T. MOORE, *Judge Family*, p. 2. 1847 And bright the shalloon of his little quill'd queue: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 415 (1865).

2. a line of persons or carriages waiting for their turn to proceed.

1860 They will make *queue* on a wet night, half an-hour before the doors are opened: *Once a Week*, Feb. 11, p. 151/2. 1862 A half-mile *queue* of carriages was formed along the street: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II, ch. v, p. 74 (1867). 1879 The man...put his money back, and immediately disengaged himself from the queue: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xli, p. 428.

**qui cito dat bis dat**: Lat. See *bis dat*, &c.

\***qui facit per alium, facit per se, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'he who does (an act) by another's means, does it by himself', a person is responsible for whatever he (or she) authorises.

1826 the chair was responsible to the House on the principle, *qui facit per alium facit per se*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II, Pt. I, p. 364. 1845 this vandalism of no use to him...was solely done to throw odium on the English, but *qui facit per alium facit per se*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 547. 1880 the *facit per alium facit per se* of the law was fatally applicable to him: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvii, p. 179.

\***qui s'excuse, s'accuse, phr.**: Fr.: he who excuses himself, accuses himself.

1818 MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. 1, p. 138. 1859 *Qui s'excuse*—it is surely not necessary to finish: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 12, p. 484/1.

**qui tam, phr.**: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: name of an action on a penal statute, initiated by an informer 'who, as well' for the sovereign as for himself, sues for the penalty.

1755 An action popular, or of *qui tam*, would certainly lie: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 177 (1777).

**qui va là ?, phr.**: Fr.: who goes there?

1830 Whose first said, "Qui vola? whome seeke ye here?" they said, "wee seeke Cambuscan everie wheare": J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, p. 157 (1837).

\***qui vive, phr.**: Fr.: (as a sentinel's challenge) 'who lives?', 'who goes there?'; hence, 'to be on (upon) the *qui vive*', to be upon the alert.

1591 CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. 1, p. 24 (1847). 1796 Is it imagined that I must be always leaning upon one hand while I am writing with the other, always upon the *qui vive* and the Slip-slop: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII, p. 82 (1871).

1761 there were many others, all equally on the *qui vive*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. 1, p. 137 (1882).

1813 Our new king Log we cannot complain of as too young, or too much on the *qui-vive*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. 1, p. 147 (1833).

1815 nothing heard but the dull beating pace of the National patrolles, enlivened at intervals with the clatter of their arms, and the *qui vive* of the centinels: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, Pref., p. xlix. (2nd Ed.).

1824 the poor persecuted nonjurors are a little upon the *qui vive* when such clever young men as you are making enquiries after us: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi, p. 257 (1886).

1834 Captain Forester found the Bank Secretary...already on the *qui vive*: *Baboo*, Vol. II, ch. ix, p. 163.

1849 on the *qui vive* for any stray information: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 58.

1871 these animals appeared to be on the *qui vive*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xv, p. 267.

**quichery**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. See *kedgeroo*.

**quicquid agunt homines, phr.**: Lat.: 'whatever men do', whatever concerns mankind. See *Juv.*, 1, 85.

1862 about races, fights, bill-brokers, *quicquid agunt homines*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. 1, ch. xii, p. 246 (1887). 1884 *Quicquid agunt homines* is the motto of our magazines: *Tablet*, Vol. 63, p. 724/1.

**quid, neut.** of Lat. *quis* (interrog. and indef. pron.): the 'what', the nature or substance of anything; a question.

1577 That Logike leape, not ouer eury stile...With curious *quids*, to maintain argument: G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 77 (1868). bef. 1600 You must know my age | Hath scene the beings and the quid of things: MARSTON, *Farwee*, l. 2. [C.]

\***quid pro quo, phr.**: Late Lat., 'something instead of something', 'something in return for something'.

1. a *succedaneum* (*q. v.*).

1665 a lewd apothecary, that understandeth not his bill, but giveth *quid pro quo*: CALFEHILL, *Ans.*, p. 81 (Parker Soc., 1846).

1686 but truste vnto Apothecaries as vnaskfull as them selues, which give a *qui pro quo*, and engender diseases: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xlix, p. 241.

1601 *Succedaneum*, that drug which may be used for default of another. The Apothecaries call such, *Quid pro quo*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II, SIR A. 6<sup>th</sup>.

1604 who giveth us *quid pro quo* as Apothecaries are wonte: R. PARSONS, *Relat. Triall*, &c., ch. v, p. 147. bef. 1652 Their Drugs and Drugges we set at nought. | With *quid pro quo* they make many a ly: In Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 353 (1652).

1654 the Apothecaries themselves, both take, and receive...*Quid pro Quo*, one thing for another: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 60.

2. a fair equivalent, tit for tat.

1591 I cry you mercy, 'tis but *Quid pro Quo*: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 3, 109. 1608 let him trap me in gold, and I'll lap him in lead; *quid pro quo*: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, ii. 4, Wks., Vol. III, p. 275 (1885).

1621 if they run one way, their wives at home will flye out another. *Quid pro quo*: R. HERRINGTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II, p. 435 (1827).

1785 there must be *quid pro quo*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII, p. 274 (1853). 1796 The physician, who hears this *quid pro quo* mentioned, must not let it puzzle or mislead him: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI, p. 17 (1814).

1804 Besides, referring the proximate cause of this disease to a deficiency of azote, is only substituting *quid pro quo*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 416.

1823 produces the most ludicrous *quid pro quo's* by misapprehended erudition: LAUDY



MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. v. p. 106 (1855). 1837 He is content. He has his *quid pro quo*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 389 (1877). 1842 In all bargains, unless he'd his *quid* for his *quo*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 377 (1865). 1843 A laughable *quid pro quo*, if he will pardon me the term, occurred to him in a conversation: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 44 (1885).

**quidam**, Lat. *pl.* **quidam**, *pron.*: Lat.: a certain (indefinite) person, an unknown person.

1580 envie of so many unworthy Quidams: E. K., *Ep.* to Spenser's *Shep. Cal.*, Wks., p. 443/2 (1883).

**quidlibet**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quilibet* (indef. pron.), = 'whom you please': anything whatever; a subtlety. Anglicised as *quillet*. See **quodlibet**.

bef. 1670 A *Quid libet*, which is next to nothing: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 102, p. 90 (1693).

**quidlibet ex quolibet**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: anything out of (from) anything.

1565 but I rather think you to be some scholar of Anaxagoras which have learned to make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, an apple of an oyster: CALPHILL, *Ans.*, p. 99 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1603 which is but to make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, and to confound those things as one, that are distinct: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 218. 1615 by his logic he can make *quidlibet ex quolibet*, anything of everything: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 403 (1867). 1830 A few resemblances...which the *quidlibet ex quolibet* system of etymology will easily furnish: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 51, p. 530.

\***quid-nunc**, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *quid*, = 'what', and *nunc*, = 'now': one who is perpetually asking 'what now?', 'what news?', an inquisitive person; one who professes to know all the current news of the day.

1710 Our quidnuncs between whiles go to a coffee-house, where they have several warm liquors made of the waters of Lethe, with very good poppy-tea: ADDISON, *Tatler*, No. 118, [L.]. 1729 This great Mother dearest held than all | The clubs of Quidnuncs, or her own Guildhall: POPE, *Dunciad*, l. 570. 1787 In your last, you talk more of the French treaty than of yourself and your wife and family; a true English *quid nunc*! GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 337 (1869). 1807 At the Libraries—getting at the news of the day by scraps and snatches, from the pompous and empty harangues of the Quidnuncs around you: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 29 (5th Ed.). 1811 if the author...had chosen any other subject than that which...supplies the gabble of all the quidnuncs in this country: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 18, p. 380. 1818 Or Quidnuncs, on Sunday, just fresh from the barber's, | Enjoying their news: T. MOORE, *Rudge Family*, p. 81. 1832 he was a sort of scandalous chronicle for the quid-nuncs of Granada: W. IRVING, *Athens*, p. 253. 1886 What the masses believed...and what the quidnuncs of London repeated, may here be found: *Athenæum*, Nov. 6, p. 595/1.

\***quieta non movère**, *phr.*: Lat.: not to disturb quiet things. Cf. "let sleeping dogs lie".

1771 My father's maxim, *Quieta non movere*, was very well in those ignorant days: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 292 (1857). 1887 But was the book quite worth publishing? "*Quieta non movere*" holds good even of dormant articles: *Athenæum*, Aug. 27, p. 276/2.

\***quiētus**, *sb.*: for *quiētus est*: a discharge from a debt; a release from service, life, or existence; *facetiously*, an opiate.

1604 When he himself might his quietus make | With a bare bodkin: SHAKES., *Ham.*, iii. 1, 75. 1636 on your lips | I thus sign your quietus: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, v. 3, Wks., p. 186/1 (1839). 1678 it would be necessary to give y<sup>e</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Ch. Justice his quietus: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 164 (1878). 1693 your Quietus against any further claims from me: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1767 Three weeks I trust will give us our quietus: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 49 (1857). 1783 I send or call two or three times each day to Elmsly's, and can only say that I shall fly the next day, Saturday, Sunday, &c. after I have got my quietus: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 300 (1869). 1806 We have now, I think, given a quietus to the parlor: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 233 (5th Ed.). 1828 I had imagined that the subject had received its quietus: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 917. — having proposed an amendment, as he said "merely as a quietus to tender consciences": *ib.*, p. 1450. 1845 Why is not an attempt made to purchase a quietus from the rebel? SYD. SMITH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 234/2 (1859). 1864 the nurse ran to give its accustomed quietus to the little screaming infant: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879).

**quiētus est**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'he is discharged (quitted)': a discharge from debt, a quittance; a release from duty or service; a deliverance from a trouble or burden.

1530 and to have your quietus est sealed with the blood of our Saviour Christ: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 309 (Parker Soc., 1845). 1596 Will you have patience, and you shall hear me expressly and roundly give him his quietus est! NASH, *Have with You*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 40 (Grosart, 1883—4). 1607 a writ, a seizure, a writ of praise, an absolution, a quietus est! MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 209 (1885). 1608—9 Sir John Levison hath had good luck, and got his quietus est about the barrack business: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1848). 1626 Whereat his majesty was much displeased; and, as I understand this morning, a quietus est is sent to Sir Randal Crew to sit no more in judicature: in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 168 (1848). 1635 so I reconcile myself with my Creator, and strike a tally in the Exchequer of Heaven for my quietus est, ere I close my eyes: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. xxxii. p. 49 (1645). 1635 If God will give us a quietus est, and take us off from business by sickness, then we have a time of securing godly patient subjection to his will: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 240 (1862). 1851 if a charge of guilt be formally laid, there must be as formal an act of acquitting, and of giving a quietus est: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 35 (1862). 1862 Death is a Christian's quietus est, it is his discharge from all trouble and misery: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 179 (1867). 1884 and in his [Christ's] resur-

rection he hath his quietus est out of God's exchequer: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. v. p. 442 (1866). 1692 Believers...shall have a quietus est from their troubles: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 194 (1858). 1701 he hath his Quietus est in due course of law upon the same [accounts]: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 461/1 (1751).

**qui-hi**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *koi-hai*?, = 'is any one there?', the usual formula for calling a servant in Bengal: an Anglo-Indian of the Bengal Presidency.

1822 So if you are neither a *qu-hi* nor a politician...just turn over half-a-dozen pages: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Aug. p. 133. 1864 The old boys, the old generals, the old colonels, the old qui-his from the club, came and paid her their homage: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 275 (1879).

**quilat**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **carat**.

**quina-quina**, *sb.*: Sp. fr. Peru., 'bark of barks': the bark of the cinchona (*q. v.*).

1694 Also concerning the *Quinquina* which the physicians would not give to the King: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 245 (1872). bef. 1699 the quinquina, or Jesuits powder: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1770). 1741 these are the Ipecacuana, the Quinquina, Ginger, Cassia of the Islands: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 16. 1783 The *Quinquina* is the bark of a tree that grows in Peru: W. SAUNDERS, *Red Peru. Bark*, p. 7. 1794 the red *Quinquina* trees...the white *Quinquina*: J. RULPH, *Yell. Peru. Bark*, p. 23. 1846 The *Quinquina* Piton and *Quinquina* des Antilles are produced by species of the genus *Exostema*, and are remarkable for possessing properties similar to those of true *Quinquina*, but without any trace of either cinchonine or quinine: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 762.

**quincunx**, *sb.*: Lat., properly adj., 'of five units' (*uncia*), with *ordo*, = 'order', 'arrangement', suppressed: an arrangement of trees, &c., like that of the spots on the five side of a die; an arrangement in oblique lines. Also, *attrib.*

1658 But not to look so high as heaven or the single quincunx of the Hyades upon the neck of Taurus, the triangle, and remarkable Crusero about the foot of the Centaur: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3. [R.]. 1699 several Acres of Meadow planted with Trees, well grown, into narrow Allies in Quincunx Order: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 178. bef. 1744 His Quincunx darkens, his Espaliers meet: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 80. 1771 The measured walk, the quincunx, and the etoile imposed their unsatisfying sameness on every royal and noble garden: HOR. WALPOLE, *Virtue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. IV. p. 125. 1783 The groto and the quincunx...will never be seen by me: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 407 (1856).

**quindecimvir**, *pl.* **quindecimviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: one of a commission or college of fifteen members; *esp.* in Ancient Rome, a member of the college of priests who had charge of the Sibylline books, or a member of a commission of fifteen for apportioning lands.

1601 one of the 15 Quindecimviri deputed for division of lands: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 177. 1619 [See **pontifex**]. 1622 a book of the *Sybilis*, which *Gallus* the Quindecimvir would have received among the rest of the prophecies: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 373. 1675 the whole College of the Quindecimviri and most knowing *Pagan Divines*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. vi. § 4, p. 61. 1678 and that there never was any thing in those *Sibylline Books*, which were under the Custody of the Quindecimviri, that did in the least predict our Saviour Christ or the Times of Christianity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. IV. p. 282.

**quinolas**, *sb.*: Sp.: reversals (at cards).

1623 I knew how to play at Noddy, One-and-thirty, Quinolas, and Primera: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. II. p. 112.

**quinquagèsima**, *adj.*: fem. of Lat. *quinquagèsimus*, = 'fiftieth': title of the next Sunday before Lent, which is (inclusively) the fiftieth day before Easter.

\***quinque**, *adj.*: Lat.: five.

1590 In champion grounds what figure serves you best, | For which the quincunx-angle form is meet: MARLOWE, *Il Tamburl.*, III. 2, Wks., p. 55/1 (1858).

**quinquevir**, *pl.* **quinqueviri**, *sb.*: Lat.: a member of a commission of five men appointed for any official function.

1600 they created certain *Quinqueviri* for the division of the Pomptine lands: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VI. p. 232.

\***quinta**, *sb.*: Sp. and Port.: a country-house.

1818 The small farms or quintas, in the neighborhood of cities, are, in fine order: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 219 (1834). 1863 a beautiful cove, lined by quintas and orange-trees: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 267. 1885 The numerous quintas are chiefly inhabited by the English: J. Y. JOHNSON, *Madeira*, p. 113.

**quinta essentia**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: 'the fifth element'; the element of which the heavenly bodies were supposed by Aristotle to consist.

abt. 1460—70 For so the philosophors clepen the purest substance of manye corruptible thingis elementid *quinta essentia*: *Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 2 (Furnivall, 1866). [C.] 1570 For, neither pure Element, nor Aristoteles, *Quinta Essentia*, is hable to serve for Number, as his propre matter: J. DEE, *Pref. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. \* i<sup>o</sup>. 1704 their next principle was, that man brings with him into the world a peculiar portion or grain of wind, which may be called a *quinta essentia*, extracted from the other four: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 80/1 (1869). 1812 which [ether] gave occasion to the famous *quinta essentia*, or quintessence of the schoolmen: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 171.



**quintal** (L.), **kintal**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *quintal*, = 'a weight of 100 pounds', or fr. Fr. *quintal*: a weight of 100 pounds; a hundredweight. The modern French *quintal* is equivalent to about 220 pounds avoirdupois. See **cantar**.

1555 The kyng then hauynge of owide lyinge in a certeyne store house thirte or forte kyntals of pepper (euery kyntall beinge an hundreth weyght): R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. vii. p. 376 (1885). 1588 A Barre of Pepper, which is two quintalles and a halfe: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 21 r. 1589 A kintal of iron or Steele for tenne riads: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1854). 1598 Each shippe doeth commonly lade eyght thousande Quintales of Pepper, little more or lesse Portingall weight: every Quintale is 128. pound: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 142. — 4 or 5 thousand kintales Portingale weight: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 112 (1885). 1599 at so much the barre, which barre is 3 quintales, 2 rous and 10 rottilos... Note that euery quintal is 4 rous, and euery roue 32 rottilos, which is 128 rottilos the quintal: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. l. p. 276. 1623 some three or foure Quintals: MAHUR, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. viii. p. 239. 1654 paid at the rate of 15 carlins for the kintal: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 104. 1741 They gather no less than 200 Quintals of Honey: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 66. 1845 with a proportion of from 2 to 8 oz. of silver to the quintal: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 420.

\***quintette**, **quintet** (L.), Eng. fr. Fr. *quintette*; **quintetto**, *It.*: *sb.*: a musical composition for five solo parts (vocal or instrumental); a set of five performers of such a composition.

**quinze**, *sb.*: Fr., 'fifteen': name of a game at cards, on the principle of **vingt-et-un** (q. v.), with fifteen as the number to be tried for.

1760 [See **faro**]. 1764 Whisk gives no fatal ideas to anybody that has been at Arthur's, and seen hazard, *Quinze* and *Trente-et-Quarante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857).

**quinzième**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Fr.: fifteenth; a fifteenth.

1609 bee they rents customs tenths quinziesmes taxes subsidies...: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. xvii. p. 145 (1633).

\***quipu**, *sb.*: Peru.: a cord of different-colored threads, ending in a fringe with which by means of knots the Peruvians could register events, keep inventories and accounts, &c. Also written **quipo**, **quippo**.

1722 And they keep their Account by Knots on a String, or Notches on a Stick, not unlike the *Peruvian Quippos*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 182. 1777 I long for the letters that are to explain your Quippos and other mystic words in your last: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 70 (1777). 1811 kept the returns of the cattle committed to his care, by the knots on his *quipus*, which were also of the colour of his herd. In the flocks of Alpacas, this superseded the necessity of assorting the wools, when they came to be manufactured: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 45. — The *quipus*, were, and are to the present day, a collection of knots, formed out of the aggregate of a bunch of threads, of different thickness, with more or fewer folds, to indicate units, tens, hundreds, thousands, &c. and their combination and colours, served for every species of computation, even chronology, and to record the annals of history: *ib.*, p. 46 note. 1891 The adventures connected with the loss of the Quipus and the "manners and customs" of the Incas generally are...unlikely: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 31, p. 150/2.

**quirpo**: Sp. See **cuerpo**.

\***quis custodiet ipsos custodes**, *phr.*: Lat.: who shall keep a guard on the guardians themselves? *Juv.*, 6, 347.

1736 LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 388, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 19 (1777). 1886 If those who wield the rod forget, 'Tis truly—*Quis custodiet?* A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 109.

**quitasol**, *sb.*: Sp.: umbrella, parasol. See **kittysol**.

1612 Then did he incaske his pate in his hat, which was so broad, as it might serue him excellently for a *Quitasol*: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. xiii. p. 259.

**Quiteve**: Turk. See **Khediye**.

**Quixote**: Sp.: *Don Quixote de La Mancha*, titular hero of Cervantes' celebrated romance in which knight-errantry is satirised; representative of a visionary aspirant towards an impracticable ideal. Hence, **Quixotism**, **Quixotry**, the character of a Quixote; **Quixotic**, extravagantly chivalrous and romantic.

1648 the *Romance* and *Gazetta*'s of the famous Victories and Exploits of the Godly *Quixots*: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 1, sig. A 2 r. 1771 Here he was interrupted by my uncle, who asked peevishly, if he was Don Quixote enough, at this time of day, to throw down his gauntlet as champion for a man who had treated him with such ungrateful neglect: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 271 (1882). 1782 My diet-drink is not all of so Quixote a disposition: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 155 (1858). 1828 Could he be such a Quixote? *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 78. 1878 It can't be ungenerous to warn you that you are indulging Quixotic expectations: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. v. ch. xxxvii. p. 348. 1886 In every other business it would be looked upon as absolutely Quixotic, or at least Utopian: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 13, p. 635/1. 1764 he perceived in him a spirit of quixotism: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cf. Fathom*, ch. xl. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 223 (1817).

**quo animo**, *phr.*: Lat.: with what intention. See **animus**.

**quo jure**, *phr.*: Lat.: by what right, by what authority.

1656 Have the ordinary office of teaching the people, but *quo jure*, he questioneth not: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 238 (1908).

**quo warranto**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: name of a writ formerly issuing from the King's Bench, calling upon one person or more to show 'by what warrant' he or they were assuming a public office or privilege.

1535 A writ de Quo warranto: Tr. Littleton's *Nat. Brev.*, fol. 221 r. 1626 there is a writ of Quo Warranto brought, by which it will be forfeit to the king: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1848). 1605 yet verily to speak like a Lawyer, I cannot perceive *quo warranto*: MURFET, *Healths Improv.*, p. 18. 1683 the humble submission and petition of the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs and Aldermen, on behalf of the City of London, on the quo warranto against their charter: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 186 (1878). 1691 some were for appealing to a free unbiass'd Synod of impartial Authors, others were for suing out a Quo Warranto to examine the validity of my character: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 14. bef. 1733 the Quo Warrantos brought against some Corporations (which had forfeited their charters): R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 53, p. 624 (1740). 1760 Information against the Defendants to shew Quo warranto they claim to be Bailiffs of Honiton: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 6. 1789 In 1684, the charter of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth were taken away, in consequence of Quo warrantos which had been issued against them: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 479 (1796). 1806 We would also move for a Quo Warranto against the spirits of the river and the mountain: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 19.

**quoad**, *adv.*: Lat.: so far as, with respect to.

1809 The *Gesta Dei per Francos* must be one of the first importance, quoad order of time: SOUTHLEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1856). 1821 The same effect is produced quoad the consumer: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 46. 1839-47 the superficial enquirer still regards matter as inert quoad vital actions: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 144/1. 1840 the Post Office envelope is not bad, quoad design: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 165 (1885). 1872 his peculiar position in the country quoad the natives subject more or less to him: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 58.

**quoad hoc**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: so far as this, as far as this, to this extent.

1601 it followeth, that these figure-fingers may sometime hit, and sometime misse quoad hoc: J. CHAMBER, *Ast. Judic. Astro.*, p. 24. 1737 but infinite are the numbers of minor concombis, who are concombis quoad hoc, and who have singled out certain accomplishments: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 32, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 63 (1777). 1798 Spain should have delivered them to the United States themselves, as standing, quoad hoc, in the place of Great Britain: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 438 (1832). 1823 as far as relates to its fishes, they are, quoad hoc, marine: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 55.

**quod Deus avertat**, *phr.*: Lat.: which may God avert.

1625-6 being like to prove, if not accommodated, the cause of a breach, if not a war, between us, quod Deus avertat: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 84 (1848). bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. 34, p. 31 (1740).

**quod erat demonstrandum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: which was to be proved. Abbreviated as **Q. E. D.**

1638 But this is not that quod erat demonstrandum, but that we divided ourselves from the Church: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 222 (1820). 1825 Therefore, Mahomedans may be used for their service in that capacity—quod erat demonstrandum: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. viii. p. 38/2 (1868). 1886 In the present case the rivers are represented by the fire, the salmon by the blindness, and our literary Fluellen has only to add quod erat demonstrandum: *Academy*, Oct. 27, p. 266/1.

**quod erat faciendum**: Late Lat. See **Q. E. F.**

**quod nocet, docet**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: that which hurts, teaches. See **παθήματα μαθήματα**.

1577 G. GASKOIGNE, *Life*, p. 19 (1868).

**quod semper, quod ubique, quod (ab) omnibus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: which (has been received) always, everywhere, by all.

1839 A dogma favourable to toleration is certainly not a dogma quod semper, quod ubique, quod omnibus: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 482 (1877).

**quod vide**: Lat. See **Q. V.**

**quodlibet**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *quilibet* (indef. pron.), = 'whom you please': 'anything you please', a scholastic thesis or argument. See **quidlibet**.

1550 Abominable lyes and errors dyd he proue the high learninge of the bishoppes and lawers, as he doth yet their decies and lawes, their schole divinitie and sentences, their ordynarye questions and quodlibetes: BP. BALE, *Image*, Pt. III. [R.]. bef. 1586 Our matter is Quodlibet indeed, ... never marshalling it into an assured rancke, that almost the readers cannot tell where to finde themselves: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 62 (1968). 1602 such interrogatory questions, Articles or Quodlibets: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Kelcey & State*, Pref., sig. A 5 r. 1603 this is one of Zanous quodlibets or positions: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1058. bef. 1616 These are your quodlibets, but no learning, Brother: BEAU & FL., *Ed. Bro.*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 412 (1711). bef. 1670 an hundred Quodlibets all of one blood: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 16, p. 13 (1693). 1883 Besides his posits and quodlibets, he [Innocent V.] composed a number of philosophic and other works: SCHAFF-HERRING, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1066/1.

**quoiffure**, **quoifure**: Fr. See **coiffure**.



**quōmodo, adv.**: Lat., 'how': as *sb.* the means, the manner.

1671 the difference between us and the Church of Rome consists chiefly in the definition of the manner of the change; the *quomodo* or *modus*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 233 (1872).

1750 nothing remained for him but to contrive the *Quomodo*, which appeared to be a matter of some difficulty: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VII. ch. xv. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 412 (1806).

1752 The *quomodo* will not be so difficult there as it was here, there being no uncles in the question: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 376 (1777).

1828 The *quo modo* of executing it is left to the wisdom of the government: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 274.

\***quondam, adv.**, used as *sb.* and *adj.*: Lat., 'formerly', 'heretofore': in former times.

1. **adv.**: in former times, heretofore.

abt. 1540 Abbott quondam of Westm.: W. BENSON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cclxi. p. 273 (1846). 1611 most faithfull attendant quondam upon the right worshipfull Sir Edward Phillips: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. p. 83 (1776).

2. **sb.**: a person deprived of an office or emolument, a person who has ceased to hold a certain position.

1549 oute with them...make them quondams all the packe of them: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, p. 66 (1869). — Make them quondammes, out with them, cast them out of their office: *ib.*, p. 107. 1563 Dioclesian the quondam being at Salona, hearing of the proceedings of Constantinus, and this edict, either for sorrow died, or, as some saie, did poison himselfe: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 78, an. 318. [R.]

3. **adj.**: formerly holding the position of, *ci-devant* (*q. v.*), heretofore known as.

1589 In Albanie the quondam King at eldest Daughters Court | Was settled: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. III. ch. xiv. p. 58. bef. 1593 To those Gentlemen his quondam acquaintance, that spend their wits in making playes, R. G. wisheth a better exercise: GREENE, *Croats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 59 (1865).

1593 This is the quondam king: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, III. i. 23. 1603 there's no Fly so small but now dares bring | Her little wrath against her quondam King: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Furies, p. 272 (1608).

1619 Man, by his fall, is vanished from his quondam humanity: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. I. p. 8.

1622 the quondam Viceroy of Sardinia: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xiv. p. 69 (1645).

1624 the quondam Gouverneur did see his men for most part forsake him: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 652 (1884).

1625 her quondam best friends: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 20.

1630 My quondam master: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, III. 2. Wks., p. 110/1 (1839).

1658 No quondam *Suit*, I'll keep thee from their Claws, | Rotten as th'art, thou shalt be sound for th' Cause: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 320 (1687).

1666 In quondam times her Royalties were spacious: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 84 (1677).

1676 the quondam Library-keeper of the Vatican: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 2, p. 53.

1682 with his quondam Tone and Face, | Squeak'd out this formal Canting Grace: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 112.

1693 A Farewell to Wine, by a Quondam Friend to the Bottle: *Contention of Liguors*, p. 19.

1710 I called to see my quondam neighbour Ford, (do you know what quondam is, though?): SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. xii. Wks., p. 260/1 (1866).

1735 A Servant...should not publicly fly in his quondam Master's Face: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 7, p. 509 (1740).

1764 I shall acquaint you with what a chief was saying of his quondam estate: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. I. p. 347 (1818).

1792 catching his quondam Fanny in his arms: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 212.

1827 his generous nature prompted him...to oblige his quondam companion: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 135.

1837 the quondam relic and sole executrix of the dead-and-gone Mr. Clarke: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxvii. p. 277.

**quorsum haec ?**, *phr.*: Lat.: to what end (is) this (said)?

1657 J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 186, Vol. II. p. 47. 1689 but quorsum haec? EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 313 (1850).

\***quorum, corum, coram, sb.**: Lat. *quōrum*, = 'of whom'.

1. the particular justices of the peace, whose presence on the bench is necessary to constitute a Court. So called from the first word of the clause in the Commission, which names the said justices—*quorum vos A, B, C, D, &c., unum esse volumus*, = 'of whom we will that you, A, B, C, D, &c., be one'.

1487 that the justices of the peas in euery shire cyte & towne, or two of theym at the leest wherof one be, of the quorum: CAXTON, *Stat. 3 Hen. VII.*, c. 3, sig. b v ro (1866).

1596 being of the Quorum and bounde to attendance: *Egerton Papers*, p. 212 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

1604 Once more after this was Latymer brought to quorum before Kyng Henry for preachinge heresie: R. PARSONS, *Three Conv. of Engl.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 221.

1609 Of these [Justices of the Peace] in the same Commission bee certaine named, which bee called of the Quorum in whom is especiall trust reposed, that when the Commission is giuen to fortie or thirte and so at the last it commeth to foure or three it is necessary for the performance of many affaires to haue likewise diuers of the Quorum.

The words of Commission be such *Quorum vos A, B, C, D, E, F, unum esse volumus*: SIR TH. SMITH, *Commonw. of Engl.*, p. 166 (1633).

1619 Quorum Justice warrants: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. E 3 vo.

1633 Were I not a Justice of peace and quorum too: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, III. 2. Wks., p. 301/2 (1839).

1658 he is a Justice of War, one that hath bound his Dalton up in Buff, and will needs be of the Quorum to the best Commanders: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687).

1670 Sir Francis...of his own accord made him Justice of Peace, and of the Quorum in the County of Northampton: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 38, p. 31 (1693).

1676 I am a Justice of the Peace and Quorum: D'URFEX, *Mad. Fickle*, IV. p. 31 (1692).

1712 The Coffin was carried by Six of his Tenants, and the Pall held up by Six of the Quorum: *Spectator*, No. 517, Oct. 23, p. 737/1 (Morley).

1728 I'm o' the Quorum—I have been at Sessions, and I have made Speeches there! CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 265 (1776).

1772 the king, &c. hath ordained, that the justices of the peace, or two of them at least (whereof one be of the quorum), have authority...: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. lxviii. p. 273 (1827).

1840 despite the decorum so due to the Quorum, | His

worship's upset: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 100 (1865).

for "quorum": *Sat. Rev.*, Nov. 24, p. 661/2. [St.]

\*1877 "coram"

2. the requisite number of members of any body, when a specified number thereof must be present at any meeting, in order to give validity to the proceedings.

1669 It was ordered that five should be a quorum for a Council: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 42 (1872).

1678 The Quorum is 600, without which number nothing can be done: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Country*, p. 159.

1819 the quorum had originally been fixed at two: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 92.

2 a. **metaph.** the requisites.

1655 Here the Dutchmen found fuller's earth, a precious treasure, whereof England hath (if not more) better than all Christendom besides; a great commodity of the quorum to the making a good cloth: FULLER, *Ch. Hist.*, III. ix. 12. [Davies]

**quōrum pars magna fui, phr.**: Lat.: in which I have had a considerable share. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 6.

1633 His own hands have smitten it [sin]; the whole world is a bleeding witness thereof; and man may say, *Quorum pars magna fui*. The whole creature groweth in expectation of his pacification: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., Vol. II. p. 293/2 (1865).

\***quot homines, tot sententiae, phr.**: Lat.: (there are) as many opinions as (there are) men. Terence, *Phorm.*, 2, 4, 14.

1575 and therewithal I pray you consider that *Quot homines, tot Sententiae*, especially in Poetrie: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 3 (1815).

1602 they follow each one of them their owne priuate foule spirits of deccit and error, & so *quot homines tot sententiae*. So many men so many minds: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 343.

1621 R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 13 (1827).

1634 Their Religion is austere (but irreligious) agreeing with our old Adage, *Quot homines, tot sententiae*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 193.

1662 Here there is an infinite difference, *quot homines, tot sententiae*, so many men, so many minds: BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 3 (1867).

1872 EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 150.

\***quota (u =)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *quota*, or Lat. *quota pars*, = 'what fractional part': a proportional part; a share; a contribution of a specified part of a total amount.

1681 [See *pro re nata*]. 1692 We have now 80 sayle, y<sup>e</sup> Dutch quota being come w<sup>th</sup> L<sup>d</sup> Portland: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1878).

1704 No approaching the Ladies Ruelles without the *Quota of Shoulder-Knots*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 64 (2nd Ed.).

1707 to furnish out our quota in mercenaries: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 354 (1856).

1711 their Quota of the conversation: *Spectator*, No. 100, June 25, p. 156/2 (Morley).

1733 The two Crowns begin to advance their Quotas of Men...Money and Promises Plenty: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 21, p. 25 (1740).

1743 the Opera-house and White's have contributed a Commissioner and a Secretary to the Treasury, as their quota to the government: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1857).

1748 observing that it was sufficient for him to pay his quota towards the maintenance of the poor: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxviii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 245 (1817).

1804 The 3rd fact was his breach of the treaty in not sending his quota of troops to join the army: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1052 (1844).

1819 the King, as heir, exceeding every quota but that of the nearest relative, who succeeded to the stool and slaves: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 283.

1826 Each person was of course prepared with a certain quota of information: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. I. p. 24 (1881).

1830 their quota of prize-money: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 349 (2nd Ed.).

**quota pars, phr.**: Lat., 'what fractional part': a fractional part, a proportional part.

1682 It would puzzle all our arithmetic, to assign the *quota pars*, or the proportional part any of us is of the universe: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 501/1 (1834).

**quote, cote, vb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *quoter* (Cotgr.), *coter*.

1. to mark in the margin, to make a note upon; to observe, to note.

1563 Wherefore I was desirous to see it again, and to read it with more deliberation, and being sent to me a second time, it was thus quoted in the margin as ye see: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 1110, an. 1543. [R.]

1590 And how quote you my folly? SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 4, 18.

2. to cite the words of a book or writing, or of a person.

1582 She would have the presumptuous heretike, flying as it were through the whole Bible, and coting the Psalms, Prophets, Gospels, &c.: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. a 4 vo.

1616 Hether your gallants come, only to cote | Her rare perfections: R. C., *Times Whistle*, I. 408, p. 16 (1871).

**quotum, sb.**: neut. of Lat. *quotus*, = 'what in number', 'what in order', 'what in fractional value': a proportional part; a fractional part.

1674 there will be small reason for a Christian to think himself disengaged from that quatum or proportion which even the Jews were obliged to: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 89.

1888 Winchester will add its quatum to the pile of quantitative evidence: *Fall Mall Gaz.*, Jan. 5, p. 1/2.

**quousque, adv.**: Lat.: 'until', used to indicate a limitation in time.

1600 a Iudge...in some criminal processe...will giue an enlargement, but yet with condition, or as they say with a *quousque*; that is, till, the time that hee calleth it backe, and putteth him in his former estate: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similit.*, p. 403.

Quran: Arab. See *Koran*.



## R.

**R.**<sup>1</sup>, abbrev. for Lat. *rēx*, = 'king', or *rēgina*, = 'queen'; as in 'William R.', 'Victoria R.'

**R.**<sup>2</sup>, **r.**, abbrev. for Lat. *recipe* (*q. v.*). Often used in the form **R**.

**R. I.**, abbrev. for Lat. *rēx imperator*, = 'king emperor', or *rēgina imperatrix*, = 'queen empress'; as in 'Victoria R. I.'

\***R. I. P.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *requiescat in pace* (*q. v.*).

**R. S. V. P.**, abbrev. for Fr. *répondez s'il vous plaît*, = 'answer if you please', sometimes placed after invitations.

**rabato**, **rebatu** (= **u**), *sb.*: *quasi-It.* or *quasi-Sp.* fr. Fr. *rabat*: a turned-down collar, a falling band or ruff.

1599 *Marg.* Troth, I think your other rabato were better. *Hero.* No, pray thee, good Meg, I'll wear this: SHAKES., *Much Ado*, iii. 4. 6. 1607 Sticks and Combs, Cascanets, Dressings, Purles, Falles, Squares, Buskes, Bodies, Scarffes, Neck-laces, Carcanets, Rebatoes, Borders, Tires, Fannes, Palizadoes, Puffes, Ruffes, Cuffes, Muffes, Pusles, Fusles, Partlets, Frislets, Bandlets, Fillets, Crosslets, Pendulets, Amulets, Annulets, Bracelets, and so many lets: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. 12 v. 1619 their Rebatoes, Chaparoones, Frouzes, Falses, Puffes, and Dresses: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvi. p. 238. 1630 The Tires, the Periwig, and the Rebatoes, | Are made t' adorne ilshap'd Inamortates: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 3 v. 1.

\***Rabbi**, **rabbi**, *sb.*: Heb. *rabbī*, = 'my master', 'my lord'.

1. (as a formula of respectful address) my master.

abt. 1400 Discipulis seyen to him, Raby [v.l. Rabi], now the Jewis soujten for to stoone thee: Wycliffite Bible, John, xi. 8. 1611 The same came to Jesus by night, and said unto him, Rabbi, we know that thou art a teacher come from God: Bible, John, iii. 2. 1626 *Rabbi*, Master. *Rabbine*, A great Doctor, Lord or Teacher: COCKERAM, Pt. 1. (and Ed.).

2. a Jewish doctor of the law; a distinguished Jewish scholar in divinity; the minister of a Jewish congregation; hence, a profound scholar.

1590 Diuers of the Iewes *Rabbies* were of opinion that Adam in Paradise continued not a night: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 6. 1602 these gallants (courtly rabbies, chill warrant you in their coaches) haue such a speciall charge... committed vnto them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 46. 1625 Some hence gather it to be a Region in India, as that *Rabbi*, and *Ierome* also doth in some sort auerre: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 45. 1629 The *Rabbies* passe my reach, but iudge I can, | Something of *Clenard* and *Quintilian*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xxvii. p. 32 (1645). 1642 The secret communicated to a *Rabbi*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xvi. *Wks.*, Vol. 11. p. 392 (1852). 1645 the women brought the infant swaddled... and delivered it to the *Rabbi*, who carried and presented it before an altar: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 137 (1850). bef. 1670 He is altogether deceived, that thinks he is fit for the Exercise of our Judicature, because he is a great *Rabbi* in some Academical Authors: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 67, p. 57 (1693).

**rabbin** (1 = 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rabbin*: a rabbi.

1531 And yet some of those Rabines (in goddes name)... wyll presume with their owne selye wittes to disprove that...: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 395 (1880). 1560 the Rabbyns also thynke that these were not in the seconde temple: J. PILKINGTON, *Aggeus*, sig. y ii v. 1584 R. David Kimhi, which is the best writer of all the *Rabbins*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. With.*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 141. 1606 their masters and rabbins, the Jesuits: EARL OF SALISBURY, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 65 (1848). 1615 traditions, and fantastical fables deuised by their *Rabbins*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 146 (1632). 1640 as I among | The *Rabbins* read: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 46, p. 28 (1647). 1648 the *Rabbins* of Reformation: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 1, sig. A 2 v. 1652 their *Rabbins*, in that profound cabalistical parable: J. GAULE, *Mag. astro-mancer*, p. 3. 1679 The Learned *Rabbins* of the Jews | Write, there's a Bone, which they call *Lues*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 169. 1693 the *Jewish Rabbins*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 400 (1713). 1712 The *Rabbins*, to express the great Havock which has been sometimes made of them, tell us, after their usual manner of Hyperbole, that there were such Torrents of Holy Blood shed as carried Rocks of an hundred Yards in Circumference above three Miles into the Sea: *Spectator*, No. 495, Sept. 27, p. 707/1 (Morley). bef. 1739 *Eve's* temper thus the *Rabbins* haue exprest: POPE, *Provl. to Satires*, 330, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 40 (1757).

\***Rabboni**, *sb.*: Heb. *rabbōnī*: my great master.

abt. 1400 Sche conuertid seith to him, Rabboni [v.l. Rabony], that is seid, mastir: Wycliffite Bible, John, xx. 16. 1535 Then turned she her aboute, & sayde vnto him: Rabboni, y<sup>e</sup> is to saye: Master: COVERDALE, *L.C.* 1611 She turned herself, and saith unto him, Rabboni; which is to say, Master: Bible, *L.C.*

\***rabies**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'rage', 'fury', 'madness': fury; **hy-drophobia** (*q. v.*).

1828 Finding Lord Vincent so disposed to the biting mood, I immediately directed his *rabies* towards Mr. Aberton: LORD LYTTON, *Polham*, ch. xx. p. 51 (1859).

**rabite**, *sb.*: ultimately fr. Lat. *Arabia*: an Arabian horse, a war-horse.

**rācā**, *adj.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥάκα*, for Aram. *reka*: worthless, good for nothing. See *Mat.*, v. 22.

**racahout**, *sb.*: Fr.: a preparation of the edible acorns of the *Quercus ballota*, used by Arabs as a substitute for chocolate; also used as food for invalids.

**raccolta**, *pl. raccolte*, *sb.*: It.: a harvest; a collection.

1591 He ought alwaies to haue about him, and to lodge where hēe doth himselfe, so many good Drums as there be hundreth in his hande: that at all times he may make *Raccolte*, and gather his souldiers together, and for such like necessarie respects: GARRARD, *Art. Warre*, p. 65. 1611 In the month of August they begin their *Raccolta*, that is their Mastick harvest: T. CORVAT, *Journal*, in *Cradities*, Vol. III. sig. R 6 v (1776). 1625 During the time of their *Raccolta*, whatsoever strangers came into their Vineyard might freely take as many Grapes as they were able to eate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. 2. p. 1827. 1628 I know not what my *racolta* will proue: SIR TH. ROW, in *A. Michaelis' Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit.*, p. 204 (1882). bef. 1670 and serve me faithfully in this motion, which, like the highest Orbe, carries all my *Raccolta's*, my Counsels at the present, and my prospects upon the Future, with it, and I will never part with you: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 127, p. 115 (1693). 1678 They reckon 5 *Raccolta's* or crops in one year: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 479.

\***rac'coon** (= **u**), **coon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. *arathcone*, *arruthune*, *aroughcun*(d), &c.: a small North American quadruped of the genus *Procyon*, esp. of the species *Procyon lotor*.

1608 their Emperour...covered with a great Couering of *Rakaugcum* [*Aroughcun*, p. 355; *Rarowcun*, p. 400; *Aroughcunds*, p. 721]: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 19 (1884). 1634 Otter skinnes, and Raccoone skinnes: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 65. 1722 their Magazines are very often rifled, by Bears, Raccoons, and such like liquorish Vermine: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. IV. p. 132. 1744 I like my racoon infinitely better: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 325 (1857).

**rack**: Anglo-Ind. See **arrack**.

**racka**: Port. See **areca**.

**rackapee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *arak-apt*, = 'spirit-fire': a very strong impure kind of **arrack** (*q. v.*).

1625 hot and fiery drinkes, as *Aracke* and *Aracape*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 533. — sixteen Buts of *Rack-apee*: *ib.*, Bk. V. p. 648. 1666 for drink they [the Javanes] have excellent good Water; and for Wine, *Rac-a-pee*, which like the *Irish* Unquebaugh drunk immoderately accelerates death: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 365 (1677).

**racolta**: It. See **raccolta**.

**raconteur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a story-teller, a narrator.

1829 stamped the illustrious narrator as a consummate *raconteur*: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. 1. ch. xii. p. 40 (1881). 1855—6 Scott, the loyal cavalier, the king's true liegeman, the very best *raconteur* of his time: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 183 (1875). 1871 As a *raconteur*, he was unapproachable: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 307. 1884 The story ceases...and both *raconteur* and audience rise: J. H. SMORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, ch. 1. p. 4.

**Radamanthus**: Lat. See **Rhadamanthus**.

**radaree**, **rahdarry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *rāhdārī*: transit duty.

1665 Here we were forced to compound with the *Rattaree* men, for ye Dutys on our goods: HEDGES, *Diary*, Dec. 15. [Yule] 1804 A *rahdarry* will go to you this day for the convoy: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1182 (1844).

**radeau**, *sb.*: Fr.: a raft.

18.. Split Rock, and behind it the radeau Thunderer: W. IRVING. [Webster]

**radgee**: Anglo-Ind. See **rajah**.

**radiata**, *sb. pl.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *radiatus*, = 'having rays': the division of radiated animals or zoophytes.

1845 [See **crustacea**].

**radiator** (1 = 1), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to act. of Lat. *radiāri*, = 'to be caused to radiate': that which radiates.

**radical** (1 = 1), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *radical*: pertaining to a root (in any sense); pertaining to the essential nature of anything; a root (of a word); a comparatively stable constituent of the molecules of a chemical compound; in politics, a Radical is a member of a party which advocates radical changes (also, *attrib.*).

1533 The naturall heate and humour callid radical: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. III. ch. xii. [R.] 1543 drienes which consumeth the radical moisture: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cix r. 1570 make a Sphere or Globe, precisely, of a Diameter equall to the Radical side of the Cube: J. DRA. Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c i v. 1579 Note your Radical Digits found, must be placed vnder the elements nexte to the pendent lines: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 14. 1620 the lower *Bretons* who speak no other Language but our *Welsh*, for their radical words are no other: HOWELL, *Lett.*, L. xix. p. 39 (1645).



\***radius**, *pl. radii*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a rod', 'a staff', 'a spoke', 'a ray', 'a semi-diameter of a circle': a staff; a ray (in various senses); a semi-diameter of a circle or of a sphere; the exterior bone of the human forearm or the corresponding bone in other animals; one of several lines diverging from a common centre.

1597 The *Radius* or staffe of the crosse containeth like wise two partes in one: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 174. 1652 Their chiefest study was to wrap up their *Secrets* in *Fables*, and spin out their *Fancies* in *Vailes* and *shadows*, whose *Radius* seem to extend every way, yet so, that they all meete in a *Common Center*, and point onely at one thing: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 440. 1668 dividing a circle by five *radii*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 37 (1686). 1665 between twenty and forty foot *radius*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 4, p. 66. 1672 these rows of Planes reaching every way, almost like so many *radius's* of a Sphere from the Centre or middle part: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 67. 1704 many thousands of great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime-stone Rocks throughout *Wales*, and the North of *England*, almost wholly compos'd of those *Vertebrae*, or broken Pieces of the *Radius* of Sea-Stars, which are commonly call'd *Fairy-Stones*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, il. p. 182 (1713). 1789 The design of those who planned the city, was to have the whole in the form of a circle, with the streets like *radii*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 588 (1796). 1826 The enormous bird, with the feathers of his wings stretched out like *radii* or fingers: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 211. 1853 We were twenty-one days thus imprisoned, never leaving a little circle of some six miles *radius*: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xii. p. 84. \*1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, *radius*, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

**radius vector**, *phr.*: Mod. Lat.: a straight line drawn from a fixed point to any point on a *locus* or curve, which is determined by the length of the *radius vector* and the angle of its inclination to a fixed straight line.

\***radix**, *pl. radices*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a root': a root (in various senses); a radicle.

1579 To find the square *Radix*, or Roote of any number, is to gather a summe that multiplyed in himselfe, if it be quadrate, iustly may make the aforesayde number, or else it may engender the bigger squares in that conteyned: DIGGES, *Stratag.*, p. 13. 1603 diminish the vertue of the *radix*: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astron.*, p. 363. 1652 But *Nativities* are the *Radices* of *Elections*, and therefore...: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 450. 1664 The Hebrew *Radices*: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. vi.

**radotage**, *sb.*: Fr.: nonsense, idle words.

1783 Excuse my *radotage*—but what better can you expect? HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 388 (1858).

**radunanza**, *sb.*: It.: an assembly.

bef. 1733 The City of Oxford was a *Radunanza* of all the active Party Traders and Jobbers, &c.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 127, p. 99 (1740).

**raffaichissements**, *sb. pl.*: Fr.: refreshments.

1749 the several *loges* are to be shops for toys, *limonades*, *glaces*, and other *raffaichissements*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. li. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1777).

**raga**: Anglo-Ind. See **rajah**.

\***raggy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rāgī*: a coarse grain, *Eleusine coracana*, grown in S. India.

1792 The season for sowing *raggy*, rice, and bajera from the end of June to the end of August: IN G. R. GLEIG'S *Life of Sir T. Munro*, III. 92 (1830). [Yule] 1799 Granary, containing new paddy in good state, and *raggy* in tolerable condition: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 257 (1858). 1846 Among corn plants less generally known may be mentioned *Eleusine coracana*, called *Natchene*, on the Coromandel coast, and *Nagla Raguee*, or *Mand*, elsewhere in India: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 113. 1886 in Mysore the small millet known as *raggy* or *ragi*, furnishes the principal provision: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 75.

**ragione**, *sb.*: It.: reason, cause, business; a firm.

1742 accordingly invited him up to Constantinople, and to take a part in their *ragione*, or house: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 367 (1826).

**ragione del (di) stato**, *pl. ragioni d. s.*, *phr.*: It.: a reason of state, an affair of state.

1596 and therefore to preuent both him & his father in lawes desseignement haue made a most straight secret league and alliance amongst themselves, terming the same *ragione de stato*: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 129. 1600 step into some *ragioni del stato*, and so make my induction: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 4, Wks., p. 193 (1616). 1605 a discourse...bout *ragion del stato*: — *Vols.*, IV. 1, Wks., p. 497. 1618 he hath two strong competitors...the one for favour, and the other per [for] *ragion del stato*, like to oversway him: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1848). 1622 If a man go to *ragion del stato* to reason of State, the French King hath something to justify this dessein: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xxv. p. 48 (1645). 1646 *Statists* and *Politicians*, unto whom *Ragione di Stato*, is the first Considerable: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). 1654 those *Ragioni del stato*, Tricks of State: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 175. 1696 such crowds of pretenders to *ragioni di stato*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 358 (1872). bef. 1733 considering how much of this (not very commendable) *Ragion di stato* is used by the governing Part of Mankind: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. i. 10, p. 19 (1740).

**Ragipou**: Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot**.

\***ragou(t)**, **ragoust**, **ragoo**, *sb.*: Fr. *ragoût*, earlier *ragoust*, *reoust*, = 'a re-taste': a highly-seasoned stew of small pieces of meat.

1664 Or season her, as *French Cooks* use, | Their *Haut-gusts*, *Buollies*, or *Ragouts*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 43. 1670 eat nothing but Potages, Fricases, and Ragouts, your Champignons, Coxcombs and Pallats, your Andouilles, your Lange de porceau, your Bisks and your Olio's: SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, v. p. 71. 1676 Here's excellent meat; taste of this Ragoust: — *Libertine*, iv. p. 71. 1684 there was a certain Ragou, which I thought passable: And I was obliged to express a liking of so exquisite a Dish: TR. TAVERNIER'S *Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 38. 1687 *Champaign* our Liqueur, and *Ragousts* our Meat: *Hind & Panther transuers'd*, p. 18. 1692 That it was his Taylor, and his Cook, his fine Fashions, and his French Ragousts, which sequestred him: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 476 (1727). 1693 Sometimes a Crust goes with more Gusto down, | Than all French Cickshaws and Ragous in Town: *Folly of Love*, p. 10. 1709 they had been fed with fricassees and ragouts: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Mar. 21, Wks., Vol. II. p. 107 (1854). 1730 She sent her priest in wooden shoes | From naughty Gaul to make ragous: SWIFT, *Paneg. on the Dean*. 1741 Sometimes the Turks have a Ragou of Meat hash'd with a little Fat: J. OZELL, *Tr. Townesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 331. 1748 we were entertained with an excellent ragout, cooked by our landlord's daughters: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 275 (1817). 1753 In the first place, I assure them, that of all French ragouts there is none, to which an Englishman has so little appetite, as an English lady served up to him at *la Française*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 126 (1777). 1759 but make a reserve of some of your ragout to pour over: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 90. 1771 their cutlets, ragouts, fricassees, and saucers of all kinds: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 451 (1882). 1809 They made me almost sick only with the sight of their pasties, tarts, ragouts, &c.: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 121. 1813 When he dined on some homicides done in ragout: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 358 (1875). 1823 He threw himself upon the ragout, and the plate was presently vacant: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. iv. p. 62 (1886). 1840 For, famed as the French always are for ragouts, | No creature can tell what they put in their stews: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 197 (1865). \*1878 serving the hungry visitor with "ragout de mouton" ['of mutton'], and other simple compounds: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 12, p. 2. [St.] 1885 He classed your Kickshaws and Ragous | With Popery and Wooden Shoes: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 123.

**rahaughcum**: N. Amer. Ind. See **raccoon**.

**rahdarry**: Anglo-Ind. See **radaree**.

**raiah**: Arab. See **rayah**.

**raia(w)**: Anglo-Ind. See **rajah**.

**raideur**, *sb.*: Fr. (*roideur*, Cotgr.): stiffness, coldness.

1780 it is better the Court should be alarmed and bend. Its *roideur* would produce all I apprehend: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 325 (1858). 1802 I find a certain degree of *raideur* in the Spanish ambassador, on that subject: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 520 (1832).

**railery** (≡ =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *railerie*: banter, the turning what a person says into ridicule, mockery, pleasantry.

bef. 1640 Let railery be without malice or heat: B. JONSON. [J.] 1663 Railerie a la mode consider'd: Title. 1672 This is all but Railerie Sir: SHADWELL, *Miser*, I. p. 10. 1704 They take a pleasing railery for a serious truth: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 13. [Davies]

**railleur**, *sb.*: Fr.: one who banterers, one who is given to railery.

1667 I hope what I have here said will prevail something with the wits and railleurs of this age, to reconcile their opinions and discourses to these studies: SPRAT, *Hist. Roy. Soc.*, p. 417. [T.] 1688 his Acquaintance were all Wits and Railleurs... I'm satisfied you are of the Society of the Wits, and Railleurs: WYCHERLEY, *Countr. Wife*, II. p. 14. bef. 1733 the Railleurs (a powerful Nation in those Times) [styled] him the Earl of *Shaftesbury's* Footman: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740).

**raines**, **raynes**, **reyn(ə)s**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Rennes*, a town in Brittany: a kind of lawn manufactured at Rennes.

?abt. 1475 Your shetes shall be of cloths of rayne: *Squyr of Lowe Degre*. [Fairholt] bef. 1500 And many a pillow and every bere | Of clothe of raynes to sleep on softe: *Dreme*, 254. [ib.] 1512 I have a shert of reyns with sleeves pendant: *Mystery of Mary Magdalen*. [ib.] abt. 1515 Your skynne that was wrapped in shertes of raynes: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.* [ib.] bef. 1563 She should be apparelled beautifully with pure white silk, or with most fine raines: BR. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 542 (Parker Soc., 1849). [Davies] bef. 1571 Alas, that great city that was clothed in reyns, and scarlet, and purple! *JEWEL*, *Wks.*, II. 931 (Parker Soc., 1845–50). [ib.]

**rais**, **reis**, *sb.*: Arab. *ras*, = 'head': the skipper of a vessel, a captain; the head man of a community. See **Reis-effendi**.

1599 The *Reis* or Captaines of the Gallies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 291. 1684 In every Village or Borough there is a *Reis*, or chief of the place: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 228. 1775 the rais or master of the boat sat behind: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 15. 1830 the grand *Rais*, supreme commander of the Algerine squadron: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 35 (2nd Ed.). 1845 Our rais, or skipper: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 232. 1883 the Reis had had orders to moor the dahabeeah by the shore: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 250.

\***raison d'être**, *phr.*: Fr.: a reason for existing.

1883 the Royal Academy would at once discredit their high position, and ignore their *raison d'être*: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 253.



**raisonné**, *fem.* **raisonnée**, *part.*: Fr.: reasoned out, logical, based on scientific analysis. See **catalogue raisonné**.

**1777** This is my creed, and a key to my whole conduct, and the more likely to remain my creed, as I think it is *raisonné*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vi. p. 492 (1857). **1810** perhaps there is no form of composition more pleasing than that of a *catalogue raisonné*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 17, p. 115. **1845** French cookery is not, of course, *approfondi* or elaborately described, but nobly *raisonné*, like one of your lectures on a Greek play: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 108 (1885).

\***raj**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rāj*: rule, dominion.

**1890** He falls to marvelling afresh at that standing miracle, the maintenance of the British *raj* (in India): *Athenaeum*, Sept. 13, p. 348/1.

\***raja(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Skt. *rājā*, = 'king': a king, a prince, a lord.

**1555** The kingly name was Raia Colambu, and the Prince was cauled Raia Siagu: R. EYKIN, *Decades*, Sect. III, p. 255 (1885). **1625** The *Portugals* of *Damas* had wrought with an ancient friend of theirs a *Rago*, who was absolute Lord of a Province: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 209. — a small King or *Raiaw*, a *Gentile*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 424. **1665** This Castle [*Rota*] for many Ages acknowledged the *Rudjee* her Governour: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1677).

**1776** Beetle Nutt and Otter...are not usually given to Vakeels of Rajahs, or others of inferior rank: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 8/L. **1786** Her daily table was as fine as if ten Rajahs were to dine: H. MORE, *Florida*, 636, p. 41. **1800** The whole of the country to be ceded by the Nizam is inhabited by petty rajahs and polygars: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 124 (1844). **1803** Its fortifications were erected by a *Rajah* called SUCKUT, about four centuries and a half ago: J. T. BLUNT, in *Ariatic Rev.*, VII. 58. **1810** rejoiced they see [The mighty Rajah's misery: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 5. **1863** her muslim is Indian...a rajah gave it us: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 130. **1872** The British flag was raised over the kingdoms once ruled by Mogul, Rajah, and Nuwaub: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4. **1883** temples of the Jain religion...were built during the eleventh and twelfth centuries of our era by the rajahs of some long extinct kingdom: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 210.

\***Rajpoot**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *Rajpūt*: name of a military race of India, who claim to be Kshatriyas. See **Kshatriya**. The form *Reysbutos* (pl.) is Portuguese.

**1598** Reysbutos of Cambaia doe yet live by robbing and stealing, and those of Cambaia pay tribute to the said Reysbutos, because they should not robbe [and spoyle] them: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1, p. 166 (1885). **1625** Here was a Castle kept by the *Ratspuchers*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 467. — a Castle of the *Rasbooches* (which were before the *Mogolla* Conquest, the Nobles of that country now living by robbery): *ib.*, p. 482. **1634** This place [Cambaya] was heretofore lorded over by the *Rashboots*, a noble and valiant (but now a Theuish) people: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 42. **1662** These *Rasboutes* are a sort of High-way men, or Tories: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. i. p. 19 (1669). **1684** The *Ragipow's*, who are the best Souldiers among the *Indians*,...came in: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 34. **1793** The soldiers are commonly called *Rajah-poots*, or persons descended from rajahs: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 546 (1796). **1811** Here are nearly seven hundred Banians, Rajaputs, and other Indians: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. lvi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 76.

\***raki**, **rakee**, *sb.*: Turk. *rākt*: an ardent spirit made from grape-skins; a grain-spirit. See **attack**.

**1775** Some of the Turcomans joined us, and one or two wanted raki or brandy: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 255. **1819** I found him gravely discussing with a Franciscan monk, over a bottle of raki: T. HOPK, *Anast.*, ch. xv. p. 289 (1820). **1820** selling wine and rakee to passengers: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. xvii. p. 500. **1840** Some stiff *rakkee*: FRASER, *Koordinatam*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvi. p. 351. **1845** Their drink is distilled from rice, and called *Raki*: WARBURTON, *Cress. & Cross*, Vol. i. p. 202 (1848). **1849** At the well of Mokatteb, where we encamp for the night, I will serve raki to the Bedouens: I have some with me, strong enough to melt the snow of Lebanon: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. iv. ch. iv. p. 272 (1881). **1865** The bitterness relaxed, with which he had been drunk as with raki: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. x. p. 164. **1877** The Pole poured out a glass of raki for the fat woman, who though a Mohammedan was not adverse to alcohol: F. BURNABY, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. xx. p. 117 (1878).

**rallentando**, *part.*: It., 'becoming slower': *Mus.*: a direction to performers to slacken the time; decreasing in rapidity.

\***Ramadan**, **Ramazan**, Arab. *ramadān*; **Ramdam**, Hind. fr. Arab.: name of the great fast or Lent of Mohammedans, and of their ninth month through which the fast extends. See **Bairam**.

**1612** We stayed here all the day (March 26.) because (the *Turkes* *Romadan*, which is their Lent, being ended) on this day began their Feast called *Byram*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 95. **1612** As in the time of *Ramazan*, which is their Lent and lasteth thirte days: T. CORVAT, *Credulities*, Vol. III. sig. U 3<sup>o</sup> (1776). **1615** *RAMADHAN*, the ninth month of the Arabian Kalendar, containing 30 daies. This month they fast, as we do in Lent: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trav.*. **1615** The *Turkes* do fast one month in the year, which they call *Ramazan*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 56 (1632). **1625** it was then his Lent, which amongst them is called *Ramadan*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 336. — The first of September began their *Ramdan*, at the first of sight of the new Moone: *ib.*, p. 527. — the time of *Rumadan*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 861. — They keepe a solemne Lent, which they call the *Ram-Iam*, about the month of August: *ib.*, Bk. ix. Let. 17. **1694** their great Fast and Feast (for on that day tis not permitted to p. 1476. **1694** their great Fast and Feast (for on that day tis not permitted to eat or drinke, but after Sun-set they doe both excessively) this Feast is called *Ramasan*, *Ramdam* or *Ramadan*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 96. **1694**

The Turks do more than so in their *Ramirams* and *Belirams*, and the *Yew* also, for he fasts from the dawn in the morning till the Stars be up in the night: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. iv. v. p. 423 (1672). **1694** it was then the *Turks* *Ramazan*, or Lent: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 35. **1704** For it was in the time of *Ramazan*, their Month of Fast, of which hereafter: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 5. **1716** the annual fast, or Lent of *Ramadan*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 436 (1856). **1741** these *Balustrades* make a marvellous figure in time of their *Ramazan*, when they are all adorn'd with Lamps: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 164. **1776** as is the custom during the *Ramazan* or Lent: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 48. **1787** No Turk observes his *Ramadan* more strictly than I did the day I arrived at Geneva: P. BUCKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1, p. 27 (1805). **1819** a personage who, at the end of the *Ramadan*, looking like a walking spectre: T. HOPK, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. x. p. 193 (1820). **1821** a Lent or *Ramadan* of abstinence from opium: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 127 (1823). **1834** Here is enough for the feast after *Ramazan*! *Bahoe*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 24. **1839** eyebrows like the new moon of *Ramadan*: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 138.

**rambla**, *sb.*: Sp.: a dry ravine.

**1829** Sometimes their road was a mere rambla, or dry bed of a torrent: W. LEWIS, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. xi. p. 38 (1859). **1845** three long leagues by a rambla of red rocks: FORD, *Handb. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 398.

**rambotan** (g), *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *rambūtan*: the stone-fruit of *Nephelium lappaceum*, Nat. Order *Sapindaceae*, with a thin luscious pulp and a bristly skin.

**1727** The *Rambostan* is a Fruit about the Bigness of a Walnut, with a tough Skin, beset with Capillaments; within the Skin is a very savoury Pulp: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II. 81. [Yule] **1846** [See **lich**].

**ramequin**, *sb.*: Fr.: a cheesecake.

**ramex**, *sb.*: Lat.: a rupture, hernia, varicocele.

bef. **1627** I thought 't had been some gangrene, fistula, | Canker, or ramex: MIDDLETON, *Widow*, iv. 2. Wks., Vol. v. p. 204 (1885).

**ramify** (Λ = 1), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ramifier*: to spread into branches, to branch out; to make to branch out.

**1578** those [sinewes] are into very many partes...ramified: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VIII. fol. 107<sup>o</sup>.

**Ramillie(s)**, **Ramillie(s)**, name of a town in Belgium, *Ramillies* (where Marlborough gained a celebrated victory over the French, 1706), applied to sundry articles and fashions of costume, e. g. to a form of cocked hat, a wig, and also its plait or tail.

**1767** putting my uncle Toby's great *Ramallie* wig into pipes: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, IX. 11. Wks., p. 364 (1849). **1885** 'my request,' says Brisk, 'Giving his *Ramillie* a whisk': A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 118.

**ramillete**, *sb.*: Sp.: a nosegay.

**1873** the priestess...wove the flowers...into *ramillettes* and threw them to the passers-by: L. WALLACE, *Fair God*, Bk. iv. ch. vii. p. 242.

**Ramjan**. See **Ramadan**.

\***ramoneur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a chimney-sweep; adopted as a trade designation by some high-souled English chimney-sweeps.

\***ranch** (e), Eng. fr. Sp.; **ranch**o, Sp., 'a mess', 'a mess-room': *sb.*: (in America) a hut, a hovel; a small farm or cattle run.

**1845** We crossed the Cerro del Talguen, and slept at a little *ranch*o: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 261. **1884** Felipe insisted upon accompanying me to the *ranch*o: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 376. **1884** These beasts were so perfectly tame that our host would not have confined them if there had been no children about the *ranch*o: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 369. **1885** Chance...sends Clara to visit her distant cousins on the *ranch*o: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 268/2.

**ranchera**, *sb.*: Amer. Sp.: a woman who lives on a *ranch*o; the wife of a *ranchero*.

**1884** so fearful are the dainty creatures of being considered *rancheras*, or countrywomen: EMILY PIERCE, *Yalapa Roses*, in *Advance* (Chicago), Aug. 14.

**rancheria**, *sb.*: Sp., 'a hut', 'a cottage', 'a shelter where laborers mess': (in America) a hut, a collection of huts.

**1600** Here the Spaniards have seated their *Rancheria* of some twentie or thirte houses: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 678. **1856** We frequently passed *rancherias* surrounded by granaries filled with corn, mezquite beans, and tortillas: *Rep. of Explor. of Surveys, U.S.A.*, Vol. III. p. 115.

**ranchero**, *sb.*: Sp., 'the steward of a mess': (in America) a small farmer; a herdsman.

**1846** Those *rancheros* or small farmers seemed to me generally to be more honest than the rest of the population: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 33 (1848). **1884** The puma and the jaguar are the *ranchero's* special hate: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 362.

\***rancor**, **rancour** (Λ = 1), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rancor*, *rancour*, *rancœur* (Cotgr.), assimilated to Lat. *rancor*, = 'foul taste', 'foul smell', 'bitter feeling'.



1. a bitter taste; also, *metaph.*

1605 Put rancours in the vessel of my peace | Only for them: SHAKS, *Macb.*, iii. 1, 67.

## 2. bitterness of feeling, resentment, spitefulness, vindictiveness.

abt. 1380 God techeth that it is mercy to forgeue trespassis & wrongis don azenst men hem self & algatis rancor & ewil wille of herte: WYCLIF (?), *Sat. & his Children*, &c., ch. ii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 214 (1880). abt. 1386 Ne is ther no more wo, rancour, ne ire: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Chan. Yem. Tale*, 16387. 1482 and in her herte hyde rancour and sowmres agenste hem: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 72 (1869). 1488 all grugges and rancours shalbe layd a parte: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 903, p. 243 (1874). abt. 1520 His name for to know if that ye lyst, | Enuyous Rancour truly he hight: J. SKELTON, *Carl. Laur.*, 755, Wks., Vol. I. p. 391 (1843). 1528 With grevous malice and rancour | One agaynst a nother dothe murther: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 90 (1871). 1540 their gesture and countenance, wherin he perceyued to be more rancour than dolour: ELYOT, *Im. Governasnce*, fol. 91 r<sup>o</sup>. 1582 Such festred rancoure doo Saynctes celestial harbour? R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. I. p. 17 (1880). — when billows their swelling rancor abated: *ib.*, p. 22. 1590 But he, enrag'd with rancor nothing beares: SPENS., *F. Q.*, i. iii. 44. 1600 his rancor and malice: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXVIII. p. 1010. 1616 Detraction would professe himselfe my foe, | Shewing his rancors hate before my face: R. C., *Times Whistle*, li. 651, p. 24 (1871). 1642 the rancour of an evil tongue: MILTON, *Apol. Smeck*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 208 (1806).

rancounter, rancountre: Eng. fr. Fr. See *rencontre*.

randevous: Fr. See *rendezvous*.

\**raanee*, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rānī*: the wife of a *rajah* (*q. v.*), a queen, a princess.

1801 Do what you please with the Rancee, provided you don't send her here: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 580 (1858). 1834 Thou mayest be a Rancee if thou wilt: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 141.

\**ranunculus*, sb.: Lat.: Bot.: name of a large typical genus of plants, of which the buttercup is a species. Several species are cultivated as garden-plants.

1644 anemones, ranunculuses, crocuses, &c.: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 65 (1850). 1696 auricula, tuberosa, jonquills, ranunculus: — *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 263. 1728 full ranunculus, of glowing red: J. THOMSON, *Spring*, 535 (1834). 1741 those admirable Species of Ranunculuses: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 212. 1767 Plant, ranunculuses, and anemones in mild dry open weather: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 45 (1803). 1819 and truly, among his tulips and ranunculuses, his temper seemed, chameleon-like, to reflect a somewhat gayer hue: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 287 (1820). 1826 my double variegated ranunculuses: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 349 (1881). 1881 A most variable plant is the Water Ranunculus: F. G. HEATH, *Garden Wild*, ch. viii. p. 140.

\**ranz des vaches*, phr.: Swiss Fr., 'ranz of the cows' (the meaning of *ranz* is doubtful): a melody of the Swiss herds-men for the Alpenhorn.

1814 playing...the sweet air of the *Ranz des Vaches*: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. vii. p. 148. 1822 The shepherds likewise made echo ring with the wild notes of the *ranz-des-vach*: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 429.

rapine (L L), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *rapine*: spoliation, plunder, violence, ravishing.

1531 Neyther Tullu approueth it to be liberalitie, wherin is any mixture of auarice or rapyne: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. viii. Vol. II. p. 91 (1880). 1569 so did not his auaricious couetous and greedye desire cease, by rapine, spoyle, or by any other wicked meane: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. I. p. 4. 1588 *Til*. Are these thy ministers? what are they call'd? *Tam. Rapine* and Murder: SHAKS., *Th. And.*, v. 2, 62. 1590 seek not to enrich thy followers | By lawless rapine from a silly maid: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 9 (1858). 1640 H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, II. 116, p. 44 (1647). 1685 Such an inundation of fanatics...must needs have caused universal...rapine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 240 (1872). 1712 his Bounty should support him in his Rapines, his Mercy in his Cruelties: *Spectator*, No. 516, Oct. 22, p. 735/1 (Morley). 1738 Rapine may serve itself with the fair and honourable pretences of publick Good: T. BIRCH, *Wks. of Milton*, Vol. I. p. 13. 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 233 (1828). 1845 the rapine, sacrilege, and bloodshed of the defeated foe: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 559.

rap(p)aree (L = U), sb.: Eng. fr. Ir. *rapaire*, = 'a noisy ruffian', 'a robber': a wild Irish plunderer; a vagabond.

1695 robberies, murders and other notorious felonies committed by robbers, rapparees, and Tories: *Stat. 7 Will. III.* (Irel.), c. 21, Preamble. 1705 though the rapparees carried the blame of all: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. III. p. 67 (1818). 1743-7 for the straggling soldiers, rapparees and pilferers, who followed the army, had left them neither meat, drink...nor cattle: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 83/1 (1751).

Rappen, pl. Rappen, sb.: Swiss Ger., 'a raven': a small Swiss coin about equal in value to a centime (*q. v.*).

1617 Six Rappen of Basil, make a plappart or three creitzers: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 288. 1673 Three *Rappers* (i.e. small Pieces of Money of a mixt Metal not so big as a Silver Penny of the value of a Farthing): J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 100.

\**rapport*, sb.: Fr.: affinity, mutual influence, sympathy. See *en rapport*.

1694 It is obvious enough what rapport there is, and must ever be, between the thoughts and words, the conceptions and languages of every country: SIR

W. TEMPLE, *Of Anc. & Mod. Learn.* [R.] bef. 1849 To queries put to him by any other person than myself he seemed utterly insensible—although I endeavoured to place each member of the company in mesmeric rapport with him: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 199 (1884). 1868 the finest little delicate thread of rapport had come into existence between them: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Brownious*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 271. 1877 he has a strong feeling of sympathy and rapport with you: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xvii. p. 159 (1879).

\**rapprochement*, sb.: Fr.: a drawing near, a drawing together, a reconciliation.

1809 One of the opinions...deserves to be mentioned, as exhibiting a curious *rapprochement*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 14, p. 228. 1843 now if we made it our study to adopt the classification which would involve the least peril of similar *rapprochements*, we should return to the obsolete division into trees, shrubs, and herbs: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 261 (1856). 1862 There has already been a great *rapprochement*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 110 (1887). 1882 neither side should be expected to go the whole distance towards *rapprochement*: E. L. GODKIN, in *LIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 178.

raptim, adv.: Lat.: hastily, suddenly.

bef. 1733 this Account...being set down at the Time, though, in a Manner, *raptim* and *extempore*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 124, p. 391 (1740).

raptor, sb.: Lat., noun of agent to *rapere*, = 'to seize': a ravisher, an abductor.

1742 For, being a great fortune, one Sarsfield ran away with her, and carried her over into France, where, by the greatest accident, the abuse was discovered, and the raptor seized, she protected, and both sent home: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 145 (1826).

\**rara avis*, pl. *rāra aves*, phr.: Lat.: 'a rare bird', a paragon (*q. v.*). See *Hor.*, *Sat.*, 2, 2, 26; *Juv.*, 6, 165.

1654-6 A free friend at first, a kind friend to the last, is *rara avis in terris* ['on the earth']: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 110/1 (1867). 1748 called my Lord Strutwell by the appellations of Jewel, Phoenix, *Rara avis*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 358 (1817). 1750 Such *rara aves* should be remitted to the epitaph writer: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. VIII. ch. I. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 422 (1806). 1813 I sent them, thinking that a char in London must be like a tortoise-shell Tom cat, a *rara avis*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 338 (1856). 1820 How singularly fortunate, who can | This *Rara Avis* meet—this proper man! HANS BUSK, *Vestriad*. 1840 And her he once thought a complete *Rara Avis*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 37 (1879). 1883 oh *rara avis* among modern scholars: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 166.

rarefy (U = L), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *rarefier*, = 'to make thin'.

1. *trans.* to make thin, to make rare, to cause to expand, to make less dense or less gross, to dilate.

1599 how their wits are refined and raref'd | B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 106 (1616). 1691 the prepared matter...breaking into a flame rarefies the stagnant air: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 327 (1872).

2. *intr.* to become thin or rare, to become less dense or gross.

abt. 1520 The clowdes gon to clere, the mist was rarified: J. SKELTON, *Carl. Laur.* [R.] 1601 flat biles...they rarifie and discusse: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.* N. Bk. 27, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 279.

rarowcun. See *raccoon*.

rasa tabula: Lat. See *tabula rasa*.

Rasbout(e), Rashboot: Anglo-Ind. See *Rajpoot*.

rastaquouère, sb.: Fr. (argot): a foreigner of doubtful antecedents, who makes a great display.

1883 He was the typical rastaquouère, a man of finished manners and unknown antecedents: M. E. BRADDON, *Phantom Fortune*, Vol. III. p. 110.

[Coined by M. Brasseur in the Palais Royal farce *Le Brésilien* as fancy Spanish. See *N. & Q.*, 6th S., x. Nov. I, 1884, p. 354 f.]

ratafia, sb.: Fr.: (a) a liqueur flavored with fruits and kernels of peach-, cherry-stones, &c., and bitter almonds; (b) a small biscuit flavored with almonds. Often pronounced and sometimes spelt *ratafie*, *ratafée* (L = U).

a. 1699 Besides Wines, there is no Feasting without the Drinking at the Desert all sorts of Strong Waters, particularly *Ratafia's*: which is a sort of Cherry Brandy made with Peach and Apricock Stones, highly piquant, and of a most agreeable flavour: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 164. 1709 she has a Bottle of *Ratafia* with her: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 155 (2nd Ed.). 1742 delivered him a full glass of ratifia: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 36 (1806). bef. 1744 Or who in sweet vicissitude appears | Of Mirth and Opium, Ratafie and Tears: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, II. 110. 1822-3 declared to her, over a bottle of ratafia...: SCOTT, *Pew. Peak*, ch. xxxix.

b. 1845 put half a pound of ratafias in the mould: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 219.

\**ratan*, *rattan* (L = L), sb.: Eng. fr. Malay *rotan*: the stem of various Eastern climbing palms, esp. of the genus *Calamus*, also of canes of the genus *Kaphis*; a light flexible cane from such a stem.

1598 There is another sorte of the same réeds which they call Rota: these are thinn like twiggis of Willow for baskets: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 97 (1885). 1665 he was...disrobed of his bravery, and being



clad in rags was chabuck't upon the soles of his feet with rattans: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 90 (1677). 1779 They presently carried out a wooden anchor, and rattan cable, which by floating, made an excellent warp: T. FORREST, *Voy. New Guinea*, p. 56. 1796 small rattans are stuck up, fastened together with cotton-thread, so as to form an arch or a vaulted roof over the tomb: TR. THUMBURG'S *C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 13 (1814). 1826 The rattan was duly applied, and I roared with pain: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Havi*, ch. xiv. p. 153 (1884). 1828 The turband is of cloth, over a frame-work of rattan, and ornamented with a lace band, and generally the crest of the master: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 24. 1872 a slight exhibition of rattan or thumbscrew: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 39.

**râtelier**, *sb.*: Fr.: stable-rack; set of teeth.

1839 In the large picture, everybody grins, and shows his whole *râtelier*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 141 (1885).

\***ratéro**, *sb.*: Sp.: a thief, a pilferer.

1832 he promised to defend us against rateros or solitary footpads: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 19. 1845 charcoal-burners who on fit occasion become *rateros* and robbers: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 219.

\***ratio**, *sb.*: Lat., 'calculation', 'relation', 'reason'.

1. reason.

bef. 1586 *if Oratio*, next to *Ratio*, Speech next to Reason, bee the greatest gift bestowed vpon mortalitie: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 50 (1586).

2. the relation between two similar quantities in respect of magnitude; proportion of relation or relative variation.

1808 wishes to appropriate to himself the reputation which he had only a right to share, and that in no great ratio: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1856). 1819 while at every higher step the risk of stumbling and being dashed to pieces increases in a tenfold ratio: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 367 (1820). 1885 A multiplicity of publications is often in an inverse ratio to a dissemination of sound knowledge: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 815/1. 1882 Their progress along the path of civilisation is (in mathematical phrase) in a direct ratio with the number of their abstract words: C. F. KEARY, *Outlines of Primitive Belief*, ch. i. p. 6.

**rationâle**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *rationâlis*, = 'reasonable', 'rational'.

1. the fundamental reasons which constitute a rational explanation of anything explicable; the *raison d'être* (*g. v.*) of anything.

1666 I admire that there is not a rationale to regulate such trifling accidents: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 21 (1872). 1707 I found, upon enquiry, they could not give any manner of rationale of their own divine service: H. MAUMDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 319 (1811). 1814 Of his attempts to assign the *rationale* of his process, we do not...think so highly: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 23, p. 107. 1842 with a view to comprehend the *rationale* of these changes in the countenance which are indicative of Passion: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 1 (1847). 1843 give you some insight into the *rationale* of the development: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1884). 1877 he had earnest opinions and convictions, a fine ideal of what English political life ought to be, and of the *rationale* of English statesmanship: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Misc. Thine*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879).

2. a reasonable account of anything, a statement of explanatory reasons.

1668 An account or rationale [*sic*] of old Rites: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydrotoph.*, p. 55. bef. 1733 Thus...willfully false is this Account or Rationale of his Lordships Proceeding: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 99, p. 84 (1740). 1816 The *rationale* of this part of their conduct deserves especially to be examined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 376. 1878 Such an account of this action is plainly inconsistent with its having been done in imitation of the gross and cruel superstitions of Canaanites, and excludes that rationale of it altogether: MOZLEY, *Writing Ideas*, iii. p. 68.

Ratspuch(e): Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot**.

\***rattan**: Eng. fr. Malay. See **ratán**.

rattaree: Anglo-Ind. See **radaree**.

**ravelin** (∟ = ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ravelin*: a triangular work forming a salient angle outside the main ditch of a fortification.

1590 platformes and revelins have beene taken away: SIR J. SMYTHE, *Certain Discourses*, Proeme (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1591 we may see 400 or 500 working upon a raveling: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rozen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 36 (1847). 1598 *Rauelline*, or *Tenasa*, a Spanish word, and is the vtermost boundes of the wals of the Castell or skances without the walles: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. bef. 1599 Of flankers, ravelins, gabions he prates: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, xxiv. in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 358/1 (1858). 1677 Brass Cannon mounted upon the Bulwarks and Ravelins: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 40. 1716 the most exact description of all the ravelins and bastions I see in my travels: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 76 (1827). 1741 defended only by very indifferent round Ravelins, four or five feet thick: J. OZELL, *Tr. Townesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 179. 1743-7 they resolved to make a general attack on the counterscarp and ravelin: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 561/1 (1751).

**ravissant**, *fem. ravissante*, *adj.*: Fr.: ravishing, extremely charming.

1848 More applause—it is Mrs. Rawdon Crawley in powder and patches, the most *ravissante* little Marquise in the world: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 176 (1879). 1871 On the last day of the operation, each tiny plait is carefully opened by the long hair-pin or skewer, and the head is *ravissante*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vi. p. 83.

rawranoke: N. Amer. Ind. See **roanoke**.

\***raya(h)**, *sb.*: Turk. *raiya*: a subject of the Porte, who is not a Mohammedan, and who pays the *caratch* (*g. v.*). See **ryot**.

1813 To snatch the Rayahs from their fate: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. 22. 1819 and at last, finding no more rayahs to oppress, turned their violence against the Moslemen themselves: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 29 (1820). 1820 the hard-earned pittance of the miserable rayahs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 18a. 1839 and among the wealthier *relaks* it is common to paint a residence which is unusually spacious, in two distinct colours: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 42.

**rayne(s)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **raines**.

raynold. See **reynard**.

**rayonnant**, *fem. rayonnante*, *adj.*: Fr.: radiating, radiant.

1831 The Ministers were *rayonnants*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 111 (1875).

Razbooch(e): Anglo-Ind. See **Rajpoot**.

\***razzia**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Arab. *ghaziya*, = 'an expedition against infidels': a military raid; a raid.

1864 I came upon the same army [of ants], engaged, evidently, on a *razzia* of a similar kind: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazonas*, ch. xii. p. 417. 1871 As there is nothing to be obtained by the plunder of the Basé but women and children as slaves, the country is generally avoided, unless visited for the express purpose of a slave *razzia*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iv. p. 56.

**re**: It.: Mus.: name of the second lowest note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. 1529 And lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! J. SKELTON, *Bouge of Courte*, 258, Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1843).

**re**, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *res*, = 'thing', 'affair': *Leg.*: 'in the matter', 'in the case of'. See **in re**.

\***rē infectā**, *phr.*: Lat.: with (one's) business undone, with (one's) purpose unaccomplished. See **Livy**, 9, 32.

1522 he supposeth that the bastard shall departe thens *re infecta*: J. CLERK, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 2d Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 319 (1846). 1608-9 Le Seur is coming from Florence *re infecta*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 81 (1848). 1630-1 Whereupon, his majesty, wonderfully incensed, sent them away *re infecta*: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 231.

1626 So they all departed *re infecta*, not only discontent, but angry: In *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (1848). 1652 There sallied out of the Town that day five thousand soldiers upon some Design on the Greek Tower, but they came back *Re infecta*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 134. 1665 that powerful Roman General...returning *re infecta* with but half his men: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 184 (1679). 1676 It shall ne'r be said that a Woman went out of this house *Re infecta*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, II. p. 27. 1731 was forc'd at last to retire, *re infecta*, to secure a whole Skin: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 75.

bef. 1733 at this, the whole Sessions were passed *re infecta*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. lii. 145, p. 217 (1740). 1752 I am of your opinion, that your conferences upon those points will break up, as they have done already, *re infecta*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, II. No. lix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). 1769 Dinvaux (Choiseul's favourite Comptroller-General) has been forced to resign, *re infecta*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 210 (1857).

1845 so with the mercury fell the resolution of the chiefs, and the fleet departed *re infecta*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 658. 1886 Prince Frederick Charles, afterwards known as the Red Prince, rather than return to Eckernförde *re infecta*, had determined to attack Missunde: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, xviii. p. 403.

**re vera**: Lat. See **revera**.

reakes: Eng. fr. Lat. See **rex**.

\***real**, *pl. reales*, Sp.; *riyal*, Arab. fr. Sp.; *rial*, Eng. fr. Sp.: *sb.*: *lit.* 'a royal', a silver coin and money of account in Spain, Spanish America, Egypt, &c. The 'real of eight' (to the dollar), also called the 'real of plate', was about 5½d. English; the Egyptian 'riyal' (only money of account) is about 5½d. English; the Mexican 'real' about 4d. English; the current Spanish *real de vellon* about 2½d. English.

1547-8 a ryal is worth .v. d. ob.: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxx. p. 199 (1870). 1555 euery fanan (as I haue sayde) beinge in value, one ryal of plate of Spayne: which is as much as one marcell of syluer in Venice: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 267 (1885). 1594 The people cry as hard as they can three times *Real, Real, Real*. Then let the king command some of his owne money to be cast among the people: R. PARSONS (2), *Conf. abt. Success.*, Pt. I. ch. v. p. 99.

1612 he had more cornes then a Spanish Real: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. I. p. 5. 1616 at forty ryals [20s.] the quintall: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 188 (1884). 1623 That slave in obscene language courted me, I Drew reals out, and would have bought my body, I Diego, from thee: MIDDLETON, *Span. Gipsy*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 193 (1885).

1624 eight thousand Rialls of eight: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 738 (1884). 1634 A Spanish shilling (which is a fourth part of a Dollar) gives twenty five Pice, a Riall of eight gives five Mammoodes wanting three Pice: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41. 1654 he threw som peeces of gold and Rialls of eight among them: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 46. 1793 In 1784, the total amount of the value of Spanish goods exported to America, was 105,000,000 reales de vellon: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 391 (1796). 1836 in collecting the taxes at a village, demanded, of a poor peasant, the sum of sixty riyals: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 153.

1845 Accounts in Spain are usually kept in reals, *reales de vellon*, which are worth about 2½d. English. They are the piastres of the Turks and the sesterli of the Romanat FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 3.



real: Port. See reis.

reale, *pl.* reali, *sb.*: It. fr. Sp.: a real (*q. v.*).

1617 here each of vs paired two reali for our supper, and halfe a reale for our bed: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 1. p. 94.

reata, *sb.*: Sp.: a lariat (*q. v.*).

1893 Can you remember what time it was when you cut the *riata* and got away: BRET HARTE, *In the Carquinez Woods*, in *Longman's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 446.

rebarbere: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See rhubarb.

rebato: *quasi*-It. or *quasi*-Sp. See rabato.

Rebesk, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Arabesque*: Arabesque.

1611 *Arabesque*, Rebeske worke; a small, and curious flourishing: COTGR. 1656 [See *Arabesque* 1].

reboisement, *sb.*: Fr.: re-afforestation, the replanting of land which has been cleared of trees.

\*rebus ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rebus* (Cotgr.): the representation of words or syllables 'by things' (Lat. *rebus*), or by pictures of objects the names of which give the required sounds or an approximation to them; as the representation of the name *Ashton* by an *ash* tree upon a *tun*. Sentences or mottos have been thus indicated either entirely or partially; and in this manner a kind of puzzle or riddle has been instituted.

1605 Rebus or name Devises: CAMDEN, *Remains*, chapter-heading. bef. 1682 *Retrogades*, *Rebusses*, *Leonine Verses*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, VII. p. 42 (1686). 1711 that ingenious kind of Conceit, which the Moderns distinguish by the Name of a Rebus, that [sinks] a whole Word by substituting a picture: *Spectator*, No. 59, May 8, p. 96/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 Sir Roger L'Estrange, was a Dog with a Broom (the *Rebus* of his Bookseller): R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 130, p. 101 (1740). 1778 [He] *finers*...rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858). 1806 armorial bearings, scrolls and rebus are the usual subjects: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 76. 1862 the family, as he expounds this admirable rebus, gather round the young officer in a group: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 208 (1887).

recado, *sb.*: Sp.: a present; a message; provisions; baggage.

1622 2 barilles wine and other *recado*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 26 (1883). — he bringeth *recardo* from temperour to set Damain...free: *ib.*, p. 85. 1628 Yours of the 2. of July came to safe hand, & I did all those particular *recandos*, you enjoyned me to do to some of your friends here: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. ix. p. 9 (1645). 1826 I was standing in despair, gazing at the *recado* which had formed my bed: CAPT. HEAD, *Pampas*, p. 246. 1845 This was the first night which I passed under the open sky, with the gear of the *recado* for my bed: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iv. p. 69.

recamara, Sp.; recamera, It.: *sb.*: wardrobe, private inner chamber.

1623 They made ready their *Recamara*, and all fitting prouision for such a business: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. 1. Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 92. 1625 *Chambers*, *Bed-chamber*, *Anticamera* and *Recamera*, ioyning to it: BACON, *Ess.*, lv. p. 552 (1871).

recapitulation ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *recapitulation* (Cotgr.): the act of recapitulating; a summary, a brief restatement of the principal heads of a literary composition.

1689 if such earnest and hastie heaping vp of speeches be made by way of recapitulation, which commonly is in the end of euery long tale and Oration: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 244 (1869). 1771 This short recapitulation was necessary to introduce the consideration of his majesty's speech: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. xlii. p. 183 (1827).

recapitulator ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *recapitulare*, = 'to recapitulate': one who recapitulates.

1689 recapitulatur: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xix. p. 244 (1869).

recent ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *recent* (Cotgr.): fresh, lately produced, lately done, lately come, modern.

1611 *Recent*, *Recent*, fresh, new, late, but now come or done: COTGR. bef. 1627 Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or recent, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love: BACON. [J.] 1678 By this time we have made it unquestionably evident, that this opinion of incorporeal substance being vnextended, indistant, and devoid of magnitude, is no novel or recent thing: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, p. 776. [R.] 1716–20 Ulysses moves; | Urg'd on by want, and recent from the storms; | The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Od.*, vi. 163. 1748 O'er recent meads the exulting streamlets fly: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, II. xviii.

receptacle ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), in Shakespeare and Milton  $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ , *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *receptacle* (Cotgr.): a place for holding, storing, or containing anything; a place for retreat or rest; *Bot.* that portion of a plant which bears the reproductive organs.

1527 a receptacle or vyole: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. I. ch. xvii. sig. b. iv. r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1543 Stupefactyue payne is caused of stronge colde, or by oppilation of the pores reteynynge the sensible spyrites, as by stronge bynding and replecyon of the receptacles: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccv. r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1546 thei accounted that their was noe safe receptacle for suche as were vanquished: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 79 (1846). 1578 the French king, to take from the enemy that receptacle, very conuenient to trouble the Realme, sent thither his army by sea: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 64 (1618). 1588 O sacred receptacle of my joys, | Sweet cell of virtue and nobility: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 92. 1598 A Theater, a publicke receptacle | For giddy humour and diseased riot: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. i. Wks., p. 20 (1616). 1600 This was a receptacle and place of sure receipt for certaine rovers and thieves: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXIV. p. 865. 1620 the receptacle of the Muses: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xxix. (1676). 1644 One of these islands has a receptacle for them [fowls] built of vast pieces of rock: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872). 1667 Lest Paradise a receptacle prove | To spirits foul: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 123. 1775 Ephesus was greatly frequented, and the receptacle of all who journeyed into the East: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 131.

receptor ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *receptor*, noun of agent to *recipere*, = 'to receive': a harbourer, a concealer, a receiver.

1543 defender/maintener and receptour/of heretiques: J. HARRISON, *Yet a Course*, &c., sig. C 1 r<sup>o</sup>.

recessor ( $\underline{\underline{u}}$  =  $\underline{\underline{u}}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *recedere*, = 'to recede', 'to retire'. See quotation.

bef. 1637 So from thence [optics] it [the art of drawing and painting] took shadows, recessor, light, and heightnings: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, Wks., p. 754/2 (1860).

\*réchauffé, *sb.*: Fr.: a dish of warmed-up food; a concoction of stale materials.

1805 But it is really wasting time to confute this *réchauffé* of a theory: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 133. 1818 she now issues from her own castle, a prisoner with her own consent into ours, merely to get up a scene, and occasion a *réchauffé*, in my capricious mother's 'promptly cold affections': LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 94 (1819). 1845 Those precious words about *réchauffés*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 97 (1885). 1865 don't give us a *réchauffé* of Scrope Waverley's sentimental nonsense: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14. 1874 this series seems to be but a *réchauffé* of Oriental tales, not a collection of local traditions: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 430.

recherche, *sb.*: Fr.: research, studied elegance, studied refinement.

1819 They too wore, not an air of quality, but a species of *recherche* carried beyond natural grace: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 124 (1820). 1883 The problem the mantua-maker had to solve in preparing a Holy Week toilette was in seeming plainness to show *recherche*: *Pall Mall Gass.*, Mar. 24, p. 4.

\*recherché, *fem.* *recherchée*, *adj.*: Fr.: exquisitely refined, elaborately elegant, choice; far-fetched.

1722 This Excuse may be thought too partial and *Recherché*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 121. 1776 modest as he is *tranchant* and sly as *Montesquieu* without being so *recherché*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 310 (1857). 1806 In addition to the fault of being too artificial and *recherché*, it was evidently too profligate and unprincipled: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 383. 1818 might put the *recherché* taste of a finished Parisian milliner to the blush of inferiority: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 68 (1819). 1823 He does not speak of the Alfred [Club], which was the most *recherché*...of any: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 933 (1875). 1826 it is generally your plain personage that is the most *recherché* in frills and fans and founces: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. v. p. 106 (1881). 1841 She repeatedly expressed her fears that our dinner was not sufficiently *recherché*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 32. 1876 more varied and *recherché*: *Echo*, Aug. 3. [St.] 1883 gives dinners of a most *recherché* description: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 191.

recidive, *sb.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): a return of a disease, a relapse, a recidivation.

1600 it might soone after by relapse fall backe, as it were, into a recidive, and a worse disease and more daungerous than the other: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXIV. p. 529.

\*recipe, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. *recipere*, = 'to take': 'take', placed as the first word of a prescription; a prescription, a receipt. Abbreviated as *R.*,  $\mathcal{R}$ .

1480–1500 *Recipe* brede gratyd, & eggis: *Harl. MS.*, 5401, in *Babees Bk.*, I. p. 53 (Furnivall, 1868). 1543  $\mathcal{R}$ . of fenel leauces, of meliote, Ana. m.s.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lii. v<sup>o</sup>/1. — Recipe of syrupe de besantins, of syrupe of roses: *ib.*, fol. clxvii. r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1584 Flux caused by an Italian *Recipe*: R. PARSONS (O), *Leicester's Commonw.*, p. 29. 1601 the receipt...is in this manner: *Recipe*, &c.: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. 1603 A good Physician, that Arts excellence | Can help with practice and experience, | Applies discreetly all his *Recipes*, | Vnto the nature of each feild-disease: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 192 (1608). 1610 He will not hear a word | Of GALEN, or his tedious *recipés*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 3, Wks., p. 628 (1616). 1623 he vould thrust his hand into his Satchell, (vvhich he still bare about vwith him for those purposes) and then vould he take fourth one of his *recipés*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 31. 1650 He moves like the faery King, on scrues and wheeles | Made by his Doctors *recipés*: MASSINGER, *Picture*, IV. 2, sig. K 3 v<sup>o</sup>. 1640 He sends few *recipés* to th' Apothecaries: R. BROME, *Antip.*, I. 1, sig. B 1 v<sup>o</sup>. 1646 the *Recipe* of *Sammonicus*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686). bef. 1652 Some thou shalt meete with, which unto thee shall say, | *Recipe* this, and that; with a thousand things more, | To *Decipe* thy selfe, and others; as they have done before: BLOOMFIELD, in *Ashtmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 308 (1652). 1654 would be a good *Recipe* against cursing of others:



R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 529. 1670 they were unwilling Men should be cured by any thing, but the strange Characters in their Recipes: R. LANSBEE, *Poy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 195 (1698). 1682 those two known cordial recipes, so frequently made use of, and commonly taken by most Christians in their distresses: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. X. p. 546 (1805). 1712 he may confide in an excellent Recipe: *Spectator*, No. 450, Aug. 6, p. 645/1 (Morley). 1743 recipes for palsy ware: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 275 (1857). 1759 This recipe of making my broth takes up a pretty deal of room: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 4. 1776 the epicure will not lament that the entire recipe has not reached us: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 195. 1785 These recipes may be adopted with success, whether the Feet or Hands are the parts that suffer: D. LOW, *Chiro-podologia*, p. 102.

**reciproque**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *reciproque*, *adj.* (Cotgr.), *reciproque*, *sb.* and *adj.*

1. *adj.*: reciprocal, mutually equivalent.

1576 LAMBARDE, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 408. bef. 1579 that both your affections are reciprocals: T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. V. p. 130. — is this the reciproke loue wherewith thou wast bound to me: *ib.*, Bk. VIII. p. 169. 1612 Neither doth this weaknesse appeare to others only, and not to the party loued, but to the loued most of all, except the loue bee reciproke: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxvii. p. 446 (1871).

2. *sb.*: an equivalent return, a fair exchange.

1681 ask reasonably for the dote, and make a reciproke for the rest, if you would be eased of it: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Vol. VI. p. 256 (Pocock, 1865).

**recitative** (L = U =), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *recitativo*: *Mus.*

1. *adj.*: in the style of recitation, chanted with little or no melody.

1670 Recitative Musick: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 381 (1701). 1674 Then out he whines the rest like some sad ditty, | In a most doleful recitative style: J. PHILLIPS, *Satyr agst. Hypoc.*, p. 6.

2. *sb.*: a piece of music in the style of recitation, a chanted speech with little or no melody, generally introducing an aria or a chorus or other melodious composition.

1723 This is Natural Recitative, and...is insensibly improv'd by Men of Breeding: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 87. 1776 A harsh menacing recitative would deter me from a naughty trick as effectually as a good whipping: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 3. 1830 each stanza commencing with a little air on the arabesque; after which, the recitative goes on: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.).

**recitativo**, *adj.* and *sb.*: It. *Mus.*: in a style of recitation, as if spoken; the style of recitation, a chanting style; a musical composition in the said style.

1617 the whole Masque was sung (after the Italian manner) *Stylo Recitativo*: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 10 (1640). 1645 She presented me afterwards with two recitatives of hers: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1872). 1711 some supposed that he [Signor Nicolini as Hydaspes] was to Subdue him [the lion] in *Recitativo*, as Orpheus used to serve the wild beast in his time: *Spectator*, No. 13, Mar. 15, p. 23/2 (Morley). — an Air in the Italian Opera after a long *Recitativo*: *ib.*, No. 39, Apr. 14, p. 65/1. 1724 RECETITAVO, or RECITATIVO, or RECITATIF; or by Way of Abbreviation RECITO, or RECO, or REO. The Adagio, or Grave Parts, in Cantata's, Motetts, and Opera's, have generally this Word fixed thereto, by which is to be understood a particular Way or Manner of Singing, which those Grave Parts require: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1757 a tremendously fine piece of recitative: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 387 (1774). 1813 the orators were...in the habit of using somewhat of recitative intonation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 143. 1819 he soon discovered in my recitativos and arias a mystic sense: T. HÖRZ, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 323 (1820).

**\*réclame**, *sb.*: Fr.: complaint, an aggressive craving for notoriety.

1883 Byron was an adept in the art of *réclame*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calif.*, Vol. III. ch. vi. p. 195. 1888 [There is] no taint of extraneous ambitions, of money-making shrewdness, of jealousy, or of *réclame*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 7, p. 9/1.

**recognitor** (L = U =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *recognitor*, fr. Late Lat. *recognitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *recognoscere*, = 'to recognise': *Leg.*: a member of a jury impanelled on an assize.

1538 if a man be dissesed, and he arrayne assise agaynst the disseisour, and the recognitors of the assise chaunt for the playntife, and the lustyes of the assise wyl be aduysed of their iugement vntyll the next assise, &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. vii. fol. 100 v<sup>o</sup>. 1765 If, upon the general issue, the recognitors find an actual seisin in the demandant, and his subsequent disseisin by the present tenant, he shall have judgement to recover his seisin, and damages for the injury sustained: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. x. (R.)

**recolta**: It. See *raccolta*.

**reconciliation** (L = U = U =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réconciliation*: the act or process of renewing friendly relations after a quarrel; propitiation; the bringing apparent differences into harmony and consistency.

1604 If I have any grace or power to move you, | His present reconciliation take: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 3. 47. 1611 *Reconciliation*, A reconciliation, pacification, atonement, agreement: COTGR.

**reconciliator**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a restorer', noun of agent to Lat. *reconciliare*, = 'to reconcile', 'to restore': one who reconciles, one who tries to reconcile, a reconciler.

1882 Ammonius Saccas, the pagan eclectic, the reconciliator of Plato and Aristotle: SCHAFER-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. I. p. 73/2.

**\*reconnaissance**, earlier *reconnoissance*, *sb.*: Fr.: recognition, an acknowledgment; a reward; a survey of a tract of country or of an enemy's position.

bef. 1733 nothing, less than its pure self, will be its just Reconnoissance: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 58, p. 159 (1740). 1779 in a note of great respect and reconnoissance: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 15 (1882). 1829 looked with much anxiety at the clock, and made a frequent reconnoissance from the window: W. H. MAXWELL, *Stories of Waterloo*, p. 9/1. 1833 a sort of reconnoissance of the outworks of the science: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 58, p. 172. 1844 It was a strong reconnoissance, made by the French to ascertain whether the summit on which the above battery was posted, had really been entrenched: W. SIMONS, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 387. 1854 Two hundred francs and this reconnoissance: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 309 (1879). 1856 I determined to seek some high headland...and make it my final point of reconnoissance: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 101.

**\*reconnoître** (= U =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *reconnoître*, Mod. Fr. *reconnaître*, = 'to recognise', 'to take a view of'.

1. *Mil.* to take a view of, to make a preliminary survey (of a district or of an enemy's position); hence, to examine with the eye.

1707 having been killed the day before as he went to reconnoître the enemy: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 27/1 note (1751). 1711 Our general the next day sent a party of horse to 'reconnoître' them from a little 'hauteur': *Spectator*, No. 165, Sept. 8, Vol. II. p. 352 (1826). 1715 we sent out a party to reconnoître: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 406 (1856). 1742 Not the gross act alone employs her pen; | She reconnoitres Fancy's airy band: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, II. 205, p. 24 (1806). 1758 Reconnoître is another favourite word in the military way; and as we cannot find out that it is much more significant than *take a view*, we beg leave it may be sent home again: *Ann. Reg.*, I. *Humble Remonstrance*, p. 373/2. 1765 I embarked...to reconnoître the strength of the enemy: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 1. 1800 Yesterday I sent a patrol to Arnee to reconnoître the place, meaning to attack it this day: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1844).

2. to recognise.

1787 it is almost a question whether, if the dead of past ages could revive, they would be able to reconnoître the events of their own times: HOR. WALPOLE, *Historic Doubts*, Pref. (and Ed.). [N. & Q.] 1773 He would hardly have reconnoitred Wildgoose...in his short hair, and present uncouth appearance: GRAVES, *Spiritual Quixote*, Bk. IV. ch. I. (1808). [Davies]

**recreative** (L = U =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *récréatif*, fem. *-ive*: refreshing; entertaining.

1573—80 the sensible and tickling pleasures of the tastings, feelinge, smellinge, seinge, and hearinge ar very recreative and delectable indeede: GAS. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 86 (1884). 1589 if the colour be sad or not...recreative: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xxiii. p. 268 (1869). bef. 1603 their familiar talk and recreative disputations in their walks: NORTH, (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1138 (1612). 1625 let the *Musique* of them, be Recreative, and with some strange Changes: BACON, *Ess.*, liii. p. 540 (1871).

**recriminator** (L = U = U =), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *recriminare*, = 'to recriminate', fr. Lat. *crimindari*, *crimindare*, = 'to make a charge against': one who recriminates.

**rectify** (L = U =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rectifier*: to make right, to correct, to amend.

bef. 1529 To rectifyre and amende | Thynges that are amys: J. SKELTON, *Col. Clout.*, 1864, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1843). 1548 put away yearlyly affections and rectifye their mindes: UDALL, *John*, xx. [R.] 1600 your trauaile is your only thing that rectifies: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, I. 4, *Wks.*, p. 104 (1616). 1610 some oracle | Must rectify our knowledge: SHAKS., *Temp.*, v. 245. 1642 to rectify the Iudgement: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 11 (1869). 1673 I...rectified divers matters about the sick and wounded: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 94 (1872).

**recto**, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *rectus*, = 'straight' (with *folio*, = 'leaf', 'page', suppressed): a straight page, i.e. an unturned page, which is on a reader's right hand (opposed to *verso*, a turned page). Abbreviated to *r<sup>o</sup>*. See *verso*.

1873 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable recto of one leaf of my library life: J. HENRY, *Aemides*, Vol. I. p. lxxvii. 1885 The second leaf has the dedication on the recto and the preface on the verso: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 5, p. 732/2.

**\*rector** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *rector*, noun of agent to *regere*, = 'to rule', 'to direct'.

1. a ruler, a director.

1482 and her sogettys ful mekyl lōke ther aftur not beyng rectors and faders. but perversours and destroyers of her sowlys: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 90 (1869). 1579 judge and rector of the games: NORTH, *Plutarch*, p. 387 (1612). 1582 the kingly rector Iarbas: R. STANNHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 101 (1880). 1601 her death itself, which could not be her office to say is come, was faithfully confirmed by the rector of the place: SHAKS., *All's Well*, IV. 3. 69.



2. the director or chief officer of a school, college, or university, or of a religious institution; (in the Church of England) the pastor of a parish, holding a benefice of which none of the revenues have been impropriated.

bef. 1400 rector: *Piers Pl.*, p. 37. [T. L. K. Oliphant] abt. 1570 there shalbe one Rector of the said Achademy: SIR H. GILBERT, *Q. Elis. Achad.*, p. 8 (1869). 1590 Come let us go and inform the Rector, and see if he by his grave counsel can reclaim him: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 8a/2 (1858). 1607 the great Rector or Chancellor of all the Academies in the world: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, sig. A 3 v. 1620 the superiour did recommend the vacant Church, to some honest and worthy man, to gouern it... until a Rector were provided: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 235 (1676). 1623 O what a braue Canon is this, to qualifie a man? what an excellent Rector, what a learned Schoolemaster? MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 123. 1684 His grandfather and father... had now been rectors of this parish 101 years: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 206 (1872).

**rector chori**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: master of a (the) choir.

bef. 1667 [See **precentor**]. bef. 1670 The Bishop had a deeper insight into Man: and never fail'd to be *Rector Chori*, in causes that requir'd a more special Audience: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 46, p. 44 (1693).

**rectrix**, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *rector*: a directress, a female ruler.

1665 The enterprize was more hopeful seeing that a woman at that time was Rectrix of the Marches: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 68 (1677). — a late Queen Rectrix prudently commanded...: *ib.*, p. 358.

**\*rectum**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *rectus*, = 'straight' (with *intestinum*, = 'intestine', 'gut', suppressed): the final section of the intestine leading directly to the anus (*q. v.*).

1541 R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. H iii v. 1543 And because thus often a fistula persynge, Aposteme engendreth and not persynge to the gutte called rectum: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxvi. 1648 VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 40 (1626). 1776 to evince the presence of fixable air in the animal rectum: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, App., p. 7.

**rectus in curiā**, *pl. recti i. c.*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: set right in court, right in point of law, with clean hands.

1622 he is now come to be again *rectus in curia*, absolutely acquitted and restor'd to all things: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. vii. p. 59 (1645). 1662 whilst as yet he was *rectus in curia*...he sailed with three small ships to the isle of Trinidad: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 213 (1840). 1680 Came other witnesses...and set the king's witnesses *recti in Curia*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 160 (1872). 1691 And if, indeed, upon such a fair and full Trial he can come off, he is then *Rectus in curiā*, clear and innocent: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 434 (1727). 1692 they stand *recti in curia*, according to the equity of God's rules: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 328 (1863). 1816 He must come *rectus in curia*, and swear to the falsehood of the libel: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 27, p. 122. 1866 we meet with the propitiation or atoning sacrifice, by which they become *recti in curia*, right in point of law: J. G. MURPHY, *Com. Exod.* (xxix. 9).

**recueil**, *sb.*: Fr.: a collection, a selection. Early Anglicised as *recule*, *recuyell*.

1669 I made this Recueil merely for my own entertainment: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 183. 1887 M. Paul Verlaine has signed his name to one of the most pleasing poetical *recueils* of the day: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 1, p. 1013.

**recueillement**, *sb.*: Fr.: meditation.

1845 Sabbath repose and *recueillement*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 278 (1885).

**reculade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a retreat, a backing out.

1883 old journalists themselves, are, perhaps, too sensitive as to what the papers may say about their *reculade*: *Standard*, Sept. 14, p. 516.

**recuperator** (= *— — —*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *recuperator*, better *reciperator*, = 'a recoverer', noun of agent to *reciperare*, = 'to recover': one who or that which recuperates.

**recusant**, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *récusant*: obstinate in refusing; one who is obstinate in refusing; esp. in *Eng. Hist.* one who refused to acknowledge the Anglican movement.

1598 The principall catholique recusants (least they should stirre vp any tumult in the time of the Spanish inuasion) were sent to remaine at certaine convenient places: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 595. [R.] 1607 Cornwallis, Beddingfield, and Silyarde were the first recusants, they absolutely refusing to come to our churches. And until they in that sort began, the name of recusant was never heard of amongst us: SIR E. COKE, in Blunt's *Bk. Comm. Prayer*, p. 24. [C.] 1629 inserted his name in the scrowle of Recusants: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. xx. p. 25 (1645). 1687 they would not promise...their consent to the repeal of the...penal statutes against Popish Recusants: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 273 (1872).

**recusation** (= *— — —*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *récusation*: a refusal; *Leg.* an objection or challenge to a judge or arbitrator as not duly qualified.

1563 He [Boner] to deface his authoritie (as he thought) did also then exhibit in writing a recusation of the secretaries iudgement against him: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 1205, an. 1549. [R.] 1611 *Recusation*, A recusation, reiection, refusal: COTGR.

**\*rédacteur**, *sb.*: Fr.: an editor.

1804 left nothing to the *rédacteur*, but the occasional labour of selection, arrangement, and compression: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 2. 1808 announce them to the public through the medium of a friendly *rédacteur*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 484. 1844 the careful *rédacteur* for once exercised some degree of judgment in correcting these unseemly blunders: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VII. p. 478 (1857). 1883 other *rédacteurs* of the once famous *Journal des Débats*: *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 516.

**rédaction**, *sb.*: Fr.: an edition; an editing.

1813 The *rédaction* of this great work, it was known, was ultimately confided to Diderot: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 360 (1844).

**redactor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *redigere*, = 'to bring into any condition': one who arranges (materials), an editor.

**redan** (= *—*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *redan*, *redent*: *Mil.*: two parapets forming a salient angle.

1762 at the several angles and redans: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, VI. xxi. Wks., p. 269 (1839). 1800 It might also be possible to give flanks by drawing in the ramparts, and making them in the form of redans: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 580 (1858).

**reddendum**, *pl. reddenda*, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: name of a clause in a deed, by which the grantor creates a condition or reservation; e.g. the clause in a lease which fixes the rent.

1760 For they looked upon the *Reddendum* in a Lease for Life not to imply a Contract for Payment while the Land remained the Debtor, for the Contract was only feudal: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 372. 1835 where special days are limited in the *reddendum*, the rent must be computed from those days, not according to the *habendum*: TOMLINS, *Law Dict.*, s.v.

**reddition** (= *— —*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *reddition*.

1. a restitution, a surrender.

1535 that a man that hath recovered by assise of Mortdauncestoure/or by other Jure/or by default/or by Reddition/or by any maner enqueste: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 160 v. 1611 *Reddition*, A reddition; a redeliurie: COTGR. 1656 the happy reddition of your Lucretius: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 77 (1872).

2. a rendering, an interpretation.

bef. 1667 occasioned the reddition of "Hoschiannah" to be, amongst some, that prayer which they repeated at the carrying of the "Hoschiannah" as if itself did signify "Lord, save us": JER. TAYLOR, *Wks.*, I. 288 (1835). [C.]

**redemptor** (= *— —*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *redempteur*, assimilated to Lat. *redemptor*, = 'a contractor', Late Lat., 'a redeemer', noun of agent to Lat. *redimere*, = 'to ransom', 'to redeem', 'to undertake by contract': a redeemer.

1485 redemptour of the world, my maker and my god: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 134 (1881).

**\*redingote**, *sb.*: Fr. fr. Eng. *riding-coat*: a double-breasted overcoat with long straight skirts; an outer garment for women of somewhat similar fashion.

\*1874 Skirts of either patent or silk velvet are...worn with a *redingote*: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.] 1884 The Marshall wears a blue *redingote*, black silk small clothes and stockings: G. A. SALA, in *Illustr. London News*, Aug. 30, p. 195/2. 1890 The Emperor [Napoleon], buttoned up in his legendary grey *redingote* and seated on a white horse, stands motionless on a small rise of ground: *Athenaeum*, June 28, p. 838/2.

**redoute**, *sb.*: Fr.: a redoubt; a *ridotto* (*q. v.*).

1809 every town with four or five houses in it has its *assemblées*, and *redoutes*: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

**redub** (= *—*), **redoube** (= *—*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *radoubier*, *redoubier*, Fr. *radoubier*: to repair; to make reparation.

1531 By whose example and negligence peryssheth also an infinite nombre of persones, whiche damage to a realme nyether with treasure ne with power can be redoubed: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. [R.] 1540 the keper was expelled from his office without hope of remission, and was also compelled to redoube the harme in lykewise as he shulde haue done whiche committed the offence: — *Im. Gouvernaunce*, fol. 41 v. bef. 1548 We thinke it schulde be well don to haue a good aweyte, to the intent to redubbe it in tyme iff nede schalbe: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxxii. p. 17 (1846).

**\*reductio ad absurdum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a reducing to absurdity', in logic or mathematical reasoning, a proof that a premiss is false, by arguing from the said premiss to a conclusion which contradicts it or which is obviously absurd; e.g. Euclid, Bk. I. Prop. 7. Thus, a proposition may be demonstrated by proving its contradictory opposite to be false by *reductio ad absurdum*. See **argumentum ad absurdum**.

1803 Some inferences may be drawn from the table, which are...equivalent to a *reductio ad absurdum*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 248. 1843 That the premisses cannot be true if the conclusion is false, is the unexceptionable foundation of the legitimate mode of reasoning called a *reductio ad absurdum*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 370 (1856). 1884 The argument ends with an *ad absurdum*: H. DRUMMOND, *Nat. Law in Spirit. Wld.*, p. 185. 1884 The startling *reductio ad absurdum* of relegating religion to the unknowable: F. HARRISON, in *IX Cent.*, No. 85, p. 504.



**reductio ad impossibile**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a reducing to an impossible' (conclusion); a *reductio ad absurdum*.

1552 T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 28<sup>vo</sup>. 1843 we shall thus discover the error in our generalization by what the schoolmen termed a *reductio ad impossibile*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 223 (1856).

**redunanza**: It. See **radunanza**.

**reekes-doller**: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See **rix-dollar**.

**reeks**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **rex**.

**reel, reill**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *riohil*: a lively Scotch dance; music for such a dance.

1591 Geilles Duncane did goe before them, playing this reill or daunce upon a small trump: *News from Scotland*, sig. B iii. [T.]

**refac(c)i(a)mento**: It. See **rifacimento**.

**refait**, *sb.*: Fr.: a drawn game; at *rouge-et-noir*, a deal in which cards of equal value are turned up for both colors.

1877 Then came a *refait*, and the bank swept off half her stake: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 106 (1883).

**referendum**, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: a diplomatic note in which a particular point is or particular points are referred by a representative to his government; in Switzerland, the submission of a measure passed by the legislative body to popular vote.

1889 This [check] consists in calling a State convention and amending the Constitution; the process corresponds in some measure to the Swiss *referendum*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 19, p. 79/1.

**reflet**, *sb.*: Fr.: brilliance of surface, lustre, iridescence; a piece of pottery with a lustrous glaze.

1888 The pottery of Mr. W. De Morgan...errs in the extreme of coppery tints and too emphatic *reflets* of the metallic sort: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 6, p. 454/1.

**reflexive** (=  $\angle \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réflexif*, fem. *-ive*: turning backward, regarding the past; capable of reflection; *Gram.* referring back to the subject.

1611 *Reflexif*, Reflexive, reflexing: *COTGR.*

**refondre**, *vb.*: Fr.: to recast.

1775 The ecclesiastical part...is written out in fourteen sheets, which I mean to *refondre* from beginning to end: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 237 (1869).

**reformado**, *sb.*: Sp.: (a) a military officer not on service, a disgraced officer; a disbanded soldier; a disbanded soldier serving as a volunteer or an irregular; (b) a person devoted to reformation (of himself or others). Anglicised as **reformed**. Also, *attrib.*

a. 1598 these *Reformados*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 39 (1616). 1609 his Knights *reformados* are wound vp as high and as insolent, as euer they were: — *Sil. Wom.*, v. 2, Wks., p. 589. 1643 a troop of *Reformados*: *Certain Informations*, No. 30, p. 245. 1652 Spanish soldiers came down from *Castelnoo* with a company of *Reformados*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 82.

bef. 1653 those dry Nurses, which the Providence of the Age has so fully reform'd, that they are turn'd *Reformados*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 80 (1687). 1664 In *Rule and Order*: yet I grant I You are a *Reformado Saint*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 76.

1691 a lieutenant and reformado of another troop: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 179 (Bliss, 1820). 1693 and the devil again put out of trade, and made a *reformado*, as to the persecuting part of this our age: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. V. p. 331 (1863).

b. 1664 By all that hath been said, our *Mock-Reformado* seemeth to be in no whit *safer condition* than a *protest Renegade*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 514. bef. 1733 I promise hereafter to be a *Reformado*, or no Writer at all: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 146, p. 320 (1740). 1787 Never surely did any Turkish or Algerine *reformado* slash his subject of conversion with a spirit so zealous or so persevering: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 1053/1. 1823 shuffling Southey... Would scarcely join again the 'reformadoes': BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xiii.

**reformator**, *sb.*: Lat.: a transformer, a reformer.

1632 the Reformators came to Schoole, and caused the *Swedes*...to bee whipt in their presence: *Contin. of our Forraine Avisoes*, No. 18, Apr. 14, p. 13.

**\*refrigerator** (=  $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *refrigerator*, noun of agent to Lat. *refrigerare*, 'to cool': one who or that which refrigerates.

1852 he moves among the company, a magnificent refrigerator: DICKENS, *Bleak House*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 126 (1880). 1874 our last interview of refrigerator memory: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. x. p. 136 (1883).

**refrigerium**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'cooling', 'mitigation', 'consolation'. See quotations.

1623 to sing Dirges and Refrigeriums for the soul of the deceased Duke: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxvi. p. 118 (1643). 1693 some of the Ancients, like kind-hearted Men, have talked much of Annual *Refrigeriums*, Respires, or Intervals of Punishment to the damned: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 11 (1727).

**refusado**, *sb.*: Sp. or It.: an inferior kind of velvet.

1598 *Setanino*, a kind of thin veluet called *refusados*: FLORIO.

S. D.

**regalado**, *adj.*: Sp.: delicate, luxurious.

1622 their *regalado* horses Caroches and horselitters: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. xvi. p. 209.

**\*régale**, *pl. régalia*, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *regalis*, 'royal'.

1. a privilege or prerogative pertaining to a sovereign, esp. in regard to ecclesiastical matters.

2. *pl.* insignia of royalty, crown jewels; hence, any decorations, such as those of the Freemasons.

1661 the Dean and Prebendaries brought all the *regalia*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 369 (1872). 1665 in *Peria*, the Diadem, the *Mythra*, the *Thiara* and the *Cybalis*, with the Wreath or Chapelet were the *Regalia* of old: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 145 (1677). bef. 1670 the Archbishop all this while maintaining the Abby in his own person, with a few more, for fear they should seize upon the *Regalia*, which were in that place under his Custody: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 167, p. 177 (1693). 1744 The Mighty POTENTATE, to whom belong | These rich *Regalia* pompously display'd | To kindle that high Hope: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, IX. p. 276 (1773).

1781 Methinks, had they deposited those *regalia* in the treasury of the church, they would have committed no sacrifice: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 484 (1858). 1788 [he] was escorted to the grave by upwards of 200 Free-masons, dressed in all their *regalia*: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 824.

1792 or, should Monarchs be deprived of their crowns and *regalia*, I doubt it would be a fearful abridgement of majesty: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 207.

1807 young Chimeysweepers, in all the *Regalia* of gilt paper, paste-board crowns: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 138 (5th Ed.). 1819 the torches which preceded him displayed the splendor of his *regalia* with a chastened lustre: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 40.

**\*regalia**, *sb.*: Sp.: *regalia*; royalty (royal due); a cigar of a fine brand. Occasionally used by mistake for *regalo*.

1742 a jewel of fifteen purses was to be the vizier's *regalia*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 473 (1826). 1845 those [of the best cigars] which are the most carefully and beautifully rolled are called *regalias*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 196.

**regalo**, Sp.; **regale** (=  $\angle$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *régale*, *sb.*: a gift, a banquet, a party of pleasure, a dainty. The form *regatio* seems to be a mistake.

1623 sending their servants, laden with baskets of *regalos*, and delicate choice Dainties: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. II. p. 24. 1635 I thank you for the last *regalo* you gave me at your Museum, and for the good company: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. XL. p. 36 (1645). 1667 To make *regalos* out of common meat: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, Epil., Wks., Vol. I. p. 64 (1701).

1670 Their Markets here are also well furnish'd with all Provisions; witness their *Salvici* only, which are a *Regale* for a Prince: R. LASSELLS, *Poy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 101 (1698). 1673 Of these Leaves and the Fruit of the Tree *Ark* mingled with a little Chalk is made the Indian *Belle* which is very stomachical and a great *Regale* at visits: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 37.

1699 *Hecamedes* we find presents them [onions] to *Patroclus*, in *Homer*, as a *Regale*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 49. bef. 1733 to gather, and garnish out, for a *Regale* to Posterity: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. x. (1740). 1736 Love and brown sugar must be a poor *regale* for one of your gods: GRAY, *Letters*, No. VI. Vol. I. p. 14 (1819).

1748 he assured us of a *regale*, and ordered a quart to be prepared: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 79 (1817). 1764 the *regales* they gave her [the Princess of Modena]: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 194 (1857). 1784 Their breath a sample of last night's *regale*: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 247 (1808). 1849 if the speculation answer, I will not demand more than a third of the profits, leaving it to your own liberality to make me any *regalo* in addition, that you think proper: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tansard*, Bk. IV. ch. xl. p. 329 (1881).

**\*regatta**, It. *pl. regatte*, *sb.*: It.: a race of gondolas at Venice; a boat-race or yacht-race; a public entertainment sometimes lasting more than one day, consisting of organised aquatic contests.

1764 a *regatta*, which is a sort of rowing match: A. DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, Let. III. p. 84. — four of these *regatte*: *ib.*, p. 85. 1776 I...have since been at the *regatta* at Richmond, which was the prettiest and the foolishlest sight in the world, as all *regattas* are: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 370 (1857). 1823 There was a *regatta* on the Saône while we were at Lyons: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 322.

**\*regenerator** (=  $\angle \angle \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *regenerare*, 'to reproduce': one who or that which regenerates.

1815 But we shall take our stand on another ground, and affirm, that the system of the Old Rulers, with all its faults, will admit of more favourable views to be taken of it, than this which the Regenerator has introduced: *Champion*, No. 117, Apr. 2, in J. Scott's *Visit to Paris*, Pref., p. xiv (2nd Ed.). 1877 the founder and head of the Silesian school of hymnody and the regenerator (as some think) of German poetry: *Echo*, July 31, p. 1. [St.]

**regidor**, *sb.*: Sp.: an alderman, a magistrate.

1623 Thus it fared with a *Regidor*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. III. p. 33. 1755 dedicated to the alcaides, *regidores*, and gentlemen of the noble town of Argamasilla: SMOLLETT, *Tr. Don Quix.*, in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1821).

**\*régie**, *sb.*: Fr.: administration; excise; state-monopoly.

1893 As we all know, the Régie cuts its weed, rolls its cigars and cigarettes, monopolises the manufacture, but does not monopolise the retail sale: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3. 1890 All the frequenters of a country inn [in France]...consume the tobacco of the *régie*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 11, p. 474/3.



\***régime**, *sb.*: Fr.: a system of government, especially when considered as affecting social conditions. The 'old régime' in reference to France is the **ancien régime** (*q.v.*).

1805 The short sentence about the **régime** of the Roman provinces, affords two instances of inadvertence: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 471. 1806 and many high places were...occupied by men of talents who, under the old **régime**, had been free negroes or mulattoes: *ib.*, Vol. 8, p. 60. 1837 assuming these titles at the restoration as proofs of belonging to the old **régime**: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II, p. 184. 1849 the old papal **régime** of centuries: G. MACPHERSON, *Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 237 (1878). 1856 France has abolished its suffocating old **régime**: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xviii. Wks., Vol. II, p. 136 (Bohn, 1866). 1873 under the imperial **régime** there was a change in this respect: J. HADLEY, *Introd. Rom. Law*, ch. iii. p. 65. \*1874 the most devoted partisans of the Bonapartist **régime**: *Echo*, May 28. [St.] 1882 [Arnold's] peculiar **régime** at Rugby School...must have helped to fret his natural tenderness: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II, ch. lxiii. p. 53.

\***regimen**, *sb.*: Lat., 'government', 'rule'.

1. control, government, regular system.

1665 it will be found very hard to retain them in any long service, but do what we can, they'll get loose from the Minds **Regimen**: GLANVILLE, *Scep sis*, ch. xiv. p. 93 (1885).

1 a. **Gram.** a word which determines the case of another word.

1600 you must...understand **millia** for the **regimen** of the Genitive case: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Index II. sig. Eecccc iv <sup>ro</sup>/1.

2. a regular or prescribed course of diet and life.

1641 a person so exemplarily temperate, and of admirable regimen: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 14 (1850). bef. 1733 That he should prescribe a **Bath** regimen so long before: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 87, p. 184 (1740). 1764 to observe the most temperate regimen: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fathom*, ch. xxxii. Wks., Vol. IV, p. 175 (1879). 1766 Dr. Cocchi's desire of seeing his case and regimen in writing by Dr. Pringle: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 11 (1857). 1764 cooling medicines and regimen: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 162, p. 490 (1774). 1883 with utter disregard of medical regimen: M. E. BRADDOCK, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III, ch. II, p. 28.

**régina**, *sb.*: Lat.: queen.

\***régius**, *adj.*: Lat.: royal; applied to certain professors in British universities, whose chairs have been founded by the Crown.

1621 our **regius** professor of physick: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 22 (1827). 1826 A **regius** professor of Greek: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II, ch. I, p. 23 (1881).

\***règlement**, *sb.*: Fr.: regulation, regimen.

1619 his majesty's better **règlement** in diet: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 154 (1848).

**règula**, *pl. régulae*, *sb.*: Lat.: (a) a rule; (b) *Archit.* a short fillet with guttae on the lower side.

a. 1650 their punishment is made the **regula** of all other wicked men's: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV, p. 177 (1862).

b. 1598 The Base...deuide this into two equal partes, and give one to *Plinthus*, A: the other must be deuided into three: give two to *torus* B: and the other to *regula* C: his *proiecture* D is thus made: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomastus*, Bk. I, p. 86. 1664 where they do frequently encounter and meet together with a small **Regula** between them: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 133.

\***regulator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. **regulātor**, noun of agent to **regulāre**, = 'to regulate': one who or that which regulates; *esp.* a contrivance for producing uniformity of motion in machines, as the regulator of a watch.

1654 his **Regulators** in administration of Remedies: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 285. 1678 The **Regulator** of this motion for Good: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. iv. p. 380. 1702 Nature...must needs have designed her **Regulator** of our Morals: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I, p. 342 (1776). 1843 which laws are therefore the ultimate regulators of the division of the produce: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 486 (1856).

\***regulus**, *pl. reguli*, *sb.*: Lat., 'kinglet': the mass of metal obtained from ore of metals or semi-metals, *esp.* the regulus of antimony, *i.e.* metallic antimony.

1641 Take of the subtle powder of the **Regulus** of Antimony as much as you please: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. III, p. 72 (1651). 1672 the simple **Regulus** of Antimony: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 69.

\***Reichsrath**, *sb.*: Ger., 'kingdom's council': the parliament of the Cisleithan division of the Austro-Hungarian empire.

**Reichstag**, *sb.*: Ger., 'kingdom's parliament': name of sundry parliaments in countries in which German is spoken.

1883 In the **Reichstag** to-day an incident of unusual interest occurred: *Standard*, May 3, p. 5.

**Reichsthaler**, *sb.*: Ger., 'kingdom's dollar': a rix-dollar (*q.v.*).

reill: Eng. fr. Gael. See **reel**.

reins: Eng. fr. Fr. See **raines**.

**reis**, *sb. pl.*: Port., pl. of **real**: Portuguese money of account, 1000 reis being equivalent to about 4s. 6d. English. See **milreis**.

1555 alowynge to hym in pension seuen hundredth reys monethly, and every daye one alcayr of barley as he kepeth a horse: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VII, p. 377 (1885). 1598 the reckoning of Portingale monie is onely in one sorte of money called Reyes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, p. 4/a.

reis: Arab. See **rais**.

**Reis-effendi**, *sb.*: title of the Turkish secretary of state for foreign affairs. See **rais** and **effendi**.

1741 The **Reis-effendi**, or Secretary of State, receives all the Dispatches from the Grand Visiers Hands: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 257. 1819 the conference between a certain Ambassador and the **Reis Effendee** would produce a new war: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I, ch. iv. p. 77 (1820).

**Reiter**, *sb.*: Ger.: a rider, a horse-trooper.

**reja**, *sb.*: Sp.: a grating or railing of iron-work (often ornamental).

1845 The **Coro** is railed off by a fine **reja**, the work of Sancho Muñoz 1519: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 252. 1870 When night came the **maja** stood at her **reja** looking out for her serenade: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 147.

**rejector** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. **rejicere**, **reicere**, = 'to reject': one who rejects, a rejecter.

bef. 1779 The rejectors of it [revelation], therefore, would do well to consider the grounds on which they stand: WARBURTON, *Wks.*, Vol. IX, Sermon 13. [R.]

**relator** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. **relator**, used as noun of agent to **referre**, = 'to relate' (see **collator**): one who relates or narrates, a relater; a plaintiff in some ecclesiastical suits.

1591 whereof the description by draught being well known, accompanied with the lively voice of the Relator, it makes the Prince more capable to determine what is to be executed for performance of his important enterprises: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 126. bef. 1616 You are a poor Relator of my

Fortunes: BEAU. & FL., *Custom*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. I, p. 345 (1711). 1623 nor did I euer discouer any secret, or report againe what I had heard, though it were not deliuered vnder the seale of Silence vnto me, or that the relators had laid their finger on my mouth: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I, Bk. II, ch. v. p. 130. 1626 I suppose he wrote a day before his time, that he might be the first relator, as he was: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 172 (1848). 1646 Legendary Relators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I, ch. viii. p. 24 (1686). 1648 none of the relators agree either in the place or modus: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 23 (1850). 1672 I have my self seen a monstrous Gem, and little less a Rarity than the former, that an acquaintance of mine had bought...from this Relator: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 45. 1693 Take Word for Word, from just Relators, | Not Paraphraser, but Translators: *Oxford-Act*, II, p. 10.

**relegation** ( $\angle = \angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **relégation**: banishment, the act of relegating or the state of being relegated.

1611 **Relegation**, A relegation, or exilement, a packing or sending away into banishment: COTGRE. 1647 the Nicene fathers procured a temporary decree for his relegation: JER. TAYLOR, *Liberty of Propheysing*, Ep. Ded. [R.]

**relevé**, *fem. relevée*, *adj.*: Fr.: exalted, distinguished, high.

1699 giving the utmost **pointant** and **Relevée** in lieu of our vulgar **Salt**: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 100.

relievo: It. See **rilievo**.

\***religieux**, *fem. religieuse*, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who has taken religious vows.

1800 the pallid countenance of a Religieuse: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 510. 1886 As little to our taste is the **religieuse** Agnes: *Athenaeum*, July 11, p. 45/a.

**religio loci**, *phr.*: Lat.: the sanctity of a spot, the impressive associations of a locality. Virg., *Aen.*, 8, 349.

1820 there is no spot in Syracuse where the **religio loci** can be more strongly felt, or where the ground appears more sacred: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. iii. p. 101. 1845 what English pilgrim will fail to visit such sites or be dead to the **religio loci** which they inspire: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pref., p. ix. 1880 Surely a great deal of cant is talked about the **religio loci**: *Once a Week*, July 21, p. 95/a.

**reliquaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a reliquary, a shrine.

1769 We were shown some rich reliquaires, and the corpo santo that was sent to her by the Pope: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V, p. 192 (1857).

\***reliquiae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: remains.

**rem acu tetigisti**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'you have touched the matter with a needle', you have hit the nail on the head. See **Plautus**, *Rud.*, 5, 2, 19.

1820 you are right...**rem acu**—you have touched the point with a needle: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II, p. 458/a (1867). 1822 Bravo! bravissimo! **Rem acu tetigisti**: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III, in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI, p. 609.



\***remanet**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *remanere*, = 'to remain': *Leg.*: a suit or proceeding which remains over, and is deferred.

1742 For the causes, left one day, are remanets to the next, that there are attendances enough on that account: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. i. p. 436 (1826).

**remblai**, *sb.*: Fr.: a bank formed of excavated materials, an embankment.

1794 the demolition of the old fort very much advanced, and very little remblais made: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. i. p. 99 (1832).

**remerciement**, -*iment*, *sb.* (generally *pl.*): Fr.: thanks.

1777 begging you to accept our kindest remerciements for your good company: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 189 (1882).

**remise**, *sb.*: Fr.: a coach-house; hence (short for *voiture de remise*), a livery-carriage.

1699 This has made Glass for Coaches very cheap and common, so that even many of the Fiaces or Hackneys, and all the Remises, have one large glass before: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 142. [C.] 1768 we walk'd together towards his remise, to take a view of his magazine of chaises: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 402 (1839). 1826 The vehicle is undescribable; it must have stood for upwards of a century, undisturbed, in some old remise: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 171. 1841 in former days sledges were considered as indispensable in the winter remise of a grand seigneur in France as cabriolets or brichkas are in the summer: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 135.

**remonstrance** (= " =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *remonstrance* (Cotgr.).

1. a demonstration, a display, a representation.

1603 Make rash remonstrance of my hidden power: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 397.

2. expostulation, an expostulatory statement (spoken or written).

1641 servants of yor Maties...that oppose that remonstrance with unanswerable argumts: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 130 (1872).

**remonstrator**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. *remonstrate*, as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *remonstrare*, = 'to represent', 'to demonstrate': one who remonstrates.

\***remora**, *sb.*: Lat.: (a) a delay, a hindrance; (b) the sucking-fish, *Echeneis remora*, which attaches itself by a sucker on the top of its head to another fish, a ship, &c., and was formerly credited with miraculous powers of stopping or delaying ships.

a. 1616 This I find to be the Remora of my chief affairs with this State: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. i. (Cabalas), p. 321 (1654). 1620 he beheld all those things so far below himself, as to make that a Remora to his activity: BRENT, *Tr. Souve's Hist. Comte. Trent*, p. xciv. (1676). 1647 O Modesty, the block and Remora | Which ever lies in the true Lovers way! FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, II. i. p. 52. 1689 But ye are Stops, Remoras and Demurs: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 181. 1774 all the Remoras I have met with: DR. J. HOADLY, *Lett. to Garrick*, Apr. 10, in *Garrick Corresp.*

b. 1567 The fish Echeneis or Remora, staiship: J. MAYLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 84<sup>vo</sup>. 1591 All sodainely there clove unto her keele | A little fish, that men called Remora, | Which stoppt her course, and held her by the heele: SPENS., *Compl.*, Wids. Vanitie, ix.

1601 the said stay ship Echeneis or Remora: HOLLAND, *Tr. Phin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 426. 1601 I am seiz'd on here | By a Land-Remora, I cannot stirre: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, III. 2, Wks., p. 300 (1616). 1603 The Remora, fixing her feeble horn | Into the tempest-beaten Vessels stern: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 131 (1608). bef. 1627 If thou wilt use't by way of cup and potion, | I'll give thee a remora shall bewitch her straight: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, i. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 377 (1885).

1631 Rocks or Remoraes: | They break or stop all ships: J. DUNNE, *Poems*, p. 148 (1669). 1643 What mighty and invisible remora is this in matrimony, able to demur and to condemn all the divorcing engines in Heaven or earth! MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. i. ch. viii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 364 (1806).

1646 so he would in ignorant manner think all bewitch, that his ship should stand immovable, and nothing to hinder it, but a slender Remora: J. GAULE, *Cases of Consc.*, vi. p. 99. 1665 The Remora or Echeneis is...said to be of the same nature [as the Torpedo fish]: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 385 (1677).

1670 there was nothing then in appearance to be distrusted; no, not the Remora of the Pontifical Dispensation, when it should come, with all its Trinkets about it: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. i. 137, p. 124 (1693). 1742 Slander is like the fish called the remora, which, sticking to the helms of great ships, disorders the steerage: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1826).

**remoulade**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sharp salad-dressing or sauce.

**remplissage**, *sb.*: Fr.: matter used merely to fill up space; (with respect to composition) padding.

**remuneration** (= " = " =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rémunération*: the act of remunerating, the condition of being remunerated; that which is given by way of payment or compensation.

1485 for remuneracyon the sayd emperor for thounor of kyng charles on the more tofore the yates of the cyte dyd do ordeyne many bestes of dyuers maners: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 24 (1881). 1606 O, let not virtue seek | Remuneration for the thing it was: SHAKS., *Troil.*, III. 3, 170. 1611 Remuneration, A remuneration, remunerating, recompensing, rewarding: COTGR.

\***renaissance**, *sb.*: Fr.: a new birth, a regeneration, a revival; specially applied to the revival of art and literature and science in the latter part of 15 c. and the early part of 16 c., due to the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, the invention of printing, the great discoveries of navigators, and to the Reformation; also, *attrib.*

1845 both Charles V. and Philip II., both real patrons of art, were the leading sovereigns of Europe at the bright period of the Renaissance, when fine art was a necessity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 745. 1878 an Indian Renaissance palace of the fifteenth century: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. i. p. 257.

1882 The entire performance had the ensemble the renaissance of which is the most satisfactory among the signs of a theatrical renaissance, and individual impersonations were excellent: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 23, p. 357. 1883 The goldsmith of the Renaissance had to be proficient in all the arts: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 75.

**rencontre**, **rencontre**, **rencounter** (= " =), *vb.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. rencontrer*: to encounter, to light upon, to fall in with, to attack suddenly.

1523 As yet they sayd, blessed be God they kepte the feldes, and none to recounte them: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 88. [R.] 1590 Tho, when as still he saw him towards pace, | He gan encounter him in equal race: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. i. 26. 1672 I wonder who those Fellows were we rancounter'd last night: SHADWELL, *Miser*, v. p. 75.

**rencontre**, Fr.; **rencontre**, **rancountre**, **rencounter**, **rancounter** (= " =), Eng. fr. Fr.: *sb.*: a hostile meeting, a sudden encounter, a casual engagement (hostile); a casual meeting.

1562 the rencontre that they had with Selim: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.) fol. 56<sup>vo</sup>. 1665 In the Valleys below there are delightful shades and chill cold Rivolets, into which when the Fire is vomited, those contrary Elements echo their discontent, not a little to the terror and amazement of such as are unacquainted with those rancounters: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 398 (1677). 1711 If a Man loses his Honour in one Rencontre: *Spectator*, No. 98, June 22, p. 155.1 (Morley).

1712 every one of these yearly Rencontres: *ib.*, No. 433, July 17, p. 622. bef. 1726 Baron: We have not seen one another since we were school-fellows, before: *Mary*. The happiest Rencontre! VANRUGH, *Commt.*, Ho., i. Wks., Vol. II. p. 160 (1776).

1759 Nothing, I think, in nature, can be supposed more terrible than such a rencontre, — so impromptu! STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. x. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1770 fly the excessive despair and misery which the poor waggoner testified on this unlucky rencontre. I guessed we had done some great mischief: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882).

1818 I did not understand that accidental rencontres came under the head of your prohibitions: LADY MORGAN, *F. Mawrthy*, Vol. IV. ch. II. p. 81 (1819). 1819 Each, therefore, was glad of the rencontre; each expressed his sincere pleasure at meeting the other: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 113 (1820).

1819 there are severe punishments for regular duels on the Continent, and trifling ones for rencontres: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 664 (1875). 1826 The contest was extraordinary, and the rencontre unexpected: CAPT. HEAD, *Pamph.*, p. 232. 1848 The secret of the rencontre between him and Colonel Crawley was buried in the profoundest oblivion: THACKERAY, *Pan. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. XX, p. 225 (1879).

1880 you will have some sort of idea of the state of mind into which Mr. Richard Dartmoor was thrown by this rencontre: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxvii. p. 181.

Variants, 16 c. *reencounter*, *reencountries* (pl.).

\***rendezvous**, *sb.*: Fr., 'betake yourselves': a meeting, a place of meeting.

1. a place of meeting, a place appointed for the muster of troops, or the assembling of ships.

1591 our army was marched...within a myle of Roan where the rendezvous was appointed: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Roan*, Camden Misc., Vol. i. p. 72 (1847).

1600 such harbors of the Newfoundland as were agreed for our Rendezvous: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 147. 1600 the assembly of the forces at the Rendezvous: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XLV. p. 1208.

1603 His old Rendezvous of madmen was the place of meeting: *Wonderfull Year* 1603, p. 42 (1732). 1604 Fortinbras | Craves the conveyance of a promised march | Over his kingdom. You know the rendezvous: SHAKS., *Ham.*, IV. 4, 4.

1629 His shop Spring Garden...had been the usual rendezvous for the ladies and gallants: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1872). bef. 1733 and the best (Coffee Houses) are but Rendezvous for Cheats of one Species or other: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. III. 32, p. 141 (1740).

1820 It afforded a rendezvous to the British fleet: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 56. 1828 He only greeted by silent gestures his friends as they came to the rendezvous: SCOTT, *Fair Maid of Perth*, ch. VIII. p. 92 (1886).

1845 their grand rendezvous was at Palmas-de-San Juan: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 410. 1876 that they might meet at Pekin. What a singular rendezvous! *Times*, May 15. [St.]

1 a. a private place of meeting, a haunt, a refuge.

1596 A comfort of retirement lives in this. *Hof.* A rendezvous, a home to fly unto: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, IV. i. 57. 1608 I'll know his rendezvous, and what company he keeps: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, III. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 56 (1885).

1612 the glasshouse...where was the rendezvous for all their vnsuspected villany: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 150 (1834). 1616 Within a tavern: whilst his coine did last | Ther was his rendezvous: K. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1997, p. 65 (1871).

1693 These Witches...have met in Hellish Rendezvous: C. MATHER, *Wonders of Invis. Wild.*, p. 81 (1862).

2. a coming together, a meeting, a muster.

bef. 1603 to make their rendezvous...at the towne of the LEONTINES: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1144 (1612). 1603 th' Eternal Rendezvous: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 97 (1608). 1618 meeting them againe at the next Rendezvous: W. RALEIGH, *Apol. for Voy. to Guiana*, in *Select Essays*, p. 11 (1650).



appointed for the new Missions: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 20. 1632 their *Rendez-vous* shall be at Brin: *Contin. of our Forraire Avisoes*, No. 18, Apr. 14, p. 1. 1648 There is shortly a rendezvous of the army at Newmarket: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 31 (1872). 1661 there is a general rendezvous of all the militia appointed to meet at Worcester: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. 1, p. 22 (1878). 1666 He pretends, that all Rivers proceed from a *Colluvies* or *Rendezvous* of Rain-waters: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I, No. 17, p. 305. 1679 Conven'd at Midnight in Out-houses, | T' appoint *New-rising Rendezvous*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III, Cant. II, p. 94. 1711 The Coffee-house the place of Rendezvous to all that live near it: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 82/1 (Morley). 1731 Upon this Signal, every one, who is able to serve, hastens with his best Arms to one constant Place of *Rendezvous*: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I, p. 72. bef. 1733 this *Oxford Expedition* was a general *Rendezvous* of all the Desperado's of the Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II, 130, p. 102 (1740). 1754 He sends directions in writing to signify the place of rendezvous... Upon receipt of this signal, all...repair to the place appointed: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II, p. 122 (1818). 1765 The general rendezvous was appointed at Albany: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. vii. 1864 the child to be made ready and brought to the present place of rendezvous: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. III, p. 59.

3. an appointment or an occasion for a meeting or an assembling.

bef. 1627 The philosopher's stone and a holy war are but the rendezvous of cracked brains: BACON, [C.]

Variants, 16, 17 cc. *rendevous*, 16 c.—18 c. *rendesvous*, 17 c. *randevous*, *randavus*, *randezvous*, *randezvouz*, *rendevouze*, *rendezvouz*, *rendezvousse*.

\***renegado**, Sp.; **renegade** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: (a) an apostate, a deserter, a turncoat; (b) a variety of the game of ombre. The form *run(n)agado* is due to confusion with *runagate*, a perversion of Mid. Eng. *renegat(e)*, fr. Old Fr. *renegat*.

a. 1599 a Spaniard renegado from the host: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i. p. 80. 1600 a certain Renegado that of a Christian became a Mahumetan: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 239. 1601 Yond gull Malvolio is turned heathen, a very renegado: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, III, 2, 74. 1612 The inhabitants are Renegadoes and Bandidos of sundrie nations: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 3. 1614 denying his Christian name, so that ever afterward he is called a *Runagado*: W. DAVIES, *Trav.*, &c., ch. II, sig. B iii v<sup>o</sup>. 1623 if he had not well cleared himself of being a *Renegado*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I, Bk. I, ch. II, p. 14. 1630 many an accursed runnagado or Christian turned *Turke*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 915 (1884). 1643 Colonell Urrey that Runegadoe: *Parlt. Scout communicating his Intell. to the Kingdom*, June 20—27, No. 1, p. 6. 1661 a hungry Renegado, a dirty Sharker about the *Romish Court*: *Relig. Wotton*, sig. f i v<sup>o</sup> (1685). bef. 1658 And a Renegado from his Orders: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp.*, Wks., p. 400 (1687). 1665 two famished Renegadoes stole into the *Persian Camp*, and discovered to the Duke the sickly condition of the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110 (1677). 1672 You hardn'd Renegado Poets: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, Prol. 1679 not perform'd thy plighted Troth; | But spard thy Renegado Back: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III, Cant. I, p. 14. 1682 For renegadoes, who ne'er turn by halves, | Are bound in conscience to be double knaves: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achit.*, II, 366. — all thy bellowing renegado priests: — *Medal*, 268. 1704 the Captain being a *Dutch Renegado*: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 2. 1711 Converts and Renegadoes of all Kinds: *Spectator*, No. 162, Sept. 5, p. 236/2 (Morley). 1728 When ev'n his own familiar friends, | Intent upon their private ends | Like renegades now he feels | Against him lifting up their heels: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 601/1 (1869). bef. 1733 to fix the worst of Slanders, that is of a religious Renegado to the Memory of his and our late Sovereign: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i, 29, p. 29 (1740). — he, out of pure Malice to the Government of his Country... writes like a Renegado: *ib.*, II, 9, p. 35. 1807 if I hear that you have ever exchanged one word with that Renegado, you shall never exchange another with me: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II, p. 74 (5th Ed.). 1832 Have not the cavaliers already bribed Hussein Baba, the renegado captain of the guard...? W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 290. 1845 probably by some Christian renegado: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 379.

b. 1674 There are several sorts of this Game called *L'Ombre*, but that which is the chief is called *Renegado*, at which three only can play: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 97.

**renegador**, sb.: Sp.: a swearer, a blasphemer, a renegade.

1623 who doth passe his time (being a Prisoner and laden with Irons) with a *Renegador*, or some ruffianly blaspheming officer, that looks to the sure chaining of the slaues in the Gallies: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II, Bk. I, ch. I, p. 9.

**renishe**: Eng. fr. Ger. See **Rhenish**.

**renosceros**. See **rhinoceros**.

**renovation** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *renovation*: renewal, revival.

1569 This ambassade was sent...for the renovation of the old league and amitie: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. VII., an. 19. [R.] 1611 *Renovation*, A renovation, renewal, repair: COTGR. 1620 the renovation of Doctrine being begun in two places: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I, p. 46 (1676). 1667 Waked in the renovation of the just: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi, 65. 1785 renovation of a faded world: COWPER, *Task*, vi, Poems, Vol. II, p. 173 (1808).

**renovator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *renovator*, noun of agent to *renovare*, 'to renew': one who or that which renovates.

**rente**, sb.: Fr.: income; interest; interest paid by a government on a loan; a public loan, stock in a public loan.

1882 Italians, Russians, the Austrian Paper and Gold Rente declined about  $\frac{1}{2}$ , the Hungarian Gold Rente nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.: *Standard*, Dec. 18, p. 6.

\***rentier**, fem. **rentière**, sb.: Fr.: one who owns land or stock whence he derives a fixed *rente*.

1890 The old *rentiers* have fasted so much...that their privations have soured their tempers: *Athenaeum*, July 5, p. 13/1.

**renunculus**. See **ranunculus**.

**renvoi, renvoy**, sb.: Old Fr. (Fr. *renvoi*): a sending back, a dismissal.

1600 he gave them the renvoie, and sent them home: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXVII, p. 963. 1627 this rupture 'twixt us and France upon the sudden renvoy of her Majesties servants: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v, iii, p. 3 (1645). 1646 The Queen for the present took much to heart the renvoy of her servants: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 76.

**repagula**, sb. pl.: Lat.: bolts, bars, barriers.

1611 These four rivers...did that day break up their *repagula*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III, p. 76 (1776).

**reparable** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), adj.: Eng. fr. Fr. *réparable*: capable of being repaired, retrievable.

1570 LEVINS. [Skeat] 1627 the parts in man's body easily reparable (as spirits, blood, and flesh) die in the embracement of the parts hardly reparable, (as bones, nerves, and membranes.): BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 58. [R.]

\***repartee** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *répartie*, 'a reply', 'a thrust back': a smart reply, a neat or witty retort; the art or faculty of making such replies.

1645 he would passe by any thing with som *repartie*, som witty strain, wherein he was excellent: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I, xvii, p. 35. 1671 briske Reparties: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, I, p. 10. — Can you break a Jest or make a Reperté to render your self acceptable to Persons: *ib.*, v, p. 65. 1672 At Reparty already: WYCHERLEY, *Love in a Wood*, I, p. 9. 1672 First one speaks, then presently t'other's upon him slap, with a Repartee; then he at him again, dash with a new conceit: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, III, I, p. 67 (1668). 1676 I am very unskilful in a Repartee of this nature: D'URFVEY, *Mad. Fickle*, I, p. 6 (1691). 1676 When ever he was impertinent, I took him up with my old *repartie*: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, I, p. 5. 1678 a smart and witty Repartee: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. iv, p. 422. 1692 A sudden Repartee was all his Sense, | And his good Nature was his Negligence: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 14. 1710 sharpness of repartee: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 1, Wks., Vol. I, p. 116 (1854). 1728 A smart repartee, with a zest of recrimination at the head of it: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husband*, III, Wks., Vol. II, p. 287 (1776). bef. 1733 the Word was not fluent enough for hasty Repartee: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II, v, 10, p. 321 (1740). 1754 The Swiss being a little disconcerted at this repartee: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxxiii, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 180 (1817). abt. 1782 A man renown'd for repartee: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. II, p. 284 (1808). 1798 Gassendi had a great deal of delicate repartee: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv, 291. 1824 although he showed no displeasure when the Provost attempted a repartee, yet it seemed that he permitted it upon mere sufferance: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xi, p. 247 (1886). 1827 when I joked or replied in repartee the applause was excessive: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 115. 1849 the principal cause of the modern disorder of dyspepsia prevalent among them, is their irrational habit of interfering with the process of digestion by torturing attempts at repartee: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. v, ch. II, p. 361 (1881). 1877 It seems a repartee may be conveyed in a scream: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iv, p. 39 (1883). 1880 It was all mere family fun, no doubt, without any pretensions to repartee or epigram: J. PAVN, *Confident Agent*, ch. I, p. 9.

**repartimiento**, Sp.; **repartition**, Eng. fr. Sp.: sb.: distribution, allotment, division; a share, a portion.

1577 these repartements of Epaminondas: HELLOWES, *Tr. Guevara's Lett.*, p. 135. [C.] 1777 introduced among the Spaniards the *Repartimientos*, or distributions of Indians established by them in all their settlements: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. II, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 159 (1824). 1829 to furnish, according to their repartimientos or allotments, a certain quantity of bread, wine, and cattle, to be delivered at the royal camp: W. IRVING, *Cong. of Granada*, ch. x, p. 69 (1850).

**repercussion** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *répercussion*: a rebounding; reverberation.

1543 some lytle repercussion at the begynnyng: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31, ch. 3, Vol. II, p. 408. bef. 1627 In echoes, there is no new elision, but a repercussion: BACON, [J.]

**repercussive** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), adj. and sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *répercussif*, fem. *-ive*.

I. adj.: 1. causing reflection or rebounding.

1608 whose dishevell'd locks, | Like gems against the repercussive sun, | Gives light and splendour: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv, 3, Wks., Vol. III, p. 79 (1885).

I. adj.: 2. driving back, repellent.

1543 we neuer applye vpon the sayde apostemes repercussive medicines: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xlii v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1601 The hearbe Idea... stauncheth all unmeasurable bleeding: for by nature astringent it is and repercussive: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 27, ch. 11, Vol. II, p. 284. 1627 Blood is stanch'd...by Astringents, and Repercussive Medicines: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I, § 66.



I. *adj.*: 3. reflected, reverberated, echoed.

1600 Echo, fair Echo, speak... Salute me with thy repercussive voice: B. JOHNSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, l. 1, Wks., p. 72/2 (1890). *def.* 1748 Amid Carnarvon's mountains rages loud | The repercussive roar, with mighty crash | Tumble the smitten cliffs: J. THOMSON. [J.]

II. *sb.*: a repellent, a repellent medicine.

1525 And this shalbe done with repercussives and defensives: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. K ij v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1543 & therefore we perceived y<sup>t</sup> colde repercussives layed upon the foreheade profyted nothinge: TRAHERN, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lii v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1563 by purging, letting blood, glisters, diet, repercussives: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 30 r<sup>o</sup>.

\**répertoire*, *sb.*: Fr.: a catalogue, a list; a list of pieces in which a theatrical company or an actor, singer, or musician is proficient; the extent of a person's proficiency.

1848 and though her three friends performed some of the loudest and most brilliant new pieces of their *répertoire*, she did not hear a single note: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1. ch. xlii. p. 130 (1870). 1872 a Lascar crossing-sweeper whose native dialect is Bengali or Tamil, and from whose linguistic *répertoire* Oordoo and Hindoo have been wholly omitted: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 201.

*repertor*, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *reperire*, = 'to discover': a discoverer, an inventor.

1650 Let others dispute whether Anah was the inventor or only the repertor of mules, the industrious founder, or the casual finder of them: FULLER, *Pisgah Sight*, iv. ii. 32. [Davies]

*repertorium*, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'a catalogue', 'an inventory': a list or index by means of which the contents of a book can be readily found, a book or a collection of documents furnished with a handy index; a storehouse, a well-arranged collection; a *répertoire*.

1818 I look upon him as the very repertorium of the laws: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 17 (1819). 1887 Its notes add a solid historical value to the book as a *repertorium* of original information: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 15, p. 509/2.

*repetatur*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. subj. (hortative) pass. of Lat. *repetere*, = 'to seek again', 'to repeat': 'let (the dose) be repeated', a repetition of medical treatment.

1762 The doctor prescribed a *repetatur* of the jalap, and mixed the ingredients *secundum artem*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 20 (1817).

*repique*, *repicque*, *sb.*: Fr.: the scoring of 30 points or more from one's own hand before play begins or the opponent scores at the game piquet (see *piquet*<sup>a</sup>); also used as *vb.* to score a repique against.

1668 he will pique and repicque, and Capot me twenty times together: DRYDEN, *Mart. Marr-all*, i. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 193 (1701).

*replâtrage*, *sb.*: Fr.: 'plastering up', a hollow reconciliation.

1849 because Molé, Thiers, and Burgeaud stood aloof from him there had been a *replâtrage*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 315.

*repletive* (= *u*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *repletif*, fem. -ive (Cotgr.): causing repletion.

1611 *Repletif*, *Repletive*, replenishing, filling: COTGR.

\**replica*, *sb.*: It.: a facsimile of an original work of art, executed by the artist himself.

1823 and he is said to have reproduced in numerous *replicas*, the scenery of La Cava: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 42 (1855). 1852 Before the statue left my studio Mr. Preston of Liverpool came to Rome and desired to have a repetition of it...when this *replica* was finished...: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 211 (1870). 1865 How can they imagine an ill-done replica of ourselves can attract us! OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 11.

*replique* (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réplique*: a reply, a rejoinder.

1691 I have no commission to make any replique thereto: BURNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Vol. v. p. 266 (Pocock, 1865).

*reposoir*, *sb.*: Fr.: a halting-place; an altar set up in a street or road for a procession.

1818 shall halt at Kilcoleman, the reposoir: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 66 (1819).

\**repoussé*, fem. -ée, *part.*: Fr.: driven back, (of ornamental metal work) raised in relief by hammering on the reverse side.

1852 A candlestick without branches...in repoussé work: *Report of Jurists, Exhibition 1851*, p. 512/2. 1877 figures of men and animals in *repoussé* work: *Times*, Feb. 27. [St.]

*représentâtör*, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *repraesentare*, = 'to represent': one who represents, a representative.

1665 These *Gouvers* adore the Sun called *Mythra*, believing it to be a globe of fire, a representative of a more powerful Deity: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 168 (1677).

*reprinse*, *sb.*: Fr.: "a turne in the dauncing of a Measure, &c." (Cotgr.).

1531 nexte after singles in dauncing is a *reprinse*, which is one moving only, puttynge backe the ryght fote to his fellowe: ELYOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. 1. ch. xxiv. p. 253 (1880).

*repudiator* (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *repudiator*, noun of agent to Lat. *repudiare*, = 'to repudiate': one who repudiates; one who advocates repudiation (esp. of public debts).

*repuesto*: Sp.: a stake; replaced. See quotation.

1674 It is called *Codillio* when the player [at ombre] is *beasted*, and another wins more Tricks than he...striving to make it *Repuesto*, which is when the Player wins no more Tricks than another: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 100.

\**requiem*, *sb.*: Lat.: in the Latin Church, the mass for the dead, so called from the first word of the introit, *Requiem aeternam dona eis*, &c., = 'grant them rest for ever, &c.'; a hymn for the dead; a musical setting of a mass or a hymn for the dead; perfect peace; unbroken rest.

1374 At messe of Requiem: *Eng. Gilds*, p. 76 (T. Smith, 1870). 1477 When *Requiem aeternam* the Church shall singe, | Than shall everie ambitious thought, | Plainly appeare how that it was nought: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 67 (1632). 1498 ij sewtes of westmints, one of whiche for the festes of our Lady, a noder of blake for Requiem: R. CALVERLEY, in *Test. Ebor.*, iv. 158. 1606 He shall be the preest | The requiem masse to syncke: J. SKERITON, *Phyl. Sparrow*, 401, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 63 (1843). 1669 and sing a sweet requiem to their own happiness: Tr. *Erasmus Praise of Folly*, p. 77 (Reeves & Turner). 1691 Scarce asie left upon his lips to lale | The sacred sod, or Requiem to saie: SPENS, *Compl. Ruines of Time*, 196. 1694 At Lammass leaue milking, for feare of a thing, | least *Requiem aeternam* in winter they sing: TH. TENNER, *Hush.*, p. 84. 1698 For even this urn, | The figure of my sadder requiem, | Gives up my bones, my love, my life, and all: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iii. 7, Wks., Vol. III. p. 67 (1885). *def.* 1616 And sing sad Requiems to your departing Soules: BEAU & FL, *Phylaster*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 132 (1711). 1634 VVhose fether'd Musicke onely bring | Caresses, and no Requiem sing | On the departed yeare? (1640) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. III. p. 142 (1870). 1635 May we now sing a Requiem to our Soules...! S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 343. 1652 requiems and refrigeriums to his soul: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 26. *def.* 1656 Or hast thou heard the Sacred Harmony | Of a Calm Conscience, echoing in thee | A Requiem from above? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 250 (1687). 1684 our deceitful heart may sing a requiem to us while we are fools: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nicholl's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 488 (1865). 1800 Implored the passing traveller | To say a requiem for the dead: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, x. 213. 1842 A knell is rung, a requiem's sung: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Legs*, p. 311 (1879).

\**requiescat in pace*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'may he (she) rest in peace', a formula common on sepulchral inscriptions. Abbrev. to *R. I. P.*

1528 Requiescat in pace and goode rest: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 36 (1871). 1550 the blessing of their...dead men's graves, with requiescat ['may they rest'] in *pace*: BR. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 528 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1598 if the waves had once gotten us about...it had certainly bene said of us Requiescat in pace: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. 1. Vol. II. p. 244 (1885).

*requisition* (= *u* = *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *réquisition*: an authoritative demand; a levying of necessities by hostile troops; the condition of being required, the condition of being made use of.

1611 *Requisition*, A requisition, requirall, demand: COTGR.

*requisitor*, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *requirere*, = 'to require': one who makes a requisition.

17.. The property which each individual possessed should be at his own disposal, and not at that of any publick requisitors: H. M. WILLIAMS, *Lett. on France*, iv. 18 (1796). [C.]

*rerum natura*: Lat. See in *rerum natura*.

\**rēs*, pl. *rēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: a thing, a matter, a purpose; *Lex*. a case, an action, a point of law. Used in sundry phrases as *rēs gestae*, = 'things done', matters of fact; *rēs integra*, a fresh case, a case raising a point of law which has not previously been judicially decided; *rēs judicata*, a point or a matter already decided; *rēs nihili*, a thing of nought, a nonentity. See *re* and *rebus*.

1616 *res gesta*. [See *gazetta*.] 1760 and if the Matter had been *res integra* and undetermined, he should have held it ill if it had been brought by the other Name: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 250. 1623 Why should this same *Nada del hombre*, this same nothing of man, this *res nihili*, why I say should he be puffed vp with pride, transported with passion, and stand upon his *functos*, and termes of honour? MABBE, Tr. *Alman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. 1. Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 49.

\**rēs angusta domi*, *phr.*: Lat.: scanty means at home. *Juv.*, 3, 164.

1596 Twice or thrise in a month, when *res est* ['there is'] *angusta domi*, the bottome of my purse is turned downward: NASHE, *Have with You*, Wks.,



Vol. III. p. 44 (Grosart, 1883-4). **1656** Sir, I do continue in my desires to settle about London, and am only hindered by my *Res angusta domi*: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 74 (1872). **1712** the many inconveniences and disadvantages they commonly talk of in the *Res angustis* [sic] *domi*: POPE, *Letters*, p. 259 (1737). **1827** But the *res angusta domi* could not repress the native vigour of his mind: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 7. **1842** he'd seen to what acts '*Res angustæ*' [pl.] compel *beaux* | And *belles*, whose affairs have once got out at elbows: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 223 (1865).

resai: Anglo-Ind. See **rezai**.

rescat(e), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *rescate*, or It. *riscatto*: ransom.

**1588** we must pay rescat 4. or 5. Pagies a man: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 11 *vo*.

\***réservoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: a place in which anything is kept in store; *esp.* a receptacle for water or other liquids, or for gas; a natural accumulation of water serving as a supply; also, *metaph.* Partly Anglicised as *reservoir* ( $\angle = \angle$ , -*oi*- as Fr.).

bef. **1733** the Current of History is muddy...and the Reservoirs will receive and continue the Stain: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. xii. (1740). **1741** the Reservoir into which two Pipes empty themselves: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 338. bef. **1744** This year a Reservoir, to keep and spare; | The next, a Fountain, spouting thro' his Heir: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, III. 173. **1753** The reservoirs on the hill supply the city: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 355 (1857). **1775** this lake was the reservoir or head of the Mæander and Marsyas both which rose below it, separate: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 237. **1785** What is his creation less | Than a capacious reservoir of means | Form'd for his use, and ready at his will? COWPER, *Task*, II. Poems, Vol. II. p. 40 (1808). **1808** I consider the work as the main pipe of my intellectual Reservoir: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 106 (H. A. Bright, 1884). **1811** The inhabitants have none to drink, but what is collected by the Arabs, in reservoirs among the hills, and brought by them from thence upon camels: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. xiii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 23. **1819** Regarding each officer of the state only in the light of one of the smaller and more numerous reservoirs, distributed on more distant points of your domain: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 365 (1820). **1820** the celebrated Piscina, a vast reservoir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21. **1845** To the west are some vaulted brick tanks. They are the reservoirs of the aqueduct: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 284. **1876** air is admitted from the main reservoir: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

\***residuum**, *sb.*: Lat.: the dregs, the residue, what remains over, a remnant.

**1672** God...lets out so much of these corruptions as may be to his own glory, and the *residuum* or overplus he keeps in: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 126/1 (1868). **1760** a Suit against an Executor for a Distribution of the *Residuum* of the Testator's Estate undisposed of: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 10. **1843** For of what nature, they ask, could be the *residuum*? and by what token could it manifest its presence? J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 63 (1859). **1877** farther degraded it by forcing it to compete on such terms that it could only secure the *residuum* of the labour market: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 372 (1872).

resonator, a false, *quasi*-Lat. form for Eng. *resounder*.

respective ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *respectif*, fem. -*ive*: (a) full of regard, full of care, attentive; (b) worthy of respect; (c) respectful; (d) relative; (e) pertaining severally to each one of several individuals or groups of individuals.

a. **1563** In dooing of all which thinges the king hath not beene thus respectue, as the pope now sheweth himselfe towards him: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 980. [R.] **1879** so careful and respective were our predecessors, where it touched the life of any ROMAN: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 835 (1612).

b. **1690** What should it be that he respects in her | But I can make respective in myself, | If this fond Love were not a blinded god? SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iv. 4, 200.

c. **1600** the *respective* Leere: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 244 (1616).

d. **1599** Which are said to be relative or respective? Those that cannot be well understood of themselves without having relation to some other thing: BLUNDEVILLE, *Arte de Logique*, i. II. [C.]

e. **1663** And to those places straight repair | Where your respective dwellings are: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. [R.]

respicere finem, *phr.*: Lat.: look to the end.

**1550** *Respicere finem*, mark the end; look upon the end: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 204 (Parker Soc., 1844). **1590** Mistress, 'respicere finem,' respect your end: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, iv. 4, 43. **1659** *Respicere finem*, Look to the end, is a lesson which whosoever learneth not will in the end prove a fool: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 202/2 (1865).

respiration ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *respiration*.

1. the act or process of breathing.

**1543** it swageth payn, and clenseth the place, and aydeth respiration, or breathing: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcv *ro*/1. **1554** They attributed godlynes to respiration, by the whiche all men do lyue: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. C vi *ro*.

2. a breathing-space, an interval.

**1649** Some meet respiration of a more full trial and enquiry into each other's condition: BP. HALL, *Cases of Consc.*, iv. 6. [C.]

3. a breathing again, a reviving.

**1667** groaning till the day | Appear of respiration to the just: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 540.

\***respirator** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *respirare*, = 'to breathe': an apparatus for breathing through so that the air is warmed or filtered before passing into the lungs.

resplendor, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *re-*, = 'back', and *splendor* (*q. v.*): refulgence.

**1646** the resplendor and ray of some interieur and invisible Beauty: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xi. p. 270 (1686).

responsive ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *responsif*, fem. -*ive*.

I. *adj.*: 1. answering (to), corresponding (to); replying, showing signs of being impressed.

**1604** three of the carriages, in faith, are very dear to fancy, very responsive to the hilts: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 159. **1620** some Letter, missive or responsive: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 126 (1676). **1715-20** Taught by the gods to please, when high he sings | The vocal lay responsive to the strings: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Od.* [T.]. **1726** A certificate is a responsive letter, or letter by way of answer: AYLIFFE, *Parerg.* [J.]. **1770** The swain responsive as the milk-maid sung: GOLDSMITH, *Des. Village*, 117. [C.] **1785** nymphs responsive: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 102 (1808).

I. *adj.*: 2. including or characterised by formulated responses.

I. *adj.*: 3. *Leg.* relevant, pertinent (to a question).

I. *adj.*: 4. responsible, answerable.

**1646** such persons...for whom the church herself may safely be responsive: JER. TAYLOR, *Apol. for Liturgy* (Ord MS.). [L.]

II. *sb.*: an answer, a reply, a response. *Rare*. The instance given below may be adjectival.

[bef. **1530** Shew unto the same how ye have received letters from the king's highness and me, responsive to such as ye wrote of the dates before rehearsed: WOLSEY, in Burnet's *Records*, Bk. II. No. 23. (R.)]

resque: Eng. fr. Fr. See **risk**.

\***ressaldar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *risālādār*: a commander of a *ressala* (Hind. and Arab. *risāla*) or troop of Irregular Cavalry, or of a corps of native horse.

**1800** a russalahdar of horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1600 (1844). — a russalah of horse: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 147. **1834** I rushed among my sleeping Russals: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 128. **1885** the Rissaldar, or native commander of one Rissala: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 163.

\***restaurant**, *sb.*: Fr.: an eating-house, an establishment where food and drink of all kinds are served.

**1837** he came to the conclusion that the substratum of all the extraordinary compounds he had met with at the *restaurants* was derived from this pile: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148. **1845** There are several restaurants near *la Puerta del Sol*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 728. **1864** he dined every day at a restaurant for thirty-two sous: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 183.

\***1878** The hotel and restaurant keepers: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 712. [St.]

[For the introduction of the term in Paris in 1765 see Diderot's *Œuvres*, Vol. XIX. p. 230 *note* and p. 254 (1875).]

\***restaurateur**, *sb.*: Fr.: the keeper of a restaurant.

**1815** Cafés, where coffee and liqueurs are taken—Restaurateurs, where dinners are served.—Pâtisseries, where you may regale on patties and ices: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2nd Ed.). **1818** Véry, a well-known Restaurateur: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 20 *note*. **1826** The restaurateur of Ems, in collusion with the official agent of the Duke of Nassau, were fortunate this season in having the Grand Duke knocked down to them: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 194 (1881). **1828** an excellent restaurateur's...where one gets irreproachable *gubier*: LORD LYTTON, *Felham*, ch. xix. p. 40 (1859). **1841** Everybody at the restaurateur's orders beefsteak and pommes: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 384 (1885). **1848** on two occasions they were forced to leave the lecture hall and take refuge in the house of a *restaurateur*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 218.

restaurator, restorator ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *restaurator*, noun of agent to Lat. *restaurare*, = 'to restore': a restorer; the keeper of a place where refreshments are sold.

restitutur ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *restitutur*, = 'a restorer': one who restores, one who makes restitution.

**1654** Their rescuer, or restitutor, Quixote: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quixote*, p. 124. [T.]

\***résumé**, *sb.*: Fr.: a summary, an abstract, a recapitulation, an epitome.

**1804** After a short *résumé* of his observations on coffee-houses...Mr. Holcroft leaves Paris: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 98. **1837** This is the *résumé* of all that I remember interesting in the recital: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 12. **1850** he would be able to take a rapid *résumé* of a historical period: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxv. p. 389 (1879). **1877** That is a brief *résumé* of my past history and future prospects: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xli. p. 333 (1879).



\***resurgam**, 3rd pers. sing. fut. ind. of Lat. *resurgere*, = 'to rise again': I shall rise again.

1654-6 Howbeit he had hope in his death, and might write Resurgam on his grave: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 1. p. 421 (1867).

**resuscitator** (≡ ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *resuscitator*, noun of agent to Lat. *resuscitare*, = 'to resuscitate', one who resuscitates.

**resverie**, **resvery**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **reverie**.

**retablo**, sb.: Sp.: a retable; a reredos.

1845 the *Retablo* is full of old carvings: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 411.

**retention** (≡ ㄥ ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *retention*: (a) the act of retaining, the power of retaining; (b) that which retains (impressions); (c) place of restraint.

a. 1543 retention of vryne, & costynnes: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cix r<sup>o</sup>/a. 1601 no woman's heart | So big, to hold so much; they lack retention: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, II. 4, 99. 1603 the reliques or retentions of ventosities: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 623. 1645 you have laden me with such a variety of courtesies and weighty favours, that my poor stock comes far short of any ability of retaliation; but for the other two, *reception* and *retention*, as I am not conscious to have bin wanting in the first act, so I shall never fail in the second: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxii. p. 62. 1845 the Moor's deep-fanged retention of Andalusia: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 558.

b. 1609 That poor retention could not so much hold, | Nor need I tallies thy dear love to score: SHAKS., *Son.*, 122.

c. 1605 I thought it fit | To send the old and miserable king | To some retention and appointed guard: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, v. 3, 47.

**retenue**, sb.: Fr.: reserve, caution.

1848 The delighted Prince, having less *retenue* than his French diplomatic colleague: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 177 (1879).

**rethl**, **rethel**: Arab. See **rotolo**.

**rethor**: Lat. fr. Gk. See **rhethor**.

**retina**, sb.: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *rēte*, = 'a net': the reticulated, nervous, innermost posterior coat of the eyeball, upon which the rays are thrown through the optic lenses.

1525 The thyrd growth of the senowe optico (the inner parte thereof is named retina: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B i v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1619 the inner *Palpebra*,...the *Vnea*,...the *Retina*, and the rest: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. viii. p. 89. 1658 at the eye the Pyramidal rays from the object, receive a decussation, and so strike a second base upon the *Retina* or hinder Coat, the proper Organ of Vision: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4, p. 47 (1686). 1691 the visual Rays coming in straight lines, by those points of the Sensory or *Retina* which they touch, affect the common Sense: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 263 (1701). 1818 the retina of the eye: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. II. p. 95 (1819). 1866 what sort of image his small person made on the retina of a light-minded beholder: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I. p. 92. 1881 In both cases it is an inverted picture which is cast on the retina: CLELAND, *Evolution*, &c., Lect. III. p. 83.

\***retire** (≡ ㄥ), vb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *retirer*, = 'to withdraw' (trans. and reflex.), 'to recede'.

1. trans. or reflex. to draw back, to draw off, to remove, to take apart.

1539 the kings...rich pavilion...to retire themselves into after they shalbe presented to his highnes: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 170 (1846). 1546 Scotland...whereunto noe small number of fugitives wear retired: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1846). 1578 That the Venetians should haue power to enter this contract within two moneths, and if they did enter, then to retire their army by sea from the kingdom of Naples: FENTON, Tr. *Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 92 (1618). 1593 That he, our hope, might have retired his power: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, II. 2, 46.

2. intr. to draw back, to recede; to go into seclusion, to betake one's self to private life; to go to bed.

1546 endeavoring to retire into Italie...was slaine at Leons: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1846). 1591 I pray thee, good Mercutio, let's retire: SHAKS., *Rom.*, III. I, 1. 1641 Here I took leave of his Lordship, and retired to my lodgings: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 41 (1872). 1676 [See **revera**].

**retornello**: It. See **ritornello**.

**retour**, sb.: Fr.: return.

1731 The Company has put her *Retour* Ships under the following Regulation, with Regard to the *Cape*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 325. 1871 lent us by the driver of a *retour* waggon: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 33.

**retractor**, sb.: Mod. Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *retrahere*, = 'to draw back': one who or that which draws back.

**retraite**, sb.: Fr.: a retreat, a military signal for retiring, a tattoo. The Eng. word *retreat*, fr. Mid. Eng. *retrate*, fr. the Old Fr. form *retret*, was very often assimilated to Fr. *retraite* in 16, 17 cc. (1546 with blaste of retrayte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 55, Ed. 1846; 1579 he sounded the retraite: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 607, Ed. 1612). The meaning of the form *retrait(t)* is occasionally affected

in 16, 17 cc. by Sp. *retrato*, It. *ritratto*, = 'a portrait', 'a likeness', 'a representation', 'aspect' (1590 Shee is the mighty Queene of Faery, | Whose faire retraitt I in my shield doe beare: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 4; bef. 1640 More to let you know | How pleasing this retrait of peace doth seem, | Till I return from Palestine again, | Be you joint governors of this my realm: WEBSTER & DEKKER, *Weakest goeth to the Wall*, I. 1. [C.]).

1883 The dinner...was followed by the performance of a *retraite* by the combined bands of the Eleventh Army Corps: *Standard*, No. 18,463, p. 3/1.

**retribution** (≡ ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *rétribution*: requital, retaliation, punishment; esp. the adjudication of reward or punishment in a future state according to the deserts of a person's present life.

1563 the righteous retribution and wrath of God: FOXE, *A. & M.*, p. 155. [R.] bef. 1637 To have that final retribution, | Expected with the fleshe's restitution: B. JONSON, *Elegie on Lady Piggie*. [R.] 1667 All who have their reward on earth...here find | Fit retribution, empty as their deeds: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 454.

**retributor** (≡ ㄥ ㄥ ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *retributor*, noun of agent to Lat. *retribuere*, = 'to requite', 'to recompense': one who dispenses retributive justice; one who requites.

bef. 1655 God is a just judge, a retributor of euery man his own: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I. 196 (1861). [Davies]

**retricato**, sb.: ? It. *ritirata*, = 'the act of withdrawing'. See quotation.

1598 stand you faire, saue your *retricato* with his left legge: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, IV. 9, Wks., p. 59 (1616).

\***retroussé**, part.: Fr.: turned-up, cocked-up.

1840 his eyes a little bloodshot, and his nose *retroussé* with a remarkably red tip: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 39 (1865). 1844 a sweet *retroussé* nose: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 237 (1885). 1877 a nose delicately *retroussé*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. I. p. 7 (1879).

**returnello**: It. See **ritornello**.

**reuberbe**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rhubarb**.

**reumor**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rumor**.

\***réunion**, sb.: Fr.: a meeting, an assembly, a social gathering.

1835 Music is here much in fashion, and there are constant large *réunions* of amateurs: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 80. 1848 At Crawley's charming little *réunions* of an evening this fatal amusement commonly was practised: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 5 (1879). 1883 The *réunion* of the Salvation Army was dissolved: *Standard*, No. 18,464, p. 5/1.

**réussir**, vb.: Fr.: to succeed, to be successful.

1769 I am glad to hear Carlyle is likely to *réussir* at Paris: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 368 (1882).

\***revalenta**, sb.: coined fr. Mod. Lat. *Ervum Lens*, = 'lentil', and Lat. *reualescere*, = 'to regain strength': a trade-name for a preparation of lentil-meal, used as food for invalids. The full title is *Revalenta Arabica*, = 'Arabian Revalenta'.

\***revanche**, sb.: Fr.: revenge, retaliation, reversal of military defeat.

1883 the idea that she would keenly feel the result of the battle of Königgrätz, and wish for *revanche*: *Standard*, Dec. 27, p. 6.

\***réveil**, sb.: Fr.; misspelt **reveille** (generally trisyllabic), **réveillé**, **reveillee**, **reveillée**: an awaking, a beat of drum at daybreak, a bugle-call at daybreak, a 'hunt's up'.

bef. 1668 they reveilles scorn, whom grief does wake: DAVENANT, *Condi-bert*, Bk. II. Cant. III. — So soon love beats reveilles in her breast: *Id.*, Bk. III. Cant. V. [R.] 1700 Sound a *réveil*, sound, sound, | The warrior god is come: DRYDEN, *Secular Masque*, 63. 1775 We were alarmed this morning by the firing of some guns after *reveille* beating: *Amer. Archives*, 4th Ser., Vol. IV. p. 224 (1846). 1781 if ever we do awake, the *réveil* will be terrible: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 157 (1858). 1799 You will parade with your detachment in the lines of the 1st Regiment in the morning, at the *réveil* beating: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1858). 1812 There is the same crowd and condensation of images in the following *reveille*, with which the piece opens: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 289. 1818 The sergeant drew up his men, the *reveille* was beat: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 10 (1819). 1830 the *reveille* played by drums and fifes, at day-light: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Six Pananti*, p. 374 (2nd Ed.). 1834 The trumpets of the Furingees, were sounding the *reveille*: *Id.*, Vol. I. ch. VII. p. 127. 1840 this is followed by the lively beat of the "*reveille*" from the Sepoy's quarter: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. VIII. p. 231. 1886 First an old nun with a lantern fitted like a black spectre from door to door, and chanted the *réveil* at each: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, XVII. p. 369.

[The trisyllabic forms found in Eng. cannot be due to the Fr. imperat. pl. *réveillez-vous*. Perhaps Phillips is right in saying that the Fr. inf. *réveiller* (= 'to rouse from sleep') is



commonly called the *travelly* (i.e. *ravelly*). The change of the inf. (used as sb.) to the fem. part. is illustrated by *couchee*, *levee* (q.v.). The form *réveilles*—which is of course meant to be imperative—is not so early as the form *reveillee*, or at any rate as the trisyllabic *reveille*.]

\***réveillon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a meal taken in the middle of the night.

1882 There is hardly a household so poor that will not to-night, between the hours of midnight and three in the morning, indulge in the *réveillon*: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

**revenant**, *sb.*: Fr.: a ghost, a spectre, an apparition.

1882 The yellow glamour of the sunset, dazzling to Inglesant's eyes, fluttered upon its vestment of whitish gray, and clothed in transparent radiance this shadowy revenant from the tomb: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 274 (2nd Ed.). 1886 They would not visit this undesirable revenant with his insolent wealth and discreditable origin: MRS. LYNN LINTON, *Paston Carew*, I. viii. p. 134.

**revenons à nos moutons**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'let us return to our sheep', said by the judge to a witness who would wander from the point (which concerned his sheep), in the old French farce of *Pierre Pathelin*.

1616—7 But, *pour retourner* ('to return') à nos moutons, this feasting begins to grow to an excessive rate: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (1848). 1822 J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 610. 1850 THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 405 (1879).

**rêverâ**, *adv.*: Lat.: in reality, really, truly.

1676 O Sir, I will retire, and take away all occasions of your uttering things that *re vera*, are more injurious to your self, than reflecting on me: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, I. p. 16.

**reverberator** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *reverberare*, = 'to beat back': that which reverberates.

**réverbère**, *sb.*: Fr.: a reflector, a street-lamp.

1862 In the midnight, under the gusty trees, amidst which the lamps of the *réverbères* are tossing, the young fellow strides back to his lodgings: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 121 (1887). 1865 for as the double light of the sunset and the *réverbères* fell on her, her vagrant dress was Rembrandtesque: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 224.

\***reverie** (≡ ≡ ≡), **revery**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rêverie*: a raving, a day-dream, day-dreaming.

1481 whiche brought them in such reuerie and murmur that they spake largely and rudely ayenst the knyghtes: *Godfrey of Bulloigne*, fol. 33 v. 1657 and yet I am to learn whether the resueries of a soul so Elevated as yours is, are not too serious, and too rational to descend to any reflection on me: J. D., Tr. *Lett. of Voiture*, No. 2, Vol. I. p. 3. 1709 the *Barbarian* walk'd silent by me, in a profound *Resuery*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 67 (2nd Ed.). 1714 my *Reverie* has been so deep: POPE, *Letters*, p. 126 (1737). 1731 their Drone of a Father, who lies stretch'd at his Ease in a profound *Reverie*: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 164. 1757 Monsieur Hecht's *reueries* indeed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. civ. p. 410 (1774). abt. 1782 Fancy... Shall steep me in Elysian *reverie*: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 275 (1808). 1818 Nor glowing *reverie*, nor poet's lay, | Could yield his spirit that for which it panted: BYRON, *Don Juan*, I. xcvi. 1830 he seemed after this to fall into a little *revery*: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 179. 1840 rousing himself from a *reverie*, which had degenerated into an absolute snooze: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 14 (1865). 1864 His *reverie* was put an end to by the arrival of Pepper: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 109.

[Anglo-Fr. *reverye*, = 'raving', which appears in quot. 1481 as early Mod. Eng., is not easy to connect with Cotgrave's *resuerie*, = "A raving, idle talking, dotage, trifling, follie, vaine fancie, fond imagination", whence Mod. Fr. *rêverie*.]

**reversi(s)**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of an old game at cards; a modern game played with counters on a chess- or draught-board.

1814 Reversis is played by four persons... For this game the tens must be taken out from a pack of cards: *Hoyle's Games*, p. 163.

**reverso**, It. *riverso*; **reverse** (≡ ≡), Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: a back-handed stroke.

1598 the speciall rules, as your *Punto*, your *Reuerso*, your *Stoccata*, your *Imbroccata*, your *Passada*, your *Montanto*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 54 (1616). 1598 to see thee pass thy *punto*, thy *stock*, thy *reverse*, thy *distance*, thy *montant*: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 3, 27.

**revêtement**, *sb.*: Fr.: a revetment, a facing to a wall, a retaining wall.

1804 I am inclined to be of opinion with Major Gen. Nicholson, that the revêtement would not bear those pieces of a heavy calibre: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1181 (1844). 1840 It is a very lofty building, constructed of raw bricks, like the rest of its class; but the quantity of fire-burned bricks scattered all around it prove clearly that at one time it must have had a *revêtement* of that material: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. vii. p. 162.

**rêveur**, fem. **rêveuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a day-dreamer, a person in a reverie.

1732 If the Duchess be a *revueuse*, I will never come to Aimsbury: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 150 (1757). 1865 a voluptuous *revueuse* warm with the rich varied colours of the canvas of Greuze: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 210.

**revision** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *revision*: the act of revising; a revised edition.

1611 *Revision*, A *reusion*, *reuisse*, *reuiueu*, *reexamination*, looking ouer againe: COTGR.

**revulsion** (≡ ≡ ≡), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *révulsion*: a tearing or drawing away; a violent separation; a violent reaction.

1611 *Revulsion*, A *revulsion*, a pulling vp, or plucking away: COTGR. 1627 There is a fifth way, stanching of blood, also in use, to let blood in an adverse part, for a *revulsion*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 66. [R.] bef. 1699 I had heard of some strange cures of frenzies, by casual applications of fire to the lower parts, which seems reasonable enough, by the violent *revulsion* it may make of humours from the head: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Misc.* [T.]

**rewbarb(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhubarb**.

**rex**, **reakes**, **reeks**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *rēx*: a king, esp. in the phr. *to play rex*, = 'to be violent', 'to domineer'.

1578 needs would have, with the frogs of Æsop, a Ciconia, an Italian stranger, the bishop of Rome, to play *Rex* over them: *Private Prayers Q. Elis.*, p. 465 (Parker Soc., 1851). 1589 With these did *Hercules* play *Rex*, and leaving *Dis* for dead, | Not one escapes his deadly hand: W. WARNER, *Albion's Engl.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 19. 1598 to suffer such a caytiff to play such *Rex*: SPENS., *State Irrel.*, Wks., p. 659/2 (1869). 1603 if once it hap | He get som Grove, or thorny Mountains top, | Then playes he *Rex*: tears, kills, and all consumes: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Barlas*, Decay, p. 124 (1608). 1614 he [the devil] plays *Rex*, and captivates many a soul to his obedience: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 210 (1867). 1623 laying hold on my Coller, he began to play *Rex* with me, taking me to *Coram nobis*: MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 147. bef. 1626 Love with Rage kept such a reakes that I thought they would have gone mad together: BRETTON, *Dream of Strange Effects*, p. 17. [C.] 1626 our enemies, the Dunkirkers, play *rex* in our seas: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1848). bef. 1642 The sound of the hautboys and bagpipes playing reeks with the high and stately timber: URQUHART, Tr. *Rabelais*, III. 2, [C.]. 1883 He will be the leader, dictator, rex, imperator, *servus servorum*: W. BESANT, *All in a Garden Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 240.

**reyes**, **reys**: Port. See **reis**.

**reynard**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *regnard*, ultimately fr. Old Low Ger. *Reinaerd*: the proper name given to the fox in the old beast-epic; hence, a fox. Corrupted to or confused with *Reynold*, i.e. *Reginald*.

1481 CAXTON, *Reynard the Fox*, Title. 1591 th' Ape and Foxe ere long so well them sped... That they a Benefice twixt them obtained; | And craftie Reynold was a Priest ordained: SPENS., *Compl.*, *Proserp.*, 556. 1592 Raynold, the fox, may well beare vp his tayle in the lyon's denne, but when he comes abroad, he is afraide of euerie dogge that barks: NASHE, *P. Penileuse*, p. 23 (Shaks. Soc.). [A. S. Palmer]

**reyn(e)s**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **raines**.

**Reysbutos**: Port. See **Rajpoot**.

**rezai**, **rosei**, **rozye**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *razāi*: a quilted or wadded coverlet.

1834 I arrived in a small open pavilion at the top of the building, in which there was a small Brahminy cow, clothed in a wadded *resai*, and lying upon a carpet: COL. MOUNTAIN, *Mem.*, 135 (1857). [Yule] 1872 the native huddles himself in his *rezai* (a sort of coverlet which, with its padding of cotton and external coating of dirt, is an armour of proof against the cold air): EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 13. 1884 A couple of *roses* (wadded quilts, one of which will act as your mattress): C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.*

\***rez-de-chaussée**, *sb.*: Fr.: ground-floor, 'level with the causeway'.

1837 Besides the *rez de chaussée*, which is but little above the ground, there are two good stories all round the building: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 245. 1842 the *rez-de-chaussée*,—as some call the ground floor: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 375 (1865).

**rhabarbo**. See **rhubarb**.

**Rhadamanthus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ῥαδάμανθος*: name of the brother of *Minos* (q.v.), who was one of the judges in the Infernal regions. Hence, *Rhadamanth(h)ine*, inevitable, authoritatively solemn, judicial.

?1582 For iustice *Radamanthus*: R. STANYHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). 1603 For who hath constituted him to be the *Radamanthus* thus to torture sillables, and adidge them their perpetual doome, setting his *Theta* or marke of condemnation vpon them, to indure the appointed sentence of his cruelty, as he shall dispose? S. D., *Defence of Ryme*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 211 (1815). 1828 a certain *Rhadamanthus*-looking personage: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 337.

**rhodomontade**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rodomontade**.

**Rhamadan**: Arab. See **Ramadan**.



**Rhamnusia**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ῥαμνῦς*, a town in the north of Attica, where there was a statue of Nemesis: a name of Nemesis, 'the goddess of Rhamnus'.

1616 O how my Muse, armed with Rhamnusias whip, | Desires to scourge your hell-bred villanie: R. C., *Poems, in Times' Whistle*, p. 135 (1871). — From the Rhamnusian goddess am I sent: *ib.*, p. 2.

**Rhenish**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *rheinisch*, = 'pertaining to the Rhine': wine produced on the banks of the Rhine.

abt. 1440 Rynisch [See *algarde*]. 1599 goode oulde renish wyne: A. M., Tr. *Gabelhouer's Bh. Physique*, p. 63a. 1607 Then here comes Rhenish to confirm our amity... This Rhenish wine is like the scouring stick to a gun: MIDDLETON, *Mich. Term.*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 274 (1885). 1616 Phalerio, with your richest Orlean wine, | Pure Rhenish, Hippocras, white Muskadine: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, v. 1018, p. 62 (1871). 1634 a cup of Rhenish: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 351 (1678). 1671 invited me to drink a Bottle of Rhenish and Sugar: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, iii. p. 43. 1713 a glass of Rhenish: W. TAVERNER, *Fem. Advoc.*, iii. p. 31.

**rhētor**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥήτωρ*: an orator, a pleader, a speaker.

abt. 1386 And if a Rethor koude faire endite | He in a Cronycle sauilly myghte it write: CHAUCER, C. T., *Nonnes Preestes Tale*, 15213. 1883 states that Helvidius was...an imitator of the Pagan rhetor Symmachus: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 968/1.

**ribes**: Mod. Lat. See *ribes*.

**Rhinegrave**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Rheingraf*: the Count Palatine of the Rhine.

1548 both Monsieur Dessie and the Ringrave with the Frenche and part of th' Almaynes: T. FISHER, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxvi. p. 294 (1846).

**rhino**, *sb.*: a cant term for ready money, cash.

1670 Some as I know, | Have parted with their ready rino: *Seaman's Adieu*. [N. & Q.] 1688 Cole is in the language of the Witty, Money. The ready, the Rhino, thou shalt be Rhinocerial, my Lad, thou shalt: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alastia*, l. p. 3 (1699). 1691 But if the Client has no Ryno...The Cause is in as bad Condition, | As is a Soul in sad Contrition: *Long Vacation*, p. 3. 1767 rings and watches are much more so (*i.e.* common) than ready rino: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 182 (1882).

**\*rhinoceros**, Lat. *pl.* *rhinocerōtes*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥινόκερως*, = 'nose-horned': one of a genus of large, thick-skinned herbivorous quadrupeds, with one or two horns, now only found in the warmer parts of Asia and Africa. Sometimes Anglicised as *rhinocerot(e)*, fr. the Lat. plural.

1555 This Rhinoceros hath two horns, whereof the one is of notable bignes: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 16 (Arber, 1885). 1567 the Elephant again and Rhinoceros with his snout so crooked: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 108 v. bef. 1586 a man that had neuer seene an Elephant or a Rhinoceros: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 17 (1891). 1599 the beastes called Rhinocerotes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 20. 1600 I am a Rhinoceros, if I had thought: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, l. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). 1601 the Rhinocerotes where their horns against the rocks: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 1, Vol. I. p. 548. 1603 But, his huge strength, nor subtle wit, cannot | Defend him from the sly Rhinocerot: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 152 (1608). 1605 Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear, | The arm'd rhinoceros, or the Hyrcan tiger: SHAKES., *Macb.*, iii. 4, 101. 1607 the Elks have their horns grow out of their eye-lids, the Rhinocerotes or Etyheopean Bulls out of their nose: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 199. 1616 He speaks to men with a rhinoceros nose: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 776 (1616). 1625 Rhinoceros horn: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 364. 1634 the breadth of the Gate is sixe of my paces, the height of each side or Gate (engrauen with a nightie Elephant on one side, a Rhynoceros on the other) thirty foot high: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59. 1662 The Rhinocerot, by the Indians called *Abadu*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. II. p. 118 (1666). 1667 Such port the Elephant bears, and so defid | By the Rhinoceros her unequal foe: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, 59, p. 16. 1673 The Skeleton of a Mosses head. Divers and very large Rhinoceros horns, Gazelle horns, and an Unicorns horn: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 246. 1742 he rode upon a rhinoceros, that he might be despised: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 61 (1826). 1753 Indian shields made of rhinoceros's hides: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 339 (1857).

**rhododaphnē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥοδοδάφνη*: the rose-bay, the oleander, the rhododendron.

1591 Fresh Rhododaphne, and the Sabine flowre: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 673.

**\*rhododendron**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥοδόδενδρον*, = 'the rose-bay': name of a large genus of shrubs, Nat. Order *Ericaceae*, including the rose-bay.

1664 Rhododendron white and red: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 219 (1729). 1814 In the crevices, between the rocks, the beautiful Rhododendron was in full bloom: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. v. p. 110. 1820 flowering myrtles, rhododendrons, and a variety of aromatic shrubs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 38. 1843 The ranunculuses, rhododendra, and polyanthus, which ornamented that mausoleum: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 345 (1885). 1867 a thicket of azaleas, rhododendrons, and clambering roses: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, Introd., p. xi. (1877). 1882 the quick-set hedges are belts of rhododendrons of full growth: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xii. p. 862.

**rhodomontade**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *rodomontade*.

S. D.

**rhombohedron**, *pl.* *rhombohedra*, *sb.*: Late Gk. *ῥομβοῦδρον*, = 'a figure with surfaces (*ῥόπα*) in the shape of rhombi': a solid figure bounded by six rhombi.

**rhomboides**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥομβοειδής*; **rhomboid** (''), Eng. fr. Late Lat.: *sb.*: a plane four-sided figure the opposite sides and angles of which are equal to one another.

1570 a Perfect Square, Triangle, Circle, Oval, long square, (of the Grekes it is called *Eiteronches*) Rhombe, Rhomboid, Lunular, Rymg, Serpentine, and such other Geometrical figures: J. DEW, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a m. v. — Rhomboides (or a diamond like) is a figure, whose opposite sides are equal, and whose opposite angles are also equal, but it hath neither equal sides nor right angles: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 5 v. 1640 the cross line of a Rhomboides | That from their meeting to all angles press: H. MORRIS, *Psych.*, l. II. 57, p. 94 (1647). 1641 laugh to see them under sail in all their lawn and saracen, their shrouds and tackle, with a geometrical rhomboides upon their heads: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1805). 1672 reducible into Geometrically figur'd Bodies, shap'd like Rhombus's or Rhomboides: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 91.

**rhombus**, *pl.* *rhombi*, Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥόμβος*; **rhomb(ø)**, **romb(ø)**, Eng. fr. Fr. *rhombe*: *sb.*: a plane quadrilateral figure whose sides are equal, and whose opposite angles are equal to one another, and are severally either greater or less than a right angle; an object suggesting the said figure.

1567 Scales having the likeness of Rhombus, a figure with 4<sup>th</sup> Mathematicians four square, having the sides equal, the corners crooked: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 18 v. 1570 a Perfect Square, Rhombe, Rhomboid, Lunular, and such other Geometrical figures: J. DEW, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. a m. v. — Rhombus (or a diamond) is a figure having four equal sides, but it is not right angled: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 5 v. 1579 Circles, and triangles, and Rhombus: GOSNOLD, *Schools of Ab.*, p. 49 (Arber). 1600 garnished it [a house] with many kinds of trifles, as Finnes, Points, Laces, Glasses, Rombs, &c.: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 43. 1658 making a Rhombus or Lozenge figuration: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 1, p. 27 (1686). 1667 and that swift | Nocturnal and diurnal rhomb, supposed, | Invisible else above all stars: MILTON, *P. L.*, VIII. 134. 1672 some were most of kinn to a Rhombus, others to a Rhomboides: but the most were but little better figur'd than those that the Geometricians call the *Trapedia*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 73. 1677 the wind at one and the same time blew from different Rombs or Points of the Compass: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 6.

**\*rhubarb** (''), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rubarbe*, *reubarbare*, or Sp. and Port. *ruibarbo*, ultimately fr. Gk. *ῥῥον βάραρον* or *ῥῥα βάραρον*, = 'foreign rheum or rha', both *rheum* and *rha* being fr. *Rha*, Gk. *ῥῥα*, the name of the Volga: a plant of the genus *Rheum*, esp. of the species which yield the drug rhubarb, or of the species *Rheum Rhaponticum*, the garden rhubarb; hence, the leaf-stalk of garden rhubarb used when cooked as a substitute for cooked fruit; also, *attrib.*

bef. 1400 rubarbe: *Reliq. Ant.*, l. 176 (1841—3). [Skeat] 1525 Take Rebarber one dragma: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. R. liij. v. 1542 Manna, Reubarbe, Eupatory: BOODE, *Dietary*, ch. xxv. p. 289 (1870). 1577 banishing the use of Ruibarbe of Barbarie...he brought a Ruibarbe from the newe Spaine, that was a verie excellent Medicine: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 24 v. 1580 the roote Ruibarbe, which beeing full of choler, purgeth choler: J. LYL, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 411 (1868). bef. 1586 But with your rhubarb words ye must contend | To grieve me worse: SIDNEY, *Asir. & Stella*, xiv. (1674). [Davies] 1598 Tamarinio is likewise proved to be a very good purgation, for the poore that are of small habilitie, and are not able to be at charges of Rhubarbo: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 150 (1885). 1598 their commodities are spices, muske, ambergreese, rubarbe, with other drugs: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 315. 1605 What rhubarb, cyme, or what purgative drug, | Would scour these English hence? SHAKES., *Macb.*, v. 3, 55. 1610 Lignum Aloes, Sassafras, Spikenard, Rubarbe: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. II. p. 82. 1611 Reubarbe, Rewbarb: COTGR. 1612 the second, third, & fourth part there of haue great neede of some *Ruybarbe* to purge his excessive choler: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. vi. p. 41. 1615 sundry herbs as well Physicall as for food, turpentine, rubarbe, colliquintida, scammony, &c.: GRO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 221 (1639). 1646 many Simples...as *Senna*, *Rhubarb*, *Benoeer*, *Ambergreiss*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Perud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 20 (1686). 1654 There grew canes, olive-trees, rhubarb: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1872). 1665 the country affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

**rhusma**: ? fr. Turk. See *rusma*.

**rhythm**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rithme*, *rythme*; **rhythmus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥυθμός*, = 'regular motion', 'a metrical measure': *sb.*: regular movement in set proportions of time with methodical alternations of stress; metre.

1531 More over without musike gramer may nat be perfects: for as moche as therein muste be spoken of metres and harmonies, called *rythmi* in greke: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xv. Vol. I. p. 165 (1880). 1577 our Poemes may iustly be called Rithmes, and cannot by any right challenge the name of a Verse: G. GASCOIGNE, *Life*, p. 34 (1866). 1589 this rithmus of theirs, is not therefore our rime: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. iii. p. 83 (1869). — their rithme or numerositie: *ib.*, v. [vi.] p. 91. 1591 When ye, these rithmes, doe rithme: SPENS., *Compl.*, Visions of Petrarch, vi. 1600 the priests and rithmes and songs: HOLLAND, *Tr. Liroy*, Bk. x. p. 374. — the priests and those prophets there, deliver the responds and answers of the Oracle in verses, & those not rudely composed without rithme & meter: *ib.*, Bk. XXXIII. p. 390. 1642 the old Italian tunes and rithmes: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 48 (1869). 1829 all the lines...melting into one another, in a kind of *rhythmus* of form: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 249.



**rhyton**, *pl. rhyta*, *sb.*: Gk. *ῥυτόν*: a drinking-vase usually in the form of a carved horn, generally with one handle, and sometimes with a hole at the lower end to let the liquid flow into the mouth.

1883 the tablet, the rhyton, the trophies are worthy of the antique: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 100. 1887 Mr. C. Smith read a paper by Mr. A. S. Murray 'On a Rhyton in the Form of a Sphinx'...Mr. Murray was inclined to fix the date of the rhyton at about B.C. 440: *Athenæum*, Mar. 5, p. 325/2.

**rial**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **real**.

\***Rialto**: *It.*: name of a bridge in Venice over the Grand Canal, called after an island upon which was the Exchange of Venice.

1549 The *Rialto* is a goodly place in the hert of the citee, where the merchautes twyse a daie assemble: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 74<sup>vo</sup>. 1596 I understand, moreover, upon the *Rialto*, he hath a third [argosy] at Mexico: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, i. 3, 20. 1605 the *rialto*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5, Wks., p. 485 (1616). 1645 *Venice*...since her *Rialto* was first erected: HOWELL, *Lett.*, i. xxix. p. 56. 1838 *Rialto* is an English abbreviation. *Rialto* is the name not of the bridge but of the island from which it is called. Venetians say *Il ponte di Rialto* as we say Westminster-bridge. It is the Island of the Exchange: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 244.

**riant**, *fem. riante*, *adj.*: Fr.: smiling, gay, bright, cheerful.

1722 The Subjects in Both are Grave or Dreadful but the Landships are Gay and Riant: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 187. 1752 one's garden...is to be nothing but *riant*, and the gaiety of nature: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 327 (1857). 1758 Nothing can be conceived so flowery, so fragrant, and so shady as the foreground, nothing more extensive and *riant* than the offsets [of a garden]: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 133 (1853). 1780 I saw nothing so light, *riant*, and habitable: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 111 (1835). 1791 Of late...I have found this view too *riante*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1792). 1843 Pretty market-gardens...give the suburbs a *riante* and cheerful look: THACKERAY, *Ir. Sk. Bk.*, p. 13 (1887). 1845 it was the most *riante* scene I had yet beheld in Palestine: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. II. p. 134 (1848).

**riat**: Anglo-Ind. See **ryot**.

**riata**: Sp. See **reata**.

**ribes**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: name of a genus of shrubs, *Nat. Order Saxifragaceae*, several species of which are called currants, and to which gooseberries belong.

1548 Ribes...is called in some places of Englande a Rasin tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*, sig. H iiii<sup>ro</sup>.

**richesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: wealth, richness. Early Anglicised and corrupted to *riches*, which is now treated as if the word were plural. See **embarras de(s) richesses**.

1631 4000 soldiers, the flower of the army, colonels, captains, officers, *sans nombre*, that had put on all their *richesse* and bravery: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1848).

**Richsdagh**: Danish. See **Rigsdag**.

**ricksdoller**: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See **rix-dollar**.

**rickshaw**: Jap. See **jinrikisha**.

\***ricochet**, *sb.*: Fr.: a rebound or a series of rebounds, as in playing ducks and drakes; *Mil.* the rebound of a shot from the ground before it reaches its object; also, *attrib.*

1769 *Ricochet* denotes a bound or leap, such as a flat piece of stone makes when thrown obliquely along the surface of water; hence, *ricochet-firing*, in the military art, is a method of firing guns with small charges of powder, and at a low elevation, as from three to six degrees. The ball or shot thus discharged goes bounding and rolling along, and killing or destroying every thing in its way: FALCONER, *Mar. Dict.* [L.]. 1836 It blew fresh, and just turning out by the battery, slap came a sea right over the bows of the boat...and I the recipient of more of the briny than I had ever seen detached from the main body, directly in my face; the little white horse having struck the bow, and made a *ricochet* over the heads of the boatmen into the stern-sheets: T. HOOK, *G. Gurney*, Vol. III. ch. iv. [L.]. 1865 Strathmore sent his ball to make a *ricochet* with a certain impetus, as if the conversation annoyed him, and did not join in it: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 192. 1887 His [Vauban's] chief innovations were the extensive use of *ricochet* fire and the employment of parallels and demi-parallels: *Athenæum*, Feb. 19, p. 249/3.

**ridiculus mus**: Lat. See **parturiunt montes, &c.**

1880 there came this *ridiculus mus* of a reply: J. PAVN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxxiv. p. 231.

**ridotto**, *sb.*: *It.*: a pleasure-party, a social assembly, a public assembly for music and dancing; a hall or house thrown open to music and public dancing.

1742 the balls, operas, and *ridottos*: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, II. iv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 127 (1806). 1749 Masquerades, *Ridottos*, Operas: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 148, p. 377 (1774). 1769 There was what they called a *ridotto* *al fresco* at Vauxhall, for which one paid half-a-guinea, though, except some thousand more lamps and a covered passage all round the garden...there was nothing better than on a common night: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 161 (1857). 1817 They went to the *Ridotto*: 'tis a hall | Where people dance, and sup, and dance again: BYRON, *Beppo*, lvi.

**rien pour rien**, *phr.*: Fr.: nothing for nothing.

bef. 1733 It is their own saying *Rien pour Rien*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 44, p. 535 (1740).

\***rifacimento**, *pl. -ti*, *sb.*: *It.*: a remaking, a recasting, an adaptation. The spelling of many English writers suggests that they thought that the word meant 'a refacing' (the *It. faccia* meaning 'face').

1809 Though the uncouth phrase of the original old French might justify an editor in adopting a *rifacimento* which would be more easily understood: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 474. 1809 So dexterously are these touches combined with the ancient structure, that the *rifacimento*, in many instances could scarcely have been detected: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 30. 1823 It had been the amusement of the Marquis, for several months, to accomplish this *rifacimento*, with the assistance of the Curate: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref. p. 34 (1886). 1826 It is not a *rifacimento* of compliments: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 76 (1881). 1838 I must read Berni's *rifacimento* too, as well as Pulci's *Morgante*: MACAULAY, in G. O. Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 24 (1878).

**rigol** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *It. rigolo*: a ring, a crown.

1597 this is a sleep | That from this golden rigol hath divorced | So many English kings: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 5, 36.

**rigor**, **rigour** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rigour*, *rigur*, assimilated to Lat. *rigor*, = 'stiffness', 'rigidity', 'cold'.

1. stiffness, immobility.

1667 the rest his look | Bound with Gorgonian rigour not to move: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 297.

2. *metaph.* inflexibility, strictness, sternness.

abt. 1386 Patience...venquisheth...Things that rigour never shulde atteine: CHAUCER, *C. T. Franklin's Tale*, 11087. 1478 the rigour of the law: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 806, p. 239 (1874). 1509 Which seynge Justice, playne ryght and equyte | Them falsly byndeth by fauour or rigour: BARCLAY, *Skip of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1874). 1515 Judycyall rygoure shall not me correcte: J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 70, Wks., Vol. I. p. 228 (1843). 1623 it is good that we go to them so strong, that other by fayrenesse or by rygour we may bring them to our acorde: LORD BERNERS, *Freissart*, l. 352, p. 564 (1812). 1628 Howe be it / ye do pacify / The rigoure of god almighty: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 85 (1871). 1640 The office of Censores was to note the manners of euery person, whiche was in any degree of honour...wherin was shewed suche rygour, that no man was spared: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 20<sup>ro</sup>. 1654 sue the rygour of y<sup>e</sup> law: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. H v<sup>ro</sup>. 1657 The stormes are past these cloudes are ouerblowne, | And humble chere great rygour hath repress: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 31 (1870). 1680 Cutting of those members from the Church by rigor, that are obstinate in their heresies: J. LVLV *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 435 (1868). 1684 now some part of old rigor be qualified by two severall statutes made in the fit of *Elizabeth*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 16. 1686 as by equite the rigour of a lawe is often times moderated: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. x. p. 29. 1690 it is great rigor to condemne to death, a man that by mischance killeth one: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 467. 1690 Lorain began to remit his rigor: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 666 (1676). 1644 Why then should we affect a rigor contrary to the manner of God and of nature: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 52 (1868).

2 a. strictness of life, austerity.

2 b. a strict interpretation.

1678 according to the rigour of the contract: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1618).

3. an act of sternness or cruelty.

1578 as soone as *Ferdinand* was parted from *Rome*, the fruites of the hatreds which the people had long borne to *Alphonso*, began to appeare, helping much the remembrance of many rigors which his father *Ferdinand* had vsed against them: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1618). 1686 Prisoners...treated with unheard of Rigours: *Acct. Persec. of Protest. in France*, p. 27. bef. 1733 many affect Rigors, and will apply them in all Cases, but of themselves and their Partisans: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 164, p. 229 (1740).

4. violence; biting cold, severity (of weather, &c.).

1590 Therewith upon his crest | With rigor so outrageous he smitt: SPENS., *F. Q.*, l. ii. 18. 1591 like as rigour of tempestuous gusts | Provokes the mightiest hulk against the tide: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, v. 5, 5. 1591 for it would grieve a man to be torned naked in the rygor of the weather: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 43 (1847).

5. a chill, a shivering-fit.

1543 whyche cause rigours, feuers, spasmes, youxing, and perturbation of reason: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcvi v<sup>o</sup>/1.

**rigor mortis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the stiffening of the body after death, due to the contraction of the muscles.

1839-47 Passive contraction is a vital act, for it ceases with the *rigor mortis*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. III. p. 524/1.

\***Rigsdag**, *sb.*: Danish: the parliament of Denmark.

1645 he was at *Rensburgh*...at a *Richsdagh* an Assembly that corresponds to our Parliament: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. i. p. 1.

\***rilievo**, **relievo**, *sb.*: *It. rilievo*, *pl. rilievi*: a style of sculpture in which the design projects from a (comparatively) level ground; also, a piece of sculpture in this style. See **alto rilievo**, **basso rilievo**, and **cavo rilievo**.

1625 twelve tables of fine marble, cutt into histories, some of a very great releuo: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 189 (1882).



**1641** represented as to deceive an accurate eye to distinguish it from actual relief: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1872). **1644** some reliefs incised on the palace-walls: *ib.*, p. 140. **1670** Raphael was excellent in colors: *Michael Angelo in design*; and *Andrea* in making things seem to be of relief: R. LASSELL, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 130 (1698). **1699** Paulinus, Porticus, Lantemus, and other Reliefs: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b. 1. v. **1704** distorted the mouth, bloated the cheeks, and gave the eyes a terrible kind of relief: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § viii. Wks., p. 80/2 (1869). **1712** a bold and ample Relief, and Swelling: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599½ (Morley). **1741** a little Sloping on each Side, and on which are cut in Relief Plates of Marble: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 332. **1845** her chapel is very rich in...and sculptured reliefs of her history: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 475. **1885** If the better securing of the carved *relievi* at Chichester...is the outcome of this Congress, it will not have been held in vain: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 279/3.

**rima**, *sô.*: It.: rhyme, verse, poetry.

**1824** The hinge seemed to speak, | Dreadful as Dante's rhima, or this stanza: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. cxvi.

\***Rinderpest**, *sô.*: Ger.: pleuropneumonia (*q. v.*), cattle-plague.

**1878** The talk turned on the *rinderpest* in Jamaica: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxix. p. 245.

**rinfresco**, *sô.*: It.: refreshment, entertainment.

**1745** Liquorice grows naturally in this plain, as fern does with us, and they carry the wood to Damascus for fuel, and the root serves to make their rinfrescos: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 508 (1811). **1782** to-night is a grand rinfresco for all the dolls and doll-fanciers of Rome: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1834).

**ringo**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **oringo**.

**Ringrave**: Eng. fr. Ger. See **Rhinegrave**.

**rino**. See **rhino**.

**rinoceros**: Lat. fr. Gk. See **rhinoceros**.

**ripieno**, *sô.*: It.: stuffing, padding; *Mus.* a supplementary instrument, performer, or part; also, *attrib.*

**1724** REPIENO, or REPIANO, signifies Full; and is used to distinguish those Violins in Concerto's, which play only now and then to fill up, from those which play throughout the whole Concerto: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1811** In the next re-adjustment of the treasury-balance, he got a *ripieno* appointment: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 135 (2nd Ed.).

**riposo**, *sô.*: It.: rest, repose; in art, a representation of the Holy Family resting during the flight into Egypt.

**1722** in this Collection is a *Riposo* by Annibale Caracci: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 5.

**riposta**, It.; **riposte**, Fr.: *sô.*: (in fencing) a smart counter-stroke, a parry and thrust.

**1866** Their attack having failed, Warren then made a gallant *riposte*, in which he captured four flags and four hundred prisoners: H. COPPER, *Grant & his Campaigns*, p. 391.

**risk, risqué**, Eng. fr. Fr. *risque*; **risco**, Old Sp. and Port.: *sô.*: a hazard, a danger; esp. in the phrases *at the risk of*, *run a risk*, *run the risk*.

**1665** his Factors meet them [the Caravans] upon entering his Dominions with a report that the passage is not only long but dangerous...by such devices so startling them, that rather than run their risque or incur his displeasure they oft-times condescend to a reasonable mart: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 293 (1677). **1669** you must now pretend openly to me, and run the risque of a denial from my Father: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 310 (1701). **1684** The *Hollander* ran a great *risco* in cutting it a-sunder; for it was very great luck that it had not broke into a hundred pieces: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. II. p. 149. **1696** I stand in need of any body's Assistance, that will help me to cut my elder Brother's Throat, without the Risque of being hang'd for him: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 22 (1776). **1704** therefore they run no great Risque in sending their Letters unsealed: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 148. **1743** She therefore determined to submit to any insult from a servant, rather than run a risque of losing the title to so many great privileges: FIELDING, *Jos. Andrews*, I. ix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 50 (1806). **1745** I should have run a great risque of being stript: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 411 (1811). **1764** his dictionary would be condemned as a system of tyranny, and he himself, like the last Tarquin, run the risk of being deposed: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 101, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 170 (1777). **1775** The good Musselman persevered and repeatedly underwent...such immediate risque: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 274. **1798** he had the assurance to resist the arms of Louis XIV...at the risque of being treated with the utmost severity of military laws: *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. 218.

\***risqué**, *fem. risquée*, *adj.*: Fr.: hazardous, more or less indecent.

**1883** Her conversation was more *risqué* than that of any woman in London: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Feto*, ch. xiv. p. 183 (1884). **1884** Elders of threescore demand an entrance upon the strength of *risqué* stories sprung from garrison-towns and college common-rooms: J. SHARMAN, *Cursory Hist. of Stealing*, ch. vi. p. 108. **1887** M. Albert Cim's 'Institution de Demoiselles' justly exposes...the *risquées*, if not absolutely crude expressions used by the pupils in their conversation: *Athenaeum*, July 2, p. 9/3.

**rissaldar**: Anglo-Ind. See **rossaldar**.

\***rissole**, *sô.*: Fr.: a kind of mince-pie; a ball or cake of mince mixed with egg and bread crumbs and fried. Early Anglicised as *russole*.

**1860** *Once a Week*, June 9, p. 552/2. **1871** the morsel of wild ass was cooked in the form of 'rissoles': SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii. p. 41.

**risu solvuntur tabulae**: Lat. See **solvuntur r. t.**

**risum teneatis**, amici, *phr.*: Lat.: restrain (your) laughter, friends. See *Hor., A. P.*, 5.

**1790** The authority of the king himself [*risum teneatis*] proudly defined: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 31 (3rd Ed.). **1891** I state a different conclusion from Mr. Fowle's, which difference he modestly explains by saying that I have mistaken my authority. *Risum teneatis amici!* *Athenaeum*, Feb. 21, p. 249/3.

**ritardando**, *adv.*: It., 'retardingly': *Mus.*: an instruction to performers to gradually slacken the time of a few bars or notes. Abbrev. to *ritard.*, *rit.*

**ritenuto**, *adv. and adj.*: It., 'detained': *Mus.*: an instruction to performers to suddenly lengthen the time of a few bars or notes. Abbrev. to *rit.*

**rithm(e)**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rhythm**.

**ritornello**, *pl. ritornelli*, *sô.*: It.: *Mus.*: a refrain, esp. an instrumental prelude or refrain in a vocal composition; a full movement in a concerto.

**1875** A Returnello by Martial Instruments: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, v. p. 69. **1878** Returnella of Hout-boys: — *Timon*, II. p. 31. **1724** RETORNELLO, a Kitemel. Those short Symphonies for Violins, Flutes, or other Instruments, are so called, which either begins a few Bars before a Song, and sometimes plays a few Bars here and there in the Midst of a Song, and which also very often plays a few Bars after the Song is ended: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* **1860** she was singing the same ritornella: *Once a Week*, June 30, p. 27/2.

**ritournelle**, *sô.*: Fr.: a ritornello.

**1856** Some of us | Are turned, too, overmuch like some poor verse | With a trick of ritournelle: E. B. BROWNING, *Aurora Leigh*, VII. p. 309 (1857).

\***ritratto**, *sô.*: It.: a representation, a portrait, a picture.

**1722** Here are several *Ritrattoes*, particularly that of Leo X. the then present Pope, which serves for his Predecessor St. Leo: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 233. bef. **1733** let not this *Ritratto* of a large Landscape be thought trifling: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 41, p. 251 (1749). **1762** it more like a *Ritratto* of the shadow of Vanity than of Vanity herself: STERNE, *Frist. Shand.*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 261 (1839). **1763** Symonides adds, Sir Peter had *sô.* for a *ritratto*: HOR. WALFORD, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. III. p. 17.

**Ritter**, *sô.*: Ger.: a rider, a knight.

**1840** the mail-clad *Ritter* of the dark ages: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 228 (1865).

**rival** (≡), *sô. and adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **rival**.

I. *sô.*: 1. a competitor (with respect to some specific object or generally), esp. a competitor in courtship.

**1590** My foolish rival, that her father likes | Only for his possessions are so huge, | Is gone with her along: SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, II. 4. 174. **1603** And with his Rival enters secret Duel: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du. Durtus*, p. 81 (1608). bef. **1630** There were about these times two Rivals in the Queens favour: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 39 (1870). **1647** she did requite | The pure affection of the Love-sick lad, | And fed his hopes whilst he no Rival had: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, I. 2, p. 19. **1676** and she riding on horseback behind his rival: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 106 (1872). **1776** this stadium was...extolled as without a rival and unequalled by any theatre: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 81.

II. *sô.*: 2. an associate, a partner.

**1604** If you do meet Horatio and Marcellus, | The rivals of my watch, bid them make haste: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. I. 12.

II. *adj.*: competitive, emulating, antagonistic.

**1596** had I but the means | To hold a rival place with one of them: SHAKS., *Mench. of Ven.*, I. I. 174. **1693** Equal in years, and rival in renown: DRYDEN, *Tr. Ovid's Metam.*, Bk. I. [L.]

**rivo, interj.**: ? fr. Old Sp.: an exclamation uttered in drinking-bouts.

**1590** *Bill*. Love thee! fill me three glasses. *Itha*. Three and fifty doren; I'll pledge thee. *Filia*. Knave! spoke, and like a knight at arms. *Itha*. Hey, *Rivo Castillano*! a man's a man: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, iv. Wks., p. 172.1 (1858). **1596** 'Rivo' says the drunkard: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 124. **1600** And *Rivo* will he cry and *Castile* too: *Looke about I ow*, sig. L 4.

**rivulet, rivolet** (≡), *sô.*: Eng. fr. It. **rivuletto**: a small stream, a rill.

**1589** streaming forth rivulets of teares: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 27 (1880). **1615** the whole City doth stand as it were upon rivulets: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 260 (1632). **1626** *Rivulets*, Small drops distilling: COCKERAM, Pt. I. (2nd Ed.). **1634** within a hundred miles is not any River or Rivulet: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 54. **1665** a Rivulet, called *Sor*: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 41.



**\*rix-dollar** (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *riksdaler*, = 'a kingdom's dollar': name of sundry large silver coins current in the Low Countries, Germany, and Scandinavia. See **dollar**, **Reichsthaler**.

**1598** those [horses] that are good, are sold in India for fower or five hundred pardawen...each pardawen, accounted as much as a Réekees Dollar, Flemish money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. 1. p. 54 (1885). **1641** he accepted of a rix-dollar: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 26 (1850). **1653** a million Rixdollars: *Several Proceed. of Parlt.*, July 26—Aug. 2, No. 2, p. 19. **1662** Rixdollars are current in Muscovy: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 72 (1669). **1700** Each Physician was to have 42 Gelders per month, and his Table, and a Shoar instead of it 6 Ricksdollars: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. i. p. 6. **1705** We generally buy them here at the rate of a Rixdollar per Dozen: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xv. p. 270.

**riyal**: Arab. fr. Sp. See **real**.

**roanoke, roenoke, sb.**: N. Amer. Ind.: a kind of shell used as money and for ornament.

**1624** at *Cuscarawaoke*, where is made so much *Rawranoke* or white beads that occasion as much dissention among the Salvages, as gold and silver amongst Christians: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 478 (1884). **1722** Upon his Neck, and Wrists hang Strings of Beads, Peak and Roenoke: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 141.

**roba, sb.**: It.: a gown, a robe, gear, goods; a woman. See **bona roba**.

**1602** Hah! fast? my roba fast, and but young night? MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 41 (1885).

**robal**, Eng. fr. Sp.; **robalo**, Sp. and Port.: *sb.*: a kind of sea-bream, of which many species are found in the seas of Tropical America.

**1818** The Robal abounds in the bays and harbors: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 336 (1834).

**Robbia**. See **della Robbia**.

**\*robe de chambre, phr.**: Fr.: a chamber-garment, a dressing-gown; a woman's dress made somewhat after the style of a dressing-gown.

**1732** Her lady aunt was dressed in a robe de chambre: *London Mag.*, Oct. [Fairholt] **1768** Monsieur is not worth a robe de chambre; he having nothing in his portmanteau but six shirts and a black silk pair of breeches: STERNE, *Sentimental Journ.*, Wks., p. 474 (1839). **1807** honest Launcelot sat by the fire, wrapped up in his flannel robe de chambre, and indulging in a mortal fit of the *hys*: *Salmagundi*, p. 153 (1860). **1818** Lord Frederick, in a robe de chambre: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. vi. p. 239 (1819). **1822** a rich robe-de-chambre: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, II. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 475. **1848** pointing to the spot of his robe de chambre under which his heart was still feebly beating: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 251 (1879).

**robe de cour, phr.**: Fr.: court-dress.

**1768** the tailor declared, without some money advanced, the wife should not have her robe de court: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 304 (1882).

**roble**: Eng. fr. Russ. or Fr. See **rouble**.

**robust** (ㄣ ㄣ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *robuste*: sturdy, lusty, vigorous, strong; rough, violent.

**1563** stronge & robuste persons: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 43<sup>vo</sup>. **1679** he may emerge a plain, useful and robust officer: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 144 (1872).

**roc, sb.**: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. *rukḥ*: a huge bird of prey of Arabian mythology.

**1597—9** Bp. HALL, *Sat.* **1619** the *Ruc's* hugenese flying away with a huge Elephant: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxxiv. p. 322. **1819** hair of unborn Dives, heart of maiden vipers, liver of the bird Roc: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 103 (1820). **1839** Mild rokh, simorgh, wise sun-spirit: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 418 (1866). **1839** wherupon a bird called the rukhkh will come to thee: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 188.

**rocambale, rocombole** (ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rocambale*: a kind of onion like the shallot, but of a stronger flavor; *Allium Scorodoprasum*.

**1699** adding to the Spice some Rocombo-Seeds: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App., sig. P 4<sup>ro</sup>. **1702** Difficulties are the Rocambale of Love; I never valu'd an easy Conquest in my life: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 320 (1776). **1759** take out the rocombole and herbs: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 126. — a jot of rocombole: *ib.*, p. 144. **1766** Then fires all his crackers with horrid grimace And puffs his vile *Rocambol* breath in her face: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 79 (1808).

**rockahomonie, sb.**: N. Amer. Ind.: hominy (*q. v.*). [C.]

**rock(e)lay, rocklow, roc(k)lier, rocolo**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **roquelaure**.

**\*rococo, sb.**: Fr.: a degraded development of the Louis Quatorze style of decoration, characterised by richness of extravagant and fantastic ornamentation devoid of meaning and taste; also, *attrib.* tasteless and pretentious.

**1841** the whole offering a curious mixture of military and rococo taste: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 21. **1845** It is that old, pretty, roccoco, fantastic Jenny and Jessamy couple: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 267 (1885). **1865** The word's out of all modern dictionaries, and rococo from use: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 37. **1877** full of rococo English and Americans: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xiv. p. 348 (1879). **1883** the Mauleverer furniture being of a rococo and exploded style, the valuation had been ridiculously low: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 18. **1884** Upon the original Gothic stonework and tracery of the chapel which was very old had been introduced rococo work in mahogany and brass, angels, trumpets, and scrolls: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *Schoolm. Mark*, Pt. II. ch. ix.

**rocolta**: It. See **raccolta**.

**rocou**: Fr. See **roucou**.

**rodomont** (ㄣ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rodomont*, or It. *rodomonte*, = 'a bully', fr. *Rodomonte*, the name of the boastful leader of the Saracens in the Charlemagne epic: a braggart, a bully, a ranter; also, *attrib.*

**1625** In his *Rodomant* fashion | And triumph't [over] our whole nation: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 128 (1640). **1678** he quickly became mild and calm, a posture ill-becoming such a rodomont: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Mem. Chas. I.* [T.]

**\*rodomontade** (ㄣ ㄣ ㄣ), Eng. fr. Fr. *Rodomontade*; **rodomontado**, Eng. fr. It.; **rodomontada**, It. (Florio), Mod. It. *rodomontata*: *sb.*: a boasting, a bragging, a ranting; a boast, a brag; also, *attrib.*

**1598** bragardie, *Astolpheidas*, or *Rodomontadas*: FLORIO, sig. a 6<sup>vo</sup>. **1600** most terribly he comes off; like your *Rodomontada*: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 245 (1616). **1623** I have heard a *Biscayner* make a *Rodomontado*, that he was as good a Gentleman as *Don Philip* himself: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxi. p. 110 (1645). **1624** the *Rodomontado's* and threatenings of the preparations of his Master: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 283 (1654). **1642** That *Rodomontado* of Lucan: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xli Wks., Vol. II. (1852). bef. **1658** Thus we find these Rebels of St. Albans again swaggering in their old *Rhodomontades*: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Ramp*, Wks., p. 503 (1687). **1665** The King of *Decan* at all advantages interposes, and opposes them in many petty skirmishes; But *Abdulcawm* (formerly acquainted with his rhodomontadoes) passes on: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 78 (1677). bef. **1670** it was such another *Rhodomontade*, as the Devil made to Christ, *All these things will I give thee, if thou wilt fall down and Worship me*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 154, p. 147 (1693). **1670** the *Rhodomontades* of *Almansor*: DRYDEN, *Ess. on Heroick Plays*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 383 (1701). **1684** The Turkish [language], call'd *Sciascet*, or the *Rodomontado* Language: J. P. Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 229. **1693** But *Bacchus* not pleased with this huffing *Bravado*, | With a Frown quickly silenc'd this *Rhotamantado*: *Contention of Liguors*, p. 4. **1748** This rhodomontade, delivered with a stern countenance and resolute tone: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xl Wks., Vol. I. p. 260 (1817). **1797** the Spaniards are not inferior in rhodomontade: SOUTHWAY, *Lett. dnr. Resid. in Spain*, p. 243. **1818** misled by the rhodomontade of his friend to believe his father a man of substance and credit: J. AUSTEN, *Northanger Abbey*, Vol. II. p. 316. **1819** This rhodomontade took effect: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 42 (1820). **1845** The bragging of past commerce, like the boasting of present strength, is pure rhodomontade: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 617.

**roffiano**: It. See **ruffiano**.

**rognon, sb.**: Fr.: a kidney.

**1828** what cook can possibly respect men who...eat *rognons* at dinner instead of at breakfast: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii. p. 27 (1859). **1877** after the *rognons à la brochette* [see *à la brochette*], and a bottle of champagne, he let out: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. iv. p. 47 (1883).

**\*rogue, sb.**: origin uncertain, assimilated to Fr. *rogue*, = 'proud': a beggar, a vagrant; a rascal, a wag, a sly or mischievous person.

**1546** the Ile of Mone...a redie refuge for roges and ronnawayes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 17 (1846). — not...intertaining the exiled or hurtfull roge running awaye owt of Spaine: *ib.*, p. 32. **1605** wast thou faine... To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn, | In short and musty straw: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 7, 39. **1614** and one or two more with them chanced to kill foure or five of the white Rogues: R. COVERT, *Voyage*, p. 17. **1644** In these solitudes, rogues frequently lurk and do mischief: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 61 (1872). **1645** we were suddenly surprised by a crew of Filous or night-Rogues: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xvi. p. 30. **1656** nor can I imagin what service the rogue could do in these partes: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 312 (1872).

**rogust**: Fr. See **ragout**.

**roi, sb.**: Fr.: king.

**\*roi fainéant, phr.**: Fr.: a do-nothing king; *spec.* one of the later kings of the Merovingian dynasty in France, who were only nominal sovereigns. See **fainéant**.

**roideur**: Fr. See **raideur**.

**rokelay**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **roquelaure**.

**rokh**: Arab. and Pers. See **roc**.

**\*rôle, sb.**: Fr.: a part sustained by an actor, a character; hence, *generally*, any function assumed or part sustained.

**1824** playing her grand rôle, | Which she went through as though it were a dance: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. xcvi. **1827** the rôle of Procurer-General was sustained by a youth: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 46, p. 381. **1847** You must



never enact such a pitiful *rôle*: *Barham, Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 412 (1865). \*1876 to assume the *rôle* of Buddha for the good of the world: *Times*, May 19. [St.] 1883 She had time enough, however, to compose her feelings and her *rôle* before she arrived at the apartments: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Feto*, ch. xiii. p. 165 (1884).

**Romadán**: Arab. See **Ramadan**.

**Roman**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Rōmānus*: pertaining to Rome; *esp.* in *Printing*, applied to the ordinary type used in Great Britain, America, and Romance countries—opposed to *Italic* (*q.v.*).

\***romance** (= *u*), **romance**, **romans**, **roma(u)nt**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *roman(s)*, *romant*, = 'the Romance language', 'a story in verse', ultimately fr. Lat. *Rōmānus*, = 'pertaining to Rome': a tale in verse, such as were composed in the Romance dialects; a tale in which most of the incident is out of the common way or even supernatural; a fiction, a falsehood; the ideal kind of life delineated in the tales of chivalry.

abt. 1298 R. GLOUCESTER, p. 487 (1810). [Skeat] abt. 1300 Man yhermes rimes for to here, | And romans [v.l. romance, romaunce] red on maneres sere: *Cursor Mundi*, 2. abt. 1386 Men speken of romaunces of pris, | Of Horn-child, and of Ipotis: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Sire Thopas*, 13825. 1598 *Romansi*, romants, fabulous tales written in rime: FLORIO. 1667 what resounds | In fable or romance of Uther's son | Begirt with British and Armoric knights: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 580.

\***Romanée Conti**: Fr.: name of the finest kind of red Burgundy, produced on the Côte d'Or.

**romanzo**, *sb.*: It.: romance. The form *romanza* is also found in English.

1647 for I was expected all ribbon, feather and romanz: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 5 (1872). 1662 I am affraid that our Infidel Age will not give credit thereunto, as conceiving it rather a Romanza or a Fiction than a thing really performed: FULLER, *Worthies*, II. 305 (1811). [Davies]

**romb(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhombus**.

**romer**, **romour**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rumor**.

**romery**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **rummery**.

**romney**: Eng. See **rumney**.

**rondache**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small round shield, a buckler; a foot-soldier of 16, 17 cc.

1646 the siege having lasted above threescore dayes, he offer'd with his rondaches, and by an assault Seaward to carry the Town: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 128. 1673 dark Lanthorns, and Rondaches: DRYDEN, *Assign.*, II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 522 (1707).

\***rondeau**, *pl.* **rondeaux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a peculiar form of short poem, consisting of thirteen or ten lines, with two rhymes repeated and a refrain; a round.

1523 all the songes, balades, rondeaux, and vyrelayes: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 26, p. 71 (1812). 1710 I am glad you lik'd the foolish Rondeau I sent you upon my own Littleness: It is the first Rondeau, I believe, in our language...the vulgar spelling and pronouncing it *Round O*, is a manifest corruption: POPE, *Letters*, p. 60 (1737). 1803 This is the *rondeau* of your argument: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxv. p. 178 (1832).

\***rondo**, *sb.*: It.: a rondeau; *Mus.* a setting for a rondeau; also, a composition in which a principal phrase and subordinate phrases are repeated in a regular order.

16.. and some compose a tragedy, | And some compose a rondo: W. M. PRAED, *Schools and Schoolfellows*, in *Locker's Lyra Elegantiarum*, p. 295. 1888 There are connecting links harmonic and melodic between this rondo and the opening movement: *Academy*, Jan. 21, p. 51/3.

**ropa de contrabando**: Sp. See **contraband**.

**ropia**: Anglo-Ind. See **rupee**.

\***roquelaure**, *sb.*: Fr.: a short cloak fashionable in Queen Anne's reign. Corrupted to *rock(e)lay*, *rokelay*, *rocklow*, *rocolo*, *roquelo*, *roc(k)lier*.

1716 Within the roquelaure's clasp thy hands are pent: GAY, *Trivia*, in *Chambers' Cyc. Eng. Lit.*, Vol. I. p. 590/2. 1762 wrapping myself up warm in my roquelaure: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. vi. Wks., p. 253 (1839). 1796 a figure wrapped round in a dark blue roquelo: MAD. D'ARBLAY, *Camilla*, Bk. IX. ch. iv. [Davies] bef. 1849 Putting on a mask of black silk, and drawing a roquelaure closely about my person, I suffered him to hurry me to my palazzo: E. A. POB, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 169 (1884). 1857 She sent the roquelaure away to be cleaned, and lent her one of her best shawls: A. TROLLOPE, *Barchester Towers*, Vol. III. ch. II. p. 23.

**ros solis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'dew of the sun': the herb sundew, *Nat. Order Droseraceae*; also, a liqueur.

1621 ros solis, saffron: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mol.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 4, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827). 1797 Ros-solis, *Sun-dew*, an agreeable spirituous liquor, composed of burnt brandy, sugar, cinnamon, and milk-water:

and sometimes perfumed with a little musk. It has its name from being at first prepared wholly of the juice of the plant *ros solis*, or *drosera*: *Encyc. Brit.*

**rosa solis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'rose of the sun': an alcoholic cordial variously flavored; also, a name of an herb (? *Ros solis* or *sundew*, see *rosolio*).

1584 these sundrie others are as it were compounded or made for our necessities, but yet rather used as medicines than with meates: such is *Aqua vite*, *Aqua composita*, *Rosa Solis*: T. COGNAM, *Havon of Health*, p. 226. 1602 he so smells of ale and onions, and *rosa-solis*, sic: MIDDLETON, *Heart*, III. 3. Wks., Vol. I. p. 60 (1885). 1608 Some *Rosalis* or *Aqua mirabilis* ho: J. DAY, *Law-Tricks*, sig. F 4<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1616 Run for some *Rosalis*: BRAU. & F., *Scurrful Lady*, IV. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 281 (1711). 1627 the Herb called *Rosa-Solis*, (whereof they make Strong Waters.): BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. v. § 495. 1630 And I entreate you take these words for no-lyes, | I had good *Aqua vite*, *Rosa so-lis*: | With sweet *Ambrosia*, (the gods owne drinke) | Most ex'lent geere for mortals, as I thinke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. M 1<sup>90</sup>. 1643 this *Rosa Solis* of Intelligence to comfort them in the agony of ill news: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 10, p. 76. 1652 This *Rosalis* is good against Cold infirmities of the Stomach: *London Distiller*, p. 26. 1792 regaling themselves with a glass of *ros solis*: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 128.

\***rosario**, *sb.*: It., Sp., and Port.: a set of devotions, generally consisting of several decades of aves (see *ave*) preceded by a *paternoster* (*q.v.*) and followed by a *gloria* (*q.v.*); a set of beads used for counting the said set of devotions.

1623 playing there with her *Rosario* in her hand: MARBE, *Tr. Alman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 161. 1652 the Nunnes with poor maidens amongst them made solemne processions, repeating the most holy *Rosario*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 70.

**rosat(e)**, **roset**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rosat*: of roses.

bef. 1492 she sholde putte in her colde water that she dranke / sugar or a lyttel suger roset: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. b v<sup>ro</sup>/a. 1601 oile Rosat: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 7, Vol. I. p. 434. — oile Rosate: *ib.*, Bk. 13, ch. 1, p. 382.

**Roscius**, name of the famous comic actor of Rome, Quintus Roscius, a friend of Cicero's, who died B.C. 62.

1589 If you finde darke / Enigmas or strange conceits as if Sphinx on the one side, and Roscius on the other were playing the waggis: GREENE, *Mena-phon*, p. 4 (1880). 1590 being a man | Whom we may rank with (doing no one wrong) | Proteus for shapes, and Roscius for a tongue: MARLOWE, *Jew of Malta*, Prol. to the Stage, Wks., p. 143 (1858).

**rosei**: Anglo-Ind. See **rezai**.

\***rosette** (= *z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rosette*: any circular ornament more or less resembling an open rose; a knot of ribbon or cord.

1806 by the more complicated intersection of cross-springs more ornament was introduced and carved orbs and rosettes: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 179. 1863 a young man in...a little straw hat with a purple rosette: C. READ, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 32.

**Rosinante**, name of Don Quixote's sorry steed (see *Quixote*); hence, a sorry jade.

1759 the left hind-foot of his Rosinante inhumanly stepping upon thee as thou fallest: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xvii. Wks., p. 99 (1839). 1770 I am to be her knight, and am just equipped to mount my Rosinante: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xvi. p. 41 (1831). 1774 from this place we had four of the poorest Rosinantes I ever saw: In *Notes & Queries*, 7th S., x. Oct. 18, 1890, p. 203/1. 1820 a common rope-halter tied over the nose of his Rosinante left the choice of road very much to the discretion of the beast: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 327. 1874 a gaunt, raw-boned nag, — a sort of Rosinante: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xix. p. 295 (1883). 1886 Fortunately we found our trap with the two rosinantes: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, ch. xviii. p. 406.

**rosolio**, *sb.*: It.: a red wine produced in Malta; a sweet liqueur.

1819 to support the ardour of my affections with *rosoglio* and spice: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 82 (1820). 1824 "A glass of rosolio, a fresh horse, and a pair of breeches," said he, "and quickly...": W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 273 (1849). 1830 The coffee I saw made in this way, had all the appearance of rosolio: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sic. Pinanti*, p. 26, (2nd Ed.). 1836 two cut-glass jugs, one containing wine, and the other, *rosoglio*: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 185. 1845 bottles of rum and rosolio: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 41. 1865 too many bouchées and rosolios, at his luncheon: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 128.

**rosso antico**, *phr.*: It.: 'red antique' marble, a deep-red marble used by the Ancients for statuary.

1816 the marble of Lytra is called by present antiquaries "*rosso antico*"; of this there is no known quarry: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 248. 1863 The columns of its lofty portico were of the *rosso antico* marble: LORD LYTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 22, p. 15. 1882 The material is altogether Lyttan, the white marble having been brought from Serravezza, the red (like a fine *rosso antico*) from the neighbourhood of Siena: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 30, p. 906.

\***roster** (= *z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *rooster*, = 'a list': *Mil.*: a list or register exhibiting the succession of service to be performed by the various portions of a regular army; hence, any roll or register of names.



\***rostrum**, *pl. rostra*, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a beak; the beak of a ship.

1645 The beaks of these vessels are not unlike the ancient Roman rostrums: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 204 (1872). 1782 These naval rostra arrived very opportunely to stay our impatience for a victory over the Dutch: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 222 (1858).

2. (from the Lat. use of *pl.*, meaning the pulpit or platform in the forum of Ancient Rome, so called from the beaks of captured ships which adorned it) a platform or pulpit for the delivery of speeches or discourses.

[1579 over the pulpit for Orations, in the place called Rostra: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 88a (1619). 1603 the common-people taking a spleen and displeasure against him, made such clamours at him upon the Rostra: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 436. 1711 With equal rays immortal Tully shone, | The Roman Rostra deck'd the Consul's throne: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 239, Wks., Vol. II, p. 60 (1757).] 1776 General Burgoyne is...making an oration from the rostrum to the citizens of Westminster: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 397 (1857). 1785 The things that mount the rostrum with a skip, | And then skip down again: COWPER, *Task*, ii. Poems, Vol. II, p. 48 (1808).

\***rota**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a wheel': a regular order of recurrence; a list or roll exhibiting such an order.

1673 These are taken out of the great Council, and go round in a *rota*: J. RAY, *Fourth Low Countr.*, p. 425.

rota, rotang: Malay. See *ratán*.

\***rôti**, *sb.*: Fr.: roast, roast meat.

1777 All but the poor are epicures, | And reason from effects to causes, | On rot's, entremets, and sauces: WHITEHEAD, *Goat's Beard*. 1828 what cook can possibly respect men who take no soup, and begin with a *rôti*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xii, p. 27 (1859). 1841 our fish and our *rôti* of game or meat: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 391 (1885).

rotine: Fr. See *routine*.

\***rôtisseur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a keeper of a cook-shop.

1841 an English *rôtisseur*, and an Italian *confiseur*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idle in France*, Vol. II, p. 10.

rotolo, *pl. rotoli*, It.; rot(t)ola, Eng. fr. It.; rethel, Eng., direct fr. Arab. *riṭl*, *roṭl*: a weight of a pound (very variable according to locality).

1615 an hundred Rethels do make a Cantar: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg*. 1625 the weight here used is called an Inen, which is two Rottalas, a Rottala is a pound of their weight: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. iv, p. 347. — The Bahar is three hundred and sixtie Rottolles of Moha: *ib.*, Vol. II, Bk. vii, p. 1188. — some Tinne, three Scarlets, eight & twentie Rotellos of this place, of Tinne and Amber: *ib.*, Bk. ix, p. 1644. 1836 The *rutl* is about 15½ oz., and the *ookchak*, nearly 2½ lbs., avoidupois. The *ckunta* is 100 rutls: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II, p. 8. 1871 has always consumed daily...two rottolis (pounds) of melted butter: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. iii, p. 39 (1884).

rotonde, *sb.*: Fr.: a rotunda (*q. v.*); the back part of the interior of a diligence (*q. v.*).

1862 the two boys who were in the rotonde would have recognised the gentleman: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I, ch. xviii, p. 331 (1887).

rottie: Anglo-Ind. See *ruttee*.

rotula, *sb.*: Lat., 'little wheel': Anat.: the patella or kneecap. In the quot., used apparently by mistake for 'elbow'.

1792 The ball...lodged on the rotula of my left arm: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. I, p. 238.

rotulorum custos: Late Lat. See *custos*.

\***rotunda**, *sb.*: It. *rotonda*: a circular building or hall, generally covered by a dome. For specific use see quot. 1670.

1611 In which respect it is called the Italian *Rotonda*: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II, p. 90 (1776). 1625 the *Templum omnium Deorum*, but now, *omnium sanctorum*, built in a *rotunda*, and open at the top: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. x, p. 1832. 1645 Virgil's sepulchre erected on a steep rock, in form of a small rotunda, or cupulated column: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 154 (1850). 1670 From hence I went to the *Rotonda*, otherwise called anciently the *Pantheon*, because it was dedicated to all Gods: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 142 (1698).

1709 a kind of silken rotunda, in its form not unlike the cupola of St. Paul's: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Jan. 5, Wks., Vol. II, p. 65 (1854). 1718 The Kitchen is built in form of the Rotunda, being one vast Vault to the top of the roof: POPE, *Letters*, p. 217 (1737). 1771 porticos, colonnades, and rotundas: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 361 (1882).

1806 the Radcliffe Library is a *rotunda* of 120 feet diameter: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 154. 1830 The hall on entering, consists of a large rotunda: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.).

roturier, *fem. -ière*, *sb.* and *adj.*: Fr.: a commoner, a plebeian, a vulgar person; vulgar, ignoble, of mean origin.

1790 You, Sir, have owned that your family is *roturier*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I, p. 146 (1792). 1803 She would speak with majestic disdain of some coroneted *roturier*: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I, p. 59. 1815 *Roturier* as he was, Sir Robert was gratified by the homage which he rendered: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlii, p. 369 (1852). 1816 An insuperable barrier was raised between the nobility and the *roturiers*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 210. 1832 She'll take in some rich *roturier*, I hope: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xvii, p. 281 (New Ed.). 1835 his manners, though courteous...are *roturier* and

vulgar: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 56. 1865 refused to enter on her invitation roll as *roturieres* or *rococo*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II, ch. xiv, p. 161. 1877 He is a pestilent *roturier*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. lxi, p. 442 (1879).

\***rouble** (рубли), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *rubl'*, or Fr. *rouble*: the Russian monetary unit, a silver coin worth about 3s. 2d. English, or the depreciated paper-money of the same name. See *copeck*. In former times the silver rouble was of much higher value and denoted a weight of more than 2 oz. English (see R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 256).

1598 267. robes and a halfe not payd: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 464.

rouche: Fr. See *ruche*.

roucou, rocoun, *sb.*: Fr.: *achiote*, *annatto* (*qq. v.*).

1697 He is wonderfully out in y<sup>e</sup> account he gives of cochinel and achiot or roucou [*sic*], w<sup>ch</sup> he saith is made of y<sup>e</sup> leaves of y<sup>e</sup> flower; whereas it is made of y<sup>e</sup> seed: HATTON, *Corresp.*, Vol. II, p. 225 (1878). 1741 Indigo, Rocou, Balsam of Peru, &c.: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I, p. 16. 1769 The Roucou is mostly cultivated by the Indians: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 45. 1789 [Indians in Dutch Guiana] manufacture... baskets, a red or yellow dye called *Roucou*, and some other trifles: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I, p. 752 (1796).

\***roué**, *sb.*: Fr., 'broken on the wheel', 'worn out': a debauchee; a profligate man. The term was first used in this sense by the Regent of France (1715—1732), the Duke of Orleans, to designate his dissipated boon-companions.

1826 the second was a man of business, and was educated for the Commons; the third was a Roué, and was shipped to the Colonies: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II, ch. i, p. 23 (1881). 1832 a noted *roué* and gambster: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. vi, p. 15½ (New Ed.). 1837 there is a certain *roué* atmosphere about them: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II, p. 79. 1842 Though he lived a *roué*, yet he died a philosopher: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 245 (1879). 1844 but we blast young *roués* about London get tired of these simple dishes: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 254 (1885). 1864 the fashionable *roués* and actresses in Paris: G. A. SALA, *Quile Alone*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 186. 1883 Byron...wanted to be the most notorious rake and *roué* into the bargain: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III, ch. vi, p. 195.

rouerie, *sb.*: Fr.: something characteristic of a *roué*; the conduct of a *roué*.

1803 an affectation of *rouerie*: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I, p. 329. 1841 that man's extravagance, and absurd aristocratic airs, and subsequent *roueries*, and cutting of old acquaintance: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 412 (1885).

rouge, *sb.*: Fr.: any red preparation for coloring the human skin; red polishing powder for hard surfaces.

1763 some of her compassionate friends there should persuade her to lay on a great deal of *rouge*, in English called paint: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 18, Misc. Wks., Vol. I, p. 126 (1777). 1768 it was a face of about six-and-twenty,—of a clear transparent brown, simply set off with rouge or powder: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 403 (1839). 1771 she used rouge, and had her hair dressed in the Parisian fashion: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 70½ (1882). 1792 The glow of modesty is the only rouge that will be allowed to any fair face: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II, p. 188. 1811 illicit connections she seemed to consider as the *rouge* of modern character: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I, p. 324 (2nd Ed.). 1816 they found her putting on *rouge*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 20. 1822—3 She would have been handsome, but for rouge and *minauderie*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxx, p. 354 (1886). 1849 her cheek touched with rouge, and her fingers tipped with henna: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V, ch. v, p. 384 (1881).

\***rouge-et-noir**, *sb.*: Fr.: a gambling game at cards in which a banker plays against any number of players who bet on the 'red' row or the 'black' row of dealt cards counting nearest to thirty-one. See *trente-et-quarante*.

1814 Rouge et Noir, or Red and Black, is a modern game, so styled, not from the cards, but from the colours marked on the tapis or green cloth with which the table is covered: HOYLE'S *Games*, p. 144 (New Ed.).

1828 one of the spectators at the *rouge et noir* table: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix, p. 49 (1859). 1832 but, even at *rouge et noir*, I carry about with me the rules of whist: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. vi, p. 15½ (New Ed.). 1842 addict himself...to play, | To *Rouge et Noir*, Hazard, Short Whist, *Ecarté*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 228 (1865). 1850 If we'd gone to Rouge et Noir, I must have won: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II, ch. v, p. 47 (1879).

\***roulade**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Mus.*: a roll, a kind of flourish.

1864 Such trills, roulades, and flourishes go on from the birds and the lodger! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 135 (1879).

rouleau, *pl. rouleaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: a roll, a packet of rolled papers; a packet of similar coins placed exactly one over the other.

1694 A Rouleau, is a paper of Guineas, to the number of 39: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 121a. 1704 Is any Countess in Distress, | She lies not to the Beau: | 'Tis only Cony can redress | Her Grief with a Rouleau: SIR GEO. ETHERIDGE, *Wks.*, p. 287. 1741 There is a small Astragal below the Rouleau: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 107. 1756 [blazon for hazard-table] two rouleaus in saltire between two dice proper: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 10 (1857). 1779 To — | I presented a handsome rouleau | When his ALL I had luckily won: C. ANSTEV, *Liberality*, Wks., p. 273 (1808). 1795 I have so often intended to thank you over and over for the charming rouleau of cheap repository poetry which you bestowed upon me: IN W. ROBERTS' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I, p. 467 (1835). 1823 How beautiful are rouleaus! BYRON, *Don Juan*, XII, xii. 1827 skirt trimmed



with two founces each, one quarter of a yard deep, with one satin rouleaux on the lower edge: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 13. 1842 She has lent a rouleau to Dick Sheridan: THACKERAY, *Miscellaneous*, Vol. IV. p. 66 (1857). 1849 a rouleau of gold: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 41.

\***roulette**, *sb.*: Fr., 'little wheel': a game of chance played with a rotatory machine and a ball which after a few revolutions lodges in one out of thirty-eight numbered compartments. Players back any number or numbers from one to thirty-six against the bank.

1826 The roulette table opens immediately: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 201 (1881). 1854 Clive...took out five napoleons from his purse, and besought Florac to invest them in the most profitable manner at roulette: THACKERAY, *Newsom*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 310 (1879). 1864 Antoine was always ready with a portable roulette box with an ivory ball: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133. 1877 It was the roulette table she chose. That seems a law of her sex...she goes, by her nature, to roulette, which is a greater swindle than the other: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 98 (1883).

**roullion**, *sb.*: ? Fr. *rollon* (Cotgr.), = 'a roller'. See quotation.

1699 for quick Travelling there are great number of *Post-Chaises* for a single Person; and *Roullions* for two Persons: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 13.

**roupee**, *rowpee*: Anglo-Ind. See **rupee**.

**rouse**: Eng. fr. Ger. See **carouse**.

**Roussillon**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a strong, dark-red wine produced in the south of France.

1847 The rich juice of Roussillon, Gascogne, Bordeaux: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865). 1865 drank down fiery draughts of fierce Roussillon, or above-proof cognac, or poisonous absinthe: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 281.

\***route**, *sb.*: Fr.: (a) a line of journey, a line of march, a course traversed or to be traversed; (b) *Mil.* marching orders. Early Anglicised as *rou(e)*, *rut(e)*.

a. 1704 pilots well versed in the route, and that know all the rocks: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 98/2 (1869). 1748 having got out at the window upon the roof, from whence he continued his route along the tops of the adjoining houses: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. I. p. 48 (1817). 1754 Our southern rambles, in which without any previous route we used to wander from place to place: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scot.*, Vol. I. p. 291 (1818). 1768 if my route should ever lay through Brussels: STERN, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 420 (1839). 1811 The Europeans think this the safest route, as there is not through the whole one rock on which a ship can be wrecked: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 18. 1878 Cattle...are also bought and exported to England by the same route: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.] b. 1826 the long-expected route arrived: *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 44 (1828).

\***routine**, *sb.*: Fr. (*rottine*, *rotine*, Cotgr.): a regular round, an usual course of incident or action, uniformity of practice, regular occurrence. Also, *attrib.*

1676 a fashion of Wit, a Rotine of speaking, which they get by imitation: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, i. p. 2. 1751 the outlines, and first routine of business: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 45, p. 196 (1774). 1828 adapting themselves to the school routine: *Harrobian*, p. 46. 1845 drag their slow weight through miry ruts, deep as Spanish routine: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 149. 1863 as reasonable as most routine: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 124. 1877 the routine of promotion: *Echo*, June 4. [St.] 1877 I had only to pay my fees, and enter upon my routine of studies: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xiv. p. 140 (1883).

**roux**, *sb.*: Fr.: a thickening for soups and gravies, made of flour and butter.

**rovistico**, *sb.*: It.: privet.

1616 flowers of *Rovistico*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 148 (1631-40).

**rowse**: Eng. fr. Ger. See **carouse**.

**Rozinante**. See **Rosinante**.

**rozye**: Anglo-Ind. See **rezai**.

**ruat caelum**, *phr.*: Lat.: though the heavens (universe) go to ruin. See **fiat justitia, r. c.**

1642 *Ruat caelum, fiat voluntas tua* ('thy will be done'), salve all; so that whatsoever happens, it is but what our daily prayers desire: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. ch. xi. p. 141 (1831). 1830 They who are of the *ruat caelum* sort, who will carry everything their own way or not at all: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 267 (1875). 1862 but, *ruat caelum*, we must tell no lies: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 206 (1887).

**rubarbe**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhubarb**.

**rubble**, *ruble*: Eng. fr. Russ. or fr. Fr. See **rouble**.

**rubia**: Sp. See **ruvia**.

\***Rubicon**: Lat. (more often *Rubico*): name of a small river on the east coast of Italy (the boundary between Italy and Cisalpine Gaul), the crossing of which by Julius Caesar

was the first act of the Civil War, B.C. 49-46. Hence, to *cross the Rubicon* = 'to venture upon some momentous step'.

1626 But now he is past the Rubicon: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 180 (1848). 1670 This noise may chill your Blood, but mine it warms; / We have already past the Rubicon: *Devinus, Com. of Granada*, I. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 409 (1709). 1691 'I' ave a dangerous Rubicon to pass over: CARYL, *312 Salomon*, I. p. 5. 1773 The very soliloque of Lord Suffolk, before he passed the Rubicon: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. liv. p. 241 note. 1782 young Ellis will not dare to cross the Rubicon, when he has but one man more in his army than is on the opposite shore: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 166 (1858).

**rubor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a blush, a redness of the skin, due to suffusion of blood.

bef. 1733 Mr. Justice Jones...being of Welsh extraction, was apt to warm, and, when much offended often showed his face in a rubor of his countenance: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. 563 (1740). [Davies]

**ruc**: Eng. fr. Arab. and Pers. See **roc**.

\***ruche**, *sb.*: Fr.: a full quilling or frilling of ribbon or of any soft, light fabric.

1827 a bonnet...with a blue and white ruche of gauze at the edge: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 127/3. 1862 a ruche full of rosebuds: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 127 (1887). 1874 a ruche of lace: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

**Rüdesheimer**, *sb.*: Ger.: a fine kind of hock produced near the town of Rüdesheim on the right bank of the Rhine.

**ruelle**, *sb.*: Fr., *lit.* 'bedside': a bedchamber in which the great ladies of France in 17, 18 cc. held levees. In the sense of 'space between a bed and the wall', the word was early Anglicised as *ruel*.

1697 The poet, who flourished in the scene, is condemned in the ruelle: DRYDEN, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Pref. [T.] 1704 [See *quota*]. 1717 adorned with white marble pillars like a *ruelle*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 224 (1827). 1761 that necessary book [the world] can only be read in company, in public places, at meals, and in *ruelles*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 123 (1774). 1776 virtue was the *bon-ton* in all the *ruelles* in Rome: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 261 (1857).

**ruffiano**, *roffiano*, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a pimp; a bully.

1611 She will cause thy throat to be heat by her Ruffiano: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 45 (1776).

**ruibarbe**: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See **rhubarb**.

**ruiter**, *sb.*: Du.: a trooper, a mercenary horse-soldier. Sometimes used instead of Eng. *ruiter* (fr. Old Fr. *routier*).

1579 Albeit sometimes also the *Ruyters* use to Wheele about with their whole Troupe: DIGGES, *Stratist.*, p. 111. 1691 To euerie 12. Ruiter commonly there is allowed a wagon with 4 horses: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 245. 1694 *Ruyters* with their Pistolles, and *Argoletires* with their Petronels: T. DIGGES, *Fourie Parad.*, II. p. 63.

**rukhhk**: Arab. See **roc**.

**rumal**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *rūmal*: a handkerchief, a small square of silk or of other fine material.

**rumb**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **rhombus**.

**ruminator**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *ruminari*, = 'to ruminate': one who ruminates, one who ponders.

**rumine**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ruminer*: to ruminate, to ponder. 1603 As studious scholar he self-rumineth: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, 6th day, 1st week, 44. [Davies]

**Rummadan**: Arab. See **Ramadan**.

**rummer** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Römer*: a drinking-glass, a drinking-cup.

1673 Then, in full Rummars, and with joyful Hearts, / We'll drink Confusion to all English Starts: DRYDEN, *Amboyna*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 387 (1701). 1821 he quaffed a rummer glass of brandy with as much impunity as if it had been spring water: SCOTT, *Pirate*, ch. iv. [L.]

**rummery**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *romier*, = 'a pilgrim', 'a Rome-er': a pilgrimage.

1665 King *Badur*...disguised himself with thirty Noblemen in his company in the habit of Kalenders or Friars, as if they were upon a Rummery or Pilgrimage: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 63.

**rumney**, **romney** (♂), *sb.*: Eng., ultimately fr. It. *romania* (Florio): a kind of sweet wine named from (Napoli di) Romania in the Morea.

bef. 1536 malmesay & romney burnt with sugar: TYNDALE, *Wks.*, fol. 299. [R.] 1542 wyne course, wyne greke, romansyk, romny: BOWSER, *Dynasty*, ch. 2, p. 255 (1870). 1584 Sacke, Rumney and Bastard: T. COGHAN, *History of Health*, p. 210. 1621 Malmisie, Allegant, Rumny, Brown-bastard, Metheglen, and the like: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. I. p. 100 (1827).



**rumor, rumour** (u =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *rumour*, *rumor*, assimilated to Lat. *rūmor*: a confused noise, a report.

1. a confused noise.

abt. 1440 And when these com on ther was so grete toile and romour of noyse that wonder it was to heere, and therwith a-roos so grete a duste that the cleir sky wax all derk: *Merlin*, iii. 393 (1869). [C.] 1595 bear me hence | From forth the noise and romour of the field: *SHAKS.*, *K. John*, v. 4, 45.

2. a report, a statement passed from mouth to mouth.

abt. 1374 ydel rumours: *CHAUCE*, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. II. p. 59 (1868). abt. 1400 for alle the comoun rymour and speche is of alle the peple there, bothe fer and nere, that thei ben the Garneres of Joseph: *Tr. Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 52 (1839). 1540 we can not here your false rumours, which ye haue sprad of Sextilius: *ELVOT*, *Im. Governance*, fol. 84 v. bef. 1548 the first rumor and brute of this matter: *ABF. WARHAM*, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxxviii. p. 374 (1846). 1573-80 as the rumor goith: *GAB. HARVEY*, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 48 (1884). 1579 spread a rumor abroad among the SYRACUSANS: *NORTH*, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 989 (1612).

3. a voice.

1611 I have heard a rumour from the LORD, and an ambassador is sent unto the heathen, saying, Gather ye together, and come against her, and rise up to the battle: *Bible*, *Jeremiah*, xlix. 14.

4. the common talk, fame, bruit, reputation.

1579 Thus brought he common rumor to taber on his head: *NORTH*, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 89 (1612). 1591 Great is the rumour of this dreadful knight: *SHAKS.*, *I Hen. VI.*, ii. 3, 7. 1597 Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo, | The numbers of the fear'd: — *I Hen. IV.*, iii. 1, 97.

• Variants, 14 c. *rymour*, 15 c. *romer*, *romour*, 16 c. *reumor*.

rundeau: Eng. fr. Fr. See *rondeau*.

runtee, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a disc of shell, used as an ornament.

1722 The Boy wears a Necklace of Runtees...Runtees are made of the Conch-Shell as the Peak is, only the Shape is flat and round like a Cheese: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 145.

\***rupee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rūpiya*, = 'wrought silver', 'stamped silver': name of sundry silver coins formerly current in British India, and of the present monetary unit of British India, a silver coin of the weight of 180 grains (165 being pure silver), worth 2s. English, or less, according to the price of silver. The sicca rupee (see *sicca*) weighed 192 grains, of which 176 were pure silver, while other varieties were generally of less value than the current rupee.

1625 a Mussocke of water being sold for a *Rupia*: *PURCHAS*, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 427. 1634 a Rowpee, [is] two shillings three pence: *SIR TH. HERBERT*, *Trav.*, p. 41. 1662 we should make them a present of five or six *Ropias*: *J. DAVIES*, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). 1665 they now sell us a *Moan* of 6 pounds for two *Rupias* and a half: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 104. 1799 The expense of the tombs...has been only 306 rupees: *WELLINGTON*, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1844). 1802 rupees have been issued in great numbers from the pay office at Chittledroog under the denomination of sicca rupees: *ib.*, p. 303. 1811 The great Mogul remits annually sixty thousand rupees to the Sherriffe: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxx. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 88. 1826 there is nothing in this world equal to rupees. Get them and you will get everything: *HOCKLEY*, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. I. p. 22 (1884). 1872 those lacs of rupees which Providence (kinder to the Anglo-Indian than to others) pours upon him without any effort made on his part to secure them: *EDW. BRADDON*, *Life in India*, ch. I. p. 4.

**rupture** (r =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *rupture*: the act of bursting or breaking, the state of being burst or broken; hernia; also, *metaph.* a breach of peace or amity, a quarrel.

1533 than shall ensue to hym that exerciseth, no peryll of obstruction or rupture: *ELVOT*, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. II. ch. xxxii. [R.] 1603 It is a rupture that you may easily heal: *SHAKS.*, *Meas. for Meas.*, iii. 1, 244. 1627 [See *renvoi*]. 1667 th' egg that soon | Bursting with kindly rupture forth disclosed | Their callow young: *MILTON*, *P. L.*, vii. 419. 1683 he died by the rupture of a vein in a vehement speech he made: *EVELYN*, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 181 (1872).

**rural** (r =), *adj.* (also *sb.* in Eng.): Eng. fr. Fr. *rural*: pertaining to the country, rustic.

1. *adj.*: pertaining to the country, rustic, clownish, agricultural.

1509 a folysshe man rurall: *BARCLAY*, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 36 (1874). 1531 More ouer where vertue is in a gentyll man, it is commonly mixte with more sufferance, more affabilitie, and myldenes, than for the more parte it is in a persone rural, or of a very base lineage: *ELVOT*, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. iii. Vol. I. p. 27 (1880). 1547-8 they be rural and rustical: *BOORDE*, *Introduction*, ch. v. p. 140 (1870). 1557 to read a rurall poets ryme: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 103 (1870). 1590 Then in the country she abroad him sought, | And in the rurall cottages inquir'd: *SPENS.*, *F. Q.*, III. vi. 15. 1611 if ever henceforth thou | These rural latches to his entrance open: *SHAKS.*, *Wint. Tale*, iv. 4, 449. 1667 each rural sight, each rural sound: *MILTON*, *P. L.*, ix. 451. 1690 the employment...being suitable to my rural genius: *EVELYN*, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 318 (1872). abt. 1782 Contusion hazarding of neck, or spine, | Which rural gentlemen call sport divine: *COWPER*, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 262 (1808).

2. *sb.*: a dweller in the country, a countryman, a peasant, a rustic.

1494 y<sup>e</sup> said sir Thomas punysshed the sayd vyllages and rurallis by greuous fynes: *FABYAN*. [R.] 1546 the ruralls and common people, bie the enter-course...they have with the nobilitie...are made verie civil: *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 4 (1846).

\***rus in urbe**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: country in city.

1759 I am now settled in my new territories commanding Bedford gardens, and all the fields as far as Highgate and Hampstead, with such a concourse of moving pictures as would astonish you; so *rus-in-urbe-ish*, that I believe I shall stay here: *GRAY*, *Letters*, No. cvi. Vol. II. p. 44 (1819). 1804 To this *rus in urbe*...resorted...a knot of philosophic friends: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 233.

rusala: Anglo-Ind. See *ressaldar*.

\***ruse**, *sb.*: Fr. or Eng. fr. Fr. *ruse*: a trick, a stratagem; trickery, artifice.

1681 so another pretty *ruse* was found to keep off the suspicion of Casal: *Saville Corresp.*, p. 225 (Camd. Soc., 1858). 1818 The younger traveller, however, saw only in the latter circumstance some *ruse* beyond the ordinary stratagem of a common robber: *LADY MORGAN*, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 151 (1819). 1834 The plan...was one which, the moment the *ruse* was detected, was sure to recoil on the head of the...author: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 60, p. 107. 1841 spread out her skirts and ensure them from injury by means of this dastardly *ruse*: *THACKERAY*, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 414 (1885). 1848 the rehearsals of his favourite *ruse*: *LORD LYTTON*, *Harold*, Bk. XII. ch. viii. p. 321/1 (3rd Ed.). 1876 The *ruse*, however, was too evident to answer: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] 1887 An ingenious *ruse* of the Tory wirepullers at Waterloo for constituting an overflow meeting: *Liverpool Daily Post*, Apr. 26, p. 4/7.

**rusé**, *fem. rusée*, *adj.*: Fr.: artful, cunning, sly.

1849 They are too old, too rusés: *LORD BEACONSFIELD*, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. iii. p. 263 (1881).

\***ruse de guerre**, *phr.*: Fr.: an artifice of war, a stratagem.

1813 I thought your praises of Rosamond's disposition...might be *ruse de guerre* or *ruse d'amour*: *M. EDGEWORTH*, *Patronage*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 283 (1833). 1818 Stratagem, too, a term derived from the Greek, etymologically meaning an artifice, or *ruse de guerre*, a device, trick, imposition: *LADY MORGAN*, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 98 (1819). 1827 a clever, though unsuccessful *ruse de guerre*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 45, p. 369. 1874 Philip reasoned that no *ruse de guerre* would be of use in this emergency: *B. W. HOWARD*, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 154 (1883). 1888 stubborn party duels, *ruses de guerre*, and all the hewing and hacking of the parliamentary fray: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 300/2.

**rusk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *rosca*, = 'a roll', 'a twist' (*rosca de mar*, = 'sea-biscuit'): light, crisp bread or cake.

1599 a basket full of white Ruske to carie a shoare with me: *R. HAKLUYT*, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 186. 1625 two roasted Hennes, a roasted Pigge, a small quantitie Ruske: *PURCHAS*, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 403. 1759 putting on it some rusks or toasts of French bread: *W. VERRAL*, *Cookery*, p. 25.

**rusma**, *sb.*: ? fr. Turk.: a depilatory composed of lime and orpiment.

1666 In what part of Turkey the *Rusma* is to be found: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 20, p. 360.

russalah: Anglo-Ind. See *ressaldar*.

russalahdar, russildar: Anglo-Ind. See *ressaldar*.

**rut, ruth**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *rath*, = 'a chariot': a native pony-carriage; a car for the carriage of idols in procession.

1834 the driver of the ruth had been found: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 176.

rutl: Arab. See *rotolo*.

**ruttee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ratti*: the seed of a leguminous creeper, *Abrus precatorius*, used as a goldsmith's weight in India, equivalent to 175 grs. Troy.

1625 yet could he find neuer any one for his purpose, but one of five Rotties, which was not very foule neither: *PURCHAS*, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 223.

**ruvia**, Port.; **rubia**, Sp.: *sb.*: madder.

1599 *Rusia* to die withall, from *Chalangt*: *R. HAKLUYT*, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

**ruvid**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. *ruvido*: rough, uneven, harsh.

1839 on passing my hand over the body...there was a ruvid feel: *A. B. GRANVILLE*, *Spas of Germany*, p. 172 (2nd Ed.). [N. & Q.]

ruybarbe: Eng. fr. Sp. or Port. See *rhubarb*.

ruyt(er): Du. See *ruiter*.

ryal: Eng. fr. Sp. See *real*.

rycksdollar: Eng. fr. Low Ger. See *rix-dollar*.

rygur: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *rigor*.

rymour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *rumor*.

Rynisch: Eng. fr. Ger. See *Rhenish*.

ryno. See *rhino*.



**ryot**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *raiya*, fr. Arab. *ra'iyat*, = 'herd at pasture', 'subjects': a subject; a peasant, a cultivator. See **rayah**.

1625 his poore Riats or Clownes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. iii. p. 223.  
1776 Such oppressions as produced complaints...against him from great numbers of the Riots: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 1815. 1799 he would order to be released ryots and others belonging to this province: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. 1. p. 344 (1858). 1828 The ryots, who are of the soodra caste, wear very small cloths round their loins...They are the lowest of the caste, which comprises all labourers, artizans, and manufacturers: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 63. 1836 the ryots, or actual cultivators of the soil in India: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 417. 1840 Formerly, they say, he was the *Ryot*,—that is,

a subject, of Sulimaniah: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. v. p. 120. 1883 In theory at least, the 'ryot remained as before, a cultivator': *ATA Cent.*, Sept., p. 426.

**ryotwar**, **ryotwary**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. and Hind. *ra'iyatwār*: the contract as to rent made every year by the Government agent directly with each ryot, esp. in the Madras Presidency.

1834 I consider Ryotwar and Radical very nearly synonymous terms: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 71. — By your ryotwary system, you would elevate the peasant and labourer: *ib.*

## S.

**S.<sup>1</sup> s.**, abbrev. for Lat. *solidum*, or pl. *solida*, used to denote a shilling, shillings. See **L. S. D.**

**S.<sup>2</sup> s.**, abbrev. for Lat. *semi-*, = 'a half', used in prescriptions.

**S. Benito**: It. See **sanbenito**.

**s'il vous plait**, *phr.*: Fr.: if you please.

1862 describing moonlight raptures and passionate outpourings of two young hearts, and so forth—excuse me, *s'il vous plait*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 314 (1887). 1865 Sit where you are, Bertie. I'm your guest to-night, *s'il vous plait*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 202.

**saba(h)da(u)r**: Anglo-Ind. See **subadar**.

**sabander**: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder**.

**Sabaoth**, *sb. pl.*: Late Lat. *Sabaōth*, fr. Gk. *Σαβᾶθ*, for Heb. *tsebaōth*, = 'armies', 'hosts', pl. of *tsābā*.

1. hosts, armies.

1535 the LORDE of Sabaoth: COVERDALE, *Rom.*, ix. 29. 1611 the Lord of Sabaoth: *Bible*, *l.c.*

2. (by confusion with *sabbath*) the sabbath; a day of rest; a rest. Also, *attrib.* and in combin.

1583 restrain menne from these exercises vponn the Sabaoth: STUBBES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 85 *rs*. 1596 thenceforth all shall rest eternally | With Him that is the God of Sabaoth hight: | O that great Sabaoth God, grant me that Sabaoths sight: SPENSER, *P. Q.*, vii. viii. 2. 1603 'Th' eternall Sabaoths end-less Festiual': J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Handy-Crafts, p. 308 (1608). 1611 *Sabaoth*, The Sabaoth day, Sunday: COTGR. 1628 Sabaoth-dayes journeyes: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 43, p. 63 (1688).

**sabat**, **sabbat** (  $\angle \neg$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sabat*, *sabbat*, = 'sabbath': a Witches' Sabbath. *Archaistic*.

1763 my youthfulness...bears me out even at a sabat: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 106 (1857).

\***sabbath** (  $\angle \neg$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sabbatum*, more often pl. *sabbata*, fr. Gk. *σάββατον*, more often pl. *σάββατα*, fr. Heb. *shabbāth*, = 'rest', 'day of rest'.

1. the Jewish weekly day of rest devoted to religion, the seventh day of the week.

abt. 1300 Qui des pou men sli plaint to mak, | For pi wirking on vr sabbat [*v.l.* sabat, sabate, saboth]: *Cursor Mundi*, 11997. abt. 1400 Moyse seide, Etith that to day, for it is the saboth [*v.l.* sabat] of the Lord, yt shal not be founde to day in the feelde: Wycliffite *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 25. — 3if he helide in sabothis [*v.l.* the sabis]: *ib.*, Mark, iii. 2. 1590 Againe, in the Sabbothis eue Adam was created: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 6. 1596 by our holy Sabbath have I sworn: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iv. 1. 36. 1611 To morrow is the rest of the holy sabbath unto the Lord: *Bible*, Exod., xvi. 23. 1671 on his shoulders bore | The gates of Azza... Up to the hill by Hebron... No journey of a sabbath-day: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 149.

1 a. the sabbatical year of the Mosaic ordinances.

abt. 1400 the seuenthe forsothe 3eer of the loond shal be the saboth [*v.l.* sabat] of the restynge of the Lord: Wycliffite *Bible*, Lev., xxv. 4. 1835 the seuenth yere the londe shal haue his Sabbath of rest for a Sabbath vnto the LORDE: COVERDALE, *l.c.* 1611 But in the seventh year shall be a sabbath of rest unto the land, a sabbath for the LORD: *Bible*, *l.c.*

1 b. a period of seven years (terminated by a sabbatical year).

1535 seuen of these yere Sabbathes: COVERDALE, *Lev.*, xxv. 8. 1611 And thou shalt number seven sabbaths of years unto thee, seven times seven years: *Bible*, *l.c.*

2. the first day of the week, Sunday, the weekly day of rest kept holy by most Christian Churches.

1509 The sabbot to Worshyp and sanctify alway | The seuenth day of the weke called the sonday: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1874). 1579 To celebrate the Sabbath: GOSSON, *Schoole of Ab.*, p. 35 (1868). 1624 The next Sabbath day: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 643 (1884).

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3. a period of rest; freedom from labor, struggle, pain, sorrow, &c.

1635 The branded slave that tugs the weary oar | Obtains the sabbath of a welcome shore: QUARLES, *Emblems*, iii. 15. (C.) bef. 1701 Nor can his blessed soul look down from heav'n, | Or break the eternal sabbath of his rest, | To see her miseries on earth: DRYDEN. (J.) bef. 1744 Peaceful sleep out the sabbath of the tomb, | And wake to raptures in a life to come: POPE. (J.)

4. a midnight meeting of witches, wizards, and fiends, according to medieval mythology. See **sabat**.

Variants, 14 c. *sab(b)at*, *sabate*, *saboth*, 16 c. *sabbot*, *saboth(e)*, 16, 17 cc. *sabbath*.

**sabe**, *sb.*: U. S. Eng. fr. Sp. *sabe*, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of *saber*, = 'to know': knowledge, capacity. The colloquial forms *savvy*, *savvey*, may be either fr. Sp. *sabe*, or fr. Fr. *savoir*. All three forms *sabe*, *savvy*, *savvey*, are used as vbs.

1893 You have got all the *sabe* of a frontier man's wife: BRET HARTE, in *Longman's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 441.

**sabendor**, **sabindar**: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder**.

**sable**, *sb.*: Sp. or Eng. fr. Sp.: a sabre.

1625 received a cut on the fore-finger with a Sable: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 184. 1630 his men, some with Sables which we call Fauchins: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Ccc 6 *rs*/1. 1684 she came and fell upon the rest with the Zable in her hand, and cut them all in pieces: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 39.

\***sabot**, *sb.*: Fr.: a wooden shoe.

1665 A fustian language, like the clattering noise of sabots: BRAMHALL, *Agst. Hobbes*, p. 20. (T.) 1765 two fellows were...dancing about in sabots to rub the floor: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 414 (1857). 1768 the women and girls ran altogether into a back apartment to tie up their hair,—and the young men to the door to wash their faces, and change their sabots: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 471 (1839). 1840 He'd a 'dreadnought' coat, and heavy sabots | With thick wooden soles turn'd up at the toes: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 212 (1879).

\***sabretache**, *sb.*: Fr.: a pouch hanging by straps from the sword-belt beside the sabre.

1842 the ostrich plume work'd on the corps' sabre-taches: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 297 (1865).

**sabreur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a soldier armed with a sabre, a cavalryman.

1845 Diego Leon, a brave sabreur and his tool, was taken and executed: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 784. 1859 he was a kind of melo-dramatic sabreur: *Once a Week*, July 9, p. 24/2.

**sac**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sac*: *Physiol.*: a cavity or a receptacle in an animal body.

**sac de nuit**, *phr.*: Fr., 'bag for night': a carpet-bag, a travelling-bag.

1826 your portmanteau, and *sac de nuit*, that have safely passed the ordeal of the rumpling hand, ready for instant departure: *Keft on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 1. 1845 The company makes itself responsible for baggage,—at relative allowances for *sacs de nuit*, portmanteaus, and trunks: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 17. 1860 a little black *sac-de-nuit*: *Once a Week*, Dec. 8, p. 646/2.

**saccage**, **sackage** (  $\angle \neg$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *saccage*: a sack-ing, a plundering.

1601 all your wealth is come to you by that saccage: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.* N. H., Bk. 33, ch. 4, Vol. II. p. 470.

**saccaleva**, **sackalever**, *sb.*: It. *saccaleva*: a small Levantine sailing-vessel; a lateen-rigged three-masted Greek vessel of about 100 tons burden.

1819 meaning myself to go by land as far as Gallipoli, where the *sacoleva* was to ballast: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 293 (1820).

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saccés (pl.): Arab. See sakka.

sacellum, *pl. sacella*, *sb.*: Lat.: a shrine, a small chapel.

1806 In Winchester Cathedral is an unrivalled series of sepulchral *sacella*: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 119. 1848 a small sacellum, or fane to Bacchus: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3 (3rd Ed.).

sacerdotal ( $\angle = \text{u} = \text{u}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sacerdotal*: priestly.

1611 *Sacerdotal*, Sacerdotal, Priestlie, belonging vnto Priests: Cotgr. 1620 the Synod doth condemn those who say that Priests have sacerdotal Power for a time: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VIII. p. 690 (1676). 1665 the Priests and Levites in their Sacerdotal Habits: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 247 (1677).

sachem, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a chief (among some Indian tribes); a *sagamore* (*q. v.*); *metaph.* a great man.

1624 their great *Sachem* of Massasoyt: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 755 (1884). 1771 The intention of these Indians was to give one of them as an adopted son to a venerable sachem, who had lost his own in the course of the war: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 170½ (1882). 1836 And, when at length the College rose, | The Sachem cocked his eye | At every tutor's meagre ribs | Whose coat-tails whistled by: O. W. HOLMES, *Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College*, 1836. 1866 If Sassyus (rather than Alcibiades) find a parallel in Beauregard, so Weakwash, as he is called by the brave Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, need not seek far among our own Sachems for his antitype: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, 2nd Ser., II. p. 33 *note*.

sachet, *sb.*: Fr.: a small bag; a small bag for holding perfume.

1487 in stede of a celyer he had but a lytel sachet: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. d ii v.

\*sack, seck, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *seco*: name of the strong light dry wines brought from Spain and the Canary Islands. Often in combin. as *Canary-sack* (see *Canary*), *Sherry-sack* (see *sherry*).

1542 secke: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). 1556 Get my lorde a cup of secke to comfort his spirites: PONET, *Polit. Power*. [A. S. Palmer] ? 1567 called for a cupp of sack: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. p. 328 (1846). 1596 Give me a cup of sack, boy: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, II. 4. 129. 1598 [such a report] being taken up perhaps at tavernes or porte townes and market places by some merchauntes servant or factor...as well tipled with Spanish seck with English heresie: R. PARSONS, *Ward-Word to Hast. Watch-Word*, Pt. VIII. p. 112. 1600 sacke, Canary-wine, muscadell, tent in iarres, and good store of oile in iarres: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 571. 1626 Wine, vinegar, Canary Sacke, Aqua vitæ: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 803 (1884). 1628 a Pottle of Sacke: J. EARLE, *Microcosm*, 14. p. 35 (1868). 1630 it must be well liquored with two or three good rowes of Sherrie or Canarie sacke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 3 v. 12. 1634 That *Hypocrene* shall henceforth Poets lacke, | Since more Enthusiasmes are in my sacke: (1639) W. HABBINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1870). 1653 The three barrells of Sacke are yett here: SIR R. BROWNE, in Evelyn's *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 290 (1850). 1654 one that scarce knew any, but Crop-sickness, cryeth, no such Apothecaries Shop as the Sack-shop: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 126. 1662 that kind of Spanish Wine, which is called Seck, though the true name of it be *Xegue*, from the Province whence it comes: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1669). 1665 *Laguna*, at the bottom of the Hill called *Garachica*, which exceeds it in Grapes, yielding yearly, as some say, eight and twenty thousand Buts of Sack: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1677). bef. 1670 to provide him the best Sacks and Tobacco: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 207. p. 224 (1693). 1847 Canary, Sack, Malaga, Malvoisie, Tent: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 440 (1865).

sackalever, sacoleva. See *saccaleva*.

sackiyeh: Arab. See *sakiah*.

\*sacque, *sb.*: *quasi*-Fr. fr. Eng. *sack*. See quotation.

1846 About 1740, another ugly novelty was introduced in the *sacque*, a wide loose gown open in front: F. W. FAIRHOLT, *Costume in Eng.*, p. 371.

\*sacrarium, *sb.*: Lat.: a sacred repository, a shrine; a sanctuary.

1883 The register was signed in the *sacrarium* behind the altar: *Guardian*, Apr. 4. p. 482.

sacré, *fem. sacrée*, *adj.*; *sacré!*, *interj.*: Fr.: damned, accursed.

1828 and, pushing through the atmosphere of *sacré!* and *mille tonnerres!*... strode quickly to the door: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xix. p. 50 (1859).

sacrificator, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sacrificare*, = 'to sacrifice': one who sacrifices, a sacrificer.

1550 HOOPER, *Later Writings*, p. 30 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1646 not only in regard to the subject or sacrifice it self, but also the sacrificator, which the picture makes to be Jephthah: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xiv. [R.]

sacristia, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a sacristy.

1630 The pavement of this *Sacristia* is laid with divers kinds of Jasper: J. WADSWORTH, *Further Observ. on Eng. Sp. Pilgr.*, p. 7. 1644 There is a most sumptuous *sacristia*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 119 (1872).

\*sacrum: Lat. See *os sacrum*.

saecula saeculorum: Late Lat. See in *sac. saec.*

\*saeculum, *sb.*: Lat.: an age, a cycle. See in *saecula saeculorum*.

1675 a *Seculum* of a 1000 years: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. vii. § 1, p. 55.

saffian ( $\angle = \text{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *safiyān*: dyed Persian leather which has been tanned with sumach.

1598 His buskins...are made of a Persian leather called *Saphian*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 497. — the Russe marchants trade for rawe silkes, syndon, saphion, skinnies, and other commodities: *ib.*, p. 490.

saffo, *pl. saffi*, *sb.*: It.: a bailiff, a catchpoll.

1605 officers, the *Saffi*, | Come to apprehend vs: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, III. 8. *Wks.*, p. 492 (1616).

\*saga, *sb.*: Icelandic: a tale, a saw, a story, a legend, a tradition. Properly applied to episodes of Scandinavian mythology or early history. Hence, *sagaman*, *pl. sagamen*, for Icelandic *sögumaðr*, = 'a reciter of sagas', 'a minstrel'.

1780 the extreme incorrectness of the manuscripts of our Sagas, particularly of the poetry: Tr. *Von Trail's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). 1814 but the last has the least chance, as I should choose to read the Saga's first: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 346 (1856). 1818 The historical compositions of the Icelanders, generally known by the name of Sagas, are exceedingly numerous: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. I. p. xxxix.

1873 The earliest Indian Sagas speak of the *Arja* as already established in Central India: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. ix. 1887 There will arise among us rhapsodists, scalds, or sagamen: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8. p. 461½.

sagamitty, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: gruel made from coarse hominy (*q. v.*).

1763 The women come for several days and pour *Sagamitty* on the place: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Act. Voy. Canada*, p. 279.

sagamore, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a chief (amongst some tribes). Some say a chief of inferior rank to that of a sachem (*q. v.*).

1624 The *Penobscotes*, [call] their greatest power *Tantum*, and their Kings *Sagamos*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 767 (1884). 1634 An *Indian Sagamore* once hearing an *English* woman scold with her husband: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 73. bef. 1656 The barbarous people were lords of their own; and have their sagamores, and orders, and forms of government: Bp. HALL, *Wks.*, VII. 447. [Davies] 1826 I, that am a chief and a Sagamore: J. F. COOPER, *Last of the Mohicans*, ch. iii. p. 29 (Cassell's Red Libr.).

sagan, *sb.*: Heb. *sāgan*: a Jewish priest next in dignity to and deputy of a high-priest.

1681 Zadoc the priest, whom, shunning power and place, | His lowly mind advanced to David's grace, | With him the Sagan of Jerusalem, | Of hospitable soul and noble stem: DRYDEN, *Abd. & Achit.*, 866.

sagar: Eng. fr. Sp. See *cigar*.

Sagittarius: Lat., 'an archer': name of one of the signs of the zodiac, and of a southern constellation. Anglicised as *Sagittary* ( $\angle = \text{u}$ ), meaning, as well as *Sagittarius*, a 'centaur', and a 'daric' (a Persian coin impressed with the figure of a crowned archer; see *daric*).

1393 The ix. signe in Novembre also, | Whiche foloweth after Scorpio, | Is cleped Sagittarius: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. VII. [R.] bef. 1593 As though that Sagittarius in his pride | Could take brave Leda from stout Jupiter: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, *Wks.*, p. 102½ (1861). 1606 the dreadful Sagittary | Appals our numbers: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 3. 14. 1665 *Timagoras*...had received a bribe of ten thousand *Dariques* or *Sagittaries*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 243 (1677). — a Sagittary was blazoned in their Royal Standard. A fit Emblem of that people, who for skill in Horsemanship and frequent riding might properly be resembled to a Sagittary: *ib.*, p. 301. 1788 another comet appeared to follow in the Sagittary: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xliii. p. 412 (1813).

sago ( $\text{u} \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *sāgu*: a granulated farinaceous meal made from the pith of sundry palms, esp. *Metroxylon laevis* and *Metroxylon Rumphii*.

1555 breade of the roote of Sagu, ryse, goates, sheepe, hennes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 260 (1885). 1600 we recieved of them meale, which they call *Sagu*, made of the tops of certayne trees, tasting in the mouth like sowre curds, but melteth like sugar, whereof they make certayne cakes: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 740. 1625 Cloues, Ginger, Bread of the branches or inner parts of *Sagu*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 44. — we bartered for some *Sagow*, some *Hennes*, two or three *Tortoyases*: *ib.*, p. 106. 1779 they hove overboard a cask of water, and many cakes of sago: T. FORREST, *New Guinea*, p. 100.

saguiro, sagwire, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *sagueira*, = 'the Gomuti palm', *Arenga saccharifera*: a kind of toddy or spirit obtained from the sap of the Gomuti palm, palm-wine.

1784 The natives drink much of a liquor called *saguiro*, drawn from the palm-tree: T. FORREST, *Voy. Mergui*, 73 (1792). [Yule] 1820 The Portuguese, I know not for what reason, and other European nations who have followed them, call the tree and the liquor *sagwire*: CRAWFORD, *Hist.*, I. 401.

sagum, *sb.*: Lat.: the woollen cloak of an Ancient Roman soldier or inferior officer. See *paludamentum*.

1800 At All Souls' College is a statue of Col. Codrington, the founder of their library, in a Roman military *Sagum*: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 399.



\***Sahib, sahib, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *ṣāhib*, = 'companion', 'master': an address of courtesy, 'Sir!'; a title of courtesy affixed to other titles and to proper names; an European.

1673 To which the subtle Heathen replied, Sahab (i.e. Sir), why will you do more than the Creator meant? FRYER, *E. India*, 417 (1698). [Vulc] 1834 These English Sahibs are white-skinned, white-livered lepers: Baboo, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 28. 1864 This dagger... At once the costly Sahib yielded to her: TENNYSON, *Aylmer's F.*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 97 (1886). 1876 he says the English Sahibs are against Meriahs: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 317.

sahoukar: Hind. See soucar.

saia: Anglo-Ind. See chaya.

saic, saik, sb.: Fr. *saique*, fr. Turk. *shāṭqa*: a kind of ketch, Turkish or Grecian, common in the Levant.

1704 *Skykes* [See *ketch*]. 1741 there are at least 500 sea-faring Men in the Island, and above 100 Barks, besides 40 or 50 large Saicks for the Trade to Turkey and the Morea: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 294. 1834 The decks of the saique were greatly encumbered: *Ayesha*, Vol. III. p. 40.

saice: Anglo-Ind. See syce.

saie: Eng. fr. It. See shahi.

**Saint Anthony**, name of a holy man of Padua (Patavia), credited with a miraculous power of curing *erysipelas* (*q. v.*), called in consequence *Saint Anthony's fire*.

1527 Sorell water slaketh Saynt Anthons fyre or plague: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. II. sig. A ii r<sup>o</sup>/s. 1558 Saynt Antonies disease, called commonly in Italye and in France, S. Antonies fier: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 31 v<sup>o</sup>. 1663 [See *erysipelas*]. 1689 *Gazophylacium Anglicanum*.

**Saint Elmo**, name of the patron saint of Italian mariners, applied to the *corposant* (*q. v.*). The name *Helen* seems to have been a confusion of *Elmo* with *Helena*, sister to *Castor* and *Pollux* (*q. v.*).

1555 the fyre baule or starre commonly cauled Saynt Helen wh is comonly seene about the mastes of shypes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, fol. 17 v<sup>o</sup>.

saio: Jap. See soy.

saiyid: Arab. See sayid.

**saj, sb.**: Hind. and Arab. *sāj*: an oriental tree, *Terminalia tormentosa* (Nat. Order *Combretaceae*), yielding a hard ornamental wood; the wood of the said tree.

1839 Its door was of sāj, adorned with brilliant gold: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. XIII. p. 384.

\***sajen(e), sagene, sb.**: Russ.: the Russian fathom, equivalent to seven feet English.

1797 Sagene: *Encyc. Brit.*

\***saké, sb.**: Jap.: a spirituous liquor made from rice.

1884 A little beyond lives a young saké brewer: DR. GORDON, in *Missionary Herald* (Boston), p. 310/s.

\***sakia(h), sakieh, sb.**: Arab. *saqieh*: a water-wheel used in Egypt, like those found in Persia, the water being raised in earthen pots tied to projecting spokes. Sometimes pronounced *sageer* (hard *g*).

1793 One of the ways in which the water is generally raised is by the *Sakiah*, or Persian wheel: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 603 (1796). 1836 sa'ckiyeh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II. p. 24.

**sakka, sb.**: Arab. *sagqā*: a water-carrier.

1704 In their March they are attended with several Saccas, or Water-Carriers, to supply them with Water: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 22. 1839 Then the Sakka exclaimed Avaunt, O basest of Arabs: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. XI. p. 261.

**sal<sup>1</sup>, sb.**: Lat. or Eng. fr. Lat.: salt. Often used in combin., as in *sal alkali*, = 'alkali' (*q. v.*); *sal ammoniac* (*q. v.*); *sal gemme*, = 'salt of gem', rock-salt; *sal nitre*, saltpetre (nitrate of potassium); *sal tartre*, salt of tartar; *sal volatile* (*q. v.*).

abt. 1460—70 sal comen preperate to the medecyne of men: *Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 12 (Furnivall, 1866). 1471 Sal Tarter, sal Comyn, sal Geme [gemme] most clere; | Sal Peter, sal Sode, of these beware: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 190 (1652).

1471 Sal Armonyake and Sandever, | Sal Alkali, sal Alembroke, sal Attinc-kart: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 190 (1652). 1558 Salt Peter, *Sal alkali*, Tartre: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 107 v<sup>o</sup>.

1777 The whole plain contains transparent *sal-gemma*: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 141.

1601 sal-nitre: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 394. 1646 For beside the fixed and terrestrious Salt, there is in natural bodies a *Sal niter* referring unto Sulphur: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. x. p. 263 (1686).

**sal<sup>2</sup>, saul, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sal*: the best building timber of N. India, the wood of *Shorea robusta*, Nat. Order *Dipteraceae*.

1803 A forest, consisting of *Saul* trees, *Serisal*, and *Bamboos*: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 62. 1846 Saul, the best and most extensively used timber in India, is produced by the same tree: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 394. 1876 In the middle of an amphitheatre of hills, thickly clad with bamboo forest, and studded here and there with tall clumps of *sal* and *sissu*: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 318. 1886 *sal* wood: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exh.*, p. 44.

**sal ammoniac, phr.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sal ammōniacum*: ammonium chloride.

1393 And the Spirite which is seconde, | In *Sal Armoniac* is founde: GOWER, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 358 (1652). 1477 Or whether I shall *sal Ammoniac* take, | Or *Minerall* meanes, our Stone thereof to make: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. III. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 41 (1652). — *Sal Armoniac* with Sulphur of kinde: *ib.*, p. 43. 1563 take *Sal Armoniac* and vnsleeked Lyne: T. GAIR, *Antid.*, fol. 77 r<sup>o</sup>. 1584 verdegaine, borace, boles, gall, arsenicke, *sal ammoniac*: R. SCOTT, *Dis. W'ch.*, Bk. XIV. ch. I. p. 354. 1606 of *Sal Armoniac* one ounce: *Phl. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 7, p. 126. 1697 mixt with a Volatile Alkali, such as Spirit of *Sal Armoniac*: *ib.*, Vol. XIX. No. 228, p. 542. 1709 but such *Vapours* that was not in the power of *Sal-volatile*, *Sal-armoniac*, nor Spirit of *Harts-horn* to cure: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (2nd Ed.).

**sal Atticus, also pl. salēs Attici, phr.**: Lat.: 'Attic salt', Athenian wit. See *Attic*, *adj.*

**sal volatile, phr.**: Late Lat., 'volatile salt': ammonium carbonate; also, a spirituous solution thereof flavored with aromatics.

1709 but such *Vapours* that was not in the power of *Sal-volatile*, *Sal-armoniac*, nor Spirit of *Harts-horn* to cure: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 119 (2nd Ed.). 1736 revived by the sal volatile of your most entertaining letter: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 10 (1857). 1754 a much more powerful remedy than the sal volatile which the other held to be none: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxviii Wks., Vol. IV. p. 155 (1817). 1771 *assafoetida* drops, musk, hartshorn, and sal volatile: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 261/s (1822). 1807 just as you are saved from a swoon by a strangling twinge of sal-volatile: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 196 (5th Ed.).

\***sala, sb.**: It.: a dining-room, a hall, a large apartment.

1611 Hee had entred with his whole troupe of men into the Sala where the Duke sat: I. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 262 (1776). 1670 Passing from hence through the Sala again, I was led into the great Room hard by: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 34 (1698). 1672 He who lately feasted in a sumptuous Sala: SIR V. MULLINEAUX, *Temporal & Eternal*, III. viii. p. 312.

\***salaam, salam, sb.**: Arab., Pers., Hind. *salām*, = 'peace', 'a salutation': an Oriental salutation on meeting or parting; an obeisance performed by bowing nearly to the ground, with the palm of the right hand on the forehead.

1625 he sheweth himselfe to the people, receiving their Salames, or good morrowes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 224. 1634 some of the bride-maids come out vnto vs, and after a Sallam or Congee began a Morisko: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113. 1684 the Ambassador put himself in a posture, which was something lower than the *Indian Salam*, or Salute: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 47. 1776 Maha Rajah was got out of his pаланquin: as he was going in, I paid my Salams to him: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, p. 13/s. 1808 salute them courteously with a *Salam*, or some other compliment: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 326. 1824 came smiling and making frequent salaams: Baboo, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 53. 1840 Makes a formal *Salaam*, and is then seen no more: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 214 (1879). 1845 After *salaams*, and pipes and coffee, we made sail and sailed away: WARBURTON, *Cross & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 242 (1848). 1849 the great Sheikh has sent us a long way to give you salaam: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. VII. p. 232 (1881).

**Salaam aleikoum, phr.**: Arab. (as *salāmu'alaikoum*, = '(the) peace (be) upon you': the Arabic formula of greeting.

1612 many souldiers...who knowing our *lensary* and other Turkes in our company, let vs passe by them quietly, and gaue vs the *salam alich*, that is, *peace be unto you*: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 97.

1704 he [the *Emaum*] looks about over his right Shoulder first, and then over his left, saying, *Salem Maalich* at each; i.e. *Welcome* (viz.) *my Angels* (1731 or, *Peace be to you*: p. 58); J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 39. 1811 An inhabitant of Jambo, supposing them Turks, gave them the salutation of peace, *Salam Alicum*, and entered familiarly into conversation with them: *Nichols's Trav. Arab.*, ch. XII. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 19. 1828 "Salaam Aleikoum" said he:—"Aleikoum Salaam" returned Hussin Allee: *Kussillash*, Vol. I. ch. XIX. p. 302. 1828 "Salām alicum!" (Peace be with you!) was heard from all: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Persia*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1888).

1834 he would only say, '*Salaam-aleikoum*—peace be unto you': *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 33. — and making the wonted *Salam aleikoum* to the unexpected guests, sat himself down: *ib.*, ch. IX. p. 202. 1840 it was *Salaam-ul-Aleikoum* and *Aleikoum-us-Salaam*: FRASER, *Kinrossian*, &c., Vol. I. Let. VI. p. 189. 1849 'Aleikoum! We know where you come from,' was the reply of one of the horsemen: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. III. ch. VII. p. 232 (1881). 1871 the usual greeting, "*Salaam aleikoum*," "*Peace be with you*": SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. V. p. 75.

**salamandra, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *σαλαμάνδρα*: a salamander, a kind of lizard formerly supposed to live in and to extinguish fire.

1555 There is also founde the Serpente called *Salamandra*, which lyueth in the fyre wythoute any hurte: R. EDEN, *New India*, p. 27 (Arber, 1835). 1567



As salamandra repulsed from the fyre: | So wanting my wisbe I dye for my desyre: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 177 (1870).

**saleb, salep, salo(o)p, sb.**: Sp. and Turk. *saleb*: a mucilaginous and starchy substance obtained from the tubers of various orchideous plants.

bef. 1779 When boiled, it is somewhat like saloop; the taste is not disagreeable. CAPT. COOK, *3rd Voy.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. [R.] 1884 a man can get no food unless he buy semeet and saloop and cakes of odd confection from the wandering pedlars: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 336.

**saleratus, sb.**: Mod. Lat., for *sal aeratus*, = 'aerated salt': a name of potassium bicarbonate or sodium bicarbonate, used in cookery for counteracting acidity and as baking-powder.

**Salii, sb. pl.**: Lat.: the dancing priests of Mars (*q. v.*), in Ancient Rome.

1600 he elected twelve priests called Salij: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 1. p. 15. 1669 two or three of the *Salii* or Priests of Mars sing as follows: SHADWELL, *Roy. Shep.*, iv. p. 53.

**salina, sb.**: Sp.: a place where salt is deposited; salt-works.

1589 The Spaniards have certaine *Salinas*: M. PHILLIPS, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, Vol. v. p. 276 (1882). 1829 gave him in perpetual inheritance the territory of Andarax and...with the fourth part of the salinas or salt-pits of Malaha: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. lxxxii. p. 441 (1850). 1845 a herd apparently drinking the briny fluid from a salina near Cape Blanco: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. viii. p. 167. — I rode to a large salt-lake, or Salina: *ib.*, ch. iv. p. 65. 1845 Salt is the staple: it is made in the *salinas* and marshes below where the conical piles glisten like ghosts of British tents: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 218.

**salitral, sb. and adj.**: Sp.: a place where saltpetre (nitrate of potash) is deposited; saltpetre-works; nitrous.

**salitrose (L = L), adj.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *salitre*: consisting of or containing saltpetre.

1845 clouded in a Salitrose dust: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 559.

**\*saliva, sb.**: Lat.: spittle, or the analogous secretion of animals other than man.

1691 the *Saliva* notwithstanding its insipidness, hath a notable Virtue of macerating and dissolving Bodies: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 146 (1701). 1763 The saliva of these animals must be a very powerful dissolvent: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 330. 1811 It is said that the saliva of this creature, falling upon victuals, infects the persons who eat them with the leprosy: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxix. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 188.

**\*salle, sb.**: Fr.: a room, a hall.

1819 music, dancing and play, all in the same *salle*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 607 (1875). 1826 The hotels white, and vast; the *salles* white, and vast: *Reft. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 64. 1877 Ashmead started up and walked very briskly, with a great appearance of business requiring vast despatch, to the other end of the *salle*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i. p. 7 (1883).

**\*salle à manger, phr.**: Fr.: a dining-room, a dining-hall.

1762 The house consists of a good *salle à manger* above stairs...: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 752a (1839). 1771 Two or three rooms in a row, a naked *salle-à-manger*, a white and gold cabinet, with four looking-glasses...: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 301 (1857). 1837 leading by an ante-chamber and *salle à manger* out of the *salon*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 31. 1862 very mild negus and cakes in the *salle-à-manger*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 48 (1887). 1877 went into the *salle à manger* and ordered dinner: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xx. p. 234.

**\*salle d'attente, phr.**: Fr.: a waiting-room.

1883 It was a large barely furnished apartment like the *salle d'attente* at the Northern Railway Station at Paris: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 381.

**\*salmagundi (L = U =), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *salmagondin* (Cotgr.), *salmigondis*: a hotch-potch; also, *metaph.* a medley, a miscellany.

1706 *Salmagundi*, or *Salmigund*, an Italian dish made of cold turkey, anchovies, lemons, oil, and other ingredients; also, a kind of hotch-potch or ragoo: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1748 a dish of salmagundy and a pipe: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxvi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 174 (1817). 1781 discover sentiments in a salmagundi of black and blue, and red and purple, and white: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 485 (1858). 1791 *Salmagundi*, a Miscellaneous Combination of Original Poetry: Title.

**salmis, sb.**: Fr.: a ragout of minced game, stewed with sundry flavoring ingredients.

1759 *Salmis* des becasses. *Salmis* of woodcocks: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 132. 1818 May have our full fling at their *salmis* and *pâtés*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 83. 1826 Your mother sends her love, and desires me to say, that the *salmis* of woodcocks, à la Lucullus, which you write about, does not suffer from the practice here in vogue: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. viii. p. 133 (1881). 1845 A *Salmi* of Cold Game: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 205. 1848 The *salmi* is excellent indeed: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 93 (1879). 1865 pondering on a new flavour for a *salmi* of woodcocks that he should have tried by his *chef* the first day of the season: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 168.

Salomon. See Solomon.

**\*salon, sb.**: Fr.: a large room, a saloon; *esp.* the reception-room of a fashionable lady in Paris. See *précieux*. The *Salon* is often used to denote the exhibition of the French Academy of Arts.

1758 eating-room and *salon*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 164 (1857). 1785 Strange! there should be found, | Who, self-imprison'd in their proud salons, | Renounce the odours of the open field: COWPER, *Tash.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 16 (1808). 1810 she still has her *salon* filled twice a day with company: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 256 (1844). 1828 A decayed silk curtain of a dingy blue...separated the *chambre à coucher* from the *salon*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 64 (1859). 1843 As for De Balzac, he is not fit for the *salon*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 16 (1885). 1859 the sound of the billiard balls gently rolling in the adjoining *salon*: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17, p. 236/1. 1877 That lofty and magnificent *salon*, with its daring mixture of red and black, and green and blue: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 89 (1883). 1878 their refinement and concentration in the *salon*: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. iv. p. 48.

**\*saloon (= U), sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *salone*, or Sp. *salon*, or Fr. *salon*: a large chamber for the reception of company, for public entertainment, for the exhibition of works of art, &c.; a public apartment for the sale of refreshments, for games, or entertainment; the main cabin of a passenger-steamer.

1760 a wretched saloon: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 307 (1857). 1824 And when he walk'd down into the saloon, | He sate him pensive o'er a dish of tea: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. xxx. 18... in a shadowy saloon, | On silken cushions half reclined: TENNYSON, *Eleonore*, viii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 89 (1886). 1839 He then advanced to the saloon: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 293. 1878 the meeting of most unlikely people in one saloon: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.] 1883 The Saloon passengers were taken next: FROUDE, *Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 383.

**salpa, sb.**: Sp.: a dorado (see *dorado* 1).

1555 soles, maydens, playces, salpas, stockefysshes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 300 (1885).

**\*salpicon (L = U), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *salpicon*, or Sp. *salpicon*: stuffing, forcemeat.

salsaperillia: Port. or It. See *sarsaparilla*.

**salsiccia, sb.**: It.: sausage.

1670 giving every one a couple of hard Eggs, and a slice of *salsigia*, with Bread and Wine: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 152 (1698).

**saltarello, salterello, ph. -elli, sb.**: It.: a kind of lively dance in triple time; the music for such a dance.

1597 The Italians make their galliards (which they tearme *saltarelli*) plaine, and frame ditties to them: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. 1724 SALTARELLA, a particular Kind of Jig so called: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1883 The saltarello, too, would be enough to make Mendelssohn jealous, were he alive, and allowing him a jealous disposition, contrary to his nature: *Standard*, Apr. 19, p. 2. 1887 The first ['La Zingara'] resembles a saltarello: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 477/2.

**saltimbanco, sb.**: It., 'jump-on-bench': a mountebank (*q. v.*), a quack.

1646 *Saltimbancos*, *Quacksalvers*, and *Charlatans*, deceive them in lower degrees: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 9 (1686). 1664 He play'd the *Saltimbanco's* part, | Transform'd t' a Frenchman by my Art: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 203. bef. 1733 the view of this fellow's *Saltimbanco* Tricks: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 68, p. 264 (1740).

**saludador, sb.**: Sp.: 'a saluter', an impostor who professes to work miraculous cures by prayer.

1685 His Majesty was discoursing...what strange things the *Saludadores* would do in Spain: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 243 (1872).

**\*salus populi suprēma lex, phr.**: Lat.: the safety of the people is the highest law.

1612 Iudges ought aboue al to remember the conclusion of the Roman twelue Tables; *Salus populi suprēma lex*, and to know that Lawes, except they bee in order to that ende are but things captious, and Oracles not well inspired: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxviii. p. 458 (1871). 1617 but necessity hath no law, if *salus populi* be *suprēma lex*, in this case, *salus regis* was included too: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1848). bef. 1670 J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 226, p. 220 (1693). 1788 In so new a case the *salus populi* must be the first law: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 115 (1865). 1836 These are contained in their sacred books, whose principle is literally, *salus populi suprēma lex*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 257.

**salvā conscientiā, phr.**: Lat.: 'with a safe conscience', without violence to one's conscience. Seneca, *Ep.*, 117, 1. Sometimes Anglicised 'with a salve to his conscience'.

1623 whether the King may doe this *salva conscientia*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xx. p. 82 (1645).

**\*salvā dignitatē, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'with dignity safe', without loss of dignity.

1771 how happy it would make me to see you here, *salvā* your *dignitate*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 300 (1857).

**salvā reverentiā, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'saving (your) reverence', a formula of parenthetical apology. Anglicised as *save-reverence*.



\***salvator**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a saviour, a preserver.

abt. 1370 A. saluator. per may pou se | Neuer I. peynted. with hond of Mon: *Stations of Rome*, 298, p. 10 (F. J. Furnivall, 1857). 1682 He covets to be still'd the Pater Patrie or at least Salvator: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto 1, p. 60.

**salvê**, 2<sup>nd</sup> pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. *salvare*, = 'to be saved': hail!, a formula of greeting.

bef. 1593 *Salvo*, Doctor Burden! GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, Wks., p. 163/3 (1861).

**salve**, *interj.* and *sb.*: It. or Sp.: all hail!; a salutation. Written *salvo* by confusion.

1622 The Hollandes generally sent his nois of trumpets to give me a salve this morning before day: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. 1, p. 343 (1883). 1665 On Easter day they joyfully celebrate the Resurrection by a representative body, using that morning...the old *Salvo*, He is risen indeed: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 158 (1677).

\***salver** (L=), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *salva*: a tray on which anything is presented or handed.

**salvia**, *sb.*: Lat., 'sage' (the herb): name of ornamental species of the genus *Salvia*, Nat. Order *Labiatae*; the herb sage (*Salvia officinalis*).

1601 HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 26, ch. 6, Vol. II, p. 246.

\***salvo**<sup>1</sup>, *adv.* and *sb.*: short for Late Lat. *salvo jure*, = 'saving the right' (a formula of reservation or exception). Sometimes *salvo* may be for It. *salva*, = 'an exception'.

1. *adv.*: saving, excepting.

1601 for that (*salvo* the Appeal) they are like to carrie as good as they bring: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 19.

2. *sb.*: an exception, a reservation, an excuse, an evasion.

1621 In this case, this *Salvo* shall make the Donee to hold of the Donor by Knights service: Tr. *Perkins' Prof. Booke*, ch. x. § 650, p. 278 (1642). 1660 Here is so ready a *Salvo* to that objection: *Gentlemen's Calling*, p. 152. 1666 Within *Spakaw* I found that Column or Pillar of Heads of Men and Beasts which was erected as a *Salvo* and expiation of the King's Oath: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 166 (1677). 1676 Ovid shuts up the discourse of the translation of *Esculapius* with an Epiphonema...though he had begun it with this *Salvo* of the Roman maxime: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 1, ch. iv, § 2, p. 12.

1684 There upon *Nacti-Rani*, with a *Salvo*, as he thought, to his Honour and his Conscience, return'd for answer to *Jessomseing* that he could not consent to betray the Prince: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1, Pt. 2, Bk. ii, p. 119. 1692 The righteousness of Christ imputed is a *salvo* to God's law, and makes full satisfaction for the breaches of it: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 530 (1858). 1705 that they were bound to read every declaration, with this *salvo* that it did not import their approving it: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II, p. 367 (1818).

1716 any private *salvos* or evasions: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 416 (1856). bef. 1733 The Author hath a *salvo* for that: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, lib. 101, p. 102 (1740). 1748 I suffered myself to be persuaded by his *salvo*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Ransd.*, ch. ix, Wks., Vol. 1, p. 428 (1817).

1757 he [Fox] will reconcile all by immediate duty to the King, with a *Salvo* to the intention of betraying him to the Prince: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 70 (1857). 1771 As a *Salvo* for his own reputation, he has been advised to traduce the character of a brave officer, and to treat him as a common robber: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. xlii, p. 135 (1772).

\***salvo**<sup>2</sup>, Eng. fr. Sp. or It. *salva*; *salva*, Sp. or It.: a salute of artillery, a simultaneous discharge of several pieces of artillery; hence, a loud acclamation.

1591 his company be commaundered to discharge certain volles of shot, or a *Salva*: GARRARD, *Art Warr*, p. 11. — You must make a general *Salva* with your peeces: *ib.*, p. 136. bef. 1733 All which was performed with fitting *Salvos* of the Rabble: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III, vii, 95, p. 578 (1740). 1816 *salvos* of artillery were fired on the evening of the 24th: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 319 (2nd Ed.). 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 3, p. 49 (1828). 1845 because the municipality had not welcomed him with *salvos*, fined them 100,000 dollars: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1, p. 412. 1863 [The noise of the wind] would have silenced a *salvo* of artillery fired along-side: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. 1, p. 294. 1877 a clapping of hands like a *salvo*: — *Woman Hater*, ch. iii, p. 35 (1883).

**salvo conducto**, *phr.*: Sp.: a safe-conduct.

1598 the *Salvo-conducto*, or passport: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I, Vol. II, p. 73 (1885).

**salvo honore**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with honor safe', without loss of honor.

1836 would be sufficient to enable the Whigs *salvo honore* to take the Bill: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III, ch. xxxi, p. 356 (1874).

\***salvo jure**: Late Lat. See **salvo**<sup>1</sup>.

**salvo pudore**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with modesty safe', without loss or violation of modesty. Ovid, *Pont.*, 1, 2, 68.

**sam**, *sb.*: Arab. *samm*, = 'poison': the **simoom** (*q. v.*).

1811 Another wind, of a more dangerous nature, is the famous Sam, Smum, or Samiel, which seldom blows within Arabia: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxxvi, Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 183.

**samara**, *samera*, *sb.*: Lat.: the seed of the elm; a dry winged fruit, a key.

1601 The Atinian Elmes...beare no Samara (for so they call the seed or grains of the Elme): HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 17, Vol. 1, p. 468.

**samarra**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a **sanbenito** (*q. v.*).

1842 a Smock-frock sort of gaberdine, call'd a *Samarra*: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 264 (1865).

**sambenito**: Sp. and Port. See **sanbenito**.

**sambouse**, *sb.*: Turk.: a pasty of hashed meats.

1612 Sambouses are made of paste like a great round Pastie, with varieties of Hearbes and Meates therein, not minced but in Buckones: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. 1630 *Sambouses* and *Musellits* are great dainties, and yet but round pies, full of all sorts of flesh they can get chopped with varieties of herbs: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 855 (1884). 1665 They have withal little pasties of hash meats, not unlike the *Turks Sambouses*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 310 (1677).

**sambur**, **sambre**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sambar*: the elk of North India, *Rusa aristotelis*.

1823 The skin of the Sambre...forms an excellent material for the military accoutrements of the soldiers of the native Powers: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, I, 9. (Yule) 1883 long yellow sambur-skin boots: LORD SALTOUN, *Scrap.*, Vol. II, ch. iv, p. 175. 1887 The *sambre*, or elk...usually stands about thirteen hands high: L. OLIPHANT, *Episodes*, viii, p. 141.

**samiel**, *sb.*: Turk. *samyeli*, = 'poison-wind': the **simoom** (*q. v.*).

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1811 persons suffocated in the middle of the streets by the burning wind called *Samoum* or *Samiel*: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxvi, Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 89. 1830 [See **sirocco**].

**samoum**: Arab. See **simoom**.

\***samovar**, *sb.*: Russ.: a tea-urn heated by a central cylinder containing live charcoal.

1884 the *samovar*, which is in almost hourly requisition: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xvii, p. 182 (New York).

\***sampan**, **sanpan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay *sampan*: a kind of skiff, used in the East from India to China.

1622 It was thought fytt and brought in question by the Hollanders to trym up a China *sampan* to goe with the fleets, but she was found unseverable: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 122 (1883). 1703 *Sampans* being not to be got we were forced to send for the Sarah and Eaton's Long-boats: *M.S. Corresp. (from China Factory at Chusan) in J. Office*, Jan. 8. (Yule) abt. 1788 Some made their escape in prows, and some in sampans: *Memoir of a Malay Family*, 3. (ib.) 1883 When a *sanpan* is chartered, the fare is rowed to his destination by three generations: *Standard*, Sept. 13, p. 312.

**samshoo**, *sb.*: Chin.: an ardent spirit manufactured in China from rice.

1727 *Samsheu* or *Rice Arrack*: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, II, 229. (Yule) 1797 Before this idol stands some *samsu*, or Chinese brandy: *Encyc. Brit.*, s. v. *Sampan*. 1836 ardent spirits, called *samshoo*, generally adulterated with ingredients of a stimulating and maddening quality: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 86.

**Samson**, name of the Jewish champion against the Philistines, whose story is told *Judges*, xiii.—xvi.; representative of physical strength and warlike courage.

abt. 1370 so strong to tere | As in his tyme, was Sampson: *Of Cleve Maydenhod*, 80, p. 3 (F. J. Furnivall, 1867).

1547 he...was another Sampson: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. vi. (Parker Soc., 1843). 1567 mighty Sampsons: JEWELL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 613 (1848). 1573—80 Was not Salomon wiser, | And Sampson stronger, | And David holier, | And Job patientier, | Then I? GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 137 (1884). 1582 For strengith and currag a *Sampson*: R. STANVHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 154 (1880). 1591 For none but Sampsons and Goliases | It sendeth forth to skirmish: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, I, 2, 33. 1689 They had on their heads such a *Sampson-like* power, | They cast him at one clever toss in the Tower: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II, p. 4 (1860).

\***samurai**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Jap.: the military class of Japan under the feudal system; a member of the said class.

1890 Her reflections...are those of a European or American tenderly nurtured young lady, not those of the daughter of a Japanese *samurai*: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 15, p. 206/3.

\***sānātōrium**, inferior spelling **sanātārium**, Late Lat. *pl.* -ria, *sb.*: Late Lat., neut. of *sanātārius*, = 'health-giving': an institution for the reception of sick persons; a place to which people repair for the improvement of their health.

1872 Simla or Mussoorie, or any other sanatorium to which, in the hot weather, the Anglo-Indian betakes himself: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv, p. 102.

**sanbenito**, It.; **sambenito**, Sp. and Port.: *sb.*: lit. 'Saint Benedict'; a garment worn by victims of the Inquisition when they were led out for public penance or punishment.

1889 bringing with them certain fool's coats...being called in their language *San Benitos*...made of yellow cotton and red crosses upon them both before and behind: M. PHILLIPS, in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, Vol. v, p. 288 (1882). 1600 every one with a *S. Benito* upon his backe, which is halfe a yard of yellow cloth, with a hole to put in a mans head in the midst, and cast over a mans head: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III, p. 451. 1632 the *Sanbenito* which is a streight yellow coat without sleeves, having the pourtrait of the Devill painted up and down in black: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v, xlv, p. 48 (1645). 1691 I presently



got the one to be drest up in a *Sanbenito*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, p. 14.  
**1806** none of his forefathers...had...carried the infamous *san-benito*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 383.  
**1842** All the flames and the devils were turn'd upside down! On this habit, facetiously term'd *San Benito*: *BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 262 (1865).  
**1844** many of them...wore the San Benito: *LORD BEACONSFIELD, Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. x. p. 212 (1881).

sance: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sans**.

sancho: native W. Afr. See **sanko**.

sancta majestas, *phr.*: Lat.: sacred majesty.

**1593** Ah! sancta majestas, who would not buy thee dear? Let them obey that know not how to rule: *SHAKS., II Hen. VI.*, v. 1, 5.

\***sanctum**, *sb.*: short for Late Lat. *sanctum sanctōrum*: a sacred place; a private room, a retreat where the occupant is free from intrusion. The pl. form **sancta** is rare and scarcely admissible.

**1614** I assure you the sanctum [cler. err. for 'fountain'] of your means is drawn so dry that, whosoever hath occasion to drink there, is like to tarry till he be athirst: *J. CHAMBERLAIN, in Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 309 (1848).

**1618** This vault was the partition betwixt the *sanctum* and the *sanctum*: *T. ADAMS, Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 92 (1867).  
**1819** then dragged us by main force into what he called his sanctum: *T. HOPE, Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820).  
**1837** the clerk...disappeared into the legal luminary's sanctum: *DICKENS, Pickwick*, ch. xxx. p. 324.  
**1840** Long before Madame Marsh had returned to her Sanctum: *BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 70 (1865).  
**1854** The Colonel breaks into the sanctum of these worthy gentlemen: *THACKERAY, Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 69 (1879).  
**1858** ladies who cannot quite penetrate the inner sancta of fashionable life: *A. TROLLOPE, Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 11.  
**1864** play Vanjohn in his sanctum: *G. A. SALA, Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 120.

\***sanctum**, *adj.*: neut. of Lat. *sanctus*: inviolable, sacred.

**1609** That which is done by this consent [of the Parliament] is called firme stable and *sanctum* and is taken for Law: *SIR TH. SMITH, Commonw. of Engl.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 76 (1633).

\***sanctum sanctōrum**, **sancta** (*pl.*) **sanctōrum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'the holy of holies', the innermost sanctuary of the Jewish Tabernacle and Temple; hence, a private retreat secure from intrusion.

abt. **1400** in the myddel place of the Temple ben manye highe Stages, of 14 Degrees of heighte, made with gode Pyleres alle aboute: and this place the Jewes callen *Sancta Sanctorum*; that is to seye, *holy of holies*: *Tr. Maunde-ville's Voyage*, ch. viii. p. 85 (1839).  
 bef. **1492** that holy place that is call'd *Sancta sanctorum*: *CAXTON, St. Katherine*, sig. b iij v<sup>o</sup> 1.  
**1602** The Jewes offer and enter their *Sancta sanctorum* but once a yeere: but there shall be daily offered *luge sacrificium*: *W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 206.  
**1615** a little Chappell called *Sanctum Sanctorum*: *Geo. SANDVY, Trav.*, p. 193 (1632).  
**1623** and him that buyes an Office, whose money only (without any other merit) hath intron'd him in the *Sancta Sanctorum* of the world: *MABBE, Tr. Alenman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 122.  
**1630** The best *Sanctum Sanctorum*, holiest place | Blest oft with high *Iehouas* sacred Grace: *JOHN TAYLOR, Wks.*, sig. C 2 v<sup>o</sup> 2.  
**1642** There is...no *sanctum sanctorum* in Philosophy: *SIR TH. BROWN, Relig. Med.*, § xiii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 337 (1852).  
**1647** before they shall have admittance into the *Sanctum Sanctorum* of their jesuiticall Order: *Merc. Prag.*, No. 7, p. 52.  
**1692** If Christ be born in thy heart, it is a *sanctum sanctorum*, an holy of holies: *WATSON, Body of Div.*, p. 135 (1858).  
**1714** in Solomon's Temple there was the *Sanctum Sanctorum*, in which a visible Glory appeared among the Figures of the Cherubims: *Spectator*, No. 580, Aug. 13, p. 822/2 (Morley).  
**1760** He would have the sanctum sanctorum in the library opened: *HOR. WALPOLE, Letters*, Vol. III. p. 317 (1857).  
**1771** led him forthwith into the inner apartment, or *sanctum sanctorum* of his political temple: *SMOLLETT, Humph. Cl.*, p. 431 (1882).  
**1787** we went by appointment to the archbishop confessor's, and were immediately admitted into his *sanctum sanctorum*: *BECKFORD, Italy*, Vol. II. p. 120 (1834).  
**1806** Sometimes there is a smaller circle (of stones), which is a sort of *sanctum sanctorum*, in the centre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8, p. 95.  
**1820** seated like the very genius of antiquarian lore, in his sanctum-sanctorum, clothed in a flowered dressing-gown: *T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 47.  
**1832** the interior chambers, still more retired: the sanctum sanctorum of female privacy: *W. IRVING, Alhambra*, p. 192.  
**1840** Slipping on a few things, for the sake of decorum, | He issued forthwith from his *Sanctum sanctorum*: *BARHAM, Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 130 (1865).  
**1878** the sanctum sanctorum in which the...relic of Buddha is kept: *J. PAYN, By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 34.

\***Sanctus**, **sanctus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *sanctus*, = 'inviolable', 'sacred', 'holy': name of the sentences of adoration, beginning 'Holy, holy, holy', in the Anglican Communion Service, so called from the first word (thrice repeated) of the Latin version (see *Isaiah*, vi. 3; *Rev.*, iv. 8); a musical setting of the said sentences. The *sanctus-bell* or 'sacring-bell' is a bell rung during the progress of the Mass. The *phr. black sanctus* (*santus*, *santos*, *santis*, *sanctis*) means an uproarious torrent of profanity; hence, any hideous uproar.

bef. **1380** [See **agnus Dei**].  
**1528** Fare wele O holy consecracion / With blyssed sanctus and agnus dei: *W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, Rede me*, &c., p. 36 (1871).  
**1586** It, for mending the frame of the sanctus bell vij d.: *Stanford Churchwardens' Act.*, in *Antiquary*, May, 1888, p. 210/2.  
**1600** with an hideous and dissonant kind of singing (like a blacke Santus) they filled all about with a fearefull and horrible noise: *HOLLAND, Tr. Livy*, Bk. v. p. 204.  
**1602** and nothing but a mournfull blacke sanctus in steede of a joyfull *Alleluia* at the conuersion of any soule: *W. WATSON, Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 212.  
**1623** sing a rare blacke Sanctus: *B. JONSON, Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 97 (1640).  
**1625** the Dogs with howling, holding with the Rauens crying, a

blacke Sanctus for five houres each Night: *PURCHAS, Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. ii. p. 41.

**1631** so that now they have no cause to sing a *Te Deum*, but rather to howl out a black Sanctus: *In Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 128 (1848).  
**1635** Sometimes they whoop, sometimes their Stygian cries | Send their black santos to the blushing skies: *QUARLES, Emblems*, I. x. 20. [Davies]

**sandalo**, *sb.*: Port. or It.: sandal-wood. The earlier forms *sandal(e)*, *sandall*, *saunders*, &c., are fr. Fr. *sandal*. The form *sandole* may be fr. *sandolo* for *sandolo*.

**1588** hee sendeth a small Ship to Timor to lande white Sandole: *T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 19 v<sup>o</sup>. — all sorts of spices, with silke of China, with Sandole, with Elephants teeth: *ib.*, fol. 5 r<sup>o</sup>.  
**1689** they do burne his bodie with wood of sandalo, which is of a great smell: *R. PARKER, Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 326 (1854).

**sandhi**, *sb.*: Skt., 'composition': the system of phonetic changes to which the beginnings and ends of Sanskrit words are subject in consecutive speech; analogous phonetic phenomena in any language.

\***sang froid**, *phr.*: Fr., 'cold blood': coolness (of temperament), self-possession.

**1752** I know no one thing so useful, so necessary in all business, as great coolness, steadiness and *sang froid*: *LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters*, Vol. II. No. lxiv. p. 276 (1774).

**1754** whereupon one of them, with *Sang froid* and a serious Air, said, no Matter Sir, we shall have you by and by: *E. BURT, Lett. N. Scot.*, Vol. I. p. 162.

**1767** He came up and talked to me at the coach window, on the Marriage-bill, with as much *sang froid* as if he knew nothing of what had happened: *J. H. JESSE's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 223 (1882).

**1800** Fitzabert preserved his *sang froid*: *Mourtray Family*, Vol. IV. p. 71.

**1808** He declined with great *sang froid*: *H. MORE, Catech. in search of a Wife*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 120 (1809).

**1826** no being ever stood in a pedagogue's presence with more perfect *sang froid*: *LORD BEACONSFIELD, Vto. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4 (1881).

**1851** Without venturing to conjecture what more sense, *sang froid*, and energy might have done, we must say that such a defence of the neglect and dereliction of a special, and we may even say sacred, duty, is unparalleled in our recollection: *J. W. CROKER, Essays Fr. Rev.*, III. p. 144 (1857).  
**1880** exhibited not only the most complete *sang froid*, but a certain innocent gaiety in the performance of her duties: *J. PAYN, Confident. Agent*, ch. xxiii. p. 115.

**sangaree** (ㄥ = ㄩ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *sangría*: a cold drink of red wine diluted, sweetened, and flavored.

**1854** the West Indies, where a fellow's liver goes to the deuce with hot pickles and sangaree: *THACKERAY, Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 253 (1879).  
**1872** a luxurious idler, whose life is spent in hookah-smoking, servant-scoolding, tiffin-eating, sangaree-drinking: *EDW. BRADDON, Life in India*, ch. i. p. 4.

**sang-de-bœuf**, *sb.*: Fr., 'blood of ox': a deep red color found on old Chinese porcelain.

**1886** His "Cat-cup" of crystal and silver-gilt, and his claret-jug with a body of *sang de bœuf*, are trophies of art: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 650/3.

**sang-de-dragon**, *sb.*: Fr.: dragon's blood, a red resin obtained from various trees, e.g. from several Indian palms of the genus *Calamus*.

**1601** by an error Minium or Vermillion is called Cinnabaris...that other Cinnabaris of India...Cinnabaris or Sangdragon: *HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 476.

\***Sängerfest**, *sb.*: Ger.: a singers' festival, a choir festival.

**sanglier** (ㄥ = ㄩ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sanglier*: a wild boar; a heraldic representation of a wild boar.

**1582** Rearing with shoutury soom boare, soom sanglier oughly: *R. STANYHURST, Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, I. 310 (1880). [Davies]

**Sangrado**, name of the physician in *Le Sage's Gil Blas*, who bleeds his patients for every ailment.

**1845** it is evident he effects more cures than the regular Sangrados: *FORD, Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 269.

\***sangre azul**, *phr.*: Sp.: blue blood, aristocratic blood.

**1846** *Sangre azul* is the ichor of demigods which flows in the arteries of the grandees: *Ford, Gatherings from Spain*, p. 260.

**sanguis draconis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: dragon's blood (see **sang-de-dragon**).

**1555** whence beinge coulede, is congeled into that substance which the apothecaries caule *Sanguis Draconis*, (that is) dragons blud: *R. EDEN, Decades*, Sect. vii. p. 383 (1885).  
**1584** vsed together with *sanguis Draconis*, in Raspis or red wine: *I. COGHAN, Haven of Health*, p. 101.

**1598** out of Arabia divers sortes of Drugges for Poticaries, as *Sanguis Draconis*, Manna, Mirre...and such like: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 47 (1885).

**1600** It is frequented by merchants for Cinabre, *Sanguis Draconis*, and the most excellent Aloës of the world: *JOHN PORY, Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd. p. 47.

**1625** there is a small quantitie of *Sanguis Draconis*, or Dragons blood: *PURCHAS, Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 280.

**1665** The holy Port...fruitful it is in Wheat, Rye, Rice, Oxen, Sheep, Bores, Conies, *Sanguis Draconum* [pl.], Fruits, Flowers and Grapes: *SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav.*, p. 2 (1677).

\***Sanhedrim**, **Sanhedrin**, *sb.*: Heb. *sanhedrin*, fr. Gk. *συνέδριον*, = 'a sitting together', 'a council': the supreme ecclesiastical and civil council of the Jewish nation, consisting of 71 chief priests, elders, and scribes; hence, any assembly or conclave.



1588 the Sanedrim, the Eldership: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. i. p. 25 (1880).  
 bef. 1654 The Jews Ecclesia was their Sanhedrim, their Court: SLEDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 48 (1868).  
 bef. 1658 there's more Divines in him, | Than in all this their Jewish Sanhedrim: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 35 (1687).  
 1675 the number of those Translators was not proportioned to the Tribes, but the great Sanhedrim: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. vi. § 3, p. 41.  
 1681 Where Sanhedrin and priest enslaved the nation | And justified their spoils by inspiration: DRYDEN, *Abd. & Achil.*, 523.  
 bef. 1670 *Welden, Wilson, Payton*, and a Sanhedrim of Scots, that contended against the Articles of Perth: J. HACKETT, *App. Williams*, Pt. I. 232, p. 246 (1693).  
 1723 stay...from that idle, busy-looking Sanhedrin, where wisdom or no wisdom is the eternal debate, not (as it lately was in Ireland) an accidental one: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. viii. p. 52 (1757).  
 1778 what trophes, what metaphors drawn from asses would describe a sanhedrim that suffered such a petition to be laid before it: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 64 (1858).  
 1852 a general Sanhedrim apparently of all the cats and dogs of nature: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 103 (1884).

**sanidad, sb.**: Sp.: the sanitary officials of a port.

1887 Waiting only for the usual formalities of the visit of the *sanidad*: JOHN BALL, *Notes of a Naturalist in S. America*, ii. p. 57.

**sanies, sb.**: Lat.: corrupted blood, bloody matter.

1563 Sanies, pus, sordidities, and *virulentia*, and hereof cometh that of sanies, the vicer is named a sanious vicer...Sanies is a norisshement corrupte, whiche nature could not digest...there is two kyndes of sanies: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 39<sup>re</sup>.  
 1654—6 J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 241/2 (1867).

\***sanja(c)k**, Turk. *sanjak*, = 'a standard', 'a government of the second grade' (whose military governor is entitled to a standard with one tail); **sangiac(c)o**, **zanziac(c)o**, It. fr. Turk.: *sb.*

1. a Turkish department of the second grade, a division of a *vilayet* (*q. v.*) or of an *eyalet* (*q. v.*).

1802 A pachalic is divided for military purposes into certain districts, called sangiacs or standards: *Edin. Rev.* Vol. I. p. 52.  
 1820 It was governed by beys, and pashas of two tails, sent by the Porte, but never became the head or capital of a sangiac till the time of its present sovereign: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 23.

2. a sanjackbeg.

1562 y<sup>e</sup> Turcke made him a Sangiaco, which is as much to say as a conductour of sundrie bandes: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 1<sup>re</sup>.  
 1599 The *Sangiaco* of Tripolis presented six camels: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 113. — two and twentie *Sangiacks*, whose office is onely to oversee and garde the kingdom for every good respect: *ib.*, p. 200.  
 1615 [Peloponnesus] groweth vnder the Turkish thraldome, being governed by a Sanzacke, who is vnder the *Beglerbeg* of *Græcia*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 9 (1632). — one *Sangiack* hauing vnder his conduct fife thousand *Timariots*: *ib.*, p. 50.  
 1617 The Turkish *Sangiaco* (who is the military Gouverneur of the City and Province): F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 222. — foure *Zaniacci*...The foresaid *Zaniaco* is chiefe Gouverneur for military and ciuill affaires of all *Palestine*: *ib.*, p. 241.  
 1630 the *Bashaw* of *Buda*, and foure or five *Sanzacks*, with diuers other great Commanders: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 834 (1884).  
 1630 your sanzacke: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 119/1 (1839).  
 1630 The Sanzacke of *Damascus* comes along: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. 2 Kkk 4<sup>re</sup>/2.  
 1665 In the pursuit fife Sanziacks, eight hundred Janizaries, and twenty thousand private souldiers were slain: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 277 (1677).  
 1741 the other Visiers assisted in it with their *Beglerbeys* and the *Sangiacks*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 201.  
 1793 Egypt is now diuided into 24 provinces, each of which is governed by a *Sangiac*, or *Bey*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 609 (1796).  
 1819 the stipendiary jennissaries under the command of their *Sangeaks* or generals by promotion: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 303 (1820).

**sanja(c)kbeq**, **sanja(c)kbey**, *sb.*: Turk. *sanjakbeg*: a governor of a sanjack.

1599 they were three *sanjacbeis*, that is to say, great seneshalles or stuards: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 83. — the *Beglerbeys*, and *Zanzackbeys*, our Captaines, our slaues and seruants of Captaines: *ib.*, p. 145. — sundry exactions and oppressions be offered ours by such *Byes*, *Sanjacbeis*, iustices and *Cadies*: *ib.*, p. 181.

**sanko**, **sancho**, *sb.*: native W. Afr.: a kind of simple guitar played by African negroes.

1819 small drums, *sankos*, stools, swords, guns, and birds: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. II. p. 38.

**sanpan**: Anglo-Ind. See **sampan**.

**sans**, Fr.; **sance**, **sanse**, **sanz**, **saunce**, **saunez**, Eng. fr. Fr.: *prep.*: without.

abt. 1340 In luf & pes sanz faille went Edward our kyng, | & spak with the kyng of France at Paris as he went: R. BRUNNE, p. 245. [R.] abt. 1386 Or in desert? no wight but crist sanz faille | fflye thousand folk it was as greet merueille: CHAUCER, C. T., *Man of Law's Tale*, 4921.  
 1469 we pore sanz deners of Castr have brook iii. or iiij. stelle bowys: *Paston Letters*, Vol. II. No. 607, p. 349 (1874).  
 1477 Another Ensamble is good to tell, | Of one that trusted to doe as well | As *Raymond Lully*, or *Bacon* the Frier, | Wherefore he named himself *sance pere*: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. II. in *Aschmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 26 (1652).  
 bef. 1629 The owner therof is lady of estate | Whose name to tell is dame *Launce*: J. SKELTON, *Bouge of Courts*. [R.] 1688 sanz question: SHAKES., L. L., v. 1, 91.  
 bef. 1693 long ago I learn'd in school | That love's desires and pleasures cool | Sans Ceres wheat and Bacchus vine: PEEBLE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 381/2 (1861).  
 1602 all...right Alchumists, that is, *sance pere* in all things are the fathers of the society: W. WATSON, *Quodlibet of Relig. & State*, p. 16.  
 1603 Yet sanz Beginning, Midst, and End at all: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Laws, p. 454 (1608).  
 1630 Nay

then sanz question | It is of moment: MASSINGER, *Picture*, I. 2, sig. H 4<sup>re</sup>.  
 1633 You are of a sweet nature, and fit again to be cheated: | Which, if the Fates please, when you are possess'd | Of the land and lady, you, sanz question, shall be: — *New Way to Pay*, it. 1, Wks., p. 299/1 (1874).  
 1640 grosse Pie-crust will grow wise | And pickled Cusumbers sanz doubt Philosophize: H. MORE, *Song of Soud.*, III. App., p. 297 (1647).  
 bef. 1658 That heretofore his total Weight | Was full three Hundred, sanz deceit: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 145 (1687).  
 1659 All play interlarded, sanz bowls, chess, &c.: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 119 (1872).  
 1807 Sans slippers—sans coat—And what's worse,—sans culottes! BERESFORD, *Misericord*, Vol. II. p. 242 (5th Ed.).

**sans appel, phr.**: Fr., 'without appeal': one from whose decision there is no appeal.

1855 he had followed in full faith such a sanz-appel as he held Frank to be: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xix. p. 344 (1889).

**sans cérémonie, phr.**: Fr.: without ceremony, uncere- moniously.

1645 Under this is the burying place for the common prostitutes, where they are put into the ground, sanz ceremonie: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 177 (1872).  
 1709 whatever a *Lady* possesses, is, sanz ceremonie, at the service, and for the use of her *Fair Friend*: MRS. MANSLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 57 (2nd Ed.).  
 1773 The Sheriffs of Middlesex, sanz ceremonie, summoned Wilkes, instead of Luttrell: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 456 (1857).  
 1807 no sooner do they set up for style, but instantly all the honest old comfortable sanz ceremonie furniture is discarded: *Salmagundi*, p. 160.  
 1820 I pray ye be seated, "sanz ceremonie": BYRON, *Bliss*, Wks., Vol. XII. p. 33 (1842).  
 1854 the whole village followed us, and sanz ceremonie...walked into the parsonage: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 385.

**sans façon(s), phr.**: Fr.: without ceremony.

1865 "Well! Bowdon has lost his head about her," went on his Grace, in his usual sanz façon, good-humoured style: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxiii. p. 305.  
 1883 Mr. Oliphant fits the real heiress...sanz façon with an eligible partner: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1190/2.

**sans faute, phr.**: Fr.: without fail.

1616 The Lady Harrington hath been going these ten days, but now sets out on Monday, sanz faute, and Sir John Finet accompanes her to Heidelberg: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 446 (1848).

**sans marchander, phr.**: Fr.: without hesitation.

1763 she flew into a rage, and, sanz marchander, abused him so grossly: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 110 (1857).

**sans nombre, phr.**: Fr.: without number.

1601 great feasts where they meet to make merrie Sans-nombre: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.*, N. H., Bk. 25, ch. 8, Vol. II. p. 224.  
 1609 twakes by the nose sanz nombre: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 580 (1616).  
 1631 4000 soldiers, the flower of the army, colonels, captains, officers, sanz nombre, that had put on all their riches and bravery: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 127 (1848).  
 1688 We'll swing these Rogues with Indictments for a Riot, and with Actions Sans Nombre: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, iv. p. 52 (1699).

**sans pareil, phr.**: Fr.: without an equal, matchless.

1766 Eau de chigre, eau de luce | Sans pareil and citron juice: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 16 (1808).

\***sans peur et sanz reproche, phr.**: Fr.: without fear and without blame. Uséd especially of Bayard (see **Bayard**\*).

1812 he told them that he had nothing to fear, that he was "sanz peur et sanz reproche": *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. III. p. 556 (1832).  
 1826 few persons talked more agreeable nonsense than the Knight sanz peur et sanz reproche: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. x. p. 445 (1881).  
 1847 He had been sanz reproche, as he still was sanz peur: BARHAM, *Inglolds. Leg.*, p. 456 (1870).  
 1858 his conduct had been sanz reproche: A. FROLOTE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 72.  
 1866 the Marquis being a man sanz reproche as far as "blood" went: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 115.  
 1879 he was all that a Chevalier ought to be, sanz reproche: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xiii. p. 130.

**sans phrase, phr.**: Fr.: without (set) phrase, in plain speech, bluntly; without qualification or addition.

**sans prendre, phr.**: Fr., 'without taking': a term of quadrille (see **quadrille** 1), playing without calling the king. See Hoyle from 1745.

1728 Lady Grace...But have you no notion, Madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time? *Mash*. Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake: laying down a *Vole*, sanz prendre may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 333 (1776).

**sans rien faire, phr.**: Fr.: without doing anything.

1631 It is generally reported throughout the town that the Prince of Orange hath put his great army into garrison, sanz rien faire, which an old soldier interpreted yesterday, that they had so billeted them in the towns upon the confines, as at any forty-eight hours' warning they could draw them to a head: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 124 (1848).

**sans souci, phr.**: Fr.: without care; freed from care; an uncereimonious assembly.

1781 Mrs. Hobart did not invite me to her sanz souci last week, though she had all my other juvenile contemporaries: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 65 (1858).  
 1797 in short their tout ensemble indicates health and delight, or at least an air of sanz souci: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VIII. p. 683/1.



**sans tache**, *phr.*: Fr.: without spot, spotless.

1848 Duke William...spoilt a friar *sans tache*, by making a knight *sans terre*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 29/2 (3rd Ed.).

\***sansculotte**, *sb.*: Fr., 'without-breeches': a designation of the poor Parisians who took part in the early stages of the first French revolution; hence, a member of the lowest class; a socialist, an anarchist.

1793 nor do I dislike the Royalists having beaten the Sans Culottes and taken Dol: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 173 (1869). 1807 [See **sans**]. 1815 the continued shouts of the little *sans culottes*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv. p. 383 (1852). 1820 in all the dirty and negligent attire of a *sans culotte*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. III. p. 310. 1835 a volunteer body guard of *sansculottes*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 387 (1857). 1841 Every-body said *sansculotte* was right: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 218 (1885).

**santa cosa**, *phr.*: It.: a sacred matter.

bef. 1733 O, that is a *Santa Cosa* and will conjure up a World of Zeal: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 98, p. 83 (1740).

**santo**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Sp. or It.: a santon.

1665 Few of them [the Persians] can read, yet honour such as can; that Science being monopolized by Churchmen, Clerks, Santos, and Merchants: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 305 (1677). 1793 [Mahometans] have among them their *santos*, or fellows, who pretend to a superior degree of holiness: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 605 (1796).

**santo**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: It.: a church; a saint.

1611 The Santo which is otherwise called St. Anthony's Church: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 174 (1776).

**santon**, *sb.*: Sp.: a Mohammedan devotee; a reputed saint among Mohammedans.

1599 6 *Santones* with red turbans upon their heads: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 204. 1616 lodgings for *Santons*, and Ecclesiastical persons: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1632). 1617 a Mahumetan Mosche or Church... kept by the Santons or Turkish Priests: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 220. 1623 was depos'd for his simplicity, being a kind of *santon* or holy man that is, twist an Innocent and an Idiot: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 85 (1645). 1625 They also account fooles, dumbe men, and mad men, *Santones*, that is, Saints: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1339. 1665 *Hodgee Abdul-radgee*... one admired by most and resorted to by many sorts of Tartars from Bochar, Tus... and other parts, none of which came empty-handed, so that in small time this Santoon became comparable in riches with most Potentates in Asia: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 96 (1677). 1786 he diverted himself, however, with the multitude of Calenders, Santons, and Dervises, who were continually coming and going, but especially with the Brahmins, Fakirs, and other enthusiasts: TR. BECKFORD, *Vathek*, p. 85 (1883). 1811 As the Zeidites and Beiasi are not worshippers of saints, they cannot have Dervises and Santons: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 141. 1819 Go to the wandering Santons that ply in the cross ways, and presume not again to appear in the presence of one...: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 107 (1820). 1829 one of those holy men termed *santons*, who pass their lives in hermitages: W. IRVING, *Conq. of Granada*, ch. iv. p. 35 (1850). 1845 So the Moors respect their idiots and call them *Santons* thinking because they are fools on earth that their sainted minds are wandering in heaven: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 805.

**sanyasee**: Anglo-Ind. See **sunyasee**.

**sanz**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sans**.

**sanza(c)ke**, **sanziack**: It. fr. Turk. See **sanjack**.

**sapadillo**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **sapodilla**.

**saphian**, **saphion**: Russ. See **saffian**.

**saphie**, *sb.*: W. Afr.: a charm; a scrap of Moorish writing so used.

1810 He had been told, he said, that white men's hair made a saphie, that would give to the possessor all the knowledge of white men: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 840 (1814). 1819 Their vest was of red cloth, covered with fetishes and saphies in gold and silver: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 32. 1830 E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 179 (2nd Ed.).

**sapodilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: the sapota-tree.

1846 the Sappodilla Plum: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 591.

**sapor**, *sb.*: Lat.: taste, savor, flavor. Occasionally spelt *sapour* (L.).

1646 there is some sapor in all aliments: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. p. 125 (1686). 1665 though the savour [of Assa-fetida] be so offensive to most, the sapor is so good, that no meat, no sauce, no vessel pleases some of the *Gusurats* palates save what relishes of it: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 118 (1677). bef. 1691 *sapour* being an accident or an affection of matter, that relates to our tongue, palate, and other organs of taste: R. BOYLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 573. [R.] 1699 the native *Sapor* and Virtue of the rest: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 91. 18... Meats have no sapor, nor digestion fair play, in a crowd: C. LAMB, *Essays*, p. 364 (Ainger, 1883).

**sapota**, **sapote**, *sb.*: Sp.: the fruit of a tree native in Tropical America, *Achras Sapota*, the sapodilla plum.

1600 there are many goodly fruits in that Countrey, whereof we have none such, as *Plantanos*, *Guyaues*, *Sapotes*, *Tunas*: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 454. — fruits of the countrey...as *plantans*, *sapotes*, *guiaues*, *pinas*: *ib.*, p. 464.

**sappan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *sapão*, or Malay *sapang*: brazil wood. See **brazil**.

1598 the wood Sapon, whereof also much is brought from Sian, it is like Brasil to die withall: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). 1622 all our sappan which was com in this junk: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 209 (1883). 1662 a sort of Wood called *Sappan*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 158 (1669). 1727 [See **agui**]. 1846 The Bukkam or Sappan-wood of India belongs to Casaplinia Sappan: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 550. 1860 The other productions which constituted the exports of the island were Sapan wood to Persia: E. TENNENT, *Ceylon*, II. 54 (4th Ed.). [Yule]

\***Sappho**: Lat. fr. Gk. Σαπφώ: name of the most celebrated poetess of Ancient Greece, native of Lesbos; a poetess; an amorous woman. Hence, **Sapphic**, fr. Lat. *Sapphicus*, = 'pertaining to Sappho', applied to a lyric metre invented or made popular by Sappho.

1586 I have turned the new Poets sweete song of Eliza into such homely Sapphick as I coulede: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 78 (1815). 1886 your really great women—the Sapphos, the Aspasias: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 47.

**saraband** (L = U), Eng. fr. Fr. *sarabande*; **zarabanda**, *Sp.*: *sb.*: name of a lively Spanish dance; also, music for the said dance.

1623 For some are much taken with the *Zarauanda*; and others may come hereafter that will utterly mislike it, and make it grow out of date: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. vii. p. 224. 1625 And then I have a saraband: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, iv. 1, Wks., p. 396/2 (1860). 1657 the Violins suddenly struck up a Saraband so full of life: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voiture*, No. 11, Vol. I. p. 18. 1665 dance a *Saraband* with *Castanets*: DRYDEN, *Ind. Emph.*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 136 (1701). 1681 [See **castanet**]. 1727 in playing of preludes, sarabands, jigs, and gavotts: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, p. 95 (1741). 1740 out stepped a little dog...and fell to dancing a saraband: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 35 (1857). 1814 Ma'mselle danced a Russ saraband with great vigour: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 92 (1832). 1822—3 She has brought us the very newest saraband from the court of Queen Mab: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxi. p. 361 (1886). 1845 Pellicier enumerates the licentious *chacóna*, *quiriguirigay* and other varieties of the *Zarabanda*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 187.

**saraf**. See **sarraf** or **sheriff**.

**sarafagio**: It. See **serafagio**.

**saraffo**, **saraffi**: Arab. See **sheriff**.

**sarai**, **saray**: Arab. See **serai**.

**sarape**: Mexican. See **serape**.

**saraph(o)**. See **sheriff**.

**sarcaparillia**: Sp. See **sarsaparilla**.

**sarcenet** (L = U), **sars(e)net**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sarcenet*, = 'Saracen-stuff': a fine, thin, silk fabric.

1463 my tipet of blak sarcenet: *Bury Wille*, p. 41 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1485 a pair of hosyn of crymesyn sarcenet vamps: *Rutland Papers*, p. 8 (1842). 1500 And ther was on the lefte syde of the highe alter a travers of red sarcenet: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 50 (Camd. Soc., 1846). 1506 Of grene sarcenet, borded with golde | Wherin did hange, a fayre astrology: HAWES, *Past. Plea.*, sig. M iiiii r. 1514 It shalbe leful to al...wardens of cathedrall and collegiate Churches...to weare sarcenet in theyr lynynges of theyr gownes: FITZHERBERT, *Justyce of Peas*, fol. 121 (1538). 1606 thou green sarcenet flap for a sore eye: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. I. 36. 1641 laugh to see them under sail in all their lawn and sarcenet, their shrouds and tackle, with a geometrical rhomboides upon their heads: MILTON, *Reform. in Eng.*, Bk. II. Wks., Vol. I. p. 55 (1806). 1646 if they be covered, though but with Linen or Sarcenet: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 60 (1686). 1667 His letters of credence brought by his secretary in a scarf of sarcenet: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 31 (1872).

**sarclé** (L = U), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sarcler*: to hoe.

1601 sarclé or raked: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 26, Vol. I. p. 591.

**sarcocolla**, *sb.*: It. or Late Lat.: a medicinal gum obtained from Persia and Arabia. Anglicised as **sarcocol**.

1599 *Sarcocolla*, from Persia: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 278. 1665 the Countrey affords plenty of Galbanum, Scammony, Armoniac, Manna, Pistachio's, Dates, Rhubarb, Opopanax, Sarcocolla, and Assa-fetida: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 304 (1677).

\***sarcophagus**, *pl. sarcophagi*, *sb.*: Lat. (with *lapis*, = 'stone', suppressed) fr. Gk. σαρκοφάγος λίθος, = 'flesh-eating stone'.

1. a kind of limestone used by the Ancient Greeks for making coffins.

1601 about Assos in Troas, there grows a stone, wherewith all bodies are consumed, and thereupon Sarcophagus it is called: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 96, Vol. I. p. 42. 1619 this...consumes many carcasses of Fishes and Fowles...so true a Sarcophagus is the belly: PURCHAS, *Micromesum*, ch. xxxv. p. 329.

2. a stone coffin, generally ornamented and inscribed.

1704 I have since observed the same device upon several sarcophagi, that have enclosed the ashes of men or boys: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 473 (Bohn,



1854). **1763** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 96 (1857). **1786** They assembled before a sarcophagus of white marble: Tr. Beckford's *Vathek*, p. 120 (1883). **1816** It is a plain, open, and partly decayed sarcophagus: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 308 (1832). **1820** In one fragment alone I counted twenty-three niches or sarcophagi: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 23. **1854** An immense receptacle for wine, shaped like a Roman sarcophagus, lurks under the side board: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 162 (1879).

**sard**, Eng. fr. Fr. *sarde*; **sardine**, **sardyn**, **sardiner**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sardine*; **sardius**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Σάρδιος*: **sb.**: stone of Sardis (capital of Lydia), a reddish brown variety of carnelian.

abt. **1360** Safyres, & sardiniers, & semely topaze: *Allit. Poems*, ii. 1469 (Morris, 1864). [C.] abt. **1400** [See **chalcedony**]. **1567** It hath many kindes as Sardonix, so called that by commixture of the *Onix* which is white and *Sardus* which is red, it becometh but one of them both: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 167<sup>v</sup>. **1611** the sixth [foundation], sardius; the seventh, chrysolite; the eighth, beryl: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 20.

\***Sardanapalus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Σαρδανάπαλος*: according to Ctesias, name of the last king of the Assyrian kingdom of Nineveh, whose extreme effeminacy caused a rebellion, whereupon he discovered himself as a warlike hero, who—when unable to hold out against the rebels—immolated himself.

**1591** Although the general or captain were a right *Sardanapalus*, for that his lawes be obeyed all things fall out well: GARRARD, *Art Warr*, p. 32. **1630** but had I bene a *Sardanapalus*, or a *Heliogabalus*, I thinke that...the great trauell ouer the Mountaines had tamed me: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 5<sup>vo</sup>12.

**sardella**, *pl.* **sardelle**, **sb.**: It. "a little pickled or salt fish like an anchoua, a sprat or a pilcher, called a sardell or sardine" (Florio, 1598). Anglicised as **sardel**(1).

**1617** great abundance of red herrings and pickled herrings, *Sardelle*, *anchone* [sic], and like pickled fishes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 113.

\***sardine** (♂ ♀), Eng. fr. Fr.; **sardino**, Eng. fr. It. or Sp. *sardina*; **sardina**, It. or Fr. or Sp.: **sb.**: a Sardinian pilchard, a Mediterranean pilchard. The form *sardeines* (pl.) occurs in a 15c. cookery-book [Bradley]; it is fr. Old Fr. *sardaine* (Cotgr.).

**1547**—8 salt sardines, which is a lytle fyse as byg as a pylcherd: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxx. p. 198 (1870). **1555** there cometh also therewith such a multitude of the smaule fysshes cauled sardynes: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 223 (1885). **1625** All this Channell is very full of fish, especially of *Sardines* and of *Anchoues*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 990. **1646** the Reliques are like the scales of *Sardines* pressed into a mass: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686). **1834** Merton devours sardines and mullickatany enough: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 298.

**sardoin**, **sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *sardoine*: a sardonix.

abt. **1400** And the principalle Zates of his Palays ben of precious Ston, that men clepen Sardoyne: Tr. Maundevile's *Trav.*, p. 275. [C.]

**sardonian** (♂ ♀ =), Eng. fr. Fr. *sardonien*; **sardonio** (♂ ♀ =), Eng. fr. Fr. *sardonique*, or Lat. *Sardonius*, = 'pertaining to Sardinia': *adj.*: (with allusion to *Sardonius herba*, a plant supposed to cause wry faces) forced, bitter, scornful, cruel, derisive (of a laugh, a smile, mirth, &c.).

**1596** the villaine...with Sardonian smyle | Laughing on her, his false intent to shade, | Gan forth to lay his bayte her to beguyle: SPENS, *F. Q.*, v. ix. 12. **1603** these toies will set him (I say) into a fit of Sardonian laughing: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 266. **1651** Where strain'd sardonick smiles are glosing still, | And grief is forc'd to laugh against her will: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 391. [T.] **1684** if pork, or any thing made of swines flesh were brought into the room, he would fall into a convulsive Sardonian laughter: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 72 (1856).

[In Late Lat., *Sardonius* seems to have been utilised to translate Gk. *σαρδάνιος*, = 'bitter' (of laughter). See Homer, *Od.*, 20, 302. But originally *risus Sardonius*, Gk. γέλιος Σαρδόνιος, meant 'laughter of despair', 'a forced laugh']

**sardonix**, Lat. *pl.* **sardoniches**, **sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *σαρδόνιξ*: a variety of chalcedony consisting of layers of red or brown relieved by layers of white or some light color; a variety of chalcedony exhibiting various shades of red and brown. The forms ending in -*c*, -*ck*, -*k* are fr. the Lat. *adj.* *sardonichus*. See **sard** and **onyx**.

abt. **1400** sardenyk ston: Wycliffite *Bible*, Job, xxviii. 16. — the fyuethe [foundement], sardonix, the sixte, sardius: *ib.*, Apocal., xxi. 20. **1567** [See **sard**]. **1601** This stone...was a Sardonix...one of the least Sardoniches: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 37. ch. i. Vol. II. p. 601. **1611** The fifth [foundation], sardonix; the sixth, sardius: *Bible*, Rev., xxi. 20. **1670** Another [Vase of Sardonick]: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 239 (1698). **1672** I have seen worn in a Ring a *Sardonix* it self that was transparent: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 86. **1816** the group called the Marriage of Cupid and Psyche, Sardonix: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 301. **18**...branch-work of costly sardonix: TENNYSON, *Palace of Art*, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1886).

**saree**, **sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sārī*: the principal garment of a woman in N. India, consisting of a long piece of

cloth or silk wrapped round the body so as to fall nearly to the feet, while the other end is thrown over the head.

**1872** The women wear petticoats or trousers, and the *saree* above. FAW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 47. **1886** The pure silk *saris* of Raichur, and the *masaru* or mixed satin for Mohammedan use: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 730.

**sarell**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seraglio**.

**sargasso**, **sb.**: Port. *sargasso*, *sargaco*: gulf-weed, a seaweed which forms floating islands in the north Atlantic in and near the Sargasso Sea (named from the weed).

**1598** The hearbs is like Samper, but yellow of colour, & hath berries like Goose berries, but nothing in them. The Portingales call it Sargasso, because it is like the herbes that groweth in their welles (in Portingall, called Sargasso: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 262 (1885). **1656** *Sargasso* for many miles floating upon the Western Ocean: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 4. p. 44 (1636). **1665** the *Sargasso* or Sea-weeds we saw floating upon the Sea: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 11 (1677).

\***sarong**, **sb.**: Malay *sarung*: a body-cloth worn in the Malay Archipelago.

**1894** Huddled up beneath a handsome sarong...she watched the bustle: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 271.

\***sar(r)af**, **shroff**, **sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *ṣarrāf*: a money-changer, a banker.

**1598** There is in every place of the street exchangers of money, by them called Xaraffs, which are all Christian Jewes: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 230 (1885). — Xaraffs: *ib.*, p. 244. **1662** money-changers, whom they call Xaraff: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 223 (1609). **1673** It could not be improved till the Governor had released the Shroffs or Bankers: KEYSER, *E. India*, 413 (1678). [Vule] **1684** the *Shroff* or Banker: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, p. 4. **1776** *Shroff*, A Banker, an Exchanger of money: *Trials of Joseph Fowler*, Gloss. **1809** I had the satisfaction of hearing the Court order them to pay two lacs and a half to the plaintiff, a shroff of Lucknow: LORD VALENTIA, *Joy.*, i. 243. [Vule] **1811** When we afterwards presented it to the Dola he sent us to receive the money from his Saraf, or banker, who paid us by instalments: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. liii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 71. **1836** Many of the Egyptian Jews are *sarrafis* (or bankers and money-lenders): others are *seyyefes*, and are esteemed men of strict probity: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. II. p. 348. **1839** there inquire for the shop of the Shereef: — Tr. Arab. *Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 416. **1839** many of the principal men of that nation (i.e. Armenians) resident at Constantinople being *sarrafis*, or bankers to the different Pashas: MISS PARDON, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 31. **1845** *seraf* or banker: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Memo.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 339. **1884** But a vast deal of underhand business is transacted by the sarafs and the yaghlitchis, small bankers and jewel-brokers: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 341.

**sarray**: Arab. See **serai**.

**sarsa**, **sarza**, **sb.**: short for **sarsaparilla** (*q. v.*).

**1625** You may take sarza to open the liver: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship* (1807). [C.] **1691** the *China*; *Sarsa*; the *Serpentaria Virginiana*, or *Snake weed*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 218 (1701).

\***sarsaparilla**, Old Sp. *çarçaparilla* (Mod. Sp. *sarsaparilla*); **salsaparilha**, Port.: **sb.**: the rhizome of several species of *Smilax*, found in Tropical America, used as an alterative drug.

**1577** the water of *Sarsaparilla*: FRAMPTON, *Joyful News*, fol. 16<sup>vo</sup>. **1593**—**1622** all the banks and low lands adjoining to this river, are replenished with salsaparilla: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § 1. p. 263 (1876). **1600** The country yieldeth great store of suger, hides of oxen, bulis and kine, ginger, *Cana Istuda* and *Saba perillia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 449. **1621** the decoction of china roots, sassafras, sarsaparilla (*salsaparilla*, p. 96), guaiacum: R. BURTON, *Anat. Med.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 5, Mem. I. Suba. 5, Vol. II. p. 130 (1827). **1624** Balmes, Oiles, Medicinals and Perfumes, Sarsaparilla, and many other physical drugs: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 52 (1884). **1625** they use much Salsaparilla, which the *Hollanders* ships bring them: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 960. **1664** [Plants] not perishing but in excessive colds: *Althaea Prutes*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Cupressus*: EVELYN, *Kid. Hort.*, p. 227 (1729). **1671** Hast thou not rais'd the price of *Sarsaparilla*, and *Guaiacum* all over the Town: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, i. p. 4. **1722** They have a Sort of Briar, growing something like the *Sarsaparilla*: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 120. **1741** Cochineel, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, Brasil, Campechy, Verdigrise, Almonds: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tavernier's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 335. **1789** exported...sarsaparilla, coffee, indigo: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 496 (1796).

**sars(e)net**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sarcenet**.

**sasarara**. See **certiorari**.

\***sash**, **sb.**: Eng. fr. Pers. *shast*, = 'a girdle worn by the Magi': a band of fine material worn as a turban; in western countries, a scarf (generally of silk) worn over one shoulder or round the waist.

**1612** their *Casseres*, that is, their Churchmen (with blew shashes about their heads): W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 28. **1615** All of them wear on their heads white Shashes and Turbans: GED. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). **1625** Chints and Chadors, Shashes and Girdles: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 530. **1634** their head, has a *Tulipant* or *Shash*, sometimes of one, sometimes of many colours: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 32. **1684** thrusts the Ponyard into his Sashe before his Brest: Tr. Tavernier's *Grd. Seigneur's Serag.*, p. 56. **1741** wear the white Sash round their Turban as well as the Turks: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tavernier's Voy.*



*Levant*, Vol. II. p. 61. 1811 Over all these caps they wrap a large piece of muslin, called a Sasch, ornamented at the ends, which flow loose upon the shoulders, with silk or golden fringes: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 156.

**sassafras** (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *sassafras*, or Sp. *sassafras*: an American tree (Nat. Order *Lauraceae*), the bark of whose root is a valuable drug, as also are the bark of the branches and the wood; also, the bark of the said tree.

1577 the water of this *Sassafras*: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 50 *ro*. 1600 the tree is in their language called *Ameda* or *Hanneda*, this is thought to be the *Sassafras*: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 227. 1621 [See **sarsaparilla**]. 1624 boyled with *Saxafras* leaues: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 416 (1884). — we saw many Vines, *Saxefras*, haunts of Deere and Fowle: *ib.*, p. 790. 1630 compositions of *Sassafras*, and *Guacum*: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iv. 2, sig. K 3 *ro*.

**sassaparilla**: Sp. See **sarsaparilla**.

**sat sapienti**: Late Lat. See **verbum sap.**

**sat verbum**: Late Lat. See **verbum sap.**

\***Satan, Sathan, Sat(h)anas**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Σατάν, Σατανᾶς*, fr. Heb. *śāṭān*, = 'an enemy': a name of the devil, the chief spiritual enemy of man.

abt. 1384 moche more thes prelatiſ ben sathanas, that thus myche contrariens cristis wille & sauynge of mennus soulis: *Of Prelates*, ch. i. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 57 (1880). 1482 the wekyd angelle of that deuyll Sathanas: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 50 (1869). 1602 How many Sathans and begotten of the diuell did he tearme them: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9. — that olde sathanas Segnior Belzebub Don Lucifer: *ib.*, p. 197. 1640 Sathanas: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. iii. 27, p. 248 (1647). bef. 1654 Men do not care for Excommunication because they are shut out of the Church, or delivered up to *Sathan*: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 43 (1868).

**sati**: Anglo-Ind. See **suttee**.

**satinisco**, *sb.*: *quasi*-It. or Old It. \**setinesco*\*: an inferior kind of satin or velvet.

1619 Callimanco, *Satinisco*, *Figuretto*, *Poropus*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxvii. p. 268.

**satire** (♂ = ♀), **satyr**(♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *satire*, *satyre* (Cotgr.): a literary composition devoted to the exposure of the vices and follies of mankind; the aggressive use of wit and humor against vice and folly, or against anything which is regarded as foolish and objectionable.

1509 Therefore in this satire suche wyll I repute: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1874). 1605 Epithalamions, Satyres, Epigrams: G. CHAPMAN, *Al Fools*, II. 1. 1712 the finest Strokes of Satyr which are aimed at Particular Persons: *Spectator*, No. 451, Aug. 7, p. 646/1 (Morley).

**satirian**, *adj.*: ? Eng. fr. Old Fr.: satiric (applied to an author).

1509 For in lyke wyse as olde Poeses Satyriens in dyuers Poesyes conioyned repleued the synnes and ylnes of the peple at that tyme lyuyng: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Arg., Vol. I. p. 17 (1874).

**satis superque**, *phr.*: Lat.: enough and to spare, enough and more (than enough).

\***satrap** (♂ = ♀ or ♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *satrapa*, *satrapēs*, fr. Gk. *σατράπης* (fr. Pers.): a governor of a Persian province; hence, any subordinate ruler or tyrannical officer.

abt. 1383 that schal not be dispensid with but reserued to a grettere satrap: WYCLIF(?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. iii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 7 (1880). 1549 the byshoppe would beare nothing at all wyth hym [the Lorde Protectoure], but played me the *Satrapa*, so that the regente of Fraunce was faine to be sent for from beyond the Seas to set them at one: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, II. p. 63 (1869). 1579 these Lords and Satrapes: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 529 (1612). 1677 a report confirmed by *Mythropastes* a Persian Satrapa, who fled thither to avoid the Anger of King Darius: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 107. 1775 afterwards the Persian satrapas or commandant resided at Sardes: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 252. 1781 the prostrate Satrape adored the majesty of their invisible and insensible sovereign: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. III. ch. xviii. p. 135 (1813). 1817 Never did fierce Arabia send | A satrap forth more direly great: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 47 (1860). 18.. Warrior of God, whose strong right arm debased | The throne of Persia, when her Satrap bled: | At Issus by the Syrian gates: TENNYSON, *Alexander*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 96 (1886).

**satrapon**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *satrapone*, = 'a great satrap': an important personage.

1650 the peple shew'd it to their Satrapons & Councel: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 34.

**Saturn**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Sāturnus*: an old Italian god, the father of civilisation, identified with the Greek Kronos, whose name was given to *Saturday*, Anglo-Sax. *Saternesdag*, and to the planet of the solar system, next in size to Jupiter, which was regarded in astrology as malefic; name of the metal lead in alchemy. Hence, **saturnine**, **Saturnine**, pertaining to Saturn, under the influence of the planet Saturn;

melancholy, morose, reserved. Hence, also, **Saturnian**, pertaining to Saturn, pertaining to the fabled "golden age" of Saturn's reign. *Saturnian metre* is the extant old Italian metre.

1642 I was born in the Planetary hour of *Saturn*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II. § xi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 445 (1852).

1591 let him accustome himselfe rather to be of a Saturnine and seuer condition then a common skoffer: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 14. 1886 Gervase Aymer, a saturnine man with a history, ... is debarr'd by circumstances from marrying her: *Athenaum*, Oct. 23, p. 526/1.

1557 Mauortian moods, Saturnian furies fell: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 115 (1870).

1729 This, this is he, foretold by ancient rhymes: | Th' Augustus born to bring Saturnian times: POPE, *Dunciad*, III. 320.

\***Saturnalia**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: in Ancient Rome, the festival of Saturn, celebrated with much license in the middle of December as a thanksgiving for the produce of the year; hence, any wild orgy or noisy revelry. Anglicised as *Saturnal*(*ls*).

1591 imitating the orders and maners in the feast *Saturnalia*, wherein also were *Bacchanalia* vsed, in the which feast were men, women, and children: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *ro*. 1600 throughout the cite both by day & night were proclaimed the solemn Saturnalia: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 432.

1603 no man hungreth or fasteth during the *Saturnals*: — *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 161.

1611 the *Saturnalia*: B. JONSON, *Cat.*, III. 3, Wks., p. 720 (1616).

bef. 1654 *Christmas* succeeds the *Saturnalia*: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 33 (1868).

1782 malignity at least will have its *Saturnalia*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 252 (1858).

1788 The first days, which coincided with the old *Saturnalia*, were devoted to mutual congratulation and the public joy: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xli. p. 224 (1813).

1815 Why, it is a kind of judicial *Saturnalia*: SCOTT, *Guy Rannering*, ch. lviii. p. 509 (1852).

1819 The Yam custom is like the *Saturnalia*; neither theft, intrigue, or assault are punishable during the continuance: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 274.

1821 True freedom but welcomes, while slavery still raves, | When a week's saturnalia hath loosen'd her chain: BYRON, *Irish Avatar*, xlii.

1884 allowed to indulge in an unchecked *Saturnalia* of murder and robbery: *Sat. Rev.*, Apr. 12, p. 468/1.

**satyr** (♂ = ♀), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *satyre*, ultimately fr. Gk. *σατύρος*.

1. a sylvan deity of Greek mythology, attendant upon Pan and Bacchus. The satyrs were represented as lascivious creatures with horns, pointed ears, and tail, sometimes with goat's legs; their leader was Silenus. See **faun**, **panisk**. In the Bible, the Heb. *sa'ir*, = 'a kind of demon', *lit.* 'shaggy', 'a he-goat', is translated 'satyr' (*Isaiah*, xiii. 21; xxxiv. 14).

1567 the Faune and Satire: J. MAPLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 96 *ro*.

1591 there was a Satyre taken sleeping: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 481 (1612).

1591 Here also playing on the grassy greene, | Woodgods, and Satyres, and swift Dryades: SPENS., *Compl.*, Virg. Gnat, 178.

1601 groves, wherein the *Ægipanes* and Satyres doe converse: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 30, Vol. I. p. 148.

1607 *Fauni*, Satyres, and *Incubi*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 15.

1621 many Satyres dancing about a wenche asleep: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 338 (1827).

1637 Rough Satyrs danced, and Fauns with cloven heel: MILTON, *Lycidas*, 34.

1704 the several musical instruments that are to be seen in the hands of the Apollos, muses, fauns, satyrs, bacchanals, and shepherds: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (Bohn, 1854).

1722 Satyr teaching a Young Man, perhaps Apollo; ... the Legs of this Satyr are very Bad: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 127.

1868 A satyr, a satyr, see, | Follows: TENNYSON, *Lucretius*, Wks., Vol. III. p. 176 (1886).

2. a lascivious person.

**satyrion**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σατύριον*, name of a plant to which aphrodisiac properties were ascribed: name of a species of orchid.

1548 *Satyrion* is hote and very moyest: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*.

1627 As we see in *White Satyrion*, which is of a Dainty Smell: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. vi. § 507.

1695 'tis the Root *Satyrion*, a very precious Plant: OTWAY, *Souldiers Fortune*, v. p. 62.

\***sauce piquante**, *phr.*: Fr.: a sharp-tasting sauce.

1759 for your *sauce piquante* get a parcel of herbs, such as tarrogon, &c.: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 64.

1817 No one would like to make an entire meal on *sauce piquante*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 3.

1845 The *bolero* is la salsa de la comedia, the essence, the cream, the *sauce piquante* of the night's entertainment: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 187.

1853 Seal...with a little patience, and a good deal of *sauce piquante*, is very excellent diet: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xvii. p. 129.

18.. Opposition and inaccessibility are the *sauce piquante* of life: RITA, *My Lord Conceit*, Vol. I. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 56.

**saucisce**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sausage; *Mil.* a hose of pitched cloth containing train-powder.

1826 Count, let me help you to a little more of these *saucisces* aux choux ['with cabbages']: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. II. p. 169 (1881).

**saucisson**, *sb.*: Fr.: a sausage; *Mil.* faggots of large boughs.

\***Sauerkraut**, *sb.*: Ger., 'sour cabbage': cabbage sliced and pressed with salt so as to become sour by fermentation, a popular dish in Germany. Anglicised as *sourkraut*, *sour-craut*.



1778 I dined yesterday at Garrick's, with the sour-croit party: In W. Roberts' *Memoirs Hannah More*, Vol. 1. p. 82 (1835). 1815 we can cook up between us three, as pretty a dish of sour-croit as ever tipped over the tongue of a bookmaker: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 147 (1835). 1840 On the banks of the Rhine...while *sour-kraut* she sells you, the Landlady tells you: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.* p. 157 (1865). 1845 BREGGON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 416. 1856—6 The king's fondness for Hanover occasioned all sorts of rough jokes among his English subjects, to whom *sauer-kraut* and sausages have ever been ridiculous objects: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 93 (1875). 1880 She would rather have a good plate of sourkraut: C. W. COLLINS, *Sir Simon*, p. 59.

saul: Anglo-Ind. See **sal**<sup>2</sup>.

saunce, saunez: Eng. fr. Fr. See sans.

**sauté, sb.:** Fr.: a stew.

1828 I ask you to meet a *sauté de foie gras* ['of *foie gras*' (q.v.)], and a haunch of venison: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvi. p. 217 (1839). 1845 The *sauté*-pan is much used now, instead of the frying-pan: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 184.

\* **sauterne**, *sb.*: Fr.: name of a white wine produced near Sauterne in the department of Gironde in France, on the left bank of the Rhone. The name is sometimes extended to similar white wines.

1828 I took my *santerne* and soda-water in my dressing-room: LORN  
LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiii. p. 60 (1859).

**saûve qui peut**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'save (himself) who can', the order for flight attributed to Napoleon I. when he saw that the battle of Waterloo was lost; a complete rout, a disastrous dispersion.

1823 the camp is broken up, *sauve qui peut*: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi, p. 141 (1855). 1828 LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xlix, p. 149 (1850). 1842 *Sauve qui peut!* That lawless crew! Away, and away, and away they flew! BARNHAM, *Ingolds*, Legs, p. 308 (1865). 1855—6 what a fine satirical picture we might have had of that general *sauve qui peut* among the Tory party: THACKERAY, *Four Georges*, p. 41 (1875). 1885 it would have been a case of *sauve qui peut*: LADY BLOOMFIELD, *Reminisc.*, Vol. 1, p. 89.

savane, *só.*: Fr.: a savannah.

1763 Low marshy and partly wooded lands...which they call *Savanes*: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 108.

**savanna(h)**, *sb.*: Sp. *savana*, *lit.* 'a sheet': a treeless plain; a prairie. Generally used in reference to Tropical America.

1655 Hauynge towards the southe a playne of twelue leagues in breadth and  
 very fruitful. This playne, they caule *Zauana*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. i.  
 p. 148 (1885). 1604 the plaines, which they call *Savannas*: E. GRIMSTON,  
 Tr. D'Acosta's *Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 263 (1880). 1660 open  
 ground and plain fields, or Savanars as they there call them: J. S., *A brief  
 and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 28.  
 1722 In other Places they found large level Plains, and fine *Savanna's*, three or  
 four Miles wide: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 62. 1727 Plains immense |  
 Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads, | And vast savannahs: J. THOMSON,  
*Summer*, 692 (1834). 17. . . Delighted all the while to think | That, on those...  
 green savannas, she should share | His board with lawful joy: WORDSWORTH,

green savannas, *ESMOUD* share 17. **1819** Some search the scorcht'd savannas of Sabrea: **HANS**  
**Ruth**, 112. **Busk**, *Tea*, p. 48. **1819** The red and yellow ochres brought to me, were dug  
 in the neighbourhood of a savannah three journeys south-eastward of Empongwa:  
**BOWDICH**, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. II. ch. xiii. p. 448. **1845** the grassy  
 savannas of La Plata: **C. DARWIN**, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. iii. p. 55. **1884** A  
 wide savannah edged the stream: **F. BOWLE**, *Borderland*, p. 360.

\***savant**, *fem.* **savante**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person of eminence in science or in literary studies. Formerly spelled **scavant(e)**.

1750 very different sorts of people, as *beaux esprits, savants, et belles dames*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. no. 6. p. 20 (1774). 1762 This Baron is one of the most learned and able men here, the great protector of wits, and the Savans who are no wits: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 746 (2. 139). 1765 I dined to-day with a *dame savante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 408 (1857). 1766 Her manner is soft and feminine, and though a *savante*, without any declared pretensions: *ib.*, p. 470. 1767 I do not think that all entertain this idea of us; I only mean the *savants*; those who can read: IN J. H. JESSE'S *Ge. Schwyn & Cotenparviers*, Vol. II. p. 202 (1882). 1805 the most zealous society of *savants* that ever existed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 420. 1813 an only child, and a *savante* who has always had her own way: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 348 (1875). 1815 That artists by profession, and *savants* by profession, should flock to the finest, and wisest, city in the world for instruction: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 6 (2nd Ed.). 1840 the unfortunate traveller Schultz, a German *savant*, sent into this country by the French Institute: FRASER, *Koordinaten*, &c., Vol. I. Let. iii. p. 62. 1856 A blind *savant*, like Huber and Sanderson: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 135 (Bohn, 1866). 1876 his projects were held by Parisian savans: *Times*, May 15. [St.]. 1882 [Newman was] stirred by the vulgarity of the triumphant *Savans*: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 179.

**savendar**: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder**.

**savoir, sçavoir, sb.:** Fr.: knowledge, learning.

1841 Most, if not all of them, have studied the guide-books, and like to display the extent of their *savoir* on the subject: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*. Vol. i. p. 17.

\***savoir-faire**, *sô.*: Fr., 'knowing (how) to do': good management, tact, the faculty of discerning the right course upon an emergency.

1815 But he had great confidence in his own *savoir faire*. SCOTT, *Gay Mowbray*, ch. XXX, p. 296 (1852). 1819 In this dilemma I besting myself, by my own *savoir faire*. LOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III, ch. vi, p. 167 (1820). 1842 't would do much for the true *savoir faire*. BARHAM, *Ingolds, Lec.*, p. 105 (1845). 1853 the inexperience and want of *savoir faire* in high matters of diplomacy of the Emperor and his ministers: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, ch. Ser. I, li. 54. 1857 Meanwhile, the calf had not even *savoir faire* enough to ask for my second: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv, p. 246 (1877). 1866 A failure not due to want of good intentions...but apparently to a want of military *savoir faire*: H. COMPTON, *Grant & his Campaigns*, p. 329.

**savoir-vivre**, *sb.*: Fr., 'knowing how to live': good manners, good breeding, the faculty of understanding how to behave with propriety under any circumstances.

1765 For though France is remarkable for its *savoie wine* and Italy for its *vino*, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature: MASON, in GRAY and MASON'S *Corresp.* p. 27 (1853). 1766 I hope in a fortnight to break through, or rather from the delights of this place, which, in the *savoie wine*, exceeds all the places, I believe, in this section of the globe: STERNE, *Lett.* Wks., p. 746/2 (1830). 1776 It was not *savoie wine* to feel like a man: HORN, *WALPOLE, Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 261 (1857). 1806 The use of red wine with oysters, shows great want of *savoie wine*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 8. p. 413. 1813 He is continually railing at our English want of *savoie wine*: M. ETCHEWELL, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 75 (1833). 1819 They had so little *savoie wine*, that they let their heads be chopped off like cabbage tops: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1830). 1841 He has acquired all the polish and *savoie wine* of the best foreign society: LADY BLENHEIM, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 123. 1878 People with any *savoie wine* don't make a fuss about such things: GROS-ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. VI. ch. xviii. p. 462.

**savoy** (= "), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Savoie*, = 'Savoy', a district of S. France: a winter variety of cabbage with remarkably wrinkled leaves.

1699 The Broccoli from Naples, perhaps the *Halmysidia* of Pliny (or *Atheuensis* rather), *Capitata marina* & *florida*, our Sea-keele (the ancient *Crambe*) and growing on our Coast, are very delicate, as are the *Savoy*, commended for being not so rank, but agreeable to most Palates: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 16. 1769 your savoy should be well blanch'd, and tied up separate: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, p. 23.

**saxafras, saxefras:** Eng. fr. Port. See **sassafras**.

say: Eng. fr. It. See shahi.

**sayer**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *stār*, = 'moving', 'current', 'the remainder': a term used to denote miscellaneous items of Indian taxes and imposts other than the land revenue, as though 'current' charges, customary charges. [Yule]

1790 I shall briefly remark on the Collections of Sayer, that while they remain in the hands of the Zemindars, every effort to free the internal Commerce from the baneful effects of their vexatious impositions must necessarily prove abortive: *Minute*, Feb. 10, by Hon. C. Stuart, quoted in Lord Cornwallis' *Minute*, July 18. [Yule] 1817 Besides the land-revenue, some other duties were levied in India, which were generally included under the denomination of Sayer: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, v. 417 (1840). [ib.]

**sayette** (= **سايه**), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sayette*: a kind of serge; a kind of woollen yarn.

\*sayid, sayyid, sali'id, sey'd, *sb.*: Arab. *sayyid*: lord, a Mohammedan title of honor. See *Cid*, *siddee*.

1811 He looked with disdain upon the Turkish Sheriffs, and the Arabian  
Seids: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xciv. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 39. 1827 A  
young *seid*, a friend of mine, when riding one day... LADY H. STANHOPE  
1828 I ch. ii. p. 56. 1840 wait until he should procure from a certain  
Seid, who was Lord of the Village, a pledge of safety for himself. that order of  
Seeyeds, called *Suggardin*: FRASER, *Archeologist*, &c., Vol. i. Let. iii. p. 22.  
1884 I observed two Sowars, talking...to a Sayyid: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*,  
p. 111.

*sbirreria*, *pl. sbirrerie*, *sb.*: It.: "the crue, company, or order of base catchpoles or sergeants" (Florio, s. v. *Sbirraglia*, below which is "*Sbirraria*, *Sbirreria*, as *Sbirraglia*").

1625 they call all Temporall Businesse, of Warres, Embassages, Iudicature, and other Emploiments, *Sherrie*; which is, *Vnder-Sheriffries*; As if they were but matters for Vnder-Sheriffes and Catchpoles: BACON, *Ess.* xxix. p. 357 (1871).

\*sbirro, *pl.* sbirri, *sb.*: It.: a bailiff, a police-officer.

1670 a *Barigello* or Captain of the *Shirri*, or Sergeants, to keep all in order and awe, both day and night: R. LANSSELS, *Voy. Ital.* Pt. II. p. 155 (1687).  
1701 This Captain [who executes the orders of the civil government of Rome] is called *Barigello*, and his Soldiers *Shirri*: *New Account of Italy*, p. 88. 1701  
some *shirri* that had insolently passed through the street in which the King of Great Britain's arms condescended to hang: HOB. WALSHLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 310 (1687). 1787 What could *they* do who had only a parcel of *Shirri* under their command: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1. p. 216 (1805). 1793 Like other princes, he [the Pope] has his guards of *shirri*: J. MOORE, *Amer. Crit. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 436 (1796). 1820 Had I been silent, not a *shirri* but I [Had kept me in his eye, as meditating.] A silent, solitary, deep revenge: RYAN, *Days of Pen.*, II. 2. Wks. Vol. XII. p. 116 (1832). 1825 pistols were but for brigands and *shirri*: *English in Italy*, Vol. 1. p. 60. 1837 Instead of fleeing the desperate homicide, invoking the aid of the Madonna, attacked the *shirri* and killed four of the twelve: C. MAC FARLASE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 52. 1863 Still, when the captain of the *Shirri* made way for me I thought I was in the trails: I. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 764 (2nd Ed.).



**scabbado**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Sp. or *quasi*-It.: venereal disease. Cf. Sp. *escarbar*, = 'to scratch'.

1689 But we have no more of 'em [hot baths] now, since they are found to be ill for the Scabbado: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloqu.*, p. 6a.

**scabin**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scabino*: an alderman, a judge. See *échevin*.

1673 The Government is by a Scout or Prætor, four Burgomasters, nine Scabins, and 36 Counsellors or Senators: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 42.

**scaene**: Eng. fr. Fr. or Lat. See *scene*.

\***scagliola**, *sb.*: It.: an Italian process for imitating stone and marble; imitation stone and marble; also, *attrib.*

1747 I have been desired to write to you for two scagliola tables: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 86 (1857). 1787 JOHN HUGFORD, an Englishman, Friar of this Convent, was the inventor of the *Scagliola*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 298 (1805). 1806 a cupola supported by columns of scagliola: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 153. 1866 the scagliola pillars: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I. p. 19.

**sachi**, *sahy*: Pers. See *shahi*.

**scala caeli**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a ladder to heaven; the name given to a flight of steps in Rome.

abt. 1384 Also prelati discipuli cristene men in feith, hope & charite bi here nouerle of massis at rome, at scala celi, & newe pardons & pilgrimages: *Of Prelates*, ch. xxxviii, in F. D. MATTHEW'S *Unprinted Eng. Wks.* of Wyclif, p. 102 (1880). 1366 it is much necessary that such abuses be clearly put away... which make men believe... that masses said at *scala celi*, or otherwise... send them straight to heaven: *Articles devised by the Kinges Highnes Majestie*, p. xxxii. (1825). 1649 *scala celi*, the ladder of heaven... The fyrste [step] is preachinge, then hearynge, then beleuyng, and last of all Saluation: LATIMER, 7 *Serm.* bef. K. Edw. VI., v. p. 139 (1869). 1603 Making loose lines (for-sooth) their *Scala Celi*: A Tauerne for a Temple, to adore | Their only god, their guts: J. DAVIES, in J. SYLVESTER'S *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 540 (1608). bef. 1627 And the seuerall Degrees of Ascent, whereby Men did climb vp to the same, as if it had bin a *Scala Celi*: BACON, *New Atlantis*, p. 15.

**scalado**, **skalado** (= ㄣ), **scalade** (= ㄣ), Eng. fr. It. *scalada* (Florio), Mod. It. *scalata*; **scalada**, *It.*: *sb.*: an escalade, a scaling of fortifications with ladders. See *escalade*.

1591 when it is time to assault the enemies vpon a Wall, Trench, Scalade, Bulwarcke, Breach: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 63. 1598 *Scalata*, a skalado giuen to any towne or wall: FLORIO, bef. 1599 Of flankers, ravelins, gabions he prates | And of false-brays, and sallies, and scaladoes: DAVIES, *Epigr.*, xxiv, in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 358/2 (1858). 1601 the honour which geese deserved and woon by discovering the skalade that the Frenchmen made into the capitoll hill of Rome: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 3. [R.] 1611 *Escalade*, A skalado; a skaling; the taking, or surprisall, of a place, by skaling: COTGR.

1630 three six-penny Veale pyes, wall'd stiffly about, and well virtual'd within, were presented to the hazzard of the *Scalado*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. O 1 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1632 The next day General Norris hauing viewed the advantage, resolved to attempt the place by a *scalado*: J. SPEED, *Hist. Gt. Brit.*, Bk. ix, ch. xxiv, p. 1188/1. bef. 1670 The Soldiers entred the Castle by Scalada, and by forcing the Gates: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 204, p. 220 (1693).

1712 Thou raisedst thy voice to record the stratagems, the arduous exploits, and the nocturnal scalade of needy heroes, the terror of your peaceful citizens: ARBUTHNOT, *John Bull*. [T.] 1795 taking a town by Scalado: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 22.

**scald**: Icelandic. See *skald*.

**scalda-banco**, *sb.*: It., 'a warm seat': one who keeps a seat warm, *i.e.* one who pours out empty declamations.

bef. 1670 The Presbyterians, those *Scalda-banco's*, or hot Declamers, had wrought a great distaste in the Commons at the King: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 171, p. 182 (1693).

**scalēnon**, **scalēnum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. (σκαληνον) σκαληνον: a scalene triangle, a triangle with three unequal sides.

1570 *Scalenum* is a triangle, whose three sides are all vnequall... the triangle B... is also a Scalēnon, hauing his three sides vnequall: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 4 v<sup>o</sup>.

1603 that triangle which is called Scalēnon, with three unequal sides: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1349. 1787 The true figure of the encampment is rather an *isosceles* than a *scalenum*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1059/2.

**scalier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *escalier*: a staircase. *Rare*.

bef. 1642 In the midst there was a wonderful scalier or winding stair: URRUHART, *Tr. Rabelais*, Bk. I. ch. liii. (1848). [Davies]

**scaliola**: *It.* See *scagliola*.

**scallion** (ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Ascalōnia* (*caepa*), = 'onion of Ascalon': a shallot.

bef. 1400 Ac ich haue porrett-plontes perselye and scallones, | Chiboles and chiruyles and chuyres sam-rede: *Piers Pl.*, C. ix. 310. [C.] 1603 bulbs, scallions, olives, salade herbes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 703. 1699 scallion: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 63.

\***scandalum magnatum**, *pl.* **scandala magnatum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Leg.*: defamation of high personages, the offence of speaking evil of dignities. Abbrev. to **scan. mag.**

1607 *A writ of delay*, Longsword: *scandala magnatum*, Backsword: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 160 (1885). 1623 they will presently call thee into the Court, and frame a bill against thee, executing that Statute vpon thee, of *Scandalum magnatum*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II.

Bk. i. ch. vii, p. 63.

1630 From *scandala magnatum* I am cleare: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, p. 126. 1659 'tis more punishable in our house | Than *scandalum magnatum*: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, i. 1, Wks., p. 315/2 (1830).

1697 whoever, I say, should venture to be thus particular, must expect to be imprisoned for *scandalum magnatum*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Author's Pref., Wks., p. 55/2 (1869). 1714 I do assure you, says he, were I my Lady O-p-t-s, I would sue him for *Scandalum Magnatum*: *Spectator*, No. 568, July 16, p. 808/1 (Morley).

bef. 1733 A Case of *Scandalum Magnatum* against a Peer: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 61, p. 631 (1740). 1771 the statute of *scandalum magnatum* is the oldest I know: BURKE, *Thoughts on the Present Discontents*, p. 143 (1886). 1779 And (though I can't on learning brag) | I do pronounce it all *scan mag*: P. PINDAR, in R. Polwhele's *Biogr. Sk. in Cornwall*, Vol. II. App., p. 4.

**Scanderbeg**, the Turkish name (= 'Alexander Bey') of George Castriotto, Prince of Albania, the champion of the Christians against the Turks, 1432-1467.

1688 He is a very *Scanderberg* incarnate: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i. p. 4 (1699).

\***scapulae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the shoulder-blades; **scapula**, *sing.* (Late Lat.), a shoulder, a shoulder-blade. Rarely Anglicised as **scapple**.

1578 the *scapple* bones: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1734 The heat went off from the parts, and spread up higher to the breast and scapula: WISEMAN, *Surgery*. [J.]

**scapus**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Archit.*: the shaft of a column.

1563 The which thicknes vnder at the lowest part of Scapus, you shall deuide into 4. partes, wherof at the head of the Scapus, shalbe 3.: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. liii v<sup>o</sup>.

1664 Sometimes also it signifies the *Rings* or small *Fernils* belonging the *Scapus* of a Column near the *Apophyses*, or the *Plinth* of a *Pedestal*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 139.

\***scarabaeus**, *pl.* **scarabaei**, *sb.*: Lat.: a beetle; also, an Egyptian gem, usually green, cut in the form of a beetle on the upper side and inscribed on the lower side, used as an amulet. Anglicised as **scarabee** (through Fr. *scarabée*), and as **scarabe** (1579 Gosson, *Schoole of Ad.*, p. 19, Ed. 1868), and as **scarab** (1582 In T. Watson's *Pass. Cent.*, p. 29, Ed. 1870).

1591 The kingly Bird, that beares Ioves thunderclap, | One day did scorne the simple Scarabee: SPENS., *Compl.*, Wlds. Vanitie, iv. 1623 Thou imitatest that importunate, troublesome, and eare-offending Fly (through his vtneable buzzing) the *Scarabee*, who not dwelling on the sweeter sort of Flowers, fyes from forth the delicate Gardens: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, sig. 5 v<sup>o</sup>.

1651 and had a very curious collection of scarabees: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1872). 1710 A horned scarabee: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Aug. 26, Wks., Vol. II. p. 157 (1854). 1722 They likewise eat Grubs, the *Nympha* of Wasps, some kinds of *Scarabaei*, *Cicade*, &c.: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv, p. 151.

1816 In Egypt the artists, from superstition, gave the gems an oval form, which are now distinguished as "*Scarabaei*": J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 297. 1843 he had hunted down and secured, with Jupiter's assistance, a *scarabaeus* which he believed to be totally new... the whole tribe of *scarabaei*: E. A. POE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 5 (1884). 1888 One [tablet] has the impression of a scarabee inscribed with the hawk of Horus wearing the crowns of Upper and Lower Egypt: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, p. 519/1.

**scaramoche**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scaramuccia*: a skirmish, a body of skirmishers.

1562 [Hannibal] sent certaine bands to take a hill not far from Minutius to prouoke him to battayle: Minutius forthwith sent forth his lighte armed men and attacked the *scaramoche*: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. xxiii v<sup>o</sup>.

**scaramoche**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scaramucciare*: to skirmish.

1562 sallied forth dailey and scamoshed with them: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. xxxiii v<sup>o</sup>.

\***scaramouch** (ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *Scaramuccia*, the name of a famous Italian low comedian: a cowardly, braggart buffoon of Italian comedy.

[1662 accompanying their cries with such distorted Countenances and Postures, as *Scaramuccia* himself would be much troubled to imitate: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 283 (1669).]

1673 The Italian merry-andrews took their place... Stout *Scaramoucha* with rush lance rode in: DRYDEN, *Epil. to Univ. of Oxford*. [C.] 1675 But I speak no *Italian*, only a few broken scraps which I pick'd up from *Scaramouch* and *Harlequin* at Paris: — *Kind Keeper*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 114 (1702).

1676 Entry of *Scaramouchi* and Clowns: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, v. p. 78. — Enter Sir *Formal* in *Scaramoucha's* habit: *ib.*, p. 79.

1691 Nor have the *Ultra Mottani*, the *Italians* met with better entertainment, but are attack'd and ridicul'd in their own dear-belov'd diversions of *Harlequin* and *Scaramouchi*: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., p. 8.

1711 dressed like a Venetian *Scaramouch*: *Spectator*, No. 83, June 5, p. 124/1 (Morley).

1716 The *scaramouches* everywhere | With open throats bawld out: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1860). 1729 some Comedy, a great deal of Tragedy, and the whole interspersed with scenes of *Harlequin*, *Scaramouch*, and Dr. Baloardo: BOLINGBROKE, in Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 101 (1757).

1749 a troop of harlequins and scaramouches: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 151 (1857). 1824 he swore no *scaramouch* of an Italian robber would dare to meddle with an Englishman: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 322 (1849).

**scarification** (ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *scarification*: the act of scarifying; the state of being scarified.

1601 Now concerning the juice or sovereigne liquor before said, the manner was to draw it after two sorts: to wit, by scarification, either out of the root: or forth of the stem and maister stalk: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. ix, ch. 3. [R.] 1611 *Scarification*, A scarification or scarifying: COTGR. bef. 1667

The disease... may be forced out by deleteries, scarifications: JER. TAYLOR, *Serm.*, p. 153. [T.]



**scarificator** ( $\Delta = \Delta = \Delta =$ ), *sb.*: Eng., as if noun of agent to Late Lat. *scarificare*, = 'to scarify': one who scarifies, a scarifier.

1611 *Scarificateur*, A Scarificator, or Scarifier: COTGR. 1748 What though the scarificators work upon him day by day? It is only upon a caput mortuum: RICHARDSON, *Cl. Harlowe*, iv. 141 (1811). [Davies]

**scarify** ( $\Delta = \Delta$ ), *vib.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. scarifier*: to make several small incisions in the skin with a sharp instrument. The *vbl. sb.* occurs in Elyot's *Cast. Helthe* (1533), Bk. III. ch. vi. [Skeat].

1563 If the fleshe be brosed and contused, then scarifie the parts for feare that gangrena doth folow: T. GALE, *Emchirid.*, fol. 48 r<sup>o</sup>. 1611 *Scarifier*. To scarifie: COTGR. 1645 cupped, and scarified in the back: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 222 (1872).

\***scarlatina**, *sb.*: It. *scarlattina*, earlier *scarlattina*: scarlet fever; *esp.* scarlet fever in a mild form.

**scarpines**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scarpini*, = 'pumps', 'light shoes': an instrument for applying torture to the feet, something like the boot, used by the Inquisition.

1855 to suffer any shame or torment whatsoever, even to strappado and scarpines: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xviii. p. 326 (1889).

**scartoccio**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a conical case of paper, such as grocers use for wrapping up small quantities of goods; a cartridge.

1605 wrapt vp in seuerall scartoccios: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

**scarvel**, *sb.* See quotation.

1555 cuppes of glasse, beades, ceterne scaruels of the fine whyte earthe cauled Porcellana, of the which are made the earthen dysshes of the worke of Maiolica: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 270 (1885).

**scatches**, *sb. pl.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schaats* (pl. *schaatsen*), = 'a skate', (in pl.) 'skates', 'stilts': stilts for walking on over muddy or marshy places.

bef. 1642 men walking upon stilts or scatches: URQUHART, *Tr. Rabelais*, Bk. II. ch. i. (1848). [Davies]

**scavant**: Fr. See **savant**.

**scavasches**, *sb. pl.* See quotation.

1588 They make of the bowes...Scavasches for Marchandize: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 7 r<sup>o</sup>.

**scavoir**: Fr. See **savoir**.

**scazōn**, *sb.*: Gk. *σκάζων*, = 'halting': *Prosody*: a name given to a variety of iambic trimeter verse, and to a variety of trochaic tetrameter verse, in which the last syllable but one is long.

1886 We find specimens of the masculine form closing with a trochee (like the classical scazon): MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, vi. 83.

**Scethan**: Arab. See **Shaitan**.

**scélerat**, *sb.*: Fr.: a scoundrel, a villain, a man of no principle.

bef. 1743 Scelerats can by no arts stifle the cries of a wounded conscience: CHEVNE. [J.] 1809 Creation disgracing scélerats such as they God only can mend and the Devil only can punish: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 24. 1835 went on to designate Bourdon as a scélerat: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 402 (1857).

1882 "He was, and is, a scélerat and a coward," said Inglesant fiercely: J. H. SHORTHORSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 25.

**scelet**, **skeleton**, **sceletos**. See **skeleton**.

\***scena**, *pl. scene*, It.; *scēna*, *pl. scēnae*, Lat.: *sb.*: a scene.

1819 inspired me...with the *scenas* of a pastoral: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xii. p. 323 (1820). 1829 Do you know, I think that it would be an excellent locale for the *scena*: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 122 (1881).

**scenario**, *pl. scenari*, *sb.*: It.: an outline of a drama; the plot of a drama.

1882 The young lady chose to submit to him...a *scenario* of a story carefully worked out: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54. p. 799. 1890 It is more like a *scenario* than anything else—outlines of a plot, fragments of conversation, and hints at incident: *Athenæum*, Jan. 25, p. 1141.

**scene**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Fr. scène*.

1. the *scena* or stage of an ancient theatre; a stage for dramatic representation, including whatever at its back and sides and above it is visible to the audience.

1590 The shallowest thick-skin of that barren sort, | Who Pyramus presented, in their sport | Forsook his scene and enter'd in a brake: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt. Dr.*, iii. 2, 15. 1594 meeting Heroick feete in every line, | that tread high measures on the Scene of Fame: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 8th Dec., No. 4 (1818).

1697 From thence return, attended with my train, | Where the proud theatres disclose the scene: DRYDEN, *Tr. Virgil's Georg.* [R.]

2. the locality in which the characters of a drama are supposed to enact their several parts; also, *metaph.* the locality in which any event, episode, series of events, career, or action is laid.

bef. 1658 The Sand was always the Scene of Quarrelling: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1667).

3. the representation to the eyes of the audience of a piece or of an episode of dramatic action.

3a. an integral portion of the pictorial or material representation of the locality in which dramatic action is supposed to be laid; hence the phr. *behind the scenes* (lit. and *metaph.*).

bef. 1627 The alteration of scenes, so it be quietly and without noise, are things of great beauty and pleasure: BACON, *Ess.*, *Of Magnificence & Triumphs*. [L.] 1644 where are represented several objects in the manner of scenes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 58 (1872).

1665 when the green and crimson curtains or scenes of silk were drawn, there was a lively prospect into a great square Court: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1677). 1671 I stepped in at the theatre to see the new machines for the intended scenes: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1872).

4. an episode or division of one of the acts of a drama, an integral portion of the action which has a certain amount of completeness in itself; also, *metaph.* an episode of real life; a written or artistic representation of the same.

1540 all the versis of this scene be Senarii: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. C iii r<sup>o</sup>. 1588 O, what a scene of foolery have I seen, | Of sighs, of groans, of sorrow and of teen! SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 163. abt. 1780 The entrance of a new personage upon the stage, forms what is called, a new scene. These scenes, or successive conversations, should be closely linked and connected with each other: BLAIR, *Lect.*, No. 45. [R.]

4a. a striking episode of real life, a display of strong passion, emotion, or excitement; hence the phr. *make a scene*, to make an unseemly exhibition of passion or feeling, to work one's self into a fainting fit or the simulation thereof, to fly into tantrums or hysterics.

5. a view, a landscape, a spectacular effect.

1667 But now prepare thee for another Scene. | He look'd and saw wide Territory spread | Before him: MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 637, p. 441 (1705). 1715—20 The smiling scene wide opens to the sight, | And all th' unmeasur'd Æther flames with light: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Il.*, xvi. 360. 1797 a most curious scene did our dressing-room exhibit: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dnr. Reid, in Spain*, p. 240.

**scepsis**, **skepsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *σκέψις*: scepticism, philosophic doubt, doubt as to the objective reality of phenomena.

**schah**: Pers. See **shah**.

**schaich**: Arab. See **sheikh**.

**schako**: Eng. fr. Hungarian. See **shako**.

**schal**: Pers. See **shawl**.

**Schechinah**, **Schekinah**: Heb. See **Shekinah**.

**scheets**: Eng. fr. Du. See **skate**.

**scheik**: Arab. See **sheikh**.

**schekel**: Heb. See **shekel**.

**scheleton**, **scheliton**: Gk. See **skeleton**.

**schelm**, *sb.*: Du. (cf. Ger. *Schelm*): a rogue, a knave, a scoundrel, a rascal.

1611 He findeth sour grapes and gripes from a Dutch *Skelum*: L. WHITAKER, in *Paneg. Verses on Coryat's Crudities*, sig. b 2 r<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1632 being reproached to be a *Schellam* or villaine, openly and boldly answered, that he was as honest as the Governor himselfe: *Reply to Defence of Proceed. of Du. agst. Engl. at Amboyna*, p. 39. 1663 He ripped up Hugh Peters (calling him the execrable skellum), his preaching and stirring up the mayds of the city to bring in their bodkins and thimbles: PERVS, *Diary*, Apr. 3. [C.] 1754 the schellum's heart's-blood: SHOLLETT, *Ferd. Cl. Fatham*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 55 (1817).

1822—3 her father must have been a damned hundsfoot, and a schelm, for selling his own flesh and blood to Adrian Brachel: SCOTT, *Per. Peak*, ch. xx. p. 230 (1836). 1823 you shall sip, you two schelms, grog and flip: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, vii. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. xii. p. 383.

**schēma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σχῆμα*, = 'form', 'shape', 'figure': a diagram, a scheme, a plan; a grammatical figure.

**schepen**, *sb.*: Du.: a Dutch alderman or municipal magistrate, an *échevin* (*q. v.*).

1797 At the end of the great hall is the schepens or aldermens chamber, where civil causes are tried: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 6361. 1809 The post of schepen, therefore...was eagerly coveted by all your burghers of a certain description: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. N. York*, p. 156. [C.]

**Scherah**. See **Shiraz**.

**scherbet**: Arab. See **sherbet**.

**scherif**. See **sheriff**.



\***scherzo**, *sb.*: It., 'a jest', 'a joke': *Mus.*: a passage or movement of a lively, playful character; *esp.* a movement of such a character in a sonata or in a symphony.

1877 an essential condition of the Mendelssohnian family of scherzos: *Times*, Feb. 6. [St.] 1882 Herr Joachim gave Spohr's *barcarolle* and *scherzo* from the Salon Stücke: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 23, p. 856.

**schesis**, *sb.*: Gk. *σχέσις*: natural disposition, the state of one thing with respect to another.

1671 the creature's *oxenosis* or habitude to its principle: JOHN HOWE, *Whs.*, p. 214/1 (1834).

**schetse**: Eng. fr. Du. See **sketch**.

**schiech**: Arab. See **sheikh**.

**schiedam**, *sb.*: Du.: a kind of schnapps or Holland gin, named from *Schiedam*, a town of Holland.

\***schistus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *σχιστός*: metamorphic crystalline rock divided into thin layers by cleavage planes. Anglicised as **schist**.

1626 *Schistos*, a stone of Saffron colour, easie to be cleft into thinne plates: COCKERAM, Pt. III. (2nd Ed.). 1777 Clay-schistus...cap'd the lower granite: BORN, *Trav. in Transyl.*, p. 47. 1810 Upon this height the soil is shallow: the rocks are iron-stone and schistus, with detached pieces of white quartz: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 862 (1814). 1818 a bed of dark grey schistus, about four inches in thickness: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 116. 1859 The vast ridge of limestone alternating with the schist, and running north and south in high serrated ridges, was cut through by a deep fissure: H. KINGSLEY, *Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. xliii. [Davies] 1871 grey granite takes the place of the volcanic slag and schist that formed the rocks to that point: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 9. \*1878 the rose-coloured schist veining the quartz: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**schizzo**, *pl.* **schizzi**, *sb.*: It., 'a sparkling, a sprinkling, a spinning or gushing out...an ingroisement or first rough draught of any thing' (Florio): a sketch.

bef. 1733 the Crafts-masters of that Plot, from the very first *Scizzi* of the Design: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 6, p. 234 (1740). 1742 pictures from the hands of the best masters, and a magazine of Scizzis, and drawings of divers finishings: — *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 211 (1826). 1793 A Schizzo on the Genius of Man: SIR EDW. HARRINGTON, Title.

**Schlafröck**, *sb.*: Ger.: a dressing-gown, a night-gown.

1842 where, in his *schlafröck*, the old Israelite was smoking his pipe: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 314 (1885).

**Schloss**, *sb.*: Ger.: a castle, a palace.

\***schnapps**, **schnaps**, *sb.*: Ger. *Schnapps*, = 'a dram', 'gin': *hollands* (*q. v.*), gin manufactured in Holland; spirituous liquor.

1823 and also pause besides, to fuddle, | With "schnapps"—sad dogs! BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lxxi. 1840 of all things in nature...There's not one that is half so seducing as *Schnaps*: BARMAN, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 213 (1879). 1849 the articles of tobacco or schnapps: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 11. 1877 received such a warming...as would have closed the mouth of a timid courier against *schnaps* for the remainder of his days: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii, p. 169 (1879). 1886 When the author mentions an Eskimo selling eggs to "the governor" of Ritenbenk...for schnapps only, he must be mistaken: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 6, p. 320/2.

**Schne(e)berger**: Ger. See **Dreier**.

**schoene**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *schoenus*, fr. Gk. *σχόινος*, = 'a rush': a Persian measure of length equivalent to 40 stadia.

1555 It is extended between the south and the north almost two hundredth schoenes in longitude: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 300 (1885). — a hundredth and fiftie myles, or .xxx. schoenos (Lat. acc. pl.): *ib.*, p. 301. 1603 Measure not wisdom by the Persian Schoene: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 274. 1615 three Schoenes above the South angle of *Delta*, (each Schoene containing five miles at the least, and sometimes seven and a half differing according to their severall customes): GEO. SANDVY, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1632).

\***scholium**, *pl.* **scholia**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *σχόλιον*: a marginal note of explanation, *esp.* one appended by a grammarian or scholiast to a Greek or Latin text. Rarely Anglicised as *scholy*. Also, an observation appended to an argument or a proof.

1535 scholias notis and gloses in the mergent: G. JOV, *Apol. to W. Tindale*, p. 23 (1883). 1580 Hereunto have I added a certain Glosse, or scholion, for the exposition of old wordes, and harder phrases: E. K., *Ep. to Spenser's Shep. Cal.*, Wks., p. 443/1 (1883). 1678 thus the Ancient *Scholia* upon that Book begin: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 238. 1718 the Greek scholia upon (Aristophanes): POPE, *Letters*, p. 220 (1737). 1808 a dubious interpretation hastily adopted on the credit of a *scholium*: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 512. 1885 under the several heads of sacred scriptures, commentaries thereon, scholia on the commentaries: *Athenaeum*, July 25, p. 100/2.

**schomacke**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **sumach**.

**schorbuch**, **schorbut**(e): Du. See **scorbute**.

\***schottische** ( $\angle \cup$ , *shoteesh*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *schottisch*, = 'Scotch': name of a lively dance, not unlike a polka; the music for such a dance.

**schout**: Du. See **scout**.

\***schuit**, *sb.*: Du.: a short vessel used on Dutch rivers.

1617 we went in a skeut by water, in foure houres space, one mile to *Dockam*: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 42. bef. 1731 We see more vessels in less room at Amsterdam...hoys, bilanders, and schouts: DEFOE, *Town & State*, II. 147 (1743). [Davies] 1814 we agreed with a waterman to convey us to Delft in a schuyt: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. I. p. 3.

**Schwager**, *sb.*: Ger.: a postillion.

1819 The immoveable *schwager* would rather be shot dead on the spot, than submit to become instrumental in the nefarious deed of turning his horses' heads: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 425 (1820).

\***schwanpan**: Chin. See **shwanpan**.

**Schwärmerei**, *sb.*: Ger.: a rioting, a revelling; extravagant enthusiasm, effusive sentiment.

1886 The charm and effect of local and contemporary colouring are not to be gained...by a few hours' *schwärmerei* over what Joan [of Arc] must have felt under certain circumstances: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 3, p. 451/3.

**schytz**: Eng. fr. Du. or It. See **sketch**.

\***sciatica**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ισχιαδικός*, = 'pertaining to pain in or near the hip or the thigh-bone's upper joint' (*ισχίον*): pain in a sciatic nerve, neuritis in the region of the sciatic nerves.

1477 Elisabeth Peverel hath leye sek xv. or xvj. wekys of the scyetyka: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 809, p. 215 (1874). abt. 1516 I have the cyatyka full euyl in my hyppel | J. SKELTON, *Magnyf.*, 1822 Wks., Vol. I. p. 289 (1843). 1527 payne in the hyppes named Sciatica in latyn: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. xx. sig. B iii  $\nu$ o 1. 1543 paynes of sciatica, and the crampe: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv  $\nu$ o 1. 1550 the sciatica payneth vs: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 49  $\nu$ o (1560). 1602 The sciatica or hanchewel: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. A iii  $\nu$ o. 1594 the Sciatica or colde gowte: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, sig. A iii  $\nu$ o. 1603 which of your hips has the most profound sciatica? SHAKS., *Mens. for Meas.*, I. 2, 59. 1617 Colwell is laid up of the sciatica: DUDLEY CARLETON, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 15 (1848). bef. 1627 our diseas'd fathers, | Worried with the sciatica and aches: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, II. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 145 (1885). 1633 Rubarbe; the root is good against the...Sciatica, spitting of blood, sobbing: W. LANGHAM, *Garden of Health*, p. 543 (2nd Ed.). 1646 they were generally molested with the Sciatica or hip-gout: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. V. ch. xiii. p. 207 (1686). 1652 he ran away from his Colours and was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica: R. BROME, *Joviall Crew*, II. sig. C 3. 1678 Cold Sciatica | Cripple the Senators, that their limbs may halt | As lamely as their manners: SHADWELL, *Timon*, IV. p. 55. bef. 1733 he had got a Sciatica: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. III. 55, p. 158 (1740). 1759 he was all that time afflicted with a sciatica: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. v. Wks., p. 16 (1839). 1840 Rheumatics,—sciatica,—tic-douloureux! BARMAN, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 139 (1865).

**scibboleth**: Heb. See **shibboleth**.

**scilicet**, *adv.*: Lat. (for *scire licet*), = 'it is granted to know': to wit, namely, that is to say. Abbrev. to *scil.*, *sc.*

1547 God sendeth another mistress to school man, *scilicet*, adversity: HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 89 (Parker Soc., 1843). 1572 WHITGIFT, *Whs.*, Vol. II. p. 25 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1602 And to this I answer: that a supposed proposition must have a supposed solution, *scilicet* that supposing all were right, iust, lawfull...: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 178. 1625 *scilicet*, every *Sultana*, twentie *Loaves*: every *Bashaw* ten: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1601. 1652 the ultimate end of the universe, *sc.* to know, and loue God: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 160.

**scima**: It. See **cyma**.

**scimeter** ( $\angle \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *scimitarra* (*scimitar*(*r*)*a*, *cimitar*(*r*)*a*, Florio): a curved, one-edged Turkish sword, usually broadening to the point. Some forms are affected by the Fr. *cimeterre*, *cemeterre*.

1562 a Scimitar bending lyke unto a falchion he was a righte damaskyne: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), II. sig. Cc i  $\nu$ o. 1579 with a cimeter drawne in his hand: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 705 (1612). 1588 He dies upon my scimitar's sharp point | That touches this my first-born son and heir! SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, IV. 2, 91. bef. 1593 seest here this scimitar by my side: PEELE, *Alcazar*, I. 2, Wks., p. 424/2 (1861). 1598 *Scimitarra*, *Scimitarra*, a turkish or persian crooked sword, a Scimitar: FLORIO. 1603 my head was cloven with a Barbarians cimeter: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1264. 1611 *Cimeterre*, A scymitar, or smyter; a kind of short, and crooked, sword, much in vse among the Turks: COTGR. 1615 The *Spachies* are horsemen, weaponed for the most part at once with bow, mace, lance, harquebus, and cymiter: GEO. SANDVY, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). 1617 the punnells of their Cemeters (or short and broad Swords): F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 175. 1623 thinking to strike him with his *Cimitier*, the body of the beast vanish: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 87 (1645). 1630 a Semitere and belt worth three hundred ducats: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 840 (1884). 1630 Being thus hem'd in | Their Cimitars rag'd among vs, and my horse | Kild vnder me: MASSINGER, *Picture*, II. 2, sig. E 3  $\nu$ o. 1664 their *Ensigns*, *Shields*, *Cymeters*, the *harness* of their *Horses* and of their *Chariots*: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II. p. 90. 1665 He trod upon two sharp egg'd Semiters with his bare feet: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 125 (1677). 1670 a Turkish Scimeter: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 115 (1698). bef. 1682 The Vizier riding about with a Cimeter in one hand: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 100 (1680). 1682 with leather socks...rich scymitar, and large calico sleeved shirts: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 170 (1872). 1711 some with Scymeters in their hands: *Spectator*, No. 159, Sept. 1, p. 233/1 (Morley). bef. 1726 the great Turkish cimeter, the old blunderbuss, a good bag of bullets, and a great horn of gunpowder: VANBRUGH, *Journ.*, Lond., I. Wks., Vol. II. p. 182 (1776). 1775 The road has been hew'd



in the rock. Our Armenian told us the work was done by St. Paul with a single stroke of a scymitar: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 132. 1788 he admonished him with his scymetar: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII, ch. lxviii, p. 235 (1818). 1800 And forth he flashed his scymetar: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, v. p. 309. 1810 Ten thousand scymitars at once uprear'd | Flash up: — KAHN, *hant*, p. 82. 1817 The best and brightest scymitar: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 52 (1860).

**scintilla, sb.**: Lat.: a spark; also, *metaph.*

1692 God takes notice of the least *scintilla*, the least spark of grace in his children: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 302 (1858). 1828 Congress. Debates, Vol. IV, Pt. II, p. 1052. 1885 Their methods of investigation... have been so organized that every scintilla of talent tells: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 362/1.

**sciolus, sb.**: Late Lat.: a smatterer, a sciolist.

1622 For Hippias, that vain-glorious sciolus, how great his knowledge was, there is no man ever testified but only he himself: FOTHERBY, *Atheism*, p. 190. [T.]

**scire facias, phr.**: Late Lat., 'cause to know': name of a writ issued to enforce the execution of a judgment, patent, or matter of record, or to annul the same.

1535 For if the parte one tyme sue one Scire facias / he shall neuer assygne erreure in dede after: Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev., fol. 28 v. 1538 if the grante sue a Scire facias: Tr. Littleton's Tenures, Bk. III, ch. x, fol. 122 v. 1548 Where it is adjudged that of landes belonge of the kyng in chiefe, the kyng as in ryghte of hys warde myghte sease by a Scire facias vpon a tittle of entre: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. i, fol. 8 v. (1567). 1621 it is said that such assignation shall not be a barre in a Scire facias brought by the same woman to have execution of the iudgement: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. v, § 410, p. 177 (1642). 1626-7 The attorney-general moved the other day, before the barons of the exchequer, to have a scire facias granted out against those that had contracted for the payment of the royal subsidy, and now refuse to pay: In Court & Times of Chas. I., Vol. I, p. 193 (1848). 1679 What Magical Attracts and Graces, | That can redeem from Scire facias: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III, Cant. I, p. 54. 1688 put the Case you are indebted to me so upon a Scire facias: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, i, p. 5 (1699).

\*scirocco: It. See *sirocco*.

\*scissors, a false form (as if fr. Lat. *scissor*, = 'a carver'), fr. Mid. Eng. *cisoure*, &c., = 'a small pair of shears', fr. Old Fr. *cisoire*, which is not connected with Lat. *scindere*, = 'to divide', 'to cut', pass. part. stem *scisso*.

scituation: Eng. fr. Fr. See *situation*.

scizzo, scizzi: It. See *schizzo*.

scolia, scolion: Gk. See *skolion*.

**scolopendra, pl. scolopendreae, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *σκολοπενδρα*: a centipede or milleped; also, a kind of fabulous fish (see quot. 1611) or sea-monster. Anglicised in 17 c. as *scolopender*, *scolopender*, through Fr. *scolopendre*.

1590 Great whirlpooles which all fishes make to flee; | Bright Scolopendreae arm'd with silver scales; | Mighty Monoceroses with immeasured tayles: SPENS, *F. Q.*, II, xii, 23. 1601 These Scolopendreae of the sea, are like to those long earwiggs of the land, which they call Centipedes, or many-foot: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 9, ch. 43, Vol. I, p. 262. 1603 like unto the scolopendreae of the sea: — Tr. Plut. Mor., p. 561. 1603 if the Scolopendra haue suckt in | The sower-sweet morsell with the barbed Pin: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 127 (1608). 1611 Scolopendra, The Scolopendra, a reddish, many-legd, and venomous worme; also, a certaine fish, which hauing swallowed a hook, vomiteth her bowells, and rid of it, sucketh them vp againe: COTGR. 1615 a certain rough worme, which is called Scolopendra: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 21 (1632). 1811 A sort of scolopendra likewise torments the inhabitants of this country: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x, p. 190.

**scolopendrium, sb.**: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *σκολοπένδριον*, a kind of fern: name of a genus of ferns, allied to *Asplenium*, which includes the well-known species Hart's tongue, *Scolopendrium vulgare*.

1621 scolopendria, cuscuta, ceterache, mugwort: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II, p. 96 (1827).

**scope, sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *scopo*, = 'a mark', 'a butt', 'a purpose', 'an object'.

I. an aim, a purpose.

bef. 1648 The scope and effecte of both my sermons stode in three thyngs: CRANMER, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. cclxvi, p. 24 (1846). 1563 Of these four scopes & intentions according to my poore knowledge I wyll suerally intreate: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 42 v. 1570 his final scope & intent: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. \* iij r. 1581 these free wyll men, or anabaptistical sectaries, doe folowe the same scope that the deified men of the *Famylie of Love* do folowe: SIR F. KNOLLYS, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. ccccxiii, p. 36 (1846). 1598 my principall scope and purpose: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, sig. ¶ a r. 1601 my intention and only scope: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Pref., p. I.

2. an object.

1590 cursed night that rest from him so goodly scope: SPENS, *F. Q.*, III, iv, 52. 1593 His coming hither hath no further scope | Than for his lineal royalties and to beg | Enfranchisement immediate on his knees: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, III, 3, 112.

3. a range.

1555 walking at free scope among the wanderyng beastes of the felds: *Fardie of Facions*, Pref., sig. A ii v. 1591 An she agree, within her scope of choice | Lies my consent and fair according voice: SHAKS., *Rom.*, I, 2, 18.

4. an extent, a length.

1578 to compile some worke of Anatomy, whiche might occupy sufficient scope to entreate of all the partes of man: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A liij r. — extended with such ample scope and conueniencie: *ib.*, Bk. I, fol. 23 v. 1603 The glorious Prince, whose Scepter ever shines, | Whose Kingdom's scope the Heav'n of Heav'ns confines: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Laws. [C.]

4 a. an extensive tract.

1674 Dr Hen. More, whose soul may have roamed as far into these scopes and vastnesses as most mens: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk & Sct.*, p. 61.

5. liberty, license, freedom.

1593 And the offender granted scope of speech: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, III, 1, 176. bef. 1603 humane wit doth giue scope and licence: NORTH, *(Lives of Epamin., &c.)*, added to *Plut.*, p. 1924 (1612). 1603 As surfeit is the father of much fast, | So every scope by the immoderate use | Turns to restraint: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, I, 2, 131.

**scorbute, scorbuicke, sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *scheurbuik*, or Low Ger. *scorbut* (whence Eng. *scorbutic*): scurvy.

1598 sicknes and diseases, as swellings of the legs, and the scorbuicke: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Poy.*, Bk. I, Vol. I, p. 23 (1725). — the Scorbuicke... in India very few men are found with stinking breathes or tooth aches, or troubled with the Scorbuch or any such diseases: *ib.*, Vol. II, p. 64. 1601 Some thinke this disease to be the Scorbuch or Scorbute: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. II, p. 312. 1614 a man that hath at this instant three dangerous diseases upon him, that is, the jaundice, the scorbute, and a dropsy: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 295 (1848). 1625 The Captaine of the *Hope* dying of the Scorbute: PUNCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. II, p. 72.

**scordium, sb.**: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *σκόρδιον*, a plant smelling like garlic: a name of the water-germander, *Teucrium Scordium*.

1621 capers, fetherfew, scordium, storchas, rosemary: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II, p. 96 (1827).

\*scōria, pl. scōriae, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. *σκόρια*: dross, slag, cinder, volcanic ash (usually in pl.).

1601 the drosse Scoria: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 34, ch. 18, Vol. II, p. 530. 1704 we see the scorium of metals always gathers into a solid piece: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 438 (Bohn, 1854). 1811 hills of scoria, an atmosphere of smoke, and huge black piles: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II, p. 231 (1856). 1840 I never myself saw the Staffordshire manufactories, but one of the party who had, observed that he had seen even larger mounds of such scoriae there: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II, Lett. III, p. 49. 1845 These consist either of lava and scoriae, or of finely-stratified, sandstone-like tuff: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii, p. 373. 1885 The novel... seems devoted... to the painting of deserts and scoria: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 8, p. 177/2.

**Scorpio, Lat. fr. Gk. Σκορπιον; Scorpions, Scorpius, Lat. fr. Gk. Σκορπίος**: the Scorpion, name of a constellation and of the eighth sign of the zodiac.

1642 At my Nativity, my Ascendant was the watery Sign of Scorpius: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II, § xi, Wks., Vol. II, p. 445 (1852).

**scortātor, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *scortari*, = 'to be a whoremonger': a whoremonger.

bef. 1655 There be tumblers too, luxurious scortators, and their infectious harlots: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, II, 119 (1862). [Davies]

**scotia, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *σκορία*, lit. 'darkness': *Archit.*: a hollow moulding in the base of a column.

1563 the nethermoste Trochilus or Scotia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi v. 1598 The square E vnder torus, is as much as *astragalus* it selfe: That which remaineth in the middle, maketh *trochilus* or *scotia*: R. HAVESOCKE, *Tr. Leonatus*, Bk. I, p. 92. 1664 when their Torus and Scotia were carv'd: EVELYN, *Tr. Fræart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II, p. 110. 1678 the Scotia was usually very narrow and deep, so much so as to hold water: G. G. SCOTT, *Rep. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I, p. 153.

**scotome, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *scotome* (fr. Gk. *σκότωμα*): dizziness accompanied with dimness of sight, also called *scotomy* (perhaps fr. It. *scotomia*).

1643 Vertigo or scotome, which is a darkening of the syght, and a swymyng in the head as though all thyngs turned about: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vign's Chirurg.*, fol. iv v/2.

**scout, sb.**: Du. *schout*: a sheriff, a chief magistrate.

1622 The Scout is chosen by the States who with the Balues have the judging of all criminal matters in last resort without appeal: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II, xv, p. 28 (1645). 1673 (See *scabin*).

\*scow, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *schouw*: a ferry-boat, a large flat-bottomed boat for carrying goods.

\*scribendi cacoëthes, phr.: Lat.: a morbid passion for writing (literary composition). Juv., 7, 52.

1654 scribendi Cacoethes, dabling in Ink will be found guilty: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootonia*, p. 227. 1747 this letter is the effect of the scribendi cacoethes, which my fears, my hopes, and my doubts, concerning you, give me: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I, No. 109, p. 223 (1774). 1846 deterred many authors, who having gratified their cacoethes scribendi were content to remain in typeless obscurity: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 708.



\***scriptōrium**, *pl. scriptōria*, *sb.*: Late Lat., neut. of Lat. *scriptōrius*, = 'pertaining to writing': a writing-room, a room in which manuscripts were copied.

\*1877 the "Scriptoria," in which the copying was carried on: *Times*, Dec. 10. (St.) 1883 the castle...had neither scriptorium nor scribe: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 343/1. 1885 Whence, O Missal, hither come, | From what dim Scriptorium? A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 44. 1888 The tenants of mediaeval scriptoria took no more heed of posthumous fame than their forerunners in antiquity: *Athenaeum*, July 28, p. 136/2.

**scritorio**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. and Sp. *escritorio*: an *escritoire* (*q. v.*), an office-desk or counter.

1622 to have the contor, or scritorio, sould: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1883).

**scrivano**, *scrivan*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *escribano*, or It. *scrivano*: a writer, a notary, an accountant.

abt. 1506 there [the Mamulukes] scryvan ever writing our names man by man: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 16 (Camd. Soc., 1851). 1600 In this barke also were certain Spaniards, whereof one was the *Scrivano* or secretary of *Carthagena*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 529. 1617 Therefore we kept our goods in our lodging, still inquiring after the *Scrivano*, who dwelt hard by vs: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 209. 1622 Our scrivano of the junk: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1883). 1623 *Scrivanos*, or Notaries: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. i. p. 8. 1626 he had me I should shew his *Scrivano* those Captaines: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 169. — took vs with him to the Great *Visier*, *Sarek*, *Hogea*, who presently called his *Scrivanos*, and made draughts of what we desired: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 523. — As Coadiutors to these Judges, and next in place to them be the *Scrivanos*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Bk. VI. p. 871.

\***scrofula**, *scrophula*, *sb.*: It. and Late Lat. fr. Lat. *scrofula*, = 'glandular swellings'. Anglicised as *scrofula*, *scrophule*, fr. Fr. *scrofula*, *scrophule*.

1. the king's evil, a tubercular disease characterised by swellings of the glands of the neck.

1541 for scrophules and kymnelles: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. S i v. 1546 the swelling in the throte, called...in Italian scrophula: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 294 (1846). 1547 Scrofula...in Englyshe...named 'knottes or burres which be in chyldrens neckes': BOORDE, p. 50 (1870).

2. *pl. scrofulae*, *scrofulas*, *scrofulas* (Eng. fr. Fr.), glandular swellings.

1527 It withdryethu scrophulas: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. cxcvi. sig. U iv v. 1543 Symple colde Apostemes bene these, glandules, or kermelles, scrofulas, nodys, or knobbes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiv v. 1543 — scrophules & glandules: *ib.*, fol. xxxv v. 1563 ther cometh tumors which is named *Cherades* in latine *strumas* and *Guido* nameth them *scrofulas*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 22 v. 1601 the scrophules or swelling kernels called the Kings evill: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 14, Vol. II. p. 122.

\***scrotum**, *pl. scrota*, *sb.*: Lat.: the bag which covers the testes.

1690 he was shot through the scrotum, and thereby forced to retire: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 114 (Camd. Soc., 1857). 1796 The scrota of sheep are sometimes served up at table: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 21 (1814).

**scrutator** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *scrutator*, noun of agent to *scrutari*, = 'to search carefully', 'to investigate': an examiner, an investigator, a scrutiniser.

1580 To this Dr. Howland answered, that he believed your lordship was made privy to the alteration of that statute for the scrutators: GRINDAL, *Let. to Lord Burleigh*, Wks., p. 366 (1843). 1593 Master Camden, a singular scrutator of antiquities: J. NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Pt. I. p. 10. 1667 The office of a water-bailie or scrutator is a bare ministerial officer, which the king doth...appoint in those rivers that are his franchise: HALE, *De Jure Maris*, ch. v. p. 23 (1786).

\***scrutin d'arrondissement**, *phr.*: Fr.: a voting by arrondissement, a method of voting at French elections, in which each arrondissement is entitled to one representative, and each voter has one vote only, namely for a candidate for the representation of the voter's own arrondissement; opposed to the *scrutin de liste*, a voting by list, in which each voter votes for representatives of a whole department, and may vote for as many candidates as the number of representatives to which the department is entitled.

1882 his dictatorial attempt to force the *scrutin de liste* on Parliament: *Globe*, Dec. 5. 1883 the policy of *scrutin de liste*, whilst awaiting the abolition of *scrutin d'arrondissement*: J. REINACH, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 532.

**scrutinio**, *sb.*: It.: a scrutiny, an examination.

1605 the *Scrutineo*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 9, Wks., p. 493 (1616).

**scrutoir(e)**, *scrutore*: Eng. fr. Fr. See *escritoire*.

**scryvan**: Eng. fr. It. or Sp. See *scrivano*.

**scudella**, *sb.*: It. (Florio): a dish, a porringer.

1612 glue vnto their friends when they come to visit them, a Fin-ion or Scudella of Coffa: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55.

\***scudo**, *pl. scudi*, *sb.*: It., 'a shield': name of various Italian coins worth rather more than 4s. English.

1644 I am told the gardener is annually allowed 3000 scudi for the keeping of it: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1850). 1673 That of the greatest value, which they rated at 500000 Scudi: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 333. 1766 [£36,000] reduced to sequins or scudi: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 7 (1857). 1766 you cannot have good lodgings ready furnished for less than a scudo: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxvii. Wks., Vol. V. p. 454 (1817). 1823 Rossi in the course of time was offered for it four hundred scudi: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi. p. 131 (1855). 1874 my father left me a wonderful purse in which is always a scudo: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 131.

**scullogue**, *sb.*: Ir. *sgolog*, *sculog*, *scalog*: a rustic, a petty farmer, a servant.

1665 my Mother, attended by two Scullogues, her menial servants: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. B 3 v.

\***sculptor** (— — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sculptor*, noun of agent to *sculpere*, = 'to carve': one who models or cuts out figures artistically (unless the material be wood, in which case the artist is called a 'carver'), a plastic artist.

1634 an invention of the *Sculptor*, to express his workmanship: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59. 1641 he brought over Wenceslaus Hallar, the sculptor: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 16 (1872). 1658 Sculptors in their strongest shadows, after this order to draw their double Haches: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 2, p. 30 (1686). 1715—20 fix'd as stands | A marble coursier by the sculptor's hands, | Plac'd on the hero's grave: POPE, *Tr. Homer's Il.*, xvii. 495.

**scyetyka**: Late Lat. See *sciatica*.

\***Scylla**<sup>1</sup>: Lat. fr. Gk. Σκύλλα: certain rocks on the Italian side of the Straits of Messina, and also a fabulous monster supposed to inhabit a cave in the said rocks, and to devour sailors who came too close to them. See *Charybdis*.

1634 to avoid which *Charibdis* she fell into as bad a *Scylla*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185. 1809 But you may now be at rest, my dear children, though I should have this Scylla and Charibdis to encounter a hundred times: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 65. 1826 in avoiding Scylla, I have fallen upon Charybdis: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1835).

\***Scylla**<sup>2</sup>: Lat. fr. Gk. Σκύλλα: name of a daughter of Nisus, King of Megara, who fell in love with Minos when he was besieging Megara, and killed her father by pulling out the golden or purple hair on which his life depended; for which she was drowned by Minos.

1718 Fear the just Gods, and think of Scylla's Fate: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 122.

**scyphus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σκύφος: a large drinking-cup shaped like the *cylix* (*q. v.*), but without the foot.

**scytala**, *scytalē*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σκυτάλη: one of two exactly similar staves used by the Spartans for conveying secret messages. A strip of parchment was rolled by the sender on his staff and written upon; the parchment was unrolled and sent, and the recipient could decipher the writing by rolling the parchment round his staff. Also, the strip of parchment sent in this manner; a message or despatch sent in this manner.

1579 scytala...These two little staves they call Scytales: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 457 (1612). bef. 1603 they sent Ambassadors vnto him with the Scytala, in the which was written...: — (*Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to) *Plut.*, p. 1231 (1612).

**sdeigne**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. It. *sdegnare*, or a lopped form of Eng. *disdain*, *disdeigne*, suggested by It.: to disdain. The sb. *sdaïne* seems to be rather an analogical lopping of *disdain* than direct fr. It. *sdegno*.

1590 For great rebuke it is love to despise, | Or rudely sdeigne a gentle harts request: SPENS, *P. Q.*, III. i. 55. 1667 lifted up so high | I sdeind subjection: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 50, p. 124 (1705).

**sdrucchiola** (*rima*), *sb.*: It.: a kind of rhyme. See Florio, "*Sdrucchiolo*, slipperie, sliding, glib, gliding, isie. also a kinde of smooth running blanke verse".

bef. 1586 even the very ryme it selfe the Italian cannot put in the last syllable, by the French named the Masculine ryme, but still in the next to the last, which the French call the Female; or the next before that, which the Italians terme *Sdrucchiola*. The example of the former, is *Buono, Suono*, of the *Sdrucchiola*, *Femina, Semina*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 61 (1891). 1605 In any Rime Masculine, Feminine, | Or *Sdrucchiola*, or cooplets, *Blanche Verse*: G. CHAPMAN, *Al Fools*, II. 1.

**se defendendo**, *phr.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: in self-defence.

1548 in a case where one killeth another *se defendendo* or by misadventure: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. xvi. fol. 45 v. (1567). 1580 I must craue pardon of course, seing our law allows that is done *se defendendo*: and the law of nature teacheth *vim vi repellere*: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 122 (1815). bef. 1631 both sides may be in justice and innocence; and the wounds which they inflict upon



the adverse part are all *se defendendo*: J. DONNE, *Lett.*, p. 167, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 336/2 (1849). 1682 For what should hinder me to sell my skin, | Dear as I could, if once my hand were in? *Se defendendo* never was a sin: DRYDEN, *Duke of Guise*, Ep., 12. 1710 ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 28, Wks., Vol. II. p. 203 (1854).

\**se non è vero, è ben trovato*, *phr.*: It.: if it is not true, it is well invented.

1829 '*Si non è vero è ben trovato*' was the motto: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 174 (1881). 1884 Her statement...has perhaps received more credit than it deserves, but *se non è vero è ben trovato*: SEELEY, *Hor. Walpole*, p. 4.

\**séance*, *sb.*: Fr.: a sitting, a meeting; *esp.* an assembly for witnessing a display of 'spiritual' phenomena or of occult power.

1845 The hour was too late...and so the *séance* broke up: WARBURTON, *Cresc. & Cross*, Vol. I. p. 123 (1848). 1860 To get up an effective *séance*, the Medium should procure an assistant to engage the attention of the sitters while she manipulates: *Once a Week*, Oct. 6, p. 405/1. 1883 long and jovial *séances*: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, p. 132.

seapoy: Anglo-Ind. See *sepo*.

Sebat, Shebat: Heb.: name of the fifth month of the civil, and of the eleventh month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

abt. 1400 In the four and twentieth day of the elleuente moneth Sabath: Wycliffite Bible, Zech., i. 7. 1611 Sebat: Bible, i.c.

sebesten, sebestan, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. *sebestān*: the fruit of the tree *Cordia Myxa*, and of the allied species *Cordia latifolia*; also the tree itself.

1543 of sebesten of iuiubes of clene barley . ana. 3. i.: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirug.*, fol. xxv v°/1. 1599 *Sebesten*, from *Cyprus*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 278.

sebundy, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *sikhbandi*: an irregular native soldier, a member of a local militia which is often employed by the police and the revenue department; collectively, a local militia.

1799 Ram Rao will receive orders to assist you with some of his sebundies to enable you to place guards in such parts of the lines as you may think necessary: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 37 (1844). — the sebundy peons with a party of the Honourable Company's troops: — *Suppl. Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 390 (1858).

secchio, *sb.*: It.: a bucket, a pail.

1617 a secchio of wine thirty five sols: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70.

secco, *sb.*: It., 'dry': a term applied to painting on dry plaster, opposed to fresco (see *fresco* 2).

seck: Eng. fr. Sp. See *sack*.

seckatour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *executor*<sup>1</sup>.

secondine, *sb.*: Fr.: the afterbirth, the secundine.

1601 the secundine of a bitch, that is to say, the skin wherein her whelps lay in her belly: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 30, ch. 16, Vol. II. p. 399. 1642 Till we have once more cast our secundine, that is, this slough of flesh: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxix. Wks., Vol. II. p. 383 (1852).

secrétaire ( $\angle = \cup$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *secrétaire*, earlier *secrétoire*: a writing-desk or table fitted with pigeon-holes and drawers.

1840 a chest of drawers, secrétaire, cabinet, or *bahut*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 180 (1885). 1849 A very old-fashioned *secrétoire*, littered with papers: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 41. 1860 *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 93/1. 1882 A pedestal secretary, by Riesener, in mahogany, with a trellis pattern: *Standard*, Dec. 12, p. 3.

sectātor, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *sectāri*, = 'to follow persistently or eagerly', 'to pursue': a follower, an adherent.

1614 the opinion of Aristotle and his sectators: W. RALEIGH, *Hist. World*, Bk. I. ch. i. [R.] 1621 Maximus Tyrius his sectator: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 345 (1827). 1664 the sole Sectator of *Vitruvius*: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Pall. Archit.*, p. 32. 1665 a Sectator of this *Philosophy*, Oviedo a Spanish Jesuite: GLANVILL, *Seffis*, ch. xviii. p. 129 (1885).

section ( $\angle = \cap$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *section*.

1. the act or process of cutting or dividing; the condition of being cut or divided.

1611 *Section*, A section, cutting: COTGR.

2. a portion cut off; a division, a subdivision; *esp.* a subdivision of a book or writing, a paragraph, often indicated by the sign §.

1579 This done, I dash 6 with the penne, and goe to the next *Section* or member of my *Multiplyer*: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 38. 1671 and other signal particulars, in 167 paragraphs or sections: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 229 (1872).

3. a curve formed by the line (or lines) of intersection of two surfaces.

S. D.

1654 He had...conic, and other sections: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 318 (1872).

4. a drawing or diagram representing the lines of intersection with a plane of the interior of an object.

1682 so accurate a piece from the keel to the lead block...with a draught...and several sections: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 173 (1872).

5. a thin slice cut off or out of an object for the purpose of examining its structure minutely.

sector ( $\angle =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. (fr. Lat. *sector*, = 'a cutter', noun of agent to *secāre*, = 'to cut'): the area enclosed by two radii of a central curve and the arc enclosed between them; a kind of mathematical rule bearing scales of geometrical functions.

1610 The Diameter that mediates the Arch of each Sector is the Meridian, &c.: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 57.

sectour: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *executor*<sup>1</sup>.

secula seculorum: Late Lat. See in *saec. saec.*

\**seculum*: Lat. See *saeculum*.

secundo, *adv.*: Lat.: secondly.

1601 [See *primo*].

\**secundum artem*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to art, artistically, scientifically, according to the theory and practice of a profession or science.

1632 Very methodicall, *Secundum Artem*: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, III. 4, p. 37 (1640). 1675 a Cods-head, with the various appurtenances, drest *secundum artem*, sparing no cost: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 68. 1685 shall dose and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 316 (1727). 1699 you have a *Sallet* (for a Table of Six or Eight Persons) *Dress'd*, and Accommodated *secundum Artem*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 123. 1714 he was killed *secundum artem*: *Spectator*, No. 598, Sept. 10, p. 837/2 (Morley). 1748 dressed the wound, applied the eighteen-tailed bandage, and put the leg in a box, *secundum artem*: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxviii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1817). 1807 if the patient must die, he does it *secundum artem*, and always is allowed time to make his will: *Salmagundi*, p. 134 (1860). 1823 This is the way physicians mend or end us, | *Secundum artem*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xlii. 1850 had done justice to a copious breakfast of fried eggs and broiled rashers, which Mr. Grady had prepared *secundum artem*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 46 (1879). 1863 Lucy declined him *secundum artem*: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 11.

*secundum majus et minus*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to more and less, quantitatively. Also in the form *secundum magis* (adv.) *et minus* (adv.).

1602 for in respect of Gods omnipotentia miracles admit not *maius & minus*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 48. 1621 Alexander Gordonius, Jason Pratensis, Savanarola, Guianerius, Montaltus, confound them, as differing *secundum magis et minus*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 25 (1827). bef. 1733 the Difference was only in *maius & minus*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 75, p. 561 (1740). 1837 He might have gone on to instances *secundum magis et minus*: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 409 (1877). 1883 to the mind of man this principle is true, not only absolutely, but also *secundum majus et minus*: *ATA Cent.*, Sept., p. 521.

*secundum naturam*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to nature, naturally, opposed to *artificially*.

1563 I wyll tell you, theis .v.j. thinges which are *secundum naturam*, spring of, vij. natural thinges: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 16 v°. 1754 the modern Hero grafts his Happiness on the Passions...and in that Sense may be said to live *secundum naturam*: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II. p. 153 (1756).

*secundum quid*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: according to something, in one respect only.

1619 Heaven is called a crowne or reward *secundum quid*, and in a respect simply and absolutely is only a gift: S. NORRIS, *Antidote*, Bk. VI. ch. xxix. Vol. II. p. 232. 1659 If it be but a deputed derived Sovereignty, *secundum quid* so called, as the Viceroy of Mexico &c. yet so far he must be the fountain of all inferior power: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pt. II. ch. iii. p. 423. 1827 Cobbett is comical only as the schoolmen have it—*secundum quid*: *Anecd. of Imprudences*.

*secundus*, *adj.*: Lat.: second, second in age, second in seniority, appended at some schools to the name of the second (in seniority) of two or more pupils who have the same surname.

1826 'What a knowing set out!' squeaked Johnson *secundus*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Vir. Grey*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 4 (1881). 1871 Mahomet *secundus* (a groom), and Barraké: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xi. p. 139. 1887 The former contains some sensible advice on the playing of the game by Robert Chambers *secundus*: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 12, p. 350/2.

*sed quis custodiet i. c.*: Lat. See *quis custodiet i. c.*

1783 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 359 (1858).

\**sedan* ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Sedan*, a town in the north-east of France: a closed vehicle for one person, borne on two poles which pass through rings fastened to the sides. Also, in combin., as *sedan-chair*, *sedan-man*.



1645 the streets [of Naples] are full of gallants on horseback, in coaches and sedans: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 162 (1850). 1657 a Coach is too rough, nay I find some inconvenience even in the Sedans of Monsieur *Souscarriere*: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Voltaire*, No. 104, Vol. 1. p. 178. 1670 they use here few Coaches, but many Sedans and Litters: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 60 (1698). 1684 they [palanquin-carriers] go swifter than our Sedan-men, and with a much more easy pace: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 29. 1691—2 the king was removed in a sedan or close chair from Whitehall: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. IV. p. 25 (Bliss, 1820). 1784 half the chariots and sedans in town: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 244 (1808). 1837 not quite certain whether what he saw was a sedan chair or a fire engine: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxv. p. 391. 1878 the rich [Chinese] in sedans, the poor on foot: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. 1. ch. iii. p. 25.

\***sède vacante**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'the seat being empty': the see being vacant, vacancy of a see, esp. of the papal see.

1535 my predecessor visited the diocese of Winchester after the decease of my lord cardinal, as he did all other dioceses, *sede vacante*: CRANMER, *Lett. & Remains*, p. 305 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1589 in time of *Sede vacante*, when merry conceited men listed to gibe and jest at the dead Pope: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, i. xxvii. p. 69 (1869). 1608 But yet I must not let fall my suit with mistress Purge, lest, *sede vacante*, my friend Gudgeon join issue: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, ii. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 36 (1885). 1670 the Ceremony of a *Sede vacante*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 150 (1698). 1711 [of the Steward of the *Everlasting Club*] there has not been a *Sede vacante* in the Memory of Man: *Spectator*, No. 72, May 23, p. 117½ (Morley). 1713 notwithstanding the Presidentate in it, there was a *Sede vacante*: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 287 (1757). 1783 It is not quite new in this country...to see a *sede vacante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 344 (1858).

**sederitis**: Lat. See **sideritis**.

\***sēderunt**, 3rd pers. pl. perf. ind. of Lat. *sedere*, = 'to sit': 'they sat', a word used before the names of persons who were present at a sitting of a court or other body; hence, a sitting of a court, or of any company or society of persons; also, the entry of the names of the members of a court or other body present at a particular meeting.

1705 but he examined the sederunt in the book: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1818). 1815 it is time, I believe, to close the sederunt for this night: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. 1. p. 448 (1852). 1840 after a sederunt of more than two hours [conversation on matters of State]: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xiv. p. 269.

**sedia**, *sb.*: It.: a chair, a sedan-chair.

1654 The Cardinal made a shew to go a hunting one day in a *Sedia*: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 31.

\***sedilia**, *sb. pl.*: fr. Lat. *sedile*, = 'a seat': the seats within the sanctuary for the celebrant of mass and his assistants, or for officiating clergy of the Anglican Church. They are often recesses in the south wall of the chancel, and constitute a decorative feature of the building. The sing. *sedile* and the false form *sedilium* are rare.

1794 This goes a great way in accounting for the varieties in the *sedilia*: *Archaeol.*, XI. 342. [Davies] 1833 *Sediles*, *sedilia*, stone seats on the left of the altar 3. in number for the officiating priests: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 17a. 1885 The chancel contains good triple *sedilia*: *Athenaeum*, July 25, p. 118/2.

**sēductor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sēducere*, = 'to lead astray', 'to seduce': a misleader, a seducer.

1600 the sepulchre of their Seducer *Mahumet*: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 368. bef. 1640 To suppress | This bold seductor: MASSINGER, *Believe as you List*, ii. 2. [C.]

**sēduisante**, *sb.*: fr. Fr. *séduisant* (adj.), = 'seductive', 'bewitching'. See quotation.

1829 Then there was chat about the latest fashions, caps and bonnets, *séduisantes*, and sleeves: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. x. p. 95 (1881).

**sedum**, *sb.*: Lat.: house-leek, Nat. Order *Crassulaceae*.

1664 you must never give your *Aloes* or *Sedums* one drop of Water during the whole Winter: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 224 (1729). 1767 very little water must be given at this season to any of the aloes, sedums, or any other of the succulent plants: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 59 (1803). 1846 To me it appears that if we were to resolve the fruit of a *Sauvagesia*, or any other of this Violal Alliance, into its component parts, the result would be what we find in *Sedum* and *Crassula*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 345.

**seene**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **senna**.

\***seer**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ser*: name of a weight equivalent to 80 tolas or rupee weights or about 2½ lbs. Troy, but at different times and at different places the weight has varied from 3 lbs. 1 oz. to about 8 oz.; also, a dry measure containing rather more than a pint.

1662 There is but one kind of weight all over the Kingdom of *Guzuratta*, which they call *Maon*, that is to say, a hand, which weighs forty *Seers*, and makes thirty pounds and a half, each pound containing sixteen ounces, and a *Seer* weighs eighteen *Peyses*, which is a kind of brass money that makes about twelve ounces: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 67 (1666). 1684 the *Serre* contains seventy-two of our Pounds, at sixteen Ounces to the Pound; and forty *Serres* make a *Mein*, or 2824 Pounds of *Paris*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 184. 1798 The weight which each Carnatic bullock

is able to carry is 72 purca seer: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. 1. p. 101 (1858). 1803 They brought with them about ten *seers* of *Chenna* grain: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, vii. 64.

**Seerat**: Arab. See **Alsirat**.

**seerpaw**: Anglo-Ind. See **serapah**.

**segar**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **cigar**.

\***segnior**, **seignior**, **sign(i)or** ( = -, -gni = -ny- ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *segnore*, *signore*, affected by **senior** (q. v.): a lord, a person of rank, a title of respect and courtesy. There are some Mid. Eng. forms fr. Old Fr. *seignour*, *senior*.

1573—80 Me thinks thou scornist seigniores: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 69 (1884). 1582 *Loue* is the Lord and Signor of my will: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 96 (1870). 1599 No, I assure you, Signor: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, Prol., Wks., p. 87 (1616). 1603 mightie men and grand Segniors: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 244. 1630 you Signiers | Haue no businesse with the souldier, as I take it: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. F 2 v. 1630 And Mounsieur Claret, and sweet Signior Sacke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ddd 1 r. 1636 *Char.* Is he yet married? *Cont.* No, signior, still a bachelor: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, i. 1, Wks., p. 167/2 (1839). 1655 their Governour...an old decrepit Segnior: J. S., *A brief and perfect Journal of ye late Proceed. of ye Eng. Army in ye W. Indies*, p. 21. 1748 the company of an English signior: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. lxvi. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 473 (1817).

**segnoryer**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **seignory**.

**segregation** ( = - = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ségrégation*: a separation, a dispersion; a setting apart.

1604 A segregation of the Turkish fleet: SHAKES., *Oth.*, ii. 1, 10. 1611 Segregation. A segregation, separation, seuering from: COTGR.

**seguidilla**, *sb.*: Sp.: name of a lively Spanish tune and dance.

1763 he joined the others & danced a *Sequedillas*; which is little better upon the Spanish stage than gently walking round one another: *Court & City Mag.*, Apr. p. 199/1. 1845 the women replied in doggerl *seguidillas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 217. 1854 Percy sings a Spanish *seguidilla*, or a German lied, or a French romance, or a Neapolitan canzonet: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. 1. ch. xxiii. p. 259 (1879). 1874 As with the Spanish *Seguidillas*, the Zillerthalers accompany their dance with sprightly songs: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 98.

\***Sehnsucht**, *sb.*: Ger.: yearning, aspiration.

1843 It is not to blame to them that after marriage this *Sehnsucht nach der Liebe* ['after love'] subsides: THACKERAY, *Van. Pair*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 34 (1879). 1880 There is a certain *sehnsucht* in the pieces of music he is always improvising: MISS YONGE, *Pillars of the House*, Vol. II. ch. xxxiii. p. 240.

**seid**: Arab. See **said**.

**seidlitz**[-powder], *sb.*: a mild, cooling, aperient powder, named from the village of Seidlitz in Bohemia (whence Seidlitz-water is imported). The powder is made up in two packets, one containing alkaline salts, the other tartaric acid; the two portions are dissolved separately in water, and then mixed so as to form an effervescing draught.

1837 another clerk...was mixing a Seidlitz powder: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xx. p. 199. 1858 a seidlitz-powder: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 58. 1871 the simple effect of mixing a seidlitz powder was a source of astonishment: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 112.

**seigneur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a lord; a person of rank.

1883 every one of those grave and reverend *seigneurs* [would have] been but too pleased to occupy his leisure moments...with a pastime at once so attractive and so scholarly: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 760.

**seigneurie**, *sb.*: Fr.: seignory.

1763 Here is a large and good house...in the midst of a most extensive *seigneurie*: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. 1. p. 269 (1882).

**seignior**: Eng. fr. It. See **segnior**.

**seignory** ( = - =, -gn- or -gni- as -ny- ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *seignorie*: lordship, paramount authority; pre-eminence; the lords of a Court; a dominion; a domain; a manor; the supreme council of an Italian republic. An early word never quite naturalised.

abt. 1298 seignorie: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 284 (1810). [Bradley] abt. 1450 The souteranest of my senory [v.l. senourie]: my satrapres halden: *Wars of Alexander*, 1913 (1886).

1485 seen that your seignorye ne your lordes be not here now present: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 88 (1881). abt. 1506 the Duke...with all the Seygnyoury, went in their Archa triumphali, which is in manner of a Galye of a strange facyon and wonder stately: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 8 (1851). 1538 tenants that hold after the custome of a seignorie: *Tr. Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. 1. ch. x. fol. 18 r. 1548 Put case then that anie of these persones pourehace a seignorie since the tyme of the makinge of this statute, shall the kynge haue yis prerogative in the landes holden of that seignorie or not: STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, ch. 1. fol. 9 r. (1567). 1662 the Seignorie of Venise: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 36 r. 1679 to fight for the seignorie by sea: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 171 (1612). 1682 Heere then a poore remnant in this thy seignorye landed: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. 1. p. 35 (1880). 1686 hee shoulde diligently reade such bookes, as intreated of the gouernementes of kingdomes,



and segnuries: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 69. — great segnuries & kingdoms: *ib.*, ch. xxxviii. p. 170. 1693 you have fed upon my segnories, | Dispar'd my parks and fell'd my forest woods: SHAKS., *Rich. II.*, iii. 1. 22. 1600 *Zichuni* being Lord of those Sygnories: R. HAKSLYTT, *Poyages*, Vol. III. p. 122. 1601 A third seignorie or shire: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 107. 1602 Trust us, ladies, our signory stands bound in greater sums of thanks to your beauties for victory, than to our valour: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, i. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 10 (1885). 1611 I've lost a Signorie | That was confin'd within a piece of earth, | A wart upon the body of the world: TOURNEUR, *Atheist's Trag.*, iii. 3, p. 92. 1621 hee shall not have the Rent of his Seignorie: Tr. Perkins' Prof. Booke, ch. I. § 45, p. 21 (1642). 1665 the Venetians monopolized it for some time, to the great enriching of their Seignory: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 39 (1677).

seik: Arab. See sheikh.

seiren: Gk. See siren.

séjour, sb.: Fr.: sojourn, stay; place of residence.

1759 make the best of your *sejour* where you are: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 120, p. 452 (1774). 1770 then comes the... charming *sejour* of Minorca: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 6 (1882). 1814 The situation of Cologne, with its antiquities and numerous curiosities, renders it a most interesting *sejour* for a few days: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. x. p. 215. 1828 my *sejour* at Paris: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxvii. p. 78 (1859). 1834 Dined with the Granvilles, and met Countess Apponyi, whom I had not seen since my first *sejour* at Rome: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 36. 1840 Mrs. Simpson preferred a short *sejour* in the still-room with Mrs. Botherby: BAKHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 8 (1879).

Sela(a)m aleikum: Arab. See Salaam aleikoum.

Selah: Heb. *selah*: a word of unknown meaning, occurring in Hebrew poetry, supposed to be a direction to the musicians. It may mean 'rest', 'pause'.

1636 record, not all and every favour, which is impossible, but the most memorable and thankworthy, putting a special Selah of thanks upon them: S. WARD, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., p. 146 (1862). 1870 (See Higgation).

selas. See chelas.

selector (≡ ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sēlector*, noun of agent to Lat. *sēligere*, = 'to choose out': one who selects.

1777 Like all inventors and selectors of their own systems, they have been hurried to excess: KNOX, *Ess.*, 104. [R.]

selictar, sb.: Turk. *silihdar*: a sword-bearer.

1812 Selictar! unsheathe then our chief's scimitar: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxii. (17). 1820 the selictar or sword-bearer of the vizir: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 148.

sella curūlis, phr.: Lat.: a curule chair, the official seat (inlaid with ivory) of a consul, praetor, or curule aedile in Ancient Rome.

1600 the yvorie chaire of estate, called *Sella curulis*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. I. p. 7. 1658 [See aedile 1a].

seltzer, seltzer[-water], sb.: Ger. *Selters*: a carbonated mineral water imported from Lower Selters in the duchy of Nassau; also, an artificial aerated water, manufactured in imitation of natural seltzer-water.

1797 *Encyc. Brit.* 1822 There's a variety of liqueurs on the side-table—Odoherly, give Mr. Woodrow a little Seltzerwater, or something cooling: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 603. 1826 He was indeed wearied, and agreed to take a glass of hock and seltzer: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 104 (1881). 1854 quantity of ice, champagne, and seltzer: THACKERAY, *Neucomes*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 86 (1879).

semé, fem. *semée*, part.: Fr.: 'sown', covered with an indefinite number of repetitions of the same device or figure. A term in heraldry.

1651 six trumpets...preceding as many heralds in blue velvet *semée*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872).

\*sömen, sb.: Lat.: seed, seminal fluid.

1704 the collected part of the semen, raised and inflamed, became adust, converted to cholera, turned head upon the spinal duct, and ascended to the brain: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869).

\*semester (≡ ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Ger. *Semester*: a period of six months; esp. an academical term of six months (in Germany and the United States of America).

\*semi, semi- (ㄥ), adj. and prefix: Eng. fr. Fr. *semi*, *semi-*, or fr. Lat. *semi-*: half.

1602 must be reputed for Metaphysicall, semie Diuine: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 95.

semian, semia(e)ne: Anglo-Ind. See shameeana.

Semiramis: Lat. fr. Gk. *Σειράμις*: the wife of Ninus, the mythical founder of Nineveh, who succeeded her husband and reigned for forty-two years, famous for her warlike character and for the cities she founded and for the wonderful buildings which she had made.

abt. 1386 O Sowdanesse roote of Iniquitee | Virago thou Semyramis the secunde: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Man of Law's Tale*, 477. 1588 [See siren]. 1783 The Semiramis of the North, the devil take her, has fetched it to this side of the globe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 394 (1858).

semitar: Eng. fr. It. See scimitar.

semolina, sb.: It. *semolino*, = 'grits': grains which are left after the fine flour has been sifted out of meal.

1845 three ounces of semolina: BREGNON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 220. 1863 tapioca, or semolina pudding: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

\*semper eadem, phr.: Late Lat.: always the same (of a female; or pl. of inanimate objects).

bef. 1626 For I wolde be sorrie not to be as constant indeid, as she was that callid her self *semper eadem*: JAMES I., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IX. No. ccccl. p. 161 (1895). 1662 True holiness is like that famous Queen Elizabeth, *Semper eadem*, always the same: BUNNOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 140 (1867). bef. 1716 SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. V. p. 45 (1727). 1732-3 Your Lady friend is *Semper Eadem*, and I have written an Epistle to her on that qualification in a female character: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 169 (1757).

semper idem, phr.: Late Lat.: always the same (properly of a male). An inanimate object would correctly be spoken of as *semper idem*.

1630 She's *semper idem*, alwayes one the same: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. K vi 29/1. 1664 this...Prelate was *Semper idem* of the same judgment in his elder days as...formerly: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in Jos. Mede's *Wks.*, p. I. 1689 He's *Semper idem*, take him when you will: T. PLUNKET, *Char. Gd. Commander*, p. 17/1.

sempervive, Eng. fr. Fr.; semper-vivum, Late Lat.: sb.: 'always alive', a name of *sedum* (q. v.). Called also *sengreen* (fr. Old Eng. *singrene*, = 'evergreen').

1625 Here is also plentie of an herbe (which for his forme is scarce to be discerned from a *Sempruine*): PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 277. 1627 the greater *Semper-vivum*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 28.

sênârius, pl. *sênârii*, sb.: Lat., fr. *senarius*, = 'consisting of six each': an iambic verse of six feet, an iambic trimeter acatalectic.

1540 all the versis of this scene be Senarii: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. C iii 20.

\*senator (ㄥ), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *senatour*, assimilated to Lat. *senâtor*: a member of the supreme council of the republic of Ancient Rome; a member of the Upper Chamber of a representative legislature; a member of a legislative assembly.

abt. 1298 Fram the cenatour of Rome hii come, and thys seyde: | "Lucie, the cenatour of Rome, to Arture the kyng": R. GLOUCESTER, p. 193. [R.] abt. 1374 men seyne pat I wolde sauen pe compaignie of pe senatours: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 17 (1866). 1474 the senatoury where the senatours were assembled: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 10 v. 1509 Hym selfe of the stocke of the Romayns senatours: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 66 (1874). bef. 1529 Was neuwy suche a senatour: J. SKELTON, *Sphe. Parrot*, 337. Wks., Vol. II. p. 16 (1843). 1540 Whan was there a better consul than Tully, or a better senator than Cato called Uticensis? ELYOT, *Im. Governancie*, sig. b i 20. 1556 Senatours or Lodes of the counsayl: R. EDEN, *News India*, p. 17 (Arber, 1885). 1569 the whole assent of the Senators of the same lande: GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 189. 1579 the *Senators* & the people: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 26 (1612). 1586 And the *Ephores*, hauing chosen a Senator that was very true...: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. viii. p. 23. 1601 a Senators reueneue: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, i. 2. Wks., p. 281 (1616). 1619 in a Court of Graue *Senatours*, wee might suppose there should present themselues an Assembly of Graue *Seniours*, (use the Greeke word if you will): PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxviii. p. 770. bef. 1627 Have you not places fill'd up in the law | By some graue senators...? MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, i. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1885). bef. 1674 Than whom a better senator ne'er held | The helm of Rome: MILTON, *Son.*, xvii. 2. 1711 Rakes in the habit of Roman Senators (at a masque): *Spectator*, No. 14, Mar. 16, p. 252 (Morley). 1769 He will soon fall back into his natural station,—a silent senator, and hardly supporting the weekly eloquence of a news paper: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. xxv. p. 53 (1772). 1785 Dire is the frequent curse, and it's twin sound, | The cheek-distending oath, not to be prais'd | As ornamental, musical, polite, | Like those, which modern senators employ, | Whose oath is rhetoric, and who swear for fame! COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 115 (1808). 1828 I was not prepared to find you grown from a *roué* into a senator: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xli. p. 121 (1859).

senâtus consultum (pl. *consulta*), phr.: Lat.: a decree of the senate (properly of Ancient Rome).

1758 twelve bottles of the wine...if you can obtain a *senatus consultum* for it: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774). 1886 It contains a rescript of the consuls...communicating to the Oropians the *senatus consultum* regarding the dispute between their city and the representatives of the Roman State: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 27, p. 429/3.

\*sen, sb.: Jap.: a Japanese cent, a copper coin worth about a halfpenny English, the hundredth part of a *yen* (q. v.).

sene: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See senna.

senhor, sb.: Port.: a lord, a gentleman; Sir.



**senhora, sb.:** Port.: a lady; Lady.

**1807** and as for the *never forgiving* of which you talk, it is I, *Senhora*, who have to forgive you the imprudence with which you have subjected me to this risk of displeasing Sir Edward: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 36 (1856).

**\*senior** (u =), *adj.* and *sb.:* Eng. fr. Lat. *senior*, = 'older', 'elder'. The early substantive forms meaning 'lord' are fr. Old Fr. *seignior* (see *seignior*). See *junior*.

**I. adj.:** 1. elder, older, elderly, pertaining to old age or to comparative old age.

**I. adj.:** 2. of higher standing in, or prior entrance into, an institution, a profession, or a business.

**1573-80** M. Alin, then and now senior proctor: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 7 (1884). **1659** It made the Pope no more a Sovereign...then the Senior Justice on the Bench is the Sovereign of the rest: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. i. p. 3.

**II. sb.:** 1. an elder, a person of comparatively advanced age, an elder holding office or dignity in a community. Sometimes not easy to distinguish from *senior* for Mid. Eng. *seignior*, fr. Old Fr. *seignour*.

abt. **1380** & non drede sicke senjours ben fendis pat speken lying in ypocrisie, & pei haue here conscience brent wip fier of coueytise: WYCLIF, *Pseudo-Preris*, ch. iii. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 303 (1880). abt. **1400** senjor: *York Myst.*, p. 435. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1482** And when the bretheren had begonne matens y mette with a senyor that ye knowe wele in the chyrche porch: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 31 (1869). **1578** Into which consideration of me I first beseech you (most graue Seniors and Christian brethren) to enter: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. A. iij. v. **1688** Arm. How canst thou part sadness and melancholy, my tender juvenal? *Moth.* By a familiar demonstration of the working, my tough senior: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, i. 2, 10. **1693** wherefore the Seniors or Elders sat many daies in deciding and judging criminal causes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 453. **1640** that Senior said: H. MORRIS, *Phil. Po.*, ii. 44, p. 28 (1647). **1784** True, answer'd an angelic guide, | Attendant at the senior's side: COWPER, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 258 (1808).

**II. sb.:** 2. a person of higher standing in, or prior entrance into, an institution, a profession, a business, or a society. In some English colleges a certain number of seniors have greater privileges and a larger share in the government of their society than the rest of the members.

bef. **1568** my taukce came to D. Medcalfes care: I was called before him and the Seniores: and after greuous rebuke, and some punishment, open warning was geuen to all the felowes, none to be so hardie to geue me his voice at that election: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 201 (1884). **1599** his Seniors giue him good sleight looks: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 4, Wks., p. 144 (1616). bef. **1627** Forty of 'em I know my seniors, | That did due deeds of darkness too: MIDDLETON, *Old Law*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 130 (1885).

**seniores priores, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'elders first', elders take precedence.

**1883** *Seniores priores*. We turn first to J. D. Esquire, who wrote *The Secrets of Angling*: SAT. REV., Vol. 56, p. 476/1.

**senio(u)rie:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *seignory*.

**senna**, Mod. Lat. fr. Arab. *sena*; **sene**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sene*; **sb.:** a drug consisting of the dried leaflets of certain species of *Cassia* (see *cassia*); the name of any species of *Cassia* which yields the said drug. Also, *attrib.*

**1525** Sene...is good...for the synapoc/for y<sup>e</sup> splenne: *Herball*, pr. by Ri. Banckes, sig. d. i. v. **1530** Sene leues, Cassie fistule, of eche. ii. onwces: *Antidotarius*, sig. E. i. v. **1540** femytorye, Mercurye, Sene: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyse*, sig. A. ii. v. **1542** quykbeeme, Seene, sticados, hartys tounge: BOORNE, *Dietary*, ch. xxvi, p. 289 (1870). **1646** Scammony, Rhubarb and Senna will purge without any vital assistance: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 101 (1686). **1753** LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 74, p. 316 (1774). **1811** This province of Gezan...carries on a considerable trade in senna: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 97.

**\*señor, pl. señores, sb.:** Sp.: a lord; a gentleman; Sir.

**1623** How now Sinior N, &c. Is this it, that you were sworne vnto: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 33. — How now (Sennor few-clothes) what winde draue you hither? *ib.*, Bk. II. ch. v. p. 129. **1845** Castor Urdiales of which the Black Prince was *Señor*, has its bay, headland and hermitage: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 938. **1884** I am strong, señores, but the sun was hot, and a dog is heavy on one's shoulders: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 371.

**\*señora, sb.:** Sp.: a lady, a gentlewoman; Lady, Madam.

**señoría, sb.:** Sp.: lordship, jurisdiction, seignory.

**1866** a prince of Portugal, Don Fernando by name, who held the señoría of Serpa: IRVING, *Span. Papers*, p. 401.

**\*señorita, sb.:** Sp.: a young lady, a young gentlewoman; Miss.

**1845** In the evening we reached a comfortable farm-house, where there were several pretty señoritas: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xii. p. 263. **1853** like the fan of a Spanish señorita: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xlvii. p. 443. **1886** He filled up his foreground with a group of Spanish señoritas: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 28, p. 276/1.

**senory:** Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *seignory*.

**\*sensórium, pl. sensória, sb.:** Late Lat.: the (supposed) seat of sensation; the brain; the gray matter of the brain; a nervous centre regarded as a seat of sensation; the entire sensory system of the body.

**1714** the noblest and most exalted Way of considering this infinite Space is that of Sir Isaac Newton, who calls it the *Sensorium* of the Godhead: *Spectator*, No. 565, July 9, p. 805/1 (Morley). **1768** all comes from thee, great,—great *Sensorium* of the world! which vibrates, if a hair of our heads but fall upon the ground, in the remotest desert of thy creation: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 470 (1830). **1805** Now we hear of a *sensorium*, the proper seat of the soul: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 168. **1842** [no word] acts so direct, | And with so much effect | On the human *sensorium*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 374 (1865). **1858** when the Scotch-plaided snuff-box went round, and the dry Lundy-Foot tickled its way along into our happy sensoria: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, ch. iv. p. 78 (1882).

**sensu, &c.** See *in sensu, &c.*

**sentine, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *sentine*, or direct fr. Lat. *sentina*, = 'bilge-water', 'the hold of a ship': a sink, a repository for refuse and filth.

bef. **1555** I can say grossly...the devil to be a stinking sentine of all vices; a foul filthy channel of all mischiefs: LATIMER, *Sermons, &c.*, i. 42 (Parker Soc., 1844). [Davies]

**sentinel** (s = s), **centinel**(l), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *centinela*.

1. guard, watch (cf. Sp. *hacer centinela*, = 'to keep watch').

bef. **1627** Counsellors are not commonly so united but that one counsellor keepeth sentinel over another: BACON, *Counsel* (1887). [C.]

2. a soldier on guard, a soldier on watch; also, *attrib.* and *metaph.*

**1579** with a Ring and trenche meete to receyue the *Sentinels* and Souldiours for defence: DIGGES, *Stratag.*, p. 59. **1588** there is manie places made for centinels to watch, made of Wood and couered or guilt with gold: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 27 v. **1589** they returned vnto their sentinela from whence they departed: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 244 (1854). **1590** And he, that points the Centonell his roome, | Doth license him depart at sound of morning droume: SPENS., *F. Q.*, i. ix. 41. **1591** That daie, at nighte, we had many that preste upon our sentinells half a dozen tymes: CONINGSBY, *Siege of Rouen*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 23 (1847). bef. **1593** These milk-white doves shall be his centronells [sic]: MARLOWE, *Did.*, ii. Wks., p. 259/2 (1858). **1598** *Centinell*, a Spanish word, and signifieth the souldier vvchich is set to vvatch at a station or post: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Table. **1600** given the captaines of the ships in charge, to looke wel to their centinels and watches in the night: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXVI. p. 618. **1601** *Simon* devised the sentinels and watch-towers: — Tr. *Plin.* N. H., Bk. 7, ch. 56, Vol. I. p. 189. **1619** the centinell of sin: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A. 6 v. **1625** my Centinell vpon the Mount, saw our the top of an other hill...the heads of some of the *Portugals*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 298. **1630** Heere I stand centinell: MASSINGER, *Picture*, iii. 1, sig. F. 4 v. **1646** It [the Cathedral] has four turrets, on one of which stands a continual sentinel: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 249 (1872). **1663** They were upon hard Duty still, | And every night stood sentinel: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 30. **1702** I shall be in a better Condition to perform the Duty of a Centinell: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 339 (1776). **1775** he tried to ascend there, where not even a centinel was placed, and succeeded: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 252.

[The usual derivation of *sentinel* is fr. Old Fr. *sentinel*, dim. of Old Fr. *sente*, = 'a path', fr. Lat. *semita*. But it is preferable to derive both the Eng. and Fr. forms and *It. sentinella* fr. Sp. *centinela*, fr. a Late Lat. *\*centenaria\**, meaning 'a centurion's post', 'a guard under the charge of a centurion'; as the centurions in a Roman army had charge of the watch. The form *sentry* is a corruption of *century*, fr. Lat. *centuria*, or is short for *centinery*, cf. Holland's *centineir*, fr. Late Lat. *centenarius*, = 'a centurion' (1603 when they were ready to joine battell, certeine Centineirs came and brought him word that their men were not yet all come: Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 418). Note that the phr. *sentinel perdu* (see *perdue*, I. 2) translates the Sp. *centinela perdida*.]

**senza, prep.:** It.: *Mus.*: without; used to form phrases such as *senza pedale*, *senza oboi*, *senza tempo*.

**1724** SENZA, without. This Word is used in the following Manner: SENZA L'ARIA, without the Air. SENZA RITORNELLO, without the Returnel. SENZA VIOLINO, without the Viols. SENZA STROMENTI, without the Instruments: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**Seogun:** Jap. See *Shogun*.

**separator** (s = s), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sēparātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *sēparāre*, = 'to separate': one who or that which separates.

**sēparātum, pl. sēparāta, sb.:** neut. of Lat. pass. part. *sēparātus*, = 'separated': a separate copy of a scientific or literary paper which is published in a volume or part of a volume with other matter; a *Separat-abdruck* (Ger.).



\***sēpia**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σπία*: a cuttlefish; the black secretion ejected by the cuttlefish, and the pigment prepared therefrom.

1639 the sepia's inky humour: *Optick Glasse of Humours*. [Nares] 1692 One Death shall not secure them, they shall sink | Like the *Sepia*, in Satyrick Ink: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 2.

\***sepo**, **seapoy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sipāhī*, = 'a soldier': a native soldier under British command, armed and trained in British fashion.

1776 the support of such Sepoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswary only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/a. 1787 The Sheriff sent a reinforcement of English sailors and sepoys to the number of 60 men: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1181/a. 1793 the natives, when formed into regular companies, and disciplined, are here, and all over the East Indies, called Sepoys: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II, p. 557 (1796). 1798 such a body of sepoys as must keep them in awe: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I, p. 73 (1858). 1811 At Bombay there is also a body of three thousand Sepoys, or Indian soldiers, Pagan and Mahometan: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxlviii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 205. 1826 turn Sepoy in the Company's service: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 59 (1884). 1828 The dress of the Bengal sipahee consists of a white cotton jacket and trousers, with a blue cotton belt round the waist: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 65. 1834 Sreekishun the Sepoy was in attendance: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xviii, p. 317. 1884 But for the Sepoy it was all new experience: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 99.

**September**, *sb.*: Lat.: name of the ninth (originally the seventh) month of the year.

**septemvir**, *pl. septemviri*, *sb.*: Lat.: a member of a committee or college consisting of seven men.

1883 The scheme of Honours Examinations...proposed by Professor Seeley and the other *septemviri* is simplicity itself: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 560.

**sept-et-le-va**, **septleva**, *sb.*: Fr., 'seven and it goes': a term at faro and similar games, the risking by the punter of his stake and his winnings equal to three times his stake after having won a paroli, *i.e.* after having risked his stake and his winnings (equal to the stake) and having won.

1709 *Sept-et-le-va* is the first great chance that shews the advantages of this Game: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 180. 1716 The Knave won *Sonica*, which I had chose; | And the next Pull, my *Septleva* I lose: POPE, *Basset-Table*, 52. 1756 making a septleva: HOR. WALFOLLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 506 (1857).

**septième**, Fr.; **septiesme**, Old Fr.: *sb.*: a seventh part, a sequence of seven.

1674 his *Sequences* [at Picket]...are *Tierces*, *Quarts*, *Quints*, *Sixiesmes*, *Septiesmes*, *Huitiesmes* and *Neufiesmes*: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 82.

**septier**, **setier**, *sb.*: Fr.: an obsolete measure of capacity and of area; as a corn-measure, apparently equivalent to about four bushels English.

1523 a ceptyer of whete...and a septier of otes: LORD BERNERS, *Fröissart*, p. 183 (1812).

**septuagēsima**, *adj.*: fem. of Lat. *septuagēsimus*, = 'seventieth': title of the third Sunday before Lent.

**seq.**, abbrev. for Lat. *sequens*, = '(and) the following'; **seqq.**, abbrev. for Lat. *sequentes* (pl.), = '(and) the following'.

1888 vol. I. pp. 260 *seq.*: *Athenæum*, Nov. 17, p. 659/2.

**sequedillas**: Sp. See **seguidilla**.

**sequel** ( $\underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sequele*.

1. that which succeeds in time, the continuation of a course of action, adventure, or suffering; the continuation of a story or history.

1579 the sequele of this history: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 24 (1868). 1579 as it fell out in sequele: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 566 (1612). 1582 On the bed his picture shee set, ful playnely bethinking, | What would be the sequel: R. STANVHURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV, p. 113 (1880). 1588 *Arm.*...Moth, follow. *Moth*. Like the sequel, I: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iii. 135. 1641 and the sequel is too well known to need any notice of the event: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 16 (1872). 1647 To mark the sequell, do thou here remain: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, iii. 6, p. 114. 1678 All which *Genesis* or *Generation* of *Gods* is really nothing but a Poetical Description of the *Cosmogonia*: as throughout the Sequels of that whole Poem, all seems to be *Physiology*, veiled under Fiction and Allegories: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv, p. 238. bef. 1733 we shall ascribe the sequel: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 303 (1872). bef. 1733 we shall ascribe more to him in the Sequel: R. NORTH, *R. James*, I. II. 15, p. 38 (1740). 1776 the antiquities of which an account will be given in the sequel: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35. 1883 every particular of mode, of date, of sequel: *XLX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

2. that which follows as a practical consequence.

1494 Wherefore, after punysshment done vpon some of his enemyes, he ferynge y<sup>e</sup> sequell and reuengement of the same, left that countree and returned vnto Rome: FABYAN, ch. 63. [R.] bef. 1629 Whate sequele shall follow when pendugims mete togethyr? J. SKELTON, *Speke, Parrot*, 408, Wks., Vol. II, p. 20 (1843). 1531 the commodities and good sequele of vertue: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xi. Vol. I. p. 91 (1880). 1549 This gear came bi Sequels: LATIMER, 7 *Serm.* bef. K. Edu., VI., iv. p. 121 (1869). 1556 had I...doubted any such sequele at the beginninge of my plaie: ROBINSON, Tr. *More's Utopia*, p. 20

(1869). 1601 the fearful sequele of that experiment. HOLLAND, Tr. *Pan. N. H.*, Bk. 22, ch. 23, Vol. II, p. 135.

3. that which follows as a logical consequence; logical consequence.

bef. 1604 What sequel is there in this argument? An "archdeacon is the chief deacon": ergo, he is only a deacon: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, I. 205 (Parker Soc.) [C]. 1640 No fear I what hard sequel after will shew upon mee: H. MORR, *Infin. Wit.*, 71, p. 299 (1647). 1646 the...were presagers of their overthrow. Which notwithstanding are scarce Rhetorical sequels: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. xi. p. 33 (1886).

4. succession. Rare.

1533 al the sequell of your letters: *Supplic. of Monast.*, p. 28 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1599 The king hath granted every article: | His daughter first, and then in sequel all: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, v. 2, 361.

5. *pl. posterity*. Rare.

bef. 1547 A goodly means both to deterre from crime, | And to her stepes our sequele to enlame: SURREY, *Death of Sir T. W.* [R.]

\***sequēla**, *pl. sequēlae*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a consequence, a result; *esp.* a morbid state induced by a preceding disease.

1883 those terrible sequela: which interfere so deeply with human happiness: *Spectator*, Apr. 28. 1889 Mr. Stanley...whose journey is another of the sequel of the Soudan troubles: *Pall Mall Budget*, Jan. 27, p. 311.

**sequestrator** ( $\underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *sequestrator*, noun of agent to *sequestrare*, = 'to sequestrate', 'to sequester': one who sequesters or sequestrates property; one to whom a sequestration is entrusted.

1649 was sequestered by the Additional Sequestrators of the said County: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. cxviii, p. 273 (1849). 1654 Even that first and worst Sequestrator, that sequestered man from his God, R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 381. bef. 1658 The Committee-man hath a Side-man, or rather a Setter right, a Sequestrator: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 76 (1687). bef. 1670 He and *Powel* were Sequestrators indeed, to collect the Rents: J. HACKET, *Adp. Williams*, Pt. II. 122, p. 128 (1693). 1822—3 the authority of the man in office under the Parliament, the sequestrator, and the committee-man, had been only exerted for the protection of the cavalier: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. I, p. 26 (1886).

**sequestratrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *sequestrator*: a female who acts as a sequestrator.

1657 For that is the sequestratrix that gives to every thing its form and essence: H. PINNELL, Tr. *Paracelsus* 3 Bks. *Philos.*, p. 9.

**sequin** ( $\underline{u}$ ), Eng. fr. Fr. *sequin*; **chekin(e)**, **chickeno**, **zechin(o)**, &c., fr. It. *zecchino*, earlier *cechino*: *sb.*: name of various Italian coins of which the earliest and best known was a gold coin of Venice, worth about 9s. 1d. English.

1582 chekines of gold: R. HAKLUYT, *Divers Voyages*, p. 166 (1850). 1588 they cost the merchants forty or fiftie chickens apeece: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voyage*, fol. 1<sup>re</sup>. — *Chickeno*es which be peeces of gold worth seven shillings a peece sterling: *ib.*, fol. 5<sup>re</sup>. 1599 I having paid...five hundred *zechins* for my ransom: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 129. — the *Chikin* of gold of the *Turkes* made at *Constantinople* is at *Alger* worth an 150. *Aspers*, and at *Constantinople* it is but 66. *Aspers*: *ib.*, p. 176. 1606 a bag of bright cecchines: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, I. 4. Wks., p. 459 (1616). 1608 Three or four thousand chequins were as pretty a proportion to live quietly, and so give over: SHAKS., *Pericles*, iv. 2, 28. 1613 disbursing unto him an hundred chekins of very good gold: *Passenger of Benvenuto*. [Nares] 1612 under the paine of forfeiting foure Chequins: T. CORVAT, *Journal*, in *Cruilities*, Vol. III. sig. U 8<sup>re</sup> (1776). 1614 twenty Cheekenoos in gold: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 48. 1615 They pay tribute to the Turk, 14000. *Zechins* yearly: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 3 (1632). 1617 seven of vs hired a ship of a Greke dwelling in *Cyprus*, for twenty eight *zechins* to *loppo*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 214. 1620 a demand of 1000 Cheekinoes: BRENT, Tr. *Swasey's Hist. Count. Trent*, p. lxxvi. (1676). 1622 In *Venice* likewise, every Mechanique is a *Magnifico*, though his *magnificence* walketh the Market but with a *Chequin*: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. I. p. 15. 1623 He made money of most that he had, and putting it into Chekines, (a certaine coyn, that is made of fine *Barbary* gold): MABBE, Tr. *Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 6. 1630 Pyasters Chequenoos and Sultanie, which is gold and silver: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 327 (1884). 1634 a hundred and twenty millions of *Zechynes* or *Crownes*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 110. 1650 40m hundreds of *Zechins* of gold: HOWELL, Tr. *Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 13. 1665 the Gold Coins are Sultanie, equal to a *Venice* Chequin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). 1684 There are but two Species of *Gold-Coins* current all over the *Turkish* Empire: the one is the proper Countrey Money, the other comes out of Foreign Parts. The former is the *Scherif*, otherwise called *Sequin*, or *Sultanie*; and that kind of *Gold* is worth at the present six *Frankes*, *French* Money: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.* p. 11. 1709 Four thousand *Chequins* for her Favour, and the like Sum repeated to keep it secret: MRS. MANLEY, *New Anal.*, Vol. I. p. 179 (2nd Ed.). 1740 The new pope has retrenched the charges of his own table to a sequin (ten shillings) a meal: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xlii. Vol. I. p. 105 (1816). 1776 Her necklace is a string of *Zechins*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 124. 1820 a present of sixty sequins: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 51. 1830 the loss of a purse with 15 sequins which dropped out of his pocket. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 100.

Variants, 16 c. *chekin(e)*, *chicken*, *chickeno*, *chickino*, *zechin*, 17 c. *cechine*, *chequin*, *chickin*, *chiquin*, *chiquiney*, *cheekennee*, *zechin*, *zechine*, *chekine(e)*, *chicque e ne*, *cheechine*, *zechyne*, 18 c. *chequin*, *zechin*, *chequeen*, *sequen*.



\***sequitur**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *sequi*, = 'to follow': 'it follows', an inference; logical consecution.

1840 he looked as if he did not quite subscribe to the *sequitur*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 2 (1865).

ser: Anglo-Ind. See **seer**.

seraf: Anglo-Ind. See **sarraf**.

**serafagio**, sb.: It.: the agio of an Oriental banker or money-changer.

1599 but if one would change them into basaruchies, he may have 5 tangas, and 16 basaruchies, which overplus they call cerafagio: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 274. — these also have serafagio of 6, 7, 8, 10, untill 16, by the 100: *ib.*, p. 275.

seraffi: Anglo-Ind. See **sheriff**.

serafin(e): Port. See **xerafin**.

\***seraglio** (= *seraglio* as *seraglio*), sb.: Eng. fr. It. *serraglio*, = 'an enclosure', 'a cloister'. Occasionally Anglicised as *serail*, *sarell*, *serrail*, fr. Old Fr. *serrail*, *sarrait*.

1. an enclosure, a place to which persons are confined.

1644 I passed by the Piazza Judea, where their seraglio begins: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 142 (1872).

2. a palace surrounded by walls; esp. the serai or palace of the Sultan at Constantinople; also, the buildings devoted to the ladies of the Sultan's harem (*q. v.*).

1588 This King of Pegu hath one principall wife, which is kept in a Seraglio: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 30<sup>re</sup>. 1590 He shall be made a chaste and lustless eunuch, | And in my serail tend my concubines: MARLOWE, *J. Tamburl.*, Wks., p. 212 (1865).

1599 Heere the Agent appointed the master of the *Ascension* to stay with the shippe untill a fite winde and opportunity served to bring her about the Seraglio to salute the Grand Signior: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 304.

1600 they are called home againe to the Seraglios of the Zamogians (for so are they termed, till they be enrolled among the Janissaries) to remaine there vnder their heads and gouernours: JOHN FORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386.

1612 Fishing under the wall of the Seraglio: T. CORVAT, *Journal, in Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. T. 7<sup>re</sup> (1766).

1612 This Mahomet was the first founder of the great Seraglio (where the great Turke now usually dwelleth): W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 18.

1625 a kinswoman of his, liuing in the Seraglio: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 553. — diuers women in the Seraglio: *ib.*, p. 555.

1639 a spacious Palace to walk in, more sumptuous then either *Louvre*, *Seralio*, or *Escuriell*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xxxix. p. 60 (1645).

1642 to pull out the Ottoman Tyrant out of his Seraglio, from between the very armes of his fifteen hundred Concubines: — *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 45 (1869).

1651 5000 youths out of the Seraglio [pl.]: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 404 (1685).

1670 Near to the Stables stands the Seraglio where the Wild Beasts are kept: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 136 (1698).

1681 That the uncertain and adulterate fruit | Might put the Palace in dispute. | His green Seraglio has its Eunuchs too: | Lest any Tyrant him out-doe: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 40.

1683 In that stately serail he discerned a prince: *Situation of Paradise*, p. 68. [T.] bef. 1733 Ships of War to go and lie before the Seraglio: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1740).

1768 Entering the second court of the seraglio, we were dressed in kaftans: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1541.

1775 we were shewn his palace, his seraglio and garden: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 267.

1820 the seraglio is beautifully situated, like many other houses of the rich inhabitants: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 218.

1830 the account of the interior of the Seraglio in Don Juan is only probably correct: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 150.

3. the Court of the Sultan, women of the Sultan's harem collectively; women of a harem generally.

1599 the Officers of his Seraglio or Court: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 200.

1610 Thou shalt be master | Of my seraglio: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 621 (1616).

1615 the great mens Seraglios: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632).

1617 the Court or Seraglio of the Great Turke: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 264.

1619 Eunuchs may be trusted to keepe the Seraglio's of Potentates: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlv. p. 418.

1634 he has three hundred women in his Seraglio (called here *Haram*): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62.

1646 the daily provision of whose Seraglio... consumed two hundred Sheep: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xvi. p. 307 (1686).

1654 when as the Turks Seraglio to this of Salomon was not to be compared: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 403.

1658 Then blend the Gallry of the Skies | With her Seraglio of Eyes: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 232 (1687).

1664 You make very bold here in my Seraglio: DRYDEN, *Maid. Qu.*, v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 181 (1701).

1699 Seraglios of the most sparkling beauties: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1770).

1709 he provided for him a seraglio of mares, the most beautiful that could be found in the whole Ottoman Empire: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Jan. 17, Wks., Vol. II. p. 84 (1854).

1741 The Sultana's consume the greatest part of the Mastick design'd for the Seraglio: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 61.

1788 the mob of London were highly diverted at the importation of so uncommon a seraglio: In Hor. Walpole's *Letters*, Vol. I. p. cv. (1857).

1803 I was not married to a single volume, in a humdrum-monogynical connection. I was Solomon in all his glory, and surrounded by all his seraglio: LORD LYTTON, in *Life, &c.*, Vol. I. p. 105.

1879 Richardson was still giving laws to his little seraglio of adoring women: L. STEPHEN, *Samuel Johnson*, ch. II. p. 47.

\***serai**, sb.: Arab. *serāy*, or Hind. *serāi*, fr. Pers. *serāi*, = 'a palace', 'a court', 'a harem'.

1. a palace, a seraglio.

1665 nothing more observable in the Town [Kabul] than the Serrays and two great well built Forts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 77 (1677).

1812 the

Seral's impenetrable tower: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxxxvii. 1820 the gallery of the Serai... was crowded with the retainers of a court: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 177. 1840 About the Serai, or Pashah's palace, there is no bustle nor show: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. viii. p. 226.

2. a court furnished with buildings for the accommodation of travellers in the East, a *caravanserai* (*q. v.*). See **choultry**, **khan** 2.

1609 by it the great Suray, besides which are diuers others, both in the city and suburbs, wherein diuers neate lodgings are to be let, with doores, lockes, and keys to each: W. FINCH, in Purchas' *Pilgrims*, I. 434 (1625). [Yule]

1614 there are goodly Surroies or Innes for horsemen and footmen: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 33.

1625 *Luneheira*, a small Saray where wee pitched the ninth... nineteene faire Sarais ruined: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 426.

— Every five or sixe Course, there are *Seraes* built by the King or some great men: *ib.*, p. 520.

1638 Which being done we departed from our Seray (or Inne): W. BRUTON, in R. Hakluyt's *Voyages*, v. 49 (1807). [Yule]

1665 each eight miles there is a convenient Saray built for travellers to repose in *gratis*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 70 (1677).

1813 My tent on shore, my galley on the sea, | Are more than cities and Serais to me: BYRON, *Bride of Abydos*, II. xx. Wks., p. 86 (1873).

1825 The whole number of lodgers in and about the serai, probably did not fall short of 500 persons: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 122 (1844). [Yule]

Variants, 17 c. *suray*, *surroie*, *saray*, *sarray*, *serray*, *serae*, 18 c. *seranee*.

**serail**, sb.: Fr.: a seraglio.

1865 the Rosières revel in their roubles, and the lords of the serfs are the slaves of the serail: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 93.

**serain**, **serein**, sb.: Fr.: "the mildew, or harmefull dew of some Summer euenings" (Cotgr.). See **sereno**.

1642 he hath felt the *excesse of heat*, the dangerous *Serains*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 74 (1869).

**serang**, **syrang**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sahrang*, = 'a commander', 'an overseer': a commander of lascars; a native boatswain in a lascar crew.

1801 took with them to attend their tents 1 serang, 2 tindals, and 54 lascars, belonging to this garrison: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 472 (1858).

1802 The syrang has been sentenced to make good the value [two blank cartridges]: — *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 285 (1844).

**serapah**, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sar-o-pā*, = 'cap-à-pie': a complete suit of honor, a **khalat** (*q. v.*).

abt. 1666 He...commanded, there should be given to each of them an embroder'd Vest, a Turbant, and a Girdle of Silk Embroidery, which is that which they call Ser-apah, that is, an Habit from head to foot: Tr. *Bernier*, 37. [Yule]

1673 Sir George Oxendine...had a Collar or Serpaw, a Robe of Honour from head to foot, offered him from the Great Mogul: FRYER, *E. India*, 87 (1698). [ib.]

1684 another rich Serapah or Vest: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. II. p. 46.

1759 Another deputation carried six costly Serapaws; these are garments which are presented sometimes by superiors in token of protection, and sometimes by inferiors in token of homage: In R. Orme's *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, I. 159. [Yule]

**serape**, sb.: Sp. fr. Mexican: a shawl or plaid worn by Spanish Americans.

1850 native Californians in *serapes* and *sombreros*: *Household Words*, June 29, p. 313/2.

1853 By the time I had yoked my neck in its serape: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 196.

18... The furnace fire painted the faces of the men an Indian red, glanced on brightly coloured blanket and serape, but was eventually caught and absorbed in the waiting shadows of the black mountain: BRET HARTE, *Story of a Mine*, ch. II. Wks., Vol. v. p. 10 (1881).

1884 From his shoulders depended the serape, or blanket shawl: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 545.

\***seraph**, pl. **seraphim**(s), Eng. fr. Heb. *serāphim* (pl.), = 'the exalted ones'; **seraphin**, Eng. fr. Fr. *seraphin*: sb.: one of the highest order of angels. See **cherub**.

bef. 1400 Crist Kyngene Kyng Knighted ten, Cherubyn and Seraphyn: *Piers Pl.*, 671. [R.]

abt. 1450 Seraphens' & othire sere halows: *Wars of Alexander*, 4915 (1886).

1551 From about flaked the seraphims, wherof euery one had syxe wynges: *Bible*, Esay, vi. 2. [R.]

1595 her thankes ascend further vnto heauen, conueyed by thousand Seraphims: W. C., *Polemanteia*, sig. T. 1<sup>vo</sup>.

1596 those eternall burning Seraphims: SPENS., *Hymne of Heavenly Beautie*, 94.

1603 a Seraphin that bore | A waiving sword: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Imposture, p. 265 (1608).

1627 No, he that would soul's sacred comfort win | Must burn in pure love, like a seraphin: MIDDLETON, *Witch*, iv. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 428 (1885).

1667 who now beholds | Cherub and Seraph rolling in the flood | With scatter'd arms and ensigns: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 324.

1670 the representation of S. Teresa wounded by a Seraphin: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 102 (1698).

1675 the poorest sincere Christian hath a love to God, a knowledge or apprehension of God, of a more generous kind, a more noble tincture, than *Cherubims* and *Seraphims* have: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. viii. § 4, p. 93.

1714 the Rabbits tell us, that the Cherubims are a Set of Angels who know most, and the Seraphims a Set of Angels who love most: *Spectator*, No. 600, Sept. 29, p. 845/2 (Morley).

**seraph**: Arab. See **sheriff**.

**seraphin**(e): Port. See **xerafin**.

\***seraskier**, sb.: Turk. *serasker* (*ser*, = 'head', '*asker*, = 'army'): a Turkish general of division.

1717 strengthened by a very numerous garrison of their bravest janissaries, commanded by a pasha seraskier (*i.e.* general), though this last expression is not



very just: for, to say truth, the seraskier is commanded by the janisaries: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 113 (1827). 1819 For what purpose, do you think, has the Porte made, in my favour, the hitherto unexampled exception to its rules of joining the rank of a Turkish Seraskier to the prerogatives of a Greek Hospodar? T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 290 (1820). 1823 three thousand Moslems perish'd here, | And sixteen bayonets pierced the Seraskier: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. lxxxix. 1840 a poor village, which...had been much ruined by the frequent passage of troops when the Seraskier was stationed at Bayazeed in August and September: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xv. p. 339.

**serauee**: Arab. See **serai**.

\***serdar**: Pers. See **sirdar**.

**serebanda**: It. See **saraband**.

**serena**: Sp. See **sereno**.

**serena gutta**: Late Lat. See **gutta serena**.

\***serenade** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *serenade* (Cotgr.): evening music, *esp.* music performed by a lover or admirer under the window of a lady.

[1645 Here they were singing...and serenading their mistresses: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 204 (1872).] 1662 they go and give the Governour a Serenade: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 175 (1669). 1663 a serenade of deep mouth'd Curs: DRYDEN, *Wild Gallant*, iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 47 (1701). 1679 To these th' address with Serenades, | And Court with Balls and Masquerades: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 239.

**serenata**, *sb.*: It.: a serenade; a variety of musical composition.

1724 SERENATA, Serenade: a Consort of Musick is so called when performed in the Midst of the Night, or Morning early, in the open Air or Street: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1759 We are next week to have a serenata...for the King of Prussia's birthday: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 201 (1857). 1823 nor silence the passionate serenatas which floated along the shores: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 30 (1855).

**serenate**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *serenata*: a serenade.

1667 nor in court-amours, | Mix'd dance, or wanton mask, or midnight ball, | Or serenate, which the starved lover sings | To his proud fair, best quitted with disdain: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 769.

**serenissimo**, *pl.* **serenissimi**, *sb.*: It.: 'most serene one', a title of honor bestowed on kings and princes.

1665 the Tiara...was worn by *Serenissimo's*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). 1672 How many are called *Serenissimi*, who have their understanding darkened and their will perverted: TR. J. E. NIENBERG's *Temporal & Eternal*, Bk. III. ch. vi. p. 272.

**sereno**, *sb.*: Sp.: evening-dew, chilly damp of evening; blight. Anglicised as **serene**.

1600 the most infectious serenitas or dewes that fall all along these coasts of Africa: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 575. 1605 Some serene blast me, or dire lightning strike | This my offending face! B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 5. Wks., p. 191 (1860). 1732 They had already by way of precaution armed themselves against the Serena with a caudle: *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 108. [Davies]

**séria**, *sb. pl.*: neut. of Lat. *serius*, = 'serious': serious subjects (of speech or thought).

1665 Methinks those grave contenders about *opinionative trifles*, look like aged *Socrates* upon his boyes *Hobby-horse*, or like something more *ludicrous*; since they make things their *seria*, which are scarce tolerable in their sportful intervals: GLANVILLE, *Sceptra*, ch. xxvii. p. 200 (1835).

\***seriatim**, *adv.*: Late Lat.: in a series, in regular succession.

1680 But y<sup>e</sup> judges did every one of them *seriatim* declare y<sup>e</sup> that board was a proper place of judicature of state affaires: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 225 (1878). bef. 1733 The Judges thought fit to give their judgments, *seriatim*, after solemn Argument had: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 80, p. 73 (1740). 1760 After hearing Counsel on both Sides and great Consideration, the Court delivered their Opinion *seriatim*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 257. 1823 Then follow, *seriatim*...conclusions and corollaries of law: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 251. 1832 when the counsel withdrew the Lords gave their opinions *seriatim*: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xviii. p. 308 (1875). 1842 Don't fancy... I mean to go on | *Seriatim* through so many ages by-gone: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 382 (1865). 1864 the wife of your bosom goes round and embraces the sons and daughters *seriatim*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 102 (1879).

\***series** ( $\angle = \angle$  or  $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *series*: a regular sequence or succession; a set of anything issued or arranged in order; in *Mathematics*, a succession of terms or quantities, each of which bears some specific relation to the next. The Mid. Eng. *serie* (Chaucer) is borrowed through Old Fr. *serie*.

1611 This south *series* or row of building: T. CORVAT, *Cruelities*, Vol. I. p. 218 (1776). 1646 his whole life attended with a series of good successes: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 20. 1652 the *series* both of fate, and of fortune: J. GAULE, *Megastro-mancer*, p. 152. 1664 that hideous and unproportionate *Chasma* betwixt the Predictions in the eleventh Chapter of *Daniel* and the twelfth is in this way filled up with matters of weighty concernment, and the *Series* of times continually carried on to the Day of Judgement: H. MORE, *Myst. of Iniquity*, Bk. II. ch. x. § 8, p. 397. 1671 nor can they make a true estimate of the time requisite to solve that continued *series* of difficulties: H. O., *Tr. N. Stone's*

*Prodom. on Solids in Solids*, p. 2.

of experiments: *Times*, Dec. I. [Str.]

**serif(f)**: Arab. or Turk. See **shorif**.

**serif(f)o**: Port. and Sp. See **shorif**.

**serinajumy, surinjam**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sar-anjam*, = 'beginning-ending': apparatus, goods, and chattels; a grant of land or revenue for a special object.

1803 I think that I can arrange with him to serve the state for his ancient *serinajumy*, which was for 700 horse: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 731 (1844).

**serioso**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or a movement in a serious, grave style.

**serishtadar**: Anglo-Ind. See **sherishtadar**.

**sermôcinâtor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sermôcinari*, = 'to discourse': a speechmaker, a talker.

bef. 1666 These obstreperous *sermôcinators* make easy impression upon the minds of the vulgar: HOWELL, [J.]

**sermonettino**, *sb.*: quasi-It.: a very short discourse.

1818 *Sermonettinos* or religious Bagatelles: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 17 (1819).

**seron, Sp.; seroon**, Eng. fr. Sp. See **seron**.

1625 *chists, Serons*, and Baskets for many uses: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1617.

**serpaw**: Anglo-Ind. See **serapah**.

**serpigo**, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'ring-worm': the shingles; any variety of herpes.

1603 the gout, *serpigo*, and the rheum: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, III. I. 31.

**serraglio**: It. See **seraglio**.

**serray**: Arab. See **serai**.

**serrement de cœur**, *phr.*: Fr.: oppression of the heart, heartburning.

1818 Mr. Courtnay left him with as little *serrement de cœur* as possible: MRS. OME, *New Tales*, Vol. II. p. 339. 1879 This gave Rollo a *serrement de cœur*: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxx. p. 311.

**serrishte(h)dar, serrishtadar**: Anglo-Ind. See **sherishtadar**.

\***serum**, *sb.*: Lat., 'whey': the light-colored watery fluid which separates itself from the blood in coagulation; any serous fluid.

1665 a Serum as white as Milk: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 118. 1691 And if the Blood be extraordinarily heated by Exercise or otherwise, it casteth off its Serum plentifully by Sweat: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 391 (1791). 1710 Diseases caus'd by too much and too sharp Serum: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 6.

\***serviette**, *sb.*: Fr.: a table-napkin.

1864 he... carried a serviette in lieu of a feather broom under his arm: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 133.

**serviteur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a servant, an attendant.

1661 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1665 what he leaves, is not given the Poor. for it is the Crows pittance: good reason too, They think them his serviteurs: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 338 (1677). 1702 I like your Daughter very well: but for marrying her—*Serviteur*: VANBRUGH, *Fallie Friend*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 319 (1776).

**servitor** ( $\angle = \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *servitour*, assimilated to Late Lat. *servitor*, noun of agent to Lat. *servire*, = 'to serve', 'to attend upon': a servant, an adherent, an attendant, a waiter at table; at Oxford, formerly a kind of exhibitioner who originally had to wait at the Fellows' table; one who serves or has served as a soldier.

abt. 1386 No maister, sire, quod he, but servitour, | Though I have had in scale that honour: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Summoner's Tale*, 762.

1420 We zowr servitours and bede men: In Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. XXIX, p. 67 (1846). 1485 I shold not suffre any persone, lord, knyght, ne servitour, to passe: CAXTON, *Chaz. Geste*, p. 168 (1881).

1609 I flatter nat I am his true servitour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 81 (1874).

1643 For nature sendeth bloude or cholere, and spyrites as servitours to succour the hurted place: TRAHERBON, *Tr. Figs's Chirurgery*, fol. XXXV. r<sup>to</sup>.

1646 a flattering servitor of his who thought to tickle him in the ears: TR. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1846).

1666 the principall and almost the only rebell in that realm hath his servitors secretly following practices about the Queene there in Scotland: Q. ELIZ., in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCXCIV, p. 360 (1846).

1578 he hath bene a Servitor in the wars: J. AUSTIN, *Frat. Vag.*, p. 1 (1869). 1688 Here none but soldiers and Rome's servitors | Repose in fame: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 352.

1592 one of the meanest Servitors of the Pope now *Cameroirs Camerico*: *Reliq. Walton*, p. 60 (1663).

1698 those guided servitors which walking up and downe at the feast of *harbar* the *Gymnophist*, served at the table: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. II. p. 2.

1603 O most excellent for riches, for keeping a bountifull table, for many servitors: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 47. 1624 you may perceive what partiality hath been used, when some such fresh-water soldiers are preferred to old servitors: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 461 (1843).

1641 the



Levites were but as servitors and deacons: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 92 (1806). 1675 Gemellus, who entertain'd the Consul and Tribunes with naked She-servitors: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 11. ch. iii. § 1, p. 20.

**servum pecus**, *phr.*: Lat.: a servile herd. Hor., *Epp.*, 1, 19, 19.

1804 Apprehensive, perhaps, of being rated with the *servum pecus*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 66.

**servus** (*pl. servi*) **servōrum** (*Dei*), *phr.*: Late Lat.: servant of the servants (of God); a title adopted by the pope, cf. *Mark*, x. 44.

1528 Fye upon his bulles breves and letters | Wherin he is named *servus servorum*: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 29 (1871). 1590 he became so great, that though he called himself *servus servorum*; yet would he be compted and esteemed lord of lordes: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 704. 1621 their three-crowned sovereign lord the pope, poor Peter's successor, *servus servorum Dei*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 40 (1827). 1659 *Servus servorum Dei*: E. LARKIN, *Spec. Patr.*, p. 79. 1861 Then again, those *servi servorum* have dependants in the vast, silent, poverty-stricken world outside your comfortable kitchen fire: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 97 (1879).

\***sesame** ( $\angle - \angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sesame*; pronounced in Eng. as if fr. Gk. *σησαμν*.

1. the plant, *Sesamum Indicum*, which produces gingeli-oil (see *ajonjoli*).

abt. 1420 Sysame in fatte soil and gravel is sowe, | Sex sester in oon acre lande is throwe: *Pallad.* on *Husb.*, p. 181 (E. E. T. S.). [C.]

2. in the *phr. open sesame*, the charm by uttering which the door of the thieves' cave is opened in *Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves*; hence, *open sesame* or *sesame* = any charm or influence by which entrance or passage is gained.

1832 have obtained the *sesame* to those apartments: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxii. p. 451 (New Ed.). 1845 certain words, in all countries, like 'open sesame' have a charm in themselves as well as in their meaning, the adopted recognized terms of opening a conversation: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 83.

**sesamum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σησαμν*: the name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Pedaliaceae*, the seeds of which yield oil; *esp. the Sesamum Indicum* or sesame.

1658 of Athenian *sesamum* half a Sextarius: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. iv. ch. xx. p. 147. 1684 They bake every day, making up their Dow in the form of a thin Cake, strow'd over with *Sesamum*: J. P. Tr. Tavernier's *Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. v. p. 241. 1876 he had of course likened her... nose to the *sesamum* flower: *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 326.

**sesquialter**, *adj.*: Lat.: once and a half, of one and a half.

1598 *Petrucius* would have the plaine square of the *Tuscan stylobate* a perfect square; because that forme is the strongest; that of the *Dorick* a diagonall proportion; of the *Ionick* a sesqui-alter; of the *Corinthian* a suprapartient: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. 1. p. 83.

**sesquialtera**, *sb.*: fem. of Lat. *sesquialter*: an interval in which the ratio is as one to one and a half, or two to three; a rhythm of three minims made equal to and compared with a rhythm of two minims.

1570 As, bycause it is well demonstrated, that a Cylinder, whose heith, and Diameter of his base, is æqual to the Diameter of the Sphere, is *Sesquialtera* to the same Sphere (that is, as 3. to 2): J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. c i v.

1597 al the voices go together in one time with the stroke of *sesquialtera* time, or three minims for a stroke, for that is no *trippla*, but as it were a *sesquialtera* compared to a *sesquialtera*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, Annot., sig. \* 4 v.

**sesquipedalia verba**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'words a foot and a half long', excessively long words. Hor., *A. P.*, 97.

1805 but surely the *sesquipedalia verba* of Fleetwood attach to these grievances a degree of consequence in which none can sympathize: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6, p. 188. 1824 shocked by encountering those *sesquipedalia verba*, which Horace justly condemns: *ib.*, Vol. 40, p. 406.

**sestertium**, *pl. sestertia*, *sb.*: Lat.: a sum of one thousand sesterces, equivalent up to the time of Augustus to a little more than £8. 17s. English.

1540 every *Sestertium* (which in englysh money of olde grotes, wherof .viii. made an ounce, amounteth to .liiii. li. xvi. s. viii. d.): ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 71 v.

1549 The concehaunce of this water did coste 555 thousande *Sestertia*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 27 v (1561). 1698 *Octavia* sister vnto Augustus the Emperour was exceeding bountifull vnto Virgil, who gaue him for making 26 verses, 1137 pounds, to wit, tenne *Sestertias* for euerie verse: F. MERES, *Comp. Discourse*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. 11. p. 155 (1815). 1603 Fiftie *sestertia*: B. JONSON, *Sej.*, l. 1, Wks., p. 364 (1616).

**sestertius**, *pl. sestertii*, *sb.*: Lat.: a small silver coin originally equal to 2½ asses and equal to the fourth of a denarius, or a little more than 2d. English. Anglicised as *sesterce*.

1584 paid for one of the said fishes 8000 *Sestercios* [acc. pl.], which after TONSTALS account is forty pound sterling: T. COGHAN, *Haven of Health*, p. 143. 1600 twentie millions of *Sestertii*: HOLLAND, Tr. *Livy*, Bk. xlv. p. 1231. — he should be presented with a certaine summe of sesterces: *ib.*, p. 1232. 1601 Fourescore *sesterties*, sir: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, iii. 4,

Wks., p. 302 (1616). 1621 Nonius the senator hath...rings on his fingers worth 20000 sesterces: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 3, Vol. 11. p. 27 (1827). 1630 There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruades*, | An *As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sestertius*, | *Quadrens*, *Sextanes*, *Minae* (it appears) *Didrachmae*, and *Sportulas* and *Deniers*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 v/2. 1645 The *sestertius* was a small silver coin: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 182 (1850). 1873 Lollia, wife of Claudius, was wont to show herself...covered with jewels which her father Marcus Lollius had taken from the kings of the East...valued at 40 million sesterces: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 374.

**sestet** ( $\angle - \angle$ ), Eng. fr. It.; **sestetto**, It.: *sb.*: *Mus.*: a composition for six voices or for six instruments.

**sestina**, It.; **sestine**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: a poem in six stanzas of six lines, the lines of each stanza ending in the same six words in six different orders, with a triplet after each stanza, containing three of the final words at the end of the lines and the other three in the middle; a poem constructed on a similar principle to the above, with two or three repeated rhymes.

bef. 1586 The day was so wasted that only this riming *Sestine* delivered by one of great account among them, could obtain favour to be heard: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, p. 442 (1674). [Davies] 1883 To the poets of sestinas and the rondeau redoubt it will arrive as a message from Apollo's self: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 2501.

**sesto**: Sp. See *cesta*.

**Setebos**, a name given by voyagers as that of the chief devil of the Patagonians, adopted by Shakspeare as the god of the witch Sycorax.

1555 theyr greate deuyll *Setebos* to helpe them: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 252 (1885). 1610 his art is of such power, | It would control my dam's god, *Setebos*: SHAKS., *Temp.*, l. 2, 373.

**setier**: Fr. See *septier*.

**settea**, *sb.*: It. *saettia*: "a very speedie pinna, barke, foyst, brigandine, or barge" (Florio). Anglicised as *settee*.

1599 a vessell, called a *Settea*: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. 11. i. p. 190. 1742 the small boats or *settees*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. 11. p. 318 (1826).

**seve**, *sb.*: Fr.: vigor, flavor (of wine).

1729 Another (for in all what one can shine!) | Explains the *Seve* and *Verdeur* of the Vine: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 556.

**Sèvres**, name of a kind of porcelain manufactured at Sèvres, a town near Paris.

1786 He thought her Wedgwood had been *seve* [sic]: H. MORE, *Florio*, 86a, p. 55. 1826 A purple inkstand of *Sèvre* [sic]: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. vi. ch. vi. p. 343 (1881).

**sewar(r)ee**, **sewar(r)y**: Anglo-Ind. See *sowarry*.

**sexāgēsima**, *sb.*: fem. of Lat. *sexāgēsimus*, = 'sixtieth': the name of the second Sunday before Lent, being approximately the sixtieth day before Easter.

**sextārius**, *pl. sextārii*, *sb.*: Lat.: an Ancient Roman measure of capacity, one-sixth of a *congius* (*q. v.*), equivalent to nearly a pint English.

1658 There is another composition of the same, that hath of Athenian *sesamum* half a Sextarius, of honey a half part, of oyle a Coteyle, and a Chanice of sweet Almonds mundified: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. iv. ch. xx. p. 147.

**sextertium**, **sextertia**: Lat. See **sestertium**.

**sexto**, *ord. number abl. case*: Lat., '(in) sixth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixth of a full sheet or signature. Sometimes abbreviated to '6to.' or '6°'.

**sexto decimo**, *ord. number abl. case*: Lat., '(in) sixteenth': in *Printing* and *Bookbinding*, a term applied to books, &c., a leaf of which is one-sixteenth of a full sheet or signature, so that each signature contains thirty-two pages, each of which untrimmed is generally 6½ in. x 4½ in., unless the size of the sheet is specified. Usually indicated by '16mo.' or '16°'. See **decimo sexto**, which was formerly the commonest form.

**seya**: It. See **shahi**.

**seyd**, **seyed**: Arab. See **said**.

**seyrefee**, **seyrefi**, *sb.*: Arab. *çairafî*, another form of *çarrāf*: a money-changer, a banker. See **sarrafa**.

1836 A Turkish soldier, having occasion to change some money, received from the *seyrefee* (or money-changer), who was a Moos'lim, some Turkish coins called 'adlee' yehs, reckoned at sixteen piasters each: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. 11. p. 345.



**sforzando, sforzato, adj.** and **adv.**: It.: *Mus.*: forced or pressed, with force; a direction to performers to bring out a single note or chord with distinct emphasis. Abbrev. *sf.*, *sfs.*

**sforzato, pl. sforzati, sb.**: It. (Florio): a galley-slave. See **forçado**.

**1605** I was condemn'd a *Sforzato* to the galleys: B. JONSON, *Velp.*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

**sgraffito, pl. sgraffiti, sb.**: It.: **graffiti** (*q. v.*).

**1886** Then, with a stylus, these coats are scratched through in a manner analogous to Italian *sgraffito* decoration: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 53.

**shable, shabble, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *sable*: a sabre. See **sable**.

**bef. 1642** At their pleasure was he completely armed cap-a-pie, and mounted upon one of the best horses in the kingdom, with a good, alashing shable by his side: URQUHART, *Tr. Rabelais*, Bk. i. ch. xli. (1848). [Davies.] **1818** As he saw the gigantic Highlander confront him with his weapon drawn, he tugged... at the hilt of his shable as he called it: SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, ii. 170. [ib.]

**shabrack (♂), sb.**: Eng. fr. Ger. *Schabracke*: a saddle-cloth used by some mounted officers in European armies.

**shabunder, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *shāh-bandar*, = 'king of the port': a harbour-master.

**1606** Then came the Sabander with light, and brought the Generall to his house: MIDDLETON, *Voyage*. [Yule] **1625** the Sabander and Secretarie sent for me: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 120. — by agreement the Generall made with the Saunder, or Gouverneur of the Citie: *ib.*, p. 161. — *Pissalin*, a dutie to the four Sabandares, of four peeces *Savassa*, or *Malaia* Pintadoes: *ib.*, p. 198. — the King came, and sent his Chapo to me for my landing, brought by an Eunuch, and six or eight more, and also the *Xabandar*: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 462. **1662** The King of Persia hath there also a Sabandar, or Receiver, who does not only receive the duties at the coming in, and going out of Commodities, but sets such an Imposition upon them as he thinks fit: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. i. p. 9 (1669). — the *Chabandar* of the *Japoneses*: *ib.*, Bk. ii. p. 106. **1665** The best houses in the Town are the Sultans, the Shaw-bandars, the English and Dutch Agents houses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). **1684** In all *Suratt* there be but nine or ten Houses which are well built: whereof the *Cha-bandar*, or chief of the Merchants, has two or three: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Pt. 2, Bk. i. p. 16. **1711** The Duties the Honourable Company require to be paid here on Goods are not above one fifth Part of what is paid to the Shabander or Custom-Master: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 223. [Yule] **1800** invested with the important office of Shabunder, or intendant of the port, and receiver of the port customs: SYMES, *Emb. to Ava*, p. 160 (1800). [ib.] **1836** the *Shā'hen dar* (or chief of the merchants of Cairo): E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. i. p. 132.

**\*shadoof, sb.**: Arab. *shādūf*: a machine for raising water, used in Egypt and the East, consisting of a long lever which turns on a pivot, from one end of which a bucket is suspended, while there is a counterbalancing weight at the shorter end. **1836** E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. i. p. 132. **\*1876** The seed is... watered by the shadoofs, which are thickly planted along the banks: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 2. [St.] **1884** a shadoof, or long lever mounted on a post: J. W. DAWSON, *Naturalist's Visit to Egypt*, in *Leisure Hour*.

**\*shagreen (♂), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *chagrin*: leather with a granular surface, prepared from the skin of horses or other animals; also, *attrib.* See **chagrin**. **1684** Shagrin-Skins...Shoes of Shagrin-Leather: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 21. **1768** As soon as I sat down, he took his spectacles off, and, putting them into a shagreen case, returned them and the book into his pocket together: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 429 (1839). **1819** the shagreen was of leopard skin, or the shell of a fish like shagreen: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. i. ch. ii. p. 35. **1864** shagreen-covered registers to keep the accounts in: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 131.

**\*shah, sb.**: Pers. *shāh*: a king, the title of the King of Persia. **1598** did honour them with the name of Xa, which is to say, a King: Tr. *Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. i. p. 173 (1885). **1598** the great *Shangh*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. sig. 5<sup>vo</sup>. **1625** *Imael* the Persian *Xa*, or *Sophi*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. ii. p. 32. **1677** *Sophy*, a Name usually attributed to the Kings of Persia...I imagine it a derivative from *Shā*, i. King, or *Sho*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 273 (1677). **1793** His title is *Shah*, or the *Disposer* of Kingdoms. *Shah* or *Khan*, and *Sultan*, which he assumes likewise, are Tartar titles: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. ii. p. 575 (1796). **shahée, sb.**: Pers. *shāhī*: *lit.* 'royal'; see quotation. **1665** they had no Compass to direct their way...but crept along the Arabian and Indian shores, as at this day the *Mogul's* great *Shahée* or Junk uses to do: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 350 (1677).

**shahgoest, s(i)ya(h)gush, sb.**: Pers. *siyāh-gosh*: a caracal. **1760** the Shahgoest, the strange Indian beast that Mr. Pitt gave to the King this winter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 294 (1857). **1774** *siagush*: GOLDSMITH, *Nat. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 381/1 (1840).

**shahi, shahée, sb.**: Pers. *shāhī*: a small silver coin of Persia, equivalent to the fourth part of an *abassi* (*q. v.*); also, a modern copper coin worth abt.  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. English. **1598** I have received 6. tumens in ready money, 200. shaughs is a tumen, reckoning euery shaugh for six pence *Russe*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i.

p. 356. **1617** eight aspers at *Cyprus* made one scaby (a Turkish money which the Italians call *Seya*) being esteemed at little more than six pence English, and fifteen scaby made a sechine, twelve scaby made a French or Spanish Crown, ten scaby made a piastro or Spanish pece of eight Reali: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. i. p. 222. **1625** in the Riāl of eight are thirteene *Shahides*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 224. — The cariage of a Mule from *Arserum* to *Arisingan*, costeth twelve *Shahides*: *ib.*, Vol. ii. Bk. ix. p. 1418. **1634** *Larress* fashioned like point-arglets, and are worth ten pence, *Shawshes* four pence, and *Bistres* two pence: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. **1662** The *Abas*, the *Garen-Abas*, or half-*Abas*, which they commonly call *Chudshende*, the *Sechi* and *Bisti*, are of Silver: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. vi. p. 223 (1669). **1684** There are four several pieces of Silver Coyne: *Abassi* i. *Mamoudi's*, *Shact's*, and *Bisti's*: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 51. **1884** a liberal distribution of small copper coins called *pools* and *shahis*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merr.*, ch. x. p. 100 (New York). **1886** two hundred shahs go to the toman, which is worth 9s. 5d. or thereabouts: *Cassell's Sat. Jnl.*, Vol. iv. No. 167, p. 168/2.

**\*Shahzadah, sb.**: Pers.: a royal prince. **1696** *Shahzadeh*, the Grand Signiors Son: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1800** You have heard of the conspiracy here to murder the hunters and carry off the Shah-zadahs: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 40 (1853). **1834** "Then tell me...should you know me in this dress?" "Know your lordship! — ha! it is surely a Shahzadeh of Lucknow": *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. xii. p. 203. **1840** Thus, however, the Beglerbeggee becomes regarded nearly in the light and rank of a *Shah Zadeh*, and maintains the state of one: FRANK, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. iii. p. 56.

**\*Shahzadeh, sb.**: Pers.: a royal prince.

**1696** *Shahzadeh*, the Grand Signiors Son: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **1800** You have heard of the conspiracy here to murder the hunters and carry off the Shah-zadahs: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. i. p. 40 (1853). **1834** "Then tell me...should you know me in this dress?" "Know your lordship! — ha! it is surely a Shahzadeh of Lucknow": *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. xii. p. 203. **1840** Thus, however, the Beglerbeggee becomes regarded nearly in the light and rank of a *Shah Zadeh*, and maintains the state of one: FRANK, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. iii. p. 56.

**shaii: Anglo-Ind.** See **chaya**.

**shaik: Arab.** See **sheikh**.

**\*Shaitān: Arab.**: name of 'the evil one', **Satan** (*q. v.*).

**1662** But as soon as they were gone, *Scrithan*, that is to say, the Devil, represented himself to *Hagar*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 173 (1669). **1834** *Cara Bey!* *oef!* he is a *Shaitan*, he is Satan, he is a black *Yezidi*, a worshipper of the devil! *Ayasha*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 18. **1884** *Ranjit Singh*, that *Shaitan*, turned it into a magazine: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 377.

**shakal: Eng. fr. Arab.** See **jackal**.

**\*shakarie: Anglo-Ind.** See **shikaree**.

**\*shako (♂), sb.**: Eng. fr. Hungarian *csako*: a military cap with a peak in front and generally with an ornament raised above the front of the crown. **1837** The great coat trailed down to his heels, the *schakos* covered his ears, the cartouch-box descended to his ham: C. MACFARLANE, *Blackwater & Robbers*, p. 77. **1840** the odd *shakoes* of the troops: FRANK, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. ii. Let. xix. p. 450.

**shale, sb.**: Eng. fr. Ger. *Schale*, = 'scale', 'slice': a general name for rock which splits easily into thin layers, without being as firm as slate. **shalee, shaloo, sb.**: Anglo-Ind.: a kind of cotton piece-goods, apparently the same as *chelas* (*q. v.*).

**shallop (♂), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *chaloupe* (Cotgr.): a light vessel, a sloop. **1590** Into the same shée lept, and with the ore | Did thrust the shallop from the floating strand: SPENS., *F. Q.*, iii. vii. 27. **1665** How could we expect safety in an open Shaloup: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Eon 4<sup>re</sup>. **1669** There was a great many people at Calis that took a *Chaloupe* to put them aboard a great ship: R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus's Colloq.*, p. 42. **1705** I stepped into the Shalop, and went on shore: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xiii. p. 475. **1733** There was a pretty many of us upon the shore of Calais, who were carried thence in a chaloupe to a large ship: BAILEY, *Tr. Erasmus*, p. 255 (1877). [Davies.] **1743**—? At last the shallop, by break of day, came near the Isle of *Gorru*: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. i. p. 164/1 (1751). **1832** The shallop fitteth silken-sail! | Skimming down to Camelot: TENNYSON, *L. Shalott*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 108 (1886).

**shallot (♂), sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *eschalotte*, ultimately fr. Lat. *Ascalōnia*, = 'of Ascalon': a mild variety of onion, *Allium Ascalonicum*. **1706** *Shalot*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. **shaloon (♂), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *Châlons*: a light woollen stuff, originally manufactured at Châlons, a town of France. **abt. 1386** a bedde, | With shetes and with châlons faire yppredde: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Rever's Tale*, 4138. **1678** and instead of a Perpetuana of a Shalloon to Lyne Mens Coats with, is used sometimes a Glazened Calico: *Ancient Trades Decayed*, p. 16. **1764** appeared like the mummy of an Egyptian king, most cunningly rolled up in bandages of rich figured gold shalloon: SMOLLETT, *Ferd Ct. Fathom*, ch. xxix. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 165 (1817).

**shalwars: Pers.** See **shulwars**.

**\*shameeana, shamianah, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *shami-yāna*: a flat awning or canopy. **1622** fyne Semian chowters: R. COCKES, *Diary*, Vol. ii. p. 287 (1881). **1625** you enter another small court, where is another open Chounter of stone to sit in covered with rich Semianes: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 412. **1872** There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *darbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, *shamianahs*, and servants' palls or canvas wigwags: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185.



shammy, shamois, shamoyse, shamwayes, shamoy: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chamois**.

\***shampoo**, *vb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *chāmpō*, imperat. of *chāmpnā*, = 'to shampoo': to press and rub the limbs with a view to restoring or augmenting vigor, to apply **massage** (*q. v.*); to wash the hair in a special manner.

1748 had I not seen several China merchants shampooed before me, I should have been apprehensive of danger, even at the sight of all the different instruments: *Voyage to E. Indies in 1747 and 1748*, p. 226 (1762). [Yule] 1800 The Sultan generally rose at break of day: after being champeed, and rubbed, he washed himself, and read the Koran for an hour: BEATSON, *War with Tippoo*, p. 159. [ib.] 1822 A stream of the hot spring is directed, by means of a tin leader, to the diseased limb, which is, besides, rubbed, kneaded or champeed, *secundum artem*, by three vigorous Savoyards: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 332.

\***shamrock** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *seamrog*: trefoil, a kind of clover.

1698 yf they founde a plote of water-cresses or sham-rokes, there they flocked as to a feast for the time: SPENS., *State Ire.*, Wks., p. 654/2 (1883). 1617 They willingly eat the hearbe shamrocke, being of a sharp taste: F. MORYSON. [N. & Q.] 1630 all the Hibernian Kernes in multitudes, | Did feast with Shamerags stew'd in Vsquebagh: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 v<sup>o</sup>/2.

**shamsheer**, *sb.*: Pers. *shamshīr*: a sword, a scimeter (*q. v.*). See **shumsheer**.

1665 the Persians...mounted, with lances in their hands, Shamsheers or Swords and Quivers by their side: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 162 (1677).

shanker: Eng. fr. Fr. See **chancre**.

shaparoon, shapperoon(e): Eng. fr. Fr. See **chaperon**.

shappar: Pers. See **chappar**.

**Sharawaggi**. See quotations.

1723 the hanging gardens of Babylon, the Paradise of Cyrus, and the Shara-waggi's of China: POPE, *Letters*, p. 107 (1737). 1760 the *Sharawaggi*, or Chinese want of symmetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 108 (1857). 1781 Though he was the founder of the Sharawaggi taste in England, I preached so effectually that his every pagoda took the veil: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 51 (1858).

sharif: Turk. See **sherif**.

sharif(fe): Arab. See **sheriff**.

shash: Eng. fr. Pers. See **sash**.

\***shastra**, *sb.*: Skt. *śāstra-m*: one of the sacred books of the Hindoos.

1665 Their Moral Law (read and taught them...out of the *Shaster*) has eight Commandments: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 49 (1677). 1872 some amount of study of the Shastras or Koran: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 242. \*1877 the re-marriage of widows is nowhere prohibited by the Shastars: *Times*, Aug. 2. [St.]

shaugh: Pers. See **shah** or **shahi**.

shawbander: Pers. See **shabunder**.

shawhee: Pers. See **shahi**.

\***shawl**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab., Pers., and Hind. *shāl*: a piece of soft material—square or oblong in shape—used in the East as a turban or a scarf, and in the West chiefly to cover the shoulders of women.

1662 another rich Skarf, which they call *Schal*, made of a very fine stuff: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI. p. 235 (1669). 1792 There are few oriental travellers who are not acquainted with those fine woollen stuffs known in Bengal by the name of *shawls*, which the Mahometans use for turbans: TR. ROCHON'S *Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 760 (1814). 1834 fold your shawl close round your throat: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 208.

shaya: Anglo-Ind. See **chaya**.

shebander: Anglo-Ind. See **shabunder**.

Shebat: Heb. See **Sebat**.

\***shebeen**, *sb.*: Ir.: an unlicensed house in which spirituous liquor is sold.

1818 fitted up a couple of bed-rooms in what had lately been a mere *Shebean* house: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 105 (1819). 1883 there is a little shebeen close by where we will take a rest: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 22.

shehid. See **shahi**.

\***sheikh**, *sb.*: Arab. *sheikh*, *sheykh*: an elder, a chief; a master, a doctor of sacred law.

1615 Here we should have paid two dollers apiece for our heads to a Shek of the *Arabs*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 153 (1632). 1615 Say on, O SHEICH: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, II. 50. — SHEICH, *Seechus*, *Seechus* [sic], or after the Spanish manner of writing and pronunciation, *Xechus*, and *Xaichus*: a title of honour attributed to none but men of desert... The word signifieth as much as *Senex*, *πρεσβύς*, old, ancient: — *Arab. Trudg.* 1625 they will not have them iudged by any Custome, and they are content that their *Xequ* doe determine

them as he list: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1146. 1684 there is a *Chiehe* or Doctor: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 59. — Two days after we met a *Schek*: *ib.*, p. 64. 1707 there being a small sheek's house, or burying-place, hard by, we comforted ourselves with hopes that we might take sanctuary there: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 309 (1811). 1786 the Moullahs, the Sheiks, the Cadis and Imans of Schiraz...arrived, leading...a train of asses: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 131 (1883). 1788 The Sheik with 8000 of his followers crossed the Kuban with a design to penetrate as far as the Russian frontiers: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 71/2. 1811 A few Schiechs...carried complete armour, and rode upon dromedaries: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. II. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 4. 1819 The Bey, however, recommended me to the tuition of a schai, bred in the college of El-Azhar: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 18 (1820). 1820 a sheik or priest presided over the orgies: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 311. 1839 And the Sheykh said, For a thousand pieces of gold: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 438. 1849 You will send to the great Sheikh: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. I. p. 242 (1881).

Sheitan: Arab. See **Shaitan**.

shekar: Anglo-Ind. See **shikar**.

shekarry: Anglo-Ind. See **shikaree**.

\***shekel**, *sb.*: Heb. *sheqel*: a Hebrew weight equivalent to about 218 grs.; a Hebrew silver coin of the above weight. There was also a gold shekel worth nearly a guinea. The earlier form in English was *sic(k)le*, fr. Lat. *siclus*, through Old Fr. *sicle*. See **gerah**.

abt. 1400 *sicle* [*v. l. cicle*]: Wyclifite Bible, Exod., xxx. 13. abt. 1665 a bushell of flower should be solde for a sickle: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins's Sec. Voyage*, p. 45 (1878). 1611 after the shekel of the sanctuary: (a shekel is twenty gerahs): Bible, Exod., xxx. 13. 1628 His estate consists much in shekels, and Roman Coyne: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 28 (1868). 1675 let the Apostolical Shekle pass as currant: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. v. § 2, p. 29. 1682 Dejected all, and ruefully dismayed, | For shekel, without treat or treason, paid: DRYDEN, *Abs. & Achil.*, II. 930.

\***Shekinah**, **Shechinah**, *sb.*: Aram. *shekhinah*, = 'dwelling': the name of the luminous cloud which rested over the mercy-seat in the Tabernacle and in Solomon's temple.

shelelagh: Ir. See **shillelagh**.

Sherash. See **Shiraz**.

\***sherbet** (♂), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Pers. *sharbat*, or Turk. *shurbet*: an Oriental cooling drink consisting of water, either sweetened or made acid with fruit juice, and flavored in various ways.

1610 and drank out of great earthen dishes water prepared with sugar, which kind of drink they call Zerbet: KNOLLES, quoted in *Southey's Com. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 399/1 (1849). 1612 Other compound drinks they have called *Sherbet*, made of water and sugar: W. BIDDLEPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 55. 1615 They vsual drink is pure water, yet haue they sundry Sherbets, (so call they the confections which they infuse into it) some made of sugar and lemons, some of violets, and the like: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 65 (1632). 1625 *Sherberke*, which is onely Hony and Water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. viii. p. 1368. 1634 They vse another potion, faire water, juice of Lemmons, Sugar, and Roses, which *Sherbets* are used more commonly in India: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 150. 1662 also Sherbets (made in Turkie) of Lemons, Roses and Violets perfumed: *Misc. Publ.*, Mar. 12-19, Advt., quoted in Larwood's *Signboards*, p. 51. 1666 Sherbet...a drink that quenches thirst, and tastes deliciously: The composition is cool water: into which they infuse sirrop of Lemons and Rose-water: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 113 (1677). 1672 Sweet-meats, Limonades, Sherbets, and all sorts of Wines: SHADWELL, *Miser*, III. p. 52. 1672 they also drank of a sorbet [Fr.] and jocolatt: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 171 (1872). 1768 They offered him coffee, and another liquor, which at first he took for sherbet: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 155/2. 1817 I take him cool sherbets and flowers: T. MOORE, *Lalla Rookh*, Wks., p. 50 (1860). 1839 and brought me some sherbet of sugar, infused with musk: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 161. 1845 Indian Sharbut: BREGNON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 336. 1847 bring in sherbet, ginger-pop, lemonade: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 400 (1865).

shereef: Anglo-Ind. See **sarraf**.

\***sherif**, **shereef**, *sb.*: Turk. *sherif*, or Arab. *sharif*, = 'noble': a title of the descendants of Mahomet through his daughter Fatima; a chief, *esp.* the chief magistrate of Mecca.

1599 a *Pangaia* of the *Moors*, which had a priest of theirs in it, which in their language they call a *Sherife*: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. II. p. 104. 1600 The *Xarifo* otherwise called The *Miramomin*, or the king of *Marocco*: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, To Reader, p. iiiii. — a *Seriffo* or Mahumetan priest: *ib.*, p. 50. 1615 **SHERIF**, *Sharif*, *Sharifius*, or as the Spaniards do write it, *Xerif*, *Xerifius*, *Xarifius*. It was the name of the great-grandfather, as I take it, of Muley Seedan that now reigneth in Fesse and Marocco...it hath bene euer since taken for an honourable title, and as farre as I remember, attributed to none but such as are descended from the kings stocke: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Trudg.* 1621 The *Xeriffes* of Barbary: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 2, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 450 (1827). 1625 the Sheriffe of Mecca: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 257. — they stand or kneele all towards the Sunne and pray, the *Xeriff* [of Socatra] throwing water on their heads: *ib.*, Bk. IV. p. 539. — new risen Prophets which haue their *Xeriffes*, *Mulas* and *Priests*: *ib.*, p. 585. 1672 Is this the *Almansor* whom at *Fes* you knew, | When first their Swords the *Xeriff* Brothers drew? DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, I. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 389 (1701). 1704 the Sultan of Mecca, who is *Shirreef*, i.e. one of the race of Mahomet: J. PITTS, quoted in Burton's *El Medineh & Mecca*, Vol. II. p. 390 (1855). 1791 *grand Sharif* (or, as others write it, *Xarif*, that is, "successor, or vicegerent,") of the great prophet Mohammed:



*Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 339/a. 1805 this morning came in two deserters from the enemy's camp... a choux and a cheriff, corresponding with the rank of aid de camp and ensign: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 723 (1830). 1811 one of his countrymen, who was goldsmith to the Sheriff of Mecca: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. xlii. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 21. 1836 A *sheriff* (or descendant of the Prophet) wears a green turban, or is privileged to do so: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 35.

Variants, 16 c. *sherife*, *xerifo*, *serif(f)o*, *xarifo*, 17 c. *seriff*, *xeriff(e)*, *sharif*, *sheriffe*, *zeriff*, 18 c. *shirreef*, *sheriff*, *sharif*, *xarif*, 18, 19 cc. *sherriffe*, 19 c. *cheriff*.

\**sheriff*, *seraph*, *saraf(fo)*, *sarapho*, *ashurfee*, *sb.*: Arab. *sharāfi*, *ashrafī*, = 'noble': a gold mohur (*q. v.*); a Turkish gold coin; a silver coin, a *xerafin* (*q. v.*).

1547—8 a *saraf* is worth .v. s. sterling: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xx. p. 173 (1870). 1555 those pieces of Gold which they call *Saraphes*: R. EDEN, in *Purchas' Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1483. — three thousand *Seraphs* of gold: *ib.*, p. 1487. 1600 he first paid into the Soldan an hundred thousand *Saraffi*: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 322. 1615 The revenues of this little country amounting to three millions of *Shariffes*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 108 (1632). 1684 The *Scherif*, otherwise called *Sequin*, or *Sultansins*... is worth at the present six Franks, *French Money*: Tr. Tavernier's *Ord. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 13. 1834 bring them with me, and take another bag of *ashurfees* under thine arm: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xi. p. 200.

*sharishtadar*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sarishtadār*, = 'register-keeper': the head official of an Indian court of justice.

1801 *Serishtadār*, in Bengal, keeper of records or accounts: *Encyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1834 The *Serishtadār* commenced business by informing me that this wretch was a Goreyt: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 110. 1872 The *sharishtadar* cross-examined witnesses, droned out the proceedings when they were recorded, prompted the decision, and placed the completed case before the judge for signature: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vii. p. 284.

*sherriffe*: Turk. See *sherif*.

*sherry* (1 = 2), *sherris*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp., short for *Sherris-wine* or *Sherris-sack*, = 'wine of Xeres' (a town of S. Spain, near Cadiz): wine of Xeres, any strong white wine of S. Spain.

1597 The second property of your excellent sherris is, the warming of the blood: SHAKES., *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 3. 111. 1608 Some sherry for my lord's players there: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, v. 1. Wks. Vol. III. p. 241 (1885). 1616 Rich Malago, | Canarie, Sherry, with brave Chamico: R. C., *Pinn's Whistle*, v. 1916, p. 62 (1871). 1627 a cup of the best Claret, and the best Sherry: HOWELL, *Lett.*, v. II. p. 2 (1645). 1630 Canara, Mallago, or sprightly full Sherry: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Qq. 1 r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1634 those kinds [of wine] that our Merchants carry over are those only that grow upon the Sea-side, as *Malagas*, *Sheries*, *Tents*, and *Aligants*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 350 (1678). 1686 we'll Reconcile these matters in a Bumper of Sherry: D'URFREV, *Banditti*, II. 1. p. 15. 1693 Six Men in a Tavern dispos'd to be merry, | Shall drink six sorts of Wine; the first he drinks Sherry... And the fifth thinks *Good Tent* is the best of all Juices: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 2.

\**shibboleth* (1 = 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Heb. *shibboleth*, = 'an ear of corn': the word used by Jephthah to distinguish the Ephraimites (who pronounced *sh* as *s*) from his own Gileadites (see *Judges*, xii. 4—6); hence, any testword, watchword, or distinguishing phrase.

1654 not but that degrees or fair trials of mens Abilities, are commendable Politick *Shibboleths*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 106. bef. 1658 They had a *Shibboleth* to discover them: J. CLEVELAND, *Rustick Rampl.*, Wks., p. 423 (1687). 1662 R. was Shibboleth unto him, which he could not easily pronounce: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 520 (1840). — abate only the shibboleth of barbarism, the fault of the age he lived in: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 460. 1665 who in way of devotion have used to cut out part of their Tongues as a Sacrifice, and whereby to speak the *Shibboleth* better ever after: SIR TH. HERRERT, *Trav.*, p. 50. 1671 adjudged to death, | For want of well pronouncing *Shibboleth*: MILTON, *Sams. Agon.*, 289. 1687 Their foes a deadly *Shibboleth* devise: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 1076. 1805 It has been... improperly made a *Shibboleth*, to distinguish the true Celt from his Saxon and Pictish neighbours: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 6. p. 436. 1814 The moment Mr Pembroke had uttered the *Shibboleth*, with the appropriate gesture, the bibliopist greeted him: SCOTT, *Wav.*, p. 85. 1823 Juan, who did not understand a word | Of English, save their shibboleth, "God damn!" BYRON, *Don Juan*, xi. xii. 1832 It was really a shibboleth difficult to be learnt: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 153. 1878 "Na mi o mi ta fuh," which is their great shibboleth: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 28. 1882 All lips mechanically repeating the same shibboleth for centuries after its significance has been worn away: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 248.

\**shikar*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *shikār*: sport (hunting and shooting); game; also, *attrib.* and in combin.

1625 whatsoever is taken in this inclosure, is called the Kings Sikar or game: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 430. 1800 I find that he can assist with about 250 or 300 horsemen, without inconvenience: these, divided into 2 or 3 small parties, supported by our infantry, would give a proper *shikar*: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 72 (1844). 1872 But otherwise he is free to spend his days in the saddle or on the *shikar* ground: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 181. 1883 we always took it on shikar excursions: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 187. — shikar-garry or cart: *ib.*, p. 242.

\**shikaree*, *shekarry*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *shikārī*: a hunter, a sportsman; a native hunter.

1872 successful *shikarees* who have tracked down a tiger: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 196. 1876 No greater pleasure in life than that of the *Shikarry*, especially if he be after big game: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*,

Prod. 1. p. 5 (1877). 1883 guided by Young's shikarry: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 135. 1884 So soon as it is thoroughly conveyed to his mind that these intruders wish to see him personally, he turns with a roar that always gives sufficient warning to such practised shikaris: F. BOYLER, *Borderland*, p. 363.

\**shillelagh*, *sb.*: Ir., name of a district in county Wicklow, celebrated for oaks: an oak sapling, a blackthorn sapling; a cudgel.

1818 threw up their hats and shellelachs in the air: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 131 (1872). 1822 But the easiest way of any is to knock an eagle down with a shillala: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, v. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XII. p. 379. 1861 is this an easy chair to sit on, when you are liable to have a pair of such shillelachs flung at it? THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 45 (1879). 1883 the Irishman brandished his shillelagh: H. JAY, *Connaught Cousins*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 16.

*Shiraz*, wine of Shiraz (a town of Persia).

1662 a bottle of *Scherah*, or *Persian Wine*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. IV. p. 130 (1669). — two flagons of *Schiras Wine*: *ib.*, p. 174. 1665 twenty Camels load of *Shyras Wine*: SIR TH. HERRERT, *Trav.*, p. 77 (1677). 1690 generous *Sherash* and *Arak Punch*: OVERTON, *Voy.*, 394 (1696). [Yule]

*shirreef*: Turk. See *sherif*.

*shittim*[-wood], *sb.*: Heb. *shittim* (pl. of *shittah*): wood of a kind of *acacia* (*q. v.*), highly valued by the Hebrews.

abt. 1400 Sychym: Wycliffite Bible, Exod. xxv. 10.—Sychym: *ib.*, 13. 1611 they shall make an ark of shittim wood: Bible, Exod. xxv. 10.

*shoe-goose*: Anglo-Ind. See *shahgoost*.

\**Shogun*, *sb.*: Jap., 'lead-army': the commander-in-chief of the Japanese army, and chief vassal of the Mikado under the feudal system. The office being hereditary, the holder, though nominally a subject, really had the power of a sovereign in temporal matters. See *Dairi*, *Mikado*.

1727 the *Seogun*, or Crown-General: SCHUCHZER, *Tr. Kamppfer's Japan*, App. p. 65. 1822 The *Dairi* is yet considered as the sovereign of the empire, but... the supreme power is really vested in the Djogoun: SHOBERL, *Tr. Titsingh's Japan*, p. 3.

*shomio*, *sb.*: Jap., 'little name': one of the inferior nobles of Japan, who were vassals of the Shogun. See *daimio*.

1727 The Lords of smaller districts are call'd *Siowio*, well named, Lords of an inferior rank... All the *Siowio* are so far subject to the Emperor, that they are allow'd but six Months stay in their hereditary dominions: SCHUCHZER, *Tr. Kamppfer's Japan*, Bk. I. ch. v. Vol. I. p. 80.

shoot: Eng. fr. Fr. See *chute*.

shotee: Anglo-Ind. See *suttee*.

shout: Du. See *schuit*.

*shragh*, *sb.*: Ir. *sraith*: a tax, a fine, the quartering of soldiers on a vassal or tenant.

1598 SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 623 (1860).

\**shroff*: Anglo-Ind. See *sarraf*.

*shrub*, *shraub*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *sharāb*, = 'wine', 'beverage': a drink prepared with wine or spirits. Generally in combin. as *rum-shrub*.

1755 JOHNSON. 1857 "I smoke on *srub* and water, myself," said Mr. Omer: DICKENS, *D. Copperfield*, ch. xxx. [A. S. Palmer]

*shubasha*, *shubashi*: Turk. See *subassi*.

*shudder*(o): Anglo-Ind. See *chadar*.

*Shuddery*(e): Anglo-Ind. See *Sudra*.

*shulwars*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *shalwār*: Oriental drawers or trousers.

1824 Can I offer him five *Tomauns*, and a pair of crimson *Shulwars*? *Hajji Baba*, p. 179 (1835). [Yule] 1828 his huge shulwars, or riding trousers: *Kuzilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 200. 1834 he spread out the circumference of his *shalwars*, or trousers, to such a size: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 130. 1840 the ample swathes of the Sheikh's cloaks and shulwars: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. v. p. 118.

*shumac*(h): Eng. fr. Fr. See *sumac*.

*shumsheer*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *shamshtir*: a scimitar (*q. v.*), a sword.

1834 With my *shumsheer's* point I directed the march towards the fort: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 198.

shute: Eng. fr. Fr. See *chute*.

shuttee: Anglo-Ind. See *suttee*.

*shwanpan*, *swanpan*, *sb.*: Chin., 'reckoning-board': the Chinese calculating frame, a kind of *abacus* (see *abacus* 2).

1836 This inconvenience is got over, in calculation, by the assistance of a little apparatus called a *Suan-pen*, or "calculating dish": J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 296.

*shyke*: Turk. See *saic*.



Shyras. See Shiraz.

**si**: It.: Mus.: name of the seventh note in the scale of C major and of the movable scale. See B.

**si fortuna me tormenta, esperança me contenta**, *phr.*: Old Sp.: if fortune torments me, hope contents me.

1593–1622 common experience taught me, that all honourable enterprises are accompanied with difficulties and dangers; *Si fortuna me tormenta; Esperança me contenta*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § vii. p. 107 (1878). 1597 *Si fortuna me tormenta, spero contenta*: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, v. 5, 102.

**si ingratum dixeris**: Late Lat. See *ingratum si dixeris*.

1696 *si ingratum dixeris, omnia dixeris*, when you call a person ungrateful, you brand him in one word with all that is odious: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 385 (1864).

\***si monumentum requiris, circumspecte**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: if you seek (his) monument, look around. The epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in S. Paul's Cathedral.

1840 And, talking of Epitaphs,—much I admire his, *Circumspecte, si Monumentum requiris*: BARHAM, *Ingolts. Leg.*, p. 61 (1805). 1877 *Si monumenta [pl.] queris, circumspecte*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. v. p. 47 (1883).

**si non è vero, &c.** See *se non è vero, &c.*

**si parva licet componere magnis**, *phr.*: Lat.: if it be permissible to compare small things with great. Virg., *Georg.*, 4, 176.

1693 *si parvis liceat componere magna* ('if it may be permitted to compare great things with small'): J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. p. 13 (1713).

**si populus vult decipi, decipiatur**, *phr.*: Lat.: if the people is willing to be deceived, let it be deceived.

1690 *Si populus decipi vult, decipiatur*, was ever a Gold and Silver Rule amongst them all: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1727). 1769 BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 66 (1820). 1785 J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 539 (1854).

\***si quis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'if anyone': a public notice; *esp.* a public notice in reference to a candidate for ordination, asking "if anyone" know any impediment to his ordination.

1599 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 6, Wks., p. 120 (1616). 1607 Set up a *Si quis* for it: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, i. 5, sig. B iii<sup>ro</sup>. 1656 this *si quis* is not so large as to take in them that sin: N. HARDY, *1st Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 123/1 (1865). bef. 1658 And here I think it were not amiss to take a particular how he is accounted, and so do by him as he in his *Siquis* for the Wall-eyed Mare, or the Crop-Flea-bitten, give you the Marks of the Beast: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 81 (1687).

**si sic omnia**, *phr.*: Lat.: if all (had been said or done) thus. Cf. *Juv.*, 10, 123.

bef. 1733 That's fair, and well so far; *si sic omnia*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vi. 22, p. 439 (1740). 1888 Judging from the above specimen one can only exclaim, "Si sic omnia!" *Athenaeum*, Mar. 10, p. 308/2.

**siagush**: Pers. See *shahgoest*.

**sibboleth**: Heb. See *shibboleth*.

\***sibyl** (Λ -, Eng. fr. Lat.; **sibylla** (Lat. pl. *sibyllae*), Lat. fr. Gk. *σῖβυλλα*: *sb.*: a prophetess (of Classical mythology). The number of reputed sibyls varies according to different authorities, but the most celebrated was the Cumæan sibyl of Italy, who was said to have sold the "sibylline books" to Tarquinius Superbus, King of Rome. The sibylline oracles cited by Christian writers are a spurious compilation. Hence, a wise woman, a sorceress, a woman who professes to foretell future events; also, a representation in art of one of the sibyls of antiquity. The Queen of Sheba was perhaps confused with one of the sibyls in Middle English under the name *sibell*, *sibele*, but this name may be a dim. of Lat. *siba*, \**saba*\*, = 'wise woman' [A. S. Palmer].

1540 Also by his holy spirite speakeyng by the mouthes of prophetes, as welles Hebrewes as Grekes and other whom ye call *Vates* and *Sybillas*...the prophetes as welles of the Hebrewes as of the Sybillas: ELVOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 54<sup>vo</sup>. bef. 1548 I truste your Lordshype wyll bestow our grett Sibyll to sum good purpose ut *periat memoria cum sonitu*: LATIMER, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCCXXIII. p. 207 (1846). 1555 *Apollo* soo shakynge his Sibylls with extreme furie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 102 (1885). 1579 *Sibylla* afterwards gaue out such a like oracle ouer the cite of ATHENS: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 12 (1612). — this old prophecy of the *Sibyls*: *ib.*, p. 852. 1591 "I am"—said she "that holy prophetess | Who sung the birth of Christ ere he appear'd | Sibylla is my name": PEELE, *Speeches at Theobalds*, i. Wks., p. 577/2 (1861). 1601 by direction and commaundment out of the booke of *Sibylla*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 3, ch. 17, Vol. I. p. 67. — one of the *Sibyls* brought unto *Tarquinius* the proud three books: *ib.*, Bk. 13, ch. 13, p. 394. 1604 A sibyl...In her prophetic fury sew'd the work: SHAKS., *Oth.*, III. 4, 70. 1615 an earth-quake, which terribly shooke the whole lland, prophesied of by *Sibyl*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 91 (1632). bef. 1631 How thine may out endure | *Sybil's* glory: J. DONNE,

*Poems*, p. 23 (1669). 1642 I cannot but marvel from what *Sibyl* or Oracle they stole the prophesie of the worlds destruction by fire: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 390 (1852). 1664 The Sybills leaves more orderly were laid: DRYDEN, *Maid. Qui*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 164 (1701). 1670 *Raphael Urbin* himself, who painted the Prophets and Sybils in the Chappel of *Augustino Chigi*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 138 (1698). 1712 the Prophecies of the *Sibylla*...made many Years after the Events they pretended to foretell: *Spectator*, No. 495, Sept. 27, p. 707/2 (Morley). 1722 This Sibyl is that which in *Biscop's* Book is ascribed to *Mich. Angelo*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 104. 1775 a writer of the second Century has cited a Sibyl, as foretelling that...the temple of Diana should be shattered up like a ship in a storm: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 141. 1788 Their industry had scooped the Sibyl's case into a prodigious mine: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VII. ch. xliii. p. 392 (1818). 1853 The daylight is hardly now worthy of the name...but to us it is the last leaf of the sibyl: E. K. KANE, *1st Crinnell Exped.*, ch. xxviii. p. 236. 1883 flaming out at him like a sibyl: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 267.

\***sic**, *adv.*: Lat.: so, thus.

**sic de ceteris**: Late Lat. See *et sic de ceteris*.

1752 suck them with regard to the constitution, and civil government, and *sic de ceteris*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 52, p. 225 (1774).

\***sic itur ad astra**, *phr.*: Lat.: thus one reaches the stars (i.e. achieves fame and becomes immortal). Virg., *Aen.*, 9, 641.

1858 A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. III. ch. xi. p. 168.

\***sic transit glória mundi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: thus passeth away the glory of the world.

1598 B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, v. 5, Wks., p. 70 (1616). 1614 J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 322 (1848). 1625 PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 543. 1777 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 15 (1858). 1787 P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 499 (1805). 1832 LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. lxxv. p. 120/2 (New Ed.).

\***sic volo, sic jubeo**, *phr.*: Lat.: thus I will, thus I command. An inferior variant reading for *hoc volo, sic jubeo*, *Juv.*, 6, 223.

bef. 1593 if *sic volo, sic jubeo*, holde in those that are able to command...only tyrants should possess the earth: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 59 (1861). 1665 although the King himself be incircumscribable and have his *Sic volo, sic jubeo* allowed him; nevertheless...: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 295 (1677). 1854 When Lady Kew said *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, I promise you few persons of her ladyship's belongings stopped, before they hear her biddings, to ask her reasons: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxxiii. p. 374 (1879). 1877 he glared at Cosmo with a *sic volo, sic jubeo* air: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iv. p. 51 (1879).

\***sic vos non vobis**, *phr.*: Lat.: thus ye (toil) not for yourselves. It is said that Virgil wrote these words four times as the beginning of four verses which he tacitly challenged Bathyllus, a plagiarist, to complete. Upon Bathyllus' failure Virgil wrote above the half lines—*hos ego versiculos feci tulit alter honores*, = 'I made these verses, another takes the credit', and added the four endings—*fertis aratra boves*, = 'draw ploughs (ye) oxen'; *vellera fertis oves*, = 'carry fleeces (ye) sheep'; *mellificatis apes*, = 'make honey (ye) bees'; *nidificatis aves*, = 'build nests (ye) birds'.

[1589 PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*, I. xxvii. p. 70 (1869).] 1665 they swarm in multitudes, sucking in the sweetness of gain by an immeasurable thirst and industry: but *sic vos non vobis*, for it is ravished from them by Drones, the Moors...lording it over them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 339 (1677). 1787 *Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis oves*: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 410 (1805). 1850 THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxxvi. p. 405 (1879). 1885 *Sic vos non vobis*. So did Gordon work heroic deeds, that others might reap "royalties": *Athenaeum*, July 25, p. 107/1.

**sicca**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sikkā*, = 'coined money': a term applied to newly coined rupees, and to a rupee of the Bengal Presidency, first coined in 1793 (see *rupæe*); hence applied also to silver of superior fineness. Generally *attrib.*

1683 Having received 25,000 Rupees Siccas for Rajamaul: HEDGES, *Diary*, Apr. 4, [Yule]. 1776 He was a shroft of consequence, possessed of a sicca ink-stand: it was silver: *Trial of Nundocomar*, p. 43/2. 1815 we must ballast it with a few bags of Sicca rupees: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lviii. p. 510 (1859). 1834 Five hundred sicca rupees a month: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 105. 1872 the charge for box tickets is 1 gold mohur (32s. to 40s.), and that for pit tickets 8 sicca rupees: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iii. p. 78.

**sicco pede**, *phr.*: Lat.: with dry foot. See *pede sicco*.

1820 to pass *sicco pede* over all that might offend prudish ears: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 303.

**sic(k)le**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *shekel*.

**sicut alias**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the name of a certain kind of writ. See *alias*, II.

1535 But if he make nat execution/than shall there go out a Sicut alias...and after that one pluries: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 24<sup>ro</sup>. 1607 *Sicut alias* is a Writ sent out in the second place, whereas the first sped not: COWELL, *Interpr.*



**siddee, seedy**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sidi*; **seedi**, fr. Arab. *saiyidi*: *sb.*: 'my lord', a title of respect, applied in India to African Mohammedans and on the west coast of India to negroes generally.

**1615** **SIEDI**, a name or title of honour, yet attributed unto meane persons. It signifieth, My lord. The word is used in all respects as *Monsieur*, the French word, or *Sir*, the English: W. BEDWELL, *Arab. Traits*. **1673** An Hoboy or African Coffery (they being preferred here to chief employments, which they enter on by the name of Siddies): FRYER, *F. India*, 147 (1698). [Yule.] **1769** The Indian seas having been infested to an intolerable degree by pirates, the Mogul appointed the Siddies, who was chief of a colony of Coffrees, to be his Admiral: CAMBRIDGE, *War in India, &c.*, p. 216 (1761). [*ib.*] **1814** Among the attendants of the Cambay Nabob...are several Abyssinian and Caffree slaves, called by way of courtesy Seddees or Master: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, III. 167. [*ib.*]

**sideritis, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *σιδηρις* (*sidhōris*), = 'iron-stone': the loadstone.

**1603** they call the loadstone or Sederitis, the bone of *Horus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1312.

**siècle, sb.**: Fr.: an age, a century.

**1771** The glories of his *siècle* hasten fast to their end, and little will remain but those of his authors: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 348 (1857).

**\*sienna, sb.**: It.: a name applied to certain varieties of earth, used as pigments, properly earth of Sienna (a town in Tuscany).

**\*sierra, sb.**: Sp., *lit.*, 'a saw': a jagged mountain ridge, a chain of mountains.

**1600** you shall see the *Sierras* or mountaines de *Cobro*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 671. **1604** The Sierra or mountains: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 266 (1880). **1691** there are vast ones (caves) under those Alps and Sierras from whence our rivers derive their plentiful streams: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 326 (1872). **1811** These animals are inhabitants of the *sierras*, and snowy regions of upper Peru: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 116. **1832** put up a prayer for a prosperous wayfaring across the *sierra*: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 132.

**\*siesta, sb.**: Sp.: a midday rest; an afternoon rest.

**1662** he slept his *Siesta* (as the *Spaniard* calls it) or afternoon sleep: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. IV. l. p. 431 (1678). **1797** there will be little to do, that I can foresee, besides sleeping *siestas*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 545 (1853). **1804** The porters range themselves along the houses, to take their *siesta* or afternoon's nap: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 138. **1818** each was in the habit of taking a *siesta* between dinner and tea: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 218 (1819). **1823** My residence in the east and in Italy has made me somewhat indulgent of the *siesta*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 932 (1875). **1830** The Russians...almost universally take a *siesta* after dinner: *Edin. Encl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 533/2 (1832). **1834** The ladies rose to retire to their usual *siesta*, when the table was cleared: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 123. **1839** groups of idlers...spreading their mats for the mid-day *siesta*: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 20. **1886** I have seen lads...secure pickers, taking their unwarly *siesta* beneath the lily-pads too high the surface, with a gun and small shot: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. (Halifax). **1878** Mr. P. lies stretched under a thorn bush...enjoying a *siesta*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 51. [St.]

**sieur, sb.**: Fr.: sir. See *monsieur*.

**sigillatim, adv.**: Lat., better *singillatim*: one by one, singly.

**1611** I hold it expedient to answer each particular *Sigillatim*, as they follow in order: CORVAT, *Crambe*, sig. D 3<sup>re</sup>.

**sigillative** (  $\perp \perp \perp$  ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sigillatif*, fem. -ive: capable of being sealed, capable of sealing, pertaining to sealing.

**1611** *Sigillatif*, *Sigillatiue*, sealeable, apt to seale; made of wax: COTGR.

**sigillum, pl. sigilla, sb.**: Lat.: a seal; a mystic sign or character; a signature.

bef. **1637** While she sits reading by the glow-worm's light...The baneful schedule of her nocent charms, And binding characters, through which she wounds | Her puppets, the sigilla of her witchcraft: B. JONSON, *Sad Shepherd*, II. 2, Wks., p. 500/2 (1860).

**sigla, sb. pl.**: Late Lat.: signs of abbreviation, abbreviations; a monogram.

**sigma, sb.**: Gk. *σίγμα*: name of the Greek sibilant letter  $\Sigma$ ,  $\sigma$ ,  $\varsigma$ , equivalent to the breathed English *s*.

**1607** written with *Iota* and simple *Sigma*: TOPSELL, *Fowrf. Beasts*, p. 290.

**signalement, sb.**: Fr.: a description of a person's appearance.

**1779** he was to my knowledge the very reverse of the *signalement*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Schuyv & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 57 (1882). **1864** His appearance harmonised with the *signalement* on his passport: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 149.

**signator, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *signare*, = 'to sign', 'to seal': the agent which causes the signature or characteristic temperament of anything.

**1660** In this Booke it is convenient for us speaking of the Signature of things in the first place, to declare by whom things are signed, and who the Signator is: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Paracelsus' Nature of Things*, Bk. IX. p. 100.

**significator, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *significare*, = 'to signify': one who or that which signifies; *Astrol.* the planet which rules a house, esp. the *apheta* (*q. v.*), or else the lord of the ascendant.

**1684** they seek to find out the meaning of the significators, attributing to them the end of all things: R. SEET, *Man. Witch*, Bk. XI. ch. XXI. p. 212. **1598** Also they doe loyne to the significators, any Planet which hath any communite or fellowship with the signification of the thing: F. WILLIAMS, *Tr. Durian's Astrolog.*, sig. N 4<sup>th</sup>. **1603** But if the time fall out to be very meane, I have before shewed that the greatest respect in this case is to be had to their significators: C. HEYWOOD, *Def. Judic. Astroch.*, p. 222. **1621** by direction of the significators to their several promisors: R. BUSTON, *Anat. Med.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 429 (1827). **1652** the stars must be purposely set up for signes, and Significators, of whatsoever prophane men... should afterwards imagin: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 1.

**\*significavit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. significare**, = 'to signify': 'he has signified', the name of an obsolete writ issuing from the court of chancery, authorising, upon the certificate of the ordinary, the imprisonment of an excommunicated person if he did not submit to the ecclesiastical authority.

abt. **1386** For curse wol sle right as smoiling saveth, | And also ware him of a *significavit*: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Prod.*, 602. **1607** No, No, I say, if it be for defect of apparence [appearance], take me out a special *significavit*: MIDDLETON, *Pharia*, II. 3, Wks., Vol. I. p. 157 (1885). **1882** An Established Church cannot be kept going by sheer force of monitions and writs of *significavit*; nor can there be anything more unintelligent than that form of Erastianism which seems to suppose that it can be: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 1.

**sign(i)or**: Eng. fr. It. See *seignior*.

**sign(i)ory**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *seignory*.

**\*signora, pl. signore, sb.**: It.: a lady; Lady.

**1763** An Italian *signora*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 281 (1817). **1821** and got off my horse to walk in an avenue with a *Signora* for an hour: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 262 (1832).

**\*signore, sb.**: It.: a lord, a seignior; a gentleman; Sir.

**1622** In *Naples*...every base groom...must be termed *Signor*, and scarce will he open a note...if *Don* be not in the superscription: PRACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 15. **1641** I know Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any punctualist of Castile, Naples, or Fountain-Bleau, could have done: MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 125 (1806). **1820** that worthy signore was enjoying his *siesta*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 267. **1882** If the signore was pleased to go upstairs, he believed he would find some letters for him left by the Cavaliere: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 45 (2d Ed.).

**signoria, sb.**: It.: lordship, government; a manor, a dominion; the council which controlled the affairs of an Italian republic.

**1649** without licence of the *Signoria*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 81<sup>vo</sup>. **1622** the Venetian ambassador gave notice of such a thing more than two or three months since, by order, as he said, from the *signoria*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 334 (1848). **1644** the *Signoria*, or Court of Justice: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1850). **1670** The Great Council here, which is the Foundation of the Government, consists of Four hundred men chosen indifferently out of all the Families of the Town; these deliberate with the *Signoria*, of all things that belong to War or Peace: R. LASSEUS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 66 (1698).

**signorina, sb.**: It.: a young lady.

**1820** a beautiful *signorina* of ancient times: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 42.

**sikar**: Anglo-Ind. See *shikar*.

**sil, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *sil*: yellow ochre.

**1601** Ochre or *Sil*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 485.

**\*Silēnus (pl. Silēni)**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Σειληνός*: Gk. *Mythol.*: a tipsy old man, the leader of the satyrs. Sometimes several such characters are represented together. Anglicised as *Silene*.

**1601** the drunken *Silēnos*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 10, Vol. II. p. 544. **1742** He was a very *Silēnos* to the boys, as, in this place, I may term the students of the law, to make them merry whenever they had a mind to it: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1826). bef. **1744** old *Silēnos*, youthful in decay: POPE, *Vertumnus & Pomona*, 24, Wks., Vol. II. p. 205 (1757). **1820** beating the instrument like an ancient *Silēnos*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53.

**sillex, sb.**: Lat.: flint, a flint, any mineral containing a quantity of silica.

**\*silhouette, sb.**: Fr., fr. *Étienne de Silhouette*, the French minister of finance in 1759; originally a black portrait of the profile; hence, any opaque representation in profile; the



representation made by a well-defined shadow of an object. See *découpure*.

**1806** Whenever they send me their *silhouettes*, or what do they call them, I chuck them out of the window: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 295 (5th Ed.). **1848** He had a silhouette of his mistress in his back shop: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 12 (1879). **1863** a poetised and half-allegorical silhouette of Augustus: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. II. Ess. 23, p. 146.

**\*silica, sb.**: Late Lat.: an extremely hard mineral with a non-metallic base (*silicon*), the commonest of all mineral substances.

Silla: Lat. fr. Gk. See *Scylla*.

**silladar, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *silahdār*, = 'bearing-arms': an irregular horse-soldier who provides his own horse and equipment. Also, *attrib.*

**1802** Goklah's body of troops consists of 4000 horse, and 3000 foot...the horse are 2000 good, and 2000 indifferent; that 500 of the good are pagah, and 1500 silladar: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 312 (1844). **1803** A body of silladar horse, amounting to above 5000: *ib.*, p. 323.

**Sillery**, name of the Champagnes produced in the neighbourhood of Sillery (a village near Rheims).

**1680** nothing but Wine can make us merry; and therefore to our *Celery* again: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, v. p. 56.

**silo (u-), sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *silo*: any receptacle for the storage of green crops (for fodder) under pressure so as to produce *ensilage*.

sima: It. See *cyma*.

**simagrée, sb.**: Fr.: a wry face, a grimace.

**1675** these languishing Eyes, and those *Simagres* of yours: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iii. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 123 (1701). **1813** no *simagrée*, no espionage: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 233 (1833).

**\*simile, sb.**: Lat., neut. of *similis*, = 'like': the rhetorical figure of comparison; an imaginative comparison; the expression of such a comparison. Often Anglicised in pl. as *similies*.

bef. **1400** *Piers Pl.* [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1598** Is a fit *simile*, a toy? will he be poisoned with a *simile*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 7, Wks., p. 57 (1616). **1600** Similies: that is when two things or moe then two, are so compared, resembled, and conferred together, that they in some one propertie seeme like: R. CAWDRAW, *Treas. of Similies*, sig. A 2<sup>r</sup>. **1603** His *Simile* of the *Cuckow*, may best fit himself: C. HEYDUN, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 348. **1640** Similies: H. MORR, *Song of Soul*, III. App., 88, p. 277 (1647). **1642** Similies as aptly applied: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 58 (1869). **1672** one of the most delicate, daintie *Simile's* in the whole world: G. VILLIERS, *Rehearsal*, I. p. 43 (1868). **1688** Curse on your sawcy similies: Was not I yours, and only yours: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, II. p. 17 (1699). **1714** A Metaphor is a *Simile* in one Word: *Spectator*, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 839/2 (Mortley). **1748** I made use of these similies to express my sentiments: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxx. Wks., Vol. I. p. 197 (1817). **1771** I willingly accept of a sarcasm from colonel Barré, or a simile from Mr. Burke: JUNIUS, *Letters*, No. lix. p. 250 (1827). **1784** Survey our schools and colleges, and see [A sight not much unlike my simile: COWPER, *Tirocin.*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 250 (1808). **1823** I have but one simile, and that's a blunder, [For wordless woman, which is silent thunder: BYRON, *Don Juan*, vi. lvi.

**simile gaudet simili, phr.**: Late Lat.: like rejoices in like.

**1549** LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. R. Edw. VI.*, IV. p. 113 (1869). **1681** for only *simile gaudet simili*: TH. GOODWIN, Wks., in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 438 (1863).

**\*similia similibus (curantur), phr.**: Late Lat., 'like things (are cured) by like': diseases are cured by remedies of which the effect is similar to the effect of the disease. The system based on this principle is now called *homœopathy*.

**1589** the *Paracelsians*, who cure [*similia similibus*] making one dolour to expell another: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, I. xxiv. p. 63 (1869). **1830** Cures... may have been effected, while specifics seeming to comply with the rule, *similia similibus*, were employed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 509. **1880** It seems wild enough, but then the whole affair is wild, and *similia similibus curantur*: J. PAVN, *Confident Agent*, ch. xxxi. p. 212.

simitar: Eng. fr. It. See *scimeter*.

**\*Simon**: Lat. fr. Gk.: the name of the sorcerer Simon Magus who thought to purchase the gift of the Holy Ghost; whence *simony* (the corrupt trafficking in sacred things, esp. in benefices or sees), and several derivative adjectives and adverbs. See *Acts*, viii. 9 ff.

abt. **1384** that alle othere synnes ben holden for nouzt in comparison of this symonye...in three maneres is symonye don: *Of Prelates*, ch. v. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 64 (1880). abt. **1400** For now is Symonye Kyng crowned in Holy Chirche: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 19 (1839). **1482** Of a knyghte that synnyd yn symony: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 93 (1869). **1609** the fowle synne of cursyd symony: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 169 (1874). **1631** But after that by symony and ambition there happened to be two bisshops whiche deuided their authorities: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 15 (1880). **1649** He vsed verie great Symonie:

W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 68<sup>ro</sup>. **1602** which foule abuse is nothing else but a meere mentall Simonie, vsurie, sacriledge and most impious hypocrisie: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 83. **1621** why may not a melancholy divine, that can get nothing but by symony, profess physick? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 22 (1827). abt. **1383** thei ben cursed symonyentis & so heretikis: WYCLIF (?), *Leaven of Pharisees*, ch. xi. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 26 (1880).

**simoom, simoon, sb.**: Turk. *semüm*, or Arab. *samüm*, = 'a poisonous wind': the pestilential hot dry wind of the Arabian desert and other hot Oriental plains. See *sam, samiel*.

**1800** Prostrate in prayer, the pious family | Felt not the Simoon pass: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, II. p. 100. **1816** The red-hot breath of the most lone Simoon, | Which dwells but in the desert: BYRON, *Manfr.*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 57 (1832). **1819** bladders filled with the wind Simoom: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 103 (1820). **1830** Those who have suffered least from fatigue, are best able to meet the simoom: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 142 (2nd Ed.). **1842** the breath | That, like the Simoom, scatters death: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 384 (1865). **1849** He need not say it is one on whom he has lavished a thousand favours, whose visage was darker than the simoom when he made the great Pacha smile on him: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. IV. ch. v. p. 277 (1881).

**simorg(h), sb.**: Pers. *simurgh*: a fabulous bird of monstrous size, similar to the roc (q. v.).

**1786** I will not hesitate to climb for thee the nest of the Simurgh, who, this lady excepted, is the most awful of created existences: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 122 (1883). **1800** In Kaf the Simorg bath his dwelling place | The all-knowing Bird of Ages: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, VIII. p. 124. **1839** Simorgh, and rokh, and phoenix, comet-like, | Which nested in the sun: BAILEY, *Festus*, p. 305 (1866).

**\*simpatico, fem. simpatica, adj.**: It.: sympathetic, expressive of tender feeling.

**\*1876** The charming and *simpatica* Princess Margherita: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1888** The most *simpatico* specimen by Bassano, 'The Good Samaritan': *Quarterly Rev.*, Oct., p. 508.

**simplex munditiis, phr.**: Lat.: simple in neat adornment. Hor., *Od.*, I, 5, 5.

**1792** Even the *simplex Munditiis*, that ornament of a clean simplicity, recommended by Horace, can operate only by intimation of deeper purity: H. BROOKS, *Foot of Quail*, Vol. II. p. 209. **1803** Indeed the *simplex munditiis* stamped every thing that he did: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 8. **1886** It is... language of a simplicity so choice (*simplex munditiis*, indeed) that one might fancy each word stood in its place inevitably: *Athenaeum*, May 29, p. 712/3.

**\*simpliciter, adv.**: Lat.: simply, absolutely, not merely in some one respect. See *secundum quid*.

**1664** Not bad *simpliciter*, nor good, | But meerly as tis understood: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. I. p. 15. **1726** We are here indeed to consider a production not *simpliciter*, but *secundum quid*: JOHN HOWE, Wks., p. 508/2 (1834).

**simulacrum, pl. simulacra, sb.**: Lat.: a likeness, an image; a phantom; a vague representation; a counterfeit. Early Anglicised as *simulacre*, through Old Fr. *simulacre*.

**1805** Does he mean certain films, shadows, or *simulacræ* proceeding from real external existences...? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 183. **1832** in whose stream the far-famed *simulacrum* (the image of Cybele), which fell from Heaven: LORD LYTTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxvi. p. 52/1 (New Ed.). **1838** some spirit of life breathed into their *simulacrum* of a faith: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 334. **1884** the hideous simulacra of the new philosophy: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 33. **1887** He [Carlyle] objurgated the little local man as no better than a simulacrum and charlatan: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 2, p. 450/1.

**simulator (i = i-), sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *simulātor*, = 'an imitator', noun of agent to *simulāre*, = 'to imitate', 'to simulate', 'to copy': one who simulates, one who feigns.

bef. **1854** They are merely simulators of the part they sustain: DE QUINCEY, *Autob. Sk.*, I. 200. [Davies]

sinamon: Eng. fr. Lat. See *cinnamon*.

**sinciput, sb.**: Lat.: the front half of the head, opposed to occiput (q. v.).

**1578** the fore part [of the head], called *Sinciput*, or *Bregma*...vnder it, both *sistole* and *diastole* of the brayne [of infants]...is to be observed: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 8<sup>vo</sup>. **1804** humbly saluting, with sinciput bare, | The first Lord of th' Admiralty: J. COLLINS, *Naval Subaltern*. [N. & Q.] **1828** conversations might thus have taken place 'twixt *sinciput* and *occiput*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 28.

**\*sine diē, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'without a day', applied to the indefinite postponement of a business or the adjournment of a meeting, no day for resumption of the business or sitting being named.

**1631** my Lord of Salisbury's cause is put off *sine diē*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 125 (1848). bef. **1733** they seemed to lie there, without Bail or Trial *sine diē*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 146, p. 217 (1740). **1771** If by next Sunday I have no answer, or if I hear that your journey to Denham is put off *sine diē*, or to a long day, I shall on Monday set off for London: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 212 (1869). **1809** finally prorogued the whole meeting *sine diē*, by kicking them downstairs: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. N. York*, p. 450 (1848). **1811** I have this day postponed your election 'sine diē': BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 107 (1832). **1842** the *fiſte* was postponed *sine diē*:



BARHAM, *Ingolts. Leg.*, p. 350 (1865).

1877 I'll cruise about, *sine die*, without bothering about the port at all: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xi. p. 106 (1879).  
1878 the summons giving notice to destroy had been adjudged *sine die*: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 514. [St.]

\**sine qua non*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'without which not' (*rē*), = 'thing', or *causa*, = 'cause', or *conditione*, = 'condition', being understood with the fem. relat. abl. *quā*), Gk. *ὅν ἀνεύ*: necessary, indispensable; something necessary or indispensable. When more than one thing, cause, or condition are spoken of, the *phr. sine quibus* (relat. pl. abl.) *non* is occasionally used.

1615 he became guilty (though no actor), not only in his blood, but was in some sort as a cause *sine qua non* of their blood that were dead for the fact before him: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 378 (1848). 1623 my mother agreed with her marriage-maker, her *sine qua non*, and some of the people of her house, to come one day thither to make merry: MABBE, *Tr. Alman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. 1. Bk. 1. ch. ii. p. 17.  
1678 Which kind of Philosophers (*saith he*) do not seem to me, to distinguish betwixt the True and Proper Cause of things, and the Cause *sine qua non*, that without which they could not have been effected: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 382.  
1681 They [parents] are causes *sine quibus non* of sin: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. 11. p. 127 (1861). bef. 1733 The Preliminary Article *sine qua non*, was that...: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 64, p. 550 (1740). 1754 for that with me is a condition *sine qua non*: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. xlvii. *Wks.*, Vol. 11. p. 269 (1817). 1763 Lord H. made [the removal of Lord B.] the *sine qua non* of their re-appearing: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 11. p. 114 (1857). 1774 remember, a brother is the *sine qua non* of my reconciliation: *ib.*, Vol. vi. p. 111.  
1782 their High Mightinesses insisted upon the freedom of navigation as a preliminary and a *sine qua non*: J. ADAMS, *Diary*, *Wks.*, Vol. 111. p. 340 (1851). 1807 the question is still left undecided whether we ought... to make them [the colonies] a *sine qua non* of peace: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 9, p. 460.  
1811 they would not insist upon the fisheries or western lands as conditions *sine quibus non* of peace: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 673 (1856). 1819 The only thing I insisted upon as a *sine qua non* in the treaty, was not to appear in my new character in any of the streets I had before frequented: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 102 (1820). 1845 a cigar is a *sine qua non* in a Spaniard's mouth: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 193.

Singalese, *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Hind. *Sthala*, fr. Skt. *Simhala*, = 'Ceylon', perhaps fr. *simha*, = 'lion': pertaining to Ceylon; a native of Ceylon; language of Ceylon.

1598 The land of Seylon is...inhabited with people, called Chingalas...the Chingalans: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. 1. Vol. 1. p. 77 (1885). 1665 the Singales and Jagues report, That many years ago...: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 342 (1677). 1681 The Chinguleys are naturally a people given to sloth and laziness: KNOX, *Ceylon*, 32. [Yuile]

singultus, *sb.*: Lat.: a sob, a hiccough. Anglicised as *singult*.

1824 But, more or less, the whole's a syncope | Or a singultus—emblems of emotion: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. ii.

sinior: Sp. See *señor*.

\*sinister ( $\angle = \neg$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sinister*, = 'left', 'ill-omened', 'hostile', 'malicious'. See *dexter*.

1. left, on the left hand, on the left side.

1599 the left or sinister syde: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's *Bk. Physicks*, p. 351.  
1622 a bend sinister Azure: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 9. 1646 the Wounds under the fifth Rib may be more suddenly destructive, if made on the sinister side: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Eg.*, Bk. 11. ch. ii. p. 151 (1686).

2. ill-omened, unpropitious.

1579 to withdraw the euill from them these sinister tokens threatened: NORTH, *Tr. Putarch*, p. 322 (1612). 1647 suddenly were heard | Sinister omens, and dire signes appear'd: FANSHAWE, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, iv. 3, p. 135.

3. malicious, mischievous, treacherous, morally crooked.

1523 ruled himself by sinister counsells of certayne parsons: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 3 (1812). 1640 When he was in his progresse, suche as were gouernours or Justices in prouinces, whom he herde worthily commended without synister affection, he wolde in his iourneye take them into his horselyghter, communing with theym of the state of their countrey: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 23 v.  
bef. 1560 Their lawes be so synistre: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. 11. p. 432 (Dyce, 1843). 1569 by synister meanes he plucked their riches and goodes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VI. p. 62. 1584 The trial of the archers and goodes: a prooff thereof expressed: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. 111. ch. xv. p. 64.  
1589 King of that famous Continent pitying the sinister ch. accidents of his people: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 21 (1880). 1600 we must not behold any vngodlinesse, or sinuist dealing with our eyes: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 606. 1613 Wee take Cunnning for a sinister or crooked Wisdome: BACON, *Ess.*, xxxvi. p. 434 (1871). 1633 made wretched | By your sinister practices: MASSINGER, *New Way to Pay*, iv. 1. *Wks.*, p. 3061 (1839). 1658 Men may upon many sinister accounts...keep up and frequent duties of Religion: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. iv. p. 94. bef. 1733 all that he delivers is with a sinister Eye upon the then Government: R. NORTH, *Examen*, 1. i. 5, p. 17 (1740). — all Manner of Arts, *dexter* and *sinister*: *ib.*, 111. vii. 53, p. 542. abt. 1782 'Tis senseless arrogance to accuse | Another of sinister views, | Our own as much distorted: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. 11. p. 304 (1809). 1837 The things which issued from his dark soul were like the sinister glidings of vipers: ANNE GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, p. 14.

Sinôn, name of the Greek who persuaded the Trojans to take the Wooden Horse into their city. See *Virg., Aen.*, 2, 57—198.

abt. 1630 they decipher him for another *Solon*, and the *Syon* of those times: (1634) R. N. LANTIER, *Fugate, Rec.*, p. 2 (1820). 1634 he first sends courtesy to young *Feneriske* and by his *Syon*, possesses him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 79.

sinus, *sb.*: Lat., 'a fold', 'a hollow', 'a bay': a hollow, a cavity, a concavity; a bay, a gulf; a narrow passage leading from a deep-seated wound, abscess, &c. Anglicised as *sine*.

1693 The Sea would rather run into them, and make *Sinus*'s; or else, if they were enclosed, the Water would stagnate there, and make Pools: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II. p. 85 (1713). 1761 into whose dents and sinuses the blood and animal spirits being impelled and driven by the warmth and force of imagination: STERNE, *Frist. Shand*, III. xxviii. *Wks.*, p. 150 (1839).

siomio: Jap. See *shomio*.

sipahdar, *sb.*: Pers. *sipahdar*, = 'army-holder': a general, a military governor.

1840 I went to meet the Envoy at the Sipahdar's: FRASER, *Koordistan &c.*, Vol. 11. Let. xii. p. 242.

\*sipahsee: Pers. See *sopoy*.

siphon ( $\cup$  -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *σιφών*: a bent tube divided by the bend or angle into unequal portions; if the shorter portion be immersed in watery fluid, so that its orifice be higher than the other end, and the air in the tube be exhausted, a continuous flow of fluid through the tube is produced. Also, a kind of bottle for holding aerated waters, which, when a tap is opened, are forced up through a tube into a spout.

1691 Pumps, Siphons and other Engines: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 70 (1701). 1754 Allowing every siphon but six hours a day to suck his two bottles in: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 92, Misc. *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 160 (1777).

1845 That it possesses the power of ejecting water there is no doubt, and it appeared to me that it could certainly take good aim by directing the tube or siphon on the under side of its body: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. 1. p. 8.

siquis: Lat. See *si quis*.

siraskier: Turk. See *seraskier*.

Sirat: Arab. See *Alsirat*.

\*sircar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sar-kar*, = 'head of affairs': the government; the master of a house; a servant or clerk who is employed to make purchases; a province.

1793 In the year 1596, the dominions of the Emperor of Indostan consisted of 105 sircars or provinces: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. 11. p. 532 (1796). 1828 The sircars are brokers, agents, and clerks, in all the public offices in Calcutta: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 41. 1834 I say to my Sirkar: 'Baboo, go pay for that horse two thousand rupees,' and it is done: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 13. 1834 The Sircar has been watching you, and, if disturbances follow, it knows whom to hold responsible: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 388. 1889 not even the omnipotent "Sircar" could find Christian men to do all the teaching: W. R. BLACKBURN, in *Centen. Conf. Missions*, Vol. 11. p. 253.

\*sirdar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sirdār*, fr. Pers. *sardār*: a chief, a commander; a body-servant.

1799 the family of the Sultaun and the great sirdars had surrendered themselves: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 29 (1844). 1826 men of rank, sirdars, jagheerdars, Brahmins, and pundits, were present: HOOKLEY, *Pandurang Hart*, ch. xxxvi. p. 389 (1824). 1828 The barbarian, or sirdar, corrupted into bearer, is the principal servant in every establishment...He keeps the keys, and in fact has charge of every thing in the house: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 27. 1834 in the act of inserting his arms into the sleeves of a white jacket, which his Sirdar-bearer...held spread open for the purpose: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 117.

\*siren ( $\cup$  -), syren, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Siren*, pl. *Sirenes*, fr. Gk. *Σειρῆν*: Gk. *Mythol.*: birds with the faces of virgins, which dwelt on the south coast of Italy, and enticed passing sailors to their destruction by the charm of their singing; hence, a mermaid; a fascinating woman; an acoustical instrument consisting of a pierced disc which revolves so as to open and shut periodically the mouth of a pipe through which air or steam thus passes in periodic puffs. Large instruments on this principle are used as fog-horns. Also, attrib. fascinating, bewitching. The Mid. Eng. *serain*, *sercyn*, are fr. Old Fr. *seraine*, fr. Late Lat. *serēna*, *serēna*.

1393 Sirenes of a wonder kind | Ben monsters as the bokes tellen, | And in the great sea they dwellen: GOWER, *Conf. Am.* 1545 What honest pretences, vayne pleasure layeth dayly. | Homer doeth well shewe by the Sirenes, and Circes: ANCHAM, *Taxoph.*, p. 58 (1868). 1557 Blame not the stopped eares against the Syrenes song: | Blame not the mind not chaused with mone of falsheid flowing tong: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 215 (1370). 1579 If therefore thou doe but hearken to the Syrenes, thou wilt be enamoured: J. LYLY, *Euphues*, p. 39 (1593). 1588 This goddess, this Semiramis, this nymph, | This siren, that will charm Rome's Saturnine, | And see his shipwreck and his commonweale: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, II. 1. 23. 1600 *Ulysses* stopping his eares with waxe, escaped the danger of the Sirenes: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similies*, p. 52. 1601 the tombe of a Sirene or Meeremaid: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6. ch. 5, Vol. 1. p. 59. 1603 *Siren*-notes | Incharm chaunc *Susans*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Furies*, p. 288 (1608). 1605 your light land-siren: B. JONSON, *Folys*, iv. 2, *Wks.*, p. 498 (1616). 1609 What poisons have I drunk of Siren tears, | Distill'd from limbeckes foul as hell within: SHAKS., *Sen.*, *cris.* 1611



Ah, beauty, syren, faire enchanting good: DANIEL, *Certain Small Workes*, &c., quoted in Marlowe's *Wks.*, p. 364/1 (Dyce, 1858). 1616 the lake of Zembre (in which they say are Syrens & Tritons): GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 93 (1632). 1637 the songs of Sirens sweet: MILTON, *Comus*, 878. 1647 Ah Syren! thinkst thou to deceive me still? FANSHAW, *Tr. Pastor Fido*, ii. 6, p. 75. 1657 To the Water there belong Nymphs, Undens, Melosyns, whose Monsters or bastards are the Syrens that swim upon the water: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 26. 1679 *Sirens* with their charming Notes: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 39. 1742 a broad-spread party went about with such syren songs to engage the community to join in their project of divesting the king of his commissions of the peace and lieutenancy: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 83 (1826). 1748 his syren melody: J. THOMSON, *Castle of Indolence*, i. viii. 1811 Call her Cockatrice and Siren, Basilisk, and all that's evil, Witch, Hyena, Mermaid, Devil, Ethiop, Wench, and Blackmoor: C. LAMB, *Farewell to Tobacco*. 1820 It is of the purest gold, and represents a Syren: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 163. 1877 15 birds with human faces—syrens: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.]

\***Sirius**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Σείριος*: the dog-star.

1697 Sirius, flashing forth sinister lights | Pale human kind with plagues and with dry famine frights: DRYDEN, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, x. 382. [L.]

\***sirocco**, *sb.*: It.: a hot blighting wind blowing from the south-east over the Mediterranean and S. Europe. Anglicised as **siroc**.

1667 Forth rush...with lateral noise, | Sirocco and Libecchio: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 706. bef. 1701 When the chill charokke blows, | And winter tells a heavy tale: 17 c. *Ballad*, [Nares]. 1775 The Southerly wind called Sirocco prevailed: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 55. 1800 And like the blasting Siroc of the East: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, i. p. 45. 1814 our silver lamp | Is trimm'd, and heeds not the sirocco's damp: BYRON, *Corsair*, i. xiv. 1820 During the two days of our residence in Messina a violent sirocco blew from the S.E. and greatly abridged our excursions: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 121. 1830 This wind, which is known as the sirocco in the Mediterranean, is called *santiel*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 122 (2nd Ed.). 1845 The summer sirocco blights vegetation: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 723. 1864 Now Scandal's sirocco seized a spiteful anecdote, and twisted and twisted and sent it spinning: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 40. 1872 from the west blows a scorching wind, the sirocco of that *cuisine de diable* the Daodpore desert: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 14.

**sirwan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sarwān*, fr. Pers. *sār-wān*: a camel-man.

1844 armed Surwans, or camel-drivers: SIR C. NAPIER, in J. Mawson's *Records*, 93 (Calcutta, 1851). [Yule] 1884 the sirwans were mustering at earliest dawn: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 289.

**siserari**. See **certiorari**.

**sissoo**, *sisso*, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sīsū*: the tree *Dalbergia Sissu*, Nat. Order *Leguminosae*, an excellent timber-tree of northern India, akin to the blackwood, *Dalbergia latifolia*, of southern India.

1846 Sissoo, the timber of the Dalbergia of that name, is one of the most valuable of forest-trees: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 548. 1876 [See **sal**]. 1886 In the Kotah screen dark *sisso* wood is employed: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 121/1.

**sistrum**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σειστρον*: a kind of rattle used in Ancient Egyptian music, and an attribute of Isis.

1603 that brasen Timbrel which they sounded and rung at the sacrifices of Isis, named *Sistrum*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1312. bef. 1682 A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, Crotals, Cymbals, Tympani, &c. in use among the Ancients: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686). 1699 A *Sistrum* or Egyptian Rattle with three loose and running Wires cross it: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 311. 1729 Rattling an ancient Sistrum at his head: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 374. 1788 In her right hand she holds up the *sistrum*, an ancient kind of musical instrument used by the priests of Isis and Osiris: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/1. 1836 Silence being then commanded by a species of wooden rattle, or *sistrum*: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 105.

**Sisyphus**: Gk. *Σίσυφος*: name of a king of Corinth, whose punishment in Tartarus for the crimes of his life on earth was to roll a huge stone up hill for ever, the stone continually rolling back again.

1589 loursers sorrows then be like *Sisyphus* turmoyles: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 25 (1880). 1598 his minde neuer resting like *Sisyphus* rowling stone: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 119. 1670 What'er I plot, like *Sisyphus*, in vain | I heave a stone that tumbles down again: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 442 (1701). 1857 Did you ever "realize" to yourself the sieve of the Danaides, the stone of Sisyphus, the wheel of Ixion: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiv. p. 212 (1877).

**sitio**, *sb.*: Sp.: a place, a country-seat, a landed estate.

1832 Texas is carrying off thousands of our agricultural citizens, by offering "sitios" of more than 4000 acres to every family: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 17. 1864 H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. v. p. 118.

**sittim**: Heb. See **shittim**.

**situation** (L = U =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *situation*: place, location, position, condition, posture; a place of employment; also, *metaph.*

1506 This is the waye, and the sytuacion | Unto the toure, of famous doctrine: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. A ii<sup>ro</sup>. 1619 *Four Elements*, in Dodsley-

Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1876). 1531 the situation of his campe, for his mooste suertie: ELYOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. I. ch. viii. Vol. I. p. 45 (1880). 1543 Touching the situation of the arme, it muste be susteyned towarde the breste, that the humours may not easely descende: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xcviij<sup>ro</sup>. 1545 had their situation on the mounte Sion: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 30<sup>vo</sup>. 1546 the situation of the place was naturally of passing strength: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 19 (1844). 1580 the situation of the place: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 225 (1868). 1597 we survey | The plot of situation and the model: SHAKS, *II Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 51. 1620 knowing by Geography as much as could be known of Kingdoms, and Situations and People: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. xciv. (1676). 1645 we again pass the Elysian Fields so celebrated...for their situation and verdure: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1872). 1657 The situation is excessively dirty and melancholy: *ib.*, p. 337.

**Sivan**: Heb. *sivān*: name of the third month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year.

1611 the third month, that is, the month Sivan: *Bible*, Esther, viii. 9.

**sixain**, **sizain**, *sb.*: Fr.: a stanza of six verses.

1575 There are Dyzaynes, & Syxaines which are of ten lines, and of six lines, commonly vsed by the French, which some English writers do also terme by the name of Sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 7 (1815).

**sixième**, Fr.; **sixiesme**, Old Fr.: *sb.*: a sixth part, a sequence of six.

1674 [See **septième**].

**siyah-gush**: Pers. See **shahgoest**.

**skald**, **scald**, *sb.*: Icelandic *skald*: an ancient Scandinavian poet.

1780 a Skald has the permission of putting one genus for another: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 202 (2nd Ed.). 1789 Minstrel! or Troubadour! or Scald! | On whom the Muses fondly called: *Grove of Fancy*, 103. 1818 When a Skald was anxious to improve his external circumstances, he repaired to the court of a prince, or earl, and requested liberty to repeat one of his poems: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 356. 1886 A word of praise is due...to the skill with which the author has reproduced...the alliterative verse of the Skalds: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 24, p. 551/2.

**skance**, *sb.*: Du. *skans*: a scone (fort).

1598 being with his Squadron alone in any skance, trench...or abroad at the watch: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. II. p. 16.

**skate**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schaats* (pl.): a steel runner under a frame which is fastened to the foot, for going over ice; applied also to rollers on which a somewhat similar motion can be obtained.

1662 the strange and wonderful dexterity of the sliders on the new canal in St. James's Park, perform'd by divers gentlemen and others with scheets after the manner of the Hollanders: EVELYN, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [Davies] 1662 the parke where I first in my life, it being a great frost, did see people sliding with their skatees: PEPPYS, *Diary*, Dec. 1. [ib.] 1726 they sweep, | On circling skatees, a thousand different ways: J. THOMSON, *Winter*. [R.]

**skean**, **skein**(e), *sb.*: Ir. *sgian*: a knife, a dagger.

1548 a band of xvj. hundreth Iryshmen, armed in mayle with darts and skaynes, after the maner of their countrey: HALL, *Hen. V.*, fol. 28. [Halliwell] 1589 and hidden Skaines...drew: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, p. 115. 1599 Against the light-foot Irish have I serv'd, | And in my skip bear token of the skaines: *Soltman & Perseda*. [F. W. Fairholt] 1606 with short swords & skaines by their sides: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 52. 1617 I hop'd your great experience, and your years, | Would have proved patience rather to your soul, | Than with this frantic and untamed passion | To whet their skaines: *Merry Devil of Edmonton*. [F. W. Fairholt] bef. 1627 being only armed with darts and skaines: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [T.] 1644 the Irish Baggages and their long skaines: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 22, p. 176. 1665 a long skean or knife which he brandisht about his head: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28 (1677).

\***skeleton**, Gk. *σκελετον, σκελετος* (whence Late Lat. *scele-tus*); **skelet** (L =), Eng. fr. Gk.: *sb.*: (a) the bony part of an animal body collectively; (b) *metaph.* an attenuated figure, one who is all 'skin and bone', a ruin, a framework, an outline, the remains of an army or of a subdivision of an army, or of any organised association of which the numbers have been seriously reduced. Also, *attrib.*

a. 1578 For my part amongst those very few bodies, which, also in very few years, though to my cost, yet for the very zeale I haue had thereto, I haue dissected, I haue found some of Galens Sceletons in sundry pointes: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iiiij<sup>ro</sup>. 1603 As for the fashion and maners of the Egyptians, namely to bring in place ordinarily at their feasts a Scelet, that is to say, a drie and withered anatomic of a dead man: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 328. — the drie sceleto or dead corps of a man: *ib.*, p. 1294. 1607 such a Rawbon'd *Skelton* as Memory: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 2, sig. E 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1622 my body was brought so low with all sorts of Physic, that I appeard a meere *Skeleton*: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. xxi. p. 42 (1645). 1646 the *Skeleton* of a Woman: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. ii. p. 281 (1686). 1646 his body might be said to be but a sackfull of bones, and a meere *Skeleton*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 134. 1662 a *Skeleton* hanging behind him, which the wind coming in at the window caused to move: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. III. p. 58 (1669). 1693 And a Being without it [Virtue], is not *Life*, but rather the *Skeleton* or *Caput mortuum* of *Life*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 25 (1727). 1696 thou Jack-a-lent, fit to hang on a Sign Post; thou *Scheliton* of *Barber Surgeons Hall*: D'URFEE, *Don Quix.*, Pt. III. v. p. 59. 1820 a human skeleton with a fine terra-cotta lamp: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 50. 1856 Within the area of a few acres we found



seven skeletons and numerous skulls: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. 1. ch. ix. p. 95.

**1621** to be a living anatomy, a *skeleton*: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 1. Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Subs. 7, Vol. 1. p. 147 (1827) bef. **1688** So by an Abbey's Skeleton of late | I heard an Echo supererogate | Through Imperfection, and the Voice restore, | As if she had the Hiccup o'er and o'er: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.* ii. p. 32 (1687).

**1665** I was a meer walking *Skeleton*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rague*, sig. Dd 7<sup>vo</sup>. bef. **1754** within a few months I became a skeleton: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 369 (1806).

**1779** you have made a great deal more than I thought possible out of the skeleton of a story: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 316 (1858).

**1819** some of round arches symmetrically turned, having a skeleton of bamboo: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. 1. ch. iii. p. 56.

**1828** fingered paper of verses, belaboured all over by sundry breaks... present a beggarly account of skeleton lines: *Harvardian*, p. 10. **1863** that great gaunt skeleton, the ship's rigging and bare poles: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. 1. p. 294.

**1878** unless you can swallow them [ants] by dozens in your food, you may dwindle away into a skeleton, ant-driven into your grave: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 51. [St.] **1883** I hope the meagre fare will not make a skeleton of you: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 212.

**skel(l)um**: Du. See **schelm**.

**sketch**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schets*: an outline, a rough draught, a slight delineation; also, *metaph.* a brief description, a short abstract, the outline of a plot. The form *schylts* may be directly fr. Italian; see **schizzo**.

**1693** I in my *Calculations* intending only what the *Dutch Painters* call a *Schylts*, and not a perfect Delineation or Draught, in several places I used the word [about] where it is omitted by the Press: P. PETT, *Barlow's Rem.*, Pref., sig. A 8<sup>vo</sup>. **1697** The first schetse of a comedy, called 'The Paradox': DR. POPE, *Life of Bp. Ward*, p. 149. [L.] bef. **1719** I shall not attempt a character of his present majesty, having already given an imperfect sketch of it: ADDISON. [J.]

**σκευασία**, *sb.*: Gk.: a preparing, a dressing (esp. of food).

**1699** some alone, and *per se* without any *σκευασία*, Preparation, or Mixture at all: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 96.

**skcut**: Du. See **schuit**.

**skilling**, *sb.*: Low Ger. *schilling*, or Scandinavian *skilling*: a shilling.

**1700** the Cash-keeper paid us two months Salary before-hand; and three Dutch Skillings every day while we stayed on Shoar: S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. 1. p. 6.

**skipper** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *schipper*: the master of a small sailing vessel; the captain of any kind of vessel.

**1617** in ages pass'd, as the skipper told me, they grew a fair forest in that channel where the *Texel* makes now her bed: HOWELL, *Lett.*, 1. v. [Skeat] **1680** drink Brandy like Dutch Skippers: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, iii. p. 30. **1681** Or what a Spectacle the *Skipper* gross, | A Water-Hercules *Butter-Coloss*, | Tunn'd up with all their sev'ral *Towns of Beer*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 113.

**skolion**, *pl.* **skolia**, *sb.*: Gk. *σκόλιον*: a song sung to a lyre at banquets in Ancient Greece.

**1603** *Terpander* was the inventor of those songs called *Scolia*, which were sung at feasts: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1257.

**skunk**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American quadruped of the genus *Mephitis* and family *Mustelidae*, which defends itself by ejecting an extremely fetid secretion.

**skurfula**. See **scrofula**.

**skute**: Du. See **schuit**.

**skyr**, *sb.*: Icelandic: curds, curdled milk.

**1883** They commonly lunched at farms off *skyr*, a compound mysterious and (when fresh) delicious: *Guardian*, Mar. 28, p. 463.

**\*slave**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *esclave*, ultimately fr. Ger. *Sklave*, = 'a Slavonian', 'a slave': one who is completely subject to another; *metaph.* one who is completely subjected to a passion, a habit, or an idea; a drudge; an abject, servile person.

bef. **1578** First like a slave enforst to beare to every breach, | Two baskets laden full with earth Mustaffa dyd him teach: G. GASKOIGNE, *Devise of a Maske for Visc. Mountacute*. [R.] **1590** and be their servile slave: SPENSER, *F. Q.*, II. vii. 33. **1605** Follow'd his enemy king, and did him service | Improper for a slave: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, v. 3, 221. **1667** of guests he makes them slaves | Inhospitality: MILTON, *P. L.*, XII. 167.

**slogan**, *sb.*: Gael. *sluagh-gairm*: a war-cry, a battle-cry.

bef. **1600** Then raised the slogan with a shout, | Fy. Tividdale to it, Jedburgh here: Maidment's *Scott. Ballads*, Vol. 1. p. 150. **1808** The Border slogan rent the sky: | A Home! a Gordon! was the cry: SCOTT, *Marmion*, VI. xxvii.

**sloop**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *sloep*: a fore-and-aft-rigged vessel with one mast.

**1658** HEXHAM. [Skeat] **1697** the Jamaica men come hither frequently to build sloops: DAMPIER, *Voy.*, an. 1680. [R.] **1722** went over to him from the Western Shore in Sloops and Boats: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 72. **1744** M. BISHOP, *Acct. Campaigns*. [T. L. K. Oliphant]

S. D.

**smack**, *sb.*: Du. *smak*: a sloop-rigged coaster or fishing-vessel; a fishing-vessel with a well for keeping fish alive.

**1704** In a few Days I was put Aboard a *Smack*, which was appointed to carry the *Impress* Men to the *Dread naught Main of War*: J. PETERS, *Am. Moham.*, p. 257. **1743-7** He came before Cork, with only twelve ships of war—two yachts, and two smacks: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. 1. p. 241 (1751).

**smalt**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *smalto*, = 'enamel': the name of enamel powder used as a pigment.

**1558** Take white smalts well beaten in poulder: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alcauld's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 118<sup>vo</sup>. **1598** *Smalts* and *smaltres* shalldow those skienelms, which are made of them and white mixed together: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomastus*, Bk. III. p. 106.

**smiter**: Eng. fr. It. See **scimitar**.

**snaphance**, **snaphanse** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *snaphaan*: a flint-lock for a gun or pistol; a gun or pistol with a flint-lock; also, *metaph.* and *attrib.* meaning 'snappish'.

**1612** There arrived four horsemen... very well appointed, having snaphances hanging at the pommel of their saddles: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, IV. 15. [L.] **1625** Muskets, Snaphances, Pistols, Petronels: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 236.

**snow**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *snaauw*: a two-masted vessel almost identical with a brig.

**1824** I broke with them at last for what they did on board of a bit of a snow: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, II. 156. [Davies]

**sobressault**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a somersault.

**1611** *Sobressant*, A Sobressault, or Summer-sault: COTGR.

**\*sobriquet**, *sb.*: Fr.: a nickname.

**1818** designated in the country by the *soubriquet* of the "BLACK BARON": LADY MORGAN, Tr. *Macarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 195 (1819). **1837** The Boar of Ardenne got his *sobriquet* from bearing the head of a wild boar in his arms: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. 1. p. 290. **1844** his oft-told story of the events by which he had gained the *sobriquet* of "Admiral," never failed to delight his hearers: KINGLAKE, *Bothen*, p. 90 (1845). **1883** his other name, if indeed in that age he bore any, except the *sobriquet* that his tragic history earned for him: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 45.

**\*soda**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. or It.: carbonate of sodium, an important alkaline salt; soda-water, *i.e.* water aerated with carbonic acid.

**1558** Take an vnce of Soda (whiche is ashes made of grasse, whereof glasse-makers do vse to make their Cristall): W. WARDE, Tr. *Alcauld's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 78<sup>vo</sup>. **1580** They have Cole mines, Salt Peter for ordinance, Salt Sode for Glasse: J. LVLV, *Euphuies & his Engl.*, p. 439 (1568). **1616** Soda di leuante | Or your *Ferne* ashes: B. JONS ON, *Dev. 11 an Ass*, IV. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 163 (1631-40). **1823** Half-solved into these sodas and magnesia: BYRON, *Don Juan*, X. lxxiii. **1824** like a soda bottle when its spray: HAS sparkled and let half its spirit out: *ib.*, XVI. ix. **1878** soda crystals: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 29, p. 8/5. [St.]

**sodium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: the soft, light, metallic base of soda.

**Sodomite**, an inhabitant of Sodom (see *Gen.*, xix.); a person guilty of unnatural crime.

abt. **1384** And sathanas transfigurid in-to an angel of list, & ben gostly sodomitis worse than bodily sodomitis of sodom and gomor: *Of Prelates*, ch. 1. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 55 (1880). **1432** Of a doctour a lawe that was a sodomite: *Revel. Monk of Eborham*, p. 60 (1859). **1528** Then to quenche their apetytes | They are fayne to be sodomites: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 96 (1871).

**sodomy** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Sodom*: the sin imputed to the men of Sodom (*Gen.*, xix.), unnatural crime.

abt. **1400** the abhomynable synne of Sodomye: Tr. *Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. ix. p. 101 (1839). **1549** Sodomye: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 139<sup>vo</sup>.

**sœur de la charité**, *phr.*: Fr.: a sister of charity.

**1822** The patients, in single beds, are attended by women, *sœurs de la charité*: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 313.

**\*sofa**, **sopha** (L =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Arab. and Turk. *soffa*, = 'a bench', 'a couch': a couch; a long stuffed seat with a stuffed back and a stuffed end or stuffed ends.

**1625** A *Sofa* spread with very sumptuous Carpets of Gold... upon which the *Grand Signior* sitteth: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 158. — the *Sofas*, were covered with very costly *Perisian* Carpets of silk and Gold: *ib.*, p. 153. **1713** he leaped off the sofa on which he sat, and cried out, "It is he! it is my Abdallah!" ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 167, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 130 (1756). **1717** they seemed negligently thrown on the sofa: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 229 (1827). **1741** His Excellency being in that of the Visier, sat down on a Stool, the Visier on a *Sopha*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 302. **1743** I am so nice, whoever saw | A Latin book on my sofa: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 475 (1858). **1768** sat down upon a sofa of turf by the door: STERNE, *Sentimental Journey*, Wks., p. 471 (1839). **1775** a spacious apartment with a sofa on which the Aga was sitting cross-legged: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 186. **1806** and thoughtfully diffused yourself on the sofa for the rest of the evening: BARRINGTON, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 37 (5th Ed.). **1811** The floor was to be set with sofas, and spread with carpets: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxx. Pinkerton, Vol. X.

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p. 152. **1818** evangelical tracts covering the sophas: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16 (1819). **1830** broider'd sofas on each side: TENNYSON, *Rec. Arab. Nts.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 36 (1886). **1834** he bounded off the sofa upon which he sat: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 188. **\*1878** was found dead on a sofa: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 8/4. [St.]

**soffit** (ㄥ二), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *soffitto*, *soffitta*: the under surface of a cornice, architrave, balcony, gallery, staircase, or arch; a panelled ceiling.

**1644** the *soffito* within [the church] gilded and full of pictures: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). **1645** The Sala Clementina's Soffito is painted by Cherubin Alberti: *ib.*, Vol. I. p. 139 (1850). **1664** those great *Roses* of the *Soffito* or *Eves* of the *Corona*: — Tr. *Frear's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 20. **1670** The *Soffito* or roof of this Church most richly gilt: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1698). **1776** the spectator will discover some ornaments... in the soffits of the lacunaria of the portico: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 72. **1845** one peculiarity is the arrangement of the house portals, the soffits, door posts, lintels...: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 850.

**sofi**: Eng. fr. Pers. See **sophy**.

**\*soi-disant, part.**: Fr.: self-styled, would-be.

**1606** *Yacomo Pietro* *disant Romano*, a young man of 26 years of age: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 228. **1752** like many *soi-disant* pious people: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 71, p. 304 (1774). **1790** our *soi-disant* great men who love power: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 107 (1792). **1804** the tranquillity of his last hours was not disturbed by the impudence of his *soi-disant* friend: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 288. **1818** her *soi-disant* friends and admirers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. iii. p. 163 (1819). **1828** The room was pretty full—the *soi-disante* marquise was flitting from table to table: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxix. p. 83 (1849). **1840** the *soi-disant* daughter [Of old Plantagenet's line: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 155 (1865). **1845** circumstances which appear to have influenced his *soi-disant* historical labours: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 4 (1857). **1855** Royal children all weeping when the *soi-disant* august pair took themselves away again—*à la bonne heure*! CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 175 (1884). **1877** Who but a *soi-disant* woman-hater would pick up a strange virago, and send his sister to her with twenty pounds: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvii. p. 178 (1883).

**soins, sb. pl.**: Fr.: pains. See **petits soins**.

**1850** no more trouble or *soins* to keep a good footing in the best houses in London than to dine with a lawyer in Bedford Square: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 178 (1879).

**\*soirée, sb.**: Fr.: an evening party, an evening assembly.

**1822** when the *soirée* is happily over, most people say it was tiresome: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 317. **1823** I went the round of the most noted *soirées* at Venice: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 927 (1875). **1826** he deigned to be exceedingly courteous to our 'hero, whom he had publicly declared at the *soirée* of the preceding night to be 'very good style': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. v. p. 405 (1881). **1837** A select company of the Bath footmen presents their compliments to Mr. Weller, and requests the pleasure of his company this evening, to a friendly swarty, consisting of a boiled leg of mutton with the usual trimmings. The swarty to be on table at half past nine o'clock punctually: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxvi. p. 392. **1848** Jos begged the Colonel to come and see him that night, when Mrs. Crawley would be at a *soirée*: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 371 (1879). **1861** handed bread and butter at her *soirées*, took the chair at her favourite meetings: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. II. p. 11. **\*1878** no official ball...has approached this *soirée* in splendour: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 7/2. [St.]

**\*soirée dansante, phr.**: Fr.: an evening party for dancing.

**1854** the persons who were present at Baroness Bosco's ball, and Mrs. Toddle Tompkin's *soirée dansante* in Belgrave Square: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xiv. p. 166 (1879).

**soixante-et-le-va, sb.**: Fr., 'sixty-(three) and it goes': a term at faro, "when the player having obtained a trente, ventures all once more, which is signified by making a fifth paroli, either on another card, if he has paroled on one only before, or by breaking the side of that one which contains four, to pursue his luck in the next deal" (Hoyle's *Games*).

**1709** *Soissant-et-le-va* is the highest and greatest chance that can happen in the Game, for it pays Sixty seven times as much Money as is Stak'd: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 180.

**Sol**: Lat. *sōl* = 'the sun': (a) the sun personified, or partly personified; (b) gold.

a. bef. **1593** More beautiful by wisdom's sacred doom | Than Sol himself amid the Planets Seven: FEELE, *Poems*, Wks., p. 601/2 (1861). **1603** So soon as Sol, leaving the gentle *Twins*...: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 38 (1608). **1640** So soon as Sol his fiery head doth rear | Above the Eastern waves: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. ii. xi. p. 83 (1647). **1648** His active Circles Croune *Sols* glorious SPHARE: FANSHAWE, *Progr. of Learn.* **1665** when Sol is Zenith: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677).

b. **1477** Good Master (saide he) then teach me trewly, | Whether the matters be Sol or Mercury! Or whether of Sol or Lune it maie be: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. iii. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 41 (1652). **1667** Sol the Precious stone, is in colour like to the Sunne, and is called Sol, for that it gieth reflexions of Sunne beames, even as the Sunne doth: J. MAPLET, *Greene Flor.*, fol. 21 r<sup>o</sup>.

**sol<sup>1</sup>, sb.**: Old Fr.: a French coin containing twelve deniers (see **denier**), a sou (q. v.).

**1605** for six *sols* more: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iv. 5, Wks., p. 503 (1616). **1617** I bought a pound of mutton for five *sols* and a halfe: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 70. **1662** Two *Copecks*, which make two *sols* French, would buy a tame Fowl: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 7 (1669). **1701** the Gazette, [is worth] Two *Sols*: *New Account of Italy*, p. 49.

**sol<sup>2</sup>**: It.: *Mus.*: name of the fifth note of the old hexachords and movable scales and of the *natural* scale.

bef. **1529** lerne me to synge, Re, my, fa, sol! J. SKELTON, *Bouge of Courte*, 258, Wks., Vol. I. p. 40 (1843). **1686** then about an hour after comes *Signior Semibreif* the Singing-man; and he and I make such a dreadful Noise with our *Sol's*, and our *Fa's*, and our *Crotchets*, and our *Quavers*: D'URFEE, *Banditti*, i. p. 7.

**\*sola, solar, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sholā*, name of the plant *Aeschynomene aspera*, Nat. Order *Leguminosae*: the pith of the said plant, of which *sola topees* or pith hats are made. The word *topee*, = 'hat', is fr. Hind. *topi*.

**1872** 'where the Etrurian shades high overarched embower,' and pour down richly-scented blossoms upon his *sola topee*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 20.

**solano, sb.**: Sp.: a hot oppressive easterly wind which blows in the west part of the Mediterranean.

**\*solātium, sb.**: Lat., 'solace': a compensation, a compensatory present.

**1883** M. Ferry has prudently compromised the difficulty with England by a small *solatium* to Mr. Shaw: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 523/1.

**soldado, sb.**: Sp.: a soldier.

**1592** terrible like a warrior or soldado: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*. [F. W. Fairholt] **1598** your Poets, and your pottings, and your *soldado's* and your *foolado's*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 48 (1616). **1602** Wenchy, by Mars his sweaty buff-jerkin (for now all my oaths must smell a' the soldado): MIDDLETON, *Blurt. i.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 6 (1885). bef. **1637** Chanon Hugh, accounted as you see | Disguised *Soldado* like: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, iii. 9, p. 89 (1640).

**soldārius, pl. soldārii, sb.**: Late Lat.: a soldier.

bef. **1631** To die with them, and in their graves be hid, | As Saxon wives, and French *soldarii* did: J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 148.

**soldat, sb.**: Fr.: a soldier.

**1591** there a Chieftaine shrillie cries, | And Soldats doth command: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 664 (1818). **1665** A Soldat's Wife...petitioned the King for...help: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677).

**soldatesca, sb.**: It.: soldiery.

**1650** There went som hundreds of that Soldadesca to the Palace of the Duke of Mataloni to burn it also: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffi's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 57.

**\*soldo, pl. soldi, sb.**: It.: a small Italian coin, the twentieth part of a lira. See **lira<sup>1</sup>**, **sol<sup>1</sup>**, **sou**.

**1599** These are so plentiful that when there is no shipping, you may buy them for 10. *Carchies*, which coine are 4. to a *Venetian Soldo*, which is penny farthing the dozen: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 110. **1617** Here I payed thirtie three soldi (that is the fourth part of a Ducaton) for my supper: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 179. **1787** This astonishing fabric was built in the time of the Republic by a tax on cloth, at the low rate of one soldo per braccio. Four soldo a day, when the Duomo was built, were equal to twenty at present: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 124 (1805). **1830** The small coins circulated in the regency, are called *munsona*, equal to about four *soldi* of Italy: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 249 (2nd Ed.). **1842** St. Siro Genoa... one fellow I have in my sketch book; he is on his knees, and while receiving a soldo from a very poor old woman, counts his beads: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 119 note (1847).

**\*solecism (ㄥ二), sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *solecisme*, or Lat. *solecismus*, fr. Gk. *σολοικισμός*, = 'incorrect speech': a mistake in grammar showing ignorance of one's native tongue as spoken by the educated; any error in diction or grammar; any gross blunder or incongruity.

**1583** they easily take offense of the simple speeches or solecismes in the scriptures: N. T. (Rhem.), Pref., sig. b 1 v<sup>o</sup>. **1600** It was the *solecism* of my starres: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, v. 4, Wks., p. 250 (1616). **1603** letting him goe away cleere with solecismes, incongruities and barbarismes, as if he heard them not: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 97. **1621** My mind lately prompted me, that I should commit a great *Solecisme* [*sic*], if amongst the rest of my friends in *England*, I should leave you unsaluted: HOWELL, *Lett.*, I. xxxix. p. 77 (1645). **1625** The *Solecismes* of Fishermen dissolved the *Syllogismes* of Philosophers: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 61. **1665**—6 if it be not a solecism to give a place so vulgar a name: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 177 (1872). **1712** and indeed there is scarce a solecism in writing which the best author is not guilty of, if...: *Spectator*, No. 470, Aug. 29, Vol. V. p. 201 (1826).

**\*solfa, vb.**: fr. It. *sol fa*, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the gamut and of hexachords: to utter the names of notes as they are sung, to solmisate, to sing a solfeggio. Early Anglicised as *solf(e)*, *solfye*.

bef. **1529** But *ire* and *venire*, | And solfa so alamyre: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloute*, 107, Wks., Vol. I. p. 315 (1843). **1596** By often repeating of vvhich six notes, every song is solfaed and song: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. A iii v<sup>o</sup>. **1597** you shall not find a musician...able to *sol fa* it right: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 156. **1609** to *solfa*...is to express the Syllables and names of the *Voyces*: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microt.*, p. 14. **1623** Let who would *sol fa*, I'd give them my part: MIDDLETON, *More Dissemblers*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. VI. p. 458 (1885).

**\*solfa, sb.**: It. *sol fa*, names of the fifth and fourth notes of the gamut: the system of syllables used as names of musical



notes; a *solfeggio* (*q. v.*); a musical scale. See *fa*, *gamut*, *sol*².

1879 if thou haddest learned the first point [part] of hauking, thou wouldest have learned to haue held fast, or the first noat of Descant, thou wouldest have kept thy *Sol Fa*. to thy selfe: J. LVLV, *Euphuus*, p. 93 (1868). 1880 As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will scarce sing *sol fa*, but not desired, straine aboute Ela: — *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 213. 1641 an alphabet or *sol fa*: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 317 (1806). bef. 1744 Now was our over-abundant quaver and trilling done away, and in lieu thereof was instituted the *Sol-fa*, in such guise as in sung in his Majesty's Chapel: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 247 (1757). 1842 Fiddle-de-dee! — Fiddle-de-dee! — | We'll have nobody give us *sol fa* but He! BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 347 (1865).

*solfatara, sb.*: It.: a volcanic region over which sulphureous vapors escape from the ground.

1886 In the eastern ranges...lies the Furnas village with a variety of mineral springs, geysers, and solfataras, or *respiraderos*: *Athenaeum*, July 17, p. 791.

\**solfeggio, pl. solfeggii, solfeggi, sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a vocal exercise in which the syllables which are used as the names of notes are sung.

1776 playing his new *Solfeggi* to the groans of the miserable *Poles*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, Ded., p. ii.

*solicitation, sollicitation* (— — — —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *solicitation*: the act of soliciting.

1573—80 your advice or advices, procurement or procurements, labour or labours, meane or meanes, sollicitation or sollicitations, motion or motions, or such like: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 62 (1884). 1596 And whether we maye perswade our selves, that he will make warre upon us if wee lett him alone, let his sollicitacons and guifts, offered to the rebells of Irland, his beseeching of Calis, and wynnng those parts of France that front upon us, and his strengthening of himself by sea, by so many meanes, let all these things (I saye) tell us: EARL OF ESSEX, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. No. ccccxliv. p. 131 (1846). 1604 I will give over my suit and repent my unlawful sollicitation: SHAKS., *Oth.*, iv. 2, 202. 1611 *Sollicitation*, A sollicitation, or solliciting, a mouing, or importuning vnto: COTGR. 1652 You know how little service I can do in that kinde by any personall sollicitation of my owne: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. IV. p. 259 (1872). 1671 far able to resist | All his sollicitations, and at length | All his vast force: MILTON, *P. R.*, l. 152.

*solicitrix, sb.*: *quasi-Lat.*, fem. of Eng. *solicitor*: a woman who solicits.

bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. iv. 130, p. 293 (1740).

*solidus, sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *solidus* (*nummus*), = 'a solid (coin)': (a) the name of a gold coin of the Roman Empire, first struck by Constantine the Great in place of the *aureus* (*q. v.*), worth about a guinea; (b) a medieval money of account, equivalent to twelve *denarii* (see *denarius*), a shilling. See L. S. D., *soldo*, *son*. The forms *solidi*, *solidos* [acc.] are plural.

a. 1885 Mr. Webster exhibited...a gold solidus of Constantius: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 24, p. 541/2.

b. 1487 I bequeith to the reparacion of the steppell of the said church of Saint Albane xx. solidos: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 988, p. 463 (1874).

*soliloquium, sb.*: Late Lat.: a soliloquy.

1623 making a large *Soliloquium*, and meditation to my selfe: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gasman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 122.

\**solitaire, sb.*: Fr.: a recluse, a hermit; a jewel or precious stone (generally a diamond) worn by itself on the dress or hair; a black silk neck-ribbon for men, fashionable in the eighteenth century.

1716 How often have I been quietly going to take possession of that tranquillity and indolence I had so long found in the Country; when one evening of your conversation has spoild me for a Solitaire! POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 142 (1757).

1740 Before a solitaire, behind | A twisted ribband: SHENSTONE, *Moral Pieces*, Progress of Taste, 88, Wks., p. 204 (1854). 1763 Then a black solitaire, his neck to adorn: *Monsieur A-la-mode*. [F. W. Fairholt] 1766 Shape and gate, and careless air, | Diamond ring, and solitaire, | Birth and fashion all declare: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. 1793 it was a solitaire, composed of oriental pearls, with a diamond of the first water and magnitude in the center: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 252. 1824 the splendor of his solitaire, and laced ruffles, though the first was sorely creased, and the other sullied: SCOTT, *Redgavillet*, ch. xi. p. 247 (1886). 1826 an elderly gentleman, in a suit of court mourning, with bag and solitaire, ruffles, and a *wuff*: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 340.

\**solo, pl. soli, sb.*; *solo, adj.*: It., 'alone': *Mus.*: a part performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment; performed alone or only with a subordinate accompaniment.

1695 your *Solo's* or *Sonata's*: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, II. 7, Wks., Vol. I. p. 365 (1710). 1724 *Short Exptic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1729 See now, half-cur'd, and perfectly well-bred, | With nothing but a Solo in his head: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 324.

bef. 1758 this liquid instrument still played its *solo*: still pursued its busy way, and warbled, as it flowed, melodious murmurs: J. HERVEY, *Dial.*, Vol. I. p. 314, quoted in Southey's *Comp. pl. Bk.*, 1st Ser., p. 294/1 (1849). 1762 and on a wooden stage entertains the populace with a solo on the salt-box, or a sonata on the tongs and gridiron: SMOLLETT, *Lanc. Greaves*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. V. p. 35 (1817). 1776 Saying this, he took up his fiddle, and play'd a most divine solo: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 86. 1834 They however did leave him, and he was obliged to play his flute-parts of the opera, in solo: *Baboo*,

Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 124. 1885 The second of the novelties...was Mr. C. Harford Lloyd's 'Song of Balder,' for soprano solo and chorus: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 378/3.

\**Solomon, name of the third king of Israel, the son of King David, who built the great temple of Jerusalem, and was celebrated for wisdom; representative of wisdom.*

abt. 1370 so wys. as Salomon: *Of Cleve Maydenhod*, 22, p. 4 (F. J. Furnivall, 1869). 1554 the famous Prince and seconde Salomon, kynge Henrye the seventh: J. MAYLAND, in Hawes' *Past Pleas*, sig. \* iii<sup>rs</sup>. 1567 In witer wit a Salomon, yet one of Hectors sode: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 168 (1870). 1656 He [Christ] is the true Solomon, the prince of peace: STILES, *Wks.*, Nichols's Ed., Vol. III. p. 358 (1862). 1679 For if you all were *Solomons*, | And *Wise* and *Great* as he was once: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 245. 1773 These *Solomons* delight to sit to a maker of wax-work, and to have their effigies exhibited round Europe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 48 (1837).

*Solomon's-seal, sb.*: the common name of a species of the genus *Polygonatum*, Nat. Order *Liliaceae*, esp. of the variety *Polygonatum multiflorum*.

1543 of the rootes of salomons seale sodden after the same maner: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cxxxii<sup>rs</sup>/2. 1616 the roots and leaues of *Solomons* seale: SURPLET & MACKHAM, *Countr. Farm.*, p. 466. 1767 Now is also a proper time to...transplant the roots of peonies, lilies of the valley, *Solomon's Seal*: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 553 (1803).

\**Solon*: Gk. Σόλων: name of the celebrated lawgiver of Athens, who flourished at the beginning of the sixth century B.C.

1625 your graue great Solons: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, II. 3, p. 23 (1631).

*solsequium, sb.*: Late Lat.: heliotrope. Early Anglicised as *solsecle*.

? 1540 .ii. handfull of Solsequium: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. lxxxix<sup>rs</sup>.

*solstitium, pl. solstitia, sb.*: Lat.: one of the times when the sun seems to stand still, i.e. when it enters Cancer on the longest day of the year, about June 21, and when it enters Capricorn on the shortest day, about December 22. Early Anglicised as *solstitionn* (Chaucer), *solstice* (abt. 1250 *Genesis & Exodus*, 150).

1550 St. Paul...had longer days at the solstitium and pitch of the sun in Macedon than Christ had at Jerusalem: HOOVER, *Later Writings*, p. 77 (Parker Soc., 1852). 1555 It hath bothe the staynges and conversions of the sunne (cauled *Solstitia*) in maner equal with the Equinoctiall, with litle difference betwene the length of the daye and nyghts throughout all the years: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 167 (1885). 1696 Summer solstitium...Winter Solstitium: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, p. 626 (1809). 1600 their *Solstitia* they account the 16. of June and the 16. of December: JOHN FORK, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 36. 1630 Talkes of the *Jewish Thalud*, and *Cabals*, | *Solstitiums* and Equinoctials: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. a Aaa 6<sup>rs</sup>/2.

*sólus, fem. sóla, adj.*: Lat.: alone.

1599 I would have you *sólus*: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, II. 1, 42. 1676 *Jácomo sólus*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, II. p. 16. 1711 The famous blunder in an old play of "Enter a king and two fiddlers *sólus*": *Spectator*, No. 29, Apr. 3, Vol. I. p. 112 (1826). 1821 Came home *sólus*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. V. p. 104 (1832). 1843 spending the day, *sólus*, among the hills: E. A. FOR, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1884).

*sólus cum sólā, phr.*: Late Lat.: 'alone ( *masc.*) with alone' ( *fem.*), male and female alone together.

1700 Stretching his neck, and warbling in his throat, | *Sólus cum sólā* then was all his note: DRYDEN, *Cock & Fox*, 90. abt. 1706 and here in dalliance spend the live-long day, | *Sólus cum sólā*, with his sprightly May: FOR, *January & May*, 472, Wks., Vol. II. p. 93 (1757).

*sólus cum sólō, phr.*: Late Lat.: alone by one's self ( *masc.*).

1748 But he was in the midst of all the court, *sólus cum sólō*, alone by himself: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 84 (1826). 1816 I shall have the honour to drink your ladyship's health, *sólus cum sólō*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 202 (1819).

\**solvitur ambulando, phr.*: Lat.: '(the problem) is solved by walking', (the problem) is solved by practical experiment.

(bef. 1637 So Zeno disputing of *Quies* ['rest'] was confuted by *Diogenes*, rising up and walking: B. JONSON, *Eng. Gr.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. II. p. 33 (1640).) 1863 "Solvitur ambulando" quoth Stephenson [when his steam-engine had dragged 8 carriages up an incline]: C. READER, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 226. 1879 The one seems somewhat artificial, the other too eclectic; but *Solvitur ambulando*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 322.

*solvuntur risu tabulae, phr.*: Lat.: the case is dismissed with laughter, or, the severity of the court is relaxed by laughter. See HOR., *Sat.*, 2, 1, 86.

1845 Verdict for the defendants with costs, *solvuntur risu tabulae*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 137. 1884 The attempted religion of Spiritism has lost one after another every resource of a real religion, until *risu solvantur tabulae*: F. HARRISON, in *NYA Cent.*, No. 85, p. 505.

*sōma¹, sb.*: Skt.: an intoxicating beverage, much used in Brahminical sacrifices, prepared from the juice of an Indian plant which was perhaps a species of *Asclepias*.



**soma**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Jap.: a small trading-junk.

1622 We had news of 2 China *somas* arrived at Goto: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1883). — 3 *somas*, or small junkies: *ib.*, p. 35.

**sōmatalgia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *σῶμα* (*σωμα-*), = 'body', and *ἄλγος*, = 'pain': bodily pain.

1639 Somatalgia and Psychalgia: *Optick Glasse of Humours*. [Nares]

\***sombre**, *adj.*: Fr.: gloomy, dull, heavy-looking. Anglicised as *sombre* (*u* -).

1760 painted ceilings, inlaid floors, and unpainted wainscots make every room *sombre*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 337 (1857). 1786 Beshrew the *sombre* pencil! said I, vauntingly—for I envy not its power, which paints the evils of life with so hard and deadly a colouring: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 439 (1839). 1798 a black and lurid sky, rendered still more *sombre* by... *Anecd. of Distinguished Persons*, iv. p. 393. 1808 the *sombre* air of a funeral: SCOTT, *Wks. of Dryden*, Vol. I. p. 230. 1842 provided the colouring be low and *sombre*: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 217 (1847).

\***sombrero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a broad-brimmed felt hat; formerly, also, a canopy or umbrella to keep off the sun. The forms *sombro*(*e*)*ro* may be fr. Port. *sombreiro*.

1599 a great broad *sombrero* or shadow in their hands to defend them in the Summer from the Sunne, and in the Winter from the raine: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 261. 1665 one of them [attendants] holds a *Sombriero* over his [the Sovereign's] head, which probably was not so much for shade as State: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 143 (1677). — Some tie a leather skin about their neck; and as a badge of devotion gird their middles with a thong and hold a *Sumbriero* in their hands to abate the heat: *ib.*, p. 357. 1727 some lusty *Dutch Men* to carry their *Palenqueens* and *Somereras* or *Umbrellas*: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, i. 338. [Yule] 1823 a slouched overspreading hat, which resembled the *sombrero* of a Spanish peasant: SCOTT, *Quent. Durr.*, ch. xiv. p. 191 (1886). 1842 Sancho...lighted his cigar, tied on a Guayaquil *sombriero* and waved us farewell: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 308. 1864 Dick, under yonder terrific appearance of waving cloak, bristling beard, and shadowy *sombrero*, is a good kindly simple creature: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 190 (1879). 1876 The hat shop contains every sort of *sombrero*: *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/6. [St.]

**sombrero de sol**, *phr.*: Sp.: a canopy to keep off the sun.

1625 a *Sombbrero de Sol* (or *Indian Canopee* to keepe off the Sunne): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1545. 1665 Men usually travel in Chariots drawn by Oxen, but in Towns upon *Palanqueens*, and with *Sombrieros de Sol* over them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

**sommier**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sommier*: a sumpter-horse. Early Anglicised as *somer*, *summer* (a form still extant in carpentry, meaning a piece of timber which has to bear weight).

1485 xx *sommyers* passed forth by, which certeyn paynyms ledde, whyche al were charged wyth wyn, brede, and flesshe: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 138 (1881).

**somnambule**, *sb.*: Fr.: a person who walks about while asleep, a *somnambulist*.

1837 A woman, who was subject to the magnetic influence, or who was what is commonly called a *somnambule*, had a cancer in the breast: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 288.

\***Somnus**, *sb.*: Lat. *somnus*, = 'sleep': sleep personified, *Morpheus* (*q. v.*).

bef. 1599 I creep out of my drowsy den when *Somnus* hath suppress | The head of every valiant heart: PEELE, *Sir Clyomon*, Wks., p. 522/2 (1861).

\***sonata**, *sb.*: It. *Mus.*: a composition for instruments; an instrumental composition of a special kind, comprising three or four movements.

1695 [See *solo*]. 1724 SUONATA, or SONATA, is the Name of certain Pieces of Instrumental Musick: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1777 quite disgusted at the numberless subscriptions we are pestered with, for cantatas, sonatas, and a thousand other things: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1777). 1787 After dinner the company dispersed...some to hear a sonata on the dulcimer: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 64 (1834). 1886 In speaking of his first sonata...we said that it was virtually a solo work for the violoncello: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 10, p. 495/3.

**sonatina**, *sb.*: It.: a short or simple kind of sonata.

1724 SUONATINA, a Little, Short, Plain, or Easy Sonata: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**sonica**, *adv.*: Fr.: in the nick of time.

1716 [See *sept-et-le-va*]. 1748 My prophecy, as you observe, was fulfilled *sonica*, which I heartily congratulate both you and myself upon: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxx. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 330 (1777).

**sonnet** (*u* -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *sonet*, Fr. *sonnet*: a song, a short poem, *esp.* a short poem of fourteen lines, composed according to regular rules.

1557 Songes and Sonettes: *Tottel's Misc.* [Skeat] 1577 sonnets...sonettes: G. GASKOIGNE, p. 39 (1868). 1584 This little booke of Sonets: CL. ROBINSON, *Pleas. Del.*, p. 2 (1880). bef. 1686 while you lue, you lue in loue, and neuer get fauor, for lacking skill of a *Sonnet*: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 72 (1868). 1609 the Fabulous sonets of the Greeks so highly commended: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXXI. ch. xv. p. 426. 1797 when he had found a

good thought for a sonnet, the nature of that composition prevented him from spoiling it: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 167.

**soobashee**: Turk. See *subassi*.

**soock**, **sook**, *sb.*: Arab. *sūq*: a market, a bazaar.

1836 soo'cks: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 164. 1839 In many of the sooks...in Arabian cities auctions are held: — Tr. Arab. *Nts.*, Vol. I. p. 306 note.

**Soodra**: Anglo-Ind. See *Sudra*.

**sooja**, **sooju**: Jap. See *soy*.

**soojee**, **soojy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sūjī*: superior granulated flour made from the heart of the wheat, like the semolina of Italy; porridge made with such flour.

1810 Soojy is frequently boiled into 'stirabout' for breakfast: WILLIAMSON, *V. M.*, II. 136. [Yule] 1878 Sujee flour, ground coarse: *Life in the Mofussil*, I. 213. [*ib.*]

**soorma**: Pers. See *surmeh*.

**sooterkin**, *sb.*: ? Du.: a false birth supposed to be produced by Dutch women owing to their sitting over their stoves.

1530 trym hys owne suterkin: xx. *songes* by Ashwell, &c., sig. F r v. bef. 1658 There goes a report of the *Holland Women*, that together with their Children, they are delivered of a *Sooterkin*, not unlike to a Rat, which some imagine to be the Offspring of the Stoves: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 79 (1687). 1679 Knaves and Fools b'ing near of Kin, | As *Dutch-Boors* are t' a *Sooterkin*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 92. 1729 Fruits of dull Heat, and Sooterkins of wit: POPE, *Dunciad*, I. 126.

**sopha**: Eng. fr. Arab. and Turk. See *sofa*.

**sophie**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: wisdom.

1557 that, in my shield, | The seuenfold *sophie* of Minerue contain: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 121 (1870).

\***sophy**, *sb.*: Pers. *çesewī*, adj. fr. proper name. *Çefī* (*Çafī*) [Skeat]: one of the titles of the Shah of Persia, properly confined to the dynasty which reigned 1505—1725, founded by Ismael Safi.

1549 *Vnusaccan* kyng of Persia (whose successour is now called *Sophie*): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 108 v. 1555 the *Sophie* of Persia: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 60 (1885). 1562 the enterprise...against the *Sophie*: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. \* iiiii v. 1589 Neere unto the straits of Oromur is Arabia Felix, where as all the inhabitants are of the sect of Mahomet, and doo follow the same interpretation that the *Sophi* doth: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 336 (1854). 1590 for so now all the kings of Persia are called *Sophi*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 308. 1599 the borders of the countreys of the *Sophie*: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 94. 1605 the *Persian Sophies* wife: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, III. 7, Wks., p. 492 (1616). 1620 the *Sophi* of Persia: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. VI. p. 535 (1676). 1625 *Ismael* the *Persian Xa*, or *Sophi*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 32. 1635 the *Sophy* of Persia: HOWELL, *Lett.*, VI. xxxiii. p. 52 (1645). 1687 Some of these grand *Sophys* will not allow him the Reputation of Wit at all: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, Ded., sig. A 4 v. 1711 the *Sophi* of Persia: *Spectator*, No. 23, Mar. 27, p. 41/2 (Morley).

**sopor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a profound sleep, lethargy, stupor.

**soppressata**, *pl. soppressate*; **soppressada** (Florio), *sb.*: It.: a kind of large sausage.

1664 the people of the Country make great store of Sausages, and Sopressate: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 45.

\***soprano**, *pl. soprani*, *sb.*: It.: the highest kind of human voice, treble, generally applied to female voices; a person who has such a voice; a part written for such a voice. Also, *attrib.*

1738 *Sopranos* being the objects of the attention, and raptures of the ladies: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 51, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 81 (1777). 1776 hence he could not sing only bass and treble, counter-tenor, and soprano to admiration: but also squeak like a pig: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 32. 1787 little madam whisks about the botanic garden with the ladies of the palace and a troop of *sopranos*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1834). 1817 Soprano, basso, even the contra-alto, | Wish'd him five fathom under the Rialto: BYRON, *Beppo*, xxxii. 1877 The Soprano is insipid: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. I. p. 12 (1883).

**sopra-porta**, *sb.*: It., 'over-door': a decorative panel over a door.

1771 I shall be very thankful to you for any two views of Florence, not as *sopra-portas*, for my houses are not furnished at all in the French style, but as pictures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 291 (1857).

\***sorbet**: Fr. See *sherbet*.

**sordēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: filth, dregs, baseness.

1654—6 Such persons choose to remain in the *sordes* of their sins, and so are miserable by their own election: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 657/2 (1868). 1789 Yet this, however, not under the name of pleasure; to cleanse itself from the *sordes* of its impure original, it was necessary it should change its name: BENTHAM, *Introd. to Morals & Legislation*, II. 6. [C.]



**sōritēs, sb.:** Lat. fr. Late Gk. *σωρείτης*, = 'a heaper': a logical sophism consisting of an accumulation of arguments by which one is gradually led from what is true to what is false; a series of syllogisms in which all the conclusions except the last are omitted, so that a consecutive argument is formed.

1552 Then I reason thus, for the confirmation of my purpose by the argument, called *Sorites*: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 59<sup>re</sup>. 1565 This is a deceitful kind of argument, and riseth by degrees and steps, and in the schools is called *sorites*: JEWELL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 438 (1847). 1603 But this *Sorites*, which M. Chamber vseth consisting of three degrees: C. HEYDON, *Def. Judic. Astrol.*, p. 227. 1621 The whole must needs follow by a *sorites* or induction: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 66 (1827). bef. 1670 such a long *Sorites* of Sciences and Tongues: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. i. 13, p. 11 (1693). 1711 These Disputants convince their Adversaries with a *Sorites*, commonly called a Pile of Faggots: *Spectator*, No. 239, Dec. 4, p. 342/1 (1875).

\***sortes Virgiliānae, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'Virgilian lots'; divination by Virgil's poems, the book being opened at hazard and the first sentence on which the eye fell being regarded as prophetic.

bef. 1586 Whereupon grew the worde of *Sortes Virgiliānae*, when by sūdaine opening *Virgil's* booke, they lighted upon any verse of hys making: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 6 (1891). 1646 The first an imitation of *Sortes Homericæ*, or *Virgiliānae*, drawing determinations from Verses casually occurring: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxiii. p. 224 (1686). 1761 We were drawing *Sortes Virgiliānae* [acc.] for her: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 481 (1857). 1832 every page of the history of Italy, consulted as a *sortes Virgiliānae*, should teach its would-be-rulers a far different lesson: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 367.

\***sortie<sup>1</sup>, sb.:** Fr.: a going out, a departure; a sally.

1. a departure.

1778 before their last *sortie*, one heard nothing but *What news of the fleets?* HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 134 (1858). 1783 As soon as all the *sorties* and *entrées* have been made...things will fall into their usual channel: *ib.*, Vol. VIII. p. 350.

2. *Mil.* a sally; also, *metaph.*

1828 resisting a *sortie* of the Turks from the fortress: *Genl. Mag.*, Apr., p. 372. 1831 She was mighty glorious about her *sortie* upon Lambton: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 119 (1875). 1859 he made a *sortie* from the box like a lion rushing into the circus: *Once a Week*, Vol. I. Nov. 26, p. 455/2.

**sortie<sup>2</sup>, sb.:** ? Fr. See quotation.

1694 A *sortie*, is a little knot of small Ribbons, it appears between the bonnet, and pinner: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 111.

**sospitator, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *sospitare*, = 'to preserve': a preserver, a saviour.

1654—6 in honour of God our Sospitator, for his mercy: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 146/2 (1867).

\***sostenuto, part.:** It.: *Mus.*: sustained, prolonged.

1724 SOSTENUTO, is to hold out the Sound of a Note Firmly, in an Equal and Steady Manner: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1887 if you find a line with a deficiency of syllables there will probably be a *Sostenuto* note in the melody to which it is sung...so that the metre is made good: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folksongs of Italy*, p. 20.

\***sotana, sb.:** Sp., 'an under-shirt': a cassock.

1623 I had furnished my-self in *Milan*, with as much rich silke Grogam, as would serve to make mee a cloake, and a *Sotana*: T. ALERMAN, *Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 161. 1681 Thus armed underneath, he over all | Does make a primitive *Sotana* fall: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 56.

**sot(ly)se, sb.:** Fr.: a piece of stupidity, a foolish action, silly conduct.

bef. 1733 seems to be a *Sottise* of the lowest Form of Secretaryship: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 23, p. 136 (1740).

\***sotto voce, phr.;** **sottovoce, adv.:** It.: in a low voice.

1737 and in a half voice, or *sotto voce*, discusses her solid trifles in his ear: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 33, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 68 (1777). 1828 Thornton pressed the invitation still closer, and even offered, *sotto voce*, to send Dawson on before: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxi. p. 206 (1859). 1840 'Marry, Heaven forbid that I should baulk their fancy!' quoth the Leech *sotto voce*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 72 (1879). 1863 "it is no use," observed one, *sotto voce*: C. READ, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 33. 1878 "Of course, if you like, you can play the madwoman," said Grandcourt, with *sotto voce* scorn: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxx. p. 260.

**sottocoppa, sb.:** It.: a salver; a saucer.

1670 They bring you Drink upon a *Sottocoppa* of Silver, with three or four Glasses upon it: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 14 (1698). 1883 At this moment a servant entered the room, bringing a *sottocoppa* of silver, upon which were two or three stiff necked glasses: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 171 (2d Ed.).

\***sou, Fr. (Old Fr. sol); sous, souls, Old Fr. sb.:** a solidus (*q. v.*); a French coin, originally of gold, then of silver, and ultimately of copper, its value under the decimal system being 5 centimes or one-twentieth of a franc. Properly the sou is obsolete, but the name is popularly applied to the 5 centime piece. See *sol, soldo*.

1547—8 in bras they haue mietes, halfe pens, pens, dalles, lierdies, halfe karalles and karalles, halfe sowsons & sowsons: BROWNE, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1879).

1577 the Frenche Kinge hathe coyned newe sowcen soe bace that an (1) of them doe hold but xviij. sterl. in the (2) 1600 all that they had together, besides their bowtes and nets was not worth five souce: R. HAKLEY, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 208. — soldo a little measure thereof for fifteen and twentie sous: *ib.*, p. 342. 1681 never a soultz: BENNET, *Hist. Ref.*, Vol. VI. p. 26, (1806). bef. 1686 Not a SOUS, DUMEDIL RASCAL: OTWAY, *Chenit of Scapin*, II. p. 46. 1696 Not a SOUS, by Jupiter: VANIER-GH, *Konigse*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 24 (1776). 1742 I add an account of the five sous pieces, called teneens, their rise and fall in Turkey: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 443 (1826). 1768 I was predetermined not to give him a single sou: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 395 (1839). 1818 translating | His English resolve not to give a sou more: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 1. 1877 salt, which formerly sold for ten sous a pound, now sells for four: COL. HAMELY, *L'oltairre*, ch. xxvi. p. 196.

**soubah, soubahdar:** Anglo-Ind. See *suba, subadar*.

**soubashi:** Turk. See *subassi*.

\***soubrette, sb.:** Fr.: *Theatr.*: a maid-servant or lady's-maid in comedy.

1763 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1857). 1774 a fat woman, rather elderly, who sometimes acted the *soubrette*: *ib.*, Vol. VI. p. 247. 1822 from the humble *soubrette* to her titled mistress: MRS. ORLE, *Madeline*, Vol. II. p. 201. 1829 The letters in question were stolen from his cabinet by his valet, and given to a *soubrette* of his wife: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. V. ch. xiii. p. 323 (1881). 1886 Miss Lottie Venne makes Honour a fairly typical *soubrette*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 17, p. 530/3.

**soubriquet:** Fr. See *sobriquet*.

**soucar, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *sahukar*: a native banker.

1799 a debt due by him to a soucar, by name of Ragobah: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 378 (1858). 1826 We were also sahokars and granted bills of exchange upon Bombay and Madras, and we advanced money on interest: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xvi. p. 174 (1884).

**souchong, sb.:** Fr. fr. Chin.: a kind of black tea.

1842 A bag, surrounded by crockery-ware, | Vending, in cups, to the credulous throng, | A nasty decoction miscall'd Souchong: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 87 (1865). 1865 swear they cannot live apart over their pre-prandial Souchong: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 26.

**soucoupe, sb.:** Fr.: salver; saucer.

1717 coffee was served in china, with gold *soucoupes*: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 227 (1827).

**Soudra:** Anglo-Ind. See *Sudra*.

\***soufflé, sb.:** Fr., fr. *soufflé*, past part. of *souffler*, = 'to inflate': any very light dish made by mixing materials with white of egg beaten to a froth, and heating the mixture in an oven until it is puffed up.

1845 Ginger Soufflé: BREGON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 260. 1849 I entrusted the soufflés to him, and, but for the most desperate personal exertions, all would have been lost: LORD BRACONFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 6 (1881). 1850 The cutlets were excellent, and the soufflé uncommonly light and good: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 199 (1879). 1865 Rockingham dropped half a dozen almond soufflés on to a terrier's nose: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 202. 1888 We believe that she meant to make 'A Japanese Fan' mere whipped-egg soufflé work of the most artistic kind in that order of production (*vers de société*): *Athenaeum*, Sept. 22, p. 377/3.

**soulagement, sb.:** Fr.: relief, solace, alleviation.

1777 I know our house might be a *soulagement* to you: IN J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 171 (1882).

\***soupeçon, sb.:** Fr.: a suspicion, a slight taste, a very small quantity.

1766 Wesley is a lean elderly man, fresh-coloured, his hair smoothly combed, but with a *soupeçon* of curl at the ends: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 16 (1857). 1866 soft and tender, with a flavor of lamp-oil...a mere *soupeçon*, however, for the blubber...is at this season sweet and delicious: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xx. p. 260. 1866 I like the smallest soupçon of an adventure: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 64. 1884 from reading (the rules) nobody would suppose there was even a *soupeçon* of a gambling character about the establishment: SIR H. HAWKINS, in *Low Times Reports*, L. 814/1.

**soupe, sb.:** Fr.: soup.

1729 The sturdy Squire to Gallic masters (may) stoop, | And drown his Lands and Manors in a Soupe: POPE, *Dunciad*, IV. 596. bef. 1733 *Barillon* and his *French Soupes*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 41, p. 532 (1740).

**soupé, souper, sb.:** Fr.: supper.

1809 But, alas! so soon as the body is satisfied here, so soon does the mind long for the friendly *dines* and *soups* of Paris: MATY, *Tr. Riebeck's Trav.*, Germ. Let. xx. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 73. 1834 those soupers are inestimable, and must not cease: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 10.

\***soupe maigre, phr.:** Fr.: vegetable soup. See *maigre*.

1759 he should be glad of a *soupe-maigre*: W. VERRALL, *Cookery*, Pref., p. xvi. 1766 If you could persuade them of the wholesomeness of *soup maigre* and barley bread, it might be of great use to them: IN J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 52 (1882). 1828 neither wearers of plaid, nor devourers of porridge, but *blouses* and *soupe maigre* well supplied the want:



*Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 100. 1840 *Yelawn choorbeh*, a sort of soup maigre: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xv. p. 366.

**soupirail**, *sb.*: Fr.: an air-hole, a vent-hole.

1820 serving his prison for a window...This *soupirail* being placed exactly under Halbert's window...: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 490/2 (1867).

**souplesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: suppleness, pliability, flexibility, adaptability.

1803 He ascribes it to the extreme *souplesse* of the French character: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 83.

**sourcroust, sourkrout**: Ger. See *Sauerkraut*.

**sourd bruit**, *phr.*: Fr.: a whispered rumor.

1616 There is a *sourd bruit*, as if the blazing star, at last, were toward an eclipse: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 445 (1848).

**sourdine**, *sb.*: Fr.: "A Sourdette; the little pipe, or tenon put into the mouth of a Trumpet, to make it sound low; also, a Sordine, or a kind of hoarse, or low-sounding Trumpet" (Cotgr.).

1591 lette him make it secretly, and without striking vp the Drums, or sounding Trompets, but rather use Drum sticks and Surdines: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 343. 1681 Death-Trumpets creak in such a Note, | And 'tis the *Sourdine* in their Throat: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 90.

**sournois, fem. sournoise, adj. and sb.**: Fr.: dissembling, sly; a dissembler.

1848 the din, the stir, the drink, the smoke, the tattle of the Hebrew pedlars, the solemn, braggart ways of the poor tumblers, the *sournois* talk of the gambling-table officials: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 334 (1879).

**sousbachi**: Turk. See *subassi*.

**\*sous-officier, sb.**: Fr.: a non-commissioned officer.

1862 Only *sous-officiers*, brawling in their provincial cafés over their dominos, fight duels: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 151 (1887).

**soutache**, *sb.*: Fr.: narrow flat braid for embroidery.

**souterrain, sb.**: Fr.: a cave, an underground vault, a basement below the level of the ground.

1775 near it is a *souterrain*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*. 1806 In the *souterrain* of vaulted stone the military engines and stores were deposited: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 89. 1830 the cavern...the *souterrain*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 53 (2nd Ed.).

**souvenance, sovenance, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *souvenance*: memory, remembrance.

1590 Life will I graunt thee for thy valiaunce, | And all thy wronges will wipe out of my sovenance: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. viii. 51. 1591 To dwell in darknesse without sovenance: — *Compl.*, Teares of Muses, 486.

**\*souvenir, sb.**: Fr.: a remembrance, a memorial, a keep-sake, a memoir, a memorandum-book.

1775 souvenirs: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 284 (1857). 1783 *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 41. 1814 It is not without a feeling of indignation that we have read the *Souvenir* of Barnum: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 283. 1834 A musical snuff-box, and souvenir for Mrs. Derozio: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55. 1845 This well-timed *souvenir* of his father's fate was probably intended by Chaumette to apprise the boy of the lot intended for his mother: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 268 (1857). 1865 Nina Montolieu's envelope, a souvenir of the past season: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 9. 1872 *souvenirs* of people who have come and gone: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 110.

**\*sowar, suwar, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sawār*, = 'a horseman': a native cavalry soldier, a mounted orderly.

1824—5 The sowars who accompanied him: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, I. 404. [Yule] 1834 My practised ear immediately knew that it was a single Suwar, and with my tulwar unsheathed on my arm, I moved to the edge of the tope: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 125. 1882 a sowar paced slowly up and down to keep away any curious listeners: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. v. p. 93.

**sowarry, suwarry**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sawāri*; as(s)warry, Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *aswāri*: *sb.*: a cavalcade, a mounted retinue.

1776 the support of such Seapoys, Peons, and Bercundasses, as may be proper for my asswarry only: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 9/2. 1776 I sat down in the Dewan Connah: just as I sat down, Maha Rajah's Sewarry came, and he also came: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, B, 13/2. 1803 which measure would of itself put an end to the use of the Company's sepoys as sowarry: WELINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 789 (1844).

Variants, *sewar(r)y*, *souarree*, *soirre*, *swarry*.

**sowce, sowse**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *sou*.

**\*soy, sb.**: Eng. fr. Jap. *shōyu*: a strong sauce made from the beans of a plant called *Dolichos soja*, boiled and fermented.

1679 Mango and Saio, two sorts of sauces brought from the East Indies: J. LOCKE, *Frnt.*, in *Lord King's Life*, I. 249. [Yule] 1688 I have been told that soy is made with a fishy composition, and it seems most likely by the Taste: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, II. 28 (1729). [ib.] 1797 a pickle celebrated among them under the name of *soaju* or *soy*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 81/2.

**\*spa, spaw, sb.**: Eng., fr. *Spa* or *Spaa*, the name of a place in the east of Belgium: a mineral spring, a place in which there is a mineral spring or mineral springs.

1589 In the time of Charles the ninth French king, I being at the Spaw waters: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. p. 285 (1869). 1590 Both Silo this, and Jordan, did excell, | And th' English Bath, and eke the German Spaw: SPENS., *F. Q.*, I. xi. 30. 1603 the Lord Cobham meant to go over to the Spa, thereby to have had access to the archduke: LORD CECIL, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 12 (1848). bef. 1616 past cure of Physick, Spaw, or any Diet: BEAU, & FL., *Scornf. Lady*, III. 1, Wks., Vol. I. p. 272 (1711). 1624 The far-famed English Bath, or German Spa: MASSINGER, *Parl. Love*, II. 2, Wks., p. 128/2 (1839). 1636 the taste and operation of the Spaw-water: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 455 (1654). 1652 with this bath the spirit of the Spaw water great affinity: FRENCH, *Yorksh. Spa*, VIII. 72. 1673 you shall find no fatty substance swimming upon them as upon the Spaw Waters: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Country*, p. 67. 1677 he mentions a Spaw near Room, whose water was excellent: T. RAWLINS, *Tom Essenge*, p. 18. 1720 Thither may whole cargoes of nectar (liquor of life and longevity!) by mortals call'd spaw-water, be conveyed: POPE, *Letters*, p. 184 (1737). 1740 the Sea-shore near the Spaw at Scarborough: MARTYN, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XII. p. 836. 1771 The Spa is a little way beyond the town, on this side, under a cliff, within a few paces of the sea: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 65/1 (1882). 1807 the inland Spa is not a jot behind the Fishing-town in the article of tortures: BERRSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 27 (5th Ed.).

**spadillio, spadillo, sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. *espadilla*: the name of the ace of spades at the games of ombre and quadrille. Anglicised as *spadille*, perhaps through French.

1674 There are two suits, Black and Red; of the Black there is first the Spadillo, or Ace of Spades; the Mallillio or black Deuce, the Basto or Ace of Clubs: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 98. 1713 Spadillo first, unconquerable Lord! | Led off two captive trumps, and swept the Board: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 49. 1728 She slipped spadillo in her breast, | Then thought to turn it to a jest: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 596/1 (1869).

**spado<sup>1</sup>, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *σπάδων*: an eunuch.

1460—70 Or when pat spado lowlythe paramours: LYDGATE, in *Q. Elia. Achad.*, p. 81 (1869). 1646 This is true, not only in eunuchs by nature, but spadoes by art: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [L.]

**spado<sup>2</sup>, sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *spada*, or Sp. *espada*: a sword.

bef. 1723 By St. Anthony you shall feel what mettle my spado is made of (laying his hand to his sword): CENTLIVRE, *Marplot in Lisbon*, I. 1 (1822). [Davies]

**\*spahce, spahi, sb.**: fr. Turk. and Pers. *sipāhi*: a horse-soldier of the Turkish army. See *sepoj*.

1562 the Spachi, and other ordres of horsemen: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 53<sup>re</sup>.

1599 The Spahi, men of Armes of the Court and the City: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 291. 1600 in short time they become Ianissaries, or Spahies, and either they go to the warre, or are bestowed in some garrison: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 386. 1611 by a Spahce as they call him, that is one of the horsemen of the great Turke: T. CORVAT, *Cruities*, Vol. III. sig. 1 5<sup>vo</sup> (1776). 1615 Seminaries of Spachies and Giamogians: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). 1625 contenting themselves with the Title and small pay of a Spahce, or a Mutaferaka: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1592. 1632 to massacre all the Syphahies, by that means to confirm the authority of the Emperor, or great Turke, and re-establish the same: *Contin. of our Weekly News*, Mar. 28, p. 5. 1634 the Ianissaries and Spahies: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 71. 1654—6 those Turkish desperadoes, the Spahies: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 474/1 (1867). 1704 The Bay is accompanied with his Spahi's, or Troopers: J. FITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 22. 1717 We found the road full of the great spahis and their equipages coming out of Asia to the war: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 200 (1827). 1741 The Janizary Aga reviews them from time to time, and enters those whom he likes among the Janizaries of the Port. Some of them become Spahis: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 24. 1764 being assaulted in flank by a body of the Spahis: SMOLLETT, *Ferd. Ct. Fathom*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 12 (1817). 1788 a national cavalry, the Spahis of modern times: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxxv. p. 25 (1813). 1802 We saw pass in succession, companies of...Spahis, armed with a musket, two pistols and a sabre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 1, p. 48. 1818 And where the Spahi's hoof hath trod, | The verdure flies the bloody sod: BYRON, *Mazeppa*, xi. Wks., Vol. XI. p. 163 (1832). 1819 troops of well mounted spahies: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 37 (1820). 1820 the spahis, a species of military force somewhat resembling our yeomanry cavalry: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 81.

**spait, spate, speat, sb.**: Eng. fr. Gael, cf. Ir. *speid*, = 'a great river-flood': a flooding rise of a stream or river; the condition of being flooded.

1821 the Brawl burn...when there happened to be a spait on the Sunday, it kept them from the kirk: J. GALT, *Annals of the Parish*, ch. xxxi. [Davies] 1870 The last tall son of Lot and Bellicent, | And tallest, Gareth, in a showerful spring | Stared at the spate: TENNYSON, *Gareth & Lynette*, 3, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 41 (1886).

**\*spalpeen, sb.**: Ir. *spailpin*: a mean fellow, a common laborer.

1818 surrounded by petitioning, whining, wretched cotters, spalpeens, road makers, and labourers: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 3 (1819). 1822 *Blackwood's Mag.*, July, p. 80. 1857 I've brought away the poor spalpeen of a priest, and have got him safe in the house: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xix. [Davies]

**\*spaniel (L -), sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *espagneul, espagnol*, = 'a Spanish dog': the name of a breed of dogs used for



sport and as pets, of which there are many varieties; also, *attrib.* fawning.

abt. 1386 spainel: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Wif of Bathes Prool.*, 5349. abt. 1425 spangel: *Seven Sages*, 1448 (Percy Soc., 1846). 1567 This [the badger] hath a certain wilie heade to deceiue, and daunt his enimies, the Spangell, & Fox: J. MAPLETT, *Greene For.*, fol. 104 v<sup>o</sup>. 1580 The hasterie Spangell, which being once rebuked, neuer retrieueth his game: J. LVLV, *Euphurs & his Engl.*, p. 363 (1868). 1584 From the which affection towards a man, a spangell doth not much differ: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XIII. ch. viii. p. 302. 1602 a page must have a cat's eye, a spangell's leg: MIDDLETON, *Blurt.*, II. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 27 (1885). 1607 The water Spangell: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 153. bef. 1739 So well-bred spangells civilly delight | In mumbeling of the game they dare not bite: POPE, *Prol. to Satires*, 313, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 39 (1757).

**Spaniolate(d)**, Eng. fr. Sp. *Español*, = 'Spanish'; **Spani-fied**, Eng. fr. Lat. *Hispanus*, = 'Spanish': made Spanish, imitating the Spanish character, devoted to Spanish interests. See **Hispaniolise**.

1602 vnles they could make vs beleeeue that all the state, or those honors they meane of, are thoroughly *spanified* and entred into a trayterous league & confederacie against their Prince and countrey: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 359. 1655 using a cant phrase of Sidney's...all heaven and earth were spaniolated to him: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xxvii. [Davies]

**Spaniolise**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **Hispaniolise**.

**sparadrap**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: a medicated bandage or plaster.

1643 dyppe cloutes therein, in the fourme of a sparadrap: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxviii v<sup>o</sup>/2.

**sparage**, **sparagra(s)**, **sparagus**. See **asparagus**.

**sparsim**, *adv.*: Lat.: here and there, scattered about.

1627 see principally...And otherwise *Sparsim* in this our *Sylva Sylvarum*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 839.

**spart**: Eng. fr. Lat. or Fr. See **esparto**.

**Spartan**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Spartanus*, = 'pertaining to Sparta': characteristic of the Ancient Spartans (Lacedæmonians, Laconians); frugal, austere, laconic.

**spartum**, *sb.*: Lat.: **esparto** (*q.v.*), Spanish broom.

1673 round thin baskets made of *Spartum* like fraills, having a round hole in the top: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 458.

**spasm**, Eng. fr. Fr. *spasme*; **spasma**, Gk. *σπασμα*; **spasmus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *σπασμός*: *sb.*: a sudden morbid contraction of the muscles, a local convulsion; also, *metaph.* a sudden violent effort.

1541 for daunger of the spasma, which is moste peryllous: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Gnydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. A iv v<sup>o</sup>. 1543 And for the prohibition of a spasme ye shal rubbe often the nuke or marve of the backbone: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xc v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1591 Els Spasmus...strait doth holde | The Senewes of weakie Adam: JAMES I., *Furies, Poet. Exercises*, 654 (1818). 1625 a violent Feuer and Spasma: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. v. p. 662.

**spatula**, *sb.*: Lat.: a flat blade of wood or metal for spreading, mixing, or stirring, used by chemists, painters, &c. Anglicised as *spatle*, *spatle*, *spatule*.

1625 take a spatula & styrie all these together: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iiii v<sup>o</sup>/a. 1599 reverberate the same diligently with the Spatula: A. M., *Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. Physique*, p. 451. 1601 stirring it [thickened mulberry juice] thrice a day with a spatule: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 23, ch. 7, Vol. II. p. 170. 1841 I saw a cadaverous cook with a spatula, thumping a poor beefsteak with all his might: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays, &c.*, p. 386 (1885).

**\*spécialité**, *sb.*: Fr.: a special characteristic; anything which is characteristic of a place or establishment; anything which is useful for a special purpose or for a particular occasion.

1865 it is your habit to speak suavely and mean nothing, it is the *spécialité* that will get you the Garter and give you an Earldom: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 147. 1874 to have an underground cellar is so far a *spécialité*... as to supply the title of "del Grotto" to those inns that possess one: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 38. 1877 He had no *spécialité*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879).

**\*specie**, *sb.*: Lat., abl. of *speciēs*, = 'kind', in the Late Lat. phr. *in specie*, = 'coin': kind; coin, a metallic medium of exchange, stamped and issued by authority; also, *attrib.* See in *specie*.

1753 Good manners are the settled medium of social, as *specie* is of commercial life: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 81, p. 340 (1774). 1784 If air-balloons could reach the moon, I believe the first inquiry of philosophers would be after the *Specie* in the planet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 530 (1858). 1790 He calculates the *numéraire*, or what we call *Specie*: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 193 (3rd Ed.). 1797 The Indian trade is carried on with a view to render more easy the transmission of the surplus revenue to Europe, without draining Bengal of its *specie*: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1858). 1823 they beheld the silver showers | Of rubies rain, as fast as *specie* can: BYRON, *Don Juan*, l. lxxix. 1863 all the *specie* in the Bank of England: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 114. 1883 The United States at the beginning of 1879 resumed *Specie* payments: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 371x.

**\*speciēs**, *pl. speciēs*, *sb.*: Lat., 'kind'. Early Anglicised as *specie*, *spice*, through Fr. *espèce*. See **genus**.

1. (used to render Gk. *εἶδος*) a division of a class, including several individuals, a kind, a sort; *asp.* a division of a genus, including individuals or sub-species or varieties.

[abt. 1384 but of lecherie men seyn pat many prelatys ben ful per-of & of pe moste couised spices per-of: (*Of Prelates*, ch. ix. in F. D. MATTHEWS, *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 73 (1860).] 1567 what ado was made in daily disputations for exercise of young wits about *genus* and *species*, and the rest of the universals: JEWELL, *Apol. & Def.*, Wks., p. 612 (1848). bef. 1586 now in his parts, kindes, or *Species*, (as you list to terme them) it is to be noted, that some Poesies have coupled together two or three kindes: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 43 (1868).

1598 the species or shapen: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. v. p. 181. 1599 Genus & Species long since barefoot went. Upon their ten toes in wild wanderment: H. HALL, *Sat.*, Bk. II. III. 1622 we know these to transpose their inward excellence and virtues to their *Species* successfully: PEACOCK, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. i. p. 2. 1641 a vegetable of its own species: JOHN FRENCH, *Art. Distill.*, Bk. V. p. 127 (1651). 1659 The Monarchical, Aristocratical and Democratical are several *species*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholicks*, ch. vii. p. 26. 1663 For we are Animals no less, | Although of different *Species*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 65. 1672 Gems of the same *Species*, as Rubies, Sapphires, Granats: R. HOYLL, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 194.

1691 *Species of Fossils*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 21 (1791). 1697 To hold to every Man a faithful Glass, | And shew him of what *Species* he's an Ass: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, Prol., Wks., Vol. I. p. 117 (1776). 1713 the exercise of tyranny over their own *Species*: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 278 (1757). 1722 One *Species* of them is white: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 116. bef. 1733 another Trick of the same *Species* and to the same End: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. II. 105, p. 87 (1740). 1764 will, by an infamous species of extortion, put ye to the most immoderate expence of fifty or threescore: J. BISH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. xii. 1867 opinions of which the leading genera above indicated subdivide into countless species: H. SPENCER, *First Prin.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (2nd Ed.).

1876 bonnet or hat...for the way it is worn decides which species it is: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

2. a visible appearance.

1598 the picture mooveth the eye, and that committeth the species and formes of the things scene to the memory: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Prol., p. 4. 1607 Wherein I sit and immediately receive, | The *Species* of things corporal, | Keeping continual watch and centinell: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, III. 6, sig. G 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1640 if she know those species outsent | From distant objects: H. MORRIS, *Song of Soul*, III. II. 32, p. 237 (1847). 1662 certain external species, signs, or effects: J. GAULE, *Magastro-mancer*, p. 196. 1665 Objects are conserved in the Memory by certain *intentional Species*: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. vi. p. 29 (1885). 1671 Species and accidents...are proper objects of adoration: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 236 (1872). 1678 of any *Intentional Species* or *Sensus*, propagated from the Objects to our Senses: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 7. 1681 When a man hath the species or image of an horse or man in his mind, or the thought thereof, you cannot call that image a man or a horse: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Diviner*, Vol. IV. p. 385 (1884).

1699 the Land of *Spectres*, *Forms*, *Intentional Species*, *Vacuum*, *Ocean*, *Qualities*, and other *Inadequate Notions*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Ded., sig. A 2 v<sup>o</sup>. 1756 But if you understand by ideas these chimerical species, the mere fictions of metaphysicians, and, as it seems to me, not sufficiently disproved by Mr. Locke, I return to my assertion, and maintain that the distinction is unintelligible between "being in the mind," and "being in the memory": GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 182 (1869).

3. a spectacle.

bef. 1627 Shews and species serve best with the people: BACON. [J.]

4. a constituent part.

1599 play the *Alchymist* with me, and change the *species* of my land, into that metal you talk of: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, II. 6, Wks., p. 118 (1616). 1601 the *Species* that goe to the composition of sweet Perfumes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 22, Vol. I. p. 375.

5. coin.

1763 The augmentation of the species in a colony is not the way to keep it in it: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 37.

**specificum**, *sb.*: neut. of Late Lat. *specificus*, = 'specific': a specific.

1641 a *specificum* against all distempers of the liver: JOHN FRENCH, *Art. Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2 v<sup>o</sup> (1651).

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1610 *Virgil* prescribes a general *Specimen* in his conclusion for trial of salt and bitter soyles: FOKERINGHAM, *Art. Survey*, I. VIII. p. 17. 1664 this early *Specimen* of his Theological studies: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life*, in *Jos. Meade's Wks.*, p. iv. 1722 in the upper part of that Drawing, Correggio has given a *Specimen* of the whole Gallery: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 339. bef. 1733 It is a curious piece, and may pass for a *Specimen* of the Author's Perfections: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. v. (1740). 1748 and, as a specimen, directed us to a pirwigh warehouse: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xiv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 77 (1817). 1866 a specimen or two survived to a great age: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. VIII. (Halifax). 1878 He secured specimens of this rock: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

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**\*spectacle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a show, a sight, a pageant.

1761 Company, suppers, balls, *spectacles*...are now your only schools and universities: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 22, p. 32 (1774). 1790 Their confederations, their *spectacles*, their civic feasts: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 270 (3rd Ed.). 1814 the shews and *spectacles* in which the people take so much delight: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. II. p. 33. 1826 a ball-room, a billiard-room, and the most essential, a *spectacle*, or theatre, will give content to



the most numerous and mingled population of French: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 280. 1860 the end of a grand *spectacle*: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 701. 1878 it was not a tragedy, but simply a grand *spectacle*: *Echo*, June 6, p. 2. [St.]

\***spectator** (— " —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *spectator*, noun of agent to *spectare*, = 'to behold': a beholder, a looker on, an eye-witness, *esp.* one who watches an action, a game, or a representation (theatrical, &c.).

1590 in a secret corner layd, | The sad spectatour of my Tragedie: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. iv. 27. 1604 there be of them [clowns] that will themselves laugh, to set on some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too: SHAKS., *Ham.*, III. 2, 46. 1619 where every vulgar eye is a Spectator, every laish tongue a Censor: PURCHAS., *Microcosmus*, ch. xlix. p. 458. 1625 the World is both the *Spectacle* and *Spectator*: PURCHAS., *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 1. 1628 But sits aloft on the Scaffold a censuring Spectator: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, p. 65 (1868). abt. 1630 there passed a challenge between them at certain exercises, the Queen and the old men being spectators: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 40 (1870). 1641 What a death it is to think of the sport and advantage these watchful enemies, these opposite spectators, will be sure to make of our sin and shame? MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 200 (1806). 1665 their feet spurning the yielding sands, forces the spectators further off: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677). 1703 four of his men-of-war stood spectators without coming to his assistance: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 382 (1872). 1675 an attempt to cheat the Spectators in such a Juncture: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. xi. § 4, p. 104. 1785 Amus'd spectators of this bustling stage: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 165 (1808). 1876 crowds of spectators: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

**spectatrix**, *sb.*: Lat., fem. of *spectator*: a female spectator.

1611 *Spectatrix*, A spectatrix; a woman that giues a (publike) thing the looking on: COTGR.

\***spectrum**, *pl. spectra*, *sb.*: Lat.: a spectre, a phantom.

1. a spectre, a phantom.

1621 castles in the ayre, palaces, armies, spectrums, prodigies: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. I, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 2, Vol. I. p. 57 (1827). 1657 the Spectrum, ghost, or fantasie, the Light of Nature: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 67. 1672 Christ's body was no spectrum or phantasm: T. JACOMB, *Romans*, Nichol's Ed., p. 234/1 (1868). 1689 For all Divisions these Hundred years, | And errors among Protestants, appears | To be the *Spectrums* of their plotting brains: T. PLUNKET, *Encom. Duke Brandenburg*, &c., p. 49a. bef. 1834 Fierce Anthropophagi, | Spectra, Diaboli: C. LAMB, *Hypochond.* 1877 They see the king of the valley, sitting on his throne: and beside him, (but it is only a false vision), spectra of creatures like themselves, set on thrones: RUSKIN, *Ethics of the Dust*, Lect. I. p. 11.

2. the band of light, showing the prismatic colors, formed when light is reflected after passing through a prism.

1811 the inherent congruity of those [colors] that are called complementary, with reference to the prismatic spectrum: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 66 (1844). 1887 No chemist...could afford to overlook the remarkable work of Mr. Crookes on the phosphorescent spectra of the rare earths when submitted to electric discharge in a high vacuum: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 3, p. 300/1.

\***speculation** (— " —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spéculation*: observation, inspection, insight; philosophic contemplation, theoretical reasoning; a risking of money in hazardous commercial or financial ventures (colloquially abbreviated to *spec.*).

1579 soothsayers...and they specially who seemed to haue some singular speculation about others: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 469 (1612). 1606 Thou hast no speculation in those eyes | Which thou dost glare with! SHAKS., *Macb.*, III. 4, 95. 1667 Therefore to speculations high or deep | I turn'd my thoughts: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 602. 1794 many merchants have already made a noble *spec* of the embargo by raising their prices: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 469 (1856). 1836 they do it all on speculation...them Dodson and Fogg, as does these sort o' things on spec: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxvi. pp. 273, 274.

\***speculator** (— " —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *speculator*, = 'a scout', noun of agent to *speculāri*, = 'to spy', 'to observe'.

1. an observer, a seer who investigates mysteries.

1555 Nowe to speake more particularly of this metall of syluer, the philosophers speculatores of naturall thynges, saye that it is engendered of substaunce more watery then fyerie: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 367 (1885). 1646 Cabalistical Speculators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI. ch. xiv. p. 276 (1686). 1652 Diviners, Speculators, Circulators, Prognosticators, Calculators, &c.: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 9. 1663 Like Speculators, should foresee, | From *Pharos* of Authority: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 55. 1820 the speculator or man who describes the movements of the fish: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 139.

2. one who forms or investigates theories.

1654 the lazy Speculator in Arts, and Knowledge: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 201. 1837 Those speculators, therefore, did not perform the inductive process carefully: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 411 (1877).

3. one who risks capital in hazardous commercial or financial ventures.

1819 This little frolic, at the expense of the English speculator, recommended me to a French chevalier: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 162 (1820). 1850 married the rich attorney's daughter in spite of that old speculator: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiv. p. 255 (1879).

\***speculum**, *pl. specula*, *sb.*: Lat.: a mirror.

1646 speculums of Parabolical figures: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 312 (1686). 1673 Likewise a *Speculum* of the same fashion, by looking upon which through the former you see your face so many times multiplied...Several concave burning *Specula* of metal: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 245. 1776 firing them with parabolic *specula*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 24.

**spelunca**, *sb.*: Lat.: cave, den, grotto.

1773 he was forced to do the honours of the *spelunca*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. V. p. 504 (1857).

**spenditore**, *sb.*: It.: a steward, a purveyor.

bef. 1733 Officers, *Spenditores*, and Architects: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. vii. 90, p. 575 (1740).

**sperma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σπέρμα: seed, sperm, seminal fluid.

1527 causeth apetyte and lust to the worke of generacyon / & multiplyeth the nature and sperma: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunswick's Distill.*, Bk. II. ch. ccklvii. sig. R ii v°/1. 1543 of symple membres some haue theyr generation of Sperma or sede: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ii v°/2. 1600 whether the said Amber be the sperma or the excrement thereof, they cannot well determine: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 344.

\***spermaceti** (— " —), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *spermaceti*, or Late Lat. *spermacēti*, = 'spawn of the whale': a crystalline fatty substance obtained from the head of the cachalot (*q.v.*) and kindred cetaceans. *Also*, in combin.

1471 And *Sperma Cete* ana with redd Wyne when ye wax old: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 113 (1652). 1525 Take sperma ceti. iij. dragma. mummie an ounce: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B iiij v°/2. 1558 *Sperma Ceti*, a dragma, Muske, foure scrupules: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 56 r°. 1593—1622 The fynnes are also esteemed for many and sundry uses; as is his spawne for diuers purposes: this wee corruptly call *pharmacittie*; of the Latine word, *spermaceti*: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 155 (1878). 1596 telling me the sovereignst thing on earth | Was parmaceti for an inward bruse: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, I. 3, 58. 1601 I am mum, my deare mummia, my balsamum, my *spermacete*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, II. I, Wks., p. 287 (1616). 1641 Common oil Olive may be distilled after this manner, and be made very pleasant and sweet, also most unctious things, as *Sperma ceti*: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. I. p. 36 (1651). 1646 streams of oyl and *Sperma Ceti*...the *Magazin of Sperma Ceti* was found in the head [of a whale] lying in folds and courses: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 139 (1686). 1659 Some have told me it was spermaceti, which I haue not essayed: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 111 (1872). 1710 See the Traumatic Decoction, and Mixture of *Sperma Ceti*, to which its Virtues are akin: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 373. 1749 *Sperma Ceti* whales are to be found almost everywhere: W. DOUGLASS, *Summary of Brit. Settlements in N. Amer.*, p. 206. 1841 don't spare the spermaceti [candles]: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 382 (1885).

**speronara**, *pl. speronare*, *sb.*: It.: a speedy, stout-built boat used in the seas of S. Italy.

1819 Anxious to gain the place of my destination, I hired a speronara to convey me to Sicily: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 357 (1820). 1883 The steely sea, like a mountain lake, on the still expanse of which the hulls and sails were reflected, was studded with the *speronari*, which seemed as if carved out of charcoal, black as the volcanic smoke: XIX Cent., Sept., p. 498.

**spēs gregis**, *phr.*: Lat.: the hope of the flock. See *Virg., Ecl.*, I, 15.

1597 So if one haue lost diuers children, it is more grieve to him to loose the last than all the rest, because he is *spēs gregis*: BACON, *Coulers of good & euill*, p. 153 (1871).

**sphalma**, *pl. sphalmata*, *sb.*: Gk. σφάλμα: a slip, an error.

1652 But this is a trifling σφάλμα: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 63 (1872). 1656—7 your amanuensis has committed some sphalmatas: *ib.*, p. 90.

**sphincter**, *sb.*: Gk. σφιγκτήρ: that which binds or contracts; a muscular ring which serves to close an orifice.

1578 the *Muscles* called *Sphincter*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. VII. fol. 97 r°. 1646 The Sphincters inserving unto the *Fistula* or spout, might have been examined: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. p. 140 (1686).

\***sphinx**, Lat. *pl. sphinges*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. σφίγξ: a monster with the body of a lion and the head of a man (in Egyptian art) or of a woman with a winged body (in Grecian art). The *Sphinx* of Thebes in Boeotia was a monster with a woman's head, which had power to afflict the city until a riddle which she propounded should be solved—a feat performed by *Oedipus* (*q.v.*). The said riddle combined with the impenetrable calm of the faces of Egyptian sphinxes makes the sphinx a representative of mystery and inscrutability. *Also*, in combin. as in *sphinx-like*, *sphinx-moth*.

1555 Likewise a precious stone of the kynde of them that are cauled *Sphinges*, inclosed in golde: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 197 (1885). 1579 a *Sphinx* of Yuoire: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 862 (1612). 1588 Subtle as Sphinx; as sweet and musical | As bright Apollo's lute: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, IV. 3, 342. 1603 And th' vgly *Gorgons*, and the *Sphinges* fel, | *Hydraes* and *Harpies* gan to yawn and yel: J. SILVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, *Furies*, p. 273 (1608). 1603 setting up ordinarily before the porches and gates of their temples, certaine *Sphinges*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1290. 1607 if he haue a *Sphinx*,



I have an *Œdipus*: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 6, sig. G. 1<sup>o</sup>. 1621 those Egyptian pyramids, labyrinths and Sphinges: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 107 (1827). bef. 1658 As Temples use to have their Porches wrought | With *Sphynxes*, Creatures of an Antick draught: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, ii. p. 48 (1687). 1678 they place Sphinges before their Temples: CUNWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 315. 1738 a sphynx of curious workmanship and of inestimable value: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 57, Misc. Wks., Vol. i. p. 92 (1777). 1766 two sphynxes in stone, with their heads coquely reclined: HON. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 492 (1857). 1788 I conceive every bold and ignorant empirick to be analogous, in deprecation and mischief, to the Theban Sphinx: J. LETTSOM, in *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 98/2. 1819 many a time, when there occurred what seemed inexplicable riddles to Mamluke interests, I could only escape my part of *Œdipus*, by my insufficient proficiency in the language of the Egyptian sphynx: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 18 (1820). 1857 He was a sphynx, a chimera, a lunatic broke loose: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvii. p. 477 (1877). 1877 There are handles ornamented with bull's heads, winged sphinges: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] 1882 he took it for the flip of a bat, or perhaps of a Sphinx-moth, attracted by his light: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowall*, ch. xxi. p. 237. 1882 He was like the sphynx who endures and is silent, immutable: ANNE GILCHRIST, *Century Guild Hobby Horse*, p. 14.

**spicula**, *pl. spiculæ*, Mod. Lat.; **spiculum**, *pl. -la*, Lat., a small sharp point': *sb.*: a minute needle-shaped body.

1840 The wind was of that low but heavy sort, loaded with spicula of cold, which penetrated every limb and joint: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. ii. Let. vi. p. 146. 1853 A hazy day; with moonlight, and a drizzling fall of broken spiculae following it: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 300. 1888 It was argued that the vapour was changed into ice, and that the higher atmosphere was charged with spicula: *Athenæum*, Oct. 6, p. 451/3.

**spina**, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antig.*: the barrier in a Roman circus or hippodrome, along and round which the race-course ran.

1765 A good part of this was taken up by the spina, or middle space, adorned with temples, statues, and two great obelisks: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 499 (1817).

**spinel** (= *l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spinelle*: a kind of ruby, also called *spinel ruby* or *balas ruby*.

1555 an other kynde of Rubies, which wee caule Spinelle and the Indians Caropus: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 264 (1885). 1665 translucent stones which want neither beauty nor esteem; namely Topazes, Amethysts, Spinels, Heliotropes and other sorts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 88 (1677).

**spiraculum**, *pl. spiracula*, *sb.*: Lat.: a vent, an air-hole, an aperture through which vapor of any kind passes. Early Anglicised as *spiracle*.

1670 There are divers *Spiracula*, or vents round about it, out of which the thick Smoak presseth furiously: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. ii. p. 190 (1698). 1704 the enclosed Fire was not of Force sufficient to make its way out, or found not *Spiracula* to vent itself: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, i. ch. iii. p. 13 (1713). bef. 1733 like a Chymist's Fire...upon opening the Spiracula of the Furnace...increased till the Flame broke out: R. NORTH, *Examen*, ii. v. 74, p. 360 (1740). 1820 it contains two principal spiracula, or vents, from whence...huge stones and rocks are precipitated several thousand feet into the air: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 115.

\***spiraea**, *sb.*: Lat., 'meadow-sweet': name of a genus of rosaceous plants, many species of which are cultivated for the sake of their large panicles of bloom.

**spiritato**, *pl. spiritati*, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: It.: possessed by an evil spirit; one who is possessed.

1659 Did we never know, before these new Illuminates and Spiritatics rose up, what belonged to the humble seeking, the happy finding, and holy acquaintance with God? GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 195. [Davies]

**spiritoso**, *adv.*: It.: *Mus.*: with spirit, with fire. See *con*.

1724 SPIRITO, or SPIRITOSO, with Spirit and Life: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\***spirituel**, *fem. spirituelle*, *adj.*: Fr.: exhibiting or affecting spirituality or intellectual refinement, characterised by exalted delicacy of sentiment.

1832 The admired—the cultivated—*spirituel*—the splendid Godolphin: LORD LYTTON, *Godolphin*, ch. lxiv. p. 117/2 (New Ed.). 1841 France is the paradise for old women, particularly if they are *spirituelle*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. i. p. 85. 1848 He was the heir of the rich and *spirituelle* Miss Crawley: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. i. ch. xxxiv. p. 380 (1870). 1857 This dependence on astrology opens a very nice volume of mysticism for the more *spirituelle* of the sexes: LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. i. p. 6 (1862). 1877 the expression of the face quite romantic and *spirituelle*: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

**splendida bilis**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'bright bile', anger, indignation. Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 3, 141.

1697 any other common-places, equally new and eloquent, which are furnished by the *splendida bilis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Pref., Wks., p. 55/1 (1869).

**splendide mendax**, *phr.*: Lat.: honorably untruthful. Hor., *Od.*, 3, 11, 35.

1845 True exponents of the man and his system, the ("Euvres de N. Buonaparte")...breath fire and spirit...*splendide mendax*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 134. 1862 He said that his little nurse Brandon was *splendida*

*mendax*, and that her robbery was a sublime and courageous act of war: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. ii. ch. xx. p. 279 (1887). 1887 Joan Darsenth, the Jundshike farmer's daughter, *splendide mendax*, denies her love for the handsome and heavily-moustached captain: *Athenæum*, July 2, p. 17/1.

**splendidum peccatum**, *pl. splendida peccata*, *phr.*: Lat.: a brilliant fault, a dazzling sin.

1619 Our virtues are *splendida peccata*: PURCHAN, *Microcosmus*, ch. xliii. p. 406. 1696 The best thoughts and actions of an unregenerate person...are but *splendida peccata*, gilded evils: D. CLARKSON, *Præd. Hæc.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. ii. p. 383 (1805). 1887 To Dr. Scrivener the text of Westcott and Hort is a *splendidum peccatum*: *Athenæum*, Jan. 29, p. 159/1.

**splendor, splendour** (= *u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *splendour*, *splendor*, assimilated to Lat. *splendor*: brilliance, brightness; also, *metaph.* grandeur, magnificence, glory.

1591 I'll go along, no such sight to be shown, | But to rejoice in splendour of mine own: SHAKS., *Rom.*, I. 2, 106. 1603 rebating the said splendour through those dewy drops, causeth a purple tincture: HOLLAND, *Tr. Hist. Mor.*, p. 89. 1608 whose dishevel'd locks, | Like gems against the repercussive sun, | Give light and splendour: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, iv. 3, Wks., Vol. iii. p. 79 (1885). 1611 The whole European territory is possessed with the renown and *Splendor* of this princely Order: T. CORVAI, *Cronicles*, Vol. iii. sig. 61 r<sup>o</sup> (1770). 1619 Nor hath any thing more dazzled their Eyes, then this splendor of Ancestry: PURCHAN, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlvii. p. 437. 1620 from the holiness of his conversation, he received such a splendour: BRENT, *Tr. Sævi's Hist. Comæ Trænt.*, p. xii (1676). 1664 things useful and necessary are to be preferred before splendour and magnificence: EVELYN, *Tr. Fœrard's Parvill. Archid.*, Ep., sig. A. 3<sup>o</sup>. 1723 all the glaring entertainments, numerous lights, and false splendours, of an Assembly of empty heads, aking hearts and false faces: FORD, *Letters*, p. 192 (1737). 1769 splendour and great magnificence: JUVENAL, *Letters*, No. xxvi. p. 109 (1827). 1797 from the splendour of their exploits: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 112. 1842 fresh-wash'd in coolest dew | The maiden splendours of the morning star | Shook in the sted-fast blue: TENNYSON, *Dream F. Wom.*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 203 (1886).

**spode**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spode*: dross of brass.

1611 *Spodiatur*, One that maketh Spode, or getteth soot, &c, from Brasse, by trying, or melting it: COTGR.

**spodium**, *sb.*: Lat., 'dross of fused metal': a powder obtained by calcination.

1588 the Spodium coniealeth in certain canes: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 38 r<sup>o</sup>. 1599 redde Sawnders, Spodium, Pearles: A. M., *Tr. Gabelthuer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 121/1. 1682 *Spodium* is the ashes of a Tree growing near Sunda: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelto*, Bk. ii. p. 122 (1669).

**spolia opima**, *phr.*: Lat.: noble spoils, arms taken on the field of battle from a vanquished general. See Livy, i, 10; Virg., *Aen.*, 6, 856.

1579 NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 28 (1612). 1600 Which spoils, with a solemn manner of dedication, he bestowed and hung up in the temple of *Iupiter Feretrius*, neare unto those of *Romulus*, which were the first and only spoils, untill that time, called *Opima Spolia*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. iv. p. 152. 1762 but, taking it for granted he had a right to make the most of his advantage, resolved to carry off the *spolia opima*: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Grævia*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 182 (1817). 1771 he freely owned that he considered chiefly of the *opima spolia* taken in battle: — *Humph. Cl.*, p. 123/2 (1889). 1780 a hurricane...deserves a triumphal arch,—perhaps *opima spolia*, for nothing has yet been heard of Admiral Rowley! HON. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 479 (1858). 1809 We cannot find that he has on any occasion brought home the *spolia opima*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 327. 1823 Lat nations be...divided amongst the ruling powers as the *spolia opima* of victory: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 515. 1832 He demanded his body...and the *spolia opima* taken with him: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 345. 1845 The *Spolia opima* of Vittoria were found in the imperial of Joseph's carriage: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 917.

**spoliator** (= *u* = *l* = *n*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *spoliator*, noun of agent to *spoliare*, 'to spoil': a despoiler, a robber, a plunderer.

**spondēus, spondaeus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σπονδεῖος*, 'pertaining to libations': a metrical foot consisting of two long syllables, apparently named from use in hymns accompanying libations. Anglicised as *spondee*, *spondæ*.

1586 A simple foote of two sillables is likewise twofolde, eyther of two long sillables called Spondus, as -- goodnesse, or of two short called Pyrrichius as -- hyther: W. WEBER, *Discours of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poet.*, Vol. ii. p. 67 (1813). 1602 The *Spondee* (consisting) of two long, the *Tribrach* of three short: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poet.*, Vol. ii. p. 167 (1813). 1603 But he stood sufficed and contented with those which were endited to the praise of Mars and *Minerua*, and with *Spondæes*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Hist. Mor.*, p. 123. bef. 1637 The staidle *Spondæes*: B. JONSON, *Tr. Horace's Art Poet.*, p. 17 (1640). 1667 Spondæes or Dactyles: DRYDEN, *Ann. Mirab.*, sig. A. 6 r<sup>o</sup>. 1886 the spondee is allowable in any position: MAYOR, *Eng. Metre*, ch. v. p. 72.

**spondyl(e)**, = *u*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spondyle*: a joint; a joint of the backbone, a vertebra.

1541 in the necke be .vij. spondyles: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydd's Quest.*, &c., sig. F iii r<sup>o</sup>. 1643 there ben foure partes of spondiles in the backe: TRAHERON, *Tr. Pigo's Chirurgery*, fol. vii r<sup>o</sup>. 1678 the pectoral *Spondyles* the *Spondile* following: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. i. fol. 81 r<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1687 a kind of rack | Rums down along the spondils of his back: B. JONSON, *Sad Shepherd*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 499/1 (1860).



**spongiosity** (ˌɪ ˌɪ ˌɪ ˌɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *spongiosité*: sponginess.

1543 the spongiosite of the dugge: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxv v<sup>o</sup>/1.

\***sponsor** (ˌɪ ˌɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sponsor*, = 'a surety', noun of agent to *spondere*, = 'to promise': a surety, a surety at baptism, a godfather or godmother. See **consponsor**.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1736 sponsors or sureties for their education in the true Christian faith: AVLIFFE, *Parerg.* [T.] 1807 I may as well let Danvers be his sponsor: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1856). 1826 This clerical destination was greatly encouraged by his uncle and sponsor: *Life of Dr. Franklin*, ch. i. p. 7.

**spontoon** (ˌɪ ˌɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *spontone*: a kind of pike, a kind of partisan formerly borne by certain officers of the British line.

1598 and that euerie one of these should haue a *Spontone*, or a long sharpe iron, to the end, that when any waine, wagon, or cart, laden with hay or such like, do passe by, he may therewith thrust the same thorough, to know if there be any deceipt therein hidden: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. IV. p. 113. 1772-84 They have no defensive armour; but, besides their weapons, the chiefs carried a staff of distinction, in the same manner as our officers do the spontoon: COOK, *1st Voy.*, Bk. II. ch. x. [R.]

**spoor**, *sb.*: Du.: a track, a trail.

1871 For about eight miles we followed the spoor through high dried grass and thorny bush: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. vi. p. 71 (1884).

\***sporrán**, *sb.*: Gael. *sporan*, = 'a purse': an ornamental purse or pouch hanging from the front of the belt in Highland costume.

1818 SCOTT, *Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv. [Skeat]

**sportula**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a little basket', the dole of food or money distributed by great men in Ancient Rome to their clients.

1630 There were some *Sicles*, some *Meruiades*, | *An As*, a *Drachma*, a *Sestertius*, | *Quadrans*, *Sextantes*, *Minaes* (it appears) | *Didrachmaes*, and *Sportulas* and *Dentieres*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. G 3 v<sup>o</sup>/2.

**sposa**, *pl.* **spose**, *sb.*: It.: bride, spouse.

1752 The earl and his *sposa* follow on Thursday: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 154 (1882).

**sposo**, *sb.*: It.: a bridegroom, a spouse, a husband.

1887 Italian girlhood...has two sole points of interest, the *sposo* and the fashion plate: *Athenaeum*, May 21, p. 670/2.

\***sprētae injūria formae**, *phr.*: Lat.: the insult of beauty being slighted. Virg., *Aen.*, I, 27.

1842 And all might observe, by her glance fierce and stormy, | She was stung by the *sprētae injūria formae*: BARRAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 236 (1865). 1845 the pilgrim resisted, whereupon, smarting under the *sprētae injūria formae* she hid some spoons in this Joseph's *alforjas*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 910.

\***springbok**, *sb.*: Du.: a South African species of antelope, *Antelope Euphor.*

\***sproposito**, *sb.*: It.: a piece of nonsense, a blunder, a silly speech.

1752 she every day says some new *sproposito*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 167 (1882).

**Spruch-sprecher**, *sb.*: Ger.: an orator.

1825 The *spruch-sprecher* and the jester had both retired to a safe distance when matters seemed coming to blows: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. xi. p. 54/1 (1868).

**sprunking-glass**. See quotation.

1694 A *Sprunking Glass*, this sprunking is a Dutch word, the first we hear of that Language, that ever came in fashion with Ladies, so that they give us reason to believe, they at last may tack about from the French to the Dutch mode. This signifies pruning by a Pocket-Glass, or a Glass to Sprucifie by: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 12/1.

**sprusado**, *sb.*: quasi-It. or quasi-Sp. fr. Eng. *spruce*: a sprucely dressed person.

1665 They put me in mind of the answer of that sprusado to a judge in this kingdom, a rigid censor of men's habits: *Comment on Chaucer*, p. 19. [T.]

**spūtum**, *sb.*: Lat.: spittle, saliva.

1885 The pathological variations of the respiratory movements are treated of, and...formation of sputum and various objects found in it pathologically: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 19, p. 375/2.

**squadre**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *squadra*, or Sp. *esquadra*: a squadron.

1591 deuiding & distributing the Squadres indifferently and discretely: GARWARD, *Art Warre*, p. 71.

**squadro**, *sb.*: It.: a square.

1588 they sell the earth within the wall, for so much a *Squadro* [squadron, R. Hakluyt, *Voyages*, Vol. II. p. 221]: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 9 v<sup>o</sup>.

**squadron** (ˌɪ ˌɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *squadron*, or Fr. *squadron* (Cotgr.): a square (of soldiers), a phalanx (*q. v.*); a troop of cavalry; a detachment of ships; in *Printing*, an old name for a crotchet (see quot. 1618).

1562 There shalbe a squadrone ordered and in the myddest of the same shalbe a voyde space throughout the squadrone: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), sig. \* iiiii v<sup>o</sup>.

1579 the troups of their footmen...did put themselves into a squadron, as broad as long, for in euery side they occupied almost thirty furlong: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 433 (1612). 1586 a squadron of Spaniards: T. B., Tr. *La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 702. 1591 [of ships]: W. RALEIGH, *Old English Valour*, p. 9 (1757).

1595 He had a three hundred men more in his squadron: DRAKE, *Voyage*, p. 5 (Hakluyt Soc.). 1598 gallant squadrons of Muskets: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. I. p. 5.

1607 He speake nothing but guns, and glaues, and staues, and phalanges, & squadrons, and barracadoes, ambus-cadoes, palmedoes...tarantantaras: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, II. i. sig. C 4 v<sup>o</sup>.

1618 because the holie Scriptures are very much cited in this Booke, I have thought it better, not to print them in a distinct Character, but rather to include them within two squadrons [ ]: T. WORTHINGTON, *Anker of Christian Doctrine*, Printer to Reader, Vol. I. p. 18.

1646 the four figures in the banners of the principal squadrons of Israel, are answerable unto the Cherubins in the vision of *Ezekiel*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. x. p. 203 (1686).

1667 all the plain, | Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 16. 1670 It's ordinary Squadron of Gallies are but twenty: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 165 (1698).

1820 the squadron moved forward in a strait line: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 45. 1826 the whole squadron joined in a very musical and spirited chorus: *Subaltern*, ch. 15, p. 226.

\***squalor** (ˌɪ ˌɪ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *squālor*: neglected appearance, dirtiness, the externals of sordid misery.

bef. 1637 take heed that their new flowers and sweetness do not as much corrupt as the others dryness and squalor: B. JONSON, *Discov.*, Wks., p. 757/1 (1860).

**squālor carceris**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: *Scots Law*: 'misery of prison'; strict imprisonment (of a debtor, at the instance of a creditor).

1814 for creditors have an interest that their debtor be kept under close confinement, that by the *squalor carceris* they may be brought to pay their debts: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 396.

**squash**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. *asquutasquash*, *asquash*: the fruit of numerous varieties of gourd (*Cucurbita*).

**squash**. See **musquash**.

**squaw**, *squa*, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian woman or wife.

1634 If her husband come to seeke for his *Squaw*: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 97.

1836 But when the Greek and Hebrew words | Came tumbling from their jaws, | The copper-coloured children all | Ran screaming to the squaws: O. W. HOLMES, *Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College*, 1836.

**squnck**: N. Amer. Ind. See **skunk**.

**srub**: Anglo-Ind. See **shrub**.

\***stabilimento**, *pl.* **stabilimenti**, *sb.*: It.: an establishment.

1883 Here were the various bathing Stabilimenti, as they are called: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 487.

**staccado**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *estacada*: a stockade (*q. v.*). See **estacade**<sup>1</sup>.

1612 he entered into the Fortresse of *Chinalrie*, not by the gate, but by leaping over the *Staccado* like a robber and a thief: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. v. p. 97.

1743-7 the enemy...contrived in the narrow part of the river where the ships were to pass, a sort of staccado, being a boom of timber joined by iron chains: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 82/1 (1751).

\***staccato**, *adv.*, *adj.*, and *sb.*: It.: Mus.: disconnectedly, with each note quite distinctly separated; disconnected; a disconnected style. Opposed to **legato** (*q. v.*). Also, *metaph.*

1724 STACCATO, or STOCCATO. See the word SPICCATO: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1787 the monotonous staccato of the guitar: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 37 (1834).

1883 the staccato notes they call letters nowadays: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 292. 1885 Our orchestral performers are much too prone to play all unslurred notes as if they were marked staccato: W. GLOVER, *Cambridge Chorister*, I. xxiv. 275.

**staccato**: Eng. fr. It. See **stoccado**.

**stackado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **stoccado**.

\***stade**, Eng. fr. Fr. *stade*; *stadie*, Eng. fr. Lat.; *stadion*, It.; *stadium*, *pl.* *stadia*, Lat. fr. Gk. *στάδιον*: a length of about 202 yards English, a race-course.

r. a distance of about 202 yards English, roughly, a furlong.

1554 and dothe extende almost thre thousand Stades: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D viii v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 suppose an image stand 20 cubites, or one stadium from vs: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. v. p. 181.

1600 in length three thousand stadios or furlongs: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 11. 1601 for the space of thirtie Stadia: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 22.



Vol. i. p. 375. 1617 About 500 stadia make a degree; 125 paces make a stadium, an Italian mile makes 8 stadia: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 76. 1621 though many stadiums asunder: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 194 (1827). 1741 This Author determines the distance of the Terra-firma at eleven Stadia, equivalent to 1375 Paces, tho' they reckon about six Miles: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 79. 1820 According to Diodorus, whose measurement seems accurate, it was seven stadia, nearly one mile, in circuit: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 21.

## 2. a race-course; a foot-race.

abt. 1374 yif a man renney in pe stadie or in pe forlonge for pe corone: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. IV. p. 119 (1868). 1603 The stadium or short race of this warre is good, but I feare (quoth he) the dolichus thereof: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 354. 1741 We must not judge of the true Bigness of the Circus or Stadium by the Measures we have given: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 343. 1776 the bridge over the bed of the Ilissus is opposite to the stadium called the Panathenæan: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 80. 1788 the naked spectacles which corrupted the manners of the Greeks, and banished from the stadium the virgins and matrons: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XI. ch. lviii. p. 39 (1813). 1820 it was in this stadium that Dion gave a magnificent feast to his troops: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 120. 1874 Dyer says it was the Stadium of Domitian: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 289. 1891 Similar illustrations... are taken chiefly from the stadium and from bodily exercises and arts: *Athenæum*, Jan. 10, p. 53/3.

## 3. (Lat. stadium) a stage, a period.

**Stadthaus, sb.**: Ger.: 'city (town) house', a town hall, a city hall.

1646 a Stat-House in Delph in Holland, which had bin burnt in like manner and reedified: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 42. 1673 only the Stadthaus is a stately Structure: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 10. 1731 The next Day the Ceylonian brought the dead Lion in a Cart to the Guild- or Stadthaus: Stellenbosch: MEDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. II. p. 41. 1797 Under the stadthaus is a prodigious vault, wherein is kept the bank of Amsterdam: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. I. p. 636/5. 1840 they stuck up placards on the walls of the Stadthaus: BARMHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 138 (1865).

**\*stadtholder** (ˌstædˈhəʊldər), sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *stadhouder*, = 'steadholder'; a governor of a province, the chief magistrate of the United Provinces of Holland.

bef. 1699 Neither stadtholder or governor, or any person in military charge, has session in the States-general: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 107. [R.] 1746 making him Stadtholder of Holland: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1857). 1748 I do not see that things tend to quiet in the republic; the people, having now carried one point, will want twenty more, of which the stadtholder must refuse at least nineteen: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxxv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 336 (1777). 1809 that the King is nothing more than a stadtholder, or the first among his fellows: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 198. 1826 Prince William of Orange became the sole Stadtholder: BUTLER, *Life of Grotius*, ch. xiv. § 2, p. 218.

**staffiere, pl. staffieri, sb.**: It.: a groom, a lackey. Anglicised as **staffier**.

1644 a number of noble Romans... followed by innumerable staffieri and pages: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). 1664 Before the dame, and round about, Marched whiffers, and staffiers on foot: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 189 (1866). 1670 They [the Italians] value no Bravery but that of Coach and Horses and Staffiers: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 10 (1698).

**Stagirite**, The: a designation of the great analytical philosopher Aristotle, who was born at *Stagira* in Macedonia. Wrongly spelt *Stagrite* by some.

[1603 the *Stagyrrian* Sage: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 72 (1608).] 1642 I confess with the *Stagirite*, that *Hearing* is the sense of *Learning*: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 12 (1869). bef. 1667 Welcome, great *Stagirite*, and teach me now! All I was born to know: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 2 (1707). 1744 The *Stagirite*, and PLATO, he who drank | The poison'd bowl: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, ix. 976, p. 264 (1806).

**stagnum, sb.**: Lat., 'a pool': the receptacle full of quicksilver in which the tube of a barometer is immersed.

1704 I borrowed a weather-glass, and so fixed it in the grotto, that the stagnum was wholly covered with the vapour, but I could not perceive the quicksilver sunk, after half an hour's standing in it: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 437 (Bohn, 1854). 1742 This must draw down the tube into the stagnum, till so much of the glass tube is immersed, as shall answer that increase of weight: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 199 (1826).

**\*stāmen**, Lat. pl. *stāmīna*, sb.: Lat., 'the warp in a loom', 'a thread', 'a fibre', 'the male organ of a flower': *Bot.*: one of the male or pollen-bearing organs of a flower, consisting generally of a thread-like stalk and an anther (see *anthera* 2).

1691 the figure and number of the *stamina* and their apices, the figure of the *stile* and seed-vessel, and the number of Cells into which it is divided: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 113 (1701). 1741 Each Flower has five *Stamina*, which are not a Line long: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 62.

**\*stāmīna**, sb. pl.: Lat., pl. of *stāmen*: the stays or supports of anybody; hence (often treated as singular) the qualities which give or constitute the peculiar strength of a constitution or character, power of resistance and endurance.

1691 they must have had some rude kind of Organical Bodies, some *Stamina* of Life, though never so clumsy: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 369 (1701). 1761

nothing left to found thy *stamina* in but negations: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, iv. xix. Wks., p. 187 (1839).

1770 When the poison of their doctrine has tainted the natural benevolence of his disposition, when their malicious counsels have corrupted the *stamina* of his government: JUNTER, *Letters*, No. xxxviii. p. 157 (1827).

1782 Your private lamentation, Madam, is equally well founded, though the relapse will be much more dangerous to Mr. Fox than to Mr. Fitzpatrick, whose *stamina* are of stouter texture: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1858).

1803 productions which have scarcely *stamina* to subsist: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 452.

1814 reading things, which cannot have *stamina* for permanent attention: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 54 (1832).

1856 He has *stamina*; he can take the initiative in emergencies: EMERSON, *English Traits*, vi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 46 (1866).

1876 The moral *stamina* of these warriors was certainly not much: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

**stamnos, sb.**: Gk. *στάμνος*: an Ancient Grecian vase like a *hydra* (q. v.), but with a short neck and small handles; also, a kind of crater (see *crater* 1), chiefly found in Apulia.

1869 a large double-handled vase, not unlike the shape of a *stamnos*, but with a narrower mouth: *Athenæum*, Sept. 28, p. 424/2.

**\*stampede** ('æ), **stampedo, sb.**: fr. Amer. Sp. *estampida* (Sp. *estampida*, = 'a crash', 'a loud report'): a sudden fright causing horses or cattle to rush off and get scattered; a sudden flight.

1834 A stupid sentinel last night... alarmed the camp and sent off in a *stampede* the rest of the horses: *Executive Documents*, 2d Sess., 3rd Cong., Vol. I. p. 74. 1866 Last night three stampedes of the mules took place: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U.S.A.*, p. 95.

**\*stanza, pl. stanze, It.; stanza, Eng. fr. It.: sb.**: a lodging, an abode, a chamber; a group of systematically arranged verses forming a compound metrical integer.

## 1. a group of verses forming a metrical integer.

1583 Let me hear a staff, a stanza, a verse: SHAKES., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 107. 1589 which makes our Poets vndermeale Muses so multitudinous, as euerie stanza they pen after dinner, is full poynted with a stabbe: NASSHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 15 (1880).

1622 this stanza: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xi. p. 65 (1643).

1640 on one stanza a whole age to dwell: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, Cupid's Conf., p. 304 (1647).

bef. 1667 Nor, 'till the Nuptial Muse be seen, | Shall any *Stanzas* with it shine: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1707).

1671 *Strophæ, Antistrophæ, or Epod.*, which were a kind of *Stanzas* fram'd only for the Music, then us'd with the Chorus that sung: MILTON, *Sama. Agon.*, Introd. (1695).

1681 He'd *Stanzas* for a whole Apartment: A. MACKENZIE, *Misc.*, p. 55.

1736 the first stanza of *Tantum et tantum*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1857).

1815 I can only recollect the first stanza: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 69 (1833).

## 2. an apartment, a chamber, esp. a chamber decorated by some famous artist.

1623 carried Salvator to the *stanzas* or work-room of FRANCESCO: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. iii. p. 35 (1853).

— studied or worked in the galleries, churches, or *stanzas* of the eminent masters in Rome: *ib.*, p. 37. 1833

The loggie and stanze, different parts of the Vatican, are associated with the wonderful genius of Raphael, who painted them: SCHAFER-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III. p. 2459/2.

1890 "Do the Stanze interest you?" was Mallard's next question: G. GISSING, *Emancipated*, Vol. III. ch. vii. p. 30.

**\*stat magni nōminis umbra, phr.**: Lat.: 'there survives the shade of a great name', he has outlived his reputation. Lucan, I, 135.

1821—2 *Stat nominis umbra*—their pretensions are lofty and unlimited, as they have nothing to rest upon: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 280 (1885). 1845 Everything [in Spain] speaks of a past magnificence *stat magni nominis umbra*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 217.

**\*stat pro ratione voluntas, phr.**: Lat.: '(my) will stands in the place of reason', that such is (my) will and pleasure is a sufficient motive and justification. See *Juv.*, 6, 222.

1602 W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 67. 1662 And he will love because he will love, *stat pro ratione voluntas*, that is all his reason: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX. p. 238 (1864).

**stater, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *στέρη*: a standard coin; the name of several coins of Ancient Greece, e.g. of a Persian gold coin also called a *daric* (q. v.), worth nearly £1. 2s. od., and of an Athenian gold coin worth twenty Attic drachmas or about 16s. 3d.

abt. 1400 Y paided to hym siluer, seuene stateris, and ten platis of siluer: WYCLIFFE *Bible*, Jer., xxxii. 9. 1579 peeces of gold called *Statères*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 452 (1612).

1865 Some numismatists have traced in British coins the Sussex horse and the wheel of the *rsada*, or war-chariot, rather than the well-known reverse of the Greek *stater*: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 978/1.

**statu quo, &c.**: Late Lat. See in *statu quo*, &c.

**statua, sb.**: Lat.: a statue. Early Anglicised as *statue* (Chaucer), through Old Fr. *statuē*.

1593—1622 whosoever should be the author of this reformation, would gaine... of his country a *statua* of gold: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, p. 143/1 p. 237 (1878).

1604 they used to make *Statuas* and *Epigramas* in their honour: T. DIGGES, *Four Parads.*, II. p. 51.

1610 glue such Glasse, and Tincture to home-made *Statuaries*: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Surgery*, Ep. Dett., sig. A 2<sup>re</sup>.

1617 The Senate house is very beautiful, and is adorned with carved statues of the nine Worthies: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 3.

1620 the head of the Popes *statua* was beaten off, and drawn through the streets:



BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Coun. Trent*, Bk. v. p. 390 (1676). **1625** In a word, a Man were better relate himselfe, to a Statua, or Picture, then to suffer his Thoughts to passe in smother: BACON, *Ess.*, *Friendship*, p. 175 (1871). **1658** The Statua of Hercules made in the Reign of Tarquinius Priscus: SIR TH. BROWN, *Hydriotaph.*, p. 31. **1665** Golden Statua's he erected in the middle of the City: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 226 (1677). **1691** the effigies or statua broken: WOOD, *Ath. Oxon.*, Vol. II. p. 811 (Bliss, 1815).

\*statuette, *sb.*: Fr.: a small statue, a sculptured figure much smaller than life size.

**1883** He sculptured several statuettes for the Façade of S. Mark's: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 35.

\*status, *sb.*: Lat.: standing, condition, position; state of affairs.

**1671** The third and last period include the *status* or height of the war: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 229 (1872). **1813** The forfeiture of condition, or *status*, is a class of great extent: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 24. **1845** Let us be content with our *status* as literary craftsmen: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 107 (1885).

\*status quo, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the same state (of affairs) as (at present); *status quo ante*, the same state (of affairs) as before.

**1833** The *status quo* was to be maintained...during negotiations: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 436. **1877** his autumn plans were in the *status quo ante*: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxv. p. 300 (1879).

steccado, *sb.*: It. *steccada*, better form than Mod. It. *stecata*: lists to fight or joust in. See *staccado*, *stockade*.

bef. **1617** MINSHU, *Guide into Tongues*.

stec(h)ados, steckadoe: Eng. fr. Lat. See *stichados*.

steenbok, *sb.*: Du.: name of several small South African species of antelope, found in rocky places.

**1796** Steen-boks: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 17 (1814).

Steenkirk, Steinkirk, name of sundry articles of fashionable costume, esp. of a lace cravat loosely tied and with long hanging ends, introduced after the battle of Steenkerke in Belgium, 1692. Also, *attrib.*

**1694** Wear a huge Steinkirk twisted to his Waste: D'URFEY, *Don Quix.*, Prolog. **1695** Lac'd Coats, *Steinkirk Cravats*: CONGREVE, *Love for Love*, i. 13, Wks., Vol. I. p. 344 (1710). **1696** I hope your Lordship is pleas'd with your Steenkirk: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 18 (1776).

stēla, *pl.* stēlae, Lat. fr. Gk. *στήλη*; stēlō, Gk.: *sb.*: an upright gravestone, memorial stone, or milestone, of Ancient Greece, in the form of a slab or a pillar.

**1776** In the courts of the houses lie many round stelae or pillars once placed on the graves of the Athenians: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 35. **1820** their names inscribed upon a marble stēlō or column: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 303. **1885** Inside there were many things. First of all, a stēla...supporting the bust of a lady: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/1.

stelletto: Eng. fr. It. See *stiletto*.

Stellwagen, *sb.*: Ger.: a stage-coach.

\*Stentor: Lat. fr. Gk. *Στένων*, = 'Roarer', 'Shouter': name of a herald in the army of the Greeks before Troy, whose voice was equal in strength to the sound of fifty men's voices. Hence, *Stentorian*, excessively loud.

**1609** Hell-hounds, *Stentors*, out of my dores, you sonnes of noise and tumult: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 570 (1616). **1748** with the voice of a Stentor: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. v. Wks., Vol. I. p. 20 (1817).

**1603** whose *Stentorian* sound | Doth far and wide o'er all the world redound: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Magnif., p. 48 (1608). **1820** Psalida reiterated his shouts with Stentorian lungs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 53.

stent(o)rophoneic (  $\angle = (-) \angle =$  ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Gk. *στεντοροφωνος*, = 'Stentor-voiced': Stentorian. *Rare*.

**1679** I heard a Formidable Noise, | Loud as the Stentrophonick Voice: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. i. p. 14. **1713** Of this stentrophonick horn of Alexander, there is a figure preserved in the Vatican: DERHAM, *Phys. Theol.*, Bk. iv. ch. iii. Note. [R.] **1797** Stentrophonick Tube, a speaking trumpet: *Encyc. Brit.*

\*steppe, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *step'*: a level (or fairly level) treeless tract of country, such as are characteristic of S. Russia.

**1810** The steppe or wilderness over which they passed was every where dotted with tumuli: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. IV. p. 129. **1845** the ancient rhinoceroses might have roamed over the *steppes* of central Siberia...as well as the living rhinoceroses and elephants over the *Karros* of Southern Africa: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 89. **1876** the Kirghiz Steppes: *Times*, May 15. [St.] **1883** the nomadic herdsmen of the immense Steppes: STEFNAK, *Underground Russia*, p. 71.

stère, *sb.*: Fr.: the French unit of solid measure, a cubic mètre, equivalent to about 35'3 cubic feet English.

sterile (  $\angle =$  ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stérile*: barren, unfruitful; fruitless, unprofitable.

**1570** LEVINS. **1597** lean, sterile and bare land: SHAKS, *II Hen. IV.*, iv. 3, 129. **1627** It is certain, that in sterile years, come sowie will grow to an other kinde: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, § 525. [R.] **1665** for our language is in some places sterile and barren: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 161 (1872).

stet, *3rd pers. sing. pres. subj.* of Lat. *stāre*, = 'to stand': 'let it stand', a direction not to alter a proof, a revise, or a MS. where an alteration has been in some way suggested.

\*stevedore (  $\angle =$  ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *estivador*, = 'a packer (of wool)': one who loads or unloads ships' cargoes.

**1856** The Scandinavian fancied himself surrounded by Trolls, a kind of goblin men with vast power of work and skilful production—divine stevedores, carpenters, reapers, smiths, and masons: EMERSON, *English Traits*, ch. v. [Davies]

stever: Eng. fr. Du. See *stiver*.

\*stibium, *sb.*: Lat.: black antimony; see *antimonium*. Anglicised as *stiby* (1601 Holland, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 366).

**1598** *Antimonio*, a minerall called Stibium or Antimonium: FLORIO. **1603** Iron, Orpine, Stibium, Lethargie: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 86 (1608). **1634** their belly-timbers, which I suppose would be but *stibium* to weak stomachs as they cooke it, though never so good of it selfe: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 67. **1646** *Rock-Alum*, common Glass, *Stibium*, or Glass of *Antimony*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. iv. p. 59 (1686). **1654** two pennyworth of *Stybium*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 58.

stic(h)ados, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *stoechas*, gen. *stoechados*: an aromatic plant, *Lavandula Stoechas*, Nat. Order *Lamiaceae*, which has antispasmodic properties.

**1525** and do in the drynke Sticados with water and hony: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. G. iij. v. 1. **1542** polypody, netyll, elder, agarycke, yreos, mayden-heere, and stycados: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. xliij. p. 288 (1870). **1548** Stichas...The herbe may be called in english stichas, or Lauander gentle, the Potiarics cal thys herbe stichados: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. **1562** the flowers of Stichados arabick: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. III. fol. 25. **1598** *Aurelia*, the herbe called Mothweede, or golden Floweramoure, or golden Stechados or Cudweede: FLORIO. **1611** *Stechados*. Steckadoe or Sticka-doue, Cassidonia or Cast-me-downe, French Lauender, or the sweet flower thereof: COGGR. bef. **1617** *Stecados*, or Stickadone, Cassidonia, or French Lauender: MINSHU, *Guide into Tongues*. — *Stickadone* or Sticados, French Lauender: *ib.* **1821** fetherfew, scordium, stoechas, rosemary, ros solis, saffron: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 4, Mem. 1, Subs. 3, Vol. II. p. 96 (1827).

στυγανθία, *sb.*: Late Gk.: a dialogue or part of a dialogue in which the interlocutors each deliver one verse for each speech.

**1891** He has erred in prolonging the agony of his history—...by too much *στυγανθία* in the dialect of the nineteenth [century]: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 31, p. 579/2.

\*stigma, Lat. *pl.* *stigmata*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *στίγμα*, = 'a prick', 'a brand', 'a tattoo-mark'.

1. a mark impressed with a hot iron on, or tattooed on slaves and criminals; also, *metaph.* a mark or ascription of infamy, disgrace, or worthlessness.

**1588**—93 TARTLTON, *Fests*, p. xxxi. (Halliwell). [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1647** All such slaughters were from thence called Bartelmies, simply in a perpetual stigma of that butchery: SIR G. BUCK, *Rich. III.*, p. 63. [T.] **1776** HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 304 (1857). **1786** Yet, by one slight insinuation, | One scarce perceiv'd exaggeration, | Sly Ridicule, with half a word, | Can fix her stigma of—absurd: H. MORE, *Florio*, 626, p. 40. **1787** He had not the least intention to throw the smallest stigma on the noble Admiral: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1135/2. **1826** This friend it was who first conceived the idea of throwing a stigma on my brother's birth: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 391 (1884). **1852** the public feeling was so strongly with Beaumarchais that he paraded his stigma as if it had been a mark of honour: MACAULAY, in G. O. Trevelyan's *Life*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 363 (1878). **1878** He thought that the relief should be given "without any such stigma": *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 6/5. [St.] **1885** The tracheal system is unlike that of the majority of the Diplopoda...the branched spiral filament not taking origin directly from the stigmata themselves: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 5, p. 736/2.

2. (*pl. stigmata*) the marks of the wounds of Jesus Christ; corresponding marks supposed to have been miraculously impressed on devotees (generally female).

**1670** I remember Monsieur Monconys was by no means satisfied with the *stigmata* of those nuns: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1872). **1670** S. Katherine of Siena...her Chamber, where she received the holy *Stigmata*, now turned into a Chapel: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 154 (1698). **1684** discovering the *stigmata* made upon their bodies by the devils hand: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 133 (1856).

stigmatica, *sb. fem.*: Late Lat.: a female devotee supposed to be miraculously marked with the sacred stigmata.

**1883** Louise Lateau, the stigmatica of Bois d'Haine, is reported to be dead: *Birmingham Wkly. Post*, Sept. 1, p. 1/5.

stiletтата, *sb.*: It.: a stab with a stiletto.

**1620** the two first stilletato's he felt like two blows stricken with fire: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Coun. Trent*, p. lviii. (1676).



**\*stiletto, sb.:** It.: a small dagger, a small poniard; a sharp bodkin; a sharp instrument for piercing round holes in cloth, &c.; a beard trimmed to a sharp point.

1611 and a little sharpe dagger called a stiletto: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. II. p. 55 (1776). bef. 1616 Your Pocket-dagger, your Stiletto, out with it: BEAU. & FL., *Customs*, II. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 336 (1711). 1620 the innocent Father had three wounds with Stillettoes... The Assassin could not pull back his Stiletto, because it had past the bone, where it stuck so fast, and went so far in that it was bearded: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lvi. (1676). 1630 Some round, some mow'd like stubble, some starke bare, | Some sharpe Steletto fashion, dagger like: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1638 Wears a stiletto on his chin: FORD, *Fancies*, III. 1. Wks., p. 132/2 (1839). 1660 slashed him with daggers and stilletos: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Naph.*, p. 68. 1657 cuckolds carry such sharp stiletos in their foreheads: FORD, *Sun's Darl.*, I. 1. Wks., p. 171/1 (1839). 1665 Andrew Evans Captain of our Ship... swimming towards it with a Stiletto wounded the fish in several places: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 384 (1677). 1691 Of which with any Friend of yours I'll lay | This keen Stiletto against all your Stars: D'URFEE, *Husb. Revenge*, III. p. 29. 1699 a broad Lancet or Stiletto: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 233. 1749 Lord Bolingbroke... says... that simulation is a stiletto: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 151, p. 389 (1774). 1764 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 264 (1857). 1787 The equipage of a Sardinian is a horse, a gun, and a stiletto: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. Fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 60 (1805). 1818 turning his pistol to sarcasm, his ink to gall, and his pen to a stiletto: LADY MORGAN, *FL. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 57 (1819). 1861 you open the case, and presently out flies a poisoned stiletto, which springs into a man's bosom: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 47 (1879).

**stillatim, adv.:** Lat.: drop by drop, in a succession of drops.

1668 I... cause abundance of cold fountain water to be poured upon me stillatim, for a good half-hour together: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 208 (1872).

**stilo novo, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'in the new style', according to the Gregorian Calendar, published by Pope Gregory XIII., 1582, and soon adopted in Roman Catholic states, but not adopted in England by enactment until 1752. Opposed to 'according to the Julian Calendar' (*stilo vetere*).

1619 The 25<sup>th</sup> of December *stilo novo*... the Lady Elizabeth was delivered of a young son in Prague: W. YONGE, *Diary*, p. 33 (Camd. Soc., 1848). 1625 The thirtieth of March, *Stilo novo*, we... came to anchor: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 386. 1631 the 4. of February, *stilo novo*: *Contin. of our Weekly News*, Mar. 14, p. 3. 1673 5000 foot and 1000 horse marched out of y<sup>e</sup> towne, June y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, *stilo novo*: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1878).

**stilo vetere (veteri), phr.:** Late Lat.: 'in the old style', according to the Julian Calendar.

1621 there put into that port a barke the 3. of June, that left him in Mayorque on the last of May *stilo veteri*: *Fortescue Papers*, p. 153 (Camd. Soc., 1871). 1626 Yorke-House, July, 19. *stilo vet.* 1626: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit.*, p. 198 (1882).

**stimulator ( = = ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. *stimulātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *stimulare*, = 'to prick', 'to goad': one who or that which stimulates.

**stimulatrix, sb.:** Late Lat., fem. of *stimulator*: a female who stimulates.

1611 *Stimulatrice*, A stimulatrix, an instigatrix: COTGR.

**\*stimulus, pl. stimuli, sb.:** Lat.: a goad, a spur, an incentive, an incitement; a physical cause of functional activity or of any reaction in living tissue.

1805 The analogy between natural *stimuli* and natural functions was observed and improved: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 5, p. 393. 1814 opposition is a stimulus: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1832). 1819 that very circumstance... added a new stimulus to my friend's exertions in my behalf: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. VII. p. 139 (1820).

**stipple ( = = ), vb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *stippelen*: to cover with specks or dots, to produce dotted shading or coloring in a drawing or painting.

**stipulation ( = = ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *stipulation*: a bargaining, a covenanting; a bargain, a contract; an article of a contract or agreement.

1611 *Stipulation*, A stipulation; a covenant, promise, bargain, agreement: COTGR. 1666 an exactness in this no way importing the stipulation: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 190 (1872).

**\*stipulator ( = = = ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *stipulātor*, noun of agent to *stipulari*, = 'to demand a formal promise or covenant', 'to propose a bargain': one who stipulates or makes a stipulation.

1611 *Stipulator*, A stipulator; he that intending to bind another by words, asketh him whether he will give, or doe, such a thing or no: COTGR.

**stirps, pl. stirpēs, sb.:** Lat.: race, lineage, family; the origin or the founder of a race or family. Early Anglicised as *stirp*, *stirpe* (Chaucer).

**\*stiver ( = = ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *stuiver*: a small silver coin worth a twentieth part of a Dutch gulden, formerly current in Holland; also, an old Dutch copper coin of the same value. See *gulden*.

1527 double ducats, single ducats, crownes, royalls of Spayne, stuivers, and black monayes: EDW. LEE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3d Ser., Vol. II. No. 201, p. 94 (1847). 1547-8 a snapper is worth vi. stuivers. vi. stuivers is worth ix. d. ob.: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. XI. p. 153 (1894). 1598 Exvone Quantall is 128. pounds, and every Pardawe three Testones or thirle Stivers heave money, and every Tanga, sixtie Reijs, or sixe Stivers: Tr. J. Van Linchoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. II. p. 222 (1845). 1617 I paid twenty four Stivers for my passage: F. MARYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 35. 1630 Through thy protection they are monstrous thriuers, | Not like the Dutchmen in base Doyts and Stivers: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Aa 3 v<sup>o</sup>/2. 1641 I gave... thirty-one stivers to the man-of-war: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1850). 1705 we are obliged to go to Church every Day, on forfeiture of twenty five Styvers: Tr. Bosman's *Ginnea*, Let. VII. p. 99.

**stoa, sb.:** Gk. *στωά*: *Gk. Antiq.*: a portico, a colonnade; esp. the *Ἰσοῦα*, or Painted Porch, in the agora of Athens, which gave their name (Stoics) to the followers of Zeno the philosopher.

1603 call to minde and consider the renowned clerkes and famous Philosophers, either in *Lycæum* or the *Académie*: go to the gallerie *Stoa*, the learned schoole *Palladium*, or the Musickeschoole *Orchestra*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Port. Mon.*, p. 279. 1671 MILLIUS, *P. R.*, IV. 253. 1775 Both above and below were large quadrangular *Stoas* or *porticoes*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 19.

**\*stoc(c)ado, stockado ( = = ), Eng. fr. normal It. *stoccada*; stoccada, normal It.; estoc(k)ado, Eng. fr. Sp. *estocada*; stoccata, Mod. It.:** sb.: a stab or thrust with a rapier or thrusting sword.

1578 *Rodolph Gonzague*... as he raised by chance his beaver, was so hurt in the face with an *estocado* by a French man, that falling from his horse, his people could never rescue him in so great a confusion: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 77 (1618). 1595 hee made glue you a *stocata* or imbroccata: SAVIOLE, *Præface*, Bk. I. sig. I. v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 *Arcoata*, by or with a thrust or *stoccado*, or a phoine: FLORIO. 1598 In these times you stand on distance, your passes, *stoccados*, and I know not what: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, II. 1. 234. 1598 you shall kill him... the first *stocata*: R. JARVIS, *Err. Man in his Hum.*, I. 5. Wks., p. 17 (1616). 1603 Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazons, and *stoccados*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, *Vocation*, p. 421 (1608). 1603 he has his mandrillates, imbroccates, stramazons, and *stoccataes* at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Years 1603*, p. 42. 1608 he have about with you at the single *Stockado*: J. DAY, *Love-Tricke*, sig. H 4 v<sup>o</sup>. 1623 For to give another man a cut in the legge, or a slash on the arme, and to receive a home-thrust, and full *Stocada* in his owne bosome, shewes himself to bee but a foole in his Science: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gasman*, Pt. I. Bk. II. ch. v. p. 137. bef. 1670 This was the Jealousie which gave the Lord-Keeper the deadly *Stoccada*, who would not abuse his own knowledge so far, to extol my Lord for his *Spanish Transactions*, which broke the Peace, the Credit, the Heart of his King, and his Patron, never to be requited: J. HACKET, *App. Williams*, Pt. II. 3. p. 5 (1693). 1676 a *Stockado*, a Gentle thrust through the Lungs or so, might have Happen'd: D'URFEE, *Mud Puddle*, v. p. 55 (1691). 1855 Thy fineture, carriage, and sly passata, | Thy stramazons, and resolute *stoccata*: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. III. p. 56 (1899). 1860 your *staccatos* and *passados* and cursed Italian tricks of fence: WHYTE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 123.

**stockade ( = = ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *estacada*, = 'an enclosure to fight in', 'a palisade': a fence or rampart of stakes, an enclosure surrounded by a paling or by stakes.

1773-83 in such sort | As, round some citadel, the engineer | Directs his sharp *stockade*: W. MASON, *English Garden*, Bk. II. (R.). 1857 He read of nothing but sieges and *stockades*, brigade evolutions, and conical bullets: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. VII. p. 118 (1877).

**stoechas:** Lat. See *stichados*.

**storax, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *στυράξ*: the fragrant resin of the tree *Styrax officinalis*, native in Syria.

1543 of liquide storax. j. vi.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vico's Chirurg.*, fol. cclxvii v<sup>o</sup>/1. 1555 *Franciscense*, Myrræ, Storax, Curallæ: R. EDEN, *New India*, p. 21 (Arber, 1885). 1558 the Ambre, *Styrax*, and other things: W. WARD, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 45 v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 an vnice of *Storax*. ib. Pt. II. fol. 50 v<sup>o</sup>. 1577 a plaster made thereof, and of *Alapia Mucata*, and of Storacke: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 85 v<sup>o</sup>. 1589 then do they perfume them with frankensence and storax and other sweet smells: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 54 (1853). 1625 they burne Myrrhe, Storax, and other Sweets: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 41. 1654 Gum, Pitch, Turpentine, and liquid *Storax*: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 48. 1741 Laurels, Adrachnes, and Storax: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 113.

**\*storgē, sb.:** Gk. *στοργή*: natural affection.

1681-1703 a natural *storge* in parents to their children: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VIII. p. 113 (1864). 1769 this *storgē* is something entirely different from that affection we feel towards dependents: BRATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 21, p. 67 (1822). 1806 Yes, and there is another specimen of this sort of *storgē*, quite as delightful to witness: HERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 287 (5th Ed.). 1860 I protest I could have knelt before her too, and adored in her the Divine beneficence in endowing us with the maternal *storgē*, which began with our race and sanctifies the history of mankind: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 21 (1869). 1866 The yet more invincible *storge* that drew them back to the green island far away: J. R. LOWELL, *Bigelow Papers*, *Introd.* (Halifax). 1884 The mother is bound by influences she cannot overcome, by the maternal *storgē*, and an instinctive... sense of duty: *Spectator*, Jan. 18, p. 48.



\***Storthing**, *sb.*: Dan. and Norwegian: 'high, court', the national parliament of Norway.

1883 the Ministry of Norway have been summoned to appear before the Storthing, formed for the occasion into a High Court of Justice: *Standard*, Sept. 7, p. 47.

**stouph**: Eng. fr. It. See **stufé**.

**stove**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *stove*: an enclosed fireplace; a heated chamber; a hot-house.

1612 Her palaces, her walks, baths, theatres, and stoves: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, § iv. [R.] bef. 1658 [See **sooterkin**]. 1664 when...housed Trees grow tainted with Mustiness, make Fire in your Stove, and open all the Windows from ten in the Morning till three in the Afternoon: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 224 (1729). 1717 [See **tendour**].

**strabismus**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *στραβισμός*: a squinting, a squint.

1856 Mr. Ohlsen suffered some time from strabismus and blindness: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I, ch. xvi. p. 199. 1866 A slight obliquity of the visual organs has been heightened...into too close an approach to actual strabismus: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, Introd. (Halifax). 1887 It is, alas! no longer lament, but remedy, that is required. The question [of bribery in India] is rather one of strabismus than of sentiment: *Athenæum*, May 21, p. 668/3.

**stradaruolo**, *sb.*: It.: a freebooter, a highwayman. Anglicised as **stradarolle**.

1562 lyke a stradarolle and thefe: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 25 *ro*.

**stradico**, *sb.*: It.: "a kinde of officer, magistrate, iudge, or prouost marshal" (Florio).

1650 the Stradico of Messina, which is a most honorable charge: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffe's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 103.

\***Stradivarius**, a name applied to violins made by Stradivarius. See **Cremona**.

1865 he had a Stradivarius violin to dispose of: DICKENS, *Mutual Friend*, Bk. III, ch. xiii. Vol. II, p. 157 (1880).

**stramazone**(e), Eng. fr. It. *stramazzone*, or Fr. *estramazon* (Cotgr.); *estramazon*, Fr.: *sb.*: a downright stroke with a sword.

1599 made a kind of *stramazone*, ranne him up to the hilts: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 6, Wks., p. 148 (1616). 1603 Such thrusts, such foyns, stramazons, and stocados: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Vocation, p. 421 (1608). 1603 he has his mandritates, imbrocates, stramazones and stocataes at his fingers ends: *Wonderfull Yeare* 1603, p. 42. 1822-3 now offering my blade, now recovering it, I made a blow at his nose—a sort of *estramazon*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxiv. p. 396 (1886). 1855 Thy stramazone, and resolute stocata: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. iii. p. 56 (1889).

**strangullion** (L L), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. (Florio) *stranguglioni*, *Mod. It.* *stranguglioni*: strangury; a choking in the throat, quinsy.

1598 *Stranguglioni*, the strangullion, strangurie or choking in the throte: FLORIO. 1626 Diagoras, that grand atheist, when he was troubled with the strangullion, acknowledged a deity which he had denied: R. STROCK, quoted in C. H. SPURGEON'S *Treas. David*, Vol. I, p. 132 (1874). 1647 may the strangullion be your best friend, and ne'er forsake you till your end; may you be the People's scorn, and curse the hour that you were born: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I, p. 52 (1860).

**strappado** (= " =), Eng. fr. normal It. *strappada*, *Mod. It.* *strappata*; **strapado** (= " =), Eng. fr. Sp. *estrapada*, or fr. It.: *sb.*: 'a pulling', a torture which consisted in tying the victim to the end of a rope, hoisting him up, and letting him fall some distance so as to be jerked violently.

1590 Thrice had I ye strappado, hoisted vp backward with my hands bound behinde me, which strook all the joynts in my armes out of joynt: WEBBE, *Trav.*, p. 31 (Arber). [Skeat] 1596 an I were at the strappado, or all the racks in the world, I would not tell you on compulsion: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, ii. 4, 262. 1598 A thousand strappados could not compell him to confesse: FLORIO, *Ep. Ded.*, sig. a 4 *ro*. 1599 Whereupon we presently determined rather to seeke our liberties, then to bee in danger for euer to be slaues in the country, for it was told vs we should haue y<sup>e</sup> strappado: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i. p. 253. 1612 And whosoever presumeth to come on shoare without Praticke, is in danger of hanging, or hauing the strappado: W. BIDDULPH, in T. LAVENDER'S *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 5. 1628 Felton was put to the strappado, and some say beaten with cudgels: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. I, p. 432 (1848). 1634 famine, strappadoes and other punishments: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 104. 1662 he...was taken lame with lying in the Fields by a Sciatica: I mean, Sir, the strappado: R. BROME, *Joviall Crew*, ii. sig. C 3. 1669 I am contented to be...used by them as cruelly as their malice can invent, or flames or their strappado execute: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, Pref., p. 15. 1670 and a Pocket Pistol found about you, or in your Cloakbag, is enough to make you be set to the Gallies, with the *tratti di corda*, that is, strappada thrice: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 154 (1608). 1686 Racks and Strapadoes are too rigid a Test for a young Officer: D'URFREV, *Banditti*, ii. 2, p. 20. 1710 I had several times given him the strappado on that account: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 23, Wks., Vol. II, p. 196 (1854). 1764 flagellation, and the strappado: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xx. Wks., Vol. V, p. 409 (1817). 1855 to suffer any shame or torment whatsoever, even to strappado and scarpines: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. xviii. p. 326 (1889).

**stratagem** (L = =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stratagème*: a piece of generalship, a trick of war; an artifice, a piece of policy.

1562 Scanderbeg determined to put in vse a Stratageme: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), ii. fol. 12 *ro*. 1579 Learned he ought to be in Histories, to consider of manifold Stratagemes that by noble Souldiours haue heretofore bene vsed: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, p. 112. 1579 the noblest stratagem of warre that Nicias shewed: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 550 (1612). 1588 and to close vp the comedie with a tragical stratageme, hee slewe himselfe: GREENE, *Pandosto*, Wks., p. 54 (1861). 1590 Our plots and stratagems will soon be dash'd: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 215/2 (1858). 1600 by some stratageme he might strike a terror among the enemies: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. vii. p. 258. 1602 the very complementall and historicall summe of all plots, practises, stratagemes, policies: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 123. 1642 It is an honest stratagem to take advantage of ourselves: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, ii. 13. [C.]

**stratagematic** (L = = L =), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *stratagématique* (Cotgr.): versed in stratagem or strategy.

1589 notable Capitaines stratagématique: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, i. viii. p. 35 (1869).

**strath**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *strath*: a large valley, generally traversed by a river.

1754 And certainly, it is the Deformity of the Hills that makes the Natives conceive of their naked Straths and Glens, as of the most beautiful Objects in Nature: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II, p. 15. 1840 the sweet strath-like valley, with its fresh verdure and scattered wood: FRASER, *Koordinan, &c.*, Vol. II, Let. xviii. p. 427.

\***stratum**, *pl.* **strata**, *sb.*: Lat., 'coverlet', 'pavement', and in *pl.* 'road', 'street': a layer; a bed of rock; also, *metaph.* (see **couche**).

1671 To the Sediments of Fluids do belong the Strata or Beds of the Earth: H. O., *Tr. N. Steno's Prodrum. on Solids in Solids*, p. 37. 1693 This Stratum of green Sand and Oyster-shells: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 131 (1713). 1699 cover the Bottom of the Jar with some Dill, an Handful of Bay-Salt, &c. and then a Bed of Nuts; and so stratum upon stratum: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, App. sig. P 4 *ro*. 1728 the sandy stratum: J. THOMSON, *Autumn*, 744 (1834). — the mineral strata there: *ib.*, 1357. 1754 perforce the Crannies of Rocks, and looser Strata: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II, p. 15. 1802 and we are to imagine the expansive power of the same irresistible agent to have since elevated the strata from the bottom of the sea: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 202. 1818 several horizontal strata of rock overhanging the long slope of debris: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II, p. 7. 1840 like the strata of a Christmas pie: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 18 (1865). 1845 At St. Helena... I ascertained that some pinnacles, of a nearly similar figure and constitution, had been formed by the injection of melted rock into yielding strata, which thus had formed the moulds for these gigantic obelisks: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 11. 1847 the Princess rode to take | The dip of certain strata to the North: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV, p. 76 (1886). 1853 A stratum of false horizon separated the two images: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxiv. p. 299. 1876 the Lower Miocene strata of France: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.] 1885 The clergy...were...taken from a much lower social stratum than has been common of late years: *Athenæum*, Aug. 8, p. 165/2.

**stratum super stratum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: layer upon layer.

1785 the Nails...are formed *stratum super stratum*, like a common paste-board: D. LOW, *Chiro-podologia*, p. 106.

**stratus**, *pl.* **strati**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Lat. *stratus*, pass. part. of *sternere*, 'to spread': a horizontal layer of cloud, generally uniform in thickness. L. Howard (1803), in *Tilloch's Phil. Mag.*, Vol. XVI, p. 97. See **cirro-stratus**, **cumulo-stratus**.

1853 a permanent dark cloud, a line of stratus with a cumulated thickening at the western end: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxiv. p. 199.

**stria**, *pl.* **striae**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a furrow', 'a channel': a fillet between flutings or mouldings; a ridge, a streak or narrow band.

1664 the Stria being commonly a third or fourth part of the widness of the Flutings, and diminishing with the Contraction of the Scapus: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 130. 1673 the ridges or stria of a cochle-shell: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 341. 1693 the Similitude of Conformation in their Pores, Stria, Hinges, Teeth, Prominences, Threds, &c.: — *Three Discourses*, ii. p. 142 (1713).

**stridor**, *sb.*: Lat.: a creaking, a rasping noise.

1697 her screaming cry, | And stridor of her wings: DRYDEN, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, XII, 1256. [L.]

**strophè**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *στροφή*, 'a turn': [*orig.* the movement of a Classical chorus (*q. v.*) from right to left, exactly answered in dance-rhythm by a return movement or antistrophe (*q. v.*)] the first stanza of a Greek lyric metrical system, to which the second stanza of the system corresponded in rhythm.

1603 By making turns and winding cranks so strange | In all his strophes, and those without the range: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 127. 1671 (See **antistrophe**). 1757 [Gray, in his *Pindarics*] had shackled himself with strophe, antistrophe, and epode: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 97 (1857). 1840 The knight and the maiden had rung their antiphonic changes on the fine qualities of the departing Lady, like the *Strophe* and *Antistrophe* of a Greek play: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 161 (1865).



**structor, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *struere*, = 'to build', 'to erect': a builder, one who causes a building to be erected.

1634 These Persians say one Jamshet was the **structor**: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 59.

\***stucco, sb.:** It.: fine plaster used for decorative work and for coating walls (either internal or external) or other parts of a building, in imitation of stonework or as a preparation for painting.

1598 certayne Children done by the hand of *Balthasar of Siena*, which so perfectly seeme to be made in *Stucco*, that they haue deceived divers good Painters: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 94.

1616-7 some heads...one of marble, the other of *stucco* or plaster: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 465 (1848). bef. 1739 Palladian walls, Venetian doors, | Grottesco roofs, and *Stucco* floors: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, II. vi. 192. 1758 both their eating-room and salon are to be *stucco*, with pictures: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 164 (1857).

1764 the roof covered with a thick coat of *stucco*: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 425 (1817). 1787 A parcel of naked boys over the doors, in white *stucco*: P. BUCKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1805).

1820 The walls of the recesses are covered with a fine *stucco*: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 75.

\***studio, sb.:** It.: the work-room of a sculptor or a painter, an atelier (*q. v.*).

1819 the greatest work which proceeded from his *studio*, was his scholar Giotto: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 32, p. 322. 1820 We had seen some beautiful casts from different figures of this sculpture in the studio of Monsieur Fauvel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 282.

1851 Chantrey I did not see, but went round his studio: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 42 (1857).

**stufe, sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *stufa*, or Mid. Low Ger. *stove*: a hot-house, a bath-room, a bath.

1542 yf blode do abounde, cleanse it with *stufes*, or by fleubo homye: BOORDE, *Dietary*, ch. xxiii. p. 287 (1870). 1598 *Stufa*, a stufe, a bath, a whot house: FLORIO. — *Stufaisuolo*, a bathe or stufe-keeper: *ib.*

1603 the Baine-keepers poore asse...carrying billots and faggots...to kindle fire and to heat the stoupes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 212.

**stufer:** Eng. fr. Du. See *stiver*.

**stuffed, sb.:** It.: a dish of stewed meat.

1771 several outlandish delicacies, such as ollas, pepperpots, pillaws, corys, chabobs, and *stuffed*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 116/2 (1882).

**stum, sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *stom*: unfermented wine.

1684 [See *Champagne*]. 1682 And with thy stum ferment their fainting cause, | Fresh fumes of madness rise: DRYDEN, *Medal*, 270.

**stupefaction** ( = 1 = 1 = ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *stupefaction*: the state of being insensible.

1543 reduced to such a colde, and congelation or *stupefaction*: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvi v<sup>o</sup>/1.

**stupidity** ( = 1 = 1 = ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *stupidité*: dulness, foolishness.

1641 Nowe we must esteeme the stupydite or audacyte of the man: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guyd's Quest.*, &c., sig. and C ii v<sup>o</sup>. 1620 BRENT, *Tr. Savat's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 199 (1676). 1656 and it were as well impiety as stupidity to be...without natural affection: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 80 (1872).

\***stupor** ( = 1 = ), **sb.:** Eng. fr. Lat. *stupor*: insensibility, bewilderment.

1482 beyng holde in a certeyn stupour and wondyr of mynde of suche thinges that he had seyne: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 26 (1869). 1619 what shall we say of Him, not the least, but the great Stupor and Wonder of Diuines: a King of that Nation also? PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxxiii. p. 727. 1785 Laugh ye, who boast your more mercurial pow'rs, | That never felt a stupor, know no pause, | Nor need one: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 111 (1808).

1863 C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 167. 1874 At times he would lie almost in a stupor, wanting nothing, saying nothing: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xi. p. 150 (1883).

**Sturm und Drang, phr.:** Ger.: storm and stress. A phr. applied to a period of literary excitement and rebellion against convention in Germany during the last quarter of 18 c.

1845 he was occasionally extravagant in his attitudes: his was what the Germans call a *sturm und drang* style: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 628. 1855 The period known as the *Sturm und Stress* period was then about to astonish Germany, and to startle all conventions, by works such as Gerstenberg's *Ugolino*, Goethe's *Götts von Berlichingen*, Klinger's *Sturm und Drang* (from whence the name), and Schiller's *Robbers*: G. H. LEWES, *Goethe*, I. 140.

1888 He [Byron] was the poetical representative of the "Sturm und Drang" period of the nineteenth century: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 10, p. 307/2.

**Stygian** Eng. fr. Lat. *Stygius*, fr. Gk. *Στυγιος*: pertaining to the Styx, a river bounding the infernal regions of Greek mythology, by which the gods swore, and across which Charon ferried the souls of men; infernal; utterly gloomy; inviolable (of an oath).

1582 No stigan vengeance lyke too these carmoran haggards: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 77 (1880). 1602 involved in labyrinths of errors, drowne themselves in the Stigeian lake of their owne folly: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 46.

1606 I talk about her door, | Like a strange soul upon the Stygian banks | Staying for waftage: SHAKS., *Trivil.*, III.

2, 10. bef. 1627 If this be not the man whose Stygian soul | Breath'd forth that counsel to me: MIDDLETON, *Major Queen*, v. 2. Wks., Vol. II. p. 105 (1845). 1640 Stygian vow: H. MORSE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 200 (1845).

1667 The Stygian counsel thus dissolved; and forth | In order came the grand infernal peers: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 606. 1742 Is it a Stygian Vapour in thy blood? E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, v. p. 83 (1777).

1782 With through the Stygian veil, that blots the day, | In dazzling streaks the vivid lightings play: COWPER, *Horatium*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 293 (1804).

1891 The beams of the great Alfred shines like a star amidst the surrounding Stygian gloom: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 7, p. 395/3.

**Stylites, sb.:** Late Gk. *στυλῖτης* (fr. *στυλος*, = 'pillar'); an Eastern anchorite who lived on a pillar, the first of whom was Simeon, a Syrian, early in 5 c. Anglicised as *Stylite*.

1776 you are told it has been the habitation of a hermit, doubtless a *Stylite*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*.

\***stylobata, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *στυλοβάτης*, = 'pillar-foot'. the raised substructure or foundation on which a Greek temple or similar building was raised. Anglicised as *stylobate*.

1563 the Pedestale or *Stylobata*: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii<sup>o</sup>. 1664 I am not ignorant that some contend about this *Stylobata*, confounding it with the *Stylobata* and *Pedistals* of Columns: EVELYN, *Tr. Front's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 123.

**styrax, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. *στυράξ*: (a) the tree which produces *storax* (*q. v.*); (b) *storax*.

a. 1579 great plentie of *Styrax* [*stic*] trees: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 462 (1672). 1767 Trees and Shrubs raised from Seed. Yew, *Scorpius-sena*, *Toxicodendron*, *Styrax*-tree, &c.: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man cum Gardener*, p. 685, 1 (1804).

b. 1621 belzoin, ladanum, styrax, and such like gums, which make a pleasant and acceptable perfume: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 2, Mem. 3, Vol. I. p. 398 (1827).

**Styx, Lat. fr. Gk. Στύξ; Gk. Mythol.:** name of a river of the infernal regions. See *Stygian*.

1588 Why suffer'st thou thy sons, unburied yet, | To hover on the dreadful shore of *Styx*? SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, I. 58. 1689 By *Styx* I vow: W. WAGNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v. ch. xxxi. p. 134.

1625 Some of them dreame of *Elysian* fields, to which their souls must passe over a *Styx* or *Acheron*, and there take new bodies: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1478.

1640 quill [pen] | Steeped in sad *Styx*: H. MORE, *Psych.*, I. I. 6, p. 74 (1647).

1657 And swore by *Styx*: J. D., *Tr. Lett. of Fortune*, No. 12, Vol. I. p. 20.

sua si bona norint: Lat. See *bona si sua norint*.

\***suave, adj.:** Fr.: bland, pleasant in manner and speech, complaisantly polite.

1865 those courtly, elegant, suave gentlemen: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 19.

**suave mari magno, phr.:** Lat.: it is pleasant (to watch from the shore another's struggling) on the mighty sea. See *Lucretius*, 2, I.

1765 I see and bear these storms from shore, *suave mari magno*, &c.: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 164, p. 493 (1774).

**suaviter in modo:** Late Lat. See *fortiter in re*.

\***sub dio, sub divo, phr.:** Lat.: under the open sky (the divine), in the open air.

1611 being a plaine pitched walke *subdio*, that is under the open aire: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1776).

1625 it standeth *sub-dio* in the open Aire: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1812. 1639 but now they were better accommodated, yet lay *sub dio*: E. NORWICH, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 285 (1848).

1645 divers terraces arched *sub dio*, painted by Raphael with the histories of the Bible: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 143 (1872).

1673 they set their beds upon the roofs of their houses, and sleep *sub Dio*, in the open air: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 403. 1704 attended the levee *sub dio*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § II. Wks., p. 611 (1869).

1713 Our meetings are held, like the old Gothic parliaments, *sub dio*, in open air: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 108, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 303 (1856).

1764 The air of Nice is so dry, that...you may pass the evening, and indeed the whole night, *sub dio*, without feeling the least dew or moisture: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxiv. Wks., Vol. v. p. 429 (1817).

1803 But the feats of ventriloquism are often performed *sub dio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 195. 1809 The officers of a Saxon regiment of dragoons, which made part of the army that fought against Prince Henry of Prussia in Bohemia, took an oath, *sub dio*, that they would put to death any of their number who should run away in action: MATY, *Tr. Riebeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xlii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 150.

1882 I would always...be 'sub dio', if it were possible: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 370 (2nd Ed.).

**sub forma pauperis:** Late Lat. See *in forma pauperis*.

**sub hasta, phr.:** Lat., 'under a spear': (for sale) by auction.

1689 the humour of exposing books *sub hasta* is become so epidemical: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 303 (1872).

**sub Jove frigido, phr.:** Lat.: under the chilly sky (*Jupiter, q. v.*), in the open air. Hor., *Od.*, I, I, 25.

1819 There was...a peripatetic brother of the brush, who exercised his vocation *sub Jove frigido*, the object of admiration to all the boys of the village: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 97/1 (1827).

1845 both sexes remain for days and nights together in woods and thickets, not *sub Jove*



*frigido*, but amid the life-pregnant vegetation of the South: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 121.

\***sub júdice**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'under (the consideration of) a judge', undecided, in dispute.

1613 Lord Hay is like to be a privy councillor shortly, and to be made an earl, but whether English or Scottish is yet *sub júdice*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 279 (1848). 1626—7 While the cause was this day *sub júdice*, came a letter from that earl to Judge Doddridge, intreating him to stay the suit: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. 1. p. 192 (1848). bef. 1733 IMPARTIAL ramps it on the Title Page, and how truly is *sub júdice*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. i. (1740). 1760 GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 166. 1827 These questions are at this moment *sub júdice* in the Supreme Court: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 136. 1860 *Once a Week*, Feb. 25, p. 188/1.

**sub modo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under a condition', 'in a (special) manner', in a limited degree, in a qualified sense.

1760 they construed the Common a Qualified Common, and that the Party had it *sub modo*, in order to give the Lord a Remedy for his Rent: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 42. 1807 the opinion...might be held *sub modo* with perfect impunity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 352. 1826 whether they [the Indians] are to be considered as independent *sub modo* only: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. 1. p. 349.

**sub plumbo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under lead', under (the leaden impression of) the pope's seal.

1522 The bull of the Kyngs time was made up *sub plumbo* before the Popis deth: J. CLERK, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. cxii. p. 314 (1846). 1635 The pope...gaue hym licens...and hath goode wryting *sub plumbo* to discharge his conscience: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 58 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

**sub poena**: Late Lat. See **sub-poena**.

\***sub rosā**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under the rose', secretly, confidentially.

[1646 When we desire to confine our words, we commonly say they are spoken under the Rose; which expression is commendable, if the Rose from any natural property may be the Symbol of silence, as *Nasiansen* seems to imply: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xxii. p. 218 (1686).] 1654 what euer thou and the foule pusse did doe (*sub Rosa*) as they say: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 93. 1772 This however, *sub rosa*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 305 (1850). 1811 I speak *sub rosā*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. 1. p. 287 (2nd Ed.). 1837 J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 21. 1887 *Athenæum*, Oct. 15, p. 506/2.

**sub sigillo**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'under the seal' (of confession), in the strictest confidence.

1623 the forenamed Mr. Elliot told, *sub sigillo*, some suspicious passages: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 406 (1848). 1673 I may tell you, as my Friend, *sub sigillo*: DRVDEN, *Marr. A-la-Mode*, ii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 478 (1702). 1707 I may tell you, as my Friend *Sub Sigillo*: CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, ii. p. 18. 1760 I hear (but this is *sub sigillo*) no very extraordinary account of the Princess of Saxe Gotha: GRAY, in *Gray & Mason's Corresp.*, p. 227 (1853). 1777 one tells one's creed only to one's confessor, that is *sub sigillo*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 493 (1857).

\***sub silentio**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: in silence, without any observation being made, without appearing to notice.

1617—8 but, by late letters from Newmarket, he is restored, and all things shut up *sub silentio*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 62 (1848). 1760 these are better than many Precedents in the Office, which have passed *sub silentio* without being litigated: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 267. 1811 Mr. Sydenham would have passed the matter *sub silentio*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 292 (2nd Ed.). 1826 their observations have passed *sub silentio*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 49. 1843 both therefore concurred in its abolition, almost *sub silentio*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, VIII. p. 558 (1857).

**suba, subah, souba(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *çûba*, = 'a province'.

1. a large province of the Mogul empire.

1763 From the word Soubah, signifying a province, the Viceroy of this vast territory is called Subahdar, by the Europeans improperly Soubah: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, i. 35. [Yule] 1793 The names of the Soubahs, or Viceroyalties, were [fifteen in all]: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 532 (1796). 1823 The Delhi Sovereigns whose vast empire was divided into Soubahs, or Governments, each of which was ruled by a Subahdar or Viceroy: SIR J. MALCOLM, *Cent. India*, i. 2. [Yule]

2. (short for *subadar*) the governor of a province of the Mogul empire, a viceroy.

1763 [See 1.] 1776 this person is the Vakeel, or Public Minister, of the Subah of these Provinces: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 2/1. 1788 the Soubahs of the provinces had erected the standard of rebellion: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxv. p. 13 (1813). 1803 The General also requests that you will give the Soubah of Aurungabad the accompanying copies of a proclamation by his Excellency: WELLINGTON, *Dispt.*, Vol. I. p. 817 (1844).

\***subadar, subahdar, souba(h)dar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *çûbadâr*, = 'the holder of a suba': the governor of a large province of the Mogul empire, a viceroy; a native captain of a company of sepoys.

1673 The Subidar of the Town being a Person of Quality: FRYER, *E. India*, 77 (1698). [Yule] 1776 he and his ancestors, Subahdars of Bengal, have exercised the power of making Peace and War: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 24/2. 1788 a second flag, with a Sabahdair and two Havildars, was sent in,

to know the reason of that violation: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 68/1. 1799 he has detached five companies...one under a subahdar to Hyderghur: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despt.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1858). 1805 the plural of this term, is likewise an hereditary title of honour, which was always conferred on the *subadars*, frequently on the *nâibs*, and sometimes on the *emirs* or nobles of the empire: *Asiatic Ann. Reg.*, Characters, p. 45, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 409/1 (1849). 1826 talking very seriously to Scindea's soobahdar, a Brahmin of consequence and chief of the city: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xiv. p. 157 (1884). 1871 Sir John, in one of his Indian campaigns, was abruptly made to halt on the march by a subahdar running to tell him...: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 265.

\***subaltern** (sub-altern), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subalterne* (Cotgr.): under another, subordinate; a subordinate officer.

bef. 1586 Subaltern magistrates and officers of the crown: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. III. [R.] 1611 *Subalterne*, Subalterne, secundarie, vnder, inferior, subiect vnto others: COTGR.

**subassi**, *sb.*: Turk. *subâshi*: a constable of a city, an official in command of a small district or village.

1599 *Subassi*, & the Meniwe, with the *Padre guardian*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 106. — The Admirall...appointeth the *Subbassas*. The *Subbassi* of Pera payeth him yeerely fifteen thousande ducats: *ib.*, p. 292. 1612 both he, and the whole *Contrado* where he dwelleth must pay vnto the *Subbaskaw*, so many hundred Dollers: W. BIDDLEPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 49. 1615 The *Subbaskie* is as the Constable of a City both to search out and punish offences: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 63 (1632). — The *Subassee* of Galata: *ib.*, p. 85. 1617 The *Subasha* of Ramma sent vs a Horseman or Lancyer to guide vs: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 215. 1684 a *Sou-Bashi*, who is a kind of Provost of the Merchants: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Bk. II. p. 59. 1741 the *Sous-Bachi* whereof is a sworn Enemy to the Robbers: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 211. 1819 summoned me before the *Soo-bashee*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 377 (1820).

**subbosco**, *sb.*: apparently fr. *sub*, and It. *bosco*: 'under-wood', the hair on the lower part of the face.

1573—80 the clippings of your this-honorable...subboscos to overshadow and to coover my blushing: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 61 (1884). 1592 Whether he will have his *crates* cut low, like a juniper-bush; or his *suberche* (1 *subosche*) taken away with a razor: GREENE, *Upst. Courtier*. [F. W. Fairholt] 1654 *suboscos* [See N. E. D., s.v. *Bosco*].

**sub-factor** (sub-fak-tor), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sub*, = 'under', and *factor* (*g. v.*): an under-factor.

1705 his Salary equal to a Sub-factor's, is twenty four Gilders: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. vii. p. 98.

**subhanam**: Hind. See **abrawan**.

**subintelligitur**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. pass. of Late Lat. *subintelligere*, = 'to understand in addition': 'it is further understood', an unexpressed addition to a statement.

bef. 1733 That's his *Subintelligitur*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 8, p. 35 (1740).

**subjectum**, *pl. subjecta*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a logical subject, that concerning which a predication is made.

1552 There be two partes in a Proposition, the one is called *Subjectum* (that is to saie, that whereof somewhat is spoken): T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 18 r°. 1603 he doth not say that the thing affirmed which the Logicians call *Predicatum*, is all one with the *Subjectum*, of which it is affirmed: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1122. 1681 And it is this new creature...which is the *subjectum* of the first creation, which in Scripture is termed 'the man': TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 535 (1862).

**subjugator** (sub-yu-ga-tor), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *subjugator*, noun of agent to Lat. *subjugare*, = 'to bring under the yoke', 'to subjugate': one who subjugates.

**sublimatum**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fr. *sublimatus*, = 'sublimated': mercuric sulphide, corrosive sublimate.

1577 the simple water of *Sublimatum*: FRAMPTON, *Foyfull Neues*, fol. 18 r°. — In so muche that it dooeth worke [sic] the same effecte, whiche *Sublimatum* dooeth: *ib.*, fol. 62 r°.

\***Sublime Porte**: Eng. fr. Fr., 'the Sublime Gate': a name given by Europeans to the court and to the government of the Sultan of Turkey. See **Porte**.

**submerge** (sub-urj), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *submerger*: to plunge under, to overwhelm.

1606 So half my Egypt were submerged and made | A cistern for scaled snakes! SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, ii. 5, 94. 1611 *Submerger*. To submerge; to plunge or sinke vnder, whirlen or ouerwhelme by, dip, drowne, or bounge in, the water: COTGR.

**submersion** (sub-urj), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *submersion*: the act of submerging; the state of being submerged.

1611 *Submersion*. A submersion, plunging, sinking, ouerwhelming, drown-ing, boulding: COTGR.

**suborn** (sub-urj), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suborner*: to persuade to bear false witness, to tamper with, to corrupt (by bribes or promises); to procure by intrigue or treachery.



1679 he beganne for spite to suborne the bands called *Fimbrians*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 530 (1612). 1603 thou know'st not what thou speak'st, | Or else thou art suborn'd against his honour | In hateful practice: SHAKS., *Mens. for Meas.*, v. 106. 1611 *Subornor*. To suborne; to make, prepare, instruct, foist or bring in, a false witness: COTGR. 1667 reason not impossibly may meet | Some specious object by the foe suborn'd: MILTON, *P. L.*, ix. 361.

**subornation** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subornation*: the act of suborning; the condition of being suborned.

bef. 1534 This were in my mynde perillous, not onely for fere of subornacion & false instruction of witness a thing easy to be done upon the sight of that that is deposed all redy before: SIR T. MORE, *Wks.*, p. 211. (R.) 1596 set the crown | Upon the head of this forgetful man | And for his sake wear the detested blot | Of murderous subornation: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, i. 3, 163. 1611 *Subornation*, A subornation, or suborning: COTGR.

\***sub-poena**, *sb.*: Late Lat. *sub poena*, = 'under a penalty': the name of a writ commanding the attendance of a person in a court of justice 'under a penalty' if he fail to attend.

1472 I wold be sory to delyver hym a subpna and ye sent it me: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 702, p. 57 (1874). 1607 I have so vexed and beggared the whole parish with process, subpnaes, and such-like molestacions: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 123 (1885). 1617—8 As likewise the lord chancellor farms the great seal or subpnaes, which the world judges cannot be so little worth as £2000 clear profit yearly: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 61 (1848). 1626 nor *Sub-pena*, nor *Attachment*: B. JOHNSON, *Slap. of News*, v. 2, p. 68 (1631). 1632—3 I am given to understand that not only many subpnaes have been made to summon such into the Star Chamber...: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1848). 1676 Where's the *Sub-poena*, Jerry! I must serve you, Sir: WYCHERLEY, *Plain Dealer*, i. p. 10 (1681). 1742 What signifies all the process between a *sub-pna* and a sequestration, and the officers that depend thereon, when the former is a summons, and the latter *distringas*, answerable to the common law? R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 432 (1826). 1792 scarce a day passed wherein I was not served with a subpna from Chancery to answer such or such a bill: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. III. p. 119. 1837 It's only a *subpna* in Bardell and Pickwick on behalf of the plaintiff: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxx. p. 317.

**subprior** (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sub*, = 'under', and *prior* (see *prior*, II.): an under-prior, an official assistant or *locum tenens* of a prior.

1340 *Ayenb.*, quoted in T. L. K. Oliphant's *New English*, Vol. I. p. 30 (1886).

**subsellium**, *pl. subsellia*, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antiq.* a bench, a stone seat in a theatre or amphitheatre; *Eccl.* a footstool (as a mark of special dignity).

1707 the caves or vaults which run under the subsellia all round the theatre: H. MAUNDRELL, *Journ.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 313 (1811).

**subsidiium**, *pl. subsidia*, *sb.*: Lat.: a help, an aid.

1729 I would acquire what is a kind of *subsidiium*: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 107 (1757).

**subtraction** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subtraction* (Cotgr.): subtraction.

1611 *Subtraction*, A subtraction; a withdrawing or taking away from; a diminution of: COTGR.

**subtractor**, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat., as if noun of agent to \**substrahere*\*, for Lat. *subtrahere*: a subtracter; a detractor.

1601 they are scoundrels and subtractors that say so of him: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, i. 3, 37.

\***substratum**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *substratus*, past part. of *substernere*, = 'to spread or lay under': an under-layer, that which underlies; a foundation.

1640 some more precious *substratum* within, then inveterate custome or natural complexion: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 2 (1647). 1678 So that *Res Extensa*, is the only Substance, the solid Basis and *Substratum* of all: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 69. 1705 the *substratum* and root of all the rest: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 325/2 (1834). 1764 I do not at all suppose that even the very first and original growth of this heath, at the bottom of the present bog, in any sense sprang from the fallen wood, its neighbouring *substratum*: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 79. 1807 the very circumstance of being artificially superinduced upon the *substratum*: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 187 (5th Ed.). 1823 fact is truth...Of which...There should be ne'ertheless a slight *substratum*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, vii. lxxxii. 1837 he came to the conclusion that the *substratum* of all the extraordinary compounds he had met with at the restaurants was derived from this pile: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 148. 1843 His scepticism related to the supposed *substratum*, or hidden cause of the appearances perceived by our senses: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 401 (1856). 1887 The former contains probably some *substratum* of truth: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 27, p. 2691.

**subterfuge** (ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subterfuge*: 'an under-flight', a disingenuous evasion, an underhand artifice planned to escape a difficulty, a shift; an evasive statement.

1611 *Subterfuge*, A subterfuge; a shift: COTGR. 1620 complaints, subterfuges, and lamentations: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Council*, Trent, Bk. iv. p. 314 (1676). bef. 1782 No subterfuge or pleading | Shall win my confidence again: COWPER, *Friendship*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 288 (1808).

**subvention** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *subvention*: help, aid, support; a grant of pecuniary assistance.

1611 *Subvention*, Subvention, helps, aid, relieve, succour; also, a subsidie: COTGR.

S. D.

\***succédaneum**, *pl. succédanea*, *sb.*: fr. Lat. *succedaneus*, = 'supplying the place of', 'substituted for': something which is put in the place of something else, a substitute, a makeshift in default of the proper thing. Anglicised as *succedan(e)*. See *quid pro quo*.

1601 The ashes...be counted a good *Succedaneum* of Spodium: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 5. 1641 Whereof this Oil may be the *Succedaneum* of true gold: JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, Bk. VI. p. 177 (1651). 1662 physicians have their *succedanea*, or seconds, which will supply the place of such simples which the patient cannot procure: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 513 (1849). 1684—5 R. BOYLE, *Hist. Min. Waters*, p. 106. 1699 of all the *Olivabaps* the best *succedaneum* to vinegar: EMERYN, *Acetaria*, p. 50. 1737 *Succedanea* there are none; I shall only endeavour to suggest lenitives: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Common Sense*, No. 39, Misc. Wks., Vol. I. p. 38 (1777). 1748 he was the most expert man at a *succedaneum* of any apothecary in London: SMOLLETT, *Nat. Rand.*, ch. xix. Wks., Vol. I. p. 114 (1817). 1769 A *succedaneum* to the yellow wax: E. BANCROFT, *Est. Nat. Hist. Galana*, p. 231. 1776 The most grievous part of old age is the loss of old friends; they have no *succedaneum*: HOR. WALFORD, *Lettres*, Vol. VI. p. 357 (1857). 1792 such is the fond *succedaneum* which short-lived creatures propose for eliding out their existence: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 222. 1804 this militia rotation is proposed as a *succedaneum* for the ancient militia: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 471. 1818 and so, as a *succedaneum*, he proposed the Spanish force of the PADLOCK: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. I. p. 66 (1819). 1883 tinned salmon, that appalling *succedaneum* is ignominiously hooted from the table: *Daily News*, Oct. 6, p. 61.

\***sucentor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *succinere*, = 'to sing to an accompaniment', 'to agree with': a promoter.

1609 *Paulus* all the whiles was the prompter and sucentor of these cruel enterlutes: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XIX. ch. xii. p. 141.

\***succès d'estime**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'a success of esteem', a success which earns respect or qualified approval, but does not bring profit or popularity.

1859 my second attempt...will be something more substantial than a mere *succès d'estime*: *Once a Week*, Aug. 13, p. 1361. 1883 Tennyson has written a drama and two comedies, but they only met with a *succès d'estime*: MAX O'REIL, *John Bull*, ch. xix. p. 168.

**succès fou**, *phr.*: Fr.: a surpassing success, an extravagant success.

1878 The book was...a *succès fou*: J. C. MORISON, *Gibbon*, ch. vi. p. 86.

**successive** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *successif*, fem. *-ive*: following in order, forming a series or part of a series; having the right to succeed to a dignity or property; conferring the right to succeed to a dignity or property.

1588 And, countrymen, my loving followers, | Plead my successive title with your swords: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 4. 1670 successive ones [crosses] set in other different, yet uniform order: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 54 (1872).

\***successor** (= ㄥ ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *successor*, noun of agent to *succedere*, = 'to succeed': one who succeeds (follows).

abt. 1298 Of Seinte Peter, & of him, & of is successors of Rome, | To holde euere Engelond, & is eirs that of him come: R. GLOUCESTER, p. 501. (R.) abt. 1380 Frere fraunseis bihetith obedience and reuerence to the lord the poe honorie, & to his successoris: WYCLIF (?), *Rule of St. Francis*, ch. I. in F. D. Matthew's *Unprinted Eng. Wks. of Wyclif*, p. 40 (1880). bef. 1400 alle pe childryn of his successoris scholde bere pe name of pes iij. kyngis for euermore after: Tr. *John of Hildesheim's Three Kings of Cologne*, p. 150 (1886). 1485 they that were present, and their successors should be free: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 212 (1885). 1509 The whiche londes were neuer known nor founde | Byfore our tyme by our predecessours | And here after shall by our successoris | Perchaunce mo be founde: BARCLAY, *Skip of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 26 (1824). 1535 his successor shall haue for that defeate / one Juris virum &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1645 eury one murdered his predecessor, and was killed of his successor: J. PILKINGTON, *Abdys*, sig. Ff i<sup>ro</sup>. 1679 successor: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 388 (1612). 1611 so his successor | Was like to be the best: SHAKS., *Wind. Tale*, v. 1, 48. 1641 There is in the same place a magnificent tomb of his son and successor Maurics: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 23 (1872). bef. 1733 he delivered over the Office to his Successor, as he had received it from his Predecessor: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. viii. 49, p. 620 (1740). 1877 the probable successor of Pius IX.: *Ecce*, Sept. 29. (St.)

**succinum**, better *sūcinum*, *sb.*: Lat., for the more common *electrum*: amber. See *electrum* I.

1608 No poorer ingrediences than the liquor of coral, clear amber, or *succinum*: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, III. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 300 (1835).

**succotash**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: a mess of green maize and beans boiled.

1836 They had not then the dainty things | That commons now afford, | But *succotash* and *homony* | Were smoking on the board: O. W. HOLMES, *Song for Centennial Celebration of Harvard College*, 1836.

**succubus**, Late Lat. *pl. succubi*; fem. *succuba*, Late Lat. *pl. succubae*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a demon supposed to have the power of lying with a man in the form of a woman. See *incubus*.

1559 a feend of the kind that succuba some call: *Mirr. Mag.*, p. 399. (T.) 1584 they affirme vndoubtedlie, that the diuell plaith *Succubus* to the man:



R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. III. ch. xix. p. 72. 1608 Enter Succubus in the shape of Mistress Harebrain, and claps him on the shoulder: MIDDLETON, *Mad World*, iv. 1. Wks., Vol. III. p. 317 (1885). 1610 succubus: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, ii. 2. Wks., p. 621 (1616). 1619 if the Deuill cannot turne himselfe into a Succubus Spirit, to be, or seeme to be, a transubstantiate Woman: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. I. p. 479. 1634 an old Tartarian Hecate my seruant to whom I allowed eight pence daily, inuocated her Succubi to succour mee: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 169. 1636 These succubus are so sharp set: MASSINGER, *Duke Florence*, I. 1. Wks., p. 168/1 (1839). 1644 Incubusses and Succubusses or angels of light to these: *Merc. Brit.*, No. 23, p. 178. bef. 1667 So Men, (they say) by Hell's Delusions led, | Have ta'en a Succubus to their Bed: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1707). 1675 lest upon that inspection she prove no Virgin, but a succuba: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 5, p. 60. 1681-1703 a devil succubus: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. VI. p. 156 (1863). 1748 So there's no legacy, friend: ha! there's an old succubus: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 16 (1817). 1840 the most impudent Succubus...dare as well dip his claws in holy water as come within the verge of its [the passing bell's] sound: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 160 (1865).

**succulent** (ˌsʊkʊlənt), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *succulent*: full of juice or sap, juicy.

1601 their succulent substance besides, when they begin to ripen, is white like milke: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 19. [R.] 1611 Succulent, Succulent, sappie, moist, full of juice: COTGR.

\***sūdārium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a napkin for wiping off sweat, a handkerchief. Early Anglicised as *sudarie*, meaning a napkin venerated as a sacred relic.

1612 shee brought forth a *Sudarium*, that is, a napkin or handkerchiefe to wipe his face: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Trav. of Four Englishmen*, p. 115. 1644 they showed us the miraculous Sudarium indued with the picture of our Saviour's face: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1872). 1816 he holds a sudarium in his right hand: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Script.*, p. 312.

**sūdātōrium**, *sb.*: Lat.: the sweating-room of a Roman bath.

1820 I take this to have been a sudatorium, or sweating-room: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 74.

\***sudder**, *sb.* and *adj.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *qadr*, = 'chief': supreme (board or court). The *Sudder Adawlet* was formerly the chief court of appeal in Calcutta from the Mofussil (District) courts. See *adawlet*, *dewannee*.

1787 The Governor General...reviving the Court of Sudder Dewannee Adawlet, and placing him at the head of it with a large salary: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1181/2. 18. Sudder Adawlut: WELLINGTON, *Disp.* 1834 I was trying to save myself from appearing a fool before my masters in the Sudder to-morrow: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 50. — *sudur*: *sb.*, ch. xv. p. 260. 1854 Hastings Hicks, Esq., Sudder Dewannee Adawlut: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxxii. p. 351 (1879).

**Sudra**, *Soodra*, *adj.*, also used as *sb.*: Skt. *śūdra*: the fourth caste of the Hindoos. See *Brahmin*, *caste*, *Kshatriya*, *Vaisya*.

1665 The *Shudderies* or *Bannyans* are Merchants...Full of phlegmatick fear they be and superstition. They are indeed merciful, grieving to see other people so hard-hearted as to feed upon Fish, Flesh, Raddish, Onions, Garlic, and such things as either have life or resemblance of blood: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 52 (1677). 1694 The fourth Caste is that of the *Charados* or *Soudras*: who go to War as well as the *Rasputes*, but with this difference, that the *Rasputes* serve on Horseback, and the *Charados* on foot: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. iii. p. 162. 1828 These men are Hindoos of the soodra caste: *Asiatick Costumes*, p. 60. 1872 By Manu the classification was made fourfold, and Brahmins, Khetrees, Vaisyas, and Sudras were distinguished as the four castes: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 208.

**sufficit**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. of Lat. *sufficere*, = 'to suffice': it is sufficient.

1615 What cosmopolite ever grasped so much wealth in his gripulous fist as to suffice to himself a *Sufficit*? T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 434 (1867).

**suffitto**: It. See **suffit**.

**suffocation** (ˌsʊfəˈkeɪʃən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suffocation*: a stifling, a choking.

1543 causing the patient sometyne to dye by suffocation or chokyng in the space of .xij. heures: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxi vº/x. 1598 it was a miracle to scape suffocation: SHAKS., *Merry Wives*, iii. 5, 119. 1601 daunger of suffocation: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 5, Vol. II. p. 218.

**suffragātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *suffragari*, = 'to vote for', 'to support': a supporter, a partisan.

1618 The Synod in the Low Countries is held at Dort; the most of their suffragators are already assembled: BP. OF CHESTER, *Lett.*, p. 67. [T.]

**suffusion** (ˌsʊfʊˈʒən), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suffusion*: a pouring over; an overspreading.

1611 *Suffusion*, A suffusion, or powring vpon; a spreading abroad: COTGR. 1667 So thick a dore serene hath quenched their orbs, | Or dim suffusion veild: MILTON, *P. L.*, III. 26.

\***suggestio falsi**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a suggestion of what is false. See **suppressio veri**.

1833 This omission...ingeniously combines the *suggestio falsi* with the *omissio veri*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 57, p. 271. 1845 This is the leading principle and

constant effort of the whole work, as it was of M. Mignet's—*suggestio falsi*—*suppressio veri*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 29 (1857). 1880 It is the *suggestio falsi* with a vengeance: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xxxii. p. 155. 1891 There is a *suggestio falsi* in the very title of Mr. Black's new book: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 3, p. 14/3.

\***sui generis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: of his (her, its, their) own kind, unique, peculiar.

1793 Spain, he observed, was a country *sui generis*, as to commerce: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 261 (1832). 1804 According to him a Celtic understanding is *sui generis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 387. 1808 I believe, that in the salvation of man a spiritual process *sui generis* is required: S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 105 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1812 Last night I received "Count Julian,"—a work of *sui generis*: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 252 (1856). 1829 The power of rulers is not...a thing *sui generis*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 111. 1843 The progress of experience, therefore, has dissipated the doubt which must have rested on the universality of the law of causation while there were phenomena which seemed to be *sui generis*, not subject to the same laws with any other class of phenomena, and not as yet ascertained to have peculiar laws of their own: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 103 (1856). 1878 Thought and charity are each *sui generis*: MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, x. 229.

**sui jūris**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'of his (her, their) own right', not in the power of a master or under the control of a guardian, but endowed with legal rights as a free citizen.

1616 for that every man that is once knighted is *ipso facto* made a *major*, and *sui juris*: J. CASTLE, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 431 (1848). 1663 Quoth he, Th' one half of man, his mind, | Is *Sui juris*, unconfin'd: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. p. 240. 1680 God is sovereign of the world, He is *sui juris*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 31 (1864). 1696 A bond-servant was no way *sui juris*, could no way dispose of his own person: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 369 (1864). 1750 the woman is, as I have said, *sui juris*, and of a proper age to be entirely answerable only to herself for her conduct: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. I. ch. xii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 58 (1866). 1815 Our friend here must be made *sui juris*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. lii. p. 461 (1852).

\***suisse**, *Suisse*, *sb.*: Fr.: a native of Switzerland; the porter of a large house; a beadle of a church.

1522 He shewed me also that the Bastard of Savoy was with the Swices and had obtained there x<sup>xx</sup> men: J. CLERK, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. cxii. p. 312 (1846). 1620 the Cantons of the Swices: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 16 (1676). 1687 Those Swices fight on any side for pay: DRYDEN, *Hind & Panth.*, III. 177. 1722 The Priest, his Assistant & the Swices of the Pope: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 231. 1888 *Voilà!* (99) gives...M. Chevallier's laughable impressions of a *suisse* enchanting a little choir-boy in a red frock by the cup and ball trick: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 24, p. 378/1.

\***suite**, *sb.*: Fr.: remainder, retinue, series, set, sequel, consequence, result.

I. a series, a set.

1722 Here is a *Suite* of Emperors. Busts: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 151. 1807 your suite of rooms: BERSFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 45 (5th Ed.). 1818 This suite, intended to be imposing, terminated in a little room: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 15 (1819). 1820 a fine suite of rooms: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. 1834 the whole suite of rooms had been carpeted with one rich piece of Brussels' handsomest manufacture: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 19.

2. a retinue, a body of attendants.

1752 he is to go to that election in the *suite* of one of the king's electoral ambassadors: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. lxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777). 1819 I was suddenly aroused by the loud shouts of my suite: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 34 (1820). 1826 his Imperial Highness, followed by his silent suite, left the gardens: LORD BEACONFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. vi. p. 194 (1881). 1838 a *milord* and his suite: S. ROGERS, *Notes to Italy*, p. 160. 1875 the members of the Imperial suite: *Times*, May 29. [St.]

3. the remainder, the sequel.

1779 the Decline and Fall. I have resolved to bring out the *suite* in the course of next year: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 262 (1869).

4. a consequence, a result.

1862 a Polish colonel...whom Philip had selected to be his second in case the battle of the previous night should have any suite: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 79 (1887).

**suiante**, *sb.*: Fr.: a waiting-maid, a chambermaid.

1709 *Mademoiselle Frippery*, the *Suiante* told him, Lady Bertha was so very angry: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 175 (2nd Ed.). 1819 I kept myself in readiness, the moment Sophia appeared, to pounce like a hawk upon the dilatory *suiante*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. ii. p. 43 (1820).

**Suizzer**: Ger. See **Switzer**.

\***sulphur**, **sulfur** (ə), ˈsʊlˌfʊr, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *sulfur*, inferior spelling *sulphur*: a non-metallic element found in volcanic regions, brimstone.

bef. 1400 And next him on a pillar stood, | Of sulphure, liche as he were wood, | Dan Claudian: CHAUCER, *Ho. of Fame*, iii. 418. 1471 if it please your Highnes for to reade, | Of divers Sulphurs, but especially of two: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, Ep., in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 111 (1652). 1649 the veyne of sulphur in the earth: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 113 vº. bef. 1593 Hector's ghost | With ashy visage, blueish sulphur eyes: MARLOWE, *Trag. Dido*, II. Wks., p. 258/1 (1858). 1603 Or, swelling at the Furnace, fineth bright | Our soules dire sulphur: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 17 (1608). 1616 I' ha'



the sulphure of Hell-coale i' my nose: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, v. 7, Wks., Vol. II, p. 166 (1631-40). 1646 Sal, Sulphur, and Mercury: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VI, ch. x. p. 263 (1686). 1650 women... carrying wood and sulphur upon their backs to fire where occasion requir'd: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraffe's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 49. 1665 what sort of Minerals the Water has either its heat or Tincture from, (whether from Sulphur, Vitriol, Steel, or the like) our short stay would not discover: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 201 (1677). 1878 three great sulphur beds: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**sulphur vive**, Eng. fr. Fr. *sulphur vivif*; *sulphur vivum*, Late Lat.: *phr.*: quick sulphur, live sulphur.

abt. 1400 putten there upon Spices and Sulphur viv and other thinges, that wolen brenne lightly: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 48 (1839). 1640 Take a quantyte of sulphur vyfe: Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practyce*, sig. B iv v. 1600 they dip their torches into the water, and take them out againe light burning still, because they are made with sulphur vive and quicke lime: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXXIX, p. 1021. 1601 Sulphur-viv or Quicke-brimstone: — Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 13, Vol. II, p. 556. 1646 Sulphur vive makes better Powder than common Sulphur: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II, ch. v. p. 68 (1686). 1691 I have in many places taken up *sulphur vivum*, both under and above the surface: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 327 (1879).

**\*sultan** (u =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sultan*, or direct fr. Arab. *sultān*, = 'conqueror', 'ruler'.

1. a Mohammedan sovereign, *esp.* the ruler of the Turkish Empire; also, *metaph.* a despotic ruler.

1596 this scimitar | That slew the Sophy and a Persian prince | That won three fields of Sultan Solymān: SHAKS, *Merch. of Ven.*, II, 1, 26. 1616 the Sultans Cabinet, in form of a sumptuous Summer-house: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 33 (1632). 1630 when they come before him, the Sultaines, *Sultans*, *Slaves*, *Markies*, his chiefe Officers and Councellers attend: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 86a (1884). 1667 Till, at a signal giv'n, th' uplifted spear | Of their great Sultan waving to direct | Their course: MILTON, *P. L.*, l. 348. 1786 The sultan followed his guide: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. x, ch. lvii, p. 335 (1818). 1800 There in his war pavilion sat... The Sultan of the Land: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, vii, p. 73. 1820 the Sultan's permission to take for themselves wives among the daughters of the Greeks: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. I, p. 20. 1839 the news reached the ears of the Sultan: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I, ch. vi, p. 443. 1866 Barbarians who... added to their native ignorance and brutality the pride, cunning, and cruelty of an Eastern Sultan: C. KINGSLEY, *Hermits*, p. 3 (1879).

2. the name of a genus of plants, *Amberboa*, Nat. Order *Centaureae*.

1664 JUNE... Flowers in Prime, or yet lasting... Viola Perstaphyl, Campions or Sultans, Mountain Lillies: EVELYN, *Cal. Hort.*, p. 208 (1790). 1767 Pricking out and sowing less tender annuals... (such as)... capsicums, and love-apples, yellow sweet-sultan, persicaria: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 227 (1803).

**sultana**, *sb.*: It.: the wife of a sultan; by extension, a king's or emperor's mistress; also, a small kind of raisin.

1599 the Sultana or Emperesse: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, p. 304. 1625 a Nunnerie, wherein the Queene, the other Sultanaes, and all the Kings women and slaves do dwell: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II, Bk. ix, p. 1581. bef. 1658 th' Sultana's Chamber-maid: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 354 (1687). 1665 they... were kindly welcomed by Roshia Sultanna the Mother Queen: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 74 (1677). 1670 the Sultana Queen: DEYDEN, *Comp. of Granada*, II, iv, Wks., Vol. I, p. 451 (1701). 1707 You are my Sultana Queen: CIBBER, *Comic. Lov.*, II, p. 25. 1717 the sultana took a great deal of pleasure in these lovely children: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 290 (1827). 1741 The Sultana's consume the greatest part of the Mastic design'd for the Seraglio: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 61. 1788 Bathsheba... seemed to maintain her power, as other favourite sultanas have done, by suffering partners in the sovereign's affections: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. cv. (1857). 1823 Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI, lxxxix.

**sultane**, *sb.*: Fr., 'a sultana'. See quotation.

1694 A Sultane, is one of these new fashioned Gowns, trimmed with Button's and Loops: N. H., *Ladies Diet.*, p. 112.

**sultanee**, **sultanie**, *sb.*: Turk. *sultāni*, = 'royal': a Turkish gold coin equivalent to about 7s. 6d. English.

1615 the yeerly value of sixtie Sultanes: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1632). 1634 they haue sundry Coines of gold, as Sultanees, &c. but I saw very few of them: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151. 1635 they pay the Turk the quarter of their increase, and a Sultany for evry poll: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II, ix, p. 298 (1678). 1685 the Gold Coins are Sultanes, equal to a Venice Chequin: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 314 (1677). 1704 They being so eager after these Sceds, a piece of the bigness of about a Sheet of Paper will cost a Sultane, i.e. nine or ten Shillings: J. PITTS, *Acc. Moham.*, p. 91.

**sumac**, **sumach** (u =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *sumac*, *sumach* (Cotgr.): name of the genus *Rhus*, Nat. Order *Anacardiaceae*, *esp.* the *Rhus Cotinus*.

1540 then take Bole Armeniacke, Peidum, and Sumach, of each three drams: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III, ch. iii, p. 169 (1613). 1543 in whyche a lyle of sumach hath been boyled: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xi r. 1543 *Rhus*... is called of the Poitaries Sumache, and it maye be so called also in englishe: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1558 *Ros Syriacus* or *Rhus*. Which the Apotricaries call *Sumach*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secy*, Pt. I, fol. 29 v. 1599 *Sumach*, from *Cyperus*: R. HAKLUIT, *Voyages*, Vol. II, i, fol. 29 v. 1600 Dies of diuers kinds: There is *Shoomake* well known, and used in England for blacke: *ib.*, Vol. III, p. 269. 1617 diuers kinds of Indian wood, as Fernambuckwood, Schomache, Fustocke, and Logwood: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III, p. 134. 1624 For Dyes, *Shoomack*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 319 (1884).

**sumbr(i)ero**: Sp. See *sombrero*.

**summa**, *sb.*: Lat.; **summa totalis**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the sum of an account, or of several quantities added together, the sum total; in literature, *summa* is a summary, a treatise comprising a whole subject.

1471 *Summa totalis*, Ivjs. iijl. : *Paston Letters*, Vol. III, No. 622, p. 26 (1874). 1484 the summa of C.B.: *ib.*, No. 880, p. 313. 1520 *Summa totalis*: *Rutland Papers*, p. 42 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1529 *Summa totalis*, xliij thousand poundes: FISH, *Suppl. for Beggars*, p. 4 (1884). 1591 *Summa* for maintenance of the Brew-houses, and the appurtenances, as appeareth, four hundredth xxxijl. viijs. iijl. d.: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 358. 1608 *Summa totalis*, a good audit ha' you made, master Poppin: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III, p. 117 (1885). 1619 and behold (*Summa totalis*) all is Vanitie and Vexation of spirit: PURCHAS, *Mircocosmos*, ch. lxxiv, p. 740. 1647 and the *summa totalis*, is, that all Exche. Assessments, the whole King dome must yeeld themselves prisoners to the Agitations: *Merr. Melancholians*, No. 9, p. 54. 1652 if you'll beleeve *Solomon's* reckoning, the very *summa totalis* is, vanity of vanities, all is vanity and vexation of spirit: N. CULVERWELL, *Light of Nat. Treat.*, p. 69. bef. 1670 the *summa totalis* of the Civil Magistracy: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II, 162, p. 172 (1671). 1693 *Summa*: Quoted in E. Burt's *Lett. N. South.*, Vol. I, p. 109 (1818). 1725 such *summas* of Christian doctrine and practice, as we have pointed to us: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 597/2 (1834).

**summa summārum**, *phr.*: Lat.: the sum of sums, the universe; the final consummation (of a business or of a career).

1567 This is *summa summārum*: which thing being granted, what should a man seek any farther? JEWELL, *Apol. & Def.*, p. 234 (1845). 1631 and it is thought that, in *summa summārum*, he will be called to be the king's solicitor: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 162 (1848).

**\*summum bonum**, *phr.*: Lat.: the supreme good, the ultimate object of all rational effort; identified with Plato's idea of the good, αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν, and with God. See τὸ καλόν.

1563 As one myght thynke hymselfe ryght happye, though he neuer dyd attayne to Aristoteles summum bonum, or Plato his Idea: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 11 r. 1583 The onely summum bonum... is the meditation of the Passion of Iesus Christ: STURGES, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 99 r. 1594 And therefore the folle of the Gentils, that place *Summum bonum* in the felicity of the bodie, or in the happines or pleasures of the mind, is not onely to be derided, but also abhorred: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witel.*, &c., p. 492. bef. 1593 Thou shalt see a troop of bald-pate friars, | Whose summum bonum is in belly-cheer: MARLOWE, *Faustus*, Wks., p. 912 (1858). 1602 as inclined to seeke for good to eschewe euill, and wishing after summum bonum, if in *puris naturalibus* they could haue obtained it: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 204. 1610 was not Aristippus there with his bodily summum bonum, and Antisthenes with his mentall? J. HEALEY, *Tr. St. Augustine's City of God*, p. 730. bef. 1628 Epicurus was not far from right, in making pleasure the summum bonum: FELTHAM, *Resolves*, Pt. II, p. 299 (1806). 1635 hee had found that *Summum bonum*, which the Philosophers so much sought after: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 456. 1639 my soul... alwaies moves towards him [God], as being her summum bonum, the true center of her happines: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II, liv, p. 346 (1678). 1642 Aristotle whilst he labours to refute the ideas of Plato, falls upon one himself: for his summum bonum is a Chimera: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, Pt. II, § xiv, Wks., Vol. II, p. 451 (1852). 1665 No summum bonum can be had in this life: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 48 (1677). bef. 1670 Indeed when the Harvest was great, and the Labourers few, it was the *Summum bonum* of a Labourer to ply that Harvest: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 66, p. 55 (1693). 1690 For, surely, it could be no ordinary Declension of Nature, that could bring some Men, after an ingenious Education in Arts and Philosophy, to place their summum bonum (sic) upon their Trenchers: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II, p. 258 (1727). 1692 God is the summum bonum, the chief good: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 20 (1838). 1711 Embrace the Lady's summum bonum: *Spectator*, No. 46, Apr. 23, p. 771 (Marley). bef. 1733 who made Popery his summum bonum: R. NORTH, *Excursion*, III, vi, 14, p. 433 (1740). 1743 the summum bonum was small-beer and the newspaper: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. 271 (1857). 1786 Old ENGLISH would not own 'em, | A dinner is their summum bonum: H. MORE, *Florida*, 248, p. 17. 1812 Ease and obscurity are the summum bonum of one description of men: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I, p. 91 (1844). 1826 the summum bonum of worldly distinction: LORD LYTTON, *Belham*, ch. lxxv, p. 248 (1849). 1843 It is assumed by all the disputants in the *De Finibus* as the foundation of the inquiry into the summum bonum, that "sapienti semper beatus est": J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 394 (1856). 1862 To be a painter, and to have your hand in perfect command, I hold to be one of life's *summum bona* (pl.): THACKERAY, *Philist.*, Vol. I, ch. vi, p. 170 (1887). 1884 Ethics had a voice as well as Christianity on the question of the summum bonum: H. DRUMMOND, *Nat. Law in Spirit. Wld.*, p. 203.

**summum genus**, *pl.* **summa genera**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the highest or most comprehensive class in a system of distribution and classification. See *genus*.

1602 the first as a summum genus of the society, commands all in all nations: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 110. 1843 an enumeration by the *summa genera*, i.e. the most extensive classes into which things could be distributed: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 49 (1856).

**\*summum jus summa injuria**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the highest legality is the highest injustice', i.e. a rigorous interpretation of the law may work extreme injustice. Cic., *De Offic.*, I, 10, 33.

1588 *Summum jus*, must be your best help in this case: UDALL, *State CA Eng.*, p. 29 (1880). 1603 for to leave me to the cruelty of the law of England, and to that summum jus before both your understandings and consciences be thoroughly informed, were but carelessly to destroy the father and the fatherless: W. RALEIGH, *Lett.*, in *Edward's Life*, Vol. II, p. 271 (1868). 1665 the worst



Tyranny is Law upon the Rack: *Summum Jus summa est injuria*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 177 (1677). 1684 God might have exacted his right without making any promise, it had been *summum jus*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III. p. 229 (1865). 1692 God doth not go according to the *summum jus*, or rigour of the law: WATSON, *Body of Div.*, p. 63 (1858).

sumoom: Arab. See *simoom*.

sumpitan, *sb.*: Malay: a blow-pipe (for discharging poisoned arrows).

1886 [Both sides were] drawn up ready to fire—muskets on one side and sumpitans and poisoned arrows on the other: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 6, p. 19612.

sunnud, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Arab. *sanad*: a patent, a deed of grant.

1776 a Fermaun from the King, confirming a former Sunnud to the Company, for coining money in Calcutta, in the name of the King: *Claim of Roy Rada Churn*, 91a. 1799 I have besides made out sunnuds, and have given orders, for the payment of the following pensions: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 404 (1858). 1834 What think you, of one of your collectors attaching his jageer in the face of a sunud, bearing a seal of Council? *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 258.

sunyasee, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *sannyāst*: a Hindoo religious mendicant.

1834 Who comes to disturb the devotions of a Sunyasee: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12.

suonata, suonatina: It. See *sonata*, *sonatina*.

supellex, *sb.*: Lat.: furniture, chattels.

1553 knowing how short my *supellex* and store is, would be loth for the enemies to have just occasion of evil speaking: BRADFORD, *Writings*, &c., p. 41 (Parker Soc., 1848).

supena. See *sub-poena*.

\*super, *adv.* and *prep.*: Lat., 'over', 'above': often used in combin. and composition meaning 'more than' with adjectives, and 'over' with substantives and verbs.

1573—80 but shape a benigne answer to so benigne and superbenigne a reply: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 92 (1884). 1619 I maruell not, that a *Lye* is so hainously taken by our *Magnifico*s, which hath such a super-superlatiue place in impietie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xl. p. 380. 1748 I borrowed of the supercargos a Spanish grammar: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. lkv. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 469 (1817).

supercherie, *sb.*: Fr.: deceit, trickery, fraudulent conduct.

1611 *Supercherie*, *Supercherie*; foule play: COTGR. 1854 Mr. Newcome will understand my harmless *supercherie*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 309 (1879).

superficiēs, Lat. *pl.* *superficiēs*, Lat.; *superficie*, Eng. fr. Fr. *superficie*: *sb.*: a surface, a magnitude which has length and breadth only. In geometry, a *plane superficies* is such that if any three points be taken in the said superficies the straight lines joining the three points lie wholly in that superficies. Early Anglicised as *superfice* (Chaucer, *Astrol.*, p. 12, Ed. 1872).

1540 the inner face or superficie of the fleskie skinne: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 21 (1613). 1670 A plaine superficies, is the shortest extension or draught from one lyne to an other...so from one lyne to an other may be drawn infinite croked superficieses, & but one plaine superficies: BILLINGSLEY, *Euclid*, fol. 2<sup>vo</sup>. 1679 A solidate cubical figure, is imagined with sixe square *Superficies* or sides like a Dye: DIGGES, *Stratitot.*, p. 16. 1586 And in our enterprises we must not only consider, the superficies and beginning of things, but to looke more inwardly what may happen in time: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xvii. p. 73. 1593 The face or superficies of this country, is most beautifull: J. NORDEN, *Spec. Brit.*, Pt. I. p. 12. 1603 and there within the superficies contracteth a resplendent and shining hew: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1187. 1607—12 to see what shifites theis *Formalistis* have, and what perspicuities to make *superficies*, to seeme body, that hath depth and bulk: BACON, *Ess.*, xvi. p. 214/1 (1871). 1615 contrary to their expectations they saw the pile mount about the superficies of the sea: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 215 (1632). 1623 I did not due to the bottome of his drift, I only looke vpon the *Superficies*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 187. 1625 whatsoever the height of Hills may be about the common *superficies* of the Earth, it seemeth to me after good consideration, that the depth of the Sea is a great deale more: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. i. p. 124. 1634 The other [Church] for vse, whose superficies is *Mosaicke worke*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 61. 1646 So Glass which was before diaphanous, being by powder reduced into multiplicity of superficies, becomes an opacous body, and will not transmit the light: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 42 (1886). 1659 Here's nothing but | A superficies; colours, and no substance: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, v. 3. *Wks.*, p. 338/2 (1839). 1660 So apt is the Mind, even of wise Persons, to be surprized with the Superficies, or Circumstances of things, and value or undervalue Spirituals, according to the Manner of their external Appearance: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 166 (1727). 1664 whence it proceeds, that in the same quantity of *Superficies*, the one seems great, and magnificent, and the other appears poor and but trifling: EVELYN, *Tr. Fearcl's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 10. 1672 it usually breaks into smooth and glossy *Superficies*, and looks like a *Talk*: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 91. 1682 other reds and whites [did not enter]...beyond the superficies: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 174 (1872). 1691 the *fix'd Stars* are not all placed in one and the same concave Spherical *Superficies*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 18 (1701). 1704 brass is an emblem of duration, and, when it is skillfully burnished, will cast reflections from its own superficies without any assistance of mercury from behind: SWIFT, *Tale*

of a Tub, § iii. *Wks.*, p. 67 (1869). 1712 the same Quantity of Superficies: *Spectator*, No. 415, June 26, p. 599/2 (Morley).

superflue, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *superflu*, fem. *-flue*: superfluous.

1509 some tyme addynge, somtyme detracting and takinge awaye suche thinges as semeth me necessary and superflue: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Arg., Vol. I. p. 17 (1874). 1525 it defendeth the eyen from superflue moystes and eyull accident: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. I i<sup>vo</sup>11.

\*superior (= *u* = *u*), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *superiour*, assimilated to Lat. *superior*, = 'higher'. See *inferior*.

I. *adj.*: 1. higher (in space), farther from the ground, farther from the earth's centre; in reference to bodies (outside the earth and its special sphere of attraction), farther from the sun.

1528 For ofte combyng draweth vp the vapours to the superior partes: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii<sup>vo</sup>. 1541 the superiour party thereof: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. H iv<sup>vo</sup>. 1678 the superiour part of euery ribbe, is thicker then the inferiour: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 23<sup>vo</sup>. 1696 The fourth by the proportions of lesse inequality principally prescribed, that is vvhhen all the notes and rests following, are so often multiplied in themselves, as vvhhen the inferiour number containeth the superiour: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. D ii<sup>vo</sup>. 1632 the superior bodies: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, i. 2, *Wks.*, p. 245/1 (1839). 1646 the superiour Planets: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 174 (1686).

II. *adj.*: 2. numerically larger, higher in serial order, higher in grade or rank, higher in any kind of merit.

1485 god hath...made the [=thee] supervy in worldly pyssaunce above al other kynges & worldly prynces: CAXTON, *Chas. Grate*, p. 203 (1881). 1552 From the superiour vniuersal to the inferiour, thus we may reason: T. WILSON, *Rule of Reas.*, fol. 21<sup>vo</sup> (1567). 1619 this vn-created superiour Portion concurreth to the *Constitution of the Soule*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lviii. p. 568. 1641 But wherefore should ordination be a cause of setting up a superior degree in the Church? MILTON, *Ch. Govt.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1806). 1664 having passed through so many superior offices: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 145 (1879). 1678 the Superiour Psyche or Soul of the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 259. 1827 when I am called to the superior bourne: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 121. 1878 the ATTORNEY-GENERAL took up a ground of his own, superior to all precedent: *Echo*, May 22, p. 2. [St.] 1882 Melchizedek, the kingly Priest of Peace, anterior and superior to Aaron: FARRAR, *Early Days Chr.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 348.

II. *sb.*: a person of a higher, or comparatively high, social or official position; a person of higher dignity than another.

1497 But & he be inobedyent to his supervy or than he is no monke / but a deuyll: J. ALKOK, *Mons Perf.*, sig. c iii<sup>vo</sup>11. 1528 Yonge men agaynst their superiours / And prelates agaynst their inferiours: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 90 (1871). 1540 he wolde purpose or speke of to his superioure: ELYOT, *Pasquill*, sig. A v<sup>vo</sup>. 1554 there is gyuen to theym an other superior by the Cytyzens: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i<sup>vo</sup>. 1579 to execute, with all diligence, such matter as he is enioyned by his *Superiours*, and to feare nothing but *Infamie*: DIGGES, *Stratitot.*, p. 94. 1606 so every step, | Exemplified by the first pace that is sick | Of his superior, grows to an envious fever | Of pale and bloodless emulation: SHAKS., *Troil.*, i. 3, 133. 1642 they seeme to draw respect from their *Superiours* and *Equals*: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 69 (1869). bef. 1733 Undutifulness to lawfull Superiors: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. iii. 34, p. 142 (1740). 1785 Whose freedom is by suffrance, and at will | Of a superior: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 146 (1808). 1876 one man who had risen from the rank of corporal to that of captain, simply by the death of his superiors: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.]

supernaculum, *sb.*: Late Lat., 'over-nail': a draught of intoxicating liquor, so called because the drinking-vessel, after being drained by the tippler and turned up empty on to the nail, only yielded a single drop.

1592 Drinking super nagulum, a devise of drinking new come out of Fraunce: which is, after a man hath turned up the bottom of the cup, to drop it on his naile, and make a pearle with that is left; which if it slide, and he cannot make it stand on, by reason ther's too much, he must drinke againe for his penance: NASHR, *P. Penileste*, sig. G 2<sup>vo</sup>. [Nares] 1598 I confess Cupid's carouse, he plays super-nagulum with my liquor of life: B. JONSON, *Case is Alt.*, vii. p. 348. [ib.] 1622—3 How our doctors pledged healths to the infanta and the archduchess; and, if any left too big a snuff, Columbo would cry, "*Supernaculum!* *supernaculum!*" J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 370 (1848). 1630 And when he drinks out all the totall summe, | Gause it the stile of *supernagulum*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Who.*, sig. 2 Aaa 3<sup>vo</sup>11. 1676 He drank the Health five times, *supernaculum*, to my Son *Brain-sick*: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, i. 1, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 113 (1701). 1691 Drank Bumpers *Supernaculum*, | To better Luck for time to come: *Long Vacation*, p. 16. 1719 But I doubt the oraculum is a poor *supernaculum*: SWIFT, *To Dr. Sheridan*, Dec. 14. 1822—3 Nay, it shall be an overflowing bumper, an you will; and I will drink it *super naculum*: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxvii. p. 312 (1886). 1826 One pull, a gasp, another desperate draught; it was done! and followed by a *supernaculum* almost superior to the exulting Asmanshausen's: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. I. p. 284 (1881). 1855 drinking *supernaculum* out of grotesque goblets: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 41.

supersedeas, 2nd pers. sing. subj. used as *imperat.* of Lat. *supersedere*, = 'to forbear', 'to refrain from', 'to desist from': name of a writ commanding a person or persons to refrain or desist from specified proceedings; hence, *metaph.* a stop, a cessation, a remission.



1475 as for a *superseas* for yourself: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1839).

1535 And also the tenant may have a *Superseas* in case that he vouches a foreyn to warranty in the court of ancient demeane: *Tr. Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 28 v.

1545 whiche seiser by thaduse of all the Justices was discharged by a *Superseas* awarded to the executor: STAMFORD, *Kings Prerog.*, ch. iii. fol. 13 v (1567).

1585 But this I dare affirm unto your Lordship, that the fees are so greatly increased upon process, that whereas an Habeas Corpus since the beginning of this Queenes time hath bin but 1<sup>s</sup>, 6<sup>d</sup>, in the Common Pleas, and 3<sup>d</sup>, 4<sup>d</sup>, in her Majesties Benche, are nowe at 1<sup>s</sup>, or 14<sup>d</sup>, in the said Courtes; and *Superseas* at 1<sup>s</sup>, and nowe 7<sup>d</sup>, 6<sup>d</sup>; Latitans 2<sup>s</sup>, 4<sup>d</sup>, and nowe 5<sup>s</sup>, 14<sup>d</sup>: F. ALFORD, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. cccxxi. p. 57 (1846).

1601 A *Superseas* to your melancholy: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, l. 3, Wks., p. 284 (1616).

1610 his *Ban-bels*, which they take to be a strong *Superseas* against all perils & dangers: B. RICH, *New Descript. Irel.*, p. 88.

1616 The Lord Coke is now quite off the books, and order given to send him a *superseas* from executing his place: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 437 (1848).

1627 we will be married again, wife, which some say is the only *superseas* about Limehouse to remove cuckoldry: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, il. i. Wks., Vol. v. p. 265 (1885).

1637 I have now had too long a *superseas* from employment: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. xxiv. p. 53 (1645).

1648 having acted nothing since the *superseas* which was sent him: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 37 (1872).

1665 Death giving him a *Superseas* he bid the world an unwilling farewell: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 259 (1677).

1675 I take this as a *Superseas* from that toylsom labour: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. § 1, p. 32.

1760 Mr. Wood moved for a *Superseas* to discharge the Defendant out of Custody: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 5.

**superstratum, pl. superstrata, sb.**: Late Lat.: an upper layer, opposed to substratum (q. v.).

1805 The superstratum is of a blackish brown color, upon a yellow basis: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. iv. p. 737 (1832).

1823 chaos | The superstratum which will overlay us: BYRON, *Don Juan*, ix. xxxvii.

1883 a thin superstratum of loose brown earth: LORD SALTOUN, *Scrape*, Vol. ii. ch. iv. p. 125.

**supplement (supplément), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *supplément*: a filling up; that which is added to make something complete.

abt. 1520 Counterwaying your busy diligence | Of that we beganne in the supplement: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Lawr.*, 415.

1569 as James Philip of Bergamo sayth, in the supplement of his Chronicles: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. i. p. 3.

1611 *Supplement*, A supplement, supply, supplying: COTGR.

**supplicat, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. supplicare, = 'to supplicate', 'to petition': 'the supplicates', in English universities, a petition duly certified as to the requisite conditions, presented by a candidate for a degree.**

**supplicator, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *supplicare*, = 'to beg', 'to pray': one who supplicates, a suppliant.

1640 Well fare that bold supplicator to Queen Elizabeth, which moved, that...: Bp. HALL, *Episcopacy by Divine Right*, (R.).

1824 The suppliant being an amateur: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. lxxxix.

**supplicavit, 3rd pers. sing. perf. ind. act. of Lat. supplicare, = 'to beg', 'to pray': 'he has begged', name of a writ formerly issuing out of the court of chancery or King's Bench for taking the surety of the peace against a person.**

1533 there is one William Smythe hath enterprised to infringe the said liberties, in serving of a *supplicavit* to one John Kydder: CRANMER, *Rem. & Lett.*, p. 253 (Parker Soc., 1846).

1607 take me out a special *supplicavit*, which will cost you enough: MIDDLETON, *Phanix*, i. 4, Wks., Vol. i. p. 121 (1885).

1616 "Dread Dame" (quoth shee) "because hee cries peccavit, | Wee bothe will sue his special supplicavit...": J. LANE, *Squire's Tale*, Pt. xi. 116 (1887).

**\*suppressio veri, suggestio falsi, phr.**: Late Lat.: the keeping back of what is true (is) a suggestion of what is false.

1755 Here is not only the *suppressio veri*, which is highly penal, but the *crimen falsi* too: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 105, Misc. Wks., Vol. i. p. 177 (1777).

1889 There is an unintentional *suppressio veri* in his assertion: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 20, p. 500/3.

**suppression (= suppression), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *suppression*: a keeping under, a keeping down; a putting down, a causing to cease.

1487 the tyrant seketh...the suppression of the people: CAXTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. fii v.

1631 the suppression of unlauffull games and reducing apparale to convenient moderation and temperance: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. vii. Vol. ii. p. 85 (1880).

1611 *Suppression*, Suppression, a suppressing or holding downe; a concealement; a stopping, or staying: COTGR.

**suppressor (= suppressor), sb.**: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *suppressor*, = 'a concealer', noun of agent to Lat. *supprimere*, = 'to suppress': one who suppresses.

1641 to suppress the suppressors themselves: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 330 (1806).

**\*suprā, adv. and prep.**: Lat.: above, formerly, over.

1622 to cattis tobacco to his host, cost 2 mas 3 condr. cattis...to cattis tobacco to hym selfe, cost as *supra*: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 100 (1883).

**suprema lex, phr.**: Lat.: the highest law. See *salus populi s. l.*

1637 it is the main reason that makes for religion...it is *suprema lex*: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iv. p. 42 (1863).

1681 this must be the predominate

rule, the *suprema lex*, the highest law that must guide a man's whole life: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. i. p. 36 (1861).

1696 All things must lower to this, even that which is *suprema lex*: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. ii. p. 487 (1865).

1774 recourse is had to the *suprema lex* of the king of Sardinia: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. iv. p. 38 (1851).

**supreme (= u), adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *suprême*: highest, greatest, superlative in power or dignity.

abt. 1520 What thyng occasioned the shoures of rayne | Of fyre elementar in his supreme spere: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Lawr.*, (R.).

1548 the sayd Bishop of Rome pretended supreme ecclesiastical power: J. BARLO, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iii. No. cccxii. p. 145 (1846).

1591 Fie, lords! that you, being supreme magistrates, | Thus contumeliously should break the peace! SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, l. 3, 57.

1649 It is determined, by supreme council here, that Jones shall sooner set fire on the city than yield it: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 42 (1872).

1715 when the Supreme Being is represented in Picture: RICHARDSON, *Theor. Painting*, p. 54.

1810 here thou art yet | Supreme, and yet the Swerga is thine own: SOUTHEY, *Kekama*, p. 68.

**sur le champ, phr.**: Fr., 'on the field': at once, immediately.

bef. 1670 bring Counter proofs *Sur le Champ*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 145, p. 153 (1693).

1804 Britain can furnish her 300,000 men, but not *sur le champ*: J. LARWOOD, *No Gunboats, no Peace*, p. 8.

1840 Don't let papa catch me, dear Saint! rather kill | At once, *sur-le-champ*, your devoted Odille: BARRHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 147 (1865).

1880 Reports of actual speeches, written *sur-le-champ*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 15.

**sur le pavé, phr.**: Fr.: on the street.

1767 I fear they will be very much *sur le pavé*, having no acquaintance at all: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. ii. p. 174 (1882).

**sur le tapis, phr.**: Fr., 'on the carpet' (i.e. table-cloth): into notice, under discussion. See *tapis*.

bef. 1733 the Matter never was brought *sur le Tapis*, and discoursed at such Councils, or promiscuous Meetings: R. NORTH, *Examen*, ii. v. 125, p. 392 (1740).

**sura, sb.**: Anglo-Ind., ultimately fr. Skt. *sura*: fermented liquor (obtained from various kinds of palm-trees), toddy.

1598 in that sort the pot in short space is full of water, which they call *Sura*, and is very pleasant to drinke, like sweet whey, and somewhat better: Tr. *Van Linschoten's Voy.*, 101. [Vule]

1609-10 A goodly country and fertile...abounding with Date Trees, whence they draw a liquor, called *Tavre* or *Sura*: W. FINCH, in *Purchas Pilgrims*, i. 438 (1625).

1694 Nor could they drink either Wine, or *Sury*, or Strong Water, by reason of the great Imposts which he laid upon them: Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, ii. 86. [ib.]

1700 This [juice from the Coco-Nut Tree] they call *Suri*, which is to be sold at the *Suri*-houses, and is a very pretty refreshing Liquor, and extream pleasant: S. L., Tr. *Fryd's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iii. p. 47.

**sura**: Arab. See *Assora*.

**suray**: Arab. See *serai*.

**surcar**: Anglo-Ind. See *sircar*.

**surdar**: Anglo-Ind. See *sirdar*.

**surdine**: Fr. See *sourdine*.

**surdo canere, phr.**: Lat.: 'to sing to a deaf man', to waste one's words. See *Virg., Ecl.*, 10, 8.

1616 But nothing comes of it, and yet I furthered it then what I might, and divers times since, I assure you, as occasion offered, or any mention was made of him: but it is *surdo canere*, so that not long since I told him the poor man meant to come over, and solicit for himself: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 411 (1848).

**surgit amari aliquid**: Lat. See *amari aliquid*.

**surinjam**: Anglo-Ind. See *serinjaumy*.

**surme(h), soorma, sb.**: Pers. *surma*: kohl (q. v.).

1819 and a pair of eyes expressive enough without foreign assistance, were not deemed to possess all their requisite powers, until framed in two black cases of surme(h): T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 59 (1820).

1820 their eyebrows carefully arranged and tinged with surme, a powder of the blackest dye: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. ix. p. 255.

**surmise (= surmise), sb.**: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *surmise*, = 'a false accusation': a false charge, a guess, an inference, a conjecture, a groundless anticipation; a reflection upon, a pondering over.

1531 And in them that be constante is neuer mistrust or suspicion, nor any surmise or iuell reporte can withdrawe them from their affection: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. ii. ch. xi. Vol. ii. p. 128 (1350).

1646 But after being reserved ix monthis...and her surmise founde false, she was burned: Tr. *Palgrave's Verget's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. ii. p. 38 (1844).

1669 mought with more reason be demed the first geuer of this name vnto this Isle, then y<sup>e</sup> the other surmises should be: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. iv. p. 34.

1679 Being from the feeling of her own grief brought | By deep surmise of others detriment: SHAKS., *Learner*, 159.

1695 I know what surmises have been made touching my religion, but hitherto I could be never called to my answer. For so would it have appeared in whom the common surmise of not followinge lawe remayned: R. BEALE, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. cccxli. p. 124 (1846).

1697 For in a theme so bloody-faced as this | Conjecture, expectation, and surmise | Of aids incertain should not be admitted: SHAKS., *II Hen. IV.*, l. 3, 23.



**surpass** (=  $\angle$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *surpasser*: to excel, to outstrip, to go beyond.

bef. 1586 Philoclea, much resembling (though I must say much surpassing) the lady Zelmene, whom so well I loved: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. i. [R.] 1593 when a painter would surpass the life, | In limning out a well proportion'd steed: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 289. 1600 the joys so farre surpass all troubles: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 137. 1645 a villa...surpassing...the most delicious places I ever beheld: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 185 (1872).

**surposh, surpoose, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *sar-posh*, = 'head-cover': a cover.

1828 covered with a massive and richly-chased silver surposh, or cover: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 29.

**surprenant, fem. -ante, part.**: Fr.: surprising.

abt. 1650 There is nothing new or *surprenant* in them: DOROTHY OSBORNE, *Lett.*, in *Athenæum*, June 9, 1888, p. 721.

**surroie**: Arab. See *serai*.

**sursarara, surserara, sursurrara**. See *certiorari*.

**sursum corda, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'lift up your hearts', an exhortation in the Communion Service of the Anglican Church and in older liturgies.

1637 Before it was *Sursum corda*, Lift up your hearts, unto the Lord; but now is *Sursum capita* come in, Lift up your heads: Tr. *Becon's Wks.*, p. 207 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1880 A *Sursum Corda* more genuine than a more serious service: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Cervantes*, p. 29.

**\*surtout, sb.**: Fr., 'over-all': an overcoat.

1694 A *Surtout*, is a Night-Hood, which goes over, or covers the rest of the head gear: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 112. 1709 A *Surtout* and riding Periwig sufficiently disguised him: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. i. p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1712 the new-fashioned *Surtout*: *Spectator*, No. 319, Mar. 6, p. 461/2 (Morley). 1760 Dr. Acton came down when I was there, and entertained us much with his beaver and camblet *surtout*: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 231 (1853). 1828 exquisites in green *surtouts* and silver buttons: *Harrobian*, p. 10. 1840 without more ado, He put on his *surtout*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 165 (1865). 1864 The valet's coat was perfection. It wasn't a body-coat, and it wasn't a swallow-tail—nay, nor a frock, nor a *surtout*, nor a spenser, nor a shooting-jacket: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 94.

**surturbrand, sb.**: Icelandic *surtarbrandr*, = 'black-brand': wood partially converted into coal, bituminous fossil wood.

1780 The substance, called by the natives *surturbrand*, is likewise a clear proof of it. This *surturbrand* is evidently wood, not quite petrified, but indurated, which drops asunder as soon as it comes into the air, but keeps well in water, and never rots: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 42 (2nd Ed.). 1818 This regularity of position, which obtains throughout the whole extent of the strata, presents an insuperable argument against the *surturbrand*'s having been reduced to its present state by the operation of fire: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. ii. p. 118.

**\*surveillance, sb.**: Fr.: supervision, the state of being watched.

1810 She remained under the *surveillance* of the commandant: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. iii. p. 149. 1816 himself under the *surveillance* of Thurot his chief secretary: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 26, p. 229. 1820 been assured by the officer that I should be under *surveillance*: MRS. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. iii. p. 373. 1850 He was under *surveillance*: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. i. ch. xxxiv. p. 382 (1879). 1883 the mistresses and pupil-teachers were allowed to promenade without *surveillance*: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. i. ch. vii. p. 178.

**surwan**: Anglo-Ind. See *sirwan*.

**Sus Minervam, phr.**: Lat.: 'a sow (is teaching) Minerva', an ignorant person is pretending to teach the wise. Cic., *Acad.*, i, 5, 18.

1589 they reuiue the olde saide Adage, *Sus Minervam*, and cause the wiser to quippe them with *Asinus ad Lyram*: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 7 (1880).

**\*sus. per coll.**, short for Late Lat. *suspensus per collum*, = 'hanged by the neck'.

1850 her pedigree with that lamentable note of *sus. per coll.* at the name of the last male of her line: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. ii. ch. xxiv. p. 272 (1879). 1882 the tale of his life holds us suspended, until the dear hero is *sus. per coll.*: R. D. BLACKMORE, *Christowell*, ch. xxxiii. p. 262. 1889 So it will be said or sung till the end of time, even when every Irishman has three acres and a cow, and no one is *sus. per coll.* for want of agents or landlords to murder: *Athenæum*, Sept. 7, p. 318/1.

**susceptible** (=  $\angle$  =  $\angle$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *susceptible*: capable, ready to receive, quick at taking.

1611 *Susceptible*, Susceptible, capable: COTGR. 1665 he [my little boy] is now susceptible of instruction: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. iii. p. 134 (1872). bef. 1733 being very susceptible of Offence: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 45, p. 52 (1740).

**susceptor, sb.**: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *suscipere*, = 'to undertake': one who undertakes, one who receives, a guardian, a protector.

1644 my grandfather...together with a...near relation of my mother, were my susceptors: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 4 (1872).

**susurrus, sb.**: Lat.: a whisper, a gentle murmur; a whispering, a gentle murmuring.

1884 the great limes and sycamores...rolled gladsomely in the sun, and filled the world with a vast sealike *susurrus*: R. BUCHANAN, *Foxglove Manor*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 73.

**suterkin**: ? Du. See *sooterkin*.

**\*sutler** (=  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *soetelaar, zoetelaar*: one who sells provisions to an army on the march or in camp.

1599 I shall sutler be | Unto the camp: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. i, 116. 1665 At the gate is sometimes a Buzzar or Tent, that (like Suters in Armies) for money furnish passengers with provisions: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 117 (1677). 1765 A servant...a sutler to the Rangers was captivated by...the enemy: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 79. 1826 *Subaltern*, ch. 14, p. 220 (1828).

**sutor ultra crepidam**: Lat. See *ne sutor u. c.*

**sūtra, sb.**: Skt. *sūtram*: a mnemonic line; a series of aphoristic or mnemonic lines or sentences; a guide or directory to some portion of the sacred books of the Hindoos.

1886 This *sūtra* contains the legendary biographies of some of the great worthies of the Jains: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 43/3.

**\*suttee, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *sati*, = 'good woman', 'good wife': a Hindoo widow who is burnt on her husband's funeral pile; more often, the Hindoo rite of widow-burning.

1787 my mother, who was eighty years old, became a *sati*, and burned herself to expiate sins: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. ii. No. cxviii. p. 95 (1821). 1826 His wife became a *suttee*, and I saw her ascend the funeral-pile of her husband: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. xxxvi. p. 391 (1884). 1834 the pillared memorial of a Hindoo *suttee* formed a convenient place of rest: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. viii. p. 126. 1860 the subtle Brahmins inculcate various rewards for the burning of the *Suttee*: J. C. GANGOOLY, *Life & Relig. of Hindoos*, p. 62. 1872 The faithful Hindoo widow, stimulated by *ganja* (a preparation of hemp) may not ascend the pyre and by the rites of *suttee* destroy herself in honour of her deceased lord: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi. p. 249. 1886 He [Carey] was a friend of humanity, as his efforts for the abolition of *suttee* and infanticide...testified: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 426/1.

**\*suture** (=  $\angle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *suture*: a seam, a line of junction resembling or suggesting a seam, as the sutures of the skull; the stitching up of a wound.

1578 the extreme *Suture* of the iugal bone: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. iv. fol. 45 v. 1600 it hath three leather thongs hardened and made stiffe with many sutures and seams: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxxviii. p. 1001.

**suum cuique** (tribuito), *phr.*: Lat.: (render) his own to everyone.

1588 'Suum cuique' is our Roman justice: SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, i. 280. 1614 the law of all nations hath provided that *cuique suum*, every man may enjoy his own: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 196 (1867). 1696 for justice or righteousness...consists...in giving *suum cuique*, every one his own: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. i. p. 380 (1864). 1815 *suum cuique tribuito*: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. li. p. 453 (1852). 1828 *suum cuique tribuere* ['to render']: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. iv. Pt. iv. p. 214.

**suwar, suwarry**: Anglo-Ind. See *sowar, sowarry*.

**\*suzerain, fem. suzeraine, sb.**: Fr.: a paramount ruler, a sovereign in relation to another (subordinate) sovereign or to other (subordinate) sovereigns.

1849 We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our *suzerain*, and secure for her the Levantine coast: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. iv. ch. iii. p. 263 (1881). 1880 the wife of the minister was careful always to acknowledge the Queen of Fashion as her *suzeraine*: — *Endymion*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 45.

**suzeraineté, sb.**: Fr.: the dignity of a suzerain, paramount sovereignty, suzerainty.

1822—3 the family of Peveril, who thereby chose to intimate their ancient suzerainté over the whole country: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxiii. p. 264 (1886).

**\*svelte, adj.**: Fr.: slender, slim, elegant.

1881 Tall, lithe and *svelte*, her form was enchanting: JESSIE FOTHERGILL, *Kith and Kin*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 30.

**swamy, sammy, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *svāmin*, = 'lord': a Hindoo idol.

1799 some brass swamies, which were in the toshkehana, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 50 (1844).

**swanpan**: Chin. See *shwanpan*.

**swarry**: Anglo-Ind. See *sowarry*.

**Swice**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *suisse*.

**Switzer, sb.**: Ger.: a Swiss, a native of Switzerland; one of a royal body-guard of mercenaries.

1549 out of the bishops palace came his garde of *Switzers* all in white harnes: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 38 v. 1591 but against the *Switzers* and *Launce Knights*, the Launce availeth little: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 348. 1604 make the *Switzers* or *Launce-Knights* to leave their massie mayne Battaille or Phalanx: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, ii. p. 64. 1624 one *William Volday*, a *Switzar* by birth: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 475 (1884). 1644 First went a guard of *Switzers* to make way: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 130.



(1850). 1678 a guard of 500 *Suitzers*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 255.  
1681 Tulips, in several Colours barr'd, | Were then the *Suitzers* of our Guard:  
A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 88.

syagush: Pers. See *shahgoest*.

\***Sybarite** (Σύβρις), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *Sybarita*: a native of Sybaris, a town of Magna Graecia (S. Italy), notorious for luxury and debauchery; a person of luxurious habits.

1597-9 Bp. HALL, *Sat.* 1787 I have some noisy tradesmen near me, that the Sybarites would not have permitted in their city: P. BECKFORD, *Leit. fr. Ital.*, Vol. 1, p. 291 (1805). 1823 Rose the sultana from a bed of splendour, | Softer than the soft Sybarite's: BYRON, *Don Juan*, vi. lxxxix. 1883 Without being a Sybarite...he would gladly have...a more elaborate toilet: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 305/2.

sybilla, sybil(le). See *sybil*.

\***syce**, Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *sāis*; *sais*, Arab.: sb.: a groom.

1819 four or five Sais, or grooms, to take care of my stud: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. 11, ch. ii, p. 30 (1820). 1827 The second man must be an old dragon to overlook *syces*: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. 1, ch. i, p. 95 (1848). 1834 the syce by his side muttering "Bâpre, Bâpre": *Baboo*, Vol. 1, ch. iii, p. 48. 1836 a *sa'is*, or groom, for the horse: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. 1, p. 163. 1837 a stable where the saïes had kept his horses: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 295. 1854 And he calls his grooms saïes! He said he was going to send away a saïce for being tipsy: THACKERAY, *New-comer*, Vol. 11, ch. xxviii, p. 312 (1879). 1872 A syce, or groom, who does little except bring the horse or trap round to the door when his master requires it: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. iv, p. 115. 1876 Ladds was never known...to swear more than is becoming and needful at a syce: BESANT & RICE, *Golden Butterfly*, Prol. 1, p. 2 (1877).

sygnory: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *seignory*.

Sylla: Lat. fr. Gk. See *Scylla*.

**syllabarium**, pl. **syllabaria**, sb.: Late Lat.: a system of representations of the sounds of a language, in which each sign stands for a syllable, unless the contrary be indicated.

**syllabātim**, adj.: Lat.: syllable by syllable.

1628 examined every one *syllabātim* by the records: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. 1, p. 344 (1848).

\***syllabus**, sb.: Late Lat.: a list, an abstract, an announcement of the general contents of a proposed lecture or course of lectures.

1809 Almost every professor composes a plan of his lectures, which serves his hearers for a syllabus of what they are to be taught: MATY, Tr. *Riesbeck's Trav.*, Germ., Let. lix. Pinkerton, Vol. vi, p. 233. 1886 The 'Retrospections' should have been furnished at least with a copious syllabus or list of contents: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 2, p. 431/1.

**syllōpsis**, sb.: Gk. σύλληψις, = 'a taking together': *Rhet.*: a figure by which a predicate belonging to one subject is attributed to several subjects.

1589 the figure *Sillepsis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xii, p. 176 (1869). 1635 hee speaks it in the plural number by way of *Syllepsis*: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 360.

\***sylva**, sb.: Lat. (better *silva*), 'a wood', 'a forest': the trees of a country or region collectively; a treatise on the same; a literary work comprising many separate items.

syma: Lat. See *cyma*.

**symbol** (σύμβολον), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *symbole*: a token.

1. a token, a sign, an emblem, a representation.

1590 That, as a sacred Symbole, it may dwell | In her sonnes flesh: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ii. 10. 1600 that [the Tree of Life] should be a Symbole, and a memoriall of life taken of God: R. CAWDRAV, *Treas. of Similitudes*, p. 38. 1604 All seals and symbols of redeemed sin: SHAKES., *Oth.*, II. 3, 350. 1646 prudent Symbols and pious Allegories: SIR TH. BROWN, *Parad. Ep.*, Bk. vii, ch. i, p. 280 (1686). 1665 returning him by his Ambassadors some of their Earth and Water, the usual symbols of subjection: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 37 (1677). 1671 After the prayer...the symbols become changed into the body and blood of Christ: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 232 (1875). 1845 the day after the conquest the removal of Moslem symbols commenced: FORD, *Handb. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 364.

2. a creed, a profession of faith.

1620 the use of Councils hath been to make a *Symbol* of their own: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Council*, Trent, Bk. vi, p. 514 (1676).

3. a ticket, a lot.

bef. 1667 The persons who are to be judged...shall all appear to receive their symbol: JER. TAYLOR, *Serm.*, Vol. 1, No. 1. [R.]

4. (in the sense of the Gk. συμβολή) a contribution towards a common entertainment; a contribution. *Rare*.

bef. 1667 there are portions that are behind of the sufferings of Christ, which must be filled up by his body, the church, and happy are they that put in the greatest symbol: JER. TAYLOR, *Faith & Patience of the Saints*. [L.]

**symmetry** (ῥῆμα), sb.: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *symmetric*: due proportion of the several parts of a whole; exact proportion of corresponding parts of two figures.

1541 curacyon...is none other thyng but a retourne to the fyrste symmetrye or commoderacyon of the said condytnes: R. COPLAND, Tr. *Cyprian's Quest.*, sig. 2, and E i v. 1563 Considered howe to make a last Symetrie: J. SMUTE, *Archit.*, sig. B i v.

1870 Thus, of a *Manneken*, (as the Dutch painters terme it) in the same *Symmetry*, may a Giant be made; and that with any gesture, by the *Manneken* used: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. 6 ii v.

1600 a creature of her *symmetry*...dar'd so improportionable...a digression: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, i. 3, Wks., p. 191 (1616). 1648 the two foundations of Beauty, Symmetry and complexion: SIR TH. BROWN, *Parad. Ep.*, Bk. vi, ch. xi, p. 271 (1686). 1689 I will show what symmetry it [the building] holds with this description: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 120 (1875).

1691 such Accuracy, Order and Symmetry in the frame of the most minute Creatures: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pl. 1, p. 63 (1701).

1797 One grave old judge observed that it was right | Well to remark the Symmetry of form: SOUTHEY, *Leit. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 141.

**symphysis**, sb.: Gk. σύμφυσις: a growing together, the junction of two bones originally distinct.

1678 that kynde of conjunction of bones, that is called *Symphysis*: as when they are so vnited together that they haue motion neither manifest, nor obscure: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. 1, fol. 4 v.

**symplocé**, sb.: Gk. συμπλοκή, = 'a twisting together': *Rhet.*: a figure in which the same word occurs at the end of successive clauses.

1589 *Symploche*, or the figure of replie: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xii, p. 209 (1869).

\***symposium**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συμπόσιον: a drinking together, a banquet, a literary composition feigned to be a conversation carried on at a banquet.

1603 *Epicurus* himselfe in his *Symposium* or banquet, hath discussed the question at large: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 689. 1711 the rules of a *Symposium* in an ancient *Greek* author: *Spectator*, No. 9, Mar. 20, p. 181/2 (Morley).

1754 I much question whether an account of a modern Symposium, though written by the ablest hand, could be read with so much pleasure and improvement: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 90, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1, p. 147 (1777).

1786 The rare Symposium to proclaim, | Which crown'd th' Athenians' social name: H. MORE, *Bas Bleu*, 5.

1820 The harmony of these our symposia was somewhat interrupted: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 99 (1875).

1833 Such are the colours in which the heroes of his symposium are portrayed: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 357.

1847 a supper, *symposium*, or sitting up late: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 409 (1865).

**symptom** (σύμπτωμα), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *symptôme*: 'an accident', a sign or token which indicates some particular state of affairs, esp. an indication of the presence of disease.

1601 The symptoms or accidents that ensue upon the eating of this honey, are these: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 21, ch. 13, Vol. II, p. 64.

1603 But DIODES affirmeth, that Symptomes appere without fourth, doe shew that which lieth hidden within: — Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 849.

1611 But be free from all other Symptoms of aspiring: B. JONSON, in *Paneg. Verses on Corryat's Cruelties*, sig. b 4 v (1776).

1620 now the cause of the disease was preserved, and the *symptom* only cured: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Council*, Trent, Bk. viii, p. 739 (1676).

1640 ill symptoms men decry | In this thy *Glaucis*: H. MORE, *Phil. Pa.*, II. 110, p. 48 (1647).

1645 she continueth fresh to this very day without the least wrinkle of old Age, or any symptoms of decay: HOWELL, *Leit.*, I. xxi, p. 56.

1651 In mine own Sickness I had of late, for one half Night, and a whole day following, a perfect Intermission like a Truce from all Symptoms: *Reliq. Wetton.*, p. 364 (1685).

1655-6 I perceive by your symptoms, how the spirits of pious men are affected in this sad catalysis: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 60 (1875).

1660 A various complicated Ill, | Whose every *Symptom* was enough to kill: A. COWLEY, *King's Return*, p. 5.

bef. 1733 it was a Symptom the Parliament was not long lived, when the Commons suffered themselves to be taken by the Beard and shaken by such People as managed this talk: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 73, p. 68 (1740).

1820 all the tormenting symptoms of a tertian ague: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1, ch. xi, p. 322.

**synaeresis**, sb.: Gk. συναίρεσις, = 'a taking together': the contraction of two syllables of a word into one; the contraction of two vowels into one vowel or into a diphthong.

1589 the figure *Synaeresis*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. xiv. [xv.] p. 139 (1869). 1712 observing that *synaeresis* which had been neglected by ignorant transcribers: *Spectator*, No. 470, Aug. 29, Vol. v, p. 201 (1826).

**synaloepha**, sb.: Lat. fr. Gk. συναλοιφή, = 'a melting together': the elision of a vowel at the end of a word before an initial vowel of the following word.

1540 *Elipsis* and *Synaloepha*...cause ever one vowel to be drowned so often as they occur in a verse: PALSGRAVE, Tr. *Acolastus*, sig. E fil v.

1586 Which though they wyll not abide the touch of *Synaloepha* in one or two places, yett perhappes some English rule which might wyth good reason be established, would make them currant enough: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 70 (1815).

1802 The *Synaloepha* or *Elisions* in our tongue are either necessary to avoid the hollownes and gaping in our verse as to, and the, *inchaunt*, *th inchaunt*, or may be used at pleasure, as for let us, to say let's, for we will, we'll, for every, e'ery: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 186.

**synarthrosis**, sb.: Late Lat. fr. Gk. συν-, = 'together', and Late Gk. ἀρθρωσις, = 'articulation': *Anat.*: the union of two bones as in a suture, *symphysis* (q. v.). See *diarthrosis*, *enarthrosis*.



1578 which *Articulation* also we call *Enarthrosis*, yet not vnder the kynde of *Diorthosis*, but *Synarthrosis*: for asmuch as the mouing of these bones is most obscure: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, fol. 3 v<sup>o</sup>.

**synaxis**, *pl. synaxes*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *σύναξις*: a congregation; the Holy Eucharist.

1650 to eat and celebrate *synaxes* and church meetings: JER. TAYLOR, *Holy Dying*, Pt. II. ch. v. [R.]

\***syncopē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *συνκοπή*: a sudden stop, a sudden pause, a cessation; a swoon, a failure of the action of the heart; *metaph.* a collapse; **synaloepha** (*q. v.*); *Mus.* and *Prosody*, syncopation. Sometimes Anglicised as **syncop**. In quot. 1580, the word seems to mean a surgical instrument for 'cutting away'.

1525 Spasmus which is y<sup>e</sup> crampe/or Cincopis that is the swowying: Tr. *Jerome of Brunsuick's Surgery*, sig. D i r<sup>o</sup>/2. 1583 the palsey, Sincoppe, and alienation of minde: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 33 r<sup>o</sup>. 1580 and the sixte, whiche is also in the same Predicament, vnlesse happily one of the fete be sawed off with a payre of Syncope: *Two Letters*, &c., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets* & *Poes.*, Vol. II. p. 297 (1815). 1646 there were waies invented to keepe him from syncope and fits of swoounding: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 8. 1654 rather a syncope or diminution to his name: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 4. bef. 1658 a less *Syncope* of Time: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 124 (1687). 1724 **SYNCOPE** in Musick is the driving of a Note, as when an odd Crotchete comes before Two or Three Minims, or an odd Quaver between Two, Three, or more Crotchets: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1824 [See *singultus*]. 1877 was taken violently and mysteriously ill: had syncope after syncope, and at last ceased to breathe: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xv. p. 167 (1883).

**synderisis**. See **synteresis**.

**syndromē**, *sb.*: Gk. *συνδρομή*, = 'a running together': a concurrence, concurrent influence or operation.

1665 For all things being linkt together by an uninterrupted chain of Causes; and every single motion owning a dependence on such a *Syndrome* of pre-required *motors*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xxv. p. 183 (1885).

\***synecdochē**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *συνεκδοχή*, = 'a receiving together': *Rhet.*: a figure by which the part is put for the whole, the cause for the effect, &c., or *vice versa*. Rarely Anglicised as *synecdoch*.

[1553 Intellection, called of the Grecians *synecdoche*, is a trope, when we gather or judge the whole by the part, or part by the whole: T. WILSON, *Art Rhet.*, p. 177. (R.)] 1583 but I acknowledge your *synecdoche*, that you mean the Old Testament only: FULKE, *Def.*, &c., p. 78 (1843). 1589 *Synecdoche*, or the Figure of quicke conceits: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. xvii(i). p. 196 (1869). 1599 wood...which (by a *synecdoche*) is called The wood of China: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. ii. p. 91. 1662 and taketh its name [*salarium*], by a *synecdoche*, from *sal*, or *salt*, as of all things most absolutely needful: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 359 (1840). 1678 And as the same Philologer further adds, the Gods or Stars, do by a *Synecdoche* signifie All Things: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 358. 1727 The **SYNECDOCHE**, which consists, in the use of a part for the whole: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 191 (1757).

**synecphōnēsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *συνεκφώνησις*, = 'utterance together': *synaeresis* (*q. v.*).

**synizēsis**, *sb.*: Gk. *συνίζησις*, = 'a placing together': *synaeresis* (*q. v.*).

1899 Nauck extended it [doctrine of absolute purism] to...most instances of contraction and synizesis: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 20, p. 496/3.

\***synod** (1 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *synode*.

1. a meeting of ecclesiastical dignitaries and representatives for purposes of deliberation, a general council, a national assembly, a provincial assembly (*e.g.* convocation).

1485 And in that synode for the grete holynes of charles The pope and al thassystemes gaf hym power for to ordeyne bisshopes & archebisshops: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 24 (1881). 1546 for not before that time hadd the Englishe Church receaved those former hollie synods...kepte amonge the Greekes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1846). 1569 For this synode, as Bale writeth was holden in Worcestershire: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 114. 1590 hee caused a *Synod* at this time to bee had at Nice: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 614. 1610 But the holy *Synode* | Hauē beene in prayer, and meditation: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, iv. 7 Wks., p. 664 (1616). 1620 every Decree being made in the name of the Synod: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 58 (1676). 1641 a stately senate-house, wherein was holden that famous synod against the Armenians in 1618: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 19 (1872). 1781 his faith was approved by the synod of Jerusalem: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. III. ch. xxi. p. 346 (1818). 1845 in Sta. Catalina synods were held: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 576.

2. a council, a deliberative assembly.

1580 a shamelesse Sinod of three thousand greedy caterpillars: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Eng.*, p. 315 (1868). 1589 what a Synode shall conclude a Sower will correct: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. IV. ch. xxii. p. 100. 1590 It hath in solemn synods been decreed: SHAKS., *Com. of Err.*, I. i. 13.

3. a conjunction of heavenly bodies.

1667 they prescribed...Their planetary motions and aspects...and when to join | In synod unbegun: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 661.

**synomome**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **cinnamon**.

\***synonym** (1 2), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *synonyme*: a word which has the same meaning as another; a word which, though distinct from another in special meaning, has a general similarity of signification. Drayton's *synonymies* may be Lat. masc. pl. *synonymi* with an Eng. pl. attached.

1540 of dyuers englishe wordes in our tongue beinge synonimes...they chuse moste commonly the very worste: PALSgrave, Tr. *Acrostus*, sig. A iii r<sup>o</sup>. 1802 that will not cease to interest either of us while we live at least, and I trust that is a synonyme of "for ever"! S. T. COLERIDGE, *Unpubl. Letters to Rev. J. P. Estlin*, p. 97 (H. A. Bright, 1884). 1883 the memory of Leonardo da Vinci's equestrian statue has survived its destruction and made his name in sculpture as in all other acts a synonyme of perfection: C. C. PERKINS, *Int. Script.*, p. 137.

**synonyma**, *sb. pl.*, used in Eng. as *sing.* as well as *pl.*, with Eng. *pl. synonyma*, *synonymas*, *sb.*: Lat., neut. pl. of *synonymus*, fr. Gk. *συνώνυμος*, = 'of like meaning': a word which has the same meaning as another, a synonym.

1573-80 But those two, I take it, are Synonoma: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 116 (1884). 1576 This *Horsa*, and his Brother *Hengist* (both whose names be *Synonyma*, and signifie a Horse) were Capitaines: LAMHARDT, *Peramb. Kent*, p. 289. 1602 this discouery made by the secular cleargie, and Seminarie Priests of the Iesuits treacherous abuse of Synonimaes, Epithetons, phrases and words significant: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9. 1603 Better then Greek with her *Synonyma*es, | Fit *Epithets*, and fine *Metaphorae*, | Her apt Coniunctions, Tenses, Moods, and Cases, | And many other much esteemed graces: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Babylon, p. 341 (1608). 1616 Th' are Synonima: B. JONSON, *Epigr.*, 7, Wks., p. 770 (1616). 1632 They are synonyma: MASSINGER, *Emperor East*, I. 2, Wks., p. 242/2 (1839). 1642 Was this the flower of all the synonymas and voluminous papers, whose best folios are predestined to no better end than to make winding sheets in lent for pilchers: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 246 (1806). 1654 and that in *Homers* sense, who maketh man and miserable *Synonyma*s: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 19. 1662 Thus these three titles are in sense *synonyma*, to signify the same power and place: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 27 (1840). 1785 Was he *unfortunate*, then, Trim? said my uncle Toby, pathetically.—The Corporal, wishing first the word and all its synonymas at the Devil, forthwith began to run back in his mind the principal events in the King of Bohemia's story: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VIII. xix. Wks., p. 344 (1839).

\***synopsis**, *pl. synopsis*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύνopsis*: a general view (of a subject), a summary, a conspectus (*q. v.*).

1611 There you may have a *Synopsis* that is a general view...of the Jerusalem of Christendom: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 232 (1776). 1621 a synopsis or brevity of love: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 2, Mem. 4, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 343 (1827). 1641 interlinaries, brevities, synopsis, and other loitering gear: MILTON, *Liberty of Printing*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 318 (1806). 1652 she gave him a brief Synopsis of all such passages of his life: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xiii. p. 136. bef. 1658 Indeed it is a pretty *Synopsis*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 84 (1687). bef. 1733 there is added, in the printed *Narrative*, an economic Scheme of the whole Contrivance by Way of Synopsis, to make it fall aptly to the eye: R. NORTH, *Exameu*, I. iii. 56, p. 158 (1740). 1872 the preceding synopsis only professes to give a general view of these: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 18. 1874 listening to a synopsis of your eloquent dissertation: B. W. HOWARD, *One Summer*, ch. xv. p. 227 (1883).

**syntagma**, *sb.*: Gk. *σύνταγμα*, = 'something arranged in order': a form of constitution, a systematic collection of writings.

1644 all must be suppress which is not found in their *Syntagma*: MILTON, *Areop.*, p. 67 (1868).

**syntax** (1 2), Eng. fr. Lat.; **syntaxis**, Lat. *pl. syntaxis*, Lat. fr. Gk. *σύνταξις*, = 'orderly arrangement': *sb.*

1. systematic order, connexion.

bef. 1616 Wou'dst thou be ever in thy Wife's *Syntaxis*? BEAU. & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, II. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 421 (1711). 1628 [A criticke] runnes ouer all Sciences to peruse their *Syntaxis*: J. EARLE, *Microcosm.*, 35, p. 56 (1668). bef. 1658 There is no *Syntax* between a Cap of Maintenance and a Helmet: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 73 (1687). 1665 they owe no other dependence to the first, then what is common to the whole *Syntax* of beings: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xiv. p. 97 (1885).

2. grammatical construction.

1540 shew the *Syntaxis* and the concordance betwene the wordes governyng and them that be governed: PALSgrave, Tr. *Acrostus*, sig. E ii r<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1568 And in learninge farther hys *Syntaxis*...he shall not vse the common order in common scholes, for making of latines: ASCHAM, *Scholemaster*, p. 71 (1884). 1603 this breedeth error in the things themselves & not about certain bare voices in the *Syntaxes* and construction of words or use of terms: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 1122. 1607 this Art could never any grammar or exact *Syntaxis*: BEASTS, sig. ¶ 1 r<sup>o</sup>. 1630 how could never any grammar or exact *Syntaxis* be made of it: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lvi. p. 355 (1678). 1632 [Words] have no power; save with dull Grammarians, | Whose soules are nought, but a *Syntaxis* of them: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. 1, p. 11 (1640). 1642 he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax: MILTON, *Apol. Smect.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 239 (1806). 1642 true or false *Syntaxis*: HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). 1646 the fallacy of Equivocation and Amphibology which conclude from the ambiguity of some one word, or the ambiguous *Syntaxis* of many put together: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 70 (1886). 1780 a young gentleman...at the age of seventeen, was just entered into his *Syntaxis*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II. ch. iii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 70 (1806).

**syntēresis**, *sb.*: Gk. *συντήρησις*, = 'a watching closely': conscience, the intuitive discrimination of right and wrong.



1599 the *soules Synderesis*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 4. Wks., p. 123 (1616). 1601 Yet a light spark of Synderesis, breaking out in the pure natural of proper kind, moved even Philosophers: W. WATSON, *Dialogue betw. Secular Priest & Lay Gentleman*, Pref., sig. A 2<sup>re</sup>. 1602 Though in very deed, the law primary of reason depending upon synderesis, & the Law divine: — *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 181. 1621 *Synderesis*, or the purer part of the conscience, is an innate habit: R. BURTON, *Anat. Med.*, Pt. 1, Sec. 1, Mem. 2, Subs. 10, Vol. 1, p. 39 (1827). 1639 Men of a bad conscience whose *synderesis* (being the part of the soul that preserveth principles) is corrupt: SIMMES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. v. p. 290 (1863). 1679 I intend to join together both that which is called *Synderesis*, and that which is called properly *Syneidesis*, or Conscience: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 99.

\**synthesis*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύνθεσις*, = 'a putting together'.

1. *Rom. Antiq.* a loose robe or dressing-gown worn at table.

1606 For the most part, he wore a dainty and effeminate pied garment called *Synthesis*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 207.

2. the process of forming compounds from groups of elements, opposed to chemical analysis.

1886 We are clearly not much further advanced towards an explanation of that important process the synthesis of proteids and protoplasm: *Athenæum*, Sept. 18, p. 373/2.

3. reasoning from particular cases to general conclusions, or from effects to causes.

1867 the infinite synthesis in thought of finite wholes: H. SPENCER, *First Princ.*, Vol. 1, p. 74 (2nd Ed.).

4. composition.

1877 in Shakespeare's tragedies, the synthesis is made to keep pace with the abstraction: *Times*, June 18, p. 5/6. [St.]

*syphahi*: Turk. See *spahee*.

\**syphilis*, *sb.*: *quasi*-Lat.: a contagious venereal disease due to specific blood-poisoning, the pox.

1871 Syphilis is common throughout the country, and there are several varieties of food that are supposed to effect a cure: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 113.

*syrang*: Anglo-Ind. See *serang*.

*syringa*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *syrinx*: a name given to shrubs of the Nat. Order *Philadelphaceae*. The popular species are bushy shrubs with abundant clusters of fragrant

white flowers. *Syringa* is also the botanical name of the lilac genus, Nat. Order *Oleaceae*. See *lilac*.

1704 The *Syringa*, for example, has sometimes four, and sometimes more pipes, as high as the twelve: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1, p. 466 (1714). 1767 hardy-flowering shrubs such as roses, honey-suckles, lilacs, and *syringas*: J. ALDER, *CROMBIE, Etc. Man and Gardener*, p. 49 (1894). 1785 *syringa*, ivy pure: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. 11, p. 174 (1808).

\**syrinx*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύριγξ*: a panpipe, a set of graduated reed pipes bound together (with the upper ends open and on a level, and the lower ends closed) so as to form a mouth-organ.

1820 the fine reeds...are cut in the present day by the pastoral inhabitants of the plains for their monaulos and syrinx, which they use in rustic melody: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. 1, ch. xi. p. 333.

\**Syrtis*, *pl. Syrtēs*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *Σύρτις*, name of certain sandbanks off the coast of N. Africa: a sandbank in the sea. Anglicised as *syrt*.

1665 towards the shore 'tis shoal water and full of *Syrtēs*; so as ships that usually pass over, draw not above eight foot water when they are laden: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 185 (1677). 1667 Quenched in a boggy *Syrtis*, neither sea, nor good dry land: MILTON, *P. L.*, 11, 939. bef. 1765 The shattered mast, | The syrt, the whirlpool and the rock: E. YOUNG, [L.] 1771 In crossing these treacherous *Syrtēs* with a guide, we perceived a drowned horse: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 95/2 (1882).

*sysame*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See *sosame*.

*sysasis*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *σύστασις*, = 'a setting together': an union, a political constitution.

1658 [the divine substance, the corporeal substance] and that third, which was the *Syrtis* or harmony of those two: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cy.*, ch. 4, p. 48 (1686). 1790 It is a worse preservative of a general constitution, than the *sysasis* of Crete: BURKE, *Rev. in France*, p. 333 (3rd Ed.).

*systolē*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *συστολή*, = 'a drawing together': a contraction; the rhythmic contraction of the heart; opposed to *diastole* (*q. v.*).

1578, 1620 [See *diastole*]. 1654—6 he was amazed at the manner of the motion of the lungs by systole and diastole: J. TRAPE, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. 11, p. 226/2 (1868). 1664 [See *diastole*]. 1678 evincing the *Systole* of the Heart to be a *Muscular Constriction*, caused by some Vital Principle: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1, ch. iii. p. 161. 1691, 1807 [See *diastole*].

## T.

*t'agathon*: Gk. See *τάγαθόν*.

*τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα*: Gk. See *παθήματα μαθήματα*.

1883 Why is the saying true to us as to the ancients, *τὰ παθήματα μαθήματα*? *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 524.

*tobacco*: Eng. fr. Sp. See *tobacco*.

*tabagie*, *sb.*: Fr., 'a smoking-room': a smoking-room; a "tobacco parliament".

1885 a sort of *tabagie* (to use a word which Mr. CARLYLE has made familiar to English readers) or Tobacco Parliament: *Daily News*, Nov. 28, p. 5/3.

*tabardillo*, *sb.*: Sp.: a sun-stroke, a high fever.

1624 He hath been held divers dayes with a terrible Calenture, which proved at last a *Tabardillo*: In Wotton's *Leit.*, Vol. 1. (*Cabala*), p. 166 (1654). 1851 and from want of air, and villanous smell, expected to catch *tabardillo* before morning: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. 1, p. 112 (1854).

*tabasheer*, *sb.*: Pers. *tabāshīr*: a siliceous secretion occasionally found in the joints of the bamboo. The form *tabaxir* is Portuguese.

1662 'tis common to plant Pepper near to a sort of Canes, by the *Javians* called *Mambu*, in which the *Tabaxir* is found: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. 11, p. 120 (1669). 1846 The siliceous matter of the Bamboo is often secreted at the joints, where it forms a singular substance called *tabasheer*, of which see a very interesting account in *Brewster's Journal*, viii. p. 268: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 114.

*tabatière*, *sb.*: Fr.: a snuff-box.

1823 The Marquis was somewhat disconcerted, and had recourse to his *tabatière*: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 25 (1886). 1841 I can indulge in a pinch of snuff from the *tabatière* of the Marquise de Rambouillet: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. 1, p. 253. 1865 The Earl laughed, taking out his *tabatière*: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1, ch. xix. p. 279.

\**table d'hôte*, *phr.*: Fr., 'host's table', or 'guest's table': a common table for guests at a hotel, a public meal served at a fixed hour at a hotel or eating-house.

1617 Neither at this time was there any ordinary Table (which they call *Table de l'hôte*, the Hosts table): F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. 11, p. 60. bef. 1667 All this is but *table d'hôte*; it is crowded with people for whom he cares

not: COWLEY, *Etc.*, *Of Liberty*. [Davies] 1788 dines at the *table d'hôte* at Grantham: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 11, p. 173 (1857). 1809 I know a *traiteur*, who for thirteen sols a head, furnishes a *table d'hôte*, consisting of vegetables, broiled meat, &c.: MATY, *Tr. Ristock's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxviii Pinkerton, Vol. vi. p. 100. 1822 he dined at a *table d'hôte* there with some English gentlemen: MRS. OPIE, *Madelaine*, Vol. 11, p. 288. 1829 in the reduced character of conversational bully to a *table d'hôte*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 49, p. 478. 1843 Any reader who has dined at a *table d'hôte* in Germany: THACKERAY, *Tr. SK. Bk.*, p. 27 (1887). 1864 There was a *table d'hôte* every day at half-past six, at which the cookery was admirable: G. A. SALA, *Quête Alone*, Vol. 1, ch. viii. p. 132. 1874 the time the hotel *table d'hôte* had arrived at the pudding stage: *Echo*, Mar. 31, p. 2. [St.] 1877 We generally dine at the *table d'hôte*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ii. p. 24 (1883).

\**tableau*, *pl. tableaux*, *sb.*: Fr.: a picture; a scene or a group picturesquely arranged, a *tableau vivant*.

1699 the Allegoric assistants in all the *Tableaux* are very airy and fancifully set out: M. LISTON, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 39. 1818 a good part of the *tableau* of English society is rather a sort of conjectural sketch: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 316. 1848 Every reader of a sentimental turn—must have been pleased with the *tableau* with which the last act of our little drama concluded: THACKERAY, *Pan. Fair*, Vol. 1, ch. xv. p. 154 (1879). 1859 The entire reign of the lion-hearted Richard is a series of knightly *tableaux*: C. BARBER, *Associative Principle*, iii. 66. 1878 Charades and *tableaux* were rehearsed and presented: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. 1, ch. vi. p. 39.

\**tableau vivant*, *pl. tableaux vivants*, *phr.*: Fr.: a picturesque representation by living persons or by a living person, a living imitation of statuary by mute, motionless performers.

1845 The rich colouring, the antique attitudes, the various complexions that continually present themselves, form an unceasing series of "*tableaux vivants*" in an Eastern city: WARBURTON, *Crete & Cyos*, Vol. 1, p. 37 (1848). 1851 there was a German who gave *tableaux vivants* at the Teatro Valle: J. GIBSON, *in Eastlake's Life*, p. 97 (1857). 1883 upon canvas the group would be a masterpiece; in clay it is a *tableau vivant*: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. 385.

\**tablier*: Fr. See *en*.

*tablinum*, *pl. tablina*, *sb.*: Lat.: *Rom. Antiq.*: the repository of the family archives in a Roman villa, situated at the end of the atrium opposite the principal door.



1848 that tablinum, formerly the gayest state-room of the Roman lord: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 3/1 (3rd Ed.). 1890 In the central block [of the Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinaum*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 23, p. 265/2.

taboggan: N. Amer. Ind. See toboggan.

\*taboo, *tabu*, *adj.* and *sb.*: Polynesian *tapu*, = 'forbidden': placed under an interdict (or under restrictions); a prohibition, a ban, an interdict, exclusion from social intercourse.

1847 women, up till this [Cramp'd under worse than South-sea-isle taboo: TENNYSON, *Prince*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 83 (1886). 1856 prescription of a lump of brown soap, a silk shirt, and a taboo of all further eating of ossuk: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. xxiv. p. 244. 1888 the bespelled husband whose taboo she had infringed: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 3, p. 272/2.

tabourine: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See tambourine.

\*tabula rāsa, *phr.*: Late Lat.: an erased tablet, a blank surface; applied to the human mind, supposed to be ready to receive impressions (generally or on a special subject) with absolute passivity.

1607 For that were indeed to become *Tabula rasa*, when we shall leave no impression of any former principles, but be driven to begin the world again: In Wotton's *Letts.*, Vol. II. (*Scrib. Sac.*), p. 76 (1654). 1645 the high wing'd Plato, who fancied that our souls at the first infusion were as so many Tables, they were *Abrasa Tabula*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. lxvi. p. 377 (1678). 1652 He shews you an ἀπαφον γραμματεῖον, an *abrassa tabula*, a virgin-soul espousing it self to the body, in a most entire, affectionate, and conjugal union: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xi. p. 90. 1654 to bring *Rasa Tabula*, clean Tables to every Author, is the advice of no small Philosopher: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 258. 1662 Aristotle...affirms the Mind to be at first a mere *Rasa Tabula*: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 52 (1727). 1665 The half-moon or Cross, are indifferent to its reception; and we may with equal facility write on this *Rasa Tabula*, Turk, or Christian: GLANVILLE, *Sceptis*, ch. xvi. p. 108 (1885). 1675 he cannot make his Soul *rasam tabulam* [acc.], not raise out of it the native Impressions of a righteous Deity: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. i. § 2, p. 6. 1725 the soul of man...cannot be *rasa tabula*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 592/1 (1834). 1777 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 477 (1857). 1826 But they certainly seem to have carried out their minds a complete *tabula rasa* in relation to Africa: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 174. 1882 In order to build up his empire on a *tabula rasa*, She Hwang-te ordered the destruction by fire of all books except those of his native state: K. K. DOUGLAS, *China*, ch. xix. p. 371.

tac(c)amahac(c)a, *sb.*: Sp. *tacamahaca*, fr. native S. Amer.: a greenish-yellow gum-resin yielded by various trees, named from the product of S. American species of *Bursera* (*Elaphrium*), Nat. Order *Amyridaceae*. Anglicised as *tacamahac(k)*.

1577 The *tacamahaca* doth not so much effect: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newses*, p. 4 (1596). 1604 E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. p. 260 (1880). 1610 Pitch, Tarre, Camphire, Opponax, *Tacamahacca*, Caranna, Masticke, and other Gums: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, IV. ii. p. 81. 1846 The true East India *Tacamahaca* is produced by *Calophyllum Calaba*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 401.

tacē, 2nd pers. *sing. imperat.* of Lat. *tacēre*, = 'to be silent': 'be silent'. 'Tace is Latin for a candle' was a cant phrase in 18 c., implying an intention to keep silent or suggesting the expedience of silence.

abt. 1706 brandy is Latin for a goose, and Tace is Latin for a candle: SWIFT, *Politie Comu.*, II. (Davies). 1751 Tace, Madam...is Latin for a candle; I commend your prudence: FIELDING, *Amelia*, Bk. I. ch. x. [ib.] 1834 But, *tace*, I will do my best for poor Eva: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 159.

tackeeyeh: Arab. See *takia*.

tacon, *sb.*: ? Fr. fr. Chin. *ta kiun*, = 'great prince': the kham, the cham. See *khan* I.

1523 the Tacon of Tartarie: LORD BERNERS, *Frissart*, II. 40, p. 124 (1812).

taddy, tadee: Anglo-Ind. See *toddy*.

taedium: Lat. See *tedium*.

taedium vitae, *phr.*: Lat.: weariness of life, ennui; morbid disgust with life.

1811 'sameness of days'; 'want of stimulus': '*taedium vite*': 'being quite let down';—'fit for nothing'—'in want of an object'—'*abbatu*': L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 338 (2nd Ed.). 1826 *taedium vite* appears in Sunday Schools: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 402.

taek. See *teak*.

\*tael, taye, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tael*, pl. *taeis*: a trade-name of the Chinese ounce, equal to abt. 1 oz. 5 drs. English,  $\frac{1}{16}$  of a catty (*q.v.*); a trade-name of a Chinese money of account, a *liang* or an ounce of silver, containing nearly 580 grs. Troy. See *cash*, *mace*.

1589 they giue him foure millions, and two hundred fiftie sixe thousand and nine hundred Taes: euerie one is worth ten rials and foure and twentie maravedis Spanish mony: R. PARKER, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 83 (1853). 1598 A Tael of Malacca is 16. Mases, and 10 Mases and  $\frac{1}{2}$  is an Ounce of Portingall: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 149 (1885). — a Caete of China is 16. Taeyes Chinish waight, which are 14. Taeyes in Malacca which is as much as 20. Ounces  $\frac{1}{2}$ . Portingall waight: *ib.* 1622 I must pay

a tae, or 5 shillings sterling: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 11 (1883). 1625 A Malaya Tael is one Riall of eight and a halfe, or one ounce and one third part English. Item, a Tael China is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Riall of eight, or one ounce and one fifth part English, so that ten Tails China is sixe Tails Jawa, exactly: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 391. 1662 A Theil of Silver makes eleven, twelve, or thirteen *Ropias*, current money: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 68 (1669). — a hundred *Picols* of Black Lacque, at ten *Thails* the *Picol*: *ib.*, Bk. II. p. 106. 1878 five thousand taels of silver: J. PAVN, *By Proxy*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 144.

\*taenia (pl. *taeniae*), *tēnia*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ῥαβία*, = 'a ribbon': *Archit.*: the fillet resting on the Doric epistyle (*q.v.*); a hair-ribbon; a band for tying in a woman's dress.

1598 First the *architraue* L. is as high as the *Capitell*, a sixte parte whereof maketh *fascia* called also *tenia*, M: R. HAYDOCKE, Tr. *Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. 1664 But where it is no less conspicuous, is in that part of the *Triglyph*, which jets out under the *Tenia*, and from which the *Gutta* depend, where it seems to be a part of the very *Architraue* it self: EVELYN, Tr. *Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 139. 1800 This figure has the *tenia*, which is usually omitted where the expression is that of violent grief: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 249.

tafferel (∟ ∟ ∟), *taffrail* (∟ ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *tafereel*, = 'a table', 'a panel': the uppermost part of the stern of a vessel, the rail across the stern of a vessel.

1706 Tafferel: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1749–50 the Taffarel and Quarter Pieces of the Model of the Victory: In *Notes & Queries*, 8th S., I. Jan. 30, 1892, p. 86/1.

tafia, *sb.*: Fr.: an inferior kind of rum, distilled from sugar refuse or from coarse molasses.

1792 moistened with *tafia*, or spirit made from the sugar-cane: Tr. *Rochon's Madagascar*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 775 (1814). 1802 The lumber supplied to her islands by the Northern States is paid for in molasses, and a small quantity of *tafia*: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 522 (1832).

τάγαθον (τὸ ἀγαθόν), *tāgathon*, *sb.*: Gk.: 'the good', the Platonic idea of good, the *summum bonum* (*q.v.*).

1640 that which Good in Plato's school is high | His *T'agathon* with beauteous rayes bedight: H. MORE, *Psych.*, III. iii. 11, p. 158 (1647). 1678 Now as the *Tagathon* or Highest of these *Three Hypostases*, was sometimes called by them ὁ πρῶτος θεός: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 462.

taglia, *sb.*: It.: a ransom, a fine, a fee, a payment imposed by authority.

1592 For the discovery of this deed, the Pope hath set a great *Taglia*, but as yet none can be found that knows the Dog: *Reliq. Wotton*, p. 690 (1685).

Taglioni, *sb.*: a kind of overcoat, in fashion at the beginning of this century, named after the famous family of dancers.

1847 I've bought, to protect myself well, a | Good stout *Taglioni* and gingham umbrella: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 430 (1865).

tahseeldar, tahsildar, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *taḥsīldār*, = 'collection-manager': the chief native officer of revenue of a subdistrict (a *pergunnah* or *talook*, *qq.v.*).

1801 accounts since received from the tahsildar of the Currup talook: WELINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 564 (1858).

\*Taiko(o)n, Taikun: Jap. See *Tycoon*.

\*taille, *sb.*: Fr., 'a cut': figure, shape, style, get up, 'cut'.

1696 if you had seen as many Lords as I have done, you would not think it impossible a Person of a worse *Taille* than mine, might be a modern Man of Quality: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, IV. Wks., Vol. I. p. 84 (1776).

taille douce, *phr.*: Fr.: copper-plate, a copper-plate engraving.

1650 He has likewise an infinite collection of *taille-douces*, richly bound in morocco: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 270 (1872). 1695 vineyards where there is no appearance of earth to nourish them, painted, or in *taille douce*: EARL OF PERTH, *Letts.*, p. 52 (Camd. Soc., 1845). 1810 plates engraved as Malte Brun tells us, in *taille douce*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 203.

tailleur, *sb.*: Fr., 'a cutter', 'a tailor', 'a dealer': a dealer (at cards). Corrupted to *talliere*.

1709 The *Talliere* is he that keeps the Bank: *Compl. Gamester*, p. 178. 1877 The *tailleur* dealt, and the croupier intoned: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. ix. p. 95 (1883).

takia, tackeeyeh, *sb.*: Arab. *tāktyah*: a cap worn under the turban by Orientals.

1662 [See *turban*]. 1836 ta'ckee'yeh: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 35.

talapoi(n), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *talapoy*: a Buddhist monk of Ceylon, Siam, &c.

1599 they giue to the *tallipoies* or priests many mats and cloth: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 262. 1625 A Church (where the *Talipois* reside, which are there as the Friars with vs): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1725. 1634 The Priests are called *Talapoio*, who though they seeme like Frier mendicants, yet what by awe (for the very infernall Spirits obey their incantations) and what by policie (for they contemplate humilitie, externally very much) the people haue them in singular repute and reuerent estimation: SIR TH. HERBERT,



*Trav.*, p. 195. 1662 certain *Talapoi* or Priests: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelst.*, Bk. II. p. 97 (1669). 1665 *Talapoi* or priests: R. HEAD, *Engl. Regue*, sig. Ggg 3<sup>rd</sup>. 1754 the god which the bonzes preach in *China*, the talapoins in *Siam*: *Monthly Rev.*, Vol. x. p. 204. 1786 Is it necessary to exhibit such spectacles to a mighty Potentate, with interludes of Talapoins more many than dogs? *Tr. Beckford's Vathek*, p. 86 (1883). 1793 Their marriages are very simple, and performed by their talapoins, or priests, sprinkling holy water upon the couple, and repeating some prayers: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 564 (1795).

\***talc**, Fr.; **talcum**, Mod. Lat. *sb.*: a silicate of magnesium, generally found in masses of thin smooth shining translucent laminae.

1558 the powder of *Talcum*: W. WARDE, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. 1. fol. 73<sup>rd</sup>. 1567 *Talcum* the stone is like to Glasse: J. MARLET, *Greene For.*, fol. 21<sup>st</sup>. 1601 Many have made them [beehives] of Talc, which is a kind of transparent glass stone: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 31. ch. 14. Vol. II. p. 95. 1641 Take of the best Talc reduced into very thin flakes: JOHN FRENCH, *Art. Distill.*, Bk. III. p. 78 (1651). bef. 1652 There I saw Marcassites, Minerals, and many a stone. | As Iridis, Talc, and Alone, lay digd from the ground | The Mines of Lead, and Iron, that they had out found: BLOOMFIELD, in *Ashmole's Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 309 (1652). 1659 He should have brought me some fresh oil of talc: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, iv. 2. Wks. p. 331/2 (1839). 1672 a multitude of Metalline Ores, Marcassites of several sorts, Antimonies, Tinn'd-glass, *Pinores*, Talks of various Kinds, Sulphurs, Salts, Bitumens, &c.: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 96.

**talionis** lex: Late Lat. See **lex talionis**.

**talipot**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tāpāt*, = 'leaf of the palm-tree': a name of the large-leaved fan-palm of Ceylon and S. India, *Corypha umbraculifera*. See **cadjan** 2.

1681 a talipot [palm-leaf]: R. KNOX, *Captivity*, ch. x. in *Arber's Eng. Garner*, Vol. 1. p. 419 (1881). 1700 A Slave always behind them to carry a *Talipot* Leaf after them, which serves as an Umbrello when it Rains: S. L. Tr. *Schwitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. iv. p. 271. 1803 The talipot tree...affords a prodigious leaf, impenetrable to sun or rain, and large enough to shelter ten men: SYD. SMITH, *Wks.*, III. 15 (3rd Ed.). [Yule]

\***talisman** (τ = τ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *talisman*, ultimately fr. Gk. *τῆλεμα* (see **telesm**): an astrological charm; an amulet; also, *metaph.* anything of extraordinary influence. In *Hudibras*, the word means the science of astrological charms and also a wrapper inscribed with characters or symbols.

1652 the Jews made the Golden Calf...to serve as a Talisman: J. GAULE, *Mag.-astro-mancer*, p. 39. 1654 the *Talismon* of his whole life: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 118. 1663 For mystick Learning, wondrous able | In *Magick, Talisman, and Cabal*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. I. p. 40. 1669 For that, Sir, I always carry a *Talisman* about me; that will secure me: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, v. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 321 (1701). 1679 Each in a tatter'd *Talismane*, | Like Vermin in Effigie slain: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. Cant. II. p. 165. 1704 a cabinet of antiquities, made up chiefly of idols, talismans, lamps, and hieroglyphics: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 498 (Bohn, 1854). 1711 Of Talismans and Sigils knew the pow'r: POPE, *Temple of Fame*, 105, Wks., Vol. II. p. 51 (1757). 1777 I was delighted, and concluded this was a talisman: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 449 (1857). 1786 Books are not seldom talismans and spells, | By which the magic art of shrewd wits | Holds an unthinking multitude enthral'd: COWPER, *Task*, vi. Poems, Vol. II. p. 172 (1808). 1788 the idols or talismans of the city: GIBSON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxviii. p. 235 (1818). 1800 and from the Angels learn | What talisman thy task requires: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, iv. p. 189. 1818 The lights on the floor, however, the turbaned head, and draped figure of Lord Rosbrin, operated as Talismans on her oppressed spirits: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. III. p. 153 (1819). 1839 a tablet of lead upon his breast, engraven with names and talismans: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 181.

\***talisman(n)i**, *sb. pl.*, Late Lat.; **talisman**, *sb.*, Eng. fr. Late Lat.: a Mohammedan priest, a *mollah* (*q. v.*).

1615 the *Talismanni* with elated voices...do congregate the people: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1632). 1625 Immediately after the Lamps are hanged out, and the Talisman hath cried out, it is lawful for people to eat, but not before: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1828. 1665 The *Talismanni* regard the hours of prayer, by turning the four-hour'd glass: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 330 (1677).

**talma**, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman's outer garment shaped something like a cope but with a hood, fashionable in the early part of the century, named after the French tragedian *Talma*; also, a somewhat similar garment worn by men.

\***Talmud**: fr. Aram. *talmūd*, = 'instruction': the name of the body of Jewish tradition contained in the *Mishnah* (*q. v.*) and its complement, the *Gemara*. Hence, **Talmudist**, one of the compilers of the Talmud, one who accepts the Talmud, one who is versed in Talmudic literature.

1589 the malicious and craftie constructions of the *Talmudists*, and others of the Hebrue clerks: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. xli. (xiii.) p. 132 (1865). 1590 their *Talmudists*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 15. 1603 I perceive the Circumcised Crew | Of *Cabalists*, and busy *Talmudists*, | Troubling the Church with their mysterious Mists: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Triumph, 11. xxiv. p. 178 (1608). 1610 the religion of their *Rabbins*, delivered in their book called the *Talmud*, which signifieth a doctrine or discipline: T. FITZGERBOKE, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. II. ch. xiv. p. 191. 1635 the *Talmudists*, in regard that besides the holy Scriptures they embrace the *Talmud*, which is stuff'd with the traditions of their *Rabbins* and *Chacams*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El*, Vol. II.

viii. p. 205 (1678). 1642 gave us this inauspicious rule out of their Talmud: MILDON, *Apoc. Sanct.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 244 (1864). 1666 the *Talmud* and *Shema*: GLANVILLE, *Septuag.*, ch. xvi. p. 107 (1854). 1675 as the Jews anciently acknowledged not only in their Talmud, but in all the three *Targums* or *Paraphrases*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appal.*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 2, p. 193. 1693 This is likewise a received Tradition of the Jewish *Rabbins*, registered in the Talmud in the Treatise *Sanhedrim*: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, III. p. 400 (1713). 1830 the Talmud and *Kabbala*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Panetti*, p. 157 (2nd Ed.).

\***talook**, **taluk**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *ta'lluq*, = 'dependency': a subdistrict under a *tahseeldar* (*q. v.*); an estate held under a superior.

1799 he may hereafter plunder the remainder of that talook, or some other part of the territories of the Honourable Company, or of the Rajah of Mysore: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. 1. p. 370 (1823). 1880 The district of Madura has four general divisions, which are subdivided into talooks or counties: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.* (N. Y.), Vol. IX. p. 344.

\***talookdar**, **talukdar**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *ta'llukdar*, = 'the holder of a talook': a *tahseeldar* (*q. v.*); a superior proprietor of land.

1803 the talookdar of Aurungabad: WELLINGTON, *Despatch*, Vol. 1. p. 631 (1844). 1834 our Zumeendars and Talookdars: BAKER, *Vol. 1. ch. v. p. 72*.

\***talus**, *pl. talī*, *sb.*: Lat., 'ankle', 'heel': *Fortif.* the slope of a work; *Geol.* a slope formed of debris at the foot of a cliff or precipice.

1702 *Talus*, The slope allowed to every Work rais'd of Earth: *Mil. Dict.* 1762 the talus of the glais: STURGE, *Frist. Shand.*, VI. xxi. Wks., p. 265 (1812). 1823 Johnson, and some few... Reach'd the interior talus of the rampart: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VIII. xlv. 1856 I myself had a slide down an inclined plane, whose well-graded talus gave me ample time to contemplate the contingencies at its base: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explorer*, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 169. 1889 a lofty coast quarry...terraces open to the sea and sun, and slopes, each of which looks like the talus of a mighty fort: *Athenaeum*, May 4, p. 574/2.

**tamahauk(e)**: N. Amer. Ind. See **tomahawk**.

**tamandua**, *sb.*: Braz.: the little (four-toed) ant-bear of S. America.

1691 Another instance in Quadrupeds might be the *Tamandua*, or *Ant-Bear*, described by *Margrave* and *Piso*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. 1. p. 158 (1701).

\***tamarind** (τ = τ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *tamarinde*: the fruit of the tree *Tamarindus indica*, Nat. Order *Leguminosae*; also the tree itself. The name has been extended with qualifying epithets to various other trees.

1533 tamarinde: ELYOT, *Cast. Helthe*, Bk. III. ch. v. [Skeat] 1543 adde of tamarindes. J. i. & ss.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxvii. r<sup>o</sup>/1. 1625 great store of *Tamaryn* trees: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 118. — code of Greene fruit (as big as a Bean-cod in England) called *Tamerim*: *ib.*, p. 277. 1634 Tamarinds, Coco-nuts, Palmes, Oregans, Lymes, Lemmons, Plantaines, Toddy, &c.: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 20. 1800 Before the tent they spread the skin | Under a Tamarind's shade: SOUTHEY, *Thalaba*, II. p. 91. 1835 There were also lemons and tamarinds for those who might be unwell: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xiii. p. 215.

**tamaris**, **tamarix**, *sb.*: Fr.: tamarisk.

1603 it seemeth that a fire made of Tamarix is more meet than of any other matter whatsoever: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 697. 1620 Physick... simple, not compounded, as *Cassia*, *Manna*, *Tamaris*, or some such thing: BRYANT, *Tr. Source's Hist. Connc. Trent*, p. lxxxi. (1676). 1631 The *Tamarix*, the brier and bush: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elizabeth*, p. 139 (1641).

**tamasha**: Anglo-Ind. See **tomasha**.

**tambo**, *sb.*: S. Amer. Sp. fr. Peru.: a tavern, originally a place of rest and refreshment for the Incas when travelling.

1851 (See **chupe**). 1853 the *tambos* were...built of rough stones or adobe: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. VII. p. 151.

**tambo**, **tambu**: Polynesian. See **taboo**.

**tambour de basque**, *phr.*: Fr.: a tambourine.

1780 *tambours de basque* at every corner: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. 1. p. 28 (1834).

\***tambourine**, **tabourine** (τ = τ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tambourin*, Old Fr. *tabourin*: a small drum consisting of a piece of parchment stretched across a hoop in which pairs of metal discs which serve as cymbals are inserted.

1580 They ivory Lutes and Tamburins: SPENS, *Shep. Cal.*, June, 59. 1606 Trumpeters. | With brazen din blast you the city's ear. | Make mingle with our rattling tabourines: SHAKES, *Ant. and Cleop.*, IV. 8, 37. 1765 A lame youth, whom Apollo had recompensed with a pipe, and to which he had added a tabourin of his own accord, ran sweetly over the prelude, as he sat upon the bank: SPENS, *Frist. Shand.*, VII. xlii. Wks., p. 325 (1829). 1801 I send the tambourines to her this day: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. II. p. 619 (1858). 1819 A pretty Almé, presenting her tambourin for my liberality: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 61 (1820). 1839 the portress brought them a tambourine: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. 1. ch. III. p. 143. 1861 During summer there may be seen in the streets of Rome young women dancing and playing on the tambourine: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 74 (1887). 1858 Each her ribbon'd tambourine | Flinging on the mountain-sod, | With a lovely frighten'd mien | Came about the youthful God: M. ARKOLD, *Dram. & Later Poems*, Empedocles on Etna, p. 163 (1885).



**Tamerlane**, a corruption of *Timur lenk*, = 'Timour the lame', the great Tartar conqueror (d. 1405) who reigned at Samarcand and overran Persia, India, Asia Minor, and made captive the Sultan Bajazet.

bef. 1579 a number of *Califes, Souldans, Tamberlanes*: T. HACKET, Tr. *Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. xii. p. 306.

**tamis** (タミ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tamis*: a kind of cloth of which strainers are made.

1601 wheat floure...passed through a small *tamis* boulder: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 18, ch. 11, Vol. 1. p. 567.

\***Tammuz**: Heb. *tammuz*: name of the tenth month of the civil and the fourth of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews, falling in June and July; also, the name of a Phœnician deity in whose honor a great feast was held beginning with the new moon of the month Tammuz. See **Adonis**.

\***tana, thana, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *thāna, thānā*: a police-station. Hence, **tanadar, thanadar**, fr. Hind. *thānadar*, the chief officer of a police-station.

1804 until his Highness raises seabundy to take and keep possession of his tannahs: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 958 (1844). 1834 The Burkundazes at last came up from the Thana: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 202. — Thou must be a Thanadar at least! *ib.*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 326.

\***tandem, sb.**: Lat. *tandem* (adv.), = 'at length': a pair of horses harnessed one in front of the other; a carriage and pair with the horses so harnessed. Also used adverbially with the verb *drive*.

1807 we shall...proceed in a *tandem*...through the western passes to Inverary: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 93 (1875). 1807 forthwith made a furious dash at style in a gig and tandem: *Salmagundi*, p. 232 (1860). 1860 part owner of the tandem, which the latter had driven into Chatteris: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 46 (1879).

**tandem aliquando, phr.**: Lat.: now at last. Cic., *Cat.*, I, 1.

1590 Having myself over-weaned with them of Nineue in publishing sundry wanton pamphlets, and setting forth axioms of amorous philosophy, *tandem aliquando* taught with a feeling of my palpable follies...: GREENE, *Mourning Garment*, Wks., p. 38 (1861). 1597 I would not have it so, but *tandem aliquando*: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 155. 1611 When I had *tandem aliquando* gotten up to the toppe: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1776).

**tandoor**: Turk. See **tendour**.

**tanga, sb.**: Oriental Port.: a silver coin of India, roughly answering to the later **rupee** (*q. v.*); also a copper coin of the west coast of India.

1598 There is also a kinde of reckoning of money which is called Tangas, not that there is any such coined, but are so named onely in telling, five Tangas is one Pardaw, or Xeraphin badde money...four Tangas good money are as much as five Tangas bad money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. 1. p. 241 (1885). — four Tangas: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 222. 1625 the Tangas and Pisos of India... One Biffete is foure Casbegs or two Tangs: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 524. 1662 eight of these *Basarucques* make a *Ventin*, whereof five make a *Tangehe*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). 1700 some Chests of *Tanges* and *Larines*, (which is a certain Money of that Country): S. L., Tr. *Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. xii. p. 180.

**tangible** (タングイブル), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tangible*: capable of being touched; affecting the sense of touch; also, *metaph.* real, capable of being actually possessed or tested.

1589 And by one of these three is every other proportion guided of the things that haue conueniencie by relation, as the visible by light colour and shadow...the tangible by his obiects in this or that regard: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, II. i. p. 78 (1869). 1627 And it is certaine, that *Earth, Dense, Tangible*, hold all of the Nature of *Cold*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 72.

**tanist** (タニスト), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *tanaiste*: the presumptive or apparent heir to a prince; a lord, a governor. Hence, **tanistry**, a law of seniority in elective succession.

1598 the Tanistih hath also a share of the countrey allotted unto him: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 612/1 (1883). — all the Irish doe hold theyr landes by Tanistrie: *ib.*, p. 611/2. 1661 *Tanistry*, a certain Law or custom in Ireland, which did not observe the hereditary right of succession among Princes and great persons: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

\***tank, sb.**: Eng. fr. Port. *tanque*: an artificial reservoir for holding water.

1625 a goodly Tanke of excellent water: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 428. 1634 And note that neere all or most of the *Carrauans-raws*, are Tanks or couered ponds of water, fild by the beneficiall raines, for the vse and drink of Trauellers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 51. 1662 there is a large *Tanke*, or Cistern, full of water, and enclosed with a wall: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 25 (1669). 1800 I have no fears whatever for Hullahill, which place, for this country, is strong at all times; but in this season nothing can hurt it, as it is almost covered by a large tank: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 148 (1844).

**Tanne, pl. Tannen, sb.**: Ger.: a fir-tree.

1818 But from their nature will the tannen grow | Loftiest on loftiest and least shelter'd rocks: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, IV. xx.

**tantum, sb.**: fr. Lat. *tantum*, = 'as much as', 'just as': a cant phrase at universities (see second quotation).

1662 Thomas Dove, D.D., was...bred a *tantum* in Pembroke Hall in Cambridge: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 359 (1840). 1681 *Tantum*, is a Fellow's fellow in our Universities: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

\***tant bien que mal, phr.**: Fr.: 'as well as ill', with moderate success, of an indifferent character.

1765 they amuse me, *tant bien que mal*, for an hour or two every morning: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 168, p. 497 (1774). 1822 L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 120. 1843 Sketching, *tant bien que mal*, the bridge and the trees...the writer became an object of no small attention: THACKERAY, *Fr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 224 (1887).

\*1878 Ministry have at various times been got together into crowds or groups, *tant bien que mal*, to please partisans, or gratify a passing mood of popular interest: *Times*, Apr. 18. [St.] 1886 R. BROUGHTON, *Dr. Cupid*, Vol. II. ch. vii. p. 158.

\***tant mieux, phr.**: Fr.: so much the better; opposed to **tant pis**, so much the worse.

1754 I really believe [he] will be your friend upon my account; if you can afterwards make him yours, upon your own, *tant mieux*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 87, p. 364 (1774). 1782 The new Cabinet are to be Lord Thurlow, Chancellor (*tant pis*)...: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 184 (1858).

1803 "Fare ye well...you are no longer the man for me," said Rochfort. "*Tant pis, tant mieux*," said Clarence; and so they parted: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 162 (1832).

**tant soit peu, phr.**: Fr.: ever so little.

1818 LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 214 (1819). 1837 by feeling *tant soit peu* more respect for those of the present day than is strictly philosophical: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. I. p. 300.

**tantaene animis caelestibus irae?**, *phr.*: Lat.: are there such violent passions in heavenly souls? Virg., *Aen.*, I, 11.

1593 SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, II. i. 24. 1654-6 What? so soon blown up for a thing of nothing? Tantene animis celestibus irae? J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 262/1 (1867). 1779 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 190 (1858). 1860 *Once a Week*, Jan. 7, p. 36/2.

\***Tantalus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Τάνταλος*: a wealthy king who betrayed the secrets of his father, Zeus (**Jupiter, q. v.**), and was punished in Tartarus by being afflicted with raging thirst and placed in a lake with fruit hanging just over his head, both water and fruit receding whenever he tried to reach them. Hence, **tantalise, vb.** to torment by hopes or fears which are never realised, to torment by alternations of illusory anticipation and disillusion. Rarely Anglicised as **Tantal**.

1580 As the Apples that hang at *Tantalus* nose: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Engl.*, p. 396 (1868). bef. 1586 If the Poet doe his part a-right, he will shew you in *Tantalus, Atreus*, and such like, nothing that is not to be shunned: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 36 (1868). 1593 worse than *Tantalus*' is her annoy: SHAKS., *Ven. and Ad.*, 599.

1599 he gathereth fruits as they say, out of *Tantalus* his garden: R. HAKLVT, *Voyages, &c.*, p. 642 (1809). 1630 There one like *Tantal* feeding: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 1 *re*/a. 1647 hereafter let thy name | Be *Tantalus* for he that jests with Love, | Or plays with fire, shall pain in earnest prove: FANSHAWE, Tr. *Pastor Fido*, II. i. p. 54.

1741 These poor Monks are like so many *Tantaluses*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 180. 1767 The masters of our age are all too niggardly, | I call them Gripe-all, Harpies, *Tantaluses*: B. THORNTON, Tr. *Plautus*, Vol. II. p. 257.

1835 it was now long since it had been but the water of *Tantalus*: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xlvii. p. 610. 1640 *Tantalize*: H. MORE, *Song of Soul*, III. ii. 19, p. 234 (1647). 1678 Slight kickshaw Wit o' th' Stage, French meat at Feasts, | Now daily *Tantalize* the hungry Guests: SHADWELL, *Timon*, Epil.

**tanti, gen.** of Lat. *tantum*, = 'so much', neut. of *tantus*, = 'so great': worth while; a fig (an exclamation derived from the Latin interrogation *est tanti?*, = 'is it worth while?').

1590 As for the multitude, that are but sparks, | Rak'd up in embers of their poverty, — | *Tanti*, I'll fawn first on the wind: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 183/1 (1858). 1603 No kingly menace or censorious frowne | Doe I regard. *Tanti* for all your power: *Fuinus Troes*, sig. F 3. 1757 Is it tanti to kill yourself, in order to leave a vast deal of money to your heirs? W. WARBURTON, *Let. to Garrick*, Jan. 25, in *Garrick Corresp.* 1888 Was it quite *tanti* to write a fresh small monograph so soon after Mr. Froude's 'Bunyan' in the "English Men of Letters"? *Athenaeum*, Sept. 29, p. 415/2.

**tantum non, phr.**: Lat.: all but.

1695 as he himself doth *tantum non* confess: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 155/2 (1834). bef. 1733 the Plot, which was so full of Nonsense, as would scarce go down with *tantum-non* Ideots: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 120, p. 95 (1740).

**tapa, tappa, sb.**: Polynesian: prepared bark of the paper-mulberry, *Broussonetia papyrifera* (Nat. Order *Moraceae*), used as cloth by the natives of some Pacific Islands.

1886 Australian weapons and skins and pieces of *tapa*: J. MCCARTHY & MRS. CAMPBELL-PRAED, *Rt. Hon.*, Vol. II. ch. xvii. p. 89. 1886 The tappa or native cloth [of Fiji], made from the bark of a tree...has been extensively used in the draping of the court: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 24/1.

\***tapioa, sb.**: Port.: a farinaceous food prepared from *cassava* (*q. v.*) by drying it upon hot plates.

1797 Cassada roots yield a great quantity of starch, which the Brasilians export in little lumps under the name of *tapioa*: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IX. p. 79/2. 1857 lives on his slops, and his coffee, and his tapioa: C. KINGSLEY, *Two*



Years Ago, ch. viii. p. 127 (1877).  
C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 69.

1863 tapioca, or semolina pudding:

**tapiu, sb.:** Braz. *tapiu*, *tapiya*: name of a family of hoofed mammals, allied to the rhinoceros family, the head being furnished with a short proboscis. See *dante*.

1777 The *Tapiu* of Brazil, the largest quadruped of the ravenous tribe in the New World, is not larger than a calf of six months old: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. IV. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 264 (1824). 1845 on the American side, two tapirs, the guanaco, three deer, the vicuna, peccari, capybara: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. v. p. 87.

\***tapis, sb.:** Fr.: carpet, coverlet. The phr. *on the tapis* translates the Fr. *sur le tapis* (q. v.), = 'on the table-cloth' (of the table of a council-chamber), 'under discussion'.

1690 Lord Churchill and lord Godolphin went away, and gave no votes in the matter which was upon the tapis: LORD CLARENDON, *Diary*, (T.) 1698 the 57th Page, where the Business of Swearing is upon the *Tapis*: VANBRUGH, *Vind. Relapse*, &c., p. 11.

1722 He speaks also of Other Proposals of This kind that were then upon the *Tapis*: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 258. 1732 At a time when a certain Affair was coming upon the *Tapis*: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 505/1.

1750 bring the affair of the Prince of Condé upon the tapis: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 7, p. 24 (1774). 1784 When such subjects are on the tapis, they make me a very insipid correspondent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 465 (1858).

1811 Great negotiations on the tapis: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 285 (2nd Ed.). 1819 it has been their present pleasure...to put on the tapis a matrimonial alliance: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 1036/1 (1867).

1850 Mrs. Pincher is always putting her foot out, that all other ladies should be perpetually bringing them on the tapis: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 217 (1879).

1872 If a dance be on the tapis, great are the exertions to enlist, from far and near, the assistance of proficient in waltz and gallop: EDW. BRADDOCK, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 174.

**tappall, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. of S. India: a post; a *dāk* (q. v.).

1799 I have sent orders to the postmaster at Seringapatam to run a tappall from thence to Nuggur: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 303 (1858).

**tattoo:** Eng. fr. Du. See *tattoo*.

\***tarantass, sb.:** Russ. *tarantás*: a large, clumsy, Russian travelling-carriage.

1882 Yet the first fall of snow converts the worst forest track over which a *tarantass* ever rumbled, into a surface as smooth as the Nevski Prospekt: *Standard*, Dec. 8, p. 5.

\***tarantella, sb.:** It.: a quick, whirling dance named from *Taranto* in S. Italy; also, the music for such a dance.

1837 numerous tarantellas: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 127. 1844 He could dance a Tarantella like a Lazzarone: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Coningsby*, Bk. IV. ch. xi. p. 230 (1881).

1883 the visitors assembled to see them dance the tarantella: W. H. RUSSELL, in *XIX Cent.*, Sept., p. 496.

\***tarantula, sb.:** Mod. Lat. fr. It. *tarantola* (Florio): the name of a large species of spider of S. Italy, whose bite was supposed to cause the epidemic *dancing mania*, prevalent in Italy during 16, 17 cc. The dance *tarantella* is said to have been invented as a relief for this malady.

bef. 1586 This word...did not less pierce poor Pyrocles, than the right tune of music toucheth him that is sick of the tarantula: SIDNEY, *Arcadia*, Bk. I. [R.] 1589 no Phisick preuailes against the gaze of the Basiliskes, no charme against the sting of the *Tarantula*: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 28 (1880).

1603 the stinging spiders called Philangia & Tarantale: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 212. 1606 Musicians passe with their instruments from village to village to cure such as are venomed by the *Tarantola* who are therefore called in that country *Tarantati*: T. FITZGERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 224.

1608 Hence, courtesan, round-web'd tarantula: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, I. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 253 (1885). 1615 a Tarantula which I haue seen...the head of this was small, the legs slender & knotted, the body light, the taile spiny...it is an ordinary saying to a man that is extraordinarily merry, that he hath been stung by a Tarantula: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 249 (1632).

1630 Saint Vitus or Vitellus, alias, Saint Calfe, an excellent patron or proctor to cure those that are bitten of a Spider called *Tarrantulla*, or *Phallanz*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. II 1 r/2.

1645 divers sorts of tarantulas, being a monstrous spider, with lark-like claws: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 158 (1872). 1646 Surely he that is bit with a *Tarantula*, shall never be cured by this Musick: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxvii. p. 141 (1686).

1654 In this Country is bred the *Tarantola*, whose venom is driven away with sound and singing: S. LENNARD, *Parthenop.*, Pt. I. p. 62. 1665 the patient or rather abused party sometimes appears merry as if a *Tarantula* had infected him: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 337 (1677).

1670 I'm Pleas'd and Pain'd, since first her Eyes I saw, [As I were stung with some *Tarantula*: DRYDEN, *Comp. of Granada*, I. iii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 491 (1701). 1676 I have observ'd the *Tarantula*, does infinitely delight in Musick: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iii. p. 44.

1704 He was troubled with a disease reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula; and would run dog-mad at the noise of music, especially a pair of bagpipes: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § xi. Wks., p. 91/2 (1866). 1714 This Malady...has been...removed, like the Biting of a *Tarantula*, with the sound of a musical Instrument: *Spectator*, No. 582, Aug. 28, p. 825/1 (Morley).

1764 the tarantula of Cyprus: A. DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, Let. ix. p. 190. 1776 I myself once cured a girl bit with a tarantula with this simple bassoon: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 14.

1789 Scorpions and tarantulas are found here [Dutch Guiana] of a large size and great venom: J. MORSK, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 753 (1796).

1819 then ran out as if bitten by the tarantula, to fix in writing a sudden thought: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820). 1882 a suspicious hilt bound with brass wire reared its snake-like head from the folds of his belt, and his legs, terminating in thick-soled native shoes, reminded one of a tarantula in boots: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. xii. p. 260.

**tarapin.** See *terrapiu*.

**tarantantara, sb.:** Lat.: the blare of a trumpet; also called *tarantantar*, *tarantara*, *tarantantara*, *tantara*, *tantarara*(ra), *than-thara*.

1590 I fear as little their tarantantas, their words, or their cannons as I do a naked lady in a net of gold: MARSHALL, *The Tumbler*, in 4, Wks., p. 61/2 (1858). 1621 let drums beat on, trumpets sound *tarantantara*, let them sack cities: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 7, Vol. II. p. 74 (1827).

**taraxacum, sb.:** Mod. Lat.: the botanical name of the dandelion genus of composite plants; a drug prepared from a plant of this genus, esp. from *Taraxacum officinale*.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1862 He will prescribe taraxacum for you, or pil: hydrarg: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 122 (1887).

**tarboggin:** N. Amer. Ind. See *toboggan*.

\***tarboosh, sb.:** Arab. *tarbush*: a cap of cloth or felt (generally red and with a tassel of blue silk), worn by Mohammedans by itself or under the turban (q. v.).

1839 he took the turban with its tarboosh: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 286. 1845 the red fez or tarboosh, which covered her shaved head: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 98. 1849 he wore a tarboosh or red cap: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. V. ch. v. p. 121 (1881).

1871 a present of a new tarboosh (cap), and a few articles of trifling value: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xvii. p. 392. 1883 black frock-coat, white waistcoat, and red tarboosh: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 262.

**tare, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *tare*, or direct fr. It. *tara*: waste, a deduction made from the gross weight of goods on account of the actual or estimated weight of the package in which they are held.

1598 *Tara*, the tare, waste or garbish of any merchandise or ware: FLORIO.

\***targum, sb.:** Aram. *targum*, = 'interpretation': an Aramaic paraphrase of portions of the Hebrew Scriptures. See *dragoman*.

1625 they might also read the *Chaldee Targamin*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 111. 1658 the *Targum*, or *Chaldee Paraphrase*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I. p. 28 (1686).

1675 as the Jews anciently acknowledged not only in their *Talmud*, but in all the three *Targums* or *Paraphrases*: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. ix. § 2, p. 103.

\***tariff (t -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *tarif*, or direct fr. Sp. *tarifa*: a list; a list of goods with the dues to be paid on them; a table of charges; an enactment regulating customs.

1591 So that helping your memorie with certain *Tablet* or *Tarifas* made of purpose to know the numbers of the soldiers that are to enter into ranke: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 224. 1742 commissioner for the tariff at Antwerp: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 130 (1857).

1752 also that you will make him read those pieces, and give him those verbal instructions, which may put him *au fait* of the affairs of the *barrière* and the *tarif*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letts.*, Bk. II. No. lxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 380 (1777).

1845 The door of the house of God is never closed...there is no disgraceful tariff hung on the door...all is free to all: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 127.

\***taro, sb.:** Polynesian: a food-plant, *Colocasia esculenta* (Nat. Order *Araceae*), and kindred species, cultivated in India and the South Sea Islands.

1846 Whole fields of *Colocasia macrorrhiza* are cultivated in the South Sea Islands, under the name of *Taro* or *Kopeh roots*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 128. 1881 NICHOLSON, *From Sward to Share*, xxi. 141.

**taroc (t -), Eng. fr. It. tarocchi; tarot (t -), Eng. fr. Fr. tarots:** sb.: a game at cards, played with a special pack of cards called *tarocs* or *tarots*.

1615 Will you play at tables, at dyce, at tarots, and chesse! *French Alphabet*, p. 148. (Halliwell) 1739 see people play at ombre and taroc, a game with 72 cards all painted with suns, and moons, and devils, and monks: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xxix. Vol. I. p. 61 (1819).

**tarped:** Eng. fr. Lat. See *torpedo*.

**tarpon, tarpum, sb.:** a name of the largest species of the herring family (*Clupeidae*), *Megalops atlanticus* [C.]. The name is sometimes extended to the East Indian species of the same genus.

1888 the line being sufficiently strong to allow the boat to be towed about by the captive tarpon: *St. James's Gas.*, July 10.

**tarragon (t -), sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *tarragona*: a composite plant, *Artemisia dracuncululus*, native in Siberia, the leaves of which are aromatic and are used as seasoning and to flavor vinegar.

1648 Tarchon...is called wyth vs Tarragon: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*. 1664 To have excellent *Salleting* all the Year round, sow. *Lettuce, Purslane, Borrage, Tarragon*: EVELYN, *Kul. Hort.*, p. 199 (1729).

1706 This Country produces none of those green Herbs common in *Europe*, except Tarragon and Tobacco: Tr. *Rosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 306. 1767 *Tarragon*: fine flavoured aromatic plant, to improve the flavour of soups and sallads: J. ANNECRONIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 668 (1793).

1880 Their clear soups are better than ours, Moufflet will put too much tarragon into everything: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 7 (1879).



tarree: Anglo-Ind. See toddy.

\***tarsia**, **tarsiatura**, *sb.*: It.: inlaid work; mosaic work in wood.

1670 This kind of *Mosaic Work* in Wood was antiently (saith *Vasari*) called *Tarsia*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. 1. p. 95 (1698). 1882 It is truly marvellous to think that such an enormous surface can have been covered with such admirable marble tarsia and carved work for so small a sum as half a million of francs—about 20,000*l.*: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 906. 1883 F. M. PEARD, *Contradictions*, 1. 228. 1886 white and coloured marbles, marble tarsia work, and gold grounds in mosaic: *Athenæum*, May 15, p. 650/3.

\***tartana**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Sp.: a long covered cart on two wheels, for carrying passengers.

1845 the only conveyance in these parts is the Valencian one-horsed *tartana*: *FORD, Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 412. 1875 Hundreds of *tartanas* (a sort of covered waggonette): *Times*, Oct. 4, p. 4/5. [St.] 1883 The *tartana* drivers plying for hire take their stand upon the rank: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 449.

**tartana**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Sp.: a tartane.

1617 They have also 200 *tartanas*, which are a kind of flat-bottomed boats: G. L. CAREW, *Let.*, p. 92 (1860). 1652 eighteen Gallies and forty *Tartanas*: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 109.

**tartane**, *sb.*: Fr.: a Mediterranean one-masted vessel for carrying goods, with a large lateen sail and a foresail. Sometimes Anglicised as **tartan(e)**, **tarten**.

1692 They in *Feluccas* fought and weak *Tartanes*: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 5. 1764 The harbour has been declared a free port; and it is generally full of tartens, polacres, and other small vessels: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xiii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 360 (1817). 1845 a boat of the country... known as a *tartane* lower down in the Mediterranean: LADY H. STANHOPE, *Mem.*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 268.

\***Tartar**, an incorrect form of *Tatar*: an inhabitant of Tartary, a member of sundry tribes which once inhabited Chinese Tartary; a member of the mixed Asiatic hordes led by Jenghiz Khan, or of one of the tribes descended from those hordes; a violent, ill-tempered person, applied to a woman, a vixen, a scold. The phr. *to catch a Tartar* means to get worsted after expecting to overcome easily or to bully.

1696 Here, pursue this *Tartar*, bring him back: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 84 (1776). 1845 formed the usual plan of surrounding the French in order to catch them in a net, but he as usual was caught by these Tartars: *FORD, Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 425. 1862 A Tartar that fellow was, and no mistake! THACKERAY, *Philip*, xiv. [C.] 1891 When provoked he proved a tartar: *Athenæum*, Apr. 11, p. 469/2.

**tartarin(e)**, Eng. fr. Old Fr. *tartarin*; **tartarium**, Late Lat. fr. *Tartarus*, = 'a Tartar': *sb.*: a rich silk obtained from or through the medium of the Tartars. See **Tartar**.

bef. 1377 a jupon of blue tartaryn: *Wardrobe Accts. of Edw. III.* [F. W. Fairholt] abt. 1400 Clothes of Gold and of Camakaas and Tartarynes: *Tr. Maundeville's Voyage*, ch. xxiii. p. 255 (1839). 1487 An awter clothe; a littell pece of grene tartaron: *Paston Letters*, Vol. iii. No. 988, p. 465 (1874). bef. 1501 On every trumpet hangs a broad banner | Of fine tartarium, full richly bete: *Flower & Leaf*, 211. [F. W. Fairholt]

\***Tartarus**, occasionally in pl. form **Tartara**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Tátrapos*: the Infernal regions. Hence, **Tartarian** (through Lat. adj. *Tartareus*), infernal, pertaining to the Infernal regions. Anglicised as **Tartar(e)**. Perhaps Eng. *tartar*, *tartrate*, &c., are derived from *Tartarus*.

1586 describe the strange kinde of punishmentes that are prepared for the wicked in the gayle of vengeance, which he calleth *Tartarus*, a place of darkenesse and torment: Sir Edw. HOBV, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxi. p. 146. 1599 He might return to vasty Tartar back, | And tell the legions 'I can never win | A soul so easy as that Englishman's': SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, ii. 2, 193. 1658 Condemned unto the *Tartara*'s of Hell: Sir Th. BROWN, *Hydriograph.*, p. 60. 1821 she never emerged from the dismal Tartarus of the kitchens, &c. to the upper air: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. 1. p. 43 (1823). 1853 The temperature and foulness of air in the between-deck Tartarus can not be amended: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxi. p. 271.

1634 [See **succubus**]. 1667 Mix'd with Tartarean sulphur, and strange fire, | His own invented torment: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 69.

**tartine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a slice of bread spread with butter or preserve.

1848 Alas! Madame could not come to breakfast, and cut the *tartines* that Mr. Jos liked: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1. ch. xxxi. p. 327 (1879).

\***Tartuff(e)**, **tartuff(e)**: Fr. *Tartufe*, the title-character of a comedy by Molière: one who makes a pretence of piety, a hypocrite who professes devotion to religion.

1765 the arrantest *Tartuff* in science: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VIII. ii. Wks., p. 327 (1839). 1787 having studied under a complete *tartuffe* and Jansenistical bigot as ever existed: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 76 (1834). 1878 'cram' of the philosophic kind, which gives their conversation a touch of the Tartuffe or the Joseph Surface: J. PAYN, *By Proxy*, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 138. 1883 the Tartuffe-throng: *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 304/3.

**tastatour(e)**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **testator**.

**tat**: Anglo-Ind. See **tattoo**<sup>2</sup> or **tatty**.

**tatou**, **tattu**, *sb.*: Fr. *tatou*, or S. Amer. *tatu*: an armadillo (*q. v.*), esp. the giant armadillo.

1673 A *Tatou* or *Armadillo*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 28. 1769 The *Tatou*, or *Armadillo*, of Guiana, is the largest of that species of animals: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 145.

\***tattoo**<sup>1</sup>, **taptoo** (*∟ u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *taptoe*: a beat of drum at night as a signal for soldiers to retire to their tents or quarters. The phr. *the devil's tattoo* means an impatient drumming of the fingers; hence, *tattoo* is used to indicate any drumming or pattering noise.

abt. 1627 Sir J. TURNER, *Pallas Armata*. [N. & Q.] 1702 Tat-to: *Mil. Dict.* 1717 All those whose hearts are loose and low, | Start if they hear but the tattoo: PRIOR, *Alma*, i. 454. [L.] 1742 one loves a review and a tattoo: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. 1. p. 159 (1857). 1807 the whole folly being committed in a standing posture, and concluded, by way of clincher, with a deafening tattoo of hands, and clatter of glasses: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 137 (5th Ed.). 18.. Last night, above the whistling wind, | I heard the welcome rain, — | A fusillade upon the roof, | A tattoo on the pane: BRET HARTE, *Sanitary Message*.

**tattoo**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭaṭṭū*: a native-bred pony. Shortened to **tat**.

1784 On their arrival at the Choultry they found a miserable dooley and 15 tattoo horses: In W. S. Seton-Karr's *Selections*, 1. 15 (Calcutta, 1864—9). [Yule] 1799 I refer you to Colonel Agnew's letter to you of the 21st August for a rule for your conduct in regard to the proceeds of the camels and tattoos you mention: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. 1. p. 311 (1858). 1808 These tut-hoos are a breed of small ponies, and are the most useful and hardy little animals in India: T. D. BROUGHTON, *Letters*, 156 (1813). [Yule] 1826 I mounted on my *tattoo*, or pony: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. i. p. 21 (1884). 1834 the driver lashed his *tattoo*: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5. 1853 Smith's plucky proposal to run his notable *tat*, Pickles: W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, 1. 94 (1854). 1872 We meet a *Baboo* on a small pony (called a *tattoo*) of nine and a half hands: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 36. 1882 Mr. Ghyrkins... was stout and rode a broad-backed obese "tat": F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ii. p. 39.

\***tattoo** (*∟ u*), *vb.*: Tahitian *tatu*, = 'tattooing', 'tattooed': to prick indelible pigments into the skin in patterns or characters.

1777 Since we will give ourselves such torrid airs I wonder we do not go stark and tattoo ourselves: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 448 (1857).

**tattu**, **tatu**: S. Amer. See **tatou**.

\***tatty**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *ṭaṭṭī*: a screen or mat made of the roots of *cuscuta* (*q. v.*). Shortened to **tat**.

1808 we are obliged to make use of *tattees*, a kind of screens made of the roots of a coarse grass called *Kus*: T. D. BROUGHTON, *Letters*, 110 (1813). [Yule] 1810 During the hot winds *tats* (a kind of mat), made of the root of the *koosa* grass, which has an agreeable smell, are placed against the doors and windows: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 125 (1812). [ib.] 1846 the *Anatherum muricatum*, called *Vetiver* by the French, and *Khus* in India, where its fragrant roots are employed in making *tatties*, covers for palanquins, &c.: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 113. 1854 I would like to go into an Indian Brahmin's house and see the punkahs and the purdahs and *tatties*, and the pretty brown maidens: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. xxviii. p. 319 (1879). 1872 those who can successfully use *kushus tatties*, find in the scorchingly dry wind from the west a very good friend. A *kushus tattie* is a screen made with the roots of a peculiar sort of grass; this is placed in a western frontage, and is always kept wet: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. ii. p. 15.

**tau**, *sb.*: Gk. *ταυ*: name of the nineteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, T, τ, corresponding to the Latin T, t; a form of cross with the horizontal bar forming the arms at the top.

bef. 1461 The gospel begynneth the tokene of *tav*. | The booke first crossed and after the forhede: LYDGATE, *Vertus of Mass*, Harl. MS., 2251, fol. 182 v<sup>o</sup>. 1886 The emblems of the... phoenix, the tau, the labarum, and the fylfot occur, but not the cross: C. R. CONDER, *Syrian Stone Lore*, p. 253 note.

**taureador**, **tauridor**: Sp. See **toreador**.

**Taurus**: Lat., 'bull': name of one of the northern constellations (containing Aldebaran and the Pleiades) and of one of the signs of the zodiac (between Aries and Gemini), which the sun enters about April 22.

1391 & euerich of these 12 Signes hath respect to a certain parcell of the body of a man and hath it gouernance; as aries hath thin heued, & taurus thy nekke & thy throte / gemynt thyn armholes & thin armes: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 13 (1872). 1601 were we not born under Taurus? SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, 1. 3, 147. 1664 Since *Ptolomy*; and prove the same, | In *Taurus* now, then in the Ram: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 196.

**tay(e)**: Eng. fr. Port. See **tael**.

\***tazza**, *pl. tazze*, *sb.*: It.: a saucer-shaped bowl or vase, a shallow vase mounted on a foot.

1865 its jasper tazze filled with jewels: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. vii. p. 114. 1877 silver vases and tazze: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] 1889 The pewter dish, glass tazza, the illumination and coloration at large, charm us as illustrations of fine art: *Athenæum*, Feb. 9, p. 187/2.

**tchang**, **tcheng**: Chin. See **cheng**.



tchawoosh: Turk. See *chiaus*.

\*tchetvert: Russ. See *chetvert*.

tchibookdjee: Turk. See *chibukji*.

\***Te Deum** (*laudamus*), *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'Thee, God, we praise', the name of a canticle sung after the first morning lesson in the Anglican Church, and as a hymn on occasions of public thanksgiving, so called from the opening words of the Latin original.

abt. 1386 Withouten noyse or claterynge of belles | Te deum was oure song and no thyng elles: CHAUCER, *C. T., Summoner's Tale*, 7448.

syngyng with a Joyfull herte | Te deum laudamus: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. d iv r<sup>o</sup>/a. abt. 1506 And as some as we hadde syght of the Holy Lande, we sange Te Deum: SIR R. GUYLFOURNE, *Pilgrimage*, p. 15 (1851).

Te deum laudamus hath ben solemne songen in the laude and praise of God: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 91 (1846).

1669 without the kinges licence or yet his knowledge, and they preuilege placed him in the Metropolitall seate, singing *Te deum* at midnight: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, John, p. 99.

1689 they al kneeld downe upon their knees, and with great deuotion did say *Te Deum laudamus*: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 141 (1854).

1613 which perform'd, the choir, | With all the choicest music of the kingdom, | Together sung 'Te Deum': SHAKS., *Hen. VIII.*, iv, 1, 92.

1631 the Chancellour began *Te Deum*, and all the Quire seconded: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 111 (1641).

1650 a *Te Deum* solemnly sung: HOWELL, *Tr. Graff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 43.

1661 His Majesty then ascending again his royal throne, whilst *Te Deum* was singing: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 370 (1872).

1679 At home they are always roaring out *Te Deums* for Stealing of some Town or other: SHADWELL, *True Widow*, I, p. 3.

1716 You afterwards begin a kind of *Te Deum*, before the time, in that remarkable sentence, "We adore the wisdom of the Divine Providence, which has opened a way to our restoration..."

ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV, p. 433 (1856).

1759 both sides sung *Te Deum*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I, xviii, Wks., p. 41 (1839).

1820 to hear a *Te Deum* chaunted in the chapel: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. i, p. 29.

1851 Indeed it seems that the usual *Te Deum* of this Prince was an opera tune: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, III, p. 154 (1857).

\***tea** (pronounced till about the middle of 18 c. so as to rhyme to *pay*), Eng. fr. dialectic Chin.; *cha(w)*, Chin. *ch'a*, *ts'a*; *the*, *Fr. thé*, fr. dialectic Chin.: *sb.* See *Bohea*, *congou*, *hyson*, *pekoe*, *souchong*.

1. the prepared leaves of the tea-plant; also, in combin. as *tea-caddy*, *tea-chest*, *tea-merchant*, *tea-ship*.

1662 there they may have *The*, or *Cha*, which the *Vsbeques Tartars* bring thither from *Chattai*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. VI, p. 241 (1669).

1668 tutang, silk, raw and wrought, gold, China root, tea, &c.: In J. F. Davis *Chinese*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 47 (1836).

2. the tea-plant, name of a genus of shrubs, *Thea* or *Camellia theifera*, Nat. Order *Ternströmiaceae*, native in China and Assam, and cultivated also in Japan, India, and other warm countries.

1598 after their meat they use a certaine drinke, which is a pot with hote water, which they drinke as hote as ever they may indure...the aforesaid warme water is made with the powder of a certaine hearbe called Chaa, which is much esteemed: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I, Vol. I, p. 157 (1885).

1692 The Description of the Plant by the Chinese called *Thee*, by the Japaneses, *Tchia*: *Wkly. Memorials for Ingenious*, No. 44, Nov. 13, in *Bibl. Lit.*

1694 They mightily admire the Herb *Tea*, which comes from China and Japan: E. EVERARD, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan*, &c., p. 29.

3. an infusion of the partly fermented and well dried leaves of tea-plants, a beverage containing the valuable alkaloid principle *thein*; also, in combin. as *tea-cup*, *tea-house*, *tea-pot*, *tea-urn*.

1622 This man brought me a *chaw* cup covered with silver for a present: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II, p. 11 (1883).

1662 A little Pot for *Tsia*, or *The*, called *Naraisiba*; another greater *Tsia* Pot, called *Stengo*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II, p. 147 (1669).

— As for *Tsia*, it is a kind of *The* or *Tea*... *Tsia*-pots: *ib.*, p. 156. — drink *The*, or *Tea*, which the *Persians* call *Tsai*, though the *Tsai*, or the *Cha* are properly but a kind of *The*, and *Chattai*, in as much as it is brought them from *Chattai*: *ib.*, Bk. VI, p. 222.

1665 I drank very immoderately of *Punce*, *Rack*, *Tea*, &c.: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. Hhh 3 r<sup>o</sup>.

1686 After Dinner, 'tis always his Custom to call for *Tea*, in which I cunningly infus'd a Dram or two of Opium: D'URFHEY, *Commonw. Wom.*, I, p. 1.

1693 and drink a Dish of *Tea*, to settle our Heads: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, I, 4, Wks., Vol. I, p. 167 (1710).

1694 a Teaster of Cold *Tea*: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 2021.

1700 I was once in a Chinese's house drinking of *Tea*, which is drunk in great quantities there in *Tea-houses*, very good and very Cheap: S. L., *Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. x, p. 149.

1712 Soft yielding minds to Water glide away, | And sip, with Nymphs, their elemental *Tea*: FORD, *Rape of Lock*, I, 62.

1723 If you drink *Tea* upon a promontory that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an Assembly: — *Letters*, p. 170 (1737).

1801 I'm just going to take my late dish of tea: M. EDGEWORTH, *Good French Governess*, p. 162 (1832).

4. an infusion of various herbs, used either as medicine or as a beverage; also, with qualifying words, applied to sundry beverages which are not infusions of herbs.

1699 Some of them [flowers of certain plants] are Pick'd, and divers of them make also very pleasant and wholesome *Teas*, as do likewise the Wild *Time*, *Bugloss*, *Mint*, &c.: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 27.

1796 Of the leaves of the *varbonia cordata* the country-people made tea: Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI, p. 11 (1814).

5. an afternoon refection or an evening meal at which the beverage is tea (3); also, in combin. as *tea-gown*, *tea-party*, *tea-table*, *tea-tray*.

1688 Here no *Chit chat*, here no *Tea Tables* are: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alsatia*, Epil., p. 64 (1699).

1702 commit a rape upon her *Tea-Table*, perhaps, break all her China, and then she'll be sure to hang him: VANDERBUSH, *False Friend*, III, Wks., Vol. I, p. 343 (1776).

1728 overset the tea-table: CIBBER, *Vanburgh's Prov. Husb.*, I, Wks., Vol. II, p. 246 (1776).

1754 a good deal of *Tea Table Chat*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott*, Vol. I, p. 122.

**teague**, *sb.*: Ir.: (in English use) an Irishman.

1688 LORD WHARTON, *Lilliburlero*, I. 1741 Upon this, the biggest Lords of the Island would needs try this Operator's Art, one after another; inasmuch that *Teague* was almost tired out of his life in anointing the *Musicians*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Townesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I, p. 45.

1765 a great number of striped Irish teagues who attend classes: T. REED, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 231 (1846).

1882 F. BARRETT, *Prodigal's Progress*, III, p. 234.

**teak**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *tekku*: the timber of a large tree, *Tectona grandis* (Nat. Order *Verbenaceae*), a durable wood obtained chiefly from Malabar and Pegu.

1675 lined with...Teke (the Timber Ships are built with): FRYER, *E. India*, 142 (1699).

abt. 1760 As to the wood it is a sort called *Teak*, to the full as durable as oak: GRUISE, *Voyage*, I, 106 (1772).

1803 boats cut out from the solid teak trees, flat bottomed, and with sharp prow: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I, p. 391 (1844).

1811 that excellent wood called *Teak*, which is not liable to be attacked by worms: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. div. Pinkerton, Vol. X, p. 216.

1846 There is reason to believe that the timber imported from the coast of Africa, under the name of African *Teak*, belongs to some tree of this Order (Euphorbiaceae): J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 281.

**Tean**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *Telan*.

**teapoy**, **tepoy**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tir*, = 'three', and Pers. *paē*, = 'foot': a three-legged table; a small table; a tea-chest on legs.

\***Tebeth**: Heb. *tebheth*: name of the fourth month of the civil, the tenth month of the ecclesiastical Jewish year.

abt. 1400 the tenth month, that is clepid *Tebeth*, that is, *Januer*: Wyclifite *Bible*, Esther, II, 16.

1535 *Tebeth*: COVERDALE, I, c. 1611 the tenth month, which is the month *Tebeth*: *Bible*, I, c.

\***technique**, *sb.*: Fr.: technical skill, manipulation, artistic execution.

1882 His technique is beautifully finished, while the charm of his touch reminds us of Rubinstein's: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 23, p. 856.

1886 His technique is somewhat sketchy, as a rule, and his colours extremely light: *Mag. of Art*, Dec., p. 421.

\***tedesco** (*pl. tedeschi*), *fem. tedesca* (*pl. tedesche*), *adj.*: It.: German, Gothic.

1814 the *Tedeschi* dramatists: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III, p. 6 (1832).

**Tedesco Italianato**, **diabolo incarnato**, *phr.*: It.: an Italianised Teuton is a devil incarnate. See *Englese Italianato*, &c.

1575 It is grown into a proverb among the Italians *Thedesco Italianato*, *Diabolo incarnato*: that is to say a Dutchman become in manners like an Italian putteth on the nature of the Devil: J. TUKLERUS, *Traveller*, p. 66.

\***tedium**, better **taedium**, *sb.*: Lat.: wearisomeness, dullness; weariness, ennui, disgust. See **taedium vitae**.

bef. 1733 the *Tedium* that can scarce be parted from Historical Controversy: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I, II, 168, p. 118 (1740).

abt. 1782 The *taedium* that the lazy rich endure, | Which none and then sweet poetry may cure: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I, p. 27 (1808).

1797 Seek to relieve the dreadful *taedium* of such an existence: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 303.

1815 At length the *taedium* of this weary space was broken by the entrance of a dirty-looking serving wench: SCOTT, *Cuy Mannering*, ch. xix, p. 388 (1852).

1820 affected with the *taedium* of life, for want of all employment: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. I, p. 34.

1835 The *taedium* of this day, the fore-runner of many far worse, was enlivened by a successful bear hunt: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xii, p. 189.

1886 His society is fraught with mixed experiences of hilarity, *taedium*, and disgust: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 11, p. 3351.

**teepee**: N. Amer. Ind. See **tepees**.

**teer**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **tier**.

\***tee-totum** ( $\perp \cup \cap$ ), *sb.*: Eng., fr. *T*, and Lat. *totum*, = 'the whole': a four-sided top formerly used in a game of chance; so named because if the side marked *T* fell uppermost after the top ceased spinning, the spinner took all the stakes; any light top used as a toy.

1818 Though, like a tee-totum, I'm all in a twirl, | Yet ev'n (as you wittingly say) a tee-totum | Between all its twirls gives a letter to note 'em: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 37.

1832 A traveller may pass his life in going round the world like a tee-totum: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 497.

**teftadar**, **tefterdar**: Arab. See **defterdar**.

**Teian**, **Teian**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Tēius*, = 'pertaining to Teos', fr. Gk. *Teos*, an Ancient Greek city of Ionia: Anacreontic (the poet Anacreon having been a native of Teos).



1640 no Teian strain: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, sig. B 4 (1647). — 1821 The Scian and the Teian muse, | The hero's harp, the lover's lute, | Have found the fame your shores refuse: BYRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. (2).

teke: Anglo-Ind. See teak.

\*telamōn, *pl.* telamōnēs, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τελαμών: *Archit.*: a male figure which serves as a column to support an entablature or other superstructure. See *Atlantes*, *caryatides*.

1882 In the midst of these rises a kneeling youth, of robust forms, with both arms bent behind his shoulders. He serves as a *Telamon* or *Atlas*, bearing on his head and his fore-arms a large, low cup, which forms the top of the whole candlabrum: C. FENNELL, Tr. A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 594.

telbent: Eng. fr. Fr. See turban.

\*telega, *sb.*: Russ. *teliega*: a clumsy one-horse cart used in Russia.

1598 *Telegas*, or wagons: R. HAKLUVT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 419. — they provided Telegos, to carry the goods: *ib.*, p. 430. 1884 A second vehicle... was a strong *telega*, or wagonette, — though not in the English sense of the word: H. LANSDALE, *Steppes of Tartary, in Leisure Hour*.

telesm, Eng. fr. Late Gk.; *telesma*, *pl.* *telesmata*, Late Gk. τέλεσμα, = 'a talisman', fr. Gk. τέλεσμα, = 'a religious rite': *sb.*: a talisman, an amulet.

1682 Where remaine to this day, (as evident Testimonies of their *Invention*) very many and ancient *Telesmes*, the miraculous effects whereof were admired and approved throughout all *Egypt* and *Persia*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 463. 1688 A secret in their *Telesmes* and Magical Characters among them: Sir Th. Brown, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. I. p. 27 (1686).

1662 Some believe they are *Telesmes*, and that they contain some secrets which Time will discover: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 3 (1669). 1675 the *Tera-phim* was the head of a Man, bearing the name of one Deity alone; but the *Telesmata* had the Images and Names of all the Gods they could think of: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. II. ch. iv. § 5, p. 39.

telinga, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *Talingā*, a region of the Madras Presidency, east of the Deccan: a *sepo*y (*q. v.*). *Obs.*

abt. 1760 Sepoys, sometimes called Tellingas: GROSE, *Voyage*, Gloss. (1772). [Yule] 1827 I have been a Telinga...in the Company's service: SCOTT, *Surgeon's Daughter*, ch. xiii. [*ib.*]

tell, *sb.*: Arab.: a mound; a hill.

1881 A *tell* or hummock of clay and cemented sand rose here and there: L. WALLACE, *Ben Hur*, p. 8.

τελος, *sb.*: Gk.: the end. Occasionally used instead of Lat. *finis* (*q. v.*) at the end of a literary work.

1550 HOOPER, *Early Writings*, p. 558 (Parker Soc., 1843).

tēlum imbelles sine ictu (conjēcit), *phr.*: Lat.: (he hurled his) powerless weapon without effect (blow, stroke). See Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 544.

1762 BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 3, p. 13 (1820). 1803 and we might amuse ourselves with the quiverings and deviations of the 'tēlum imbelles et sine ictu', did we not perceive the malignity which directs it: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 179.

tema, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: a theme, a subject.

temenos, *sb.*: Gk. τέμενος: a precinct, ground attached to a temple and set apart for purposes of religion.

1820 Tradition says, that this square formed in very early ages the temenos of a temple: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 108. 1888 the τέμενος enclosing Cormac's chapel and the other ruins: *Academy*, Oct. 27, p. 266/3.

temp, abbrev. of Lat. *tempore*, abl. of *tempus*, = 'time': in the time (of).

1885 The volume contains...a chart pedigree commencing *temp.* Henry VIII.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 24, p. 539/3.

Tempē: Lat. fr. Gk. Τέμπη (*pl.*): the name of a beautiful valley in Thessaly; a beautiful valley.

1770 the gay solitude of my own little Tempe: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. v. p. 247 (1857).

\*tempera, *sb.*: It.: *Art.*: distemper.

1859 the best paintings in white of egg, oils, and tempera: *Once a Week*, July 2, p. 141. 1882 The first painting has been in tempera: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 903.

temperature ( $\text{U} = \text{U} = \text{U}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *température*.

1. the constitution or temperament of anything.

1561 to know by what complexion or temperatur  $\gamma$  diseases are caused: HOLLYBUSH, *Apothec.*, fol. 15  $\nu$ . 1598 the mynd followeth much the temperature of the bodye: SPENS., *State Irel.*, Wks., p. 638/2 (1883).

2. the amount of heat which a substance or a body exhibits; *esp.* the degree of heat which characterises weather or climate.

1554 this fyrst temperature and moistnes: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D iii  $\nu$ .

1557 what temperature | In the primetide dothe season well the soyl: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 121 (1870).

2 a. mildness (of climate).

1546 Thus muche briefelie of the goodd temperature of the aire and ground: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1846).

2 b. due amount of heat, healthiness of temperament.

1531 the temperature or distemperature of the regions: ELYOT, *Gouverneur*, Bk. III. ch. xxvi. Vol. II. p. 405 (1880).

3. a mixture, a compound; a mixing.

bef. 1611 Make a temperature of brass and iron together: HOLLAND. [C.]

4. temper (of metals).

1603 the due temperature of stiff steel: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 95. [R.]

5. moderation, temperateness.

1595 In that proud port, which her so goodly graceth...Most goodly temperature ye may descry: SPENS., *Amoretii*, xiii. bef. 1631 This territory...for pleasantness of seate, for temperature of climate, fertility of soyle...is not to be excelled: Quoted in Capt. J. Smith's *Wks.*, I. 87. [C.]

\*tempo, *pl.* tempi, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: time, rate of rhythmical movement.

1724 TEMPO, Time. Thus, TEMPO DI GAVOTTA, is Gavot Time, or the Time or Movement observed in playing a Gavot: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1885 The conductor adopted a somewhat slower tempo than that generally observed: *Athenæum*, Aug. 29, p. 280/3. — His tempi were in some cases slower: *ib.*, Sept. 5, p. 311/2. 1888 The composer has reconsidered the tempi of some portions, generally in the direction of increased quickness; and he also indulged somewhat freely in the tempo rubato: *ib.*, Mar. 17, p. 349/1.

\*tempora mutantur nos et mutamur in illis, *phr.*: Late Lat.: times change and we change in (with) them.

1592 *Tempora mutantur*, I know you know the meaning of it better than I: GREENE, *Groats-worth of Wit*, Wks., p. 20 (1861). 1604—6 so liberal were our forefathers to their clergy. But *tempora mutantur*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 347/2 (1867). 1728 CIBBER, Vanbrugh's *Prov. Husb.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 310 (1776). 1773 I was formerly well enough acquainted with the professors of both those societies, but *tempora mutantur*: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 50, p. 134 (1820). 1793 *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 350 (1832). 1828 I remember well one morning, that his present majesty was pleased, *en passant*, to admire my buckskins—*tempora mutantur*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. I. p. 150 (1859).

temporise ( $\text{U} = \text{U}$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *temporiser*: (a) to yield to present exigencies or importunities, to comply; (b) to gain time by protracting negotiations, to procrastinate.

a. 1595 The Dauphin is too wilful-opposite, | And will not temporise with my entreaties: SHAKS., *K. John*, v. 2, 125.

b. 1577—87 And the lords iustices being not prepared to stop the same, they did yet so temporise with them, as they gained time, till further order might be taken upon advertisement of hir maiesties pleasure herein: HOLINSHED, *Chron. Ireland*, an. 1567. [R.] bef. 1627 The earl of Lincoln, deceived of the country's concourse, in which case he would have temporized, resolved to give the king battle: BACON, *Hen. VII.* [T.]

tempus edax rerum, *phr.*: Lat.: time the devourer of (all) things. Ovid, *Met.*, 15, 234.

1589 But ô griefe! *tempus edax rerum*, what's that will last alwaies? NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 9 (1880). 1847 BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 481 (1865).

tempus fugit, *phr.*: Lat.: time flies. See Virg., *Georg.*, 3, 284.

tenable ( $\text{U} = \text{U}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tenable*: capable of being held.

1604 If you have hitherto conceal'd this sight, | Let it be tenable in your silence still: SHAKS., *Ham.*, I. 2, 248. 1775 this has been repaired, and made tenable in a later age by additional out-works: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 161.

1845 neither Blake nor the Valencian junta took any steps to render it tenable: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 455.

tenaille, *sb.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: an outwork in the ditch, in front of the curtain, between two bastions.

1743—7 The grenadiers...mounted the trench of the tenaille on the right: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 83/1 (1751). 1759 the double tenaille: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, II. xii. Wks., p. 80 (1839).

tendon ( $\text{U} = \text{U}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tendon*: a sinew, a cord or band of dense connective tissue at the end of a muscle, serving to attach a muscle to a part of the hard frame of the body, or to attach one muscle to another.

1543 chordes or tendones: TRACHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. i  $\nu$  1. 1563 nerues, tendons, ligamentes: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 41  $\nu$ . 1578 a tendon is the white part in the *Muscle* beyng hard, thicke, and shynnyng: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. III. fol. 44  $\nu$ .

tendoor, tandoor, *sb.*: Turk. *tandür*: a square table with a brazier under it, over which persons sit for warmth in cold weather in the East.

1717 their extraordinary way of warming themselves, which is neither by chimneys nor stoves, but by a certain machine called a *tendour*, the height of two feet, in the form of a table, covered with a fine carpet or embroidery. This is



made only of wood, and they put into it a small quantity of hot ashes, and sit with their legs under the carpet. At this table they work, read, and very often sleep; and if they chance to dream, kick down the *tendour*, and the hot ashes commonly set the house on fire: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 219 (1827). 1819 What could the company do, in the uncertain state of the sky, but collect round the tandoor? T. HORE, *Anast.*, Vol. 1. ch. iv. p. 76 (1820). 1840 It is asserted, that these gifted persons will go into a sort of oven, called a *tendour*, around which fire is heaped until it is red hot, and that they will heap fire upon their heads, and yet still call out "I am cold!" FRASER, *Koordinian, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. vi. p. 150. — *tendour*: *ib.*, Vol. II. Let. viii. p. 300.

**tendre**, *sb.*: Fr.: tender feeling, amorous affection.

1705 *Clar.* Complaints! of what my dear? have I ever given you subject of complaint, my life? *Grief*, ...my dear and my life! I desire none of your *tendres*: VANBRUGH, *Confid.*, iv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 61 (1776). 1748 A pretty maid who had a *tendre* for me: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xlii. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 276 (1817). 1781 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 506. 1848 "You poor friendless creatures are always having some foolish *tendres*," Miss Crawley said: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. 1. ch. xv. p. 158 (1879).

\***tendresse**, *sb.*: Fr.: tenderness, fondness.

1783 *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. 1. p. 31. 1834 *Ayesha*, Vol. II. p. 162. 1865 I have said that she had now and then a *tendresse*, a mournfulness, real or assumed: OUIDA, *Sirathmore*, Vol. 1. ch. xi. p. 179. 1886 The practical sister...conceals her *tendresse* for the hero in maidenly fashion: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 503/2.

**tendron**, *sb.*: Fr.: *Cookery*: gristle, sinew.

1816 The tenderones are the gristle bone of the breast of veal cut into thin slices: J. SIMPSON, *Cookery*, p. 43. 1845 *Tendrons* (Veal), are found near the extremity of the ribs: BREGON & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 43.

**tenebrio**, *pl. tenebrionēs*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a trickster': *Entom.*: name of a genus of beetles, several species being black.

bef. 1733 the very rankest of [the Hackney Libellers], which, in those Days, came forth, like *Nocturnal Tenebrions*, from the dark and dirty recesses of the Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, 1. i. 7, p. 18 (1740). 1811 Among the Tenebriones is one species which destroys reeds... The women of Arabia and Turkey make use of another tenebrio, which is found among the filth of gardens: *Nicbuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxl. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 190.

**tenebris**: Late Lat. See in *tenebris*.

1669 but, how she lost it, and how it came upon your finger, I am yet in *tenebris*: DRYDEN, *Mock-Astrol.*, iv. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 314 (1701). bef. 1670 That which was fit to be kept in *tenebris* for that time, may now come to light without injury: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. 1. 145, p. 137 (1693).

**tenendum**, *pl. tenenda*, *gerund.*: Late Lat.: name of the clause in a deed, which specifies the tenure upon which the grant is made.

1633 [See *habendum*]. 1765 BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, II. 299.

**Teneriffe**, name of a wine resembling Madeira, made in Teneriffe, one of the Canary Islands.

**tēnesmus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τενέσμος*: a straining at stool, a morbid inclination to void excreta; also, *metaph.*

1642 to heal this tetter of pedagogue that bespreads him, with such a *tēnesmus* of originating: MILTON, *Apol. Smeck.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 244 (1806). 1766 This case, which at first was a looseness, | Is become a *Tēnesmus*: C. ANSTEV, *New Bath Guide*, Wks., p. 21 (1808).

\***tenet**, 3rd pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. *tenere*, = 'to hold'; 'he holds' (**tenent**, 3rd pers. pl., 'they hold'): an article of faith, a doctrine, a dogma.

bef. 1600 To open therefore a door for entrance, there is no reason but the tenet must be this: HOOKER, *Eccles. Polity*, bk. viii. [R.] 1621 some prodigious tenet, or paradox of the earths motion: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 1 (1827). 1625 which Tenets were there publickly Recanted by him: IREN. RODOGINUS, *Differences*, p. 29. 1638 The Springs Glorie, Vindicating Love by temperance against the tenet, Sine Cerere et hachio frigit Venus: T. NABBES, *Title*. 1646 That Pleurisies are only on the left side, is a popular Tenet not only absurd, but dangerous: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, bk. iv. ch. iii. p. 152 (1686). bef. 1654 If I quote *Thomas Aquinas* for some Tenet: SELDEN, *Table-Talk*, p. 66 (1868). 1654 What Author so ever denyeth the *undeniability* of any of our received Tenets, we *glasse* him with *Invectives*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 254. bef. 1667 His Faith perhaps in some nice Tenets might | Be wrong; his Life, I'm sure, was in the right: COWLEY, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 46 (1707). 1678 Moreover the Tenets of these ancient *Magi*, concerning that Duplicity of Principles, are by Writers represented with great Variety and Uncertainty: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 291. 1704 a sect arose whose tenets obtained and spread very far: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, 8 ii. Wks., p. 61/1 (1869). bef. 1733 Confutation of that wicked Tenet: R. NORTH, *Examen*, 1. ii. 164, p. 115 (1740). 1783 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. viii. p. 419 (1858). 1824 he had clients and connections of business among families of opposite political tenets: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. i. p. 148 (1886).

**teniente**, *sb.*: Sp.: a lieutenant, a deputy.

\***tenor**, **tenour** (ㄥㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *tenour*, *tenur*, assimilated to Lat. *tenor*, = 'a holding on', 'uninterrupted tone or accent'.

I. usual course, general direction, general meaning.

1413-22 your gracieux letters of prive seal, the *tenour* of the which we have wel understand: MARGARET OF ANJOU, *Letts.*, p. 22 (Camd. Soc., 1863). 1420 after the *tenor* of our instruction: In Ellis' *Orig. Letts.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. 1. No. xxix. p. 68 (1846). abt. 1450 *pe* *tenour* of pi titit: *Wars of Alexander*,

4239 (1886). 1473 I praye youe to take a labor according after the *tenor* off the same: *Parson Letters*, Vol. III. No. 225, p. 22 (1774). 1623 beholde the *tenor* of the letters: LORD BERNERS, *Parliament*, 1. 241, p. 102 (1712). 1628 The *tenor* of thy tyranny passeth my brayne | In every point extenitely to endyght: W. RAY & J. B. BARLOWE, *Rule me*, &c., p. 113 (1721). 1640 he hym selfe indited letters: the *tenor* whereof heretofore counteth: FLYNN, *The Government*, fol. 41 re. 1662 The *tenor* of his letters: J. SHELTON, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, II. fol. 25 re. 1678 the *tenor* of their treatise: J. BARNARD, *Hist. Man*, bk. 1. fol. 14 re. 1684 as our weak capacities may thereby best conceive the substance, *tenor*, and true meaning of the word, which is there set downe: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Sec., p. 53. 1688 *Lausus* came to the office of a Bishopp unlawfully, because onely Paulinus ordained him, contrary to the *tenor* of many Canons: URBAN, *Pem. of Truth*, ch. vii. p. 41 (1688). 1600 he must expound Law by Law; and as the *tenor* of the writings doo require: R. CAWDRAY, *Treat. of Similes*, p. 470. 1641 kept the same *tenor* all the way, for we see not where he particularizes: MILTON, *Animad.*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 188 (1806). 1652 the phantastical formes and *tenors* of an airy and unwholsome speculation: J. GAULE, *Magistrato-manner*, p. 143. 1676 according to the *tenor* of his Principles: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 370. 1728 But kept the *tenor* of his mind, | To merit wall of humankind: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1809). bef. 1733 as one may guess by the *tenor* of the Newgate Examination: R. NORTH, *Examen*, 1. ii. 128, p. 298 (1740). 1769 The character of your private life, and the uniform *tenor* of your public conduct, is an answer to them all: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. 1. No. viii. p. 59 (1772). 1827 he pursued the *tenor* of his discourse: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 77.

II. *Mus.*: 1. the highest male chest-voice; also, *attrib.*

1680 he...had a perfect good *tenor* and base: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1879).

II. *Mus.*: 2. a part for the highest male chest-voice, or a corresponding part for instruments. The *cantus firmus* or chief melody of medieval church music used to be assigned to this part which was named from the sustained notes which characterised the *cantus firmus* (Lat. *tenor*, = 'holding'). Also, *attrib.*

bef. 1529 Hys musyk withoute mesure, to sharp is hys my: | He trymmyth in hys *tenor* to counterpyrdewy: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 16 (1841). 1640 But than always remembre how so ever the *tenours* bel ringeth be ringeth alway in tune: ELVOT, *Pasquill*, sig. B i re. 1597 you have your plainsong changed from parte to parte, firste in the treble, next in the *tenor*, lastly in the base: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 100. 1603 One while she bears the Base, anon the *Tenor*, | Anon the Treble, then the Counter-Tenor: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 138 (1608). bef. 1627 let the bells ring... There's two in mending, and you know they cannot... 'Las, the *tenor's* broken! ring out the treble: MIDDLETON, *Mayor Queen*, v. 1. Wks., Vol. II. p. 95 (1885). bef. 1670 such Voices, as the Kingdom afforded not better for Skill and Sweetness: the Bishop himself bearing the *Tenour* part among them often: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 33, p. 30 (1693). 1754 sings a rough *tenor* or a tremendous bass: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 165 (1777).

II. *Mus.*: 3. a man who takes a *tenor* part or who has a *tenor* voice.

abt. 1515 All treblylls and *tenours* be ruled by a meyne: J. SKELTON, *Magyn.*, 138, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 230 (1843). 1616 the next place that shall happen to be and shall fall voyd by the death of any *tenor* that now is in ordinarie in said chappell: *Cheque Bk. Chapel Roy.*, p. 9 (Camd. Soc., 1872). 1677 The *Tenor* is a quavering stick: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. i. p. 12 (1883).

II. *Mus.*: 4. a large violin of low pitch.

\***tenore**, *sb.*: It.: *Mus.*: *tenor*.

1724 TENORE, a Part in Musick, called by us *Tenor*. TENORE VIO-LINO, a *Tenor Violin*... TENORE RIPIENO, the *Tenor* which plays in some Parts only: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**tent**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. (*vino*) *tinto*: a kind of luscious red wine obtained chiefly from Malaga and Galicia in Spain; much used as Sacramental wine.

1642 caprycke, tynt, roberdany: BOORDE, *Dyetary*, ch. x. p. 255 (1870). 1634 the Vinteners make *Tent* (which is a name for all Wines in Spain, except white): HOWELL, *Epist. Ho. El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 150 (1678). 1660 Holllocks, Bastards, Tents—brought into the Port of London: *Stat. 12 Car. II.*, c. 4. Sched., s. r. Wines (Ruffhead). 1693 Six Men in a Tavern dispos'd to be merry, | Shall drink six sorts of Wine: the first he drinks Sherry... And the fifth thinks Good *Tent* is the best of all Juices: *Contention of Liquors*, p. 2.

**tentāmen**, *pl. tentāmina*, *sb.*: Lat.: a trial, an effort.

1736 an essay or *tentamen* to some greater design: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *Fog's Journal*, No. 376, Misc. Wks., Vol. 1. p. 8 (1777).

**tenue**, *sb.*: Fr.: department, bearing, address, appearance.

**tenuis**, *pl. tenuēs*, *sb.*: Lat., properly adj., 'thin': one of the breathed or hard mutes, *k*, *l*, *p*. See *media*.

**tenuto**, *adv. and adj.*: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to sustain a note or chord for the full length of its due time, opposed to *staccato* (*q. v.*); in sustained time.

**teocalli**, *sb.*: Mexican (fr. *teotl*, = 'a god', and *calli*, = 'a house'): a native Mexican temple, also called *teopan*.

1843 The thunder...shook the *teocallis* and crazy tenements of Tenochtitlan... to their foundations: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, III. vi. viii. p. 185 (1847). 1864 Cortez ascended to the top of the *teocalli*: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, &c., p. 231.



**tepee, tepie, teepee, tipi, sb.:** N. Amer. Ind.: a wigwam (*q. v.*).

1872 one has to travel far...before the smoke of your wigwam or of your tepie blurs the evening air: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 125.

**tepidarium, pl. tepidaria, sb.:** Lat.: the warm room of an Ancient Roman bath.

1830 advancing by slow degrees, he successively passes through the *frigidarium*, and *tepidarium*, until he reaches the *calidarium* of the Romans: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 223 (2nd Ed.). 1885 Returning to the vestibule...we enter the tepidarium: *Athenæum*, Oct. 10, p. 477/2.

**tepor, sb.:** Lat.: warmth, moderate temperature.

bef. 1736 The small pox, mortal during such a season, grew more favorable by the tepor and moisture in April: ARBUTHNOT. [R.]

**tepay:** Anglo-Ind. See **teapoy**.

**teraphim, sb. (pl., also used as sing.):** Heb. *terāphim*, = 'images', 'image': name of domestic idols or images of talismanic or oracular attributes, venerated by the Ancient Hebrews. The sing. form *teraph* and the pl. form *teraphims* are found in English.

abt. 1400 made a coope, and theraphyn [*v. l.* theraphym], that is, the prestis clooth, and mawmettis: Wycliffite Bible, Judges, xvii. 5. 1611 And the man Micah had an house of gods, and made an ephod, and teraphim, and consecrated one of his sons, who became his priest: Bible, *l. c.* 1675 (See **teleom**). 1845 the spoilers feared the hostility of the *Plateros*, the silversmiths by whom many workmen are employed in making teraphims and lares: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II, p. 671. 1882 these interesting little Teraphim: T. MOZLEY, *Reminisc.*, Vol. II, ch. cv. p. 223.

\***terapin.** See **terrapin**.

**terebrā, sb.:** Lat.: an auger, a boring instrument.

1704 This ends at the Place which the Workmen pierce with their *Terebra*... The *Terebra* sometimes finds great Trees: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, II, p. 224 (1713).

**terēdo, pl. terēdinēs, sb.:** Lat.: a worm which gnaws wood, &c.; a ship-worm.

1654-6 There is a worm lies couchant in every gourd to smite it, a teredo to waste it: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV, p. 261/1 (1867). bef. 1655 A better piece of timber hath the more teredines breeding in it: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, I, 505 (1861). [Davies]

**teres atque rotundus:** Lat. See **totus teres atque rotundus**.

**tergiversātor, sb.:** Late Lat., 'a laggard', noun of agent to Lat. *tergiversāri*, = 'to turn one's back', 'to shuffle', 'to practise evasion': one who practises tergiversation.

**termagant:** Eng. fr. Gael. See **ptarmigan**.

**Terminālia:** Lat., neut. pl. of *terminālis*, adj. (not found in Classical Lat.): the feast of Terminus, the god of boundaries, held on Feb. 23.

**terminātor, sb.:** Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *termināre*, = 'to bound', 'to limit', 'to terminate': one who or that which limits or terminates.

**terminer:** Anglo-Fr. See **oyer** and **terminer**.

\***terminus (pl. termini), Terminus, sb.:** Lat.: a boundary, a limit; the god of boundaries.

1. a termination, a limit, an extremity; the station at one of the ends of a line of railway.

1673 All these Sutures I found by breaking some of the Stones to be the *Termini* or boundings of certain *Diaphragms* or partitions, which seemed to divide the Cavity of the Shell into a multitude of very proportionate and regular Cells or Caverns: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 122. 1860 when we arrived at the terminus nothing would satisfy him but a Hansom cab: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xvii, p. 175 (1879). 1883 stockholders in the three great railways which have their termini amongst us: *Standard*, Jan. 25, p. 5.

1 a. a goal, an end, that towards which action, motion, or change of any kind tends, the final cause of anything.

1620 That perfection, and absolute purity, is the very Terminus whereunto the Church, and every faithful man ought to pretend: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counce. Trent*, p. lxxxvi. (1676). 1650 knowledge itself...becometh the object, the terminus, the butt and mark shot at: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV, p. 170 (1862). 1656 we may fitly conceive the Father to be the terminus, and the Son the medium of this societas: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, *Nichol's Ed.*, p. 39/1 (1865). 1665 where God sets the terminus...we see the power and wit of man may not contradict: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 36 (1677). 1696 The creature is not the terminus or object of that act of giving himself: D. CLARKSON, *Pract. Wks.*, *Nichol's Ed.*, Vol. III, p. 40 (1865). 1878 The individual is the goal and terminus of the feeling: T. MOZLEY, *Ruling Ideas*, ch. viii, p. 193.

2. a hermes (see **Hermes**), a terminal figure, a term.

1645 a terminus that formerly stood in the Applan way: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 181 (1872). 1816 A head of Homer on a Terminus: J. DALLAWAY,

*Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 337. 1826 fantastic scrolls, separated by bodies ending in termini: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. II, ch. iv, p. 37 (1881). 1833 grotesque termini in the Roman manner: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 363.

3. **Terminus**, the Roman god of boundaries; an artistic representation of the same.

1741 There are likewise two broken Termini, (or Bounder-Gods;) one has the Head of a Horse, the other that of an Ox: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I, p. 320.

**terminus à quo, phr.:** Late Lat.: the starting-point (of any line of causation), opposed to **terminus ad quem**, the point or end towards which any line of causation tends.

1651 And in nutrition *terminus a quo* is the hunger and thirst; and *terminus ad quem* is the feeding and satisfying of his hunger and thirst: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 272 (1844). 1669 *Terminus a quo* and the *Terminus ad quem*: Tr. Erasmus' *Praise of Folly*, p. 125 (Reeves & Turner). 1618

So there is *terminus a quo*, from whence we are freed; and *terminus ad quem*, to which we are exalted: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, *Nichol's Ed.*, Vol. I, p. 96 (1867).

1656 This light is the *terminus ad quem*, term of a Christian's motion, to which the course of his life tendeth: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. John, *Nichol's Ed.*, p. 66/2 (1865). 1660 First, whence it is that Jesus Christ is sent, the *terminus a quo* of this mission: NEWTON, on John (ch. xvii.), p. 103/1 (1867). — Then, in the next place, whether he is sent, the *terminus ad quem*: *ib.*

1665 The question is of the *terminus à quo*, and the answer of the subject: GLANVILL, *Scepis*, ch. xviii, p. 131 (1885). 1681

election...doth connotate the *terminus à quo*, the term or mass of persons from which; but predestination more eminently notes out the *terminus ad quem*, the ultimate state unto which, we are ordained: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I, p. 84 (1861). 1684 The *terminus a quo* is self, the *terminus ad quem* is Christ: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. III, p. 83 (1865).

1891 The *terminus ad quem* of Christian doctrine is equally well marked by the Fathers of the fourth century: *Contemp. Rev.*, May, p. 681.

**termitarium, pl. termitaria, sb.:** Mod. Lat.: a nest of termites or white ants.

1864 One of these large termitariums or hillocks of white ants: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. xii, p. 418.

**ternado:** Eng. fr. Sp. See **tornado**.

\***Terpsichorē:** Lat. fr. Gk. *Τερψιχόρη*, Attic -*pa*: *Gk. Mythol.*: one of the nine muses, patroness of the dance and of the dramatic chorus. Hence, **Terpsichorean**, pertaining to dancing.

**terra a terra:** It. See **terre à terre**.

\***terra cotta, phr.:** It.: a kind of fine unglazed pottery used in art and decorative architecture; also, *attrib.*; a work of art in the said material.

1722 a Model in *Terra Cotta* as fine as ever was done: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 177. 1775 a little bust of Nic. Poussin's wife by him in *terra cotta*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 296 (1857). 1820 a fine terra-cotta lamp: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 50. 1829 Etruscan painted sculpture and terra-cotta monuments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 50, p. 253. 1833 busts in *terra cotta* as in Holbein's gateway at Whitehall: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 344. 1882 the five terra-cottas now in the Berlin Museum: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 903. 1885 painters of terra-cotta: *ib.*, Sept. 5, p. 309.

**terra damnata, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'condemned earth', dross, refuse.

bef. 1637 dried earth, | *Terra damnata*: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, i. 3, *Wks.*, p. 467/2 (1860). 1682 thou art a lump of *terra damnata*, as the chemists call it, namely that which is the dross of their distillations: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. x, p. 86 (1865). 1710 Calc'd Harts-horn being a meer *Terra Damnata*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 146.

\***terra firma**, Late Lat.; **terra ferma**, It.: *phr.*: 'firm ground'; dry land, opposed to water or marsh; mainland, opposed to an island or to islands.

1605 [Venetians] strangers of the *terra-firma*: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II, 2, *Wks.*, p. 468 (1616). 1645 The first *terra firma* we landed at was Fusina: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 212 (1872). 1665 He draws his *Terra firma* only to 10 degrees South from the Æquator: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 31 (1677). 1673 Anciently the *Savi di mare* were of greater reputation than those of the *terra firma*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 173. 1693 the whole *terra firma*, or dry Land: — *Three Discourses*, I, ch. III, p. 24 (1713). 1704 It [Venice] stands at least four miles from any part of the *terra firma*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 386 (Bohn, 1854).

1741 We pass'd over its craggy Top, to get a sight of the *Terra-firma* of Greece: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II, p. 25. 1748 As soon as I set foot on *terra firma*...: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. xxxvii, *Wks.*, Vol. I, p. 240 (1817). 1760 The Dutch...have lately had a mudquake, and giving themselves *terra-firma* airs call it an earthquake: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 287 (1857). 1771 "To be sure," cried Tabby, when she found herself on *terra firma*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 83/1 (1882).

1797 I rejoiced at finding myself upon *Terra Firma* and at 5 in the morning was awakened by an earthquake: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 259. 1810 we could not help fervently praying that she might soon get upon *terra firma* again: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 359. 1819 he was observed...landing on the nearest *terra firma*, to fatigue at least two horses with riding: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 673 (1875). 1863 men whose last recollections of *terra firma* were connected with the refracted spectres that followed us eighty miles from shore: E. K. KANE, 1st *Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xli, p. 378. 1871 in the latter places of security the hippopotami retreated



after their nocturnal rambles upon *terra firma*: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. xiii. p. 226. 1886 The "wave of translation"...has by no means subsided...Among the most conspicuous...of the objects which have recently been thus landed on the *terra firma* of our table is Mr. Thornhill's translation...of the *Æneid*: *Athenæum*, Sept. 25, p. 392/1.

\**terra incognita*, *pl. terrae incognitae*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'unknown land': an undiscovered or unexplored region; also, *metaph.*

1616 the true circumference of *Terra Incognita*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 190 (1884). 1625 That *terra incognita* [purgatory] is not mentioned in his lordship: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 255 (1867). 1630 the place of his birth, and names of his parents are to me a mere *Terra Incognita*: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. N 6 v<sup>o</sup>. 1642 the ancient Latines called a woman's wardrobe, *Mundus*, World, wherein notwithstanding was much *terra incognita*, then undiscovered, but since found out by the curiosity of modern Fashion-mongers: FULLER, *Holy & Prof. State*, Bk. IV. ch. xiii. § 4, p. 302. 1663 Ideas, Atomes, Influences; | And much of *Terra Incognita*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 41. 1673 she's all *Terra Incognita*: DRYDEN, *Marr. A-la-mode*, iv. 1, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 498 (1701). 1681 that unknown country, that *terra incognita*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 330/1 (1834). 1691 till they please to make new Discoveries in *Terra Incognita*, and bring along with them some Savages of all these fabulous and monstrous Configurations: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 373 (1701). 1709 she has encourag'd the warbling *Lindamire* (low as is her Rank) to explain to her the *Terra Incognita* of the *Cabal*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (2nd Ed.). 1802 Philosophy has darted a rapid glance over the vast *terra incognita*, which extended in every direction: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 26. 1807 so I shall follow my delicious rambles, till not an inch of *Terra Incognita* is left for future discoverers: BERKEFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 73 (5th Ed.). 1818 You know I am altogether in *terra incognita*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 155 (1819). 1820 a department of knowledge that has heretofore lain as a sort of *terra incognita*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 291. 1820 I mean that part of the *terra incognita* which is called the province of Utopia: SCOTT, *Monastery*, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 403 (1867). 1821 I must be the first discoverer of some of these *terra incognite*: *Confess. of an Eng. Opium-Eater*, Pt. II. p. 112 (1823). 1845 Beyond the place where we slept last night, the country is completely *terra incognita*, for it was there that Captain Stokes turned back: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. ix. p. 178. 1864 the "sertao" (wilderness) — a *terra incognita* to most residents of the seaport: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amasons*, ch. xiii. p. 456. 1877 the islands of the Gulf of Quarnero, and Dalmatia...remain almost a *terra incognita*: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]. 1880 would not on that account be a *terra incognita* to the sort of person who plumes himself on his metropolitan knowledge: J. PAYN, *Confident. Agent*, ch. xi. p. 79. 1883 that *terra incognita*, the old kingdom of Naples: *Athenæum*, Sept. 8, p. 300/1.

*terra japonica*: Mod. Lat. See *catechu*.

*terra sigillata*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: Lemnian earth, a reddish clayey earth of astringent properties.

1525 *terra sigillata* [asceti] of eche of them an ounce: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. C iij v<sup>o</sup>. 1540 *Calamus aromaticus* 3. i. *Terrassagellata* 3. i. Tr. *Vigo's Lytell Practice*, sig. A ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1543 of bole armenie of the *terra sigillata*: TRAHERNER, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxiii v<sup>o</sup>. 1563 *Terrassagellata* or ruddle: W. WARDE, Tr. *Alessio's Sec.*, Pt. II. fol. 27 v<sup>o</sup>. 1600 we have found here Maiz or Guinie wheate, whose eare yeeldeth corne for bread 400. vpon one eare, and the Cane maketh very good and perfect sugar, also *Terra Samia*, otherwise *Terra sigillata*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 254. 1608 [Indians] newly painted with *Terrassagellata*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 35 (1884). 1610 Oker, *Terrassagellata*, or Lemnia, Armenia, Germanica, &c.: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, i. ii. p. 4. 1615 now called *Terra Sigillata*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 23 (1632).

\**terrae filius*, *pl. terrae filii*, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'son of the earth'.

1. a person of doubtful parentage or obscure origin.

bef. 1593 geomantic spirits | That Hermes calleth *terra filii*: GREENE, *Friar Bacon*, *Wks.*, p. 167/1 (1861). 1621 Let no *terra filius*, or upstart, insult at this which I have said, no worthy gentleman take offence: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 2, Sec. 3, Mem. 2, Vol. II. p. 18 (1827). 1623 as if my father had beene *terra filius*: MAHIE, Tr. *Aleman's Life*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 186. 1675 Historians write, *Terrae filium* [acc.], a Son of the Earth, not being able to mention his Country: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. I. ch. vii. § 2, p. 53. 1820 Were there no *terra filii* in those days? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 93. 1883 Abd-el-Kader himself was very far from being *terra filius*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 688.

2. a scholar of Oxford University, appointed to make satirical speeches at the *encaenia*.

1661 *Terrae-Filius*, (i. son of the earth) the name of the Fool in the *Acts* at Oxford: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1669 the *Terrae filius* entertained the auditory with a tedious...rhapsody: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1872). 1693 Even the Grave Doctors scarce could tell | Without the help of *Chronicle*, | When last they in their Boots appear'd, | And Bugbear *Terrae-Filius* fear'd: *Oxford-Act*, i. p. 2. 1711 the Speech of a *Terrae-Filius*, spoken in King Charles II.'s Reign: *Spectator*, No. 150, Aug. 22, p. 221/1 (Morley). 1713 The waving the *Terrae-Filius's* speech at that time is a very good precedent, and I hope will be always followed [because] of the intolerable licence therein taken of throwing scandal abroad without distinction of persons: T. CARTE, *Lett.*, in *Lives of Eminent Men*, &c., Vol. I. p. 261 (1813). 1755 an unborn person, called for that reason *Terrae Filius*, annually entertained that university with an oration in the theatre: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 114, Misc. *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1777).

*terrae-filial*, *adj.*: coined fr. Late Lat. *terrae filius*: pertaining to a *terrae filius*. Rare.

1744 *Men of the World*, the *Terrae-filial* Breed, | Welcome the modest Stranger to their Sphere: E. YOUNG, *Night Thoughts*, viii. p. 193 (1773).

*terrain*, *terrein*, *sb.*: Fr.: ground, a district, a region, a tract of land.

1766 We rode to reconnoitre the *terrein*: In J. H. Jesse's *Gen. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 13 (1882). 1832 viewed in the same light, and from the same *terrein* from which they view themselves: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 36, p. 155. 1883 thanks to the nature of the *terrein*, it was possible for the farmers to drive their cattle on to high ground: *Standard*, Jan. 5, p. 3.

\**terrapin* ( = = ), *sb.*: ? Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a popular name of various tortoises of the family *Emyidae*, which are used as food, namely of several species of *Emys* and esp. of the species *Malacoclemmys palustris*.

1722 the Beaver, a small kind of Turtle, or *Terrapins*, (as we call them) and several Species of Snakes: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. iv. p. 151. 1764 The land-turtle, or *terrapin*, is much better known at Nice: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xix. *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 399 (1817). 1845 soft shell crabs, *terrapin*, canvas-back ducks...are all wonderful delicacies: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Mar. 7, p. 511.

*terraplene*, *sb.*: Sp. *terraplen*: a *terreplein* (q. v.).

1598 stronger bulwarks, and scances, thicker *terraplens*, higher *canalleros* and mounts: R. BARRET, *Theor. of Warres*, Bk. v. p. 162.

*terras Astraea reliquit*, *phr.*: Lat.: *Astraea* has left the earth. Ovid, *Met.*, I. 149. See *Astraea*.

1588 SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, iv. 3, 4.

*terre à terre*, Fr.: *terra a terra*, It.: *phr.*: 'ground to ground', close to the ground; applied to an artificial gait of a horse, like a curvet, only with lower steps; also, *metaph.*

1797 the grander sort of dancing, and *terre à terre*, is the best adapted to such dancers: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. v. p. 663/1. 1888 His very matter-of-factness, his *terre-à-terre* fidelity to his authorities, succeeds in placing before us a picture of the court of Charles VII.: *Athenæum*, Oct. 6, p. 443/3.

\**terreen*, *terrene*, *tureen* ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *terrine*. = 'an earthen pan': a deep dish, generally used for holding soup.

1706 *Terrine*: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1759 a *terrine* or soup-dish: W. VERRILL, *Cookery*, p. 240. 1760 tables, &c., loaded with *terreenes*, filligree, figures, and everything upon earth: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 296 (1857). bef. 1774 At the top a fried liver and bacon was seen; | In the middle was tripe in a swinging tureen: GOLDSMITH, *Haunch of Venison*. (L.) 1876 tureen: *Western Morning News*, Feb. 8. [St.]

*terrella*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., 'a little world': a spherical magnet.

1646 the *Terrella* or spherical magnet Cosmographically set out with circles of the Globe: SIR TH. BROWN, *Parad. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. II. p. 47 (1686). 1669 It is plain, that Experiments are better made with a *Terrella*, or spherical Loadstone, than a square one: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 81.

*terreno*, *sb.*: It.: a ground-floor.

1740 I have a *terreno* all to myself: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 51 (1857). 1750 I am already planning a *terreno* for Strawberry-Hill: *ib.* Vol. II. p. 199. 1787 The *terreno*, or ground-floor, where they live chiefly in summer, is excellent: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 156 (1805).

*terreplein*, *sb.*: Fr.: *Fortif.*: the platform on the top of a rampart; the level surface round a field-work.

1591 If it fall so out that you cannot make Trauerses vpon the *Terreplaine*, for that the Enemy doth hinder it: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 317. 1702 *Terreplaine*: *Mil. Dict.* 1794 There is not a part of the *terreplein*, at the present time, where the men will not be perfectly covered by the works: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 90 (1842).

*terrible* ( = = ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *terrible*: fearful, dreadful, awful; tremendous.

abt. 1505 this sayd terrible wether and contraryous wynde: SIR R. GUYL-FORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 63 (1831). 1509 Labowryng that lewde lurther getter to make | And that sore weigt tedyous and terrible: BARCLAY, *Ship of Foole*, Vol. I. p. 135 (1874). 1631 fightyng and struggling with a terrible lyon of incomparable magnitude: ELYOT, *Gouernour*, Bk. I. ch. vii. Vol. I. p. 46 (1880). 1645 in the most terrible wyse to haue greuously punished this synne: G. JOVE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 32 r<sup>o</sup>. 1546 kinge Edward, that he mighte see the more terrible unto him, wolde in noe wise condescende unto peace: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 226 (1846). 1550 the saynges be terrible, by the whyche at this tyme God threatenech to punyshe, to plage, and to destroy England: LEVER, *Sermons*, p. 22 (1870). 1563 many of them rather would die wyth the member on, then to abyde the tireble fyre by meanes whereof manye people perished: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 55 r<sup>o</sup>. 1579 a yong man, of a maruellous terrible looke and stature: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1066 (1612). 1595 Blacker then night, more terrible then hell: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 70 (1871). 1672 It was a terrible sight to behold them passing eastward: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 79 (1873). 1776 the terrible insect buzzed about us with a droning noise: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 297.

*terror* ( = = ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *terroure*, assimilated to Lat. *terror*: dread, extreme fear, violent alarm; dreadful-ness; an object of dread.

1528 Threatnyng with fearful terroure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 41 (1871). 1567 thoutragious terroure of the deile: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 259 (1870). 1578 his feares left not to follow him no more then his fortunes, at the shewing at every brute or small noise, no lesse perperitie and terror, then if the heuens and elements had conspired against him: FENSTON, Tr. *Gonzalvini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1618). 1606 It is the cowish terror of his spirit, |



That dares not undertake: SHAKS., *K. Lear*, iv. 2, 12. 1621 perpetual terrors and affrights: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mém. 1, Subs. 1, Vol. II. p. 424 (1827). 1646 a Panick terrour: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. IV. ch. xii. p. 172 (1686). 1666 the terrors of God's judgments: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 8 (1872). 1667 So spake the grisly terror: MILTON, *P. L.*, II. 704. 1711 This Remark struck a pannick Terror into several [who] were present: *Spectator*, No. 7, Mar. 8, p. 15/2 (Morley). 1712 There is a vicious Terror of being blamed in some well-inclin'd People, and a wicked Pleasure in suppressing them in others: *ib.*, No. 348, Apr. 10, p. 509/1. bef. 1733 Three Parsons in one Pulpit! Enough of itself, on a less Occasion, to excite Terror in the Audience: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 126, p. 205 (1740). 1763 Their name caused terror even to Boston: FATHER CHARLEVOIX, *Acct. Voy. Canada*, p. 52.

terry: Anglo-Ind. See toddy.

tersia: It. See tarsia.

tertia, neut. pl. of Lat. *tertius*, = 'third', used (rarely) as pl. of *tertium quid*.

bef. 1670 They are the *tertia* that make up a happy Corporation: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 62, p. 61 (1693).

tertio, It. (Florio); terzo, Mod. It.: sb.: a company of soldiers.

1652 The Italian *tercia* under the Command of Prospero Tuttavilla: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 127. 1670 That Tertia of Italians did you guide: DRYDEN, *Conq. of Granada*, II. i. Wks., Vol. I. p. 424 (1701).

tertio, adv.: Lat.: thirdly.

1601 Primo, secundo, tertio, is a good play: SHAKS., *Tw. Nt.*, v. 39.

tertium quid, phr.: Late Lat., 'a third something': a compound which has distinctive characteristics apart from the characteristics of its constituents or elements; something as a medium between two incompatible things, esp. an idea regarded as neither wholly objective nor wholly subjective.

1826 balancing the opinions of Gall against those of Spurzheim, or compounding out of them a *tertium quid*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 255. 1847 There is, to be sure, a *tertium quid*, which, though it 'splits the difference,' scarcely obviates the inconvenience: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 489 (1865). 1883 Nothing whatever is predicated of this force-medium, or *tertium quid*: *Spectator*, Sept. 15, p. 1193/1.

\*tertulia, sb.: Sp.: a meeting, a reception, an evening party.

1832 the evening tertulias of Dame Antonia at which she is occasionally a humble attendant: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 71. 1845 They...meet in church, on the Alameda and at their tertulias, but not round the mahogany: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 161.

terza rima, phr.: It., 'third rhyme': a form of iambic verse in triplets of which the first and last lines rhyme, and the middle line rhymes with the first and last of the following triplet; the last triplet of a canto or poem ending with the first line. This is the metre of Dante's great poem, imitated by Byron in his *Prophecy of Dante*.

1820 Enclosed you will find, line for line, in third rhyme (*terza rima*), of which your British blackguard reader as yet understands nothing, Fanny of Rimini: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. IV. p. 292 (1832). 1886 It consists of twenty-one and a half lines of what looks like an imitation of *terza rima*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 9, p. 66/3.

terzetto, sb.: It.: Mus.: a composition for three voices.

1724 TERZETTO, little Aires in Three Parts: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*. 1837 At the conclusion of the duetto they begged for the grace of a terzetto: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 187.

\*Tesho Lama, title of the Buddhist pope of Tashi-lunpo in Thibet, nominally equal but really inferior in dignity to the Dalai Lama. See Lama.

\*1876 The greater in this last respect...is the Dalai (or "Ocean") Lama of Lhasa: the other is the Panchen Rinboché ("Jewel Doctor"), or Teshu Lama of Tashi-lunpo, both belonging to the orthodox Yellow Church: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

\*teskeria, sb.: Turk.: a certificate, a permit, a license.

1612 Every Christian and Jew...by a day limited (under the pain of forfeiting four Chiquins) present a Dog to the lady, and taking of a *Tesheria* (this is a Turkish word that signifieth a certificate written under his hand) for a testimonie of performance of the same: T. CORVAT, *Journall*, in *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. U 8 v<sup>o</sup> (1776). 1615 At the gate they took a Madein a head, for our selues and our asses, so indifferently do they prize vs: through which we could not passe without a *Tescaria* from the *Cadee*, the principall officer of this citie: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1632). 1830 none can be exported without a *teschiera*, or written permit, bearing the Dey's seal: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 247 (2nd Ed.). — the licences, called *Teschera*: *ib.*, p. 329.

tessilim, sb. pl.: Arab.: prostrations.

1625 his Elephants and Horses passing by in braue fashion, doing their Tessillam: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 439. — hee made at the first raille three *Tessillitos* and one *Sineda*, which is prostrating himselfe and knocking his head against the ground: *ib.*, p. 555. 1665 The first hour [of worship] is acted by four *Tessalems* and two prayers: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 324 (1677).

\*tessella, pl. tessellae; tessera, pl. tesserae, sb.: Lat.: a small tablet or cube of hard material for mosaic or tessellated work.

1885 No endeavour is made to fasten loose tessellae into their sockets: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 29, p. 278/3. 1887 The Chairman exhibited a lamp and some glass tesserae found at Jerusalem: *ib.*, Mar. 26, p. 420/3.

\*testāmur, 1st pers. pl. pres. ind. of Lat. *testāri*, = 'to bear witness to (or that)': a certificate that a candidate has satisfied the examiners in an examination for a degree at an English university.

1856 Outside in the quadrangle collect by twos and threes the friends of the victims, waiting for the reopening of the door, and the distribution of the testamurs: T. HUGHES, *Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. xxiv. [Davies] 1863 the testamurs were only just out as I came away: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 44. 1889 The proviso of Dr. Percival, that any three of the five subjects...should qualify for a *testamur*, with the condition that the other two must be passed before any higher examination is proceeded to, would, we think, work well: *Athenaeum*, July 20, p. 56/1.

\*testator (= 1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *testātor*, = 'one who makes a will', Late Lat., 'a witness', noun of agent to Lat. *testāri*.

I. one who makes (or has made) his last will and testament.

1535 The executours of one man brought a wrytte of Erroure of vtlawry pronounced / agaynst the tastatoure in hys lyfe: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 29 v<sup>o</sup>. 1589 No man can say its his by heritage, | Nor by Legacie, or Testatours deuce: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 241 (1869). 1601 after the death of the testator: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 5, Vol. I. p. 158. \*1877 the testator in the cause: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

2. a witness.

1646 the testimony of Ocular Testators: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. III. p. 54 (1686).

\*testātrix, sb.: Late Lat., fem. of Lat. *testātor*: a female who acts or has acted as testator.

1811 they were stated as the wish of the testatrix, and therefore were not binding in law: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 226 (1856). 1815 the testatrix was lineally descended from the ancient house of Ellangowan: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii. p. 332 (1852). 1842 Basil...Walking off with the gold, | Went and straight got the document duly enroll'd, | And left the testatrix to mildew and mould: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 381 (1865). \*1877 The testatrix...was a widow: *Times*, Jan. 18. [St.]

\*teste, sb.: Lat., abl. of *testis*, = 'witness': according to the testimony of. From the Lat. abl. abs., e.g. *me teste*, = 'I being witness', *teste David*, = 'David being witness'. Hence, rarely, evidence, testimony.

1621 Named the wytnesses whose were readed, under the *teste* of the register: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 112 (Camd. Soc., 1870). 1654 This prooffe a *Teste seipso* ['his own self'], is not so current as the other: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 277. 1686 presently the Sot (because he knows neither History, nor Antiquity) shall begin to *measure himself by himself*, (which is the only sure way for him not to fall short) and so immediately amongst his outward Admirers, and his inward Despisers, vouched also by a *Teste Meipso* ['my own self'], he steps forth an exact Politician: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 340 (1727). 1866 The Devil, *teste* Cotton Mather, is unversed in certain of the Indian dialects: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. II. (Halifax).

\*testimōnium, sb.: Lat.: a testimonial; evidence; *Leg.* the clause at the end of a deed, stating the fact and date of execution.

1700 he gave me an ample and honourable *Testimonium* to carry to the Governour: S. L., *Tr. Fryke's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. vii. p. 111.

testis, pl. testes, sb.: Lat.: a testicle, one of the glands of the male organs of generation, which secrete seminal fluids; any gland of the body (*Rare*).

1776 There are other superfluities besides the *testes* and glands of the throat which obstruct the free course of the voice: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 44.

teston (= 1 =), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *teston*: a French silver coin of Louis XII., with a head (*teste*) on it, worth about a shilling; an English shilling of Henry VIII., afterwards reduced in value to sixpence. Corrupted into *tester(n)*, *testorn(e)*. Occasionally applied to other old coins of similar value.

1547—8 in syluer they haue testons, whiche be worth halfe a Frenche crowne: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xxvii. p. 191 (1870). 1549 Thy syluer is turned into, what? into testyns? LATIMER, 7 *Serm.* bef. K. Edw. VI., III. p. 85 (1869). 1598 Pardaus Xeraphiins...which is as much as thrée Testones, or thrée hundred Reijs Portingall money: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 241. 1598 the booke he had it out of cost him a teston, at least: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 47 (1616). 1600 but if Denarius have proportionem sesquiquartam to it, and that 4 Denarij are 5 Cistophores, (as Glarean collecteth out of Budaus) it cometh to our teston of 6 pence: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Index II. sig. Eecccc ij v<sup>o</sup> 2. 1617 Toul, where I payed two testones and a halfe for a paire of shooes: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 185. 1740 what the chief princes allow for their own eating is a testoon a day: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 43 (1857). 1818 I wouldn't give a testoon for the whole boiling: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 265 (1819).



**testudo**, *pl.* **testudinēs**, *sb.*: Lat.: 'a tortoise', a defence formed by the overlapping shields of Ancient Roman soldiers; a frame.

**1609** There is a mightie Testudo or frame made, strengthened with very long pieces of timber: HOLLAND, *Tr. Marc.*, Bk. XXIII. ch. iii. p. 222. **1622** engines of warre...as Exosters, Sambukes, Catapultes, Testudo's, Scorpions, &c.: PEACHAM, *Comp. Gent.*, ch. ix. p. 71.

\***tetanus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τέτανος*, = 'a spasm', 'lock-jaw': a morbid condition of the nerves, causing rigid spasm of muscles; lock-jaw.

**1887** She is suffering from tetanus, and her rigid limbs and body are bent backwards: *Athenaum*, June 4, p. 742/1.

**tête**, *sb.*: Fr., 'head': a wig, a false head of hair.

**1758** It may indeed become a French *friseur* to acquaint the public that he makes a *tête de mouton*, or simply a *tête*: *Ann. Reg.*, i. *Humble Remonstrance*, &c., p. 374/1.

**1773** greatly disappointed upon seeing her wig or tete the next morning thrown carelessly upon her toilette: GRAVES, *Spiritual Quix.*, Bk. III. ch. xx. [T.] **1818** her head-dress was a *tête*, with side curls, powdered: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I. ch. I. p. 64 (1819).

\***tête à tête**, *phr.*: Fr., 'head to head': a private conversation between two persons; face to face.

### 1. a private conversation between two persons.

**1696** I that love cards so well...have pretended Letters to write, to give my friends a *Tête-à-Tête*: VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 72 (1776). **1780** I had lately a *tête-à-tête* of several hours with lord Kaimes: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 101, p. 78 (1820). **1791** The gossiping people here have already observed our *tête à tête*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 216 (1792). **1806** being suddenly left exposed to a long *tête-à-tête* with a *Torpedo*; a fellow who will neither pump nor flow: BRESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 149 (5th Ed.). **1825** The raptures of a *tête-à-tête* are not complete without a bottle of nice wine: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1844). **1850** Her part of the *tête-à-tête* was not to talk, but to appear as if she understood what Pen talked: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 62 (1879). **1877** Our *tête-à-tête* has lasted long enough: RITA, *Vivienne*, Bk. I. ch. iii. **18..** She gave Captain Annesley the *tête-à-tête* he had asked for, and he came to the point in a moment: C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. I. p. 29 (1883). **1884** Society...a vast aggregation of *tête-à-têtes*: H. C. LODGE, *Studies in Hist.*, p. 394.

### 1 a. attrib.

**1812** The two kings, however, had various *tête-à-tête* parties that were more jolly: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 20, p. 263. **1813** I have lost in him my fashionable Daily Advertiser, my Belle Assemblée, and *tête-à-tête* magazine: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. I. p. 329 (1833). **1825** I refer to close *tête-à-tête* interviews, where only two have been present: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 481. **1858** the rapture of a *tête-à-tête* encounter: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 76.

### 2. face to face, in private.

**1714** My lord and he are grown so great, | Always together *tête-à-tête*: SWIFT, *Poems*, Wks., Vol. x. p. 404 (1814). **1715** And now suppose...That Providence was neuter grown, | And left us *tête à tête*: W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. II. p. 155 (1860). **1740** I could say much more upon this subject; but there is no talking *tête-à-tête* cross the Alps: WEST, in Gray's *Letters*, No. xlii. Vol. I. p. 93 (1819). **1750** we will talk over, *tête à tête*, the various little finishing strokes: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 6, p. 21 (1774). **1752** if we must be silent, it shall be like matrimonial silence, *tête-à-tête*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 307 (1857). **1766** Happy pair! who fix'd as Fate | For the sweet connubial state, | Smile in canvass *Tête à Tête*: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Let. ix. **1787** Verdell and I dined *tête-à-tête*: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. II. p. 212 (1834). **1811** going with him, *tête à tête*, from London to Beconsfield: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 108. **1814** Yesterday, dined *tête-à-tête* at the Cocoa with Scrope Davies: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 386 (1875). **1853** I dined yesterday *tête-à-tête* with Clarendon and heard all the details of the state of the Turkish question: GREVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., i. iii. 84.

### 3. a kind of settie.

**tête de mouton**, *phr.*: Fr., 'sheep's head': an arrangement of the hair in short frizzed curls.

**1737** I beg she will not leave off her *tête de mouton* and her *pennier*: In Lady Suffolk's *Letts*, Vol. II. p. 159 (1824). **1758** [See **tête**].

\***tête de pont**, *phr.*: Fr., 'head of bridge': *Fortif.*: a work made to defend the end of a bridge on an enemy's side of a river.

**1794** There ought to be on the opposite shore and close to the chain a small *tête de pont*: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. I. p. 89 (1832). **1822** a regular *tête de pont* at Arberg: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 37, p. 161. **1826** the garrison of the *tête-du-pont*: *Subaltern*, ch. 6, p. 105 (1828). **1860** W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 129. **1884** a small fortification had been erected, a *tête de pont*: E. J. LOVELL, *Hessians*, p. 241.

**tèterrima** (better **taet-**) **belli causa**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'the most dire cause of war', *i.e.* woman. Hor., *Sat.*, I, 3, 107.

**1704** SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § ix. Wks., p. 83/1 (1869). **1752** the *tèterrima belli causa* is not the common one: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 283 (1857). **1823** Oh thou "tèterrima causa" of all "belli": BYRON, *Don Juan*, ix. iv. **1845** so a Christian woman now was the teterima causa of the Moslem downfall: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 362. **1887** Assuming that the introduction of the Irish question is the *tèterrima causa* of all our misfortunes: *Manchester Exam.*, Dec. 5, p. 5/3.

**tetractys**, *sb.*: Gk. *τετρακτὺς*: the number four; a collection of four units or elements.

**1603** That famous quaternarie of theirs, named *Tetractys*, which consisted of four nines, and amounteth to thirte size, was their greatest oth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plus. Mer.*, p. 1317. **1678** it is not *Pythagoras* that is sworn by, but this *Tetractys* or *Tetragrammaton*, that is, *Yova* or *Jehovah*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 376. **1711** [Pythagoreans] swear by the *Tetractys*, that is, the Number Four: *Spectator*, No. 221, Nov. 13, p. 317/2 (Morley).

**tetradrachmum**, *pl.* **tetradrachma**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τετραδραχμοῦ*: a silver coin of Ancient Greece, equivalent to four drachmae. Anglicised as **tetradrachm**. See **drachma**.

**1679** four Tetradrachmas a day: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 481 (1612). **1600** eightie four thousand Atticke peeces of silver, which they call Tetradrachma, weighing almost four deniers a peeces: HOLLAND, *Tr. Ling.*, Bk. XXXIV. p. 88a. **1776** The Oeconomus had an Athenian tetradrachm fastened to his purse...as an amulet: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 196.

**tetragrammaton**, *sb.*: Late Gk. *τετραγράμματον*, = 'a word of four letters' (*γράμμα*): a designation of the mystic name of God, *Jehovah* or *Jahveh* as written in Hebrew characters which are all consonants; hence, any mystic combination of four letters or characters.

abt. **1450** An par-on grauen on pe grethest of a 4th godez namez. This title, tetragrammaton: for so pe text witness: *Wars of Alexander*, 1592 (1881). **1584** this name of God *Tetragrammaton*: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. xii. p. 413. **1601** They are so passing vain glorious a Societie, that call ye it the verie *Tetragrammaton* of the Catholicke Church: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 79. **1646** he cares not to bear the sound of *Tetragrammaton*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. x. p. 31 (1686). **1665** they find an imaginary *Hussan*, the Mahometan *Tetragrammaton*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 326 (1677). **1678** derived from that *Tetragrammaton* or Name of God, consisting of Four Consonants: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 260. **1689** But the tremendous *Tetragrammaton* | Will not, not always be a looker on: T. PLUNKET, *Encom. Duke Brandenburg*, &c., p. 44/2.

**tetra(h)edron**, *pl.* **-dra**, Lat. fr. Gk. *τετραέδρον*; **tetra(h)edrum**, *pl.* **-dra**, Late Lat.: *sb.*: a solid contained by four plane faces (*ἑδρα*).

**1691** whether, for example, a rightly-cut *Tetradrum*, *Cube* or *Icosaedrum*, have no more Pulchritude in them than any rude broken Stone: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 118 (1701).

**tetrastichon**, *pl.* **tetrasticha**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Late Gk. *τετραστιχον*, neut. of *τετραστιχος*, = 'in four rows': a poem or stanza of four verses. Anglicised as **tetrastic(h)**.

**1580** Loe here I let you see my olde vae of toying in Rymes, turned into your artificiall straightness of Verse, by this *Tetrasticon*: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 260 (1815). **1665** the same Isle where...*Erythraeus*...was buried; agreeable to this Tetrastic: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 106 (1677).

**texture** (**Δ**), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *texture*: weaving; woven fabric, tissue; constitution or structure.

**1578** the notable texture of *Meuserium*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. IV. fol. 56<sup>re</sup>. **1646** God made them...coats of skin, which, though a natural habit unto all before the invention of texture, was something more unto Adam: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. v. ch. xiv. [C.] **1667** his high throne, which under state | Of richest texture spread, at th' upper end | Was placed in regal lustre: MILTON, *P. L.*, x. 446. **1668** I do but...commend the pretty texture of your ingenious words: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 203 (1875).

**textus receptus**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: 'a received text', a largely used text of an ancient work, esp. of the Greek Testament, Estienne's Elzevir edition (Leyden), 1633.

**1835** They...suffered...from...the even more dangerous partiality of uncultivated admirers for an inaccurate *textus receptus*: *Athenaum*, Sept. 5, p. 296/1.

**thail**: Eng. fr. Port. See **tael**.

\***Thaler**, *sb.*: Ger.: a German dollar, now equivalent to three marks or about 3s. English.

**1809** making a Baile's Dictionary...the true price of which is five guineas, sell at Vienna for 100 thalers: MATY, *Tr. Riese's Tr. Trav. Germ.*, Let. xviii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 62. **1877** a thousand thalers to distribute amongst the poor of Hamburg: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xx. p. 229 (1883). **1886** From the Syrian desert to the Sea of Oman the Marie Thérèse thalers are the only money in circulation: *Manchester Exam.*, Jan. 27, p. 5/1.

**Thalia**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Θάλεια*: the muse of luxuriance and gaiety, eventually made the muse of comedy.

**thallium**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a bluish-white soft metal used in the manufacture of glass.

**Thalmud**: Aram. See **Talmud**.

**Thammuz**. See **Tammuz**.

**thana**: Anglo-Ind. See **tana**.

**thargum**: Aram. See **targum**.

\***thaumaturgus**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *θαυματουργός*, = 'wonder-working': a wonder-worker, a worker of miracles. Anglicised as **thaumaturge**.



the: Fr. fr. dialectic Chin. See **tea**.

Thebeth: Heb. See **Tebeth**.

Thedesco Italianato, &c.: It. See **Tedesco Ital.**, &c.

theil: Eng. fr. Port. See **tael**.

**thema**, *pl.* **themata**, *sb.*: Gk. θέμα: a theme, a thesis.

bef. 1733 His grand *Thema* or Historical Position is, That King Charles II. was a concealed Papist: R. NORTH, *Examen*, l. i. 8, p. 18 (1740). — another of the Author's *Themata* or Positions: *ib.*, ii. 47, p. 53. 1888 *The Conflict of East and West in Egypt*, by John Eliot Bowen, Ph.D., appears to be an enlargement of a *thema* for the doctorate of Columbia College: *Athenaeum*, July 28, p. 129/3.

**Themis**: Lat. fr. Gk. Θέμις: the goddess of law, order, and justice.

1785 thine, in whom | Our British Themis gloried with just cause, | Immortal Hale! COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 76 (1808). 1880 she found a rival, not in Themis, but in Isabel Thurlow: J. PAYN, *Confident Agent*, ch. iv. p. 21.

**theorbo** (= *u u*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *tiiorba*: a kind of lute with two necks. Occasionally spelt **theorb**.

1612 Some that delight to touch the sterner wiry chord, | The cythron, the pandore, and the theorbo strike: DRAYTON, *Polyolb.*, iv. [R.] 1630 Is your Theorbo | Turn'd to a distaff Signior, and your voyce | With which you chanted rome for a lusty gallant | Turn'd to the note of lacrey mæ: MASSINGER, *Picture*, v. 3, sig. N 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1644 rare voices accompanied by theorboes, harpsichords, and viols: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 114 (1872). 1645 Here I learned to play on the theorbo: *ib.*, p. 222. 1671 but Madam, I want a Theorbo to pitch my voice, ... Will not a Gittar serve? SHADWELL, *Humorists*, ii. p. 27. 1710 tuning a theorbo: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Apr. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 115 (1854). 1724 THEORBA, or THIORBA, a large Lute made Use of by the Italians for playing a Thorough Bass, much the same as ARCILEUTO, or Arch-Lute: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1742 He had a desire to use also the theorbo and violin: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 204 (1826). 1883 the lyre, the theorbo, the viol: W. BESANT, *All in a Garden Fair*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 2.

θεός ἄγνω(σ)τος, *phr.*: Late Gk.: an unknown god.

1665 whereas me thinks an *Athenian* should not be the best guide to the ΘΕΟΣ ΑΙΝΩΤΟΣ [see *Acts*, xvii. 23]; Nor an *Idolater* to that God he neither knew nor owned: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xix. p. 143 (1885).

θεός ἀπὸ μηχανῆς, *phr.*: Gk.: a *deus ex machina* (*q. v.*).

1691 I see no possibility for them to do, without some θεός ἀπὸ μηχανῆς to direct them: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 66 (1701).

**Theotokos**, **Theotocos**: Late Gk. θεοτόκος, = 'god-bearing': a title of the Blessed Virgin, 'mother of God'.

1879 The Church of the Holy Theotokos or Mother of God is of later date: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 257.

θεοῦ διδόντος, *phr.*: Gk.: if a god grant (it).

1611 Forty daies hence we expect (θεοῦ διδόντος) his arrival at this court: T. CORVAT, *Crudities*, Vol. III. sig. 18<sup>ro</sup> (1776).

**therapeusis**, *sb.*: Gk. θεραπεία: care of the sick, nursing, remedial treatment; the science of curative treatment.

1888 the value of oxygen was never satisfactorily tested and the gas gained no assumed place in therapeusis: D. A. GRESSWELL, in *Practitioner*, Oct., p. 241.

**theraphim**: Heb. See **teraphim**.

**thermae**, *sb. pl.*: Lat. fr. Gk. θέρμαι: *Class. Antig.*: a hot bath; an establishment for hot baths. Anglicised as **therm**, **therme**, through Fr. *thermes* (*pl.*); hence, a bath of any kind.

1549 A number of hotehouses in every *therme*: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 28<sup>vo</sup> (1561). 1600 those places where they built these baines and hote houses, they call *Therme*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy* (Summ. Mar., Bk. iv. ch. xxv.), p. 1382.

1603 O cleer *Therms*, | If so your Waves be cold, what is it warms, | Nay, burns my heart? J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Tropheis. [C.] 1645 naumachi, *thermae*, temples, arches: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 181 (1850). 1670 the *Therme* of Antoninus Caracalla: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 132 (1698). 1722 'Twas found in Dirt and Rubbish, in the *Therms* of Titus: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 277. 1766 their *thermae*, or bathing-places: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxxi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 497 (1817). 1820 The *thermae*, or hot springs: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 506. 1845 The rude Goths saw in the Roman *thermae*, which were carried to an excess, an element of effeminacy: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 72. 1885 Roman baths. These ancient *thermae* must have run to a length of some 54 m.: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 47712.

**Thersitēs**: Lat. fr. Gk. Θερσίτης: name of one of the Greeks before Troy, notorious for deformity of person and impudence of speech.

? 1582 not a *Thersites*, but he was a subtil *Vlisses*: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 155 (1880). 1586 For flatterers, as S. *Augustine* sayth, do poyson mens understanding, and still drie them into further error, making of a *Thersites* an *Achilles*, and of a little file, an Elephant, hauing no other scope in the world but deceive: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xxxviii. p. 169. 1609 Zolissies and Thersitisses: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microl.*, p. 76. 1616 some rich cufte, Thersites-like in shape, | Of far worse qualeties then an olde ape: R. C., *Times' Whistle*, iv. 1255, p. 43 (1871).

\***thēsauros**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. θησαυρός, = 'a storehouse', 'a treasury': a treasury of words, a dictionary, a glossary.

1888 In the lexicographical division Mr. Redhouse's great, though incomplete thesaurus...is peculiarly valuable: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 29, p. 875/2.

θέρε, *sb.*, used as *adv.*: Gk., dat. of θέρεος: by institution, by ordinance; opposed to φύσει, = 'by nature'. See νόμα.

1892 It is the old and famous question of φύσει or θέρεσι: W. D. WHITNEY, *Max Müller & Science of Language*, p. 14 (New York).

\***thesis** (*abl. thesi*), *pl.* **thesēs**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. θέσις, = 'a proposition', 'a statement', 'the setting down of the foot' (in dancing or beating time). See **in thesi**.

1. in Greek orchestric rhythm, the lowering of the foot and its stay on the ground. Some Greek metrists transferred the word from the human foot to the voice and so confused the *thesis* with the unaccented part of a verse foot in which the voice was lowered. See **arsis** 1.

1830 [See **arsis** 1]. 1833 From the Iambus, which in technical language is said to consist of *anacrusis* and *arsis* (—), there arises, by the addition of a *thesis*, the foot styled *Anphibrachys* (— —), which is just a catalectic syzygy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 56, p. 372.

2. *Mus.* ascent of voice from a lower to a higher pitch.

1721 [See **per arsin et thesin**].

3. a position or proposition which a person challenges objectors to disprove by confuting his arguments; a subject propounded for a school exercise, or for the exercise of a candidate for a degree or a diploma.

1579 the vulgar *Thesis* of the Earthes *Stabilitie*: DIGGES, *Stratol.*, To Reader, sig. a iv<sup>ro</sup>. 1602 by way of a Quodlibet or *Thesis* proposed: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 5<sup>vo</sup>. 1620 he was sent to dispute against the *Theses* that were then given in: BRENT, *Tr. Scavell's Hist. Coun. Trent*, p. viii. (1676). 1656—7 the *thesis* very closely and skilfully handled: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 87 (1872). 1663 For though the *Thesis* which thou lay'st | Be true ad *amissum* as thou say'st: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 62. bef. 1670 cut out into as many Exceptions almost as there be words in the *Thesis*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 177, p. 190 (1693). 1673 he makes *Theses* upon the Subject he intends to answer, which *Theses* are printed: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 36. 1729 And Demonstration thin, and *Theses* thick: POPE, *Dunciad*, II. 241. bef. 1733 what can confute this *Thesis*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 48, p. 152 (1740). 1797 a printed paper was hung up stating that the following *thesis* had been defended at Salamanca: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dnr. Resid. in Spain*, p. 94. 1805 one striking precept, which is to form a *thesis* for interesting conversation: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 99.

4. *Rhet.* a proposition to which another proposition is opposed. See **antithesis** 2 b.

**Thespis**: Gk. Θέσπις: an early dramatist of Attica, supposed to be the father of tragedy. Hence, **Thespian**, tragic, dramatic; also, (as *sb.*) an actor, an actress.

**thēta**, *sb.*: Gk. θήτα: name of the eighth letter of the Greek alphabet, Θ, θ, s, borrowed from the Phœnician *teth*, an aspirated *t*, pronounced in Modern Greek and in English as the *th* in *thank*, *throat*. To mark with *thēta* means 'to condemn to death', as in Athenian law-courts a vote for a sentence of death was given by a tablet marked with θ, the initial letter of θάνατος, = 'death'. Dr. Johnson used θ as a symbol for 'dead'.

1619 Note him with *Thēta*, for any to endure: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 9<sup>ro</sup>. 1656 All our learning also is soon reputed with one black *thēta* which...putteth at once a period to our reading and to our being: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 676/2 (1867).

**Thetis**: Lat. fr. Gk. Θέτις: a marine goddess, mother of Achilles, representative of the sea.

1590 the shining bower where Cynthia sits, | Like lovely *Thetis*, in a crystal robe: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iii. 4, Wks., p. 58/1 (1858). 1593 My king, like Phœbus, bride-groom-like, shall march | With lovely *Thetis* to her glassy bed: PEELE, *Edw. I.*, Wks., p. 380/2 (1861). 1630 *Thetis'* watery bosom: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, v. 8, Wks., p. 123/2 (1839). 1664 The Sun had long since in the Lap | Of *Thetis*, taken out his Nap: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. ii. p. 69. 1665 Fishing delights those that live near the Sea, more than tillage; *Thetis* being better accounted of than *Ceres*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 22 (1677).

\***thing**, *sb.*: Icelandic and Norwegian: an assembly, a public meeting, a court of justice. See **Althing**, **Storthing**.

**thlummary**: Eng. fr. Welsh. See **flummary**.

1665 The poor...content themselves with dry Rice, herbs, roots, fruit, lentils, and a meat resembling *Thlummary*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 310 (1677).

**tholus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. θόλος: *Class. Archit.*: a circular building, a domed building; a dome. Anglicised as **thole**.

1644 a pretty old fabric, with a tribunal, or tholus within: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). 1885 The lower cell of the so-called prison of St. Peter at Rome was part of a tholus: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 12, p. 773/2.

\***thoman**: Pers. See **toman**.



\***thōrax**, *pl. thōrācēs*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θώραξ*, = 'a breast-plate': the part of the body between the neck and the abdominal cavity; the walls of the upper or anterior portion of the trunk, formed mainly by the breast-bone and ribs.

1541 the breast or thorax: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydd's Quest.*, &c., sig. P ii r.  
1548 The Breast or Thorax, is the Arke or chest of the spiritual members: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 32 (1626). bef. 1627 I shall find it descend from *humore*, through the *thorax*, and lie just at his fingers'-ends: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, iii. 2, Wks., Vol. v. p. 293 (1885). 1676 I have found out the use of Respiration, or Breathing, which is a motion of the Thorax and the Lungs: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 27. 1691 the cavity of the Thorax: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 247 (1701). 1769 Filling the cavity of the thorax and abdomen with a mixture of salt and allum: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 183. 1887 Mr. F. E. Beddard...described a remarkable glandular structure stretched across the anterior region of the thorax of this marsupial: *Athenaeum*, July 9, p. 58/3.

**Thrasias**: Gk. *Θρασκίας*: the north-north-west wind.

1667 [See **Argenteus**].

**Thraso**, name of a boastful soldier in Terence's comedy *Eunuchus*, representative of braggadocio. Hence, **thrasonic**, **thrasonical**, given to boasting; boastful.

1563 In Countreye | Thraso hath no grace, | In Countreye | fewe of Gnatours Secte: B. GOODE, *Eloges*, &c., p. 85 (1871). 1577 the faults, of Thraso and his trayne | (Whom Terence told, to be but bragging brutes): G. GASKOIGNE, *Steel Glas*, p. 65 (1868). 1585 So these big boasting Thrasones and vaunting milites gloriosi make a shew of great matters: J. PILKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 431 (Parker Soc., 1849). bef. 1586 we get as it were an experience, what is to be looked for...of a vaine glorious Thraso: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 45 (1868). 1619 He is no boasting Thraso which will vant | Of his adventures: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, Sig. B 1 v. 1632 the King of Sweden doth but make sport with this Thraso: *Contim. of our Forraigne Avisoes*, No. 46, Sept. 28, p. 1. 1660 vapouring Thrasos or Letter-learned scoffers: JOHN FRENCH, *Tr. Sandivogus' Alchymie*, Pref., sig. 2nd A 3 v. 1667 With a covetous eye and Thrasonical boasting they brag that they can perfectly cure all diseases: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, p. 154. 1582 Linckt was in wedlock a lofyve Thrasonical huf snuffe: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 143 (1880). 1588 his gait majestical, and his general behaviour vain, ridiculous, and thrasonical: SHAKESPEARE, *L. L. L.*, v. 1, 14. 1604 such Thrasonical stratagems: T. DIGGES, *Four Parad.*, i. p. 18. 1886 His abrupt alternations of thrasonical confidence and abject cowardice are humorously described: *Athenaeum*, May 22, p. 678/1.

\***thug**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *thug*, *thag*, = 'a cheat', 'a robber': one of an order of fanatical robbers and assassins who generally strangle their victims.

1852 *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 96, p. 33. 1886 But such a wine to stab, to drug, | Was treason worthy of a Thug: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 21, p. 499/1.

**thuggee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *thugi*, *thagi*: the system and practices of the thugs.

1864 the repression of Thuggee: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 119, p. 410.

**thuja**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *θυία*: name of a genus of shrubs and plants, Nat. Order *Coniferae*, including *arbor vitae* (*g. v.*).

\***Thule**: Lat. See *ultima Thule*.

\***Thummim**: Heb. See *Urim and Thummim*.

**thymelē**, *sb.*: Gk. *θυμηλη*: the altar of Dionysus in the centre of the orchestra of a Greek theatre.

1889 Near the middle of the stage is an altar, doubtless representing the thymele of the Attic orchestra: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 16, p. 681/3.

**thyrsus**, *pl. thyrsi*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *θύρσος*: an emblematic staff tipped with a pine-cone and sometimes wreathed with ivy or vine-branches, an attribute of Dionysus and his votaries. Sometimes Anglicised as *thyrsē*.

1591 Your Dythirambion songs and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done, | Your Iuic crownes and crowned Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 v. 1603 and besides, there is a *Thyrse* or *Javelot* with tabours to be seene expressly printed aloft: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 712. 1722 only that has a *Thyrseus* which this has not: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 283. 1741 holding in his Right Hand a Bunch of Grapes, and a Thyrsus in his left: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. ii. p. 41. 1765 holding in her right hand a bunch of grapes, and in her left the thyrsus: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 464 (1817). bef. 1782 he crown'd | The brimming goblet, seiz'd the thyrsus, bound | His brows with ivy: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. i. p. 22 (1808). 1788 he drew some Satyrs standing near, and measuring the thumb of the Cyclops with a thyrsus: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 119/1. 1811 The reformed god now weaves | A finer thyrsus of my leaves: C. LAMB, *Farewell to Tobacco*. 1861 Dionysus standing with godlike dignity, his sceptre (the Thyrsus) in his left hand: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 217 (1857). 1885 The foot, however, with the plinth or pedestal, the typical thyrsus (of Bacchus), and other objects, were found close by: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 26, p. 849/2.

\***tiāra**, *pl. tiārae*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τιάρα*, = 'an Oriental head-dress', *esp.* 'the erect cap of the Persian kings'. Sometimes Anglicised as *tiar*(o).

1. the erect cap of a Persian king; any tall Oriental cap.

1579 his Tiara (which is the high royall hat after the Persian manner) fell off from his head: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 75 (1644). 1591 the *tiara* there having *tiara* on their heades: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 v. 1598 a *Tiara* or long bonnet: R. HAKLEY, *Poyager*, Vol. i. p. 437. 1668 the *Tiara* or high sharp-pointed Caps that are upon their heads, which none in those days durst cover with but Princes of the Blood: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 140 (1677). — in *Persia*, the Diadem, the *Mythra*, the *Tiara* and the *Cydaris*, with the Wreath or Chaplet were the *Regalia* of old: *ib.*, p. 145. 1881 I wore an enormous tiara of black sheepskin, and over my shoulders I had thrown a drenched leopard skin: *Daily News*, July 15, p. 5/6.

2. the royal diadem of the pope, encircled with three crowns and surmounted by the mound and cross; hence, *metaph.* the papal dignity.

1616 His triple tiara and crowne evince the same: SHELTON, *Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 165. [T.] 1645 The Pope had his tiara on his head: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 172 (1650). 1757 Benedict XIV. restored the lustre of the Tiara by...his Virtues: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 54 (1837). 1795 the crafty monarch...used his utmost interest to elevate Clement to the Tiara: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chm.*, p. 138.

3. a diadem, a coronet; any rich or distinctive head-dress; also, *metaph.*

\* 1667 a golden tiar | Circled his head: MILTON, *P. L.*, iii. 625. 1718 A bright *Tiara* round her Forehead ty'd: PRIOR, *Solomon*, Bk. ii. p. 358 (1754). 1761 Her tiara of diamonds was very pretty: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iii. p. 432 (1837). 1776 he then put the tiara or sacred fillet round his head and invoked the deity: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 258. 1792 His head...was bound about with a tiara: H. BROOKE, *Foot of Qual.*, Vol. v. p. 91. 1818 She looks a sea Cybele, fresh from ocean, | Rising with her tiara of proud towers | At airy distance: BYRON, *Childs Harold*, iv. 11. 1868 dear, noble Elizabeth, around whose ample brow, as oft as thy sweet countenance rises upon the darkness, I fancy a *tiara* of light or a gleaming *aureole* in token of thy...intellectual grandeur: DR. QUINCEY, *Autob. Sk.*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. iv. p. 9 (1863). 1863 I wear an ear-ridge, a tiara, to speak heroically, of wolf-skin: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxi. p. 261. 1884 the tiara poor Rosey had worn at Court: THACKERAY, *Newsome*, Vol. ii. ch. xxxiii. p. 363 (1879).

\***tibia**, *pl. tibiae*, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a shin-bone.

1706 PHILLIPS, *World of Words*. 1876 The comparative structure of the two animals as to femur, tibia, fibula, tarsus, radius, ulna, &c.: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

2. a kind of ancient flute.

1704 The same variety of strings may be observed on their harps, and of stops on their Tibia: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 466 (Bohn, 1854). 1778 I wish your Opera could be accompanied only by the lyre and the tibia: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 24 (1858).

**tiburon(e)**, **tuberon(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *labarão*: a shark.

1555 exceeding great Tortoyes, and Tiburon of maruelous bygenesse...the Tiburon...the sayde Tuberon: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. ii. p. 231 (1885). 1565 many sharks or Tubérons: J. SPARKS, *J. Hawkins' Sec. Voy.*, p. 22 (1878). 1577 Fishes very great, which are called *Tiburones*, or Dogge Fishes: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 74 r. 1589 there is an infinite number of great fishes called tiburones, and are in great skils: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendosa's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. ii. p. 810 (1854). 1593—1623 The shark, or tiburone, is a fish like unto those which we call dogge-fishes, but that he is farre greater: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix. p. 150 (1878). 1598 There is in the rivers, and also in the Sea along the coast of India great store of fishes, which the Portugalls call Tubaron or Hayen: Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. i. Vol. ii. p. 12 (1885). 1600 a sharpcliffe like the snout of a *Tiburon* or shark-fish: R. HAKLEY, *Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 670. 1604 the incredible ravening of the Tiburons, or sharks... There are certain small fishes they call *Romeros*, which cleave to these Tiburons, neyther can they drive them away: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. i. Bk. iii. p. 147 (1880).

\***tic-douloureux**, *sb.*: Fr.: severe neuralgia in the face, accompanied by twitching of facial muscles. Sometimes *tic* is used by itself.

1836—9 The face is...subject to a most distressing complaint, termed *tic douloureux*: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. ii. p. 228/1. 1837 Mr. Weller...winked so indefatigably...that Sam began to think he must have got the *tic douloureux* in his right eye-lid: DICKENS, *Pickwick*, ch. xxxii. p. 346. 1840 Rheumatics,—sciatica,—tic-douloureux! BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 139 (1865).

*tiego*. See *vertigo*.

\***tier**, **teer**, **tire**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tire*, = 'a draught', 'a pull', 'a stretch', 'a shot', 'a cast', 'a course', 'length of a course': a series, a row, a rank, one of a set of rows ranged one above another.

1580 Such one was Wrath, the last of this ungodly tire: SPENS, *F. Q.*, i. iv. 35. 1591 The said Philip carried three tire of ordinance on a side, and eleven pieces in every tire: W. RALEIGH, *Last Fight of Revenge*, p. 19 (1821). 1595 Three tire of Cannon look'd on eyther side: G. MARSHAM, *Prag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 67 (1871). 1598 Hauling spent before in fight the one side of her tire of Ordinance...she prepared to cast about, and to bestow on him the other side: R. HAKLEY, *Voyages*, i. 609. [C.] 1826 batteries, rising tier above tier: *Subaltern*, ch. 2, p. 31 (1828). 1845 the two tiers of Corinthian pilasters give it a serious character: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 613.

**tiers état**, *phr.*: Fr.: the third estate, the commons.

1787 The *garde des sceaux*...complimented the clergy, the *noblesse*, the magistrates, and *tiers état*: J. ADAMS, *Hes.*, Vol. viii. p. 442 (1833). 1802 The *Tiers Etat* was at that time in the completest subjection to the Crown and Nobility: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. i. p. 3.



**\*tiffin, tiffing, sb.:** Anglo-Ind.: luncheon. Hence the vb. *tiff*, = 'take luncheon'.

1803 After tiffin Close said he should be glad to go: ELPHINSTONE, in *Colebrooke's Life*, i. 116 (1884). [Yule] 1810 The dinner is scarcely touched, as every person eats a hearty meal called tiffin, at 2 o'clock, at home: M. GRAHAM, *Journal*, 29 (1812). [ib.] 1834 Adieu till tiffin: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. iv. p. 56. 1882 I transacted my business, returned to "tiffin," and then went up to my rooms: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. ii. p. 30. 1884 the kitmutgar announced tiffin: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 76. 1891 *Déjeuner à la fourchette, vin ordinaire*, and cigarettes are unknown in this land of tiffins, pegs, and cheroots: *Athenæum*, Apr. 11, p. 466/3.

**tigre, adj.:** Fr.: spotted.

1766 The muff you sent me...I like...vastly better than if it had been *tigre*, or of any glaring colour: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 71 (1882).

**tilde, sb.:** Sp.: the diacritical mark ~ which distinguishes the Spanish palatal *n*, as in *señor*, also used in the transliteration of other languages.

**timar, sb.:** Turk. *timār*: 'care'; a military fief under the feudal system formerly prevalent in Turkey. Hence, **timariot**, a member of a contingent of the feudal militia of Turkey.

1819 The Spahes, or horse soldiers, on the contrary, often only holding their Zeeameth or Timar from some grandee as the wages of domestic service: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 303 (1820).

1615 one Sansiack having under his conduct five thousand Timariots: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 50 (1632). 1630 We are not distant from the Turkish campe | About five leagues, and who knows but some partie | Of his Timariots that scour the country | May fall upon vs: MASSINGER, *Picture*, i. 1, sig. B 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1741 The Zaims and the Timariots differ little more than in their Income: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 276.

**\*timbre, sb.:** Fr.: a bell, the sound of a bell, quality (of a voice or of a musical instrument).

1. quality (of a voice or of a musical instrument).

1849-52 The human voice is susceptible of several modifications, such as *timbre* or quality, intensity, and pitch: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. IV. p. 1475/1. 1865 "Ah-bah!" she said, with a laugh, whose gay mockery had in it for the first time a *timbre* of constraint, as of lightness assumed but unfelt: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 237. 1878 The tone and *timbre* of a violin go with its form: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. IV. ch. xxx. p. 256. 1885 The singularly sympathetic *timbre* of her voice is of great advantage: *Athenæum*, June 20, p. 800/3.

2. a bell.

1883 We had just arrived at this satisfactory conclusion when the *timbre* sounded, and in walked Mr. Hetherington and Mr. Alderney: L. OLIPHANT, *Altiora Peto*, ch. vi. p. 76 (1884).

**\*timeo Danaos et dona ferentes, phr.:** Lat.: 'I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts', friendly overtures on the part of foes are to be mistrusted. Virg., *Aen.*, 2, 49.

1601 but as thus England may well say: *Timeo Danaos et dona ferentes*: A. C., *Ans. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 59. 1619 *Timeo Danaos vel dona ferentes*: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. LVIII. p. 562. 1771 SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 38/2 (1882).

**timor, sb.:** Lat.: fear, dread.

1599 For Asthmasye, or shortness of breath, and timor of the consumptione: A. M., *Tr. Gabelkauer's Bk. Physicke*, p. 102/2.

**tinaja, sb.:** Sp.: a water-tub, a water-jar.

1593-1622 the inhabitants doe reserve water for many days to come, in their cisterns and tinaynes: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xii. p. 124 (1878). 1598 The water that they drink is brought from the firme land, which they keepe in great pots (as the *Tinaios* in Spaine): Tr. J. Van Linschoten's *Voy.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 16/2. 1845 At Coria are made the enormous earthenware jars in which oil and olives are kept: these *tinajas* are the precise *amphora* of the ancients: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 231.

**tindal, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Malay. *taṇḍal*, = 'a commander of a body of men': a petty officer of lascars; the head-man of a gang of laborers.

1800 A detachment of gun lascars, consisting of 1 tindal and 20 lascars: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1844).

**tintamarre, sb.:** Fr.: confused noise, uproar. Occasionally Anglicised as **tintamar**, and used to mean 'confusion', 'incongruity'.

1620 nor is ther any motion or the least tintamar of trouble in any part of the Country: HOWELL, *Let.*, i. xviii. p. 36 (1645). 1722 when the several Parts are separately consider'd and the *Tintamarre* arising from want of Composition and Harmony not attended to there are found to be a great many particular Beauties: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 120. 1834 Such a *tintamarre* I never heard, but the audience were enthusiastic: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 40.

**tintinnābulum, pl. tintinnābula, sb.:** Lat.: a bell.

1776 this music proceeded from *tintinnabula*, bells fastened on the necks of a flock of sheep: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 37. bef. 1782 The clock-work tintinabulum of rhyme: COWPER, *Table Talk*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 20 (1808).

**tipi:** N. Amer. Ind. See **tepee**.

**\*tirade ( = *tr* ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *tirade*, = 'a pull', 'a long speech': a long connected speech, a protracted torrent of declamation or invective.

1808 A fine high sounding tirade, Charles, spoken con amore: H. MORE, *Celebs in search of a Wife*, Vol. II. ch. xxxix. p. 239 (3rd Ed.). 1819 After this tirade, the worthy gentleman...informed me...: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 109 (1820).

**tirailleur, sb.:** Fr.: a skirmisher, a sharp-shooter; a French soldier trained and told off for skirmishing and other duties requiring tact and mobility.

1820 An advance guard ought to be preceded in marches and attacks by its *tirailleurs* (that is, marksmen or skirmishers) to occupy, to harass, to disconcert the enemy: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, Vol. II. p. 231 (1834). 1826 the duties of *tirailleurs*: LORD BRACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. viii. p. 433 (1881).

1844 2 regiments of voltigeurs, and 2 regiments of *tirailleurs*: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44.

**tire, sb.:** Eng. fr. It. *tiro*: a cast, a throw, a discharge (of artillery).

1575 they gave vij or viij sutch terrible tyres of batterie as tooke cleane away from us the top of owre vammure: *Life of Lord Grey*, p. 20 (Camd. Soc., 1847).

1698 *Salua*, a sauing...also a volie or tire of ordinance: FLORIO.

1667 in view | Stood rank'd of Seraphim another row, | In posture to displode their second tire | Of thunder: MILTON, *P. L.*, VI. 605.

**tire:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **tier**.

**tireur, sb.:** Fr.: a marksman, a sharp-shooter.

1828 He made war on thrushes and fieldfares, on birds small and great, without distinction, and gained some fame as a *tireur*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 298.

**tirocinium, pl. tirocinia, sb.:** Lat., 'the first service of a young soldier': a first attempt, the first experiences (of any career).

1620 the Tyrocinium or the young Militia of state in the Commonwealth: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. lxxxix. (1676). 1654 It is the right discipline of *Knight-Errantry*, to be rudimented in losses at first, and to have the Tyrocinium somewhat tart: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 37. 1693 He must have pass'd his Tyrocinium, or *Novitiate*, in Sinning, before he can come to this: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. II. p. 179 (1727).

**tiroir, sb.:** Fr.: a drawer (of a table, cabinet, &c.).

1854 Gousset empty, tiroirs empty, nécessaire parted for Strasbourg! THACKE-RAV, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

**tisane, sb.:** Fr.: a mild medicinal beverage. Early Anglicised as **tisane**. See **ptisane**.

**tischera:** Turk. See **teskeria**.

**Tisiphonē:** Lat. fr. Gk. *Τισιφώνη*: one of the Furies or Eumenides or Erinyes, the avenging powers of Greek mythology. See **Alecto**, **Erinnys**, **Megaera**.

1594 Tisiphone with her fatal murdering iron: PEELE, *Alcazar*, II. Prol., Wks., p. 425/2 (1861).

**Tisri:** Heb. *tishrī*: name of the first month of the civil and of the seventh of the ecclesiastical year of the Hebrews. See **Ethanīm**.

**Titān:** Lat. fr. Gk. *Τίταν*: name of one of the older deities of Greece, sons of Uranus and Ge, superseded by Zeus and the other Olympian deities; esp. the sun personified (see **Hyperion**). Hence, **Titanian**, **Titanic**, **Titanical**.

abt. 1520 Titan radiant burnisheth his bemis bryght: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 534, Wks., Vol. I. p. 383 (1843). 1589 the gray glister of *Titans* gorgeous mantle: GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 31 (1880). 1590 Entering the lists, like Titan arm'd with fire: PEELE, *Polyhymnia*, Wks., p. 571 (1861). 1603 For, soon as *Titan*, having run his Ring, | To th' ycie climates bringeth back the spring: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, p. 66 (1608). 1665 the third of *April* at *Titans* first blush we got sight of *Porto Santo*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 2 (1677).

1667 As whom the fables name of monstrous size; | Titanian, or Earth-born: MILTON, *P. L.*, I. 198. 1818 Rome...The skeleton of her Titanic form: BYRON, *Child Harold*, IV. xvi. 1886 Only the poet's matchless mastery of language...could make a western student not all unwilling to accept this more than Cyclopean or Titanic architecture of fancy: *Athenæum*, July 10, p. 48/1. 1878 A Gigantic and Titanical Attempt, to dethrone the Deity: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 61.

**Tithōnus:** Lat. fr. Gk. *Τιθωνός*: name of the brother of Priam, husband of Eos (Aurora), endowed with immortality, but subject to the progressive influence of old age; representative of extreme old age or of senility.

1890 Among the translators themselves a very interesting tontine might be established, provided that Mr. John Payne, of the Villon Society, were barred, as a downright Tithonus: *Athenæum*, May 24, p. 670/3.

**titivillitium, sb.:** Lat.: a very insignificant title, a mere bagatelle.

1609 Wife! Buz. *Titivillitium*. There's no such thing in nature: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, IV. 2, Wks., p. 568 (1616).



**titulado, sb.:** Sp.: one who bears a title of dignity.

1623 Nor is there any Knight or *Titulado* so much in pawned, or so deeply in debt, but that his King is much more: *MARINE, Tr. Alenian's Life of Guzman*, Pt. 1. Bk. ii. ch. v. p. 138. bef. 1687 The *Titulado's* oft disgrac'd, | By publick hate, or private frown: C. COTTON, *Poems*, p. 253 (1689).

**tmēsis, sb.:** Gk. *τμήσις*, = 'cutting': the dividing in utterance of a compound word into its elements.

1889 Forgive the quaint *tmēsis* of his opening line:—How bright the chit and chat! *Athenaeum*, Mar. 23, p. 373/1.

\***τὸ καλόν, to kalon, phr.:** Gk.: the beautiful, the noble, the good, the *summum bonum* (q. v.), which is properly τὸ ἀνθρώπινον ἀγαθόν, = 'the highest good attainable by man', but was confused with αὐτὸ τὸ καλόν or the idea of beauty. Perhaps at one time Plato himself did not clearly distinguish the human good from the transcendental good, but he always distinguished τὸ καλόν from τὸ ἀγαθόν. See τὰγαθόν.

1760 Good fame is a species of the Kalon, and it is by no means fitting to neglect it: *FIRLIND, Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. v. Wks., Vol. vi. p. 232 (1806). 1763 a student in the Temple, who, after a long and learned investigation of the τὸ καλόν, or beautiful, had resolution enough to let his beard grow: *SMOLLETT, France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 209 (1817).

1808 I conceive that pleasure constitutes the *To Kalon*: *BYRON, in Moore's Life*, p. 106 (1875). 1826 and nature, according to these votaries of the τὸ καλόν, is only to be valued as affording hints for the more perfect conceptions of a Claude or a Salvator: *LORD BEACONFIELD, Vin. Grey*, Bk. v. ch. xv. p. 253 (1881). 1828 All philosophies recommend calm as the τὸ καλόν of their code: *LORD LYTTON, Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 221 (1859). 1836 if to eat and to sleep, to sleep and to eat again, be a mode of happiness which has been disputed in other lands, however it be practically followed, no one will contest its value here, or will doubt that it is truly the τὸ καλόν, the sum and consummation of human happiness: *SIR J. ROSS, Sec. Voy.*, ch. xxxv. p. 490.

**τὸ πᾶν, phr.:** Gk.: 'the all', the universe, the sum of all things which exist.

1664 to doubt whether the τὸ πᾶν, the whole Frame of things, as it appears to us, were any more than a mere Phantasm or Imagination: *J. WORTHINGTON, Life*, in *Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. iii. 1678 Nevertheless τὸ πᾶν or the Universe, was frequently taken by the Pagan Theologians also...in a more comprehensive sense, for the Deity: *CUDWORTH, Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 343. 1816 Ask a mite in the centre of your mammoth cheese, what he thinks of the "τὸ πᾶν": *J. ADAMS, Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 212 (1856). 1839 He [Gladstone] tells us in lofty though somewhat indistinct language, that "Government occupies in moral the place of τὸ πᾶν in physical science": *MACAULAY, Essays*, p. 472 (1877).

\***τὸ πρέπον, phr.:** Gk.: 'the becoming', propriety, decorum (q. v.).

1654-6 There is a τὸ πρέπον, a seemly carriage, belongs to every calling: *J. TRAPP, Com. Old Test.*, Vol. i. p. 236/1 (1867). 1668 who was otherwise a painful observer of τὸ πρέπον or the decorum of the stage: *DRYDEN, Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. i. p. 17 (1701). 1675 Which Decency, or τὸ πρέπον, (as the Greeks term it) imports a certain Measure or Proportion of one Thing to another: *SOUTH, Serm.*, Vol. i. p. 426 (1727). 1755 Cicero, in his Offices, makes use of the word *decorum* in this sense, to express what the Greeks signified by their word (I will not shock the eyes of my polite readers with Greek terms) to *prepon*: *LORD CHESTERFIELD, in World*, No. 151, Misc. Wks., Vol. i. p. 213 (1777).

\***tobacco, tabacco (= τ = τ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Sp. *tabaco*. See nicotian, petun.

1. the prepared leaves of various species of *Nicotiana*, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*, used for smoking, chewing, and drawing into the nostrils in the form of snuff. Also, frequently in combin. as *tobacco-pipe*, *tobacco-pouch*, *tobacco-stopper*.

abt. 1565 The Floridians when they travel have a kinde of herbe dried, which with a cane, and an earthen cup in the end, with fire, and the dried herbs put together do sucke thro the cane the smoke thereof [*mark*. Tobacco, and the great vertue thereof]: *J. SPARKE, 7. Hawkins's Sec. Voy.*, p. 57 (1878). 1573 In these daies, the taking in of the Indian herbe called "Tobacco" by an instrument formed like a little ladell, whereby it passeth from the mouth into the hed & stomach, is gretly taken up & used in England: *HARRISON, Chronology*, in *Harrison's England*, Pt. i. Bk. ii. App. i. p. liv. (New Shakespeare Soc.). 1577 In like sorte the reste of the Indians for their pastyme, doe take the smoke of the *Tabaco*, for to make them selues drunke withall: *FRAMPTON, Joyfull Newes*, fol. 39 r. 1593-1622 With drinking of tobacco it is said, that the *Roebucke* was burned in the range of Dartmouth: *R. HAWKINS, Voyage South Sea*, 8 xvii. p. 145 (1878). 1598 he doe take this same filthy roguish *tabacco*, the finest and cleanliest: *B. JONSON, Ev. Man in his Hum.*, i. 4. Wks., p. 15 (1616). 1598 *Cannetta*, a little cane or pipe, a tobacco pipe: *F. FLORES*. 1598 Drinke you *tobacco* nere so secretly, | Yet by the smoake heele tell the quantitie: *Bastard's Chrestoleus*. [Nares] 1600 the man is like twentie pounds worth of Tobacco, which mounts into th' aire, and proves nothing but one thing: *DEKKER, Wks.*, Vol. i. p. 113 (1873). 1602 as your tobacco is your only smoker away of rheum, and all other rheumatic diseases: *MIDDLETON, Blurt*, i. 2. Wks., Vol. i. p. 16 (1885). 1607 blow up into his [a horse's] Nostrils the powder of Tobacco to occasion him to sneeze: *TOISELL, Four-f. Beasts*, p. 387. 1610 making of Tile (for thack, rooffe, &c.) Brick, Pots, Tabacopipes, Tonnel or Conduit-pipes: *FOLKINGHAM, Art Survey*, i. vii. p. 14. 1616 Besides ale, beer, & sundry sortes of wine | From forren nations, whose more fruitful vine | Yields plenty of god Bacchus, we have got | Another kinde of drinke, which well I wot | Is of smale goodnesse...And that's Tobacco, a rare Indian weed: *R. C. Times Whistle*, v. 2197, p. 70 (1871). 1618 they have preserved the Magazin of Tobacco: *HOWELL, Lett.*, i. iii. p. 7 (1645). 1619 Says Tobacco is the Diuells smoake: *HUTTON, Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 8 r.

S. D.

1622 the King had sent hym word to burne all the tobacco, and to suffer none to be drunk in his government: *R. COCKES, Diary*, Vol. i. p. 15 (1753). 1625 but far bigger, with the bowle fashioned together with a piece of fine copper: *CAIT, J. Smith, Hks.*, p. lxxiv (1824). 1627 Tobacco comforteth the spirits, and dischargeth *Hvariness*: *BACON, Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 197. 1634 they esteeme much of Tobacco, and drinke it in long canes, or pipes called *hubble* out of India...the forty load of Tobacco (as they call it, or *Tecoban*) was put into a large earthen Pipe (the ground) and fired: *ib.*, p. 119. 1682 Tobacco-lox lids: *J. GAULR, Mag. astro-mancer*, p. 177. 1684 a Tobacco box with a Burning Glasse: *GANTON, Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 100. 1688 tobacco-spends the week in making of *Orations* and *Verbes*, than in drinking of *Alc* and smoking of Tobacco: *R. LANSBES, Voy. Ital.*, Pt. i. p. 70 (1802). 1670 a little Town, famous for perfumed *Tabaco* in Powder which the *Italians* and *Spaniards* take far more frequently then we, as needing neither Candle nor Tinderbox to light it withal; nor using any other Pipes than their own *Susos*: *ib.*, p. 152. 1672 Players, Printers, Book-sellers, and sometimes Cooks, laid the like Imposit on our *English Tobacco* too: *Ancient Trades Deceased*, p. 15. 1684 Saws, Axes, Files, and Steels to strike Fire, with Tobacco-spends belonging to them: *J. P., Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. i. p. 21. 1710 I have made Delaval promise to send me some Brazil tobacco from Dury of two Shillings per Hogshead on all Tobacco's: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 56. 1722 the Tobacco-Merchants of England: *ib.*, p. 79. 1775 It produces corn, cotton, sesamum and tobacco: *R. CHANDLER, Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 141. 1819 Its flowers, fruits, verdure, streamlets, men, women, —its very from those of every other country: *T. HOPE, Anat.*, Vol. ii. ch. i. p. 14 (1820). 1849 the choice tobaccos of Syria: *LORD BEACONFIELD, Tancred*, Bk. iii. ch. ii. p. 173 (1881). 1864 The people...then troop into the nearest public-house for beer, tobacco, &c.: *G. A. SALA, Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 25. 1878 the war-tax on tobacco: *Lloyd's Weekly*, May 19, p. 71. [St.]

2. a plant of the genus *Nicotiana*, esp. *Nicotiana Tabacum*. It has sedative and narcotic properties, mainly due to an alkaloid poison called *nicotine*.

1577 in any business of importance...they wente and propounded their matter to their chief Prieste, forthwith in their presence, he toke certain leaves of the *Tabaco*, and caste them into the fire, and did receive the smoke of them at his mouth, and at his nose with a Cane, and in taking of it, he fell downe vpon the ground, as a dedde manne, and remaining so, according to the quantitie of the smoke that he had taken, and when the hearbe had don his worke, he did reillusions whiche he sawe, whiles he was rapt of the same maner: *FRAMPTON, Joyfull Newes*, fol. 39 r. — The proper name...is *Picell*. For the name of divine Tobacco were, | Or Panachaea, or Polygoni: *SPENS, F. Q.*, III. v. 32. 1598 the *Spaniards* in India, recouer themselves by taking the same iuyce of Tobacco, and setting so many *Ventouses* vpon the swolne places: *G. W., Cures of the Diseased*, sig. C 3 r. 1600 There is an herbe which is sowed apart by itselfe, and is called by the inhabitants [of Virginia] *Ppoteoc*...the *Spaniards* generally call it *Tabacco*. The leaves thereof being dried are brought into powder, they use to take the fume or smoke thereof, by sucking it throw pipes made of clay, into their stomacke and head...whereby their bodies are notably preserved in health, and know not many grievous diseases, wherewithall we in England are often times afflicted: *R. HAKLVT, Voyages*, Vol. iii. p. 372. bef. 1617 Tobacco...[in the language of the Indians] *Picell*: *MINSHUR, Guide into Tongues*. 1653 Reports were made...touching the Planting of English Tobacco in the County of Gloucester: *Several Proceedings of Parlt.*, Aug. 9-16, No. 4, p. 48. 1664 Sow also...*Marjoram*, *Basill*, *Tobacco*: *ENKELYN, Kal. Hort*, p. 195 (1729). bef. 1682 the Seeds of *Rapunculus*, *Marjoram*, *Tabaco*: *SIR TH. BROWN, Tracts*, i. p. 9 (1686). 1706 The Tobacco-Leaf here grows on a Plant about two Foot high, and is of the length of two or three Hands breadth: *Tr. Hosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 307. 1767 tender kinds of annual flowers such as...French and African marigolds, chrysanthemum, broad-leaved tobacco: *J. ABERCROMBIE, Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 172 (1803).

**toboggan, taboggan (= τ = τ), sb.:** Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a narrow sledge used for gliding down snow slopes or other slopes. Originally used in Lower Canada for portage over snow.

\***toccata, sb.:** It., fr. *toccare*, = 'to touch': a work composed for a keyboard instrument, to display the effect of touch; hence, any composition which demands brilliant execution; a prelude.

1724 TOCCATA, or TOCCATO, is of much the same Signification as the Word RICERCATA, which see: *Short Exptic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* bef. 1863 While you sat and played Toccatas, stately at the clavichord: *R. BROWNING, Selections*, p. 224 (1872).

\***tocsin (= τ = τ), Eng. fr. Fr. tocsin; tocksaine, Eng. fr. Old Fr. toquesin, toxsaint:** sb.: a signal of alarm made by a bell or a peal of bells; an alarm; an alarm-bell.

1580 The priests went up into the steeple, and rang the bells backward, which they call tocksaine, whereupon the people of the suburbs flocked together: *FULKE, Answer to P. Prarine*, p. 52. [L.] 1821 that all-softening, overpowering knell, | The tocsin of the soul—the dinner-bell: *BYRON, Don Juan*, v. xlii. 1845 from the watch tower a tocsin rang out a summons to arms on the approach of African pirates: *FORD, Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 309. 1883 In the smallest Commune of France they were near to sounding a tocsin of alarm: *Standard*, Feb. 2, p. 3.

\***toddy, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *तदत*: alcoholic liquor made from the sap of the palmyra or other palms, also called *sura* (q. v.); in English use, apparently earlier in Scotland, a



mixture of whiskey or other spirituous liquor with hot water, sugar, and sometimes lemon or other flavoring.

**1609**—**10** *Tarree* [See *aura*]. **1625** Palmita wine, which they call Taddy: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 298. **1634** they were often presented with Flowres, Fruits, Toddy, and like things: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.* p. 6. **1662** terry: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelsto*, Bk. I. p. 21 (1669). **1800** No manner of duties or customs was allowed to be exacted from any article brought into camp, excepting country-arack, opium, ganja, or bang and toddy: WELINGTON, *Suppl. Des.*, Vol. II. p. 162 (1858). **1840** My Lord Tomnoddy Is drinking gin-toddy: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 179 (1865). — My Lord Tomnoddy Has drunk all his toddy: *ib.*, p. 180.

**tōfus** (Lat. *pl. tōfi*), inferior spelling **tōphus**, *sb.*: Lat.: **tufa** (*q. v.*), *tuff*. Anglicised as *toph*.

**1555** lyke vnto the stone cauled *Tofus*, whiche is soone resolued into sande: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 80 (1885). **1626** A native arch she drew | With pumice and light tofusses, that grew: GEO. SANDYS, *Tr. Ovid's Met.*, III. [T.]

\***toga**, *sb.*: Lat.: the usual outer garment of a Roman citizen, more correctly **toga virilis**, a man's toga, assumed by youths at the age of fourteen (?). The **toga praetexta**, or 'bordered robe', had a deep purple border, and was worn by boys and unmarried women of patrician rank.

**1600** all the younger sort above 17 years old, yea and some also under that age, that yet were in their *Prætexta*, and wer not come to *Toga virilis*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. XXII. p. 467. bef. **1719** our modern medals are full of *togas* and *tunicas*, *trabes* and *galudamentums*: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 349 (Bohn, 1854). **1751** I was not without thoughts of wearing the *toga virilis* of the Romans, instead of the vulgar and illiberal dress of the moderns: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 41, p. 178 (1774). **1819** they were of an incredible size and weight, and thrown over the shoulder exactly like the Roman toga: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35. — the African toga I had assumed: *ib.*, ch. vii. p. 154. **1854** During this period, Mr. Clive assumed the *toga virilis*: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xvii. p. 197 (1879). **1809** borrow the mayor's night-gown and slippers, to play Julius Cæsar in his toga, or, which is the same thing to them, to represent a sultan: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. viii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 25. **1834** a fat native dressed in a turban and toga of muslin as white as snow: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 52. **1889** [He] presently wrapped himself, metaphorically, in his toga and became very chilly: *Athenæum*, Feb. 9, p. 1813.

**togātus**, *pl. togāti*, *adj.* and *sb.*: Lat.: wearing the toga; a Roman citizen in his civil capacity.

abt. **1630** For without offence to others, I would be true to my self, their memories and merits distinguishing them of the *Militia* from the *Togati*; and of these she had as many and those as able Ministers, as any of her Progenitors: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 26 (1870).

**tohu bohu**, *phr.*: Fr. fr. Heb., 'without form—void' (*Gen.*, i. 2): chaos, utter confusion.

**1619** it is (not a Sphere, the perfectest figure; not any figure, but) a *Chaos*, a *Tohu and Bohu*, a mere confusion: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xxviii. p. 275. **1654**—**6** Man's heart is a mere emptiness, a very *Tohu vabohu*: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 812 (1867). **1678** of dark Senseless Matter, of *Tohu and Bohu*, or Confused *Chaos*: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 61. **1693** the Earth, that is, the Terraqueous Globe, which was made *tohu vabohu*, without Form, and void: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. ii. p. 5 (1713). **1862** Was ever such a *tohu-bohu* of people as there assembles? THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 260 (1887). **1864** she is too young and too pretty to be wandering in this *tohubohu*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. III. ch. i. p. 20.

**toil(e)**, **toyl(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *toile*: cloth, a net, a snare.

**1591** There his welwoven toyles, and subtil traines, | He laid the british nation to enwrap: SPENS., *Compl.*, *Astrophel*, 97. **1601** the toile made of Cumes Flaxen cords, are so strong, that the wild Bore falling into it, will be caught: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 19, ch. i, Vol. II. p. 3. **1606** she looks like sleep, | As she would catch another Antony | In her strong toil of grace: SHAKS., *Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 2, 351.

\***toilette**, *sb.*: Fr.: the toilet, originally a wrapper for clothes ("A Toylet; the stuffe which Drapers lap about their clothes; also, a bag to put night-clothes, and buckeram, or other stuffe to wrap any other clothes, in": Cotgr., 1611).

**1684** represents the Oath of *Rhodogune*, when she was given to understand, being at her Toilette, of the death of her Husband: Tr. *Combes Versailles*, &c., p. 32. **1713** The merchant from th' Exchange returns in peace, | And the long labours of the Toilette cease: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, III. 24. **1750** not that I exclude an occasional hour at a *toilette*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 4, p. 12 (1774). bef. **1782** at the toilette of the fair: COWPER, *Hope*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 126 (1808). **1792** long labours of the toilette: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 207. **1807** I shall get them framed and glazed, and so hang them up, in terror, over Miss Debby's toilette: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 54 (5th Ed.). **1817** I threw down a bottle of æther that was on mamma's toilette, on her muff—and it had such a horrid smell: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 254 (1825). **1850** Madame noted every article of toilette which the ladies wore, from their bonnets to their brodequins: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 248 (1879). **1864** fashionable milliners had sat up all night to complete the radiant flower-show toilettes: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 16. **1874** Fashion still decrees that, where the material is very simple, elaborate *façon* in trimmings may be employed to make the *toilette* effective: *Echo*, May 29. [St.]

**toise**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *toise*: an old measure of length, containing 6 French feet, or about 6½ feet English.

**1741** a Gallery five Toises broad: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 163. **1762** the first parallel should be at least three hundred toises distant from the main body of the place: STERNE, *Trist. Skand.*, vi. xxi. Wks.,

p. 269 (1839). **1787** LA LANDE makes only twenty toises difference between the second floor of the Hotel d'Angleterre at Turin, and that of the Three Kings at Siena: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 449 (1805). **1823** measures round of toises thousands three: BYRON, *Don Juan*, vii. ix. **1885** Another [instrument] that has been found very valuable in practice is the anthropometric toise: *Athenæum*, Oct. 31, p. 5743.

**toison d'or**, *phr.*: Fr.: the name of an honorary order of Austria and Spain and of the jewel of the said order.

**1854** she had done everything for Jason; she had got him the *toison d'or* from the Queen Mother, and now had to meet him every day with his little blonde bride on his arm! THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxviii. p. 312 (1879).

**Tokay**, name of a rich luscious wine produced near Tokay, a town in Upper Hungary.

**1710** I dined at Stratford in the city, and had Burgundy and Tokay: SWIFT, *Journ. to Stella*, Let. vi. Wks., p. 239/1 (1869). **1760** At supper she offered him Tokay, and told him she believed he would find it good: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 316 (1857). **1780** you press me to drink your Champayn and Tokay: C. ANSTEE, *Epigram from Martial*, Wks., p. 363 (1808). bef. **1782** Who stole her slipper, fill'd it with tokay, | And drank the little bumper ev'ry day: COWPER, *Truth*, Poems, Vol. I. p. 57 (1808). **1822** sipping Tokay at the cost of his Grace: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, III. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XI. p. 613.

**tola**, **tole**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tola*: an Indian weight containing 96 ruttees (see *ruttee*); at present, the tola and the rupee each weigh 180 grs. Troy.

**1625** Of another sort of Gold [coin] of twenty *Toles* a piece, there are thirtie thousand pieces [*marg.* A *Tole* is a *Rupia* Chally of Silver, and ten of these *Toles*, are the value of one of gold]: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 217. **1665** 1150 *Masse* make a hundred *Tolls*; ten *Tolls* of silver value one of Gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 45 (1677).

**toldo**, *sb.*: Sp.: an awning; an Indian hotel.

**1845** The whole population of the toldos, men, women, and children, were arranged on the bank: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xi. p. 232. **1845** In summer it is covered with an awning, *toldo*, which gives a tenty look: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 384. **1864** He gave up a part of the toldo, or fore-cabin as it may be called: H. W. BATES, *Nat. on Amazons*, ch. vii. p. 160.

\***Toledo** (= 22 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. *Toledo*, a city (and province) of New Castile in Spain: a sword-blade or sword manufactured at Toledo, or an imitation of the same.

**1598** [a rapier] 'tis a most pure *Toledo*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 4. Wks., p. 25 (1616). **1602** Mars arripotent with his court of guard, give sharpness to my *toledo*! MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, II. 2. Wks., Vol. I. p. 46 (1885). bef. **1616** several Weapons, *Turkish* and *Toledo's*: BEAU & FL., *Eld. Bro.*, v. 1. Wks., Vol. I. p. 452 (1711). **1659** Walk into Moorfields— | I dare look on your *Toledo*: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, I. 2. Wks., p. 371/2 (1839). **1663** The trenchant blade, *Toledo* trusty, | For want of fighting was grown rusty: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 27. **1702** a *Spaniard* with naked *Toledo* at his tail: WYCHERLEY, *Gent. Danc. Mast.*, II. p. 20. **1706** A new *Toledo* by his side: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 67 (Bohn, 1854). **1809** put him to death with his Spanish *toledo*: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xliii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 153. **1842** Spanish *Grandeens*... With their very long whiskers, and longer *Toledos*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 1250 (1865).

**tolerator** (= 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *tolerātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *tolerāre*, = 'to bear', 'to support': one who tolerates.

bef. **1848** and to this moment it is far from being clear, either to the tolerators, or the tolerated: DISRAELI, *Curr. Lit.*, Toleration. [L.]

**tolibant**, **tolipant**, **tolipane**, **tolliban**. See *turban*.

\***tomahawk** (= 2 =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: a North American Indian war-axe.

**1612** *Tomahawks*. Axes: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 44 (1884). **1634** beate them downe with their right hand *Tamahawks*, and left hand Iavelins: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 59. **1722** knocking the *English* unawares on the Head, some with their *Hatchets*, which they call *Tommahawks*, others with the *Hows* and *Axes* of the *English* themselves: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 39. — *Tomahawk*: *ib.*, p. 43. **1806** The *tomahawk*, or the scalping knife, whatever other charms may be denied them, are, at least, recommended by the dispatch with which they perform their services: BERRISFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 7 (5th Ed.). **1814** cuts down the renegade with a *tomahawk*, to the great delight of the Indians: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1856). **1826** He also bore a knife in a girdle of wampum, like that which confined the scanty garments of the Indian, but no *tomahawk*: J. F. COOPER, *Last of the Mohicans*, ch. iii. p. 25 (Cassell's Red Libr.). **1849** He wore a hunting frock... and a *tomahawk* in the broad wampum-belt round his waist: W. IRVING, *Bracebridge Hall*, p. 432. **1856** They have no Indian taste for a *tomahawk*-dance: EMERSON, *English Traits*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 39 (1866).

\***toman**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Mongol *tōmān*: the sum of ten thousand, a division of an army ten thousand strong.

**1599** The lord of the same cite hath in yeerely reuenues for salt onely, fiftie *Thuman* of *Balis*, and one *balis* is worth a *florin* and a half of our coyne: inso much that one *Thuman* of *balis* amounteth vnto the value of fiftene thousand *florins*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 61. **1788** the fruitful territory of Cash, of which his fathers were the hereditary chiefs, as well as of a toman of ten thousand horse: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. XII. ch. lxx. p. 4 (1813).

\***toman**<sup>2</sup>, **tomaun**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *tōmān*, fr. Mongol *tōmān*, = 'ten thousand': a Persian money of account, and later, a coin containing 10,000 dinars (see *dinar*), con-



tinually depreciated in value from £3. 13s. (or more) in 17 c. to 7s. 6d.; also applied to other denominations of money.

1598 I have received 6. tumens in ready money, soo. shaughts is a tumen, reckoning every shaught for six pence *Russ. R. HAKLUYT, Voyages*, Vol. 1. p. 356.

1634 His Revenues (as Merchants say) is four hundred thousand *Tomyas* a year (a *Toman* is three pounds six shillings): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 62.

1662 sold the Foot-man for fifteen *Tumain*, which amount to seventy five French Pistols: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 194 (1669).

1665 this Arch-Duke... has towards four hundred thousand *Tomains* *per annum*, (a *Tomain* is five Marks Sterling.): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677).

1684 There are some rich Merchants that will give two *Tomans*, but the meanest Servant will give an *Or*: J. P., Tr. *Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. 1. Bk. i. p. 12.

1741 This Capitulation is farm'd out at three hundred *Tomans*: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 150.

1828 sends this purse containing twenty gold *tomans*: KNESIBASH, Vol. 1. ch. xix. p. 304.

1840 45,000 *tomans* a year, or 22,500*l.* sterling: FRASER, *Coordinat.*, &c., Vol. 1. Let. II. p. 34.

1884 my engagement that a sum of two hundred and eighty *tomans* (£102) should be distributed among them: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Memo*, ch. xxviii. p. 312 (New York).

Variants, 16 c. *tumen*, 17 c. *thoman*(d), *tomain*, *tumain*, 18 c. *tomand*, *tomond*.

**tomasha, tamasha, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *tamāshi*, = 'sight-seeing': an entertainment, a pageant, a public show, a popular excitement.

1610 he took flesh upon him to see the Tamasha of the World: FINCH, in *Purchas's Pilgrims*, I. 436 (1625). [Yule] 1673 We were discovered by some that told our Banyan... that two Englishmen were come to the Tomasha, or Sight: FRYER, *E. India*, 159 (1698). [Yule] 1882 wanted to know "what the deuce all this *tamasha* was about": F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. x. p. 213.

\***tomato** (= ʔ ʔ), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Sp. and Port. *tomate*: the fruit of *Lycopersicum esculentum*, Nat. Order *Solanaceae*, a native of Tropical S. America; also called *love-apple*.

1604 They use also Tomates, which are colde and very wholesome: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acoosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 240 (1880).

1767 sow tomatos, or love-apple seed: the fruit or apples of these plants are... much used in soups, and are also often used to pickle: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ed. Man own Gardener*, p. 157 (1803).

1820 From Iceland lichens, and St. Kitt's tomato: HANS BUSK, *Banquet*, III. 430.

1846 Tomatoes, the fruit of the *Lycopersicum*, commonly called Love Apples, in allusion to the supposed power which they possess of exciting tender feelings, are a common ingredient in sauces: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 621.

**tombak, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *tambaca*, fr. Malay *tambaga*, = 'copper': a particular kind of brass or bell-metal, obtained from countries east of India.

1625 their musique, which was ten or twelve pannes of *Tombaga*, carried upon a coustafte betweene two; these were tuneable: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 181.

1662 a *Tumbeck*, or Timbrel, a Haw-boy, and several Tabours: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. 1. p. 30 (1669).

**tome, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *tome*: a volume, *esp.* a large volume; a division of a literary work.

1596 his...tome of confutation, swelling in dimension...above all the prodigious commentaries...that euer he wrote: NASHE, *Have with You*, sig. F 2, in Greene's *Wks.*, p. 73 (1861).

1620 That Cardinal in the beginning of the year 1605, printed his eleventh *Tome* of the Ecclesiastical Annals: BRENT, Tr. *Joane's Hist. Conc. Trent* (Hist. Inqu.), p. 879 (1676).

1659 A large volume containing six *Tomes*: R. BAXTER, *Key for Catholics*, ch. xxv. p. 151.

**tomin, sb.**: Sp.: the third part of a drachm; a real (*q. v.*).

1600 five *Tomyas*, that is, five Royalls of plate, which is just two shillings and six pence: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 454.

1604 and in Potosi it is readily worth four peeces, and five *Tomines*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acoosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 245 (1880).

**tomolo, pl. tomoli, sb.**: It. (Florio): a dry measure of rather larger capacity than a bushel English.

1673 The Bakers of the Town are obliged to take every month 25000 *tomoli* out of this Granary: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 269.

1793 Naples exports annually 1,500,000 *tomoli* of wheat, equal to 1,885,000 Winchester bushels: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 438 (1796).

\***tom-tom, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. native *tam-tam*: a native drum.

1693 cause the Tom Tom to be beat through all the Streets of the Black Town: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 268 (1861). [Yule] 1711 Their small Pipes, and Tom Toms, instead of Harmony made the Discord the greater: C. LOCKYER, *Trade in India*, 235. [ib.] 1764 orders to the Zemindars to furnish Oil and Musshauls, and Tom Toms and Pikemen, &c., according to custom: In J. Long's *Selections*, 391 (Calcutta, 1869). [ib.] 1803 About noon the sound of *tom-toms* announced the approach of RAJAH AJEET SING: J. T. BLUNT, in *Asiatic Res.*, VII. 68.

1804 let the cause of their punishment be published in the bazaar by beat of tom tom: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1222 (1844).

1859 sundry musicians...who are striking their tom-toms: *Once a Week*, Sept. 17. p. 236/2.

1883 another [Arab sailor] strumming two small tom-toms: W. BLACK, *Yolande*, Vol. 1. ch. xii. p. 229.

\***ton, sb.**: Fr.: 'tone'; style, the prevalent fashion; fashionable air; fashionable society. See *haut ton*.

1765 I scorn...in the high *ton* I take at present, to pocket all this trash: STERNE, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 760/2 (1839).

1777 he is not altogether qualified to polish his manners, or, if you like, to give him the *ton* of good company: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. 1. No. xiv. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 48 (1777).

1781 They who are called the *people of fashion* or the *ton* have

contributed nothing of their own but *being too late*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. pt. p. 9 (1783).

1788 Gracefulness, elegance, and taste, are totally out of fashion in dancing. Rumping is the *ton*: *Genl. Mag.*, LXXII. 1. 201.

1790 would the celebrity of the men of *ton* be much reduced: C. SMITH, *Deamond*, Vol. 1. p. 49 (1792).

1809 every man who sets up as all for *ton*, must have his *spichen*, which is here the proper name of the dog: *Memo*, Tr. *Krebsbach's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 37.

1813 and certainly the *ton* of his society is the best: BYRON, in *Memo's Life*, p. 30 (1816).

1818 some hatter of *ton*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 65.

1834 had contrived to give to the unbecoming dress of the country as much *ton* as it was capable of receiving: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. I. p. 1.

1864 if I cannot be first in Piccadilly, let me try Hulton Garden, and see whether I cannot lend the *ton* there: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. 1. ch. IX. p. 103 (1879).

**tone**: Anglo-Ind. See *dhoney*.

**tonga, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tangā*: a small two-wheeled carriage drawn by ponies or bullocks, used in India.

1862 The Himalayan *tonga* is a thing of delight...in principle it is the ancient Persian war-chariot: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. IX. p. 186. — every tonga-driver: *ib.*, p. 181.

**tonjon, sb.**: Anglo-Ind.: an open palankeen, a kind of sedan chair.

abt. 1804 I had a tonjon, or open palanquin, in which I rode: MRS. SHERWOOD, *Autobiogr.*, 283 (1857). [Yule] 1828 barouches, luggies, palanquins, tonjons: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 70.

1884 some [streets] indeed so very narrow that only the *tonjans* carried by men can pass along them: C. F. GORDON CUMMING, in *Macmillan's Mag.*

**tonka, tonka[-bean], sb.**: native S. Amer. (Guiana): the seed of the *Dipteryx odorata*, Nat. Order *Fabaceae*, which yields a volatile oil used by perfumers and snuff manufacturers. Also called *tonga bean*, *Tonquin bean*.

1846 The volatile oil of *Dipteryx odorata*, or Tonka Bean: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 549.

**tonnelle, sb.**: Fr.: an arbor; a tunnel-shaped net.

1861 those who will sit down under my *tonnelle*, and have a half-hour's drink and gossip: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 121 (1879).

**tonsor, sb.**: Lat., noun of agent to *tondere*, = 'to shear', 'to shave': a barber.

1769 Take away the turkey, says the tonsor: W. VERRILL, *Cockery*, Pref. p. xix.

1776 The enraged tonsor took me at my word: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 97.

1823 the tonsor glided quietly back towards the royal apartment, whence he had issued: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. viii. p. 118 (1856).

**tontine, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *tontine*: a subscription to a fund, the subscribers to which receive a fixed annuity until they are all dead, the survivors getting increased shares as the numbers of the society are diminished by death until the last survivor enjoys (during the rest of his—or her—life) the whole annuity; a fund raised on the above system; the annuity paid as interest on the fund; also, *attrib.* more or less on the principle of the tontine. The system was invented by a banker of Naples, Lorenzo Tonti, in 17 c. and named after him.

1791 This gentlewoman had ventured 300 livres in each Tontine; and in the last year of her life she had for her annuity about 3,600*l.* a year: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 27.

1818 whose servant or dependant obtains the TONTINE or principal note of the town: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. 1. ch. II. p. 105 (1844).

1890 It is a pretty safe guess that these books...will hold the field for at least a century yet... Among the translators themselves a very interesting tontine might be established: *Athenaeum*, May 24. p. 670/3.

**toofan**: Eng. fr. Port. See *typhoon*.

**toolsee, toolsy, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *tulsi, tulast*: name of a kind of basil, *Ocimum sanctum*, Nat. Order *Lamiaceae*, cultivated and revered by Hindoos.

1873 they plant Calamint, or (by them called) Tulce, which they worship every Morning, and tend with Diligence: FRYER, *E. India*, 159 (1698). [Yule] 1834 They live upon lies,—and would laugh at the holy Toolsee-leaf, and Ganges water: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 44.

**toombak**: Turk. See *tumbak*.

**toondra**: Russ. See *tundra*.

**toorkes**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *turquoise*.

**tootnague**: Anglo-Ind. See *tutenag*.

**topass, topas, sb.**: Anglo-Ind.: name of any dark-skinned half caste of Portuguese descent; the sweeper (who is often such a half breed) on board ship.

1673 To the Fort then belonged 300 English, and 400 Topasses, or Portugal Firemen: FRYER, *E. India*, 66 (1698). [Yule] 1680 It is resolved and ordered to entertain about 100 Topasses, or Black Portuguese, into pay: In J. T. Wheeler's *Madras*, I. 121 (1861). [ib.] 1758 There is a distinction said to be made by you...which, in our opinion, does no way square with rules of justice and equity, and that is the exclusion of Portuguese topasses, and other Christian natives, from any share of the money granted by the Nawab: In J. Long's *Selections*, 133 (Calcutta, 1869). [ib.] 1817 Topasses, or persons whom we



may denominate Indo-Portuguese, either the mixed produce of Portuguese and Indian parents, or converts to the Portuguese, from the Indian, fadth: J. MILL, *Brit. Ind.*, III. 19 (1840). [*ib.*]

\***tope**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Telugu *tōpu*, Tamil *tōppu*: a grove, an orchard, a mango plantation.

1673 pleasant Tops of Plantains, Cocos, Guaiavas: FRYER, *E. India*, 40 (1698). [Yule] 1799 [See **nullah**]. 1834 On the side of the road was a thick grove of mango trees, locally called a tope: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 57. 1883 a fine 'tope,' or grove of trees: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 134.

\***tope**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tōp*: an ancient Buddhist monument in the form of a dome of solid masonry.

1886 From the old Buddhist tope at Sarnāth, near Benares, he followed the traces of Sakya-Muni: *Athenæum*, July 3, p. 151.

**topechee**, *sb.*: Turk. and Pers. *tōpcht*: an artilleryman, a gunner.

1687 The Toptchi. These are Gunners: SIR P. RYCAUT, *Pres. State Ottoman Emp.*, p. 94. [Yule] 1828 bore down like lightning on the topechees: *Kussilbash*, Vol. I. ch. xxi. p. 337.

\***topee**, **topi**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tōpī*: a hat, *esp.* a pith hat. See **sola**.

1849 Our good friend Sol came down in right earnest on the waste, and there is need of many a fold of twisted muslin round the white topi, to keep off his importunity: *Dry Leaves from Young Egypt*, 2. [Yule]

**topee-wallah**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tōpīwālā*, = 'a hat-wearer': an European; a topass; an English soldier.

1826 It was now evident we should have to encounter the *Topee Wallas*: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. vi. p. 52 (1884). 1834 the Topee-walas are within matchlock shot of this grove! *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 126.

**tophaike**, *sb.*: Turk.: a musket.

1813 Though too remote for sound to wake | In echoes of the far tophaike: BYRON, *Giaour*, Wks., Vol. IX. p. 156 (1832). 1882 At my new-found foe I sprung, | And clutched with both my hands the raised tophaike: ARMSTRONG, *Gari from Greece*, Last Sortie, p. 268.

**Tophet**: Heb. *tōphet*: name of the south-eastern end of the valley of Hinnom or **Gehenna** (*q. v.*), used as a receptacle for the refuse of Jerusalem, an emblem of Hell.

1667 [See **Gehenna**]. 1883 lead her husband's footsteps out of this Tophet into which he had sunk himself: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 94.

\***toque**, *sb.*: Fr.: a light hat with a turned up brim; a light cap with a band (of twisted silk or other rich material) below which a *quasi*-brim was formed; a small bonnet for women, worn in 19c.

1644 Then followed...the knight-confalonier...in velvet toques: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 136 (1872). 1651 after them, the Swiss in black velvet toques: *ib.*, p. 280. 1817 It was at this time, in England, the reign of high heads: a sort of triangular cushion or edifice of horsehair, suppose nine inches diagonal, three inches thick, by seven in height, called I believe a *toque* or a *system*, was fastened on the female head, I do not well know how: M. EDGEWORTH, *Harrington*, ch. xiii. Wks., Vol. XIII. p. 171 (1825). 1828 The head-dress is a turban-toque of white satin and tulle: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 253/3. 1840 Around this the shawl or handkerchiefs are wound in forms assuredly far superior to any I have seen exhibited in the toques or turbans of ladies at home: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. xi. p. 281.

**torbant**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban**.

\***toreador**, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull-fighter, *esp.* one who fights on horseback.

1618 the Conde de Cantilliana, that excellent Toreador, hath stolen away the wife of a Procurador de Corte: T. LORKIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 82 (1848). 1797 When the price of the horses and bulls, and the wages of the *torreadores*, have been paid out of this money, the rest is generally appropriated to pious foundations: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Bull-Fighting*. 1825 like a bull in the amphitheatre, under the steel of the tauridor: SCOTT, *Betrothed*, ch. xxxi. p. 294. 1884 This second casualty virtually ended the performance, for with their two best men incapacitated the remaining *tauradores* were not able to show much sport with the other bulls, though they did their best: *Pall Mall Gas.*, June 3, p. 41. 1886 [A low wall] offers some analogy with the ring round the arena used in bull-fights, over which the *toreadores* leap when hard pressed: *Athenæum*, Jan. 16, p. 110/3.

**tormichan**: Gael. See **ptarmigan**.

\***tornado** ( $\angle \cup \cap$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *tronada*, = 'a thunder-storm': a sudden violent storm of wind and rain with thunder and lightning.

1600 the ternados, that is thundrings and lightnings: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 719. — About two of the clocke in the morning we had a *Tornado*, and much raine: *ib.*, p. 759. 1606 We had nothing but Ternados, with such thunder, lightning and raine: E. BARKER, *Sir J. Lancaster's Voyage*, p. 2 (1877). 1625 we met with the first *Tornado*, lasting some two houres: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 328. — *Turnados* (gusts within two degrees of the Line) cause all things, specially cloaths, to smell: *ib.*, Bk. iv. p. 466. 1626 a Turnado, a mounthoune, a Herycano: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 795 (1884). 1634 Nor is this weather rare about the *Æquinoctial*: by Mariners termed the *Tornados*: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5. — On the seven and twentieth we crost the *Æquator*, where we had too many Tornathoes: *ib.*, p. 216.

bef. 1782 wild tornadoses, | Strewing yonder sea with wrecks: COWPER, *Negro's Compl.*, v. Poems, Vol. I. p. 277 (1808).

1810 And like tornado winds, from every side | At once: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 152. 1819 A violent tornado ushered in the night, we could not hear each other holla: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 153. 1863 It blew a hurricane: there were no more squalls now: but one continuous tornado: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 294. 1885 It will stick in his memory like Mr. Russell's description of a tornado in the Pacific: *Athenæum*, Dec. 19, p. 804/1.

[The popular derivation is fr. Sp. and Port. *tornada*, = 'a return', 'the time on which the sun goes back from the tropic of Cancer; but properly they mean the beginning of August' (Vieyra, 1794), but the meaning is against this view. The form *tronada* took in English is probably affected by Sp. *turbonada*, = 'a waterspout', 'a storm'. The metathesis is illustrated by the form *tornera* for *tronera*, given by Minshew.]

\***toro**, *sb.*: Sp.: a bull.

1651 [See **canna**].

\***torpèdo**, *sb.*: Lat., 'numbness', 'cramp-fish'.

1. a cramp-fish or electric ray. Anglicised as *tarped* (Holland).

abt. 1527 Torpido is a fische. but who-so handeleth hym shalbe lame & defe of lymmes/that he shall feele no thynge: *Babees Bk.*, p. 239 (Furnivall, 1868). 1590 forbear to angle for the fish | Which, being caught, strikes him that takes it dead: I mean that vile torpido: MARLOWE, *Edw. II.*, Wks., p. 190/2 (1858). 1601 the Cramp-fish Torpedo: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 32, ch. 1, Vol. II. p. 426. 1606 the strange property of another fish cauled *Torpedo*, which being taken with an angle-rod, so benumeth the arm of the fisher that he is forced to let the rod falle: T. FITZHERBERT, *Policy & Relig.*, Vol. I. ch. xxiii. p. 224. 1625 In these Riuers and Lakes is also found the Torpedo: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 1183. 1627 the *Torpedo Marina*, if it be touched with a long Sticke, doth stupefie the Hand of him that toucheth it: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 993. bef. 1631 can | A Scorpion or Torpedo cure a man? J. DONNE, *Poems*, p. 149 (1669). 1646 *Torpedo's* deliver their opium at a distance, and stupefie beyond themselves: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. vii. p. 95 (1686). 1665 The *Torpedo* or Cramp-fish also came to hand: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 384 (1677).

2. *Mil.* a submarine mine, either stationary or able to be discharged against, conveyed up to, or set in motion so as to reach a hostile ship; a mine charged with explosives. *Also*, in combin. as *torpedo-boat*.

3. any detonating or explosive cartridge.

1786 I will spring mines of serpents and torpedos from beneath them, and we shall soon see the stand they will make against such an explosion: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 127 (1883).

\***torpor**, **torpour** ( $\cup \cap$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *torpor*, = 'numbness', 'insensibility': mental or physical insensibility, numbness, sluggishness, incapacity for effort; complete loss of energy; heavy slumber.

1627 Motion discusses the torpor of solid bodies, which, beside their motion of gravity, have in them a natural appetite not to move at all: BACON, *Nat. Hist.* [I]. 1661 *Torpor* (Lat.) a feebleness of the mind, and unaptness to do any thing; a slothful heaviness: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1820 emulation, and even rational curiosity, is buried under a torpor of mental and corporeal energy: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 94. 1842 the girl again falls into a state of torpor: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 182 (1847). 1877 Voltaire fell into a transport of grief, ...remaining alone in his chamber plunged in the idliest torpor: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xix. p. 144.

**Torquemada**, name of a Dominican prior, Thomas de Torquemada, Grand Inquisitor of Spain, 1478—1493, rendered infamous by his cruelty.

1883 The confidant of Bishop Bonar was of the stuff of which his church has turned out her Torquemadas: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 583/2.

**torques**, **torquis**, *sb.*: Lat.: a necklace of twisted metal; *esp.* such an ornament worn by Gauls and other barbarous peoples. Anglicised as *torque*, *torc*.

1695 In 1692, an ancient golden torques was dug up near the castle of Harlech: GIBSON, *Add. to Camden*, p. 658. 1799—1805 out of above 360, who wore the golden torques, the mark of their nobility, only three escaped: S. TURNER, *Hist. Anglo-Sax.*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. ch. iv. p. 182 (Paris, 1840). 1816 the "Dying Gladiator" is now considered a wounded soldier, probably a Gaul or German, the "torques" or rope-chain having been a common ornament with them: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 228.

**torrion**, Fr.; **torrione**, It.: *sb.*: a large tower.

1599 the Torrion of the Arsenal: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 126. 1652 there went off from the Torrion of *Carmine*, twenty six shot of Ordinance: HOWELL, *Pt. II Massaniello* (Hist. Rev. Napl.), p. 144.

\***torsade**, *sb.*: Fr.: twisted fringe; twisted cord; a spiral moulding.

\***torso**, It. *pl.* **torsi**, *sb.*: It., 'a stump': the trunk of a statue; the body considered independently of the head and limbs.



**1722** Two Noble *Torsoes*, One about the size of the Hercules, the Other larger: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 149. **1765** the *torso*, or mutilated trunk of a statue: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, Wks., Vol. v. p. 509 (1817). **1800** a "Lot and his daughters" from Caravaggio, the torso of one of the females is uncommonly fine: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 494.

**1820** our eyes were chiefly attracted by an exquisite torso of Venus, discovered in the year 1804 by the Cavaliere Landolina, whilst he was excavating some baths in Arcadina: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 48. **1842** It is often said that Michael Angelo studied the Belvedere torso: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 207 (1847). **1854** As for the vaunted Antique, and the Elgin marbles—it might be that that battered torso was a miracle, and that broken-nosed bust a perfect beauty: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. i. ch. xxi. p. 232 (1879).

**1864** the collar of that invaluable coat was so cut as to make his neck sit well on his torso: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 96.

**torteau, pl. torteaux, sb.:** Fr.: a pancake; in heraldry, a roundel of red tint (gules).

**1611 Torteaux.** Torteauxes, and by old Blazonners, Wastells: CORON. **1625** Tortaux and Bignets, and many other sorts of food...they make pottage, and Tortaux and Gullets: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 165a.

**tortilla, sb.:** Sp.: a round cake; a round flat thin cake made of maize.

**1842** Maiz...is chiefly used in the Tortilla cakes, of which we hear so much in Mexico...a *tortilla* is indispensable at least once a day for all classes: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 373. **1847** I stopped in one of the huts to taste some tortillas: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 74 (1848). **1856** They received us with great civility, generally offering us tortillas and melons to eat: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, Vol. III. p. 46.

**1884** a stone for rolling and baking tortillas: *Blackwood's Mag.*, Mar., p. 294/1.

**tortor, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *torquere*, = 'to wrench', 'to torture': an executioner, a tormentor, a torturer.

**1619** let severall degrees of Tortures and Tortours, Devuils and Devuillish Plagues, massacre and torment them: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlii. p. 401.

**tortuga, sb.:** Sp.: a turtle.

**1577** [*Lagaris*] take out their yonglynges, as the *Tortugas* of the sea doeth: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 73 *vo*. **1588** wee found a caue or nest of *Tortugas* egges: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 24 *vo*. **1600** such fish and *Tortugas* egges as they had gathered: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 648.

**torture (u. i.), sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *torture*: extreme pain, torment, agony; the infliction of very severe pain.

**1546** Doe you preferre the horrible tortures of warre beefore tranquillitee? *Tr. Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. i. p. 263 (1845). **1591** On pain of torture, from those bloody hands | Throw your mistemper'd weapons to the ground: SHAKES., *Rome*, i. 1, 93. **1609-70** Finding my Brother in such exceeding torture: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 48 (1879).

**torus, Lat. pl. tori, sb.:** Lat., 'a bed': *Archit.*: a convex moulding, like the astragalus but larger, generally found in the base of a column, esp. just above the plinth. Anglicised as *tores*.

**1563** the Torus, beneth shalbe y<sup>e</sup> forth part greater then the Torus aboue: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi *vo*. **1598** The *Bass*...deuide this into two equal partes, and giue one to *Plinthus*, A: the other must be deuied into three: giue two to *torus* B: and the other to *regula* C: his *proiecture* D is thus made: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 86. **1664** *Trochile*...is ever the Cavity between the former *Torus*'s: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 195. — he thinks fit to deck the *Tore*'s with I know not what delicate *foliages*, which does not at all become the *Order*: *ib.*, Pl. I. p. 24. **1806** their columns have *tori* and bases: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 162.

**Tory (u. i.), sb.:** Eng. fr. Ir. *toiridhe*, = 'a pursuer': an Irish robber; a member of the Court Party in English politics after the Restoration, first so called about 1679, or of the successive modifications of that party. See *Whig*.

**1661** *Banditi*...These in the Low-Countries are called *Freebooters*...in Ireland *Tories*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1682** And lifting up a *Tory* Bottle, | He flung it at th' Aggressor's Face: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II. p. 133. **1692** In the days of *Whig* and *Tory*: *Yacobi Conventicle*, Pref. bef. 1733 R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 9-12 (1740).

**tosco, sb.:** Sp., 'rough' (fem. *tosca*): a South American name of a soft dark-brown limestone met with in the Pampas region.

**1818** On the margins and beds of most of the watercourses this stratum of toscio is visible: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 277 (1834).

**\*toshakhana, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *toshakhāna*: a treasury in which presents which have been received or which are to be given are stored.

**1776** I took [the Sica Dewat, and the box where the seal is] and put them in the Toshah Konnah: *Trial of Joseph Fouke*, p. 23/a. **1799** some brass swamies, which were in the toshakhana, were given to the brahmins of different pagodas: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 50 (1844). **1886** the Maharaja's tosha-khana or storehouse: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 59.

**tot quot, phr.:** Lat., 'as many as': a rate of assessment; annates of all benefices held by an ecclesiastic, paid into the papal treasury on his promotion; a general dispensation (from the pope)—is this an abbrev. of *totiens quotiens* (q. v.)?

**1509** Then yf this lorde haue in him fauour, he hath hope | To haue another benefyce of greater dignitie, | And so maketh a false suggestion to the pope | For a tot quot, or els a pluralitie: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, fol. 66 (1570). abt.

**1522** We shall haue a *tot quot* | From the Pope of Rome: J. SKELTON, *Hekel*, Vol. II. p. 30 (1844). **1528** It is to them a remembrance, to heape bishoprick upon bishoprick with pluralities, unions and Tot Queens: TENDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 246 (1848). bef. **1629** And of tot-quoties, | They commune lyke sottes: J. SKELTON, *Col. Cloud*, 5<sup>th</sup> Wks., Vol. I. p. 312 (1843).

**1636** Tot-quoties and Dispensations: LATIMER, *Serm. bef. Convocation*, quoted in Southey's *Com. pl. Hk.*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ser., p. 562 (1849). bef. **1550** His toties and quoties | The fall of blottes: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 427 (1843).

**1555** totquoties of promotions: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, Ep., sig. 62<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> (1560). **1555** dispensations and immunities from all godly discipline, laws, and good order *tot quoties*, with a thousand more: RIDLEY, *Wks.*, p. 55 (Parker Soc., 1841).

**1665** he pleadeth his *toties quoties*, and thereby would erect a whole *totquot* of masses sans number: JEWELL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 633 (1847). **1611** *Quotidid*, An euen assessement, a rate or totquot imposed: CUTLER.

**tötalis:** Lat.: total. See *summa*.

**1625** I looke on nothing but *Totalis*: B. JONSON, *Stap. of News*, i. 3, p. 12 (1631).

**totem (u. i.), sb.:** Eng. fr. Algonquin (N. Amer. Ind.): the badge or emblem of a North American Indian clan, which is the representation of some natural object, usually an animal. This badge is used as an armorial bearing by members of the clan, and represents a deified ancestor or a deity. The name is also applied to similar badges or emblems amongst other uncivilised races.

**1855** Go and paint them all with figures, | Each one with its household symbol, | With its own ancestral Totem: LONGFELLOW, *Hiawatha*, xiv. Wks., p. 292/2 (1882). **1887** *Athenaeum*, Oct. 1, p. 429/3.

**\*totidem verbis, phr.:** Lat.: in so many words; in the same terms; in explicit terms; in full.

**1659** we do not read *totidem verbis* in the Scripture that the apostle baptized infants, yet it is very probable: N. HARDY, 1<sup>st</sup> Ep. John, Nichol's Ed., p. 171/2 (1865).

**1663** For that Bear-baiting should appear *Ture* *Divine* lawfuller: Then *Synods* are, thou dost deny, | *Totidem verbis* so do I: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. 1. Cant. i. p. 63.

bef. **1670** Who there makes them Equals, which are not under one man, for that he denieth *totidem verbis*, but under one Law, to the which he doth subject the Magistrate: J. HACKER, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 75, p. 75 (1693).

**1684** The spiritual nature of God is...not anywhere...asserted *totidem verbis* but in this text: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 262 (1864).

**1704** Tis true, said he, there is nothing here in this Will, *totidem verbis*, making mention of *Shoulder-Knots*, but I dare conjecture, we may find them *inclusivè*, or *totidem syllabis*: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, p. 64 (2<sup>nd</sup> Ed.).

**1773** You will not find Drake and Blake and Raleigh *totidem verbis*, but what you will find is a new mode of reasoning: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 26 (1857).

**1809** This concluding caveat is not indeed delivered, *totidem verbis*, by Dr. Smith: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 139.

**1834** He does not say so *totidem verbis*, because he does not dare: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. III. ch. xxii. p. 66 (1874).

**1866** The ingenious reader will at once understand that no such speech as the following was ever *totidem verbis* pronounced: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. IV. (Halifax). **1887** His part was given *totidem verbis* in *Fraser's Magazine*: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 15, p. 496/3.

**toties quoties, totiens quotiens, phr.:** Lat., 'as often as': as occasion may require, repeatedly; sometimes applied to a jubilee of the Latin Church, or to the general remission of sins which is granted on such an occasion.

**1525** commandyd & compelled vpon the payne of imprisonment of xx days, *totiens quotiens*, that they shaff no more occupie phisike t<sup>h</sup> they be examynd: In T. Vicary's *Anatomic* (Furnivall, 1888).

**1560-1563** he declared...pardon from Rome, and as many as wyl reseyffe y<sup>e</sup> pardon so to be shryfft, and fast iij days in on wyke, and to reseyffe the blessed sacrament the next Sunday after, clare remysyon of all ther synes *totiens quotiens* of all that ever they dyd: MACHYN, *Diary*, p. 94 (Camd. Soc., 1848).

**1621** a glass of water, which when he brauled, she should hold still in her mouth, and that *toties quoties*, as often as he chid: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, Pt. 3, Sec. 3, Mem. 4, Subs. 2, Vol. II. p. 475 (1827).

**1630-1** and that his majesty might summon them *toties quoties*, until they either appeared, or submitted themselves to a fine: J. MEAD, in *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 96 (1848).

**1691** Were I his Confessor, who am only his Adviser, I should prescribe him no other Penance for every Transgression, than to make me a Copy of such miserable Doggerel *toties quoties*, which I believe would be Mortification enough for him: *Reasons of Mr. Bays*, &c., Pref., sig. A 2<sup>o</sup>.

**1710** as soon as it [the glyster] comes away, to give another of the same, and repeat it *toties quoties*: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 203.

bef. **1733** Grand Juries may enquire *toties quoties* of the same Offence: R. NORTH, *Examen*, i. ii. 165, p. 115 (1740).

**1759** that for every such instance she should forfeit all the right and title which the covenant gave her to the next turn;—but to no more,—and so on—*toties quoties*—in as effectual a manner as if such a covenant betwixt them had not been made: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, i. xv. Wks., p. 36 (1839).

**1811** Any other person...may repeat the same operation *toties quoties*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. v. p. 20.

**1825** If liquors were sold, and the penalty exacted to-day, it might be exacted again, if liquors were sold to-morrow, and so *toties quoties*: *Congress. Debater*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 561.

**1843** that when names were imposed, mankind took into consideration all the individual objects in the universe, distributed into parcels or lists, and gave to the objects of each list a common name, repeating this operation *toties quoties* until they had invented all the general names of which language consists: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. I. p. 105 (1836).

**1845** hence the jubilee was called *toties quoties*, for it was an annual benefit: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 771.

**tötis viribus, phr.:** Lat.: with all one's might.

**1711** By the grand alliance between the empire, England, and Holland, we were to assist the other two *tötis viribus* by sea and land: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 429/4.



(1869). **1774** I have sometimes wished...that we had fallen in *totis viribus*, with the motion made by Mr. Ross: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 349 (1854). **1830** Strive *totis viribus* to effect a repeal of the Union: Greville Memoirs, Vol. II. ch. xiii. p. 98 (1875).

**\*toto caelo, phr.**: Lat.: 'by the whole heaven', as far as the distance between the poles, by diametrical opposition.

**1727** it is wonderful to observe, how nearly they have approached us in those particular pieces; though in their others they differ'd *toto caelo* from us: POPE, *Art of Sinking*, ch. i. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 167 (1757). **1771** that individuals differed *toto caelo* in their opinion of smells: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 9/2 (1882).

**1803** We differ *toto caelo* from Mr. Southey in deriving this class of beings from classical antiquity: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 131. **1828** he differed *toto caelo* with his parents: *Engl. in France*, Vol. I. p. 42. **1879** The dome [of the Pantheon]...differs *toto caelo* from the normal mode of construction: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 234.

**toto genere, phr.**: Lat.: in (their) whole character; in all generic characteristics.

**1672** Bodies that differ *toto genere*, as Metals and Stones: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 40. **1789** They [the efficient cause and the physical cause] differ *toto genere*: T. REID, *Corresp.*, Wks., p. 74/1 (1846).

**totquot**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **tot quot**.

**totum, sb.**: Lat., neut. of *totus*, = 'whole', 'all': the whole.

bef. **1658** How comes it that she thus converts | So small a *Totum*, and great Parts? J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 298 (1687). **1678** And the *Totum* or Composition of a Man or Animal may be said to be Generated and Corrupted, in regard of the Union and Disunion, Conjunction and Separation of those two parts, the Soul and Body: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. I. p. 39.

**totus in se, pl. toti in se, phr.**: Lat.: entirely wrapped up in one's self.

**1654-6** for that they were *toti in se*, like the snail, still within doors at home: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 362/2 (1867). — He is *totus in se*, wholly drawn up into himself: *ib.*, Vol. IV. p. 372/1.

**totus teres atque rotundus, phr.**: Lat.: 'entire smooth and round', i.e. perfect as a sphere. Hor., *Sat.*, 2, 7, 86.

**1826** that is an integral and simple Government, *totus teres atque rotundus*, complete within itself: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 96. **1860** the repose and self-confidence of his bearing denoted the man who was all in all to his own requirements, *totus teres atque rotundus*, impassable as a Stoic and contented as an Epicurean: WHITE MELVILLE, *Holmby House*, p. 85.

**toty, toty[-man], sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Tamil *tōti*: the messenger and odd man of a village in S. India, who is of low caste.

**1800** Washerman, barber, and totyman: In Wellington's *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 452 (1858).

**toucan, sb.**: Fr.: popular name of any bird of the genus *Rhamphastus*, or of the family *Rhamphastidae*; also erroneously applied to hornbills of India and the Malay Archipelago. The word is ultimately native S. American.

**1759** It was now noon-day, and I had scarcely loaded my piece, after killing two toucans, when I beheld a tiger at a little distance: T. ADAMSON'S *Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 630 (1814). **1769** The Toucan...has a monstrous, hollow, convex, red beak...serrated outwardly: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 163. **1846** Our day's sport, besides the monkey, was confined to sundry small green parrots and a few toucans: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. II. p. 28. **1886** Some clever and minute carvings in toucan-beak set with alternate links in gold, forming a panure, made by Wang Hing: *Art Journal, Exhib. Suppl.*, p. 262/2.

**touffon**: Eng. fr. Port. See **typhoon**.

**toujours perdrix, phr.**: Fr.: 'always partridge', used to suggest that one can have too much of a good thing.

**1818** LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. IV. ch. VI. p. 273 (1819). **1822** not *toujours perdrix*, but *toujours* Dobbs: MRS. OPIE, *Madeline*, Vol. II. p. 63. **1828** One letter would delight every one—four volumes of them are a surfeit—it is the *toujours perdrix*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. XXIV. p. 68 (1859). **1864** Her eyes are weary of the sight of red and black balls. It is *toujours perdrix*: *London Soc.*, Vol. VI. p. 395/1. **1877** He wanted a rest, a change from this *toujours perdrix* of ladies' society, polite small-talk, boredom...: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. XVII. p. 163 (1879).

**toupee (ˌtuːpi), Eng. fr. Fr. toupet; toupet, Fr. sb.**: a tuft of hair (on the top of the head or of a wig); a wig with a tuft or curl on the top; a patch of false hair.

**1728** a crowd of beaux, | With smart toupees, and powder'd clothes: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 344 (1776). **1748** he had combed his own hair over the toupee of his wig: SMOLLETT, *Rod. Rand.*, ch. XVI. Wks., Vol. I. p. 96 (1817). **1760** My seniors are covering their grey toupees with helmets and feathers: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 278 (1857). **1761** they wanted her to curl her toupet: *ib.* p. 432. **1787** the same pin the Contadina's now wear, supports her tresses behind, and the fore part is composed of a false toupee: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 165 (1805). **1803** He wore a very becoming toupet in large Brutus-like curls: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I. p. 131. **1847** The pompons, the toupees, and the diamonds and feathers: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 417 (1865).

**\*tour¹, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *tour*, = 'a turn', 'a round', 'a journey from place to place', 'a circuit', 'a shift'.

1. a revolution, a round, a turn, a going round or about a place so as to see all parts of it.

bef. **1729** To solve the tow'rs by heavenly bodies made: SIR R. BLACKMORE, *Creation*, II. [C.]. **1784** When the usual Time is expired, this Detachment goes out, and another succeeds, and when all have had their *Tour*, they accompany the Corps to the Grave: E. BURR, *Lett. N. Scott*, Vol. I. p. 268. **1762** he made a tour of the prison, and in particular visited the kitchen: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. XX. Wks., Vol. V. p. 190 (1817). **1763** We made the tour of the farm in eight chaises and calashes: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 84 (1857). **1800** This tour of duty to commence at morning parade on halting days: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 464 (1858).

2. a turn (about a place, a promenade, a drive).

**1665** Mr. Povy and I in his coach to Hyde Parke, being the first day of the tour there; where many brave ladies: PEPYS, *Diary*, Mar. 19. [Davies] **1873** making a tour round the two *Corridores*, where the Magistrates sit: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 191. **1705** But we'll discourse more of these matters as we go, for I must make a *tour* among the Shops: VANBRUGH, *Confed.*, II. Wks., Vol. II. p. 27 (1776). bef. **1723** The sweetness of the Park is at eleven, when the Beau-Monde make their tour there: CENTLIVRE, *Basset Table*, I. 2. [Davies]

3. a going round from place to place, a desultory journey, a prolonged excursion. See **grand tour**.

**1688** He made the Tour of Italy, and saw Germany, and the Law Countries: SHADWELL, *Squire of Alantia*, II. p. 21 (1699). **1759** The *tour* too, which you propose making to Lubbeck, Altena, &c., will both amuse and inform you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. CXXXII. p. 456 (1774). **1764** the natural historians, and tour-writers: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. VI. **1765** after this long and fatiguing tour I arrived Feb. 14, 1761: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 236. **1776** our mode of living on this tour had been more rough than can well be described: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 246. **1803** Here is a Radcliffean tour along the shores of Dorset and Devonshire: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. XX. p. 55 (1832). **1811** we began to think seriously of leaving Mokha, and making a tour into the interior parts of Yemen: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. XXXVI. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 53. **1846** he may see Spain agreeably, and as Catullus said to Veranius who made the tour many centuries ago...: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 66.

4. a trick, a shift.

**1702** I have one *Tour* yet—Impudence, be my Aid: VANBRUGH, *False Friend*, III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 344 (1776). bef. **1733** The next Tour of the Author...is to demonstrate: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III. VI. 22, p. 438 (1740).

**tour², sb.**: Fr.: a tower; a tower-shaped head-dress.

**1694** A *Tour*, is an Artificial dress of Hair, first invented by some Ladies that had lost their own Hair: N. H., *Ladies Dict.*, p. 112.

**\*tour de force, phr.**: Fr.: 'a feat of strength', a stroke of genius, a remarkable display of power.

**1818** each should try a tour de force with the other: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. V. p. 234 (1819). **1820** Instances of this kind...cannot in reality have been uncommon, but the resorting to such, in order to accomplish the catastrophe, as by a *tour de force*, was objected to as artificial: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Introd., Wks., Vol. II. p. 393 (1867). **1837** such a *tour de force*: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 35. **1883** means to win by a *tour de force*: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 216. **1886** You liked me then, Carina...For your sake, bonds were trivial, | The rack, a *tour-de-force*: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 168.

**tourbillon, Fr.; tourbillion, Eng. fr. Fr. sb.**: a whirlwind, a vortex; a kind of firework which spins in the air.

**1753** Seriously, I am very glad, that you are whirled in that *tourbillon* of pleasures: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 80, p. 337 (1774). **1779** the *tourbillon* of Ranelagh surrounds you: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 264 (1858). **1797** Tourbillons may be made very large, and of different coloured fires: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XV. p. 689/2.

**\*tourniquet (ˈtuːniːkət, -qu- as Fr.), sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *tourniquet*: (a) a turnstile; (b) a surgical instrument for checking the issue of blood by the pressure of a screw on the surface of the body.

a. **1768** some winding alley, with a tourniquet at the end of it: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 425 (1839).

**\*tournure, sb.**: Fr.: figure, shape, appearance; a pad intended to improve the contour of a woman's hips; a bustle (pad for a woman's dress).

**1748** the easy manners and *tournure* of the world: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 133, p. 322 (1774). **1815** the *tournure* of the phrase, when a woman is spoken to cannot be mistaken: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 194 (2nd Ed.). **1826** an exquisite figure and an indescribable *tournure*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. II. p. 391 (1881). **1828** no *tournure* more enchanting: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 40. **1835** There was the fashion and the *tournure*, it is true: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 62, p. 77. **1841** there was the same *tournure* of heads and profiles: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 354. **1850** His manners are not pleasing. He has a military and yet pedantic *tournure*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 374. **1858** there are jaws that can't fill out collars...there are *tournures* that nothing can humanize: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 259 (1882). **1865** I like the *tournure* of the world, not the odour of the dairy: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 32. **1874** The *tournure*...is still worn: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

**tous-les-mois, sb.**: Fr., 'all the months': a starchy food obtained from the tubers of various species of *Canna*, esp. *Canna edulis*.



**tout à fait, phr.:** Fr.: wholly, entirely, quite.

**tout à la mort, phr.:** Fr.: 'absolutely to the death', without any quarter. See **à la mort**.

**1602 Contention btwn. Liberal. and Prodigality, sig. B.**

**tout à vous, phr.:** Fr.: quite at your service.

**1679** I will take up no more of y<sup>e</sup> time than...to assure you of my being *tout à vous*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 79 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

**tout au contraire, phr.:** Fr.: quite the contrary. See **au contraire**.

**tout court, phr.:** Fr.: 'quite shortly', only, by itself, without anything more.

**1747** My Eagle is arrived—my eagle *tout court*, for I hear nothing of the pedestal: *HOR. WALPOLE, Letters*, Vol. II, p. 90 (1857). **1883** the hermit of Blackman's Hanger might be offended at being addressed as Jack, *tout court*: *M. E. BRADDON, Golden Calf*, Vol. III, ch. v, p. 165.

**tout de bon, phr.:** Fr.: in earnest.

**1823** By others it was taken *tout de bon*: *LADY MORGAN, Salvator Rosa*, ch. vi, p. 135 (1855).

**tout de suite, phr.:** Fr.: all consecutively, at once.

**1748** I find that I remember things much better, when I recur to my books for them, upon some particular occasion, than by reading them *tout de suite*: *LORD CHESTERFIELD, Letters*, Vol. I, No. 126, p. 289 (1774). **1790** the psalm was never intended for an ode to be performed at one time, *tout de suite*: *S. STREET, in C. H. Spurgeon's Treas. David*, Vol. VI, p. 7 (1882).

**\*tout ensemble, phr.:** Fr.: 'entire whole', the whole of anything considered independently of its parts; the general effect. See **ensemble**.

**1715** sometimes the *Tout-Ensemble* of its *Form* shall resemble dark clouds: *RICHARDSON, Theor. Painting*, p. 119. **1756** you will say I have no notion of *tout-ensemble*, if I do not tell you that I like the scheme of this ode at least as well as the execution: *GRAY, in Gray & Mason's Corresp.*, p. 63 (1853). **1796** In short, the *tout ensemble* is the most complete I ever beheld: *J. DALTON, in H. Lonsdale's Worthies of Cumberland*, Vol. V, p. 131 (1874). **1807** the occasional views of rich pasture-land, seen as I saw them, under a rich warm sky, formed a *tout ensemble*, as delightful as it was novel: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 10, p. 275. **1815** but, as very often happens, the *tout ensemble* was extremely different from that which the accurate account I had received caused me to anticipate: *J. SCOTT, Visit to Paris*, p. 224 (and Ed.). **1832** no one was more gentleman-like in the *tout ensemble*: *LORD LYTON, Godolph.*, ch. xix, p. 371 (New Ed.).

**tout est perdu hors l'honneur, phr.:** Fr.: all is lost save honor. Said by Francis I. after his defeat at Pavia (1525).

**1677** and I can only say as Francis ye 1<sup>st</sup>, when he was taken prisoner, *Tout est perdue hors l'honneur*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 47 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

**tout le monde, phr.:** Fr.: 'all the world', everybody.

**1883** *Tout le monde*, it was said, was wiser than the wisest single sage: *FROUDE, Short Studies*, 4th Ser., p. 387.

**tovardillio:** Eng. fr. Sp. See **tabardillo**.

**tower, tow'r:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **tour**.

**toxicum, sb.:** Lat. fr. Gk. τοξικόν: a poison in which arrows were dipped; hence, any poison.

**1606** he promised a medicine to heale his swollen throat, and sent him the rank poison *Toxicum* for it: *HOLLAND, Tr. Suet.*, p. 198.

**trabaccola, pl. -le; trabarcolo, pl. -li; traboccolo, pl. -li:** sb.: It.: a trading-craft used in Sicily and the Adriatic.

**1820** a petty trade carried on by a few small trabaccolle: *T. S. HUGHES, Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. ii, p. 66. **1860** Sicilian trabaccoli, laden with fruit and Marsala wine: *W. H. RUSSELL, Diary in India*, Vol. I, p. 12.

**trabea, sb.:** Lat.: a toga of state, with purple stripes across it. See **toga**.

**1600** Then came *Servius* abroad in his roiall robe, called *Trabea*: *HOLLAND, Tr. Livy*, Bk. I, p. 30. bef. **1719** [See **toga**].

**traboccante, part.:** It.: overbalanced, ready to fall. Rarely Anglicised as **traboccant**.

**1654** and were they cast into a Balance one could hardly discern which Scale would be traboccant and overpoising: *HOWELL, Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i<sup>o</sup>.

**trabuc(h)o, sb.:** Sp.: a blunderbuss; a kind of cigar.

**1832** he was provided with a formidable trabuco or carbine: *W. IRVING, Alhambra*, p. 19. **1874** Mivers at length on the couch slowly inhaling the perfumes of one of his choice *trabucos*: *LORD LYTON, K. Chillingly*, Bk. I, ch. ix, p. 28 (1875).

**\*tracasserie, sb.:** Fr.: a cavi, a quarrel, a broil, a fuss, a bother.

**1661** *Tracas* or *Tracasserie* (Fr.) restless trotting, ranging, roaming, hurrying up and down, a busie or needless travel or toying ones self: *BLOUNT, Glossogr.* **1716** I am of your opinion that to avoid *tracasseries* one should let the different correspondences take their course: *In P. M. Thornton's Stuart Dynasty*, App. 1, p. 353 (1890). **1765** How can you think...that any body, or any thing can make a *tracasserie* between you and me? *In J. H. Jesse's Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I, p. 376 (1882). **1798** he may become

jealous, and tired of their constant *tracasseries*: *WELLINGTON, Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. I, p. 119 (1858).

**1803** The girl was put under the care of a governess, who plagued my life out with her airs and her *tracasseries*: *M. EDGEWORTH, Belinda*, Vol. I, ch. iii, p. 54 (1832). **1818** *Lady Dunmore*, far from removing these dramatic disputes, endeavoured by every species of *tracasseries* to irritate and perpetuate them: *LADY MORGAN, Fl. Maunthorpe*, Vol. IV, ch. iii, p. 112 (1819).

**1824** I was very closely occupied with some absurd *tracasseries* of which I had just received accounts: *BR. HEUER, Narratives*, Vol. II, ch. xxi, p. 560 (and Ed.).

**1830** There seems to have been no end to the *tracasseries* between these men: *Greville Memoirs*, Vol. II, ch. xi, p. 31 (1873). **1850** get rid of all the annoyances and *tracasseries* of the village: *THACKERAY, Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xvi, p. 172 (1879).

**\*trachœa, trachia, sb.:** Late Lat. fr. Gk. τραχεία (ἀρτηρία), = 'rough (artery)': the wind-pipe, the air-passage between the larynx and the bronchial tubes.

**1525** The partes that be holdyn be these, the throte bolle or trachea / yso-phagus or meri: *Tr. Jerome of Brunswick, Surgery*, sig. B i<sup>o</sup>, para. 1641.

there shall appear *Trachea arteria* that is the way of the breath: *R. COPLAND, Tr. Guydos Quest.*, Sec. sig. F ii<sup>o</sup>.

**1543** the *Trachea Arteria* or windpipe compounded of gristellye rynges: *TRAHERON, Le Pige's Chirurgie*, fol. v, para. 1548.

The third is *Trachia Arteria*, that bringeth in ayre to the lungs: *T. VICARY, Engl. Treat.*, p. 37 (1669). **1599** the Patient lyinge on his backe the *Trachea arteria*, as then openeth it selfe: *A. M., Tr. Gaischauer's Iok Physique*, p. 109/1.

**1882** The trachea also shows premonitory symptoms: *R. D. BLACKMORE, Christowell*, ch. xxxvii, p. 295.

**track-scout(e), sb.:** Eng. fr. Du. *trek-schuit*: a draw-boat, a barge. See **schuit, trek-schuit**.

**1727** It would not be amiss if he...made the *trar* of Holland in a track-scout: *POPE, Mem. M. Scriblerus*, p. 88 (1741).

**tractator, sb.:** Lat., 'a shampooer', Late Lat., 'a handler' (of literary matters), noun of agent to Lat. *tractare*, = 'to handle': a writer of a tract or of tracts.

**1842** Talking of the Tractators—so you still like their tone! and so do I: *C. KINGSLEY, in Life*, I, 58 (1879). [Davies]

**tractor (L =), sb.:** Eng., as if noun of agent to Lat. *trahere*, = 'to draw', 'to pull': that which draws; esp. in pl. *Perkins' metallic tractors*, a pair of small bars of different metals which were supposed to draw out disease by electricity or magnetism if drawn over a diseased part of the body.

**1809** What varied wonders tempt us as they pass! The cow-pox, tractors, galvanism, and gas: *BYRON, Eng. Bards, &c.*, Wks., p. 423/1 (1873).

**traditive (L =), adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *traditif*, fem. *-ive* (Cotgr.): relating to tradition, traditional.

**1611** *Traditif*, Traditive, or of tradition: *COTGR.* **1667** Suppose we on things traditive divide, | And both appeal to Scripture to decide: *DRYDEN, Hind & Panther*, II, 196. [L.]

**träditor, Lat. pl. träditörës, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *trudere*, = 'to give up', 'to surrender': an early Christian who played the traitor in times of persecution by delivering up the Scriptures or sacred articles or by betraying his brethren.

bef. **1600** There were in the church itselfe traditors, content to deliver vp the bookes of God by composition, to the end their owne liues might bee spared: *HOOKE, Eccles. Polity*, Bk. v, § 60. [R.] **1883** The *traditores*...escaped martyrdom and sometimes got comfortable appointments: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 335.

**traffico, trafico (Florio), It.; traffic (L =), Eng. fr. It. or Fr. trafique (Cotgr.): sb.**

**1.** trade; commerce; a commercial transaction; also, *metaph.* intercourse, dealings.

abt. **1506** We founde also at Candy ij other galyes, Venysyans, ladynges malvesyes, called the galeys of Traffygo: *SIR R. GUYLFORDE, Polymergare*, p. 61 (1851).

**1549** how commodious the country is...to the traffyque of them that live by merchaundise: *W. THOMAS, Hist. Ital.*, fol. i<sup>o</sup>.

**1554** lyued without doyng any trafficke or merchaundise one with an other: *W. PRATT, Africa*, sig. B i<sup>o</sup>.

**1569** Also he altered and chaunged the honest and simple doings that before tyme had bene used by honest and good men in their exchanges and traffiques: *GRAFTON, Chron.*, Pt. I, p. 4. — that passage and traffique of Marchaunts was forbidden: *ib.*, Pt. VII, p. 129.

**1572** our traffique into Roan and other places in France is almost laid downe with this new feare: *SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. 602ii, p. 379 (1246).

**1578** that great Mart and traffique of merchaundise: *FESTIN, Tr. Guiccardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I, p. 271 (1613).

**1579** to enrich the inhabitants thereof by traffike: *NORTH, Tr. Plutarch*, p. 141 (1642).

**1584** in these daies, where in trafficke is more used, and learning in more price: *R. SCOTT, Disc. Wicks*, Bk. v, ch. iv, p. 98.

**1590** It hath in solemn synods bene decreed, | Both by the Synacians and ourselves, | To admit no traffic to our adverse towne: *SHAKS, Com. of Err.*, I, 1, 15.

**1598** Ambassages, Letters, Traffiques, and prohibition of Traffiques: *R. HAKLUYT, Postages*, Vol. I, sig. 6<sup>o</sup>.

**1667** Selin Shall find her lustre stain'd, and Traffick lost: *DRYDEN, Ann. Mirab.*, 300, p. 76.

**1671** you will find on what condition and credit Holland was for traffic and commerce: *ENVELIN, Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 268 (1872).

**1713** a downright Man of Traffick: *Spectator*, No. 289, Jan. 30, p. 414/2 (Morley).

**2.** the passage to and fro of persons or goods along a road, water-way, or route.

**3.** the persons or goods or both which pass to and fro over any route.



## 4. goods for sale or barter.

1716 You'll see a draggled damsel, here and there, | From Billingsgate her fishy traffic bear: GAY, *Trivia*, ll. 20. [C.]

## 5. a transaction, a piece of business.

1591 the two hours' traffic of our stage: SHAKS., *Rom.*, Prol., 12.

\*tragédien, fem. tragédienne, sb.: Fr.: a tragedian, a tragic actor (actress).

1883 She was a tragedienne from head to foot: H. JAY, *Through the Stage Door*, Vol. I. p. 3.

traghetto, pl. traghetti, sb.: It.: "a ferrie, a passage, a foarde, a gozell ouer, or from shore to shore" (Florio).

1617 And that men may passe speedily, besides this bridge, there be thirteene places called *Traghetti*, where boats attend called *Gondole*: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I. p. 77.

trahit sua quemque voluptas, phr.: Lat.: each man is attracted by his own (idea of) pleasure. Virg., *Ecl.*, 2, 65.

train, train[-oil], sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *traan*, earlier *traen*: oil tried out from whale-blubber, esp. ordinary oil (of the whale) distinguished from sperm-oil.

1587 fish, either salted or dried, and their traine oile: HOLINSHED, *Descr. Brit.*, ch. x. [R.] 1598 The leakage of the traine doth fowle the other wares much: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, I. 308. [C.] 1697 Large ships might here load themselves with seal skins and traine-oil: DAMPIER, *Voyages*, an. 1683. [R.] 1823 Something about the Baltic's navigation, | Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of Thetis: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xiv.

trainant, fem. trainante, adj.: Fr.: dragging; drawing.

1865 the tranquil *trainante* tones in which he always spoke his rudest things: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 170.

traineau, sb.: Fr.: sledge, sleigh; draw-net.

1716 The lady, the horse, and the traineau, all as fine as they can be: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 80 (1827).

trait, sb.: Fr., 'an arrow', 'a dart', 'a hit', 'a stroke', 'a feature', 'a lineament': a feature, a lineament, a distinctive characteristic.

bef. 1745 By this single trait Homer marks an essential difference between the Iliad and Odyssey: W. BROOME, *On the Odyssey*. [T.] 1752 a most sensible trait of the King: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 309 (1857). 1763 I will tell you all I know of them, with the trait I mentioned: In J. H. JESSE's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 267 (1882). 1809 Another trait of the same kind was her retaining the truly maternal love of her children, however elevated or however distant they were from her: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xxix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 102. 1832 a trait of pathos or high feeling, in comedy, has a peculiar charm: MOORE, *Byron*, Vol. II. p. 111. 1886 There are few which had more of the better traits of an aristocratic community than the ancient capital of the Highlands: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 5, p. 302/1.

traiteur, sb.: Fr.: the keeper of an eating-house.

1763 your tailor, barber, ... hatter, traiteur, and wine-merchant: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 292 (1877). 1768 I ordered him to call upon the traiteur, to bespeak my dinner, and leave me to breakfast by myself: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 459 (1839). 1787 A Traiteur is established, and dinners provided at a short notice: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1805). 1809 if you choose to treat us now and then to a play, and are too late for your traiteur, our cold supper will be at your service: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xix. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 68. 1840 By six o'clock we were in the Servian town, and a few minutes more saw us established in the house of a German traiteur: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 445.

\*trajet, sb.: Fr.: passage, journey.

1857 he did not mention that in this short trajet to the Assembly the Queen's pocket was picked of her watch and her purse: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, IV. p. 233. 1866 make mots on your own misery, and you've no idea how pleasant a trajet even drifting "to the bad" may become: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 66.

tramise, sb. See quotation.

1598 his carriage and conuersation towards God is full of passion, of zeale, and of tramisess [Lat. *extasis*]: BACON, *Sacred Medit.*, *Impostors*, p. 119 (1871).

\*tramontana, tramontano, sb.: It.: a north wind.

1615 the boysterous *Tramontana*, that from the Black Sea doth sweep her blacke substance: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 38 (1632). 1819 There a perverse tramontana seemed to lie in wait with no other object than to shut against us the narrow entrance of the Adriatic: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiii. p. 341 (1820).

Tramontano (pl. -ni), fem. Tramontana (pl. -ne), adj. and sb.: It. (Florio), "*Tramontani*, those folks that dwell beyond the mountaines": dwelling beyond the mountains (which bound N. Italy), non-Italian; one who dwells beyond the mountains, one who is not an Italian. Anglicised as *Tramontane*.

1616 May not we, that are gross-headed tramontanes, imagine and conceit that he is adored as a god amongst you? SHELTON, *Mir. of Antichrist*, p. 170. [T.] 1664 These two *Masters* are infinitely oblig'd to their *Interpreters* who produced them first amongst the *Tramontani* and strangers, and particularly to our workmen in *France*, who hold them in very great estimation: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 26. — undermining the foundations of

true *Architecture* to introduce a new *Tramontane* more barbarous and unsightly then even the *Gothique* it self: *ib.*, Pt. II. p. 100. 1670 A horrible *Tramontane* compliment, which put even the Pope himself to a smile: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 151 (1698). 1693 Such *Tramontane*, and Foreigners to the Fashion, or any thing in Practice: CONGREVE, *Old Batchelor*, iv. 8, Wks., Vol. I. p. 83 (1710). 1722 that Noble Treasury of Antique Painting... is now in a manner lost... *Tramontanes* would have been reproach'd for this as mere *Goths*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 288. 1743 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 276 (1857). 1785 Virtue is so scarce, | That to suppose a scene where she presides, | Is tramontane, and stumbles all belief: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 120 (1808). 1810 With regard to the diction of these pieces, it is not for tramontane critics to presume to offer any opinion: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. I. p. 393 (1844). 1818 A sort of horror, somewhat strange in a tramontano, of any thing not Italian! *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 21, p. 386.

trampa, sb.: Sp.: trap, snare; deceit, cheat.

1622 he knoweth not what to doe, but useth all *trampas* and fetches he can to delay tyme: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 218 (1883).

tranchant, fem. tranchante, adj.: Fr.: sharp, trenchant; peremptory, decisive.

1776 [See *recherché*]. 1812 The Notes are written in a flippant, lively, tranchant and assuming style: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 19, p. 475. bef. 1863 the raw tranchant colours of the new banners: THACKERAY, *Sec. Fun. of Napoleon*, p. 341 (1879).

tranquillo, adv.: It.: Mus.: tranquilly, a direction to performers to render a piece or passage in a tranquil manner.

transaction (∟ ∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. *transaction*: the act of settling an affair, the act of carrying on (a piece of business); a settled affair, an affair in course of settlement, a piece of business completed or in course of completion; reports of business done by or communications made to a council, committee, or society.

1611 *Transaction*, A transaction, accord, agreement, attornment: COTGR. 1648 an eye-witness of their transactions: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 34 (1872). 1845 those who will compare the many subsequent transactions: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 466.

transactor (∟ ∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *transactor*, = 'a manager', noun of agent to *transigere*, = 'to transact': one who transacts.

1611 *Transacteur*, A transactor, dayes-man, accorder, match-maker: COTGR.

transfiguration (∟ ∟ ∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. *transfiguration*: a change of appearance or aspect.

abt. 1506 a wall made rounde aboute the place of the transfiguration of our Lord: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 15 (1851). 1611 *Transfiguration*, A transfiguration, or transformation: COTGR. 1646 in caterpillars, or silk-worms, wherein there is a visible and triple transfiguration: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.* [T.] bef. 1719 the transfiguration and the agony in the garden: ADDISON. [J.]

transformation (∟ ∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. *transformation*: the act of transforming, the process of being transformed.

1548 transformacions and naturall chaungynge of thynges: UDALL, *Mark*, i. [R.] 1604 Something have you heard | Of Hamlet's transformation; so call it, | Sith nor the exterior nor the inward man | Resembles that it was: SHAKS., *Ham.*, II. 2, 5. 1611 *Transformation*, A transformation; a change of forme, an alteration of shape: COTGR.

transgressor (∟ ∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *transgressor*, assimilated to Lat. *transgressor*, noun of agent to *transgredi*, = 'to transgress': one who transgresses.

1494 albeit that this ryot was after greuously shewyd agayne the commons of the cytie, yet it passyd vponnysshed, for the great nombre of the transgressours: Fabyan, an. 1180. [R.] 1509 And to a Transgressor | For mede shewing fauour: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 24 (1874). 1640 beinge so rigorous agaynste all other transgressours: ELYOT, *Im. Gouvernance*, fol. 88 r. 1549 transgressours: LATIMER, 7 *Serm. bef. K. Edw. VI.*, v. p. 154 (1869). 1569 the place where felons and other transgressors of the kinges lawes were put to execution: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. I., an. 3, p. 33. 1611 *Transgresseur*, A transgressor, trespasser, sinner, offender: COTGR. 1667 Ill worthy I such title should belong | To me transgressor, who, for thee ordain'd | A help, became thy snare | MILTON, *P. L.*, xi. 164. 1785 transgressors from the womb, | And hasting to a grave: COWPER, *Task*, v. Poems, Vol. II. p. 103 (1808).

transit gloria mundi: Late Lat. See sic transit g. m.

transitu: Lat. See in transitu.

translator, translatour (∟ ∟ ∟), sb.: Eng. fr. Lat. *translator*, = 'one who transfers' (Late Lat., 'one who interprets'), used as noun of agent to Lat. *transferre*, = 'to transfer', 'to translate': one who translates. Sometimes spelt *translator*.

1509 the foresayde composer and translatours: JAS. LOCHER, in Barclay's *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1874). 1534 translatours: TYNDALE, in G. Joy's *Apol.*, p. x. (1883). 1570 and yet neither Paris, Orlance, or any of the other Vniuersities of France, at any time, with the Translators, or Publishers offended: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. A. liij r. 1589 Euen so the very Poet makes and contriues out of his owne braine, both the verse and matter of his poeme, and not by any foreine copie or example, as doth the translator, who therefore may well be sayd a versifier, but not a Poet: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets*,



1. i. p. 19 (1869). **1603** the translatur and the french especially hath with great dexterity laid the pieces together: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1159. **1620** the word of the Translator, subject and obnoxious unto errors: BRENT, *Tr. Seave's Hist. Conne. Prent*, Bk. ii. p. 146 (1696). **1641** that part of the work was esteemed so absurd by the translators thereof: MILTON, *Amazado*, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 163 (1806). **1654** Nor is our Author a Translator, | But a *Critical Commentator*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix*, sig. \* 3 *re*.

**transliterator, sb.**: Eng. for *transliterater*: one who transliterates.

**transmigrator** (∠ = ∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Eng. as if noun of agent to Lat. *transmigrare*, = 'to migrate': one who migrates.

**transparent** (∠ = ∠ = ∠), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transparent*.

1. (of a substance) causing no appreciable hindrance to clear vision, able to be seen through, admitting of the appearance of objects through itself.

**1588** through the transparent bosom of the deep: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3. 31. **1876** ice, blue as a sapphire, and as transparent: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 114 (1872). **1776** the Marsyas has been stiled the most transparent river of Phrygia: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 238.

2. *metaph.* easily understood, incapable of concealment or deception, easily detected.

**1591** these, who often drown'd could never die, | Transparent heretics, be burnt for liars! SHAKS., *Rom.*, i. 2, 96.

3. bright, brilliant, clear.

**1593** the glorious sun's transparent beams: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 353. **1593** My loves transparent beames and rosy colour: T. WATSON, *Tears of Fancie*, xxxi. p. 194 (1870). **1594** So by th' attractive excellence, and might, borne to the power of thy transparent eyes: CONSTABLE, *Sonnets*, 7th Dec., No. 8 (1818).

**transposition** (∠ = ∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *transposition*: the act of transposing; the process or state of being transposed.

**1611** *Transposition*, A transposition; translation, removal out of one place into another: COTGR.

**trap, sb.**: Eng. fr. Swed. *trapp*: dark-colored metamorphic rock the structure of which is more or less columnar.

**1847** chattering stony names | Of shale and hornblende, rag and trap and tuff, | Amygdaloid and trachyte: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iii. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 88 (1886).

**trapan(e), trappan(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **trepan**.

**trapezium, pl. trapezia, sb.**: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *τραπέζιον*, = 'a small table', 'a counter', 'an irregular four-sided figure': a geometrical plane figure contained by four straight lines, no two of which are parallel.

**1551** trapezia: R. RECORDE, *Pathway to Knowledge*, p. 15. **1589** the figure *Trapezium*, which is some portion longer then square: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, ii. xi. p. 113 (1869). **1887** Mr. H. Sadler...saw this fifth star of the trapezium [of the nebula in Orion] in December, 1871: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 29, p. 572/3.

**\*trattoria, sb.**: It.: an eating-house, a cook-shop.

**1851** At that period I used to dine at a trattoria in the Piazza de Spagna: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 155 (1857). **1874** a trattoria is an eating-house where dinners are also sent out: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Rome*, p. 385 *note*.

**travado, sb.**: Port.: a tornado (*q. v.*).

**1625** very foule weather there with Thunder and Lightning, (which the *Portugals* call *Travados*...): PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 952. **1662** the Winds, which the *Portugues* call *Travados*, that is, whirlwinds: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelso*, Bk. III. p. 197 (1669). **1705** we are sometimes attacked by violent Travados, or Storms of Thunder, Lightning and Wind: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. viii. p. 112.

**travers, sb.**: Fr.: breadth; caprice, eccentricity. See **à travers**.

**1765** but I have no patience with such a *travers* as there must be in his way of thinking: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 387 (1882).

**travertino, It.; travertin(e), Eng. fr. It.**: *sb.*: a whitish porous rock consisting of calcareous deposit found in Italy, used for masonry.

**1555** And is often tymes founde in an other stone lyke vnto *Treuertino* or in *Treuertino* it selfe: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. VI. p. 367 (1885). **1886** Astride of one of these [walls] is still seen fixed to its position a *cippus* of travertine: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 30, p. 574/1.

**trecento, sb.**: It., *lit.* 'three hundred': the century which began with the year 1301, the fourteenth century, in reference to Italian literature and art; hence, **trecentist** (∠ = ∠ = ∠, -*ece*- as It.), fr. It. **trecentista** (*pl.* -*te*), an Italian artist or writer of the fourteenth century, a follower of the Italian style of the fourteenth century.

**1821** In Italy he'd ape the "Trecentisti"; | In Greece, he'd sing some sort

S. D.

of hymn like this t' ye: EVRON, *Don Juan*, III. lxxxvi. **1883** the character of his work is different from that of any other trecentist: C. C. PERKINS, *Ital. Sculpt.*, p. xxiii. **1887** one of them calls her an unfailing improvisatrice worthy of the *trecento*: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-lore of Italy*, p. 37.

**treillage, sb.**: Fr.: a trellis, trellis-work.

**1699** The last Private Garden I saw... At the upper end a noble *Treillage*, two great Vases of Iron painted of a Brass-colour and gilt: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 194. **1712** Bowers and Grotto's, Treillages and Caves: *Spectator*, No. 477, Sept. 6, p. 682/2 (Morley). **1761** drank tea in the arbour of treillage: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 420 (1857).

**\*trek, sb.**: Du., 'pull', 'tug', 'drawing': in S. Africa, the drawing of a wagon; a journey, a distance traversed at one stretch.

**\*1878** Trek in the Transvaal: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.]

**\*trek, vb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *trekken*: in S. Africa, to draw (a wagon); to travel by a wagon; to move from station to station.

**1850** the road...so cut up, that we were obliged to abandon it, and trek along the rugged hill-side: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. ii. p. 24 (1856).

**trekker, sb.**: Du.: one who treks.

**\*trek-schuit, sb.**: Du.: a draw-boat, a canal-boat. See **track-scouthe**.

**1711** the *Trekschuyt*, or Hackney-boat, which carries Passengers from Leyden to Amsterdam: *Spectator*, No. 129, July, 30, p. 196/1 (Morley). **1781** they travelled partly by post...partly by the trek-schuyt, that is, the barks which ply in this country in the canals: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 385 (1852). **1814** down the Rhine to the land of the Frow, and the cheese and herrings and trackshuyts: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 385 (1856).

**\*tremolando, adv.**: It.: *Mus.*: in a tremulous manner, with the use of the tremolo.

**1887** The violins accompany *tremolando* in descending thirds: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 26, p. 720/1.

**\*tremolo, sb.**: It.: *Mus.*: a trembling, a tremulous effect suggestive of emotion; sometimes applied to the speaking voice.

**1877** her back still turned and a tremolo in her voice: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xviii. p. 165 (1879).

**\*tremor** (∠ = ∠), **tremour, sb.**: Eng. fr. Lat. *tremor*: a trembling, a quivering, a tremulous motion; a vibration; a shuddering.

**1661** *Tremor* (Lat.) quaking, trembling, shaking, great fear; also an earthquake: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, bef. **1687** in the ringing of a bell, from every stroke there continues a tremor in the bell: H. MORE, *Immort. of Soul*, Bk. II. ch. ii. [R.] **1731** By its styptic and stimulating quality it affects the nerves, occasioning tremours: AKBETHNOT, *Aliments* [T.] **1776** Returning in the evening I began to wash my hands in it [the Castalia] but was instantly chilled and seized with a tremor: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 268. **1819** I boldly went to the Fanar, and with the least possible tremor knocked at Mavroyeni's door: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 145 (1880). **1863** awoke...in a mysterious state of mental tremor: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 184.

**tremor cordis, phr.**: Lat.: a quaking of the heart.

**1611** I have tremor cordis on me: my heart dances: SHAKS., *Wint. Tale*, i. 2, 110.

**\*trente-et-quarante, sb.**: Fr., 'thirty and forty': a name of the game of rouge-et-noir (*q. v.*).

**1764** hazard, Quinze, and *Trente-et-Quarante*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 295 (1857). **1848** a little roulette and *trente-et-quarante* to keep the excitement going: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xxvii. p. 293 (1879). **1865** OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxii. p. 276.

**trepan** (∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *trepan* (Cotgr.), *trappan* (Cotgr.).

1. a boring instrument for removing pieces of the skull.

**1525** If the bone be stronge/bore ther throughe many holes with the *trapan* tyl it be departed from the other bone: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. H i *re*/2. **1543** sondry instrumentes of yron, as *trepanes*, hammers, molinels, &c.: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxix *re*/2. **1563** a *trappan*, seruyenge to the heade whan as the scull or *cranium* is fractured: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 13 *re*. **1603** The boisterous *Trepan*, and steel Pick-ax play | Their parts apace: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, Decay, p. 140 (1608). **1748** he examined me touching the operation of the *trepan*: SMOLLETT, *Red. Rand.*, ch. xvii. Wks., Vol. I. p. 98 (1817).

2. a boring instrument.

**1613** And there th' *Ingeniers* hane the *Trepan* drest, | And reared vp the Ramme for battrie best: HUDSON, *Tr. Du Barlas* *Judith*, iii. 107. [Davies]

**\*trepan** (∠ = ∠), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Malay *tripang*: *bêche-de-mer* (*q. v.*).

**1814** There are two kinds of *trepan*: FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 231.

**très distingué, phr.**: Fr.: very distinguished.

**1841** His countenance is remarkably good, his air and manner *très distingué*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Idler in France*, Vol. II. p. 136. **1871** a handsome



man, with an air *très distingué*: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 160.

**très grande dame**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'a very great lady', a lady of very high rank.

**1744** I have seen her but once, and found her...*très grande dame*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 301 (1857).

**trevertino**: It. See **travertino**.

**triangle** ( $\triangle$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *triangle*: having three angles (or sides); a figure which has three angles formed by the meetings of three lines.

**1525** the bony part [of the nose] hath .ij. tryangle bonis: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *ro*1. **1546** the English men...arraying themselves in forme of a triangle: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. II. p. 27 (1844). **1554** an Ilonde in forme of a tryangle: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D viii *oo*. **1603** triangles whether they have three equal sides or unequal: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 838.

**triarii**, *sb. pl.*: Lat.: the foot-soldiers of the third line of the Roman army in order of battle. See **hastati**, **principes**, II. 2.

**1617** after the first fury of the French, the body of the Dutch Foote, like the *Triarii* among the Romans, stood firme: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 198.

**tribrachys**, Lat.; **tribrachus**, Late Lat. fr. Gk. *τρίβραχυς*: *sb.*: a metrical foot consisting of three short syllables. Anglicised as **tribrach**.

**1589** The foote [*Tribrachus*] of three short times is very hard to be made by any of our *trissillables*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. xv. [xvi.] p. 141 (1869). **1602** The *Spondees* [consisting] of two long, the *Tribrach* of three short [syllables]: T. CAMPION, *Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 167 (1815).

**tribuna**, *sb.*: It.: an apse; a gallery; a pulpit. Occasionally Anglicised as **tribune**.

**1644** The choir, roof, and paintings in the tribuna are excellent: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 134 (1872). **1670** In fine, the picture of our Saviour in the very *Tribune*, or *Abside*, was the first picture that appeared publicly in Rome... There are divers other pictures in that vaulted *Tribune* in *Mosaic* work: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 64 (1698).

**tribunal** ( $\equiv \equiv \equiv$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tribūnāl*,='a dais on which the seats of magistrates were placed', 'a judgment-seat', 'the magistrates' (collectively).

1. a judge's seat, a magistrate's seat, a magistrates' bench. Also, (rarely) *attrib.*

**1579** his chaire of state or tribunal: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 636 (1612). **1588** you must be presented before the tribunal seat of Iesus Christ: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, &c., p. 5 (1880). **1602** When he had thus plotted the matter; sitting in his Tribunal he gaue a sign vnto the souldiers: T. LODGE, *Tr. Josephus Wars*, Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 618. **1606** I' the market-place, on a tribunal silver'd, | Cleopatra and himself in chairs of gold | Were publicly enthroned: SHAKS., *Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 6, 3. **1645** At the upper end [of the Senate-hall] are the Tribunals of the Doge: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 208 (1872). **1662** Justice, that sits and frowns where public laws | Exclude soft mercy from a private cause, | In your tribunal most herself does please: DRYDEN, *On Coronation*, 51. **1776** here was the tribunal of the archon or supreme magistrate: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 65.

2. a court of justice, a judicial assembly.

**1590** Of Magistrates, of courts, of tribunals, | Of commen-wealthes: SPENS., *F. Q.*, II. ix. 53. **1619** examined at that High Tribunal: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. lxx. p. 702. **1620** For causes were never taken from the lawful Tribunals, but by Commissions, and Avocations of Popes: BRENT, *Tr. Souv's Hist. Council*, Bk. VIII. p. 739 (1676). **1685** the bold Chief Justice Jefferies... went thorough stich in that tribunal: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 234 (1872). **1769** He tells us...that parliament is a high and solemn tribunal: JUNIUS, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. xxvii. p. 198 (1772).

3. the raised floor at one end of a basilican church; an apse; a gallery.

**1644** The tribunal of the high altar is of exquisite work: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1872). **1694** placing columns on pilasters at the East tribunal: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 344. **1722** The Tribunal or *Messo Cupola* of Dominichino: RICHARDSON, *Statues*, &c., in *Italy*, p. 319.

**trice**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *tris*,='noise of glass breaking', 'an instant', in the *phr.* *en un tris*,='in (on) a trice': an instant, a moment. Perhaps the early *tryse* is a distinct word,='a pull', 'a haul'; and if so, *at a trice*, *with a trice* may be altogether English.

[abt. 1440 The howndis that were of gret prise | Pluckid downe dere all at a tryse: *Iponedon*, 392, in *Weber's Metr. Rom.*, II. 295 (1810). (C.)] **1508** To tell you what conceyte | I had then in a tryce, | The matter were to nyse: J. SKELTON, *Phyl. Sparowe*, 1130. [A. S. Palmer] **1569** Canutus mustered both Englishmen and Danes with a tryce; and hauing nowe all things redly prepared for warre, tooke shipping: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. VII. p. 175. **1579** They were with him at a trice, to know his pleasure: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 353 (1612). **1582** Now Pithias kneele downe, aske me blessing like a pretie boy, | And with a trise, thy head from thy shoulders I wyll conuay: EDWARDS, *Damon & Ph.*, in *Old Plays*, I. 252 (1825). [A. S. Palmer] **1584** he cometh vp (they saie) at a trice: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. xv. ch. xxvi. p. 443. **1602** saue onely Catoelian carrying their countenance in their

hands, to sob and smile in a trice: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 22. **1610** on a trice, so please you, | Even in a dream, were we divided from them | And were brought moping hither: SHAKS., *Temp.*, v. 238. abt. **1630** He had gotten the Queens eare at a trice, and she began to be taken with his elocution: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 49 (1870). **1644** all commanded in a trice by an imperious and cruel seaman: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 85 (1872). **1674** in a trice: N. FAIRFAX, *Bulk and Sebu.*, p. 13.

**\*trichina**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of worms which live in the intestines, and in the larval state become encysted in the muscular tissue of men and some other animals. Their presence in large numbers causes the dangerous disease called **trichinosis**.

**trick**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *trek*, earlier *treck*,='a pull', 'a draft', 'an artifice', 'a trait'.

1. an artifice, a piece of fraud; a feat of dexterity; a roguish prank, a piece of mischief; a reprehensible act.

**1546** I will heere...declare a prettie dog tricks as concerning this mayden: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 284 (1846). **1579** it is the common tricks of all spitefull persons: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 299 (1612). **1590** didst thou ever see me do such a trick? SHAKS., *Two Gent. of Ver.*, iv. 4, 43. **1591** Your Dythirambion songes and Orgyes trickes, | Your Bacchus daunce is done, | Your Iuie crownes and crowned Nymphes, | Your sacred Thyrsus's wonne: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. B 3 *vo*. **1598** I doe tast this as a trick, put on me: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, iv. 10, Wks., p. 62 (1616). bef. **1653** Once I a curious Eye did fix | To observe the Tricks | Of the Schismatics of the Times: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 278 (1687). bef. **1670** Yet these were but Tricks, to rock all those asleep, who he knew would oppose him: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 207, p. 224 (1693). **1685** This day my brother...and Mr. Onslow were circumvented in their election by a trick of the Sheriff's: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 229 (1872). bef. **1719** extremely delighted in playing little tricks: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 157 (1730).

1 a, an illusion, a deceptive appearance.

2. dexterity, skill, knack.

**1604** here's fine revolution, an we had the trick to see 't: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 1, 99.

3. a lineament; a trace; a trait; a habit; a characteristic.

**1595** He hath a trick of *Cœur-de-lion's* face: SHAKS., *K. John*, i. 85.

4. a trifle, a knick-knack.

**1596** A knack, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap: SHAKS., *Tam. Shr.*, iv. 3, 67.

5. the cards played out in one round of a game at cards; the manner of playing a round of a particular game at cards.

bef. **1658** Like to *Don Quixot's* Rosary of Slaves | Strung on a Chain, a Murnival of Knaves | Pack'd in a Trick | like Gipsies when they ride: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, II. p. 28 (1687). **1785** Cards were superfluous here, with all the tricks, | That idleness has ever yet contriv'd | To fill the void of an unfurnish'd brain: COWPER, *Task*, iv. Poems, Vol. II. p. 108 (1808).

**triclinium**, Lat. *pl. triclīnīa*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τρίκλινιον*: among the Ancient Romans, a dining-room with three couches round three sides of the dinner-table.

**1646** Fish-ponds, Gardens, Tricliniums: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. VII. ch. xviii. p. 313 (1686). **1890** In the central block [of the Roman villa] are the principal rooms, such as the *tablinum* and *triclinium*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 23, p. 265/2.

**tricoteuse**, *sb.*: Fr.: a woman who knits, one of the women who, during the French Revolution, attended political meetings, executions, &c.; hence, a French woman who engages in political agitation.

**1882** French women organised...have been *Tricoteuses*, and perhaps in a certain sense of the abusive term, *Pétroleuses*: *Standard*, Dec. 26, p. 3.

**tric-trac**, *sb.*: Fr.: backgammon.

**1690** I taught them to play grand tric-trac: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 78 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1803** There's Mrs. Delacour leading Miss Portman off into the tric-trac cabinet: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. II. ch. xxx. p. 317 (1832). **1839** The amusements consist principally of...matches at tric-trac...: MISS PARDOE, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 148.

**triennium**, *sb.*: Lat.: a period of three years.

**\*triforium**, *pl. triforia*, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a gallery above the arches (properly of the aisles) of a church.

**1833** above them are the triforia continued through every part: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 93. **1879** If there is a clerestory the space becomes what we call (though erroneously) a *triforium*: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. II. p. 87. **1885** Over the lateral aisles...upper aisles, or triforia, are nearly always found: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 15, p. 214/2.

**trigger** ( $\triangle$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *trekker*,='a puller', 'a drawer', 'a trigger': the finger-piece by pulling which the hammer of a fire-arm is set free and so caused to fall; a lever or any piece of mechanism by moving which a spring is released or a check detached. Earlier **tricker**.

**1663** and as a goose | In death contracts his talons close, | So did the knight, and with one claw | The tricker of his pistol draw: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. iii. 528.



**triglyphus**, Lat. fr. Gk. *τρίγλυφος*; **triglyph** ( $\triangle \equiv$ ), Eng. fr. Lat.: *sb.*: a three-grooved tablet (with two entire grooves and two semi-grooves, all vertical), between the metopes of a Doric frieze.

1563 Betwixt the .2. Triglyphos [acc.]: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. vii. v.  
1598 the droppes must bee sixe in number, hanging vnder the *triglyphi* having two a peece. The length of the *triglyphi* Q. is a modell and a halfe. The space between each *triglyphus* is a modell and an halfe: R. HAYDOCK, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 90.  
1664 The *Triglyphs* which I affirm'd to be charged on the *Doric Frieze* is a most inseparable Ornament of it: EVELYN, *Tr. Front's Parall.* *Archit.*, &c., p. 134.

**trillo**, *sb.*: It.: a trill.

1656 BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1661 Myself humming to myself (which now-a-days is my constant practice since I begun to learn to sing) the trillo, and found by use that it do come upon me: *PRYSE, Diary*, June 30. [Davies] 1686 What's the matter? are ye mad to disturb me and spoil such an admirable Trillo? D'URFEE, *Banditti*, iv. p. 48. 1713 by the trilloes | Of a gentle purling stream: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 249 (1856).

**trimūrti**, *sb.*: Skt., 'triple-shape': name of the Brahminical trinity in unity, Brahma, Vishnu, and Īva (Siva).

1810 Brama, Veeshno, and Seeva form the Trimourtee, or Trinity as it has been called, of the Bramins: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 1. 1873 Lassen fixes as late a date as 1400—45 for the introduction of the *Trimurti* worship: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 339. 1886 a variety of patterns, such as the lizard pattern, the monkey pattern, the *trimurti* pattern, bearing figures of Brahma, Vishnu, and Mahadeva: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 40.

**Trinidado**, name of tobacco from Trinidad, a West Indian island.

1598 'Tis your right *Trinidado*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, III. 5. Wks., p. 40 (1616). 1630 Carousing Indian *Trinidado* smoke: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 6 v. 1.

**trinōda necessitas**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: the 'three-fold obligation' to render services to the Anglo-Saxon king, to which holders of land were subject; *i.e.* to render military services, to repair bridges, and to repair fortresses.

\***trio**, *sb.*: It.

1. a musical composition consisting of three solo parts (vocal or instrumental); the performance of such a composition; a specific portion of certain compositions.

1724 TRIA, or TRIO, Musick in Three Parts is so called, either for Voices or Instruments, or both together: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1776 and by a sweet trio announced every hour of the day: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 17. 1816 she got up and sung a trio with the Consuls: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 329 (1832). 1818 The travellers sung most of the trios and duos: MRS. OPIE, *New Tales*, Vol. I. p. 83.

2. a set of three performers of a musical composition in three parts.

2 a. a party or set of three individuals.

1828 I am happy to have it in my power to quiet the apprehensions of this *trio* of my colleagues: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 2374. 1855 The long preface...introduces the trio of subjects: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 3, p. 433/2.

3. a stanza of three lines.

1777 As to poor Adolphati, I will tell you very frankly, I could as soon get off fifty thousand of his *trios* as fifty: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letts.* (Tr. fr. Fr.), Bk. I. No. XXXV. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 110 (1777).

**trionphe**, *sb.*: Fr.: a triumph; a triumphal decoration.

1761 In front of the throne was a *trionphe* of foliage and flowers resembling nature, placed on the royal table, and rising as high as the canopy itself: GRAY, in *Gray & Mason's Corresp.*, p. 270 (1853).

**Triones**, name of the constellations called the Wains, *i.e.* *Ursa Major* and *Ursa Minor*; also called *Septentriones*.

bef. 1593 The fair Triones with their glimmering light | Smil'd at the foot of clear Bootes' wain: GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 124/1 (1861).

**tripla**, *sb.*: Lat.: short for *tripla ratio*, 'triple proportion', the name of a kind of time in old music.

bef. 1590 Whiche bells beinge tuned, shall play any Pauen, Galliarde, French songe, Italiane songe, being either tripla, quartipla, or sextipla, only by Geometrie, without hand or foote of any man: In *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. p. 66 (1846).

1596 The proportionate tature is that which containeth three semibreves as in a tripla, or three minims in perfect prolation: *Pathway to Mus.*, sig. E ii v. 1597 tripla proportion in musick...is that which diminisheth the value of the notes to one third part: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 50. 1627 The *Tripla's*, and *Changing of Times*, have an Agreement with the *Changes of Motions*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 113.

**triplex**, *sb.*: Lat., 'threefold': *Mus.*: short for *triplex ratio*, 'triple proportion', triple time.

1601 the triplex, sir, is a good tripping measure: SHAKS., *Tw. Nh.*, v. 42.

\***tripod** ( $\equiv$ ), **tripode**, Eng. fr. Lat. *tripodes*, pl. of *tripus*, fr. Gk. *τρίπους* (*trípod-*); **trípos**, Eng. fr. Lat. *trípus* (with second vowel affected by *trípod-*): *sb.*: a three-legged stool or seat; a three-legged article. In Cambridge University

(England), a *Trípos* is any Honor Examination. Perhaps from the slang name *Mr. Trípos* of the provaricator (*q. v.*). See Arber's *Eng. Garner*, VII. 267 (1670), "a *Trípus's*, *Terra-filius's*, or *Provaricator's* speech". [Skeat] Also, *attrib.*; used once (? oftener) in the sense 'three feet long'.

1589 the *Trípos* where *Pithias* sat: *Glossogr. Menipia*, p. 22 (1860). 1621 the golden *trípos*, which the fisherman found: R. BARTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 61 (1627). 1646 *Apollis Trípos* and *Charmus Wheels*: *Sic* TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xi. p. 104 (1646). 1690 *Cruent* food, who wouldst be thought an oracle, | Come down from off the *trípos*, and speak plain: *DUNN, Don Schust.*, v. I. [L.] 1712 he had made twenty *Tríposes* running on Golden Wheels: *Spectator*, No. 327, Mar. 10, p. 425 (Morley). 1722 Apollo with the *Trípos*, Griffin upon it in bas-relief: *RICCIARDON, Statues*, &c., in Italy, p. 47. 1741 their Heads spreading on the sides like a *Trípos*, compose a kind of Chapter: J. OZELL, *The Town-Griff's Play*, *Levant*, Vol. II. p. 196. 1834 'The Rambler' | I liked not at all; its tripos sometimes tired my ear: M. FLEMING, *Helen*, ch. vii. [Davies] 1877 the Mathematical *Trípos*: *Echo*, Jan. 25. [St.]

\***Trisagion**, *sb.*: neut. of Late Gk. *τρίσάγιος*, 'thrice-holy': name of an early Eucharistic hymn, at the beginning of which the word 'holy' (*ἅγιος*) occurs three times. The name is sometimes incorrectly applied to the *sanctus* (*q. v.*).

1684—6 the prophet Isaiah...heareth the *trissagion* of the blessed angels: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 397 (1890). 1891 On the other [side of the stile is] the beginning of the *trissagion*: 'Αγιος ὁ Θεός...: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 3, p. 459/1.

**Trismegist**, **Trismegistus**. See *Hermes*².

1657 and be that listed himself a true Chymist, had faire hopes to become a great *TRISMEGIST*: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 7 v. 1664 Quoth *Hudibras*, Alas what ist to us, | Whether 't were said by *Trismegistus*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. III. p. 178.

\***triste**, *adj.*: Fr.: dull, low-spirited, dismal, melancholy, dreary. Anglicised as *trist*.

1703 I stayed in Flanders, very triste for your loss: VANBRUGH, *Fatal Friend*, I. 1756 The great apartment is vast and triste, the whole heavily furnished: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 31 (1857). 1823 It is too triste a work ever to have been popular: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, p. 937 (1875). 1828 Never was there so grand a penchant for the *triste*: LORD LYTON, *Pelham*, ch. lxvii. p. 226 (1850). 1848 The account of this little resurrection in May Fair astonished and gave a little gaiety to an otherwise very *triste* conversation: THACKERAY, *Van Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 205 (1879). 1877 that most *triste* and sudden of festivities: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Mine*, ch. xxiv. p. 204 (1879). 1877 M. Yriarte felt an irresistible attraction to explore the *triste* and desolate-looking interior of rocky plains: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.] 1880 Monsieur...grew *triste*: C. W. COLLINS, *St. Simon*, p. 61.

**tristesse**, *sb.*: Fr.: dullness, melancholy, dreariness.

1856 nature...too much by half for man in the picture, and so giving a certain *tristesse*: EMERSON, *English Traits*, xvi. Wks., Vol. II. p. 128 (1866).

**Triton**, **triton** ( $\equiv$ ), Eng. fr. Lat. *Tritōn*, fr. Gk. *Τρίτων*: name of one of a race of sea-gods, sons of and attendants on Poseidon (Neptune) and Amphitrite and companions of the Nereids; represented in art as semi-human.

1584 tritons, centaurs, dwarves, giants, imps, calcears, conjurors: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. xv. p. 153. 1593 A trump more shrill than *Triton's* is at sea: PEARCE, *Order of the Garter*, Wks., p. 585 (1801). 1607 Hear you this *Triton* of the minnows? mark you | His absolute 'shall': SHAKS., *Coriol.*, III. 1. 80. 1630 so many sea-born tritons, | Arm'd only with the trumpets of your courage: MASSINGER, *Renegado*, II. 5. Wks., p. 1012 (1630). 1640 they that dwell | In Tharsis, Tritons fry: H. MOORE, *Phil. Po.*, I. 333. p. 10 (1647). 1681 *Triton*, a god of the Sea: also a Weathercock: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* 1681 And oft the *Tritons* and the *Sea-Nymphs* saw | Whole shoals of *Dutch* serv'd up for *Cabillaw*: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 111. 1714 Nymphs and Tritons: *Spectator*, No. 620, Nov. 15, p. 267 (Morley). 1722 upon the Decks of the Ships there are Tritons: *RICCIARDON, Statues*, &c., in Italy, p. 116.

**trium literarum homo**: Lat. See *homo trium literarum*.

\***triumvir**, Lat. *pl.* *triumviri*, *sb.*: Lat.: a member of a committee of three magistrates in Ancient Rome; *esp.* a member of one of the coalitions of three men for the control of the Roman power, namely that between Pompey, Caesar, and Crassus, B.C. 60, and Mark Antony, Lepidus, and Octavian (the Emperor Augustus), B.C. 43. Also, *metaph.* any set of three men or organisms.

1579 M. Anthony the *Triumvir*: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 883 (1632). 1600 during the warres that these *triumviri* first had with *Routen* and *Candier*: L. LLOYD, *Consent of Time*, p. 540. 1601 proclaimed a banished person by the decree of the *Triumvirs*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin.*, N. H., Bk. 12, ch. 3, Vol. I. p. 384. bef. 1603 They did decree also that they should be called *Triumviri*, appointed for the reestablishment of the commonwealth: NORTH, *(Lines of Euphras)*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 1152 (1602). 1619 those *Triumviri*, the LIVER, HEART, & BRAINE: PURCHAN, *Miscellaneous*, ch. v. p. 24. 1630 Blinde fortune, sightlesse loue, and eyeslesse death, | Like Great *Triumvir* command this earthly roome: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. Ccc 6 v. 1. bef. 1733 *Triumviri*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 121, p. 390 (1740). 1785 Such are these *triumviri* in the republick of letters, *Lipatus*, *Causaubon*, *Scaliger*: *Grat. Mag.*, IV. II. 1072. 1816 the Romans represented these living heroes in armour; but the great *triumvir* (Pompey) is sculptured as a deified hero naked and colossal: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 155.



**trivium**, *pl. trivium*, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *trivius*, = 'of three roads': the three liberal arts of medieval education, grammar, rhetoric, and logic. See **quadrivium**.

**1887** In either case its place [logic] was and could only be in the trivium: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 26, p. 284/1.

**trochaeus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχᾶιος, = 'a trochee': a trochee, a tribrach.

1. a metrical foot consisting of a long syllable followed by a short, a trochee; also called **choreus** (*q. v.*).

**1589** of all your words *bissillables* the most part naturally do make the foot *Iambus*, many the *Trocheus*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II. xiii. [xiv.] p. 135 (1866). **1597** for as the foot *trocheus* consisteth of one syllable of two times, and another of one time, so is the first of these two strokes double to the latter: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181. **1603** when the melody and rhythm... was artificially set to, & the number or rhythm alone cunningly transmuted, so a Trocheus was put in stead of a Pæon: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1259.

2. a tribrach. See **tribrachys**.

**1586** A foot of 3. syllables in like sorte is either simple or myxt. The simple is eyther Molossus, that is of three long, as --- forgiveness: or Trocheus, that is of 2. short, as ~ ~ ~ myerie: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 67 (1815).

**trochilus**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχίλος: a bird described by ancient authors as feeding from the teeth or throat of the crocodile; *Ornith.* name of a genus of humming-birds. Rarely Anglicised as **trochil**.

**1579** the birde *Trochilus* lyueth by the mouth of the Crocodile: J. LVLV, *Euphues*, p. 44 (1868). **1603** the crocodile, sheweth himselfe wonderful fellowlike and gracious in that society and dealing that is between him & the *trochilus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 975. **1615** when between sleeping and waking... a little bird called *Trochilus*, doth feed her self by the picking of his teeth: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 100 (1632). bef. **1658** so the poor Souldiers live like *Trochilus*, by picking the Teeth of this sacred Crocodile: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 74 (1687). **1665** he [the Crocodile] opens his chaps to let the Trochil in to pick his teeth: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 364 (1677).

**trochilus**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. τροχίλος: *Archit.*: a broad hollow moulding which runs round the base of a column, also called **scotia** (*q. v.*).

**1563** the nethermoste Trochilus or Scotia: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi r<sup>o</sup>.

**trochisk(e)**, **trocisk(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *troc(h)isque* (Cotgr.): a circular medicinal tablet or lozenge. The form **trochisch(e)** became **trotsche**, **troche**. Cf. Fr. *troches* (pl.), = 'fumes'.

**1625** and therof make a trocysse / and of the trocysse ye shall gyue hym the wayght of .viii. barly cornes: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. F i v<sup>o</sup>/a. **1640** the Apothecaries Trochiskes... Trochiskes of Carabe, or Amber: RAYNALD, *Birth Mank.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 127 (1613). **1641** the trocyskes of Caldaron: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. R iv v<sup>o</sup>. **1643** of agarike in trochisks: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxv v<sup>o</sup>/a. — Trociques of Minium: T. GALE, *Antid.*, sig. Aaa iii r<sup>o</sup>. **1601** certaine rolls or trochisks: Pouders: T. GALE, *Antid.*, sig. Aaa iii r<sup>o</sup>. **1601** certaine rolls or trochisks: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 27, Vol. I. p. 379. — at length reduce it [thickened juice] to certain trochisks... the troche aforesaid: *ib.*, Bk. 24, ch. 12, Vol. II. p. 104. **1627** There would be Trochisk likewise made of Snakes: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. x. § 965. **1814** chewing troches while he was in the sick chamber: *Chalmers' Biogr. Dict.*, Vol. XVIII. p. 24.

**Troglodyte**, **troglydyte** (*u = l*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Trōglodytæ* (*pl.*), = 'Cave-dwellers', name of various races, fr. Gk. Τρωγλοδυται, name of an Ethiopian tribe which was said to inhabit caves: a member of a race called *Troglodytæ* by the Ancients; a cave-dweller; a member of a savage tribe which dwells in caves or in holes dug in the earth.

**1580** the Troglodyta which digged in the filthy ground for rootes: J. LVLV, *Euphues & his Eng.*, p. 282 (1868). **1600** inhabited by the Troglodytæ, a people so called, because of their dwelling in caves vnder the ground: JOHN PORV, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, Introd., p. 10. **1601** The Troglodytes dig hollow caves... for dwelling houses: they feed upon the flesh of serpents: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. N. H.*, Bk. 5, ch. 8, Vol. I. p. 95. **1630** You squandering Troglodytes of Amsterdam: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 6 v<sup>o</sup>. **1642** they were Troglodytes, and had no dwelling but in the hollowes of the rocks: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 51 (1869). **1704** hear the words of the famous Troglodyte philosopher: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § x. Wks., p. 87/2 (1869).

\***troika**, *sb.*: Russ.: a three-horse vehicle, a four-wheeled travelling-carriage drawn by three horses abreast; a team of three horses abreast.

**1843** Tr. Kohl's Russia, p. 202.

**Trojan**, *adj. and sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Trōjānus*, *adj.* to *Trōja*, *Trōia*, = 'Troy': pertaining to Troy (Ilium); an inhabitant of Troy; a brave fellow; a boon-companion; a profligate.

**1596** SHAKES, *I Hen. IV.*, II. 1. 77. **1663** There they say right, and like true Trojans: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. I. p. 47.

**troll**, *sb.*: Icelandic: a supernatural being of Scandinavian mythology, a kind of gnome or sprite.

**1886** To us the malignant fairy whose evil influence nullifies many excellent gifts is a domestic "troll," such as the imagination of Northern nations has con-

ceived, who has warmed himself at Mr. Pinero's fire and partaken of his daily fare: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 30, p. 575/3.

**tromperie**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **trumpery**.

**trooly** (*u =*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native S. Amer.: the enormous pinnate leaf of the bussu-palm, *Manicaria saccifera*.

**1769** Troolies are the largest leaves hitherto discovered in any part of the world: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 103.

**troop**, **troupe**, **troup(e)**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *troupe*: a band, a company, a number (of persons); a body of soldiers, *esp.* a body of cavalry commanded by a captain; *hence*, the rank and position of a captain of cavalry. See **troupe**.

**1546** In the left winge he assigned a parte of his troupe of horsemen: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 200 (1846).

**1587** The lightning

Macedon, by gleaus, | By bands, and troups, of fotemen with his

garde, | Speeds to Darie: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 120 (1870).

**1578** The King...

forgat not to send bands and troups of soldiers euen vpon the confines of the

kingdom of Naples: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardin's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 50

(1618).

**1579** the troups of their footmen: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 433

(1612).

**1579** knowe howe to maintaine himselfe in order withoute break-

ing array, not only marching, but also turning in *Troupe* or retyring: DIGGES,

*Stratol.*, p. 83.

**1584** this troupe of minstrels: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*,

Bk. x. ch. ix. p. 186.

**1589** mightie Troopes of men: W. WARNER, *Albion's*

*England*, Bk. v. ch. xxviii. p. 123.

**1603** keenly slyces through whole Troops

at once: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 24 (1608).

**1613** [they] were

accustomed... to send great troups, not only warlike but pompously provided,

into Hungary: SIR A. SHERLEY, *Trav. Persia*, p. 13.

**1620** Captain of the

Troops of Syria: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Count. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 50 (1676).

**1640** troups: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, III. 45, p. 64 (1647).

**1648** Major-General

Browne was fetched out of London by a troop of horse: EVELYN, *Corresp.*,

Vol. III. p. 33 (1872).

**trop**, *adv.*: Fr.: too, too much (with *de* or *d'* following). See **de trop**.

**1769** But M. Poiria assured me he was *trop discret* to tell me: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 363 (1882).

**1782** She

became so great a lady, that I told her it was *trop d'honneur*, and begged her to

decline it: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 132 (1835).

**1818**

in the opinion of an experienced Frenchman, Zaira was *trop exigeante*: *Edin.*

*Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 251.

**1889** Might we not say of Dr. Gaster and Dr. Adler

*trop de zèle*? *Athenaeum*, Apr. 20, p. 503/1.

**trope**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *trope*.

1. *Rhet.* a figurative use of a word or phrase; a figure involving change of meaning.

**1533** these words of Christ... admit in so plain a speech no trope: TYNDALE,

*Answ. to More*, p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1850).

**1550** all tropes and figures:

R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermons*, fol. 39 v<sup>o</sup> (1560).

**1575** You may vse the same

Figures or Tropes in verse which are used in prose: G. GASKOIGNE, in Hasle-

wood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 12 (1815).

**1586** in fite phrases, in

pithy sentences, in gallant tropes, in flowing speche: W. WEBBE, *Discourse of*

*Eng. Poet.*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II. p. 46.

**1603** tropes

and figures: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 1199.

**1619** be't spoken as a

Trope: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 4 r<sup>o</sup>.

**1657** He... did the government

and use of relatives, verbs, substantives, ellipses, and many figures and tropes:

EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872).

**1663** For *Rhetorick*, he could not

ope | his mouth, but out there flew a Trope: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant.

i. p. 7.

**1674** For if this *Licence* be included in a single Word, it admits of

Tropes: DRYDEN, *State Innoc.*, Pref., Wks., Vol. I. p. 593 (1701).

bef. **1682** stately metaphors, noble tropes and elegant expressions: SIR TH. BROWN,

*Tracts*, I. p. 2 (1686).

bef. **1733** the Author's Invention... aided by certain

peculiar Tropes and Figures: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 3, p. 32 (1740).

**1785**

Or will he seek to dazzle me with tropes, | As with the diamond on his lily hand:

COWPER, *Task*, II. Poems, Vol. II. p. 49 (1808).

2. *Mus.* a short distinctive cadence at the close of a melody.

**1603** To let passe therefore the five positures of the Tetrachords, as also the

first five tones, tropes, changes, notes of harmonies...: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*,

p. 1358.

**1627** There be in *Musick* certaine Figures, or Tropes, almost agreeing

with the Figures of *Rhetorick*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ii. § 113.

\***trophy** (*u =*), Eng. fr. Fr. *trophée*; **tropæum**, less correctly **trophæum**, Lat. fr. Gk. τροπαιον, = 'a monument raised on a battle-field in token of an enemy's rout' (τροπή): *sb.* *Trophee* in Chaucer, quoted by Richardson, seems to be a proper name.

1. a monument of arms and spoils hung up on a tree or pillar in token of victory; any memorial of a victory; a prize.

**1586** the victories and trophees: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*,

ch. xvii. p. 70.

**1595** Onely the ships foundation... Remained a trophy in that

mighty fray: G. MARKHAM, *Trag. Sir R. Grenville*, p. 80 (1871).

**1599** 'twill be

an excellent trophée, to hang ouer your tombe: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of*

*his Hum.*, II. 1. Wks., p. 101 (1616).

**1600** That trophée of selfe-love: —

*Cynth. Rev.*, I. 2. Wks., p. 189.

bef. **1603** he should not call it a Trophée, or

token of triumph: NORTH, *(Lives of Epamin., &c., added to) Plut.*, p. 1120 (1612).

**1603** That hee should not have set up a trophæum there: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut.*

*Mor.*, p. 427.

— presently overwhelmed himselfe in the place under an heape of

his enemies shields reared for a Trophæ, and so died: *ib.*, p. 1231.

— never

grieved nor complained that the Cythnians and Melians had their names recorded

in those Trophæes: *ib.*, p. 1247.

**1603** And stain not with the blood of Inno-

cents | Th' immortal Trophæis of your high Attains: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du*

*Bartas*, Decay, p. 144 (1608).

— half the Trophé is yet hardly penn'd: *ib.*,



Triumph, iv. i. p. 187.

1640 Sing of my Trophees in triumphant strein: H. MORR, *Phil. Po.*, p. 310 (1647). 1644 banners and pendants, with other trophies taken by them from the Turks: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 93 (1872). 1646 his Victorics over *Vandals, Goths, Persians*, and his Trophees in three parts of the World: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vii. ch. xvii. p. 307 (1666). 1654 Whilset to the wonder of the world, and just! Trophee to *Dun*, and his renowned dust: | His monstrous Blockhead shall converted be | Into a signe for some great Ordinarie: GAYTON, *Pest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. \*\*1<sup>ro</sup>. 1670 disposing the bandleers, holsters, and drums... trophy like: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 56 (1872). 1776 In Salamis says Pausanias... has stood a trophy for the victory obtained by Themistocles: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 202. 1816 trophies and statues were everywhere seen: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 70.

## 2. a memorial.

1601 the mere word's a slave | Debosh'd on every tomb, on every grave | A lying trophy: SHAKS., *All's Well*, ii. 3. 146.

## 3. a decorative arrangement of objects; an artistic representation of such a collection of objects.

trossers: Eng. fr. Ir. See trousers.

trottoir, *sb.*: Fr.: a foot-path along the side of a road or street, a side-walk; a part (unpaved) of a main road reserved for people on horseback.

1804 and a neat trottoir of flat stones runs before the doors: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 337. 1844 There is no trottoir, and as you ride through the streets, you mingle with the people on foot: KINGLAKE, *Eden*, p. 296 (1845). 1849 unpaved trottoirs: A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 93. 1871 The trottoirs were densely crowded with spectators: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xviii.

\*troubadour, *sb.*: Fr.: one of a class of poets who first appeared in Provence in 11 c., and flourished to the end of 13 c. They devoted themselves to amatory lyrics. See *trouvère*.

1751 About the beginning of the eleventh century, and for a century or two after, flourished the tribe of troubadours, or Provençal poets: HARRIS, *Phil. Inquiry*, [T.] 1826 At the inn here I found a young German troubadour. He sung ballads for me, accompanying himself on the guitar: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, Introd., p. 24. 1834 such of the company as were Troubadours... took the occasion to make a display before a company: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 197. 1845 This was the age of Juan II. the patron of literature and the troubadour: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 577. 1887 The influence of the troubadour songs of Provence is scarcely felt beyond the region of Piedmont in the songs of the people: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Folk-songs of Italy*, p. 122.

\*troupe, *sb.*: Fr.: a company; *esp.* a company of players, minstrels, acrobats, &c. See *troop*.

1885 There are few troupes in existence either in France or England who could sustain more competently so arduous a task: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 21, p. 671/3.

trousers (*trousers*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ir. *triubhas*, *trius*, = 'long hose', 'pantaloon': pantaloons, a nether garment of men, reaching from the waist to the feet, covering each leg separately. The form *strossers* is not easy to explain.

1598 The leather quilted jack serves under his shirt of mail, and to cover his trowse on horseback: SPENS., *State Irel.*, [T.] 1599 and you rode, like a kern of Ireland, your French hose off, and in your strait trossers: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iii. 7, 57. 1601 served as a footman in his single trossers and grieves: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 43, Vol. I. p. 177. 1617 Their breeches and stockings are of one peece of Kersey, like Irish Trossers, but larger: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 175. 1634 their breeches are like Irish trosses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 146. 1634 the more aged of them were leather drawers, in forme like Irish trosses, fastned under their girdle with buttons: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospe.*, p. 65. 1634 disguised as four Wild Irish in trosses: FORD, *Perkin Warb.*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 109/8 (1839). 1665 the dancing Wenches... first throwing off their loose garments or Vests, the other was close to their body resembling trosses: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 132 (1677). 1764 Few besides Gentlemen wear the Trosses, that is, the Breeches and Stockings all of one Piece and drawn on together: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 184. 1775 The ladies wear... large trossers or breeches... these trossers are mentioned in a fragment of Sappho... they are now called *βόδαι*: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 66. 1835 some of them had shoes outside of their boots, and had sealskins instead of those of deer, in their trossers: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xvi. p. 244.

\*trousseau, *pl. trousseaux*, *sb.*: Fr., 'a little bundle': the outfit of a bride.

1843 There were her own trinkets and trousseau, in addition to those which her husband had left behind: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. I. ch. xxx. p. 321 (1879). 1863 There is nothing here unfit for a bride's trousseau: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 194. 1872 a trousseau that includes the necessary virginal costume and orange flowers specially dedicated to Hymen: EDW. BRADON, *Life in India*, ch. vii. p. 280. 1875 gorgeous wooden mansions... provided with trousseaux of corresponding magnificence: *Times*, Dec. 13. [S.L.] 1885 a young lady whose fortune would be pretty well enclosed by the trunks in which she packed her modest trousseau: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. I. ch. iii. p. 20.

\*trouvaile, *sb.*: Fr.: a windfall; a find; a concrete result of search.

1842 The *plebs* have robbed us of that trade among others, nor, I confess, do I much grudge them their trouvaile: THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Vol. IV. p. 30 (1857). 1885 They have cleared out the principal parts where the richest harvest of trouvailes was expected: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 8, p. 186/1.

trouvère, *trouverre* (Cotgr.), *trouveur* (Cotgr.), *sb.*: Fr.: a member of a class of epic or heroic poets and minstrels, which flourished in Northern France during the Middle Ages.

1887 The "word-wizardry" of the troubadour is combined with the objective qualities of the *trouvère*: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 12, p. 146/1.

truch(e)man, truchement, trudg(e)man, trugman. See *dragoman*.

trull, *sb.*: said to be fr. Ger. *trolle*, *trulle* [Skeat]: a drab, trollop, a worthless woman.

1519 A trull of trust, | Not a fairer in this town: *Four Elements*, in Dodsley, *Harriet's Old Plays*, Vol. I. p. 44 (1876). 1688 SHAKS., *Tit. And.*, B. 3. 191. 1696 Spain then enamour'd with the *Romane* trull: G. MARKHAM, *Trav. Sic. R. Grande*, p. 55 (1871). 1651 the spawn of a Sexton, and an Ammunition Trull: *Reliq. Walton*, sig. f. 1<sup>ro</sup> (1635). 1659 Tinker's trull, | A beggar without a smock: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, ii. 2, Wks., p. 324/1 (1639).

trumpery (*trumpery*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *trumperie*: deceit, fraud; nonsense, rubbish, worthless finery.

1582 I stay not thye body, ne on baw vaw trumperye descant: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. IV. p. 108 (1880). 1684 the rest of his doctrine and trumpery is hollie and good: R. SCOTT, *Dis. W'itch*, Bk. I. ch. vii. p. 15. 1601 how little trust and assurance there is to be had in such trumperie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 25, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 213. 1655 and tread to dust | Thy loath'd confecton with thy trumperies: MASSINGER, *Barth. Lover*, v. 1, Wks., p. 411 (1639). 1665 let me busie my brains in quest of what a *Magus* was, under which Title, Witches, Somersers, Enchanters, Fortune-tellers... have cloaked their trumperies: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 224 (1677).

tsar, tsar-: Russ. See *Ozar*, *czar*.

tschultri: Anglo-Ind. See *choultry*.

tsetse, tsetze, *sb.*: native S. Afr.: a fly (*Glossina morsitans*) which torments and often kills horses, dogs, and cattle in Africa.

1866 When we slaughtered an ox which had been tsetse bitten, we observed that the blood had the arterial hue: LIVINGSTONE, *Diary*, May 4, Last Journals, i. ii. 33 (1874). 1887 *Athenaeum*, Feb. 5, p. 187/2.

tshawoosh: Turk. See *chiansu*.

tsia: Chin. See *tea*.

tsinaw. See *china-root*.

\*tu quoque, *phr.*: Lat., 'thou also': a direct retort charging the opponent with being or doing that which he has asserted another is or does.

1671 Nay Sir, I say nothing, Mum is the Italian *tu quoque* word: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, ii. p. 28. 1834 That... is very like a *tu-quoque*: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 71. 1835 It is no wonder that they evaded the production of *tu quoque*, any one of which, by whomsoever produced, would have been met by a terrible *tu quoque*: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, vi. p. 408 (1857). 1842 "Other people, when they were young, wanted to make imprudent marriages," says my wife (as if that wretched *tu quoque* were any answer to my remark!): THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 330 (1887). 1881 There is no great force in the *tu quoque* argument, or else the advocates of scientific education might fairly enough retort upon the modern Humanists that they may be learned specialists, but that they possess no such sound foundation for a criticism of life as deserves the name of culture: HUXLEY, *Science and Culture*, i. 16.

tuba, *sb.*: Lat.: a kind of trumpet; *now*, a large, low-pitch trumpet.

1888 A Choral, played by trombones and tuba, gives it a marked religious tone: *Academy*, Nov. 10, p. 312/2.

\*tüber, Lat. *pl. tübera*, *sb.*: Lat.: a thickening of the branch of a rhizome, constituting an oblong or roundish body, e.g. the article of food called a potato.

1699 *Truffles*, *Pig-nuts*, and other subterraneous *Tübera*: EVELYN, *Accurata*, p. 42.

tubercle (*tubercle*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tubercle* (Cotgr.), = 'a small swelling': a small swelling, a small protuberance on a bone.

1678 to this *Tubercle* they are inarticulated and knit: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. I. fol. 17<sup>ro</sup>.

\*tuberculösis, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: a disease caused by the presence and multiplication in the body of specific bacilli, of which disease one of the commonest forms is consumption.

tuberon(e): Eng. fr. Port. See *tiburone*.

tucan: Sp. See *toucan*.

tucket<sup>1</sup> (*tucket*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *toccata* (q. v.): a flourish on a trumpet or a drum.

1599 Then let the trumpets sound! The tucket sonance and the note to mount: SHAKS., *Hen. V.*, iv. 2, 35. 1609 A tucket-sounds. Excunt severally: B. JONSON, *Case is All*, i. 2, Wks., p. 509/1 (1600).



**tucket**<sup>2</sup> ( ˌ t ɪ ˈ k ɪ t ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *tocchetto*, = 'a ragout of meat or fish': a steak, a collop. [C. E. D.]

\***tufa, tufo**, It.; **tuffa, tuff**, Eng. fr. It.: *sb.*: **tofus** (*q. v.*), a porous, sandy, volcanic rock made up of ash and cinder.

1780 the ground in all parts of the island, and particularly near the sea shore, consists of *lava* or *tuffa*, which is frequently covered with other sorts of stones: Tr. *Von Troil's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 222 (2nd Ed.). 1818 a yellowish alluvial formation resembling the tuffas or puzzuolana of Iceland: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. II. p. 121. 1820 some workmen were excavating a wine vault in the tufa-rock: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 368. 1823 morsels of friezes and of columns, hillocks of tufo, brown and bare: LADY MORGAN, *Salvator Rosa*, ch. II. p. 23 (1855). 1845 To the south of the broken tuff-crater: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvii. p. 376. 1847 tag and trap and tuff: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, III. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 88 (1886). 1886 The more ancient part [of the rostra at Rome]...is constructed of tufa: *Altheum*, Aug. 29, p. 2761x.

**tuff(o)n**: Eng. fr. Port. See **typhoon**.

**tuliban, tulipant**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban**.

\***tulle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a fine silk net used for women's veils and dresses, named from *Tulle*, a city in France.

1827 A dress of white *tulle* over a satin slip: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 21. 1850 For dresses of *tulle*, those with double skirts are most in vogue: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 719. 1864 the odds for the St. Leger, the beauties of drawn tulle bonnets: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 42. \*1874 *Tulles* worked with straw produce a very good effect: *Echo*, Dec. 30. [St.]

\***tulwa(u)r**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. **tulwār**: a sabre.

1854 The old native officer who carried the royal colour of the regiments was cut down by the blow of a Sikh tulwar: W. D. ARNOLD, *Oakfield*, II. 78 (2nd Ed.). [Yule] 1872 a gang of thirty or forty Dacoits armed with *tulwars* (swords) and spears: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. III. p. 90. 1883 with a sweeping blow brought his tulwar down on the brute's neck, wounding it severely: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II. ch. IV. p. 105.

**tumain**. See **toman**.

**tumbāk, tumbaki**, *sb.*: Turk.: a coarse tobacco imported into Turkey and other Oriental countries from Persia.

1836 A particular kind of tobacco, called *toombā'k*, from Persia, is used in the water-pipe: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 168. 1884 They also offer for sale *tumbaki* for the water-pipes: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. XXIV. p. 269 (New York).

**tumbeck**: Anglo-Ind. See **tomback**.

**tumboora**: Hind. See **tamboura** (in Supplement).

**tumor, tumour** ( ˌ t ʊ ˈ m ɔː ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tumor*, = 'a swelling'.

1. any kind of swelling or distention.

1601 the tumour that beareth aloft above the edges [of a cup full of liquor]: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 65, Vol. I. p. 31. 1609 the tumor of his veins and arteries stopped his spirits: — Tr. *Marc.*, Bk. XXV. ch. IV. p. 267. 1630 to be cride vp by the publike voyce | For a braue souldier that puts on my armour, | Such aerie tumours take not me: MASSINGER, *Picture*, I. i. Sig. B I v. 1665 a vast or unwonted tumor in the Air, called *Euroclydon* in the Acts: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41 (1677).

2. morbid swelling; a chronic circumscribed swelling due to morbid growth of tissue in some part of the body; an abnormal swelling on a plant.

1541 [See **oedema**]. 1563 shovving the definitions, diuisions & also apt names of tumors against nature, vvwounds, vlcers, fractures, dislocations: W. CUNYNGHAM, in T. Gale's *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. A vi r. 1578 in which Glandules happen the tumors called *Bubones*: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, Bk. v. fol. 79 r. 1601 tumors and swellings: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 50. 1691 the Preternatural and Morbose Tumours and Excreescencies of Plants: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 313 (1701). 1775 one or more tumours...ensue: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 279. 1820 the cure of ulcers and tumours: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 91.

3. tumidity, inflation (of style), pomposity.

**tumult** ( ˌ t ʊ ˈ m ʌ ɪ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *tumulte*: violent commotion, disturbance, or agitation; a noisy riot or popular commotion.

1545 so many perels of sedicions & tumulte: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 24 r. 1546 a certaine tumulte ingendered of bestie slugishenes: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 76 (1846). 1549 This duke...in a tumulte of the people was slayne: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 88 v. 1560 they that haue sustained any damage in this warly tumulte, shall commence none action therefore against those that haue done it: J. DAUS, Tr. *Sleidan's Comm.*, fol. 411 v. 1569 the quieting of him selfe from tumultes: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, John. p. 112. 1572 I am glad yet in these tumultes, and cruell proscruptions that yow did escape: SIR TH. SMITH, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. CCCII. p. 377 (1846). 1579 this hurly burly and tumult: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 1018 (1612). 1595 Hostility and civil tumult reigns | Between my conscience and my cousin's death: SHAKS., *K. John*, IV. 2, 247. 1620 In the height of these tumults the year ended: BRENT, Tr. *Seave's Hist. Couns. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 40 (1676). 1666 there was such an uproar and tumult that they run from their goods: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1872).

\***tumulus, pl. tumuli**, *sb.*: Lat., 'a mound': a sepulchral mound, a barrow; a cairn; a mound, a heap.

1820 several conical mounds or tumuli, from whence sulphureous vapours constantly proceed: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 116. 1821 And further downward, tall and towering still, is | The tumulus: BYRON, *Don Juan*, IV. lxxvi. 1856 a virtuoso collection of cups grouped in a tumulus or cairn: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II. ch. IX. p. 93. 1871 Conical tumuli of volcanic slag here and there rose to the height of several hundred feet: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. I. p. 5. 1878 The foundations alone were left, and a few years ago the place was a tumulus into which the Arabs dug for treasure: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**tuna**, *sb.*: native W. Ind. or Mexican: name of the Indian fig, *Opuntia*, Nat. Order *Cactaceae*.

1555 There is also an other kynd of wyld plantes that groweth in the fyeldes: which I haue not seene but in the Ilande of Hispaniola, although they be founde in other Ilandes of the Indies. These they caule *Tunas*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. II. p. 228 (1885). 1604 E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. IV. p. 248 (1880). 1843 Garnishing their unsavoury repast with the fruit of the *tuna*, the Indian fig, which grew wild in the neighbourhood: PRESCOTT, *Mexico*, I. III. II. p. 385 (1847).

**tunca(w)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. and Pers. *tankhwāh*: an assignment on the revenue of a district in favor of the holder of such an assignment; the wages of a monthly servant. Hence, **tunca(w)dar**, Pers. *tankhwādār*, the holder of a tuncaw.

1778 These rescripts are called tuncaws, and entitle the holder to receive to the amount from the treasuries...as the revenues come in: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, II. 276. [Yule] 1800 the peshcush due from the Polygars have tuncaws upon them, and every farthing is appropriated: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Despatch*, Vol. II. p. 161 (1858). 1806 a tuncaw, or order, or assignment, from the Nabob, upon the revenues of certain portions of his territories...the tuncaw-dar, or holder of these orders: — *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1485 (1844).

**tundra, toondra**, *sb.*: Russ. *tundra*: a marshy plain, devoid of trees, in N. Russia.

1859 *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XVII. p. 610/1 (9th Ed.). 1882 This portion of the Arctic Ocean is every winter firmly frozen over, and with the aid of the Samoyedes, who during the summer graze their vast herds of reindeer on the *tundras* in the vicinity, could be reached with comparative ease: *Standard*, Dec. 25, p. 5.

\***tunique**, *sb.*: Fr.: a tunic worn by a woman.

1828 A Tunique pelisse robe of white jaconet muslin: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 7912. \*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**tupelo, tupelo[-tree]**, *sb.*: Amer. Ind.: name of several species of *Nyssa*, Nat. Order *Alangiaceae*.

1767 *Trees and Shrubs raised from Seed*. Privet, *Spirea Frutex*, *Tupelo*-tree: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 685/1 (1803). 1846 The timber of the *Nyssas*, called *Tupelo* trees, is difficult to split: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 720.

\***turban** ( ˌ t ʊ ˈ b ʌ n ), Eng. fr. Fr. *turban, turbant*; **toliban**, Eng. fr. Fr. (16, 17 cc.) *toliban*: *sb.*: the head-dress of a Mohammedan, consisting of a shawl or scarf wound round a **tarboosh** (*q. v.*); a Persian hat or tiara; name of various head-dresses and hats worn by Europeans (esp. women) in modern times; a gaudy-colored handkerchief worn on the head by negro women.

1588 The *Torbants* are made in *Diu*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 5 r. 1589 The Turke and Persian...weare great tolībants of ten, fifteen, and twentie ellies of linnen a peece upon their heads: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, III. xxiv. p. 291 (1869). 1596 Wearing a Diademe embattild wide | With hundred turrets, like a Turbiant: SPENS., *F. Q.*, IV. xl. 81. 1598 upon his head was a tolipane with a sharpe ende standing vpwards halfe a yard long, of rich cloth of golde, wrapped about with a piece of India silke of twentie yards long, wrought with golde, and on the left side of his tolipane stood a plume of fethers: R. HAKLUT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 346. 1600 the Kings Secretarie, who had on his head a piece of died linnen cloth folded like unto a Turkes *Tuliban*: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 821. 1600 On their heads they weare a blacke dulipan, and if any will goe in a cap, he must fasten a red cloth thereunto: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 161. — vpon their heads they carrie great turbants couered with cloth of India: *ib.*, p. 314. 1601 The Arabians weare mitres or turbants ordinarily upon their heads: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 6, ch. 29, Vol. I. p. 142. 1609 with a huge turbant of nightcaps on his head, buckled ouer his eares: B. JONSON, *Sil. Wom.*, I. I. Wks., p. 533 (1616). 1611 SHAKS., *Cymb.*, III. 3, 6. 1625 weareth a *Telbent* vpon his head: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. IX. p. 1591. 1642 if ye denounce war against their mitres and their bellies, ye shall soon discern that turban of pride, which they wear upon their heads, to be no helmet of salvation: MILTON, *Apol. Smecl.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 272 (1806). 1662 another Troop of Cavaliers, among whom there were twelve that had a particular Coiffure about their heads, having their Turbants pointed upwards like the Spire of a Steeple, which they call *Takia*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. V. p. 154 (1669). 1665 thirty comely Youths who were vested in crimson Satten Coats, their Tulipants were silk and silver wreathed about with small links of gold: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 133 (1677). 1682 The Ambassador had a string of pearls oddly worn in his turban: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 170 (1872). 1709 Cardinal Hats, Turbants, drums: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 178 (1730). 1722 A Woman in the Picture with a *Turban*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 36. 1775 on the way met a Turk, a person of distinction as appeared from his turban: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 200. 1788 they were separated from their fellow subjects by a turban or girdle of a less honourable colour: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. II. p. 501 (1818). 1803 Mlle. Panache, who piqued herself much upon her skill as a milliner, made up a certain turban for lady Augusta: M. EDGEWORTH, *Mlle. Panache*, p. 273 (1832). 1839 This is such a turban as is worn by Wezeers: E. W. LANE, Tr. *Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. IV. p. 284.

Variants, 16 c. *torbant, tolībant, tolipane, dulipan, turri-*



*bant, turbanto, tuliban*, 17 c. *telbent, tulipant, tolipant, tol-liban*, 16 c.—18 c. *turbant*, 18 c. *turband*.

**turbulence** (*u = z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turbulence*: riot, disorder, commotion, disturbance.

1606 I have dream'd | Of bloody turbulence: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 3, 11.

**turbulent** (*u = z*), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turbulent*: riotous, disorderly, full of commotion and disturbance; causing riot or disorder.

1604 Grating so harshly all his days of quiet | With turbulent and dangerous lunacy: SHAKS., *Ham.*, iii. 1, 4. 1620 unquiet and turbulent people: BRENT, *Tr. Seav's Hist. Coun.*, Trent, Bk. v. p. 426 (1676). 1662 The young Marquis of Argyle, whose turbulent father was executed in Scotland, came to see my garden: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. 1. p. 384 (1872). 1845 their active, enduring, and turbulent character renders them more than a match for their passive indolence: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. 1. p. 462.

**turciman, turgman**. See **dragoman**.

**Turco**, *sb.*: Fr.: one of the natives of Algeria organised as infantrymen in the French army.

1860 a small breadth of blue water stayed the charge of the Tartar cut-throat of the olden day, as we trust it may do the *pas accéléré* of the more modern Zouaves or Turcos into our own good land: *Once a Week*, July 7, p. 351.

**Turcomania**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., fr. *Turco*, = 'Turk', and *mania* (*q. v.*): a rage for Mohammedan manners and customs.

1834 he had been bitten by the *turcomania* to such a degree, that he had determined to forsake all appearance of an Englishman: *Ayesha*, Vol. 1. ch. i. p. 9.

**Turcopolier**, *sb.*: Old Fr.: the commander of the light infantry of the knights of S. John of Jerusalem, who was always an Englishman.

1599 *John Bourgh Turcoplier [sic] of England*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 83.

**tureen**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **terreen**.

**turio**, *pl. turionēs*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a shoot': a scaly shoot from an underground bud, such as young heads of asparagus.

1699 the gentle *Turiones*, and Tops may be eaten as *Sparagus*, or sodden in Pottage: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 12.

**\*Turk**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *Turc*, or Late Lat. *Turcus*: one of the dominant race in the Turkish Empire; a Mohammedan; hence, a violent, unscrupulous person; a roguish creature. The phr. *to turn Turk* means 'to be a renegade', 'to deteriorate thoroughly'.

turkeis, turkis: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turquoise**.

**\*turkey**, **Turkey**[-cock], **Turkey**[-hen], *sb.*: an early name for the guinea-fowl; the name given to a large American fowl of the genus *Meleagris*. The name was given to these fowls under the idea that they came from the Levant, just as *maize* was called 'Turkey wheat'.

1596 the turkeys in my panner are quite starved: SHAKS., *I Hen*, IV., ii. 1, 29. 1599 here he comes, swelling like a turkey-cock: — *Hen*, V., v. 1, 16.

1614 Turkeys and Hennes and other sortes of foules plenty: R. COVERTE, *Voyage*, p. 57.

**Turkise**, *vb.*: play the Turk. Hence, **Turkism**, the playing the Turk; Mohammedanism.

1602 the Jesuits to be most impudent in their dealings, that would *Turkise* over vs in that shameless manner: W. WATSON, *Quadrilbets of Relig. & State*, p. 169. — corrupting all these Northern and Western parts of the world, with contention, ambition, Turcisme, heresie and Pharisaisme: *ib.*, Pref., sig. A 4<sup>ro</sup>.

**tornado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **tornado**.

**turpitude** (*u = z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turpitude*: baseness, depravity.

1606 Minds sway'd by eyes are full of turpitude: SHAKS., *Troil.*, v. 2, 112.

**\*turquoise** (variously pronounced), **turkoi(s)**, **turkis**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *turquoise* (Cotgr.), = 'A Turkeis, or Turkish-stone': a precious stone of an opaque blue color, of which the true Oriental variety comes from Persia.

1501 I bequeth to the seyd lord Withm for hys labor a ryng of gold wt a toorkes set in: *Bury Wills*, p. 91 (Camd. Soc., 1850). 1536 a Ryng, with a smale turkas: DUKE OF RICHMOND, *Inventory*, Camden Misc., p. 5 (1855). 1596 One of them showed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a monkey...it was my turquoise: SHAKS., *Merch. of Ven.*, iii. 1, 126. 1698 *Turchesa*, a blue precious stone called a Turkoise: FLORIO. 1623 resembling in colour the watry *Turquoys*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. 1. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 12.

**turribant**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **turban**.

**turrian**: Eng. fr. It. See **torrion**.

**Tuscan**, pertaining to the Etrurians (Lat. *Tusci*). The *Tuscan* order of architecture is one of the five classic orders, devoid of all ornament, differing little from Roman Doric.

1681 *Tuscan-work*: In Architecture there are five Orders of Pillars, The *Tuscan*, *Doricque*, *Ionick*, *Corinthian*, *Composite*, or *Italian*. See Sir Hen. Wotton's *Elements of Architecture*, pag. 206, and 209. The *Tuscan* is a plain, massie, rural Pillar: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*

**\*tutenag** (*u = z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tutenaga*: Chinese gong-metal; oriental zinc, oriental pewter.

1668 China commodities, as tutanag, silk, raw and wrought: In J. F. Davis' *Chinese*, Vol. 1. ch. ii. p. 47 (1836). 1836 they occasionally vase-shaped of antique and tasteful shapes, which are not unfrequently made of tutenag externally, covering earthenware on the inside: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. 1. ch. viii. p. 316.

**tuthoo**: Anglo-Ind. See **tattoo**.

**tutia**, *sb.*: It. and Late Lat.: impure zinc, tutty. Early Anglicised as *tutie*. According to Florio, "a kind of medicinal stone or dust good for bruises, called Tutie, which is the heauier foyle of brasse that cleaueth and sticketh to the higher places of furnaces or melting houses".

1543 let the sayd thynges be boyled together, excepte the tutia, with a glasse of water, of y<sup>e</sup> deduction of barly: TRAHERON, *Tr. Pige's Chirurg.*, fol. cvii. recto. 1599 *Tutia*, from *Persia*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 277.

**\*tutor** (*u = z*), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *tuteur*, assimilated to Lat. *tutor*, noun of agent to *tueri*, = 'to guard', 'to protect'.

1. a protector, a watcher.

1427 nought is name of Tutor, Lieutenant, Governour, nor of Regent: *Rolls of Parli.*, Vol. iv. p. 356. [T. L. K. Oliphant] bef. 1492 Tutor and defendour of the feyth of holy chyrche: CAXTON, *St. Katharin*, sig. c. liij. verso. 1545 shooting hath two Tutors to looke vpon it: ANSHAM, *Troop*, p. 52 (1668). 1673-80 what mean we to account the tutors and fautors of them so wurthi and passing men? GAS. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 21 (1884). 1693 O sacred Tutors of the Saints! J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Barlas*, p. 24 (1608). 1628 hee now most wants a Tutor and is too old to haue one: J. FABLE, *Microcosm*, 37, p. 58 (1668). 1667 Times and seasons are the faithful Tutors and witnesses of God, but men regard not their doctrine nor receive their testimony: H. PINNELL, *Philos. Ref.*, sig. A 4<sup>ro</sup>.

2. *Leg.* a guardian to a minor or to a person incapable of acting for himself.

abt. 1400 he is vndir tutouris and acoutouris: Wyellfite *Bible*, Gal., iv. 2. 1495 my tutor: *Paston Letters*, Vol. III. No. 928, p. 399 (1874). 1535 vnder tutors and gouernours: COVERDALE, *Gal.*, iv. 2. 1548 folkes that were distraughte shoulde haue a tutoure or one that shoulde take the charge of them: STANFORD, *Kinges Preach.*, ch. x. fol. 37<sup>ro</sup> (1567). 1578 Lady Bonne mother and tutor to the little Duke: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 56 (1618). 1583 they may not meddle with worldly offices, nor be tutors to Orphans: UDALL, *Dem. of Truth*, ch. xix. p. 70 (1880).

3. one who has charge of a young person for the purpose of giving instruction; a person employed in giving instruction; a teacher generally.

1531 to withdrawe him from all company of women, and to assigne unto hym a tutor, whiche shulde be an auncient and worshipfull man: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. i. ch. vi. Vol. 1. p. 36 (1886). 1563 their maisters and tutours: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, sig. C. iij. 1597 if you your selfe should examine it you would finde matter enough without a Tutor, to condemne it: In MOWLEY, *Mss.*, p. 52. 1601 Vse to reade | (But not without a tutor) the best *Greeke*: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 346 (1616). bef. 1603 the tutors impleyed part of their time to discourse in the presence of their disciples: NORTH, *Lives of Epamin.*, &c., added to *Plut.*, p. 138 (1612). abt. 1630 For his education, it was such as travell, and the University could afford, or his Tutors infuse: R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 34 (1820). 1654 Truly the school-Masters and Tutors (whether at the Universities or at home) are most necessary instrumens in a Common wealth: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Den Quis.*, p. 242. 1675 Sir William came from Oxford to be tutor to a neighbour of mine: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 102 (1872). abt. 1782 academic tutors, teaching youths: COWPER, *Needless Alarm*, Poems, Vol. II. p. 265 (1808). 1876 tutor to the son of some Japanese noble: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

4. (in the University of Cambridge) a college official who transacts all business concerning some or all of the undergraduates, and is supposed to supervise their studies and discipline (except as regards attendance in Chapel).

1847 one | Discuss'd his tutor, rough to common men, | But honeying at the whisper of a lord: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 10 (1866).

5. (in the University of Oxford) a college official who teaches or lectures.

**tutoyer**, *vb.*: Fr., 'to thee (*toi*) and thou' (*tu*): to address familiarly, to talk without ceremony as to a child or to an intimate friend. Hence, **tutoiement**, **tutoiement**, *sb.* a thee-ing and thouing.

**tutrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat.: a female who acts as tutor.

1702-3 they swore to her only as a *Tutrix* or Regent, during the minority of her supposed brother: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 596<sup>a</sup> (1751).



\***tutti**, *adj.* and *sb.*: It., pl. of *tutto*, = 'every', 'all': *Mus.*: all the performers together; a passage or movement of concerted music rendered by all the performers together.

1724 TUTTI, or TUTTO, or by Way of Abbreviation the Letter T only. This Word or Letter signifies All, or All together, and is often met with in Musick of several Parts, especially after the Word SOLO, or TRIO; thereby signifying that in such Places all the several Parts are to perform together: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1887 Liberties...were taken with the text, nearly the whole of the opening *tutti*, as well as three of the variations in the *finale*, being cut out: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 9, p. 489/3.

\***tutti quanti**, *phr.*: It., 'all as many as': everybody or everything (of a certain class).

1772 I hope you and *tutti quanti* are in a better plight: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. cxviii. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 447 (1777). 1888 To his reputed brother, Bartlett's Childers...are to be traced...Melton, Paradox, Ormonde, Friar's Balsam, and *tutti quanti*: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 29, p. 413/1.

**tutulus**, *pl. tutuli*, *sb.*: Lat.: an Etruscan conical head-dress or coiffure worn by women.

1816 the head-dress is that of the wife of a pontifex, and the tutulus or top of the hair is rolled with a lace round the crown of the head for that distinction: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 321.

**twill**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Low Ger. *twille*, = 'a forked object': a kind of cloth distinguished by diagonal ribs.

[1600 the mules sumpters should be taken off their backs, leaving onely two course twillies or coverings upon them: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VII. p. 258.]

\***Tycoon**, *sb.*: Jap. *taikun*, = 'great prince': a modern title by which the Shoguns of Japan were known to foreigners. See *Shogun*.

\*1876 The Tycoon was in power at Yeddo: *Times*, Aug. 18. [St.]

\***tympan** (ㄩ), Eng. fr. Fr. *tympan*; **tympanum**, *pl. tympana*, Lat. fr. Gk. *τύμπανον*, = 'a drum', 'the field of a pediment': *sb.*

1. a drum; a timbrel; a stretched membrane.

bef. 1682 A Draught of all sorts of Sistrums, ... Tympan, &c. in use among the Ancients: SIR TH. BROWN, *Tracts*, XIII. p. 99 (1686).

2. the drum of the ear.

1607 the choise tympan of mine eare: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iii. 7, sig. G 3 r<sup>o</sup>. 1619 The passage audiorie being anfractuou, lest the Tympanum should by directer incursions be endangered: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. ix. p. 99. 1668 You may remember the late effect of the drum extending the tympanum of a deaf person: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 210 (1872). 1824 Nigh and more nigh the awful echoes drew, | Tremendous to a mortal tympanum: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xvi. cxv. 1860 the tympanum of the ear: *Once a Week*, July 14, p. 80/1. 1883 The service of Beethoven to a community with discordant tympana would be [invisible]: *Spectator*, Sept. 8, p. 1150/1.

3. *Archit.* the space between the cornices of a pediment; any similar or analogous space.

1765 frize, cornice, and tympanum: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks., Vol. v. p. 485 (1817). 1820 the tympana of the pediments and the metopes... were the very places adapted to ornament: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 257.

3 a. *Archit.* the drum of a pedestal.

1658 and in the upper surface of the Tympanum, bore the basis quite through with a little pipe, which enters into the hollow of the Tympanum: Tr. *J. Baptistista Porta's Nat. Mag.*, Bk. XIX. ch. v. p. 393. 1741 the Tympanum is nine inches deep, and is a sort of Quarter-round, the Boss (or Relievo) whereof lessening like a Pear: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. I. p. 320.

tynaxes. See *tinaja*.

\***Typhōn**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Τυφῶν*: a mythological giant said to have been buried under Mt. Etna.

1586 a savage beast, more craftie, bold and furious than ever was the serpent Typhon: T. B., *Tr. La Primaud. Fr. Acad.*, p. 80 (1589). 1590 Their

limbs more large and of a bigger size | Than all the brats y-sprung from Typhon's loins: MARLOWE, *I Tamburl.*, iii. 3, Wks., p. 23/1 (1858). 1603 what Typhons or monstrous Giants of prodigious stature...: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 1282.

\***typhōn**, Lat. *pl. typhōnes*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *τύφῶν*: a violent whirlwind.

1555 These tempestes of the ayer (which the Grecians caule *Tiphones*, that is, whyrle wyndes) they caule, *Furacanes*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 81 (1885). 1603 but Presters, Typhons, that is to say, burning blasts and whirlwinds: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plat. Mor.*, p. 828.

\***typhoon** (ㄩ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Port. *tufão*, fr. Arab. *tūfān*, the modern spelling due to confusion with *typhon* (g. v.): a hurricane, a cyclone.

1588 at which time it was the yeere of Touffon, and to vnderstand what this Touffon is: vnderstand, that in the Indies often times, there is not stormes as is in other countries, but euerie ten or twelue yeeres, there is such tempests and stormes, that it is a thing incredible: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 34 v<sup>o</sup>. 1599 This *Touffon* being ended: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 240. 1622 wynd encreasing all day, so that it might be accompted a tyffon: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 197 (1883). 1625 Tempests, Huricanos, Tufons, Water-spouts: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. I. p. 20. 1677 Praise be God we mist a Tyffon: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 41. 1820 a violent sirocco blew from the S.E...as long as this Typhon prevails, the streets are generally deserted: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 121. 1826 inquired how this *tyofan* or storm had arisen: HOCKLEY, *Pandurang Hari*, ch. iv. p. 37 (1884). 1883 I have seen Chinese typhoons, south-west monsoons in the Indian Ocean, and cyclones all over the world, but never anything like the gale on the 25th January: *Standard*, Feb. 6, p. 5.

\***typhus**, *typhus*[-fever], *sb.*: Late Lat., 'pride', fr. Gk. *τύφος*, = 'smoke', 'vapor', 'vanity', 'stupor due to fever': a dangerous zymotic fever, attended by serious prostration, and a dark-red eruption.

1817 It is a kind of typhus, and kills occasionally: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. III. p. 364 (1832). 1818 I don't think I need go to catch one of your Irish typhuses: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 190 (1819). 1857 the cottages...which are said to be much haunted by typhus and other epidemics: K. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. vii. p. 120 (1877). 1871 an accumulation of filth takes place that generates either cholera or typhus: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. viii. p. 110.

\***tyro** (ㄩ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *tyro* (pl. *tirōnēs*), = 'a raw recruit': a raw recruit, a novice, a beginner. Rarely Anglicised as *tyrone* (Blount).

1704 the tyros or junior scholars: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, § iii. Wks., p. 67/1 (1869). 1807 Then come various still-born efforts, in black-lead pencil, from the hands of academical Tyros: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 156 (5th Ed.). 1819 The rest of his companions now began to suspect that it was not a tyro's task to contend with the new comer: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 10 (1820). 1824 a subject upon which all the tyrones have been trying their whittles for fifteen years: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, Let. xiii. p. 138 (1886). 1845 the young historian was only a tyro, and had not yet attained either method or originality: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, I. p. 3 (1857). 1858 unambitious tyros and unfledged noviciates of the establishment: A. TROLLOPE, *Three Clerks*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 4. 1877 we defy the merest tyro to open the volume...: *Times*, Dec. 10. [St.]

\***tyrtaeus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Τυρταῖος*: name of a Greek poet, a native of Attica (?), whose songs inspired the Spartans with a courage which led to victory.

1889 He constitutes himself the Tyrtaeus and the Juvenal of those who weary of kingly government and priestly chains: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 5, p. 462/2.

tzar, tzar-: Russ. See *Czar*, *czar*.

tzetze: native S. Afr. See *tsetse*.

tzinae. See *china-root*.

tzinnar. See *chenar*.

tzirid. See *djereed*.

## U.

ubang: Jap. See *obang*.

**ubi**, *adv.*, used in Eng. as *sb.*: Lat., 'where': a place, a position, a situation. Equivalent to *ποῦ* in Aristotle's list of categories.

1614 Every spiritual physician must keep his right *ubi*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 393 (1867). 1639 spiritual things are the element of a Christian...that is his *ubi*, the place that he delights in: STUBBS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 237 (1862). 1665 a definitive *Ubi*...we may as well suppose them to have wings, as a proper *Ubi*: GLANVILL, *Scepsis*, ch. xiii. p. 84 (1885). 1675 you can frame no imagination of the existence of this or that particle, but you must suppose it in some or other *ubi*, or point of space: JOHN HOWK, *Wks.*, p. 13 (1834). 1684 for he was always in himself by his own eternal *ubi*: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. I. p. 391 (1864).

**ubi amor, ibi oculus**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'where desire is, there is the eye', desirable objects attract the attention.

1659 The truth is *ubi amor, ibi oculus*, where there is fervency of love, there is frequency of thoughts: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 247/2 (1865). 1665—6 *Ubi Amor, ibi Oculus*, excuses the glances we cast upon desirable objects: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 177 (1872).

**ubi tres medici, duo athei**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: where there are three physicians, there are two atheists.

1669 It is a common speech, but only amongst the unlearned sort *Ubi tres Medici duo Athei*: SIR K. DIGBY, *Observ. Relig. Med.*, p. 187.



**ubwab**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *abwāb*, fr. Pers.: an illegal cess. See **abwab**.

1834 "Tell us what the Zumeendar has done there for his estates." "Nothing," answered Mr. Dover, "but extort Ubwābs and cesses from his tenants." *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 88.

**Ucalegon**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ουκαλέγων*: name of a Trojan who is a representative of a next-door neighbour. See **Jam proximus ardet Ucalegon**.

1780 if one ever is to have a tranquil moment again, it is very important to know who is to be my Ucalegon, and live at next door: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 383 (1858).

**udaller**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Scand.: one who holds property by allodial right. See **allodium**.

1821 SCOTT, *Pirate*.

**\*uhlan** ( $\underline{u} =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Uhlán*: a lancer; a light horseman in a half-oriental uniform, armed with a lance.

1819 a troop of Uhlans: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 350 (1820). 1844 The Brandenburg uhlands were also in support, but more to the rear: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 180. 1850 I began, sir, as cadet of Hungarian Uhlans: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 233 (1879). 1883 cries of "Down with the Uhlans!" *Daily News*, Oct. 2, p. 5/5.

**\*ukase** ( $\underline{u} =$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *ukas'*: an edict or order issued by the Russian government; *metaph.* a peremptory order.

1788 Let the publication of the Ukase be suspended: STÄHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gr.*, p. 337. 1803 Upon a new and general law being drawn up, the ukase containing it is transmitted to each of the governments: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 360. 1818 He was even half inclined to send out an ukase to Jenny Bryan, and his myrmidons to hold themselves in readiness: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. MacCarthy*, Vol. II. ch. ii. p. 106 (1819). 1827 The Grand Duke Constantine's marriage...was dissolved by an Imperial Ukase: *Anecd. of Impudence*, p. 109. 1883 The Imperial Government, as a supreme precaution, issued the stupid and shameful Ukase of the year 1873: STEPNIAN, *Underground Russia*, p. 21.

**ὑλη**, *sb.*: Gk.: matter, first matter.

1652 Me thinks the working of a Platonists soul should not at all depend on ὑλη: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nature*, ch. xl. p. 91.

**\*ulema**, *sb.*: Arab. *'ūlemā*, pl. of *'ūlim*, = 'a man of learning', used as *sing.* in Eng.: a Mohammedan doctor of sacred law, the head of the faculty in Turkey being the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

1830 the *ulemas*, or expounders of the law: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 66 (and Ed.). 1836 The 'ool'ama, and men of religion and letters: E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt.*, Vol. I. p. 39. 1840 he entered the city in state, and paid visits of ceremony to the *Oolemah* and *Moosticheds* of the place: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xiii. p. 251. 1877 he often came into collision with the Ulemas: *Times*, Feb. 17. [St.] 1884 the mufitis and the cadis, the imams and the ulemas: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 339. 1891 The Ulema [in Constantinople] have no longer the power they once possessed, but they are taking more part in public matters: *Athenaeum*, June 20, p. 796/3.

**Ulen-spiegel**: Ger. *Eulenspiegel*, = 'Owl-glass' ('Howleglas'): name of the hero of a popular German tale.

1610 B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II. 3. Wks., p. 623 (1616). 1626 O', but *Vlen Spiegle*! Were such a name! — *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 134 (1640).

**\*ulna**, *sb.*: Lat., 'elbow': the inner bone of the fore-arm, the outer one being the radius; the corresponding bone or process in birds and quadrupeds.

1876 clearer knowledge enabled the anatomist to recognize the ulna in the horse's leg, although it was shrivelled to a mere thread of bone: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

**ulterior** ( $\underline{u} =$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ulterior* (compar. *adj.*, fr. *ultra*, = 'beyond'): situated on the further side (of some line or boundary); comparatively remote; supplementary.

1646 a sufficient demonstration...an unquestionable truth: nor should there need *ulterior* disquisition: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. i. p. 37 (1686). 1845 gives time to the cook to forage and make his *ulterior* preparations: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 64.

**ultima**, *sb.* (properly *adj.* with *syllaba*, = 'syllable', suppressed): Lat., fem. of *ultimus*, = 'last': *Pros.*: the last syllable of a word. Shortened to *ult*. See **antepenultima** and **paenultima**.

**\*ultima ratio**, *phr.*: Lat.: the final argument.

1670 great Cannons, by whose language (which is *ultima ratio Regum* ['of kings'], Kings last Arguments) the *Neopolitans* are...threatened into obedience: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 171 (1698). 1780 It is certain that only the worst has generally been the better in the end for that *ultima ratio*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 324 (1858).

1818 in a condition where nothing is absolute it [the most exact of sciences] is the *ultima ratio rerum* ['of things']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 30, p. 400. 1821—2 The *ultima ratio regum* proceeds upon a very different plea: HAZLITT, *Table-Talk*, p. 47 (1885). 1836 the people are more ready to reason with each other than to resort to the *ultima ratio* of force: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 255. 1853 Failing everything, I see dimly the *ultima ratio*, and indeed wish I had in my drawer

everything of mineral or vegetable extract would do the fatal deed: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II. p. 135 (1884). 1870 The attempt forcibly to enrol English citizens will be stopped by every resource known to a people defending

their personal liberty—the *ultima ratio populi* ['of the commonalty'], not even excepted: F. HARRISON, in *Fortnightly Rev.*, New Ser., VIII. p. 649. 1884 If any one sees the *ultima ratio* of things political in mounted barriars and opifields, he has a ticket-of-leave from the troubles of arguments: *Sat. Rev.*, July 12, p. 177. 1890 The grouping of types and the investigation of their evolution and relationship is the *ultima ratio* of the typographer: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 27, p. 419/1.

**\*ultima Thulé**, *phr.*: Lat., 'most distant Thule': the extreme limit of discovery and travel, Thule being supposed to be an island north of Britain, with no land beyond it towards the north. See **Plin.**, 4, 16, 30, § 104.

1603 From Africa to Thull's farthest Flood: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Columns, p. 382 (1608). 1665 the *Canarie* Isles, about which has been no small difference amongst Writers. Some placing them at the *Azores*. But the Commentator upon *Horace* near the *ultima Thule*, where *Tactica* as truly finds

the *kyzian* Fields: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trans.*, p. 2 (1677). 1771 I am now little short of the *ultima Thule*, if this appellation properly belongs to the Orkneys or Hebrides: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 365 (1802). 1789 an unknown coast, which he [Cook] named Sandwich Land, the *Thule* of the southern hemisphere: J. MORSE, *Amer. Unit. Geogr.*, Vol. I. p. 771 (1797). 1824 Santa Fe, but lately the *Ultima Thule* of American enterprise: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 110 (1825). 1878 the expedition reached their *Ultima Thule*: *Times*, May 10. [St.]

**\*ultimatum**, Late Lat. *pl. ultimata*, *sb.*: neut. of Late Lat. *ultimatus*, = 'ultimate'.

1. a final statement, a final proposal; a final demand or offer of terms, the refusal of which entails *ipso facto* a rupture of diplomatic relations, and often the commencement of hostilities.

1733 But, there must be some stipulations for my riding, with other necessary postulations, and ultimatus: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 305 (1731). 1779 we shall coalesce in a few days upon what may be an ultimatum ready for some future day of pacification: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX. p. 481 (1854). 1782 Our ultimatum went some days ago to Paris: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 309 (1858). 1806 It is folly to talk of any other ultimatum in government than perfect justice to the fair claims of the subject: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 13, p. 77. 1813 I'll step and consult my friends...and give you my ultimatum in half an hour: M. EDGEWORTH, *Patronage*, Vol. II. p. 153 (1833). 1820 *ultimatus* the ransom, which he gradually reduced to 15,000 as the ultimatum: T. S. HUGHES, *Trans. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 280. 1843 It often happens, however, that the proposition, Most A are B, is not the ultimatum of our scientific progress, though the knowledge we possess beyond it cannot conveniently be brought to bear upon the particular instance: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 121 (1856). 1888 No men can have satisfactory relations with each other until they have agreed on certain *ultimata* of belief not to be disturbed in ordinary conversation: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 11 (1885).

1872 they sent to the local authorities an ultimatum which threatened war unless their grievances were inquired into: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vi p. 205.

2. the extreme.

1826 On arriving at Tripoli, they will be set free, and dressed in red, which is considered by them as the ultimatum of finery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 207.

**\*ultimo**, *quasi-adv.*: Lat., abl. (with *menſe* suppressed): in last (month), of last (month).

1622 a letter of the 20th ultimo: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 118 (1883). 1625 another Letter...dated the fuc and twentieth *Ultimo*: PURCHAN, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. iv. p. 407. 1863 your letter of the 29th ultimo: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. III. p. 35.

**ultimo sforzo**, *phr.*: It.: a final effort.

1616—7 And the Scots themselves, though they do their *ultimo sforzo*, and furnish themselves all that possibly they can, yet do intimate so much both here and from thence: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 459 (1848).

**ultimum valē**, *phr.*: Lat., 'farewell for the last time': a final parting, a last farewell.

1660 I come now to take my...*ultimum vale*: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1665 now I must take my leave of you, and, as I think, my *ultimum vale* in this life: J. CARELESS, *Let.*, in Bradford's *Wks.*, p. 245 (Parker Soc., 1853). 1882 and to Loue, the only cause of his long error, he genneth his *ultimum vale*: T. WATSON, *Past Cent.*, p. 123 (1870). 1890 I must depart from Troynouant, and so from this sight...or for an *ultimum vale* take vp my lodging in the Counter: GREENE, *Never too Late*, Wks., p. 13 (1861).

1596 every day we doe looke to heare the newes of the death and *ultimum vale* thereof: *Estate of Engl. fugitives*, p. 120. 1614 an *ultimum vale* to sin: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichols' Ed., Vol. I. p. 152 (1867). 1634 on the thirteenth of June, he gave an *ultimum vale* to this World: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trans.*, p. 124. bef. 1664 yet your Eclipse for a time is an *ultimum vale* to my fortune: In Wotton's *Let.*, Vol. II. (Scribn. Soc.), p. 24 (1664).

1665 He gave this transitory world an *ultimum vale* in his great climacterick: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trans.*, p. 212 (1677). 1891 When a bachelor married, the Mayor and his "crus" conducted him...to the corn market, and there made him solemnly kiss the ring "for his *ultimum vale*": *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 482/2.

**\*ultra** ( $\underline{u} =$ ), *adj.*, *sb.*, and *prefix*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ultra* (adv. = 'beyond').

1. *adj.*: extreme, excessive, extravagant.

1855 the extreme or ultra party: MILMAN, *Lat. Christianity*, [L.] 1883 Costumes also are trimmed to profusion with gold braid, the ultra brilliance whereof is mitigated by the introduction of a small amount of black or any other dark colour: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.



2. *sb.*: one who upholds extreme views or who promotes extreme measures.

1820 Our travellers...occasionally take part with *Ultras*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 5.

3. *prefix* (to adjectives): more than, excessively.

1800 He is said to have used ultra marine in the black colours: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 465.

ultra crepidam: Lat. See *ne sutor u. c.*

ultrā modum, *phr.*: Lat.: 'beyond measure', extravagant, extravagantly.

1589 This *Hyperbole* was both *ultra fidem* ['belief'] and also *ultra modum*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poes.*, III. p. 202 (1869).

ultrā vires, *phr.*: Late Lat.: beyond the powers (legally vested in an individual, a court, or a body of persons). See *intra vires*.

1858 the view that the Company are responsible for the acts of the directors if ultra vires: HURLSTONE & NORMAN, *Reports*, III. 795. 1890 The Act of 1872...was rejected because in the opinion of Lord Selborne and Lord Herschell it was *ultra vires*: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 1, p. 276/1.

\**Ulysses* (more correctly *Ulixes*): Lat., fr. a dialectic form of Gk. Ὀδυσσεύς: name of the wise counsellor of the Greeks at the Trojan war, hero of the *Odyssey* (*q. v.*). See *Penelope*.

1582 he was a subtil *Ulysses*: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, &c., p. 755 (1880). 1646 He would not send an *Ajax*, where he should employ an *Ulysses*: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 141. 1649 our brave Senators have done more with one blow from a Sling than all th' *Achilleses*, *Ulysses*, *Ajaxes*, and *Herculeses* did with their weapons, and clubs: *Moderate*, No. 213, p. 1995. 1861 chaste Penelope does worsted-work patiently while Ulysses was on his travels or at the wars: *Wheat & Tares*, ch. ii. p. 12.

umbella, *pl. umbellae*, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: an umbel, a cluster of flowers on stalks spreading out from a common centre, like parsley-blossom.

1699 the tender *Umbella* and Seed-Pods: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 25. 1741 But the Umbellas that support them are a foot and a half diameter; the Seeds, though green and very backward, were much bigger than those of the other Species of this Kind: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 23.

umbellifer, *adj.* and *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: umbel-bearing; an umbel-bearing plant.

1741 It is an Umbellifer, to speak like a Botanist: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 123.

umbilicus, *acc. umbilicum*, *sb.*: Lat.: a projection at the end of the cylinder on which a book was rolled in Ancient Rome. Hence, *ad umbilicum*, = 'to the boss', means 'to the close' (of a book).

1729-30 I hope your ethic system is towards the umbilicum: SWIFT, in *Pope's Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 182 (1871).

umbra, *pl. umbrae*, *sb.*: Lat.

1. a shadow, *esp.* the full shadow of the moon or earth in an eclipse.

1665 having past the Zenith the *Umbra* becomes quite contrary: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 5 (1677). 1891 There was no well-defined boundary between the umbra and the penumbra [during an eclipse of the moon]: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 28, p. 727/2.

2. a ghost, an apparition.

1600 the *umbræ*, or ghosts of some three or foure playes: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, Prol., Wks., p. 185 (1616). 1664 Such kind of Tones as these the *Umbra* use, when they call upon Charon for a Boat: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 78. 1883 Had Lord Beaconsfield ever indulged in such rashness, his *umbra* might point out...the disaster and the disgrace which have followed: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 486.

3. a parasite or hanger-on brought to an entertainment by an invited guest in Ancient Rome; hence, *by extension*, a professional diner-out.

umbrage (*u* =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *umbrage*, a 16 c. form of Fr. *ombrage*.

1. shade, shadow, a shade, a shadow; an apparition.

1540 to the whiche places the sayd trees gaue a commodiuous and pleasant umbrage: ELVOT, *Im. Gouvernaunce*, fol. 38 *vo*. 1604 who else would trace him, his umbrage, nothing more: SHAKS., *Ham.*, v. 2, 125. 1610 the eye by serious observation of stationall aspect may with facilitie giue the Umbrage: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. v. p. 56. 1639 Some of them being umbrages... rather than realities: FULLER, *Holy War*, Bk. v. ch. xxv. [C. E. D.] 1665 A Tree...affording umbrage and refreshment to some hundred men: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1677). 1682 Thou shedst thy Venom on those Flowers, | That often a kind Umbrage made, | Cool'd and refresh'd thee with their shade: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto 1. p. 63.

1 a. *metaph.* a shadow, a cause of depression or gloom.

1623 the least ombrage of discontent: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxxii. p. 90 (1645).

1 b. *metaph.* a misrepresentation, a colored interpretation. bef. 1733 from Umbrages of his own casting, raiseth Inferences: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. i. 5, p. 17 (1740).

2. that which gives shade, thick foliage.

1667 highest woods...spread their umbrage broad, | And brown as ev'ning: MILTON, *P. L.*, IX. 1087. 1727 over head | By flowering umbrage shaded: J. THOMSON, *Summer*, 626 (1834).

3. *metaph.* disfavor, disgrace.

abt. 1630 but on the fall of the Duke he stood some yeers in umbrage, and without employment: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 31 (1870).

4. *metaph.* jealousy; suspicion; offence; resentment.

1620 all those words that might give him any umbrage: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 26 (1676). 1664 It is also evident that S. Peter did not carry himself so as to give the least overture or umbrage to make any one suspect he had any such preeminence: JER. TAYLOR, *Dissuasive from Popery*, Pt. 1. § 8. [R.] 1678 we saw the new-raised army which gave umbrage to the Parliament: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 126 (1872). 1705 and were very careful not to give them any umbrage: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. IV. p. 17 (1818).

Umbra(we), Umpra: Anglo-Ind. See *Omrah*.

\**umbrella*<sup>1</sup> (= ㄣ ㄣ), *umbrello*, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *ombrella*, *umbrella*: a sunshade, a portable screen, a portable folding canopy to keep off sunshine or rain; a canopy over a bed; a kind of window-blind. Anglicised as *umbrille* (1612 T. Shelton, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. I. ch. viii. p. 56), *umbrel* (1617 F. Moryson, *Itin.*; 1694 D'Urfey, *Don Quix.*, Pt. I. i. p. 9), perhaps through Fr. *ombrelle*.

1611 *Ombrelle*, An *Vmbrello*; a (fashion of) round, and broad fanne, wherwith the Indians (and from them our great ones) preserve themselves from the heat of a scorching Sunne: COTGR. 1618 there she lay flat spread like an *Vmbrelle*, | Her hoopie here cracked: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv. 4, Wks., Vol. II. p. 149 (1631-40). 1634 The better sort sleepe vpon Cots, or Beds two foot high, matted or done with girth-web: on which a Shagg or Yopangee which riding serves as an *Vmbrella* againste raine, and sleeping for a bed and couerture: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 149. 1644 Here we bought umbrellas against the heats: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 86 (1872). 1654 they lessen the *stately wonders of the Eye*, into *Cottages* (I may say *Snail-like Vmbrellos*) *meer shades*, and *Dormitorys*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 403. 1662 two Pages carrying Umbrelles of painted Paper: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. I. p. 62 (1669). 1673 then follows the Cushion or Pillow, and the seat of Gold, and after that the Duke himself under an *Vmbrella*: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 187. 1684 On one side of the Bed is erected an *Vmbrello* upon a Staff, as long as an Half-Pike: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. I. Pt. 2, Bk. I. p. 46. 1709 The Weather violently hot, the *Vmbrellos* were let down from behind the Windows, the Sashes open: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (2nd Ed.). bef. 1733 exposing the Author for holding up an Umbrella to Keep his Earl in a Shade, and out of a clear Light: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 107, p. 89 (1740). 1765 They walk about the streets in the rain with umbrellas to avoid putting on their hats: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 414 (1857). 1785 self-depriv'd | Of other screen, the thin umbrella spread: COWPER, *Task*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 11 (1808). 1816 sent man, umbrella, and cloak...after him: BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. III. p. 262 (1832). 1840 The tempest grew; and the straggling yew, | His leafy umbrella, was wet through and through: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 91 (1865). \*1878 using an umbrella as a sail: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 714. [St.]

umbrella<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: *Bot.* See quotations.

1658 Dragons...with an Umbrella or skreening Leaf about them: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cyr.*, ch. 3, p. 33 (1686). — The white *Vmbrella* or medical bush of Elder: *ib.*, p. 34.

umiak(k), oomiak, oomiak, *sb.*: Esquimaux: the larger kind of Esquimaux boat worked by women, used for fishing and for carrying families.

1819 The boat was called an umiak: SIR J. ROSS, *Voyage of Disc.*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 66 (2nd Ed.). 1853 We were boarded, too, by an oomiak, or woman's boat: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. x. p. 70.

Umlaut, *sb.*: Ger.: vowel-change caused by the influence of a vowel in the following syllable, as in Eng. *vixen*, Mid. Eng. *fixen*, fr. *fox*; Ger. *Bäder*, pl. of *Bad*; *Fräulein*, dim. of *Frau*.

un, *fem. une*, *indef. art.*: Fr.: a, an.

\**ünā vōce*, *phr.*: Lat.: with one voice.

1567 And, "vna voce," all sayde that no such man dwelt in their streate: HARMAN, *Cav.*, ch. vi. in *Awdelay's Frat. Vag.*, p. 43 (1869).

uncia, *sb.*: Lat.: the twelfth part of an as (*q. v.*), an ounce, an inch.

unguento, *sb.*: It.: an unguent.

1605 this blessed *unguento*, this rare extraction: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 468 (1616).

unguentum album, *phr.*: Late Lat.: white ointment.

1612 I haue linte and a little *Vnguentum Album* in my Wallet: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. II. ch. II. p. 71.



1856 The ussuk or bearded seal has the same habit [of swallowing stones]:  
E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explorer*, Vol. 1. ch. xiii. p. 142

1883 [Pharaoh's] diadem... bore the uraeus, which symbolized his authority over life and death: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. III, p. 1821 2.  
1889 Lord of the Vulture and Uraeus Diadems: *Century Mag.*, Sept., p. 725/2.



**usurp** (= *u*), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *usurper*: to seize, appropriate or assume wrongfully; to put on, to counterfeit. Sometimes used with prepositions *on*, *upon*.

**1494** he had vsurpyd of the comon groundes of y<sup>e</sup> ctyte: FABYAN, *an.* 1325. [R.] abt. **1506** he [the Turk] hath lately usurped Grece, with many other countreys, and calleth theym all Turkey: SIR R. GUYLFORDE, *Pylgrymage*, p. 13 (1851). **1540** his proper countreys landes, which...they had vnyustely vsurped and falsely concelyd: ELYOT, *Im. Gouvernauce*, fol. 101 *ro*. **1549** to vsurpe the name of emperours: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 15 *vo*. **1578** he sent this message to the Duke of Orleans the more to terrifie him; That hereafter he should forbear to vsurpe the title of Duke of Millan: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 72 (1618). **1579** tyrants that do vsurp the castles of free cities: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarch*, p. 1028 (1612). **1620** the Ecclesiastical goods should not be usurped: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Conc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 94 (1676). **1649** the parish Churches, on which the Presbyterians and fanatics had usurped: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 258 (1872). **1656** blasphemous and ignorant mechanics usurping the pulpits everywhere: *ib.*, p. 334.

**ūsūrpātor**, *sb.*: Late Lat., noun of agent to Lat. *ūsūrpāre*, = 'to usurp': an usurper.

**1654** Under the Iron yolk of Usurpatōrs: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pt. II. p. 37.

**ūsūrpātrix**, *sb.*: Late Lat., fem. of *ūsūrpātor*: a female who usurps.

**1611** *Vsurpatrice*, An vsurpatrice; a woman that vsurpeth: COTGR.

**ut**: It.: *Mus.*: name of the lowest note of the Great Scale of Guido Aretino and of the lowest notes of hexachords and of musical scales. See *gamut*. Now generally superseded by *do* (*q. v.*).

**1588** Ut, re, sol, la, mi, fa: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 2, 102. **1600** the alphabet, or *ut-re-mi-fa-sol-la* of courtship: B. JONSON, *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 202 (1616). **1634** he will drink often musically a health to every one of these 6 notes, *Ut, Re, Mi, Fa, Sol, La*; which, with this reason, are all comprehended in this Exameter: *Ut Relevet Miserum Fatum Solitūque Labores*: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. iv. p. 353 (1678).

**ut infā**, *phr.*: Lat.: as below (is said).

**ut supā**, *phr.*: Lat.: as above (is said).

**1520** and the prest viā to syngye ut supra: *Will of Sir R. Elyote*, in *Elyot's Governour*, Vol. I. p. 310 (Croft, 1880). **1538** Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. xi. fol. 138 *ro*. **1648** STAUNFORD, *Kinges Prerog.*, fol. 63 *vo* (1567). **1599** The measure of *Balsara* is called a pike, which is just as the measure of *Babylon*, to say, 100 pikes of *Balsara* make of *Aleppo* 121 pikes, *ut supra* in the rate of *Babylon*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 272. **1610** Of the first sort are Stones, Metalline Oares and Mineralles *ut supra*: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, iv. ii. p. 81. **1627** Take also Lime both *Quenched*, and *Vnquenched*, and set the Bottles in them, *ut supra*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. iv. § 309.

**uterus**, *sb.*: Lat.: the womb. See *in utero*.

**\*uti possidētis**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'as you possess': an interdict issued by a civil court, protecting a person in possession of immovable property from disturbance; an agreement between belligerents that each party shall keep possession of whatever has been acquired during the period of hostilities, as one of the stipulations of a treaty.

**1781** I should expect propositions for short truces, *uti possidetis*, and other conditions: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 429 (1852). **1823** Something about the Baltic's navigation, | Hides, train-oil, tallow, and the rights of Thetis, | Which Britons deem their "uti possidetis": BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. xlv. **1856** a consent to the basis of *uti possidetis* itself: In J. Adams *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 336.

**\*ūtile**, *sb.*: neut. of Lat. *ūtilis*, = 'useful': the useful.

**1654-6** Sing a song of *utile*, and men will lend their ears to it: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 9/2 (1868). **1662** It was not subject to be imposed upon by a deluded Fancy, nor yet to be bribed by a glozing Appetite, for an *Utile* or *Jucundum* ['pleasant'] to turn the Balance to a false or dishonest Sentence: SOUTH, *Serm.*, Vol. I. p. 57 (1727). **1704** and accordingly, throughout this divine treatise, have skillfully kneaded up both together, with a layer of *utile* and a layer of *dulce* ['sweet']: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Wks., p. 72/2 (1869). **1750** Paris is the place in the world where, if you please, you may be the best unite the *utile* and the *dulce*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 3, p. 10 (1774). **1803** our author's discernment both of the *utile* and the *dulce*, is much more extensive than he imagined: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I. p. 281. **1819** owned I saw more of the *utile* in a few sequins than in a whole cart-load of worn out brickbats, with inscriptions which no one could understand: T. HOPE, *Anast.*,

Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 111 (1820). **1830** they [the gardens] yield abundantly both the *utile et dulce*: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 481/1 (1832).

**utile dulci**: Lat. See *omne tulit punctum*, &c.

**1654** they must not defie the Polishings of Art, but must be drest in some taking Garbe suitable to the Audience, *Utile dulci*: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 145. bef. **1733** the *utile dulci*, the utmost Perfection they can have: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 160, p. 418 (1740).

**utinam**, *conj.*: Lat.: 'would that', used rarely in the sense of an expression of regret or desire.

**1642** 'Tis not a melancholy *Utinam* of my own: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxiv. Wks., Vol. II. p. 357 (1852).

**\*Ūtopia**: coined by Sir Thomas More as Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *oû*, = 'not', and *tóπος*, = 'place', for the title of a work published in 1517 and for the name of the subject: an ideal state. The spelling *Eutopia* is due to the *U*-being wrongly referred to Gk. *eû*, = 'well', as if *Utopia* = 'well-placedness'. Hence, an ideally perfect place or condition, and the adj. and sb. **Utopian**, pertaining to Utopia, ideally perfect, an inhabitant of Utopia.

**1551** A fruitful and pleasaunt worke of the beste state of a publyque weale, and of the new yle called Utopia: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, Title. **1601** See the doting man: hee hath fram'd an Ecclesiasticall *Eutopia* to himselfe: A. C., *Answ. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 99. **1607** the Country of Vtopia: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, II. 6, sig. D 4 *vo*. **1621** I will yet, to satisfie and please my self, make an Utopia of mine own, a new Atlantis, a poetical commonwealth of mine own, in which I will freely domineer: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 87 (1827). **1625** Where stands that Utopia, that city which is in so good cause that it need not be visited? T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 270 (1867). bef. **1670** Enjoy that real Blessing which you possess, rather than an Utopia, found no where but in the Distempers of the Brain: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. II. 156, p. 165 (1693). **1694** one Foot in's own *Eutopia*: *Poet Buffon'd*, &c., p. 8. **1742** It is a failing young men, for want of experience, fall into: they create Utopias in their own imagination: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1826). **1792** but the law-suits, in which I am at present involved, will not permit me to go in search of my Utopia: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. II. p. 113. **1837** An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia: MACAULAY, *Essays*, p. 402 (1877). **1877** would involve what the spirit of the age would jeer at as a political Utopia: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. ix. p. 87 (1879). **1883** In the presence of many pious Utopias, of Quakerism, of mendicant orders: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 209.

**1556** this booke of ye Utopian comen wealth: ROBINSON, *Tr. More's Utopia*, p. 21 (1869). — The wittes...of the Utopians: *ib.*, p. 120. **1616** Chace hence these foxes, which at your mercy stand, | For our then happy made Eutopian land: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times Whistle*, p. 137 (1871). **1630** and a thousand more such Utopian fragments of confused Gibberish: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. I v *ro*/2. **1644** *Atlantick and Eutopian* polities: MILTON, *Arcop.*, p. 51 (1868). **1678** therefore they must be imagined to Subsist in certain *Intermundane Spaces*, and *Utopian Regions* without the World: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 60. **1754** you will hardly believe, that this Utopian Town had no other Foundation than a Pique against two or three of the Magistrates of *Inverness*: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 354. **1755** I am not Utopian enough to propose, that it should interfere with private interest: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. xxvi. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 490 (1777). abt. **1782** a false ideal good, | A mere Utopian pleasure: COWPER, *Friendship*, *Poems*, Vol. II. p. 281 (1808). **1803** In youth he was a Utopian: LORD LYTTON, in *Life*, Vol. I. p. 101. **1835** It is a Utopian state of things when she of five children is the best of wives, and can take her choice of the young men: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. xxxvii. p. 516. **1886** It is in this direction, and not in Utopian schemes of compulsory insurance, that we are to look for progress: *Athenaum*, July 3, p. 9/2.

**\*utr**, *uttar*: Arab. See *attar*.

**\*ūvula**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., dim. of Lat. *ūva*, = 'a grape': a small projection of the middle of the free margin of the soft palate.

**1525** Ther be .v. partis of y<sup>e</sup> mouth / y<sup>e</sup> lypys / tethe / tonge / rowfe / and vuula / y<sup>e</sup> whiche is a lytell deme hangynge in y<sup>e</sup> throte lyke the spyne: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswick's Surgery*, sig. B ij *ro*/2. **1543** the Vuula was produced chiefly to forme the voyce...and it hangeth iustly betwene the two Amigdales or allmandes as it were a grayne of a Pyne apple: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. vi *ro*/1. **1548** the Tongue, the Vuila, and the Pallet: T. VICARY, *Engl. Treas.*, p. 24 (1626). **1562** swellinge of the iawes of the throte and of the vuula: W. TURNER, *Bathes*, sig. C ii *vo*. **1601** The ashes of the root cure the Vuula or swellinge of the wezill in the throat: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 9, Vol. II. p. 51. **1621** the same defluxion of salt rheum which fell from my temples into my throat in *Oxford*, and distilling upon the vuula impeached my utterance a little to this day, had found the same channell againe: HOWELL, *Lett.*, II. i. p. 1 (1645).

## V.

**V<sup>1</sup>, v**, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for *quinque* (*q. v.*), = 'five'.

**V<sup>2</sup>, v.**: *Leg.*: abbrev. for Lat. *versus* (*q. v.*), = 'against', as in the case of "Bardell *v.* Pickwick". Hence, used in contests between two persons or sets of persons.

**V<sup>3</sup>, v.**, abbrev. for Lat. *vide*, = 'see'. See *q. v.*

**v. l.**, abbrev. for Late Lat. *varia lectio*, = 'a varying reading', 'a variant' (in literature). See *varia lectio*.

**V. S.**, abbrev. for It. *volti subito* (*q. v.*).

**\*vaccinator** (— = —), *sb.*: Eng., as if a Lat. noun of agent: one who vaccinates.

**1836** native vaccinators, who at first operated under the supervision of that gentleman: J. F. DAVIS, *Chinese*, Vol. II. p. 285.



vacuna: Peru. See *vicuña*.

\***vacuum**, *abl. vacuo*, Mod. Lat. *pl. vacua*, *sb.*: Lat., neut. of *vacuus*, = 'empty', 'void': empty space; an empty space, a void, a vacuity, a vacant place; the space inside a closed vessel from which the air has been approximately exhausted. See in *vacuo*, *plenum*.

1551 Natural reason abhorreth *vacuum*, that is to say, that there should be any empty place, wherein no substance should be: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 250 (Parker Soc., 1844). 1570 This Arte, to the Naturall Philosopher, is very profitable: to prove, that *Vacuum*, or *Emptines* is not in the world: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. d. 1<sup>ro</sup>. 1579 all the four elements and *Vacuum*, are immortal and vncorruptible: NORTH, Tr. *Plutarch*, p. 330 (1612). 1589 the *Scythians*, who if they be at any time distressed with famine, take in their girdles shorter, and swaddle themselves straighter, to the intent no *vacuum* being left in their intrayles: NASHE, in Greene's *Menaphon*, p. 12 (1886). 1607 first shall the whole Machin of the world, heaven, earth, sea, and ayre, returne to the mishapen house of Chaos, then the least vacuum be found in Nature: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 1, sig. G 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1617 I cannot see that vacuum in your blood: Rut, gentlewoman, if you love yourself, | Love my advice; be free and plain with me: | Where lies your grief? MIDDLETON, *Fair Quar.*, ii. 2, Wks. Vol. iv. p. 194 (1885). 1650 because there is no vacuum, or vacuity in the world: JOHN FLEMING, Tr. *Siddhagius' Alchymie*, p. 88. 1654 it caused such a vacuum in the place, that so much wind had gathered thither: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 33. 1655 Also vacuum is so abhorred by Nature, that the world would sooner be pulled asunder than any vacuity can be admitted... It is the force of vacuum that makes heavy things ascend, and light things descend contrary to the rule of Nature: Tr. J. Baptista Porta's *Nat. Mag.*, Bk. xviii. ch. i. p. 382. 1662 were tried several experiments in Mr. Boyle's vacuum: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 385 (1872). 1665 The *Peripatetic* matter is a pure unactuated Power: and this conceived Vacuum a meer Receptibility: GLANVILLE, *Scriptis*, ch. xviii. p. 128 (1885). 1676 A Fool is a Vacuum in Nature: D'URFEE, *Mad. Fiddle*, ii. p. 10 (1691). 1678 this can be nothing else but empty Space, or Vacuum: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 66. 1704 But there is another Being in Nature besides Matter or Body, viz. a Vacuum, or empty Space, which is intermix'd with the minute Parts of all Bodies: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, ii. ch. ii. p. 70 (1713). 1763 when I have nothing to say, I like you should understand it by my silence, rather than give a description of a vacuum: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. iv. p. 54 (1857). 1776 some fine observations on vacuums, and the cure of diseases by silk watecasts: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 50. 1792 What if this something, or this nothing, called matter, should be a shadow, a vacuum, in respect of spirit: H. BROOKE, *Poof of Qual.*, Vol. i. p. 82. 1805 without attempting the very obvious trial of performing the experiment in a vacuum: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 7, p. 70. 1811 In considering the affection of Naomi and Ruth, she felt a vacuum in her own heart, and wished she had even a mother-in-law to love: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. i. p. 227 (and Ed.). 1845 These vacua, hateful to nature, have gaped for a century: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. ii. p. 574. 1876 Saunders' vacuum brake consists in the use of a constant steam jet to maintain a vacuum throughout a series of pipes and chambers upon the train: *Times*, Nov. 24. [St.] 1882 Professor Stokes has suggested that some results obtained by Mr. Crookes in the course of his brilliant experiment on high vacua may throw some light upon this question: *XIX Cent.*, Aug., p. 277.

\***vacuus viator**: Lat. See *cantabit vacuus*, &c.

\***vade mēcum**, *phr.*: Lat., 'go with me': used as a name for a book, manual, or any other article which is carried about for frequent use.

1642 A Manual, or a Justice of the Peace his Vade Mecum: Title... 1654 whose *Vade mecum* is an Aqua vite Bottle: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 71. 1665 that metal which we always made our *vade mecum*: R. HEAD, *Engl. Rogue*, sig. G 4<sup>vo</sup>. bef. 1670 that Book... will be the *Vade Mecum* of godly persons: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. ii. 154, p. 162 (1693). 1776 or to write a pamphlet against the use of a medicine which had been his *vade mecum* in all his journeys: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 23. 1810 he probably intended his work as a kind of *Vade-mecum*: *Eclectic Rev.*, Vol. vi. Pt. i. p. 251. 1824 We do not object to... *Vade-mecum*: in mineralogy: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 39, p. 489. 1842 (See the last-mentioned gentleman's 'Admiral's Daughter')! The grand *vade mecum* For all who to sea come: BARNHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 335 (1865). 1885 The object of this work is... to give both rules for, and examples of, such applications of mathematical principles... as may form a sort of *vade mecum* for the constructor: *Athenaeum*, Sept. 26, p. 4061.

**vade retro**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: get thee behind!

1854 there are covers of silver put on my table every day with which I could retrieve my fortune, did I listen to the suggestions of Satan; but I say to him, *Vade retro*: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. i. ch. xxviii. p. 308 (1879).

**vae**, *interj.*: Lat.: woe!, alas!.

bef. 1593 The ghosts of dead men howling walk about, | Crying *Vae*, *vae*, woe to this city, woe! GREENE, *Looking Glasse*, Wks., p. 1371 (1861). 1602 with bow many *vaes* and woes to you Scribes and Pharisees did he come vpon them? W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 9.

\***vae victis**, *phr.*: Lat.: woe to the conquered! Livy, 5, 48.

1632 *Vae victis!* now we prove it: MASSINGER, *Maid Hon.*, ii. 5, Wks., p. 1981 (1839). 1814 If he again wins, 'Vae victis!' BYRON, in *Moore's Life*, Vol. iii. p. 9 (1832). 1845 the invaders took the money for it first, and the plate next—*vae victis!* FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. i. p. 488.

\***vagari** (= " - ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vagari*, = 'to wander', 'to roam', or fr. It. *vagare*: to roam, to range, to gad about.

1598 *Vagare*, to wander, to roame, to gadde, to iet, or loytre idlie vp and downe, to vagarie, or range, to strae abroad, to go from coast to coast: FLORIO. 1599 The marshes and lower grounds, lying upon the three riuers that vagary up to her... are encreased in value more than halfe: NASHE, *Lenten Stuffe*, in

*Harl. Misc.*, vi. 155. [Davies] 1611 *Vagner*. To wander, vagarie, gad, raunge, roame, flit, remoue often from place to place: COTGR.

\***vagary** (= " - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vagari*, or It. *vagare*, = 'to roam': a wild caprice, a whim, an eccentricity.

1573-80 discoursing vagaries after a certayne sollemne manner: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 67 (1854). 1582 These gates vntouched they skid with a liuely vagarie: R. STANVHEURST, Tr. *Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. ii. p. 44 (1884). 1638 figurat: FORD, *Parasite Chants & Noble*, in 3 Wks., Vol. ii. p. 276 (1889). 1687 into strange vagaries fell, | As they would dance: MILTON, *P. L.*, vi. 614.

**vague**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vagner*: to wander, to roam.

1603 These small bodies, being huddled perforce one upon another, leave a large void space, to vague and range abroad: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 630. [R.]

**vainqueur**, *fem. vainqueuse*, *sb. and adj.*: Fr.: a vanquisher, a conqueror; conquering, triumphant, irresistible.

1848 "Modesty! pooh," said the stout gentleman, casting a *vainqueur* look at Miss Sharp: THACKERAY, *Pan Fair*, Vol. i. ch. v. p. 42 (1874).

**Valsya**, *sb.*: Skt. *vaicya*: a member of the third caste comprising traders and tillers of the soil. See *caste*.

1872 [See *Sudra*].

\***vaivode**, *vaivoda* ( " - ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Polish *wojewoda*, Old Bulgarian *vojevoda*: the leader of an army; the title of sundry Slavonic princes and viceroys; (in the Turkey Empire) the title of an inferior governor or administrator.

1562 John vaivoda, which then governed hungaria: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 7<sup>re</sup>. 1598 *Knez Vorine* your Maiesties *Voivoda* at *Finno*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. i. p. 401. 1599 *Voivoda* of *Rogodania*, & *Palachia*: ib., Vol. ii. p. 198. 1630 *Michael*, *Voivod* of *Wallachia*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 847 (1884). 1631 he is to be rewarded with the office of a vaivod, or viceroy: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. ii. p. 129 (1848). 1662 the *Weywode* or Governour of *Nomogard*: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. i. p. 5 (1666). — *Weywodes and Duken*: ib., Bk. ii. p. 42. 1741 He wanted Bisket and a Pilot, which if the Consul had not procured, the Cash or Waivod would for Money: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournefort's Voy. Lemant*, Vol. i. p. 267. 1745 Pera is under the Topjee-bashaw of Tophana, and Galata is governed by a waivode: R. POCOCKE, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 728 (1811). 1776 The vaivode or governor farmed the revenue of the Grand Signor: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 17. 1811 The meal was served up in a different style at Merdin, where I dined with fifteen of the Waivode's officers: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxxi. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 154. 1819 the waivode should equally exact the same enormous yearly tribute: T. HOPK, *Anast.*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 32 (1820). 1820 The vaivode, a very fine-looking man, apparently about forty years of age, sat upon a lions skin at a corner of the sofa: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 177.

Variants, 16 c. *vaivoda*, *voivoda*, *voivoda*, *voyvoda*, *voyavoda*, *voivod*, 17 c. *vavoyd*, *vavrod*, *vaywode*, *weiwode*, 18 c. *vai-vod*, *vaiwode*, 19 c. *vaiwode*, *waywode*, *voivode*.

\***vakeel**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *wakl*: an attorney; an authorised agent; an envoy.

1776 Ramchunder Sein... has tied up my vakeel without Mr. Cottrell's order: *Trial of Joseph Rowke*, c. 34. 1799 You will allow Ram Rao's vakeel to do what he pleases with any grain that may be in Nuggur: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. i. p. 36 (1844). 1834 Even those who plead my cause, my wakeels, my agents: *Baboo*, Vol. i. ch. xvii. p. 296. 1871 immediately upon my arrival she gave orders for the presence of the vakeel (headman): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*. 1886 Sirdar Ghulam Hydr Khan... left Cabul with the British vakeel at the Afghan court: *Athenaeum*, June 26, p. 8561.

**valanche**, *sb.*: dialectic Fr.: an avalanche (c. v.).

1765 The great danger of travelling here when the sun is up proceeds from what they call the valanches: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xviii. [Davies] 1828-30 The tollenge which overwhelms a whole village was at first but a little snow-ball: W. TAYLOR, *Survey Germ. Poet.*, ii. 456. [ib.]

\***valē**, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. of Lat. *valere*, = 'to fare well': 'farewell'; a farewell. See *ultimum vale*.

1550 Vale, Love God, leave vanity, and live in Christ: COVERDALE, *Remains*, p. 42 (Parker Soc., 1846). 1556 ROBINSON, Tr. *Morre's Utopia*, p. 20 (1849). 1580 I thought once agayne here to haue made an ende, with a heartie *Vale* of the best fashion: SPENSER, *Lett.*, Wks., p. 7071 (1884). 1644 W. BATHUR, *Introd. to Skill of Song*, sig. A iii<sup>vo</sup>. 1613 And here withall I bid thee farewell, and do not forget me. *Vale*: T. SHOOTER, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pref., sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1654 he gives a *vale* to the law: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 262. 1664 looked wistly towards our Country as long as he could wel discern it, and then for a *vale* uttered these words: J. WORTHINGTON, *Life in Jos. Mede's Wks.*, p. lxxvi. 1675 bid an eternal *Vale* to their admired Law and Temple: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. i. ch. xi. § 4. p. 103.

**valeat** (-ant) **quantum valere potest** (possunt), *phr.*: Lat.: 'let it (them) avail as much as it (they) can', let it (them) be taken for what it is (they are) worth.

1750 LORD CHURCHFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. ii. No. lviii. *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. ii. p. 365 (1777). 1774 R. WARNER, Tr. *Plantus*, Vol. vi. p. 360. 1853 We applaud his zeal for tracing out and producing *valeat quantum* every gleam of evidence on so dark a subject: J. W. CROKER, *Essays Fr. Rev.*, v. p. 204 (1857).

**Valenciennes**, name of a kind of superior lace originally made at Valenciennes, a town of France.



**\*valet**, *s.b.*: Fr.: a body-servant, a man-servant who attends to his master's toilet and personal comforts; a footman. Sometimes Anglicised as *valet* (♂ -).

1644 My valet...having misbehaved, I was forced to discharge him: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 78 (1872). 1679 And force you t' own 'em, though begotten | By French Valets, or Irish Foot-men: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. III. p. 251. 1684 These Valets or Foot-men make a Trade of Running: J. P., *Tr. Tavernier's Trav.*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 150. 1766 Some runaway Valet: C. ANSTEY, *New Bath Guide*, Let. XII. 1775 A Frenchman, valet to Count Hochpied: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 281. 1864 Mr. Blunt's friend was hero and valet in one, and looked each character equally well: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 94. 1877 Longchamp, who was Voltaire's valet and copyist throughout his abode at Cirey: COL. HAMLEY, *Voltaire*, ch. xvii. p. 130. 1885 The chief characters in his plays are heavy fathers and confidential valets: *Athenæum*, Sept. 26, p. 393/2.

**\*valet**<sup>2</sup>, **valet**, **valett** (♂ -), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *valet*, *valet* (Cotgr.): a groom, an attendant, a varlet; a young gentleman; a page (attendant on a knight, a noble, or a sovereign).

1591 There be two quarters for footmen, 6 bands a péece, and two quarters for horsemen, the which their valets are to entrench with a smal trench, for to avoid the stealing of their horses: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 269. 1691 From hence they'd fly as swift as thought or wind, | And leave not one poor Valet here behind: *Satyr agst. French*, p. 25.

**\*valet de chambre**, *phr.*: Fr.: a man-servant of the bed-chamber, a body-servant. See *valet*<sup>1</sup>.

1646 one Dubose, valet-de-chambre to the Queen Regent: CHARLES I., p. 60 (Camd. Soc., 1856). 1661 a valet de chambre of the Spanish Ambassador's: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 431 (1872). 1664 'Tis this that Proudest Dames enamours | On Lacquies, and Varlets des-Chambres: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. i. p. 301. 1670 His Valets de Chambre, are like his Night-Gown, which he never useth but in his Chamber: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pref., sig. A 6 v (1698). 1678 He beat a modish Fop for discharging a Volley of critical non sence upon Ben Johnsons Fox & kickt a Valet de Chambre: T. BAKER, *Tunbridge Wells*, p. 10. 1684 first Valet du Chambre to the King of Persia: EVERARD, *Tr. Tavernier's Japan, &c.*, II. p. 26. 1709 But I'm afraid the Valet de Chambre has told him all: VANBRUGH, *Prov. Wife*, v. Wks., Vol. i. p. 199 (1776). 1709 paying her duty to a valet de chambre: ADDISON, *Tatler*, Nov. 29, Wks., Vol. II. p. 33 (1854). 1742 He was a very little fellow, and served as a valet de chambre: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. i. p. 41 (1826). 1750 you will have your coach, your valet de chambre, your own footman, and a valet de place: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 13, p. 51 (1774). 1766 Lord Stormont's valet de chambre arrived three days ago: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 33 (1857). 1793 I set off to-morrow... with my valet de chambre, a courier on horseback, and Severy, with his servant: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 166 (1869). 1816 The remark is old...that no real hero is a hero to his valet de chambre: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 25, p. 246. 1824 He has no man with him but young...and a single valet-de-chambre: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xxii. p. 389 (1886). 1843 The world likes to know how a great man appears even to a valet-de-chambre: THACKERAY, *fr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 67 (1887). 1864 This individual was...valet de chambre and confidential factotum to Francis Blunt, Esq.: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. i. ch. vi. p. 97. 1886 Sir George Thunders...and John Dory, his bo'sun, promoted to be valet de chambre, bring lively suggestions of Smollett: *Athenæum*, Oct. 2, p. 443/1.

**\*valet de place**, *phr.*: Fr.: a footman or man-servant who undertakes jobs, commissions, or short terms of service, esp. with visitors or travellers.

1750 [See *valet de chambre*]. 1763 Nothing gives me such chagrin as the necessity I am under to hire a valet de place: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, vi. Wks., Vol. v. p. 291 (1817). 1791 A Frenchman who had formerly served me as valet de place: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1792). 1809 brushes my shoes, dusts my clothes, and is in every respect a valet de place: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. xl. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 141. 1840 I proceeded with a valet de place to prepare for my departure: FRASER, *Koordinian, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 471. 1867 Bell acted the part of valet de place to perfection: W. BLACK, *Strange Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xxii. p. 311. 1884 I acted as valet de place: Tr. Galdos' *Trafalgar*, p. 3.

**Valhalla**, *s.b.*: Late Lat.: *Scand. Mythol.*: 'the hall of the slain', where the souls of heroes slain in battle drink and feast for ever. Hence any place or building wherein memorials of worthies are preserved, as that erected near Ratisbon.

1797 their great Odinus excluded all those from his valhalla, or paradise, who did not, by some violent death, follow their deceased husbands thither: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VII. p. 713/1. 1818 vowing they would send a certain number of souls to their deity in Valhalla, the abode of warriors: E. HENDERSON, *Iceland*, Vol. i. p. xlv. 1888 Walhalla: *Athenæum*, Oct. 13, p. 487/2.

**\*valise** (♂ -), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *valise*: a leather case for holding a traveller's clothes, &c.

1615 As many of vs as came ashore, were brought to the Custome-house, to have our selves and our valises searched: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 115 (1632). bef. 1637 I promise | To keep my master's privities seal'd up | In the valies of my trust, lock'd close for ever: B. JONSON, *Tale of a Tub*, II. Wks., p. 473/2 (1860). 1816 he drew the girths of his saddle, adjusted the valise, and put on the bridle: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii. p. 195 (1852). 1818 the sailor, who stood beside him, with a large valise on his shoulder, and writing case in his hand: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. i. ch. i. p. 23 (1819). 1826 a guide carried my valise: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 176.

**Valkyr, Valkyria**: Icelandic *valkyrja*, = 'a chooser of the slain': *Scand. Mythol.*: one of the handmaidens of Odin who fetched the souls of slain heroes from battlefield to

**Valhalla** (*g. v.*), and attended at their banquets. Hence, **Valkyrian**, pertaining to the Valkyrs.

1847 ourself have often tried | Valkyrian hymns, or into rhythm have dash'd | The passion of the prophets: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 97 (1886).

**\*vallum**, *s.b.*: Lat.: the rampart of a Roman camp; a rampart; a high bank (for defence).

1783 The vallum or ridged bank, seemingly a vicinal way, if not a rampart... is called Grimesditch: T. WARTON, *Kiddington*, p. 55. [T.] 1818 As the carriage came in front of a small dunghill, which usually forms the first vallum to the residence of an Irish peasant, Mr. Crawley pulled the check-string: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 237 (1819). 1885 The boundary to the north he considered to be indicated by the foss and vallum: *Athenæum*, Aug. 22, p. 249/2.

**valor, valour** (♂ -), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *val(o)ur*, often assimilated to Late Lat. *valor*.

I. value, worth.

abt. 1400 For goode dede done thurgh priere | Is sold and bought to deere iwys, | To herte that of grete valour is: *Rom. Rose*, 5236. [C.] 1509 Hauynge nought lyke in valoure nor worth certayne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. i. p. 121 (1874). 1528 Oure syngres shyninge with precyous stons | Sett in golden rynges of ryche valoure: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 32 (1871). bef. 1543 a Prebend in York, callid Osbalwyk, of the yerly valour of xliiij. marks: L. STUBBS, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. II. No. cxlvii. p. 65 (1846).

2. bravery, prowess, ability to fight well and bravely.

abt. 1440 I knowe well I haue don right euell, not for than I shall lete hem well wite that I am not hidde, yef in me be so moche valoure, though I sholde be deed or all to hewen: *Merlin*, III. 405 (1869). [C.] 1450 How Alexander in his armes: a ft-way encreses, | In valour & in victori: & vertues so noble: *Wars of Alexander*, 2493 (1886). bef. 1492 the ghostly tresoure of valour: CAXTON, *St. Katherine*, sig. d ij v/1. 1578 menne of valour: [T.H.] [PROCTER], *Knowl. Warres*, Bk. i. ch. xi. fol. 24 r. 1578 Alphonso, a Prince for his valure more renowned: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. i. p. 10 (1618). — the valour and vertues of the victor: *ib.*, p. 32. 1586 they haue so often bene subdued by the valor of the French: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 36. 1589 incited with loue and valor (two things to animate the most dastard Thersites to enter combat against Hercules): GREENE, *Menaphon*, p. 82 (1880). 1600 admiration of valour and manhood: R. CRAWLEY, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 169. 1622 Valor and Greatnesse of Spirit: PEACHAM, *Comp. Genl.*, ch. i. p. 3. 1646 diuers proofs of valour: HOWELL, *Lewis XIII.*, p. 115. 1654 His passive valour, with his daring mind: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. \* a r. 1870 Men move in the highest personal spirit and freedom, and this is the root of valor: E. MULFORD, *Nation*, ch. xi. p. 180.

**\*valse, valtz**, *s.b.*: Fr. fr. Ger.: a waltz (*g. v.*). The *valse à deux temps* is a rapid form of the ordinary valse (*à trois temps*).

1796 All these fair Flammandes gain force, | In the Valtz as they spin in their whirligig course: *Campaigns*, 1793-4, Vol. II. Let. i. p. 6. 1863 my guardian angel objects to the valse à deux temps: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. i. p. 134. 1872 she will be able to reward the virtuous youth who is fast and smooth in the valts: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 145. 1877 She hummed a valse à deux temps, and went dancing out with such a whirl: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xxiii. p. 288 (1883).

\*van: Eng. fr. Pers. See *caravan*.

**Vandal, vandal** (♂ -), *s.b.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *Vandalus*: one of a Teutonic race which inflicted terrible damage on monuments and treasures of art and literature during 5 c. A.D., in Gaul, Spain, Africa, and even Rome; hence, anyone who destroys or damages what is beautiful or interesting. Hence, *Vandalic, Vandalism*.

1709 And drove those holy Vandals off the stage: POPE, *Critic.*, 696, Wks., Vol. i. p. 157 (1757). 1781 Boniface despatched a trusty friend to...the camp of Gonderic, king of the Vandals: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. VI. ch. xxxiii. p. 11 (1818). 1845 the church then raised bridges which the revolutionary vandal has since pulled down: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 473. 1886 No place in Greece yielded richer treasures in art to Roman vandals than Rhodes: *Athenæum*, July 24, p. 107/1.

**Vandyck, vandyck**: fr. the name of a Flemish painter, *A. Van Dyck*, who flourished in the first half of 17 c.: a large point of some dress-fabric, a row of which form an edge or border, as is seen in the broad collars or capes of Van Dyck's portraits; a cape or collar with large points. *A Van Dyck beard* is a beard pointed in the style seen in some of Van Dyck's portraits.

1827 Tulle pelisse, with three vandykes on the shoulders, forming epaulettes: *Souvenir*, Vol. i. p. 151/3.

**vanilla**, *s.b.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Sp. *vainilla*, the fruit of the vanilla-plant, the plant itself: a plant of the genus *Vanilla*, esp. the species the beans of which yield the aromatic extract of commerce; the bean of the said plant; the volatile oil extracted from the said bean, used for perfumery and for flavoring beverages and confectionery.

1673 Vanillas which they mingle with the Cacao to make Chocolate: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 485. 1731 When mixed with vanillios, or spices,



chocolate acquires the good and bad qualities of aromatick oils: ARBUTHNOT, *Aliments*, [T.] 1769 Vanilla, or Vanella, are the fruit of a ligneous siliquose vine: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 101. 1884 Vanilla was assiduously cultivated by the Totonacs: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico, &c.*, p. 190.

**vanille**, *sb.*: Fr.: the aromatic extract obtained from the vanilla-bean.

**vanitas vanitatum**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: vanity of vanities. See *Ecclesiastes*, i. 2; xii. 8.

1565 This labour may well be called *vanitas vanitatum*: JEWELL, *Serm.*, Wks., p. 277 (1845). 1589 this Epyphoneme, *Vanitas vanitatum et omnia vanitas*: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, ii. p. 125 (1869). 1849 A. REACH, *Cl. Lorimer*, p. 28. 1862 O my jolly companions, I have drunk many a bout with you, and always found *vanitas vanitatum* written on the bottom of the pot: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. i. ch. ii. p. 122 (1887). 1894 RITA, *My Lord Conceil*, Vol. i. Bk. i. ch. iv. p. 55.

**vanjara**: Anglo-Ind. See *brinjarry*.

**vanjohn**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *vingt-et-un*.

**vapor, vapour** (v =), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *vapour*, often assimilated to Lat. *vapor*, = 'exhalation', 'steam', 'heat'.

1. a moist exhalation, such as fog, mist, or steam; the gaseous form which solid substances and some liquid substances assume under the influence of heat.

abt. 1386 The vapour, which that fro the erthe glode, | Maketh the sonne to seme rody and brode: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Squire's Tale*, 1090. 1398 Odour is a smoki vapour resolyed of the substance of a thynges: TREVISIA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, xix. xxxviii. sig. JJ v vef. 1477 Odor is a smokish vapour resolved with heate, | Out of substance, by an invisiabe sweate: T. NORTON, *Ordinall*, ch. v. in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 69 (1659). 1500 The fragrant fumes, did well encense out | All misty vapours, of perturbation: HAWES, *Past. Plea.*, sig. C iii r. 1523 a certayne hoote vapure rose agaynst them: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, II. 200. [R.] 1528 through which holys is drawyn the brethyng vapour | bothe out and in: Tr. *Jerome of Brunswicks Surgery*, sig. B ij r. 1542 The North wynde purgeth yll vapours: BOORDS, *Dyetary*, ch. iv. p. 238 (1870). 1551 the broth of wormwood with his vapor that riseth up from it: W. TURNER, *Herb.*, sig. A v. 1562 the hote vapores (of a bath): — *Bathes*, sig. B ii r. 1569 And at this day it is full of Fitche and boyeth continually out in Vapors: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. III. p. 21. 1579 a moist, grosse, and heavy vapor: NORTH, *Tr. Plutarck*, p. 431 (1612). 1579 our lyfe is but a shadow, a vapor, a bubble: J. LYLIV, *Euphuus*, p. 112 (1668). 1598 the infection. Which, as a subtle vapor, spreads it selfe, confusedly, through every sensue part: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 23 (1610). 1600 great and mightie vapours...are lifted vp from the earth, and do seeke after the Sunne: R. CAWDRAY, *Treas. of Similes*, p. 652. 1615 From this river, there ascend no vapors, the humor being ratified by so long a progresse; so that although exhale, it assumeth no visible body: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 99 (1632). 1646 the vapor or steam of water: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xliii. p. 132 (1686). 1670 the Stoves of St. Genovaro, which by a natural sulphurous Vapor issuing strongly from low causes, put a Man presently in a Sweat: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 189 (1698).

**i a.** an emanation, an effluence.

1374 Man, bryd, best, fisch, herbe, and grene tre, | They fele in tymes, with vapour eterne, | God loveth, and to love wol not werne: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, iii. 11. [C.]

2. (often in *pl.*) flatulence (see *flatus*); gases in the alimentary canal or in other parts of the body.

1528 For ofte combyng draweth vp the vapours to the superior partes: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. B iii r. 1563 to attracte the fumes & vapours from the head: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 41 r. 1584 These dreames varie, according to the difference of humors and vapors: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. x. ch. ii. p. 178. 1675 Priests Inspirations may but Dreams be found, | Th' effects of Vapors or of Spleens unsound: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, i. p. 8.

3. (often in *pl.*) a morbid state of the nerves, producing depression and painful illusions, hypochondria.

1712 Shopkeepers have something better to do, than to cure Folks of the Vapours gratis: *Spectator*, No. 336, Mar. 27, p. 490/2 (Morley). bef. 1739 A Fit of Vapours clouds this Demy-God: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. i. Ep. i. 188. 1818 When they read that Count RUPPIN, to drive away vapours, | Has gone down the Beaujon with Miss BIDDY FUDGE: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 49.

4. (often in *pl.*) rant, bullying conduct and language.

1614 Nay, good master Daniel Knockem, respect my mistresses's bower, as you call it; for the honour of our booth, none o' your vapours here: B. JONSON, *Bart. Fair*, ii. 1, Wks., p. 316/2 (1860).

**vaquero**, *sb.*: Sp.: a herdsman (of Spanish America).

18.. having caparisoned himself and charger in true *vaquero* style: BRET HARTE, *Jeff Briggs*, ch. ii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 273 (1887). 1884 savage vaqueros shrilly whooping, who twirled the lariat round their heads and launched its heavy circlet like a whip: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 360.

**vara**, *sb.*: Sp.: a rod, a pole; a linear measure equal to about 33 inches English, a Spanish yard.

1604 it extends above four score varas or yards in length: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. i. Bk. iv. p. 216 (1880). 1811 12,000 varas of Quito cloth, go...to the provinces of Buenos Ayres: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 164. 1851 cotton cloth of which they make from thirty-five to forty thousand varas annually: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. 1. p. 158 (1854).

**varanda**: Port. See *verandah*.

**vara**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *vara*, = 'a rod', 'a pole', 'a yard': a yard; a rod or wand of office.

1589 euerie measure is two thirds of a Spanish vara, which is by good account four varas and two tenths in length: R. PARKER, *Tr. Mandarins Hist. Chin.*, Vol. i. p. 70 (1853). 1599 the other measure is called a vara, which measure (of five palmes or spans, and is one side and two third parts: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. 1600 cloth...solde for reme...the vara is lesse then our yard: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 466. 1633 I did not see a hackney-man with a wand in his hand, nor a Carrier with a cudgel under his arme, but I presently thought upon the *Vara*, or rod of Justice: MAMIE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gnanan*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. III. p. 111. 1681 His hand a vara of justice did uphold: DRYDEN, *Abi. & Achit.*, 595.

**varella**, *sb.*: Port.: a pagoda (*q. v.*). Anglicised as *varello*.

1588 they spend many of these Sugar canes in making of houses and tents which they call *Varrels* for their Idols, which they call *Pagody*,...these *Varrels* or Idole temples: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 560. — there is a Varello or Pagode, which is the pilgrimage of the Pegues: *ib.*, p. 561. 1625 a Pagod or *Varella* all gilded over: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. x. p. 1724. 1662 the Statue kept in the grand *Vardele* of the Castles: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandarins*, Bk. II. p. 96 (1662). 1665 most of their *Varella*'s are stuffed with ugly Idols. That at *Dagunee*, the most remarkable for structure without and ornament within, out-braving any other in the Orient: SIR TH. HARRBART, *Trav.*, p. 359 (1677).

**\*varia lectio**, *pl. variae lectiones*, *phr.*: Late Lat.: a variant reading. Abbrev. to *v. l.*, *pl. vv. ll.*

1662 'Tis some accurate piece that passes so many Criticks without any Animadversions, without any *Variae lectiones*: N. CULIVERWELL, *Light of Nature*, ch. x. p. 81. 1859 I have been content to give the *variae lectiones* without indicating their sources: DYCE, *Marlowe*, p. 279.1.

**variable** (v = = =), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *variable*: apt to vary; capable of being varied or changed; that which varies or can vary.

1494 The duke of Norfolkke sayd vnto y<sup>e</sup> other, "Sir, see you not howe variable the kynge is in his wordes": FAHYAN, an. 1398. [R.] 1506 He must forsake, all thynges variable | With the vayne glory: HAWES, *Past. Plea.*, sig. A i r. 1509 By hir iyen cloudy and varyble vyssage: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. I. p. 126 (1874). 1523 variable chunneces: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, Pref. (1812). 1528 They are a grett deale more mutabill | Then Proteus of forme so variable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me*, &c., p. 118 (1871). 1546 they skirished bothe on sea and on lande, with variable fortune: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 214 (1846). 1587 And while with me doth dwell this wretched gost, | My word nor I shall not be variable, | But alwayes one: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 37 (1870). 1591 O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon...lest that thy love prove likewise variable: SHAKS, *Rome*, II. 2, 111. 1600 their successe had ben variable & alternative: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. xxvii. p. 658. 1667 His heart I know, how variable and vain | Self-left: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 92.

**variōrum (cum notis)**, *phr.*: Late Lat.: '(with the notes) of various persons'; of sundry commentators. Applied to annotated editions of literary works.

1828 we did not know that the reviewer of the *Variorum* Horace was a dancer: *Harrobian*, p. 131. 1887 In his *variorum* readings of the name from old records he has obviously misread *t* for *c* in several instances: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 13, p. 210/3.

**varium et mutabile semper femina**, *phr.*: Lat.: a thing of moods and changes (is) woman ever. Virg., *Aen.*, 4, 569.

1883 *Varium et mutabile semper*—not woman only, but man, man and his tastes and occupations: *Standard*, Oct. 2, p. 5/2.

**\*vās**, *pl. vāsa* (used in Eng. as *sing.*), Lat.; **vase**, Fr.: *sb.*: a hollow vessel, *esp.* an ornamental or antique vessel.

1629 I desire you would presently, by some meanes, knowe what Sir Tho. Roe hath brought of antiquities, Goddes, vases, inscriptions, medalles, or such like: In A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gl. Brit.*, p. 205 (1882). 1644 and an antique vasa of marble, near six feet high: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 140 (1879). 1660 I was also showed divers rich jewells and crystal vases: *ib.*, p. 369. 1670 A little Vase of the roots of *Emeraud*: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 199 (1698). 1699 Brass Statues and *Vasa*, and a 100 other things relating to Antiquity: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 43. 1699 Busts, Obelisks, Columns, Inscriptions, Dials, *Vasa's*, Perspectives: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, Pref., sig. b 1 r. 1714 a great vase of china: ADDISON, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 333 (1856). 1722 The fine Vase of the History of the Sacrifice of *Iphigenia*: 'tis published in the *Admiranda*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in Italy, p. 156. bef. 1744 To White's be carry'd, as to ancient games, | Fair Couriers, Vases, and alluring Dames: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, III. 70. 1776 at each corner was a gilded vase: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 590. 1785 *Cowper's Task*, III. Poema. Vol. II. p. 90 (1808). 1786 On silver Vases, loaded, rise | The biscuits' ample sacrifice: H. MORR, *Bas Bleu*, 226. 1811 These vases are very liable to be broken by the jolting of the camels: Niebuhr's *Trav. Arab.*, ch. I. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 3. 1823 many a vase | Of porcelain held in the fetter'd flower: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VI. acvii.

**vasculum**, *pl. vascula*, *sb.*: Lat., 'a small vessel' (*vas*): a botanist's name for carrying specimens.

**vastātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *vastāre*, = 'to lay waste', 'to devastate': one who devastates.

1659 The cunning Adversaries and Vastators of the Church of England drive a lesser trade: GAUDEN, *Tears of Church*, p. 86. (Davies)

**Vaterland**, *sb.*: Ger.: fatherland.

1852 Hansel was the kind, quaint emblem of his own dreamy "Vaterland": C. LEVER, *Daltons*, p. 176 (1878).



**vātēs, pl. vātēs, sb.:** Lat.: a soothsayer, a prophet; a poet, a bard.

**1625** clapping hands and running in to gratify their *Vates*, (Poet or Prophet) with a Present: *PURCHAS, Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 157a. **1687** And here again he was *Vates* in the whole Import of the Word, both Poet and Prophet: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, Ded., sig. A 7<sup>re</sup>. **1855** The high and priestly office which he gave the poet, as a real *Vates*: G. H. LEWES, *Goethe*, I. iii. vi. p. 251.

**\*Vatican:** Eng. fr. Lat. *Vaticānus (mons)*: name of a hill at Rome, west of the Tiber, on which is situated the palace of the popes; the papal power, the papal government.

**1600** And now at this day it is to be seen at the Vaticane: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar., Bk. v. ch. xi.)*, p. 1386. **1620** carrying with them the spoils of the *Vatican*, with the infinite displeasure of the Pope: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 39 (1676). **1644** descending by the Vatican (for at that gate we entered): EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 101 (1850). **bef. 1658** One *Vatican* was burnt, another drown'd: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, iii. p. 62 (1687).

**vaticinātor, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *vaticināri*, = 'to foretell': one who foretells.

**1652** the *vaticinators*, and Soothsayers: J. GAULE, *Mag-astro-mancer*, p. 127. **bef. 1841** Listen to the vaticinator: I. DISRAELI, *Cur. Lit.* [L.]

**vaudeville, sb.:** Fr.

1. a kind of song invented by Olivier Basselin in 15 c., "A country ballade, or song; a Roundelay, or Virelay; so termed of *Vaudevire*, a Norman town, wherin *Olivier Bassel*, the first inuenter of them, liued; also, a vulgar prouerbe; a country or common saying" (Cotgr., 1611).

**1674** *Vaudevil*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.* **1739** one of their vaudevilles or ballads, which they sing at the comedy after their *petites pièces*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 20 (1857).

2. a light dramatic entertainment combining pantomime and dancing and songs with dialogue; any light piece in which singing and dancing are introduced.

**1837** so great is the superiority of the French actors, in *vaudevilles*, the light opera, and gentel comedy, that I fear I have lost my taste for the English stage: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II. p. 103. **1866** It was a drawing-room vaudeville, with the fun always kept up: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xi. p. 130.

**1878** Is this world and all the life upon it, only like a farce or a *vaudeville*? GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. III. ch. xx. p. 160. **1882** 'M. Garat,' the well-known *vaudeville* of M. Sardou: *Athenæum*, Dec. 30, p. 908.

**\*vaurien, sb.:** Fr.: a good-for-nothing fellow, a worthless fellow.

**vavoyd:** Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode**.

**vector:** Late Lat. See **radius vector**.

**\*vedette, sb.:** Fr.: a vidette, a sentinel on horseback.

**1690** and then lay down to sleep...without posting any scouts or vedettes abroad: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 129 (Camd. Soc., 1857). **1702** *Vedette*, A Sentinel of the Horse: *Mil. Dict.* **1844** he discovered a French vedette on some rising ground: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 247. **1877** the blackcock *vedette* rolled his burnished plumage leisurely against the sun: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxii. p. 195 (1879).

**veedor, sb.:** Sp.: an overseer, an inspector, a chief man under a sovereign.

**1555** being one of the maiestates appointed in that office which the Spaniards caule *Veedor*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I. p. 158 (1885). **1596** *Sammariba*, the *Veedores* chiefe officer: *Estate of Engl. Fugitives*, p. 44. **1699** we spake with his *Veodore*, or chiefe man, that hath the dealing with the Christians: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. il. p. 129. **1612** ought besides to haue a *Veedor*, and examiner of them: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. III. ch. viii. p. 195. **1625** they haue one attending on them, whom they call *Viador* (which word they haue learned of the *Portugals*) hee is the Kings Treasurer, and keepeth his Gold and other Riches: *PURCHAS, Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 949. **1705** From the last Relation it is easie to infer, that the *Fiadors* are the third Rank or State of this Country: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xxi. p. 437.

**veer:** Eng. fr. Fr. See **ver**.

**vega, sb.:** Sp.: a moist tract of flat land.

**1832** the vapory Vega fading away like a dream-land in the distance: W. IRVING, *Athabasca*, p. 104. **1845** observe the view over the *Vega*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 407. **1853-4** The valley spreads out into a wide vega, covered with an abundance of grama: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys*, U. S. A., p. 62.

**\*vegetable (∟ = ∟ = ∟), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *végétale*.

1. **adj.:** having such life as plants have; pertaining to or resembling plants.

**1611** *Vegetable*, Vegetable, fit or able to liue; hauing, or likeli to haue, such life, or increase in growth, as plants, &c.: COTGR. **1667** all amid them stood the tree of life, | High eminent, blooming ambrosial fruit | Of vegetable gold: MILTON, *P. L.*, IV. 220.

2. **sb.:** a plant; a plant, or part of a plant, used for food, roughly distinguished from herbs and fruits; also, *metaph.*

abt. **1630** he was a meer vegetable of the Court, that sprung up at night, and sunk again at his noon: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Fragm. Reg.*, p. 44 (1870).

**vegetal (∟ = ∟), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *végétal*: vegetable; a vegetable.

**1610** [See **animal**, II. 2a]. **1611** *Vegetal*, Vegetall; hauing or giuing a (plant-like) life, increase, budding, or growing: COTGR. **1621** Necessary concomitants of this vegetal faculty are life, and his privation, death: R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, p. 21. [T.] **bef. 1637** I saw vegetables too, as well as minerals, put into one glass there: B. JONSON, *Mercury Vind.*, Wks., p. 596/2 (1860).

**vehement (∟ = ∟), adj.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *vehément*: violent, eager, energetic; forcible.

**1527** the French kynges mother with very ardent and vehemente wordes sayd...: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 114 (1846). **1631** vehement wynde: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. ii. Vol. I. p. 12 (1880). **1643** we must cure an immoderate qualite of a disease, wyth a vehemente remedye: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxviii r<sup>o</sup>/2. **1646** the stroke was so sore and vehement, that through the bodie of this friendlie manne the kinge was hurte: Tr. *Polydore Vergil's Eng. Hist.*, Vol. I. p. 159 (1846). **1654** the vehemente heate of the ayre: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. C viii v<sup>o</sup>.

**1653** more vehement wordes: J. PILKINGTON, *Confut.*, sig. M vi v<sup>o</sup>. **1659** verie vehement perswasions and learned arguments: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 60. **1693** by their vehement instigation, | In this just suit come I to move your grace: SHAKS., *Rich. III.*, iii. 7, 139. **1603** a strong and vehement appetite to a thing: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 74. **1620** he made a long and vehement Oration: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. I. p. 69 (1676). **1666** the...gates of prisons were...reduced to cinders by the vehement heat: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 16 (1872).

**vehiculum, pl. vehicula, sb.:** Lat., 'a carriage': that which conveys or transmits, a vehicle; a substance of mild or neutral properties, with which an active medicine is mixed so as to be more easily or harmlessly administered; also, *metaph.*

**1652** she is the *Planet* nearest the *Earth*, and appointed as it were the *Vehiculum* of all other heavenly Influences unto what is *Sublunary*: E. ASHMOLE, *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, Annot., p. 451. **1671** Are not the exceeding great and precious promises, the *vehicula*, the conveyancers of the Divine nature? JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 248/2 (1834). **1678** to make a Sovereign Antidote against Atheism, out of that very Philosophy, which so many have used as a *Vehiculum* to convey this Poyson of Atheism by: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 12. **1809** Burgundy is the standing vehiculum of green pease: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. lv. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 211.

**vehm, vehmgericht, sb.:** Ger. *Vehme, Vehmgericht, Fehme, Fehmgericht*: one of the medieval courts of Germany, esp. of Westphalia, which flourished 14, 15 cc., before which criminals were tried in secret; hence, an irregular, secret tribunal.

**1829** SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*. **1848** "Was Rebecca guilty or not?" the Vehmgericht of the servants' hall had pronounced against her: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. ix. p. 98 (1879).

**velārium, pl. velāria, sb.:** Lat.: an awning drawn over the open top of a Roman theatre.

**1834** the obstinate refusal of one part of the velaria to ally itself with the rest: LORD LYTTON, *Last Days of Pompeii*, Bk. v. ch. ii. Vol. II. p. 243 (1860).

**\*veldt, sb.:** Du. *veld*: in S. Africa, a large tract of land with little or no timber.

**1878** The veldt over which we had travelled: *Lloyd's Wkly.*, May 19, p. 5/1. [St.] **1884** A slight mirage lay beneath the glowing hills on the desert edge. I observed that the phenomenon is nowhere so vivid as in the South African veldt: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 27.

**velis et rēmis, phr.:** Lat.: 'with sails and oars', with all speed and effort.

**1663** *Velis & Remis, omnibus Nervis*, | And all t' advance the Cause's service: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 119.

**Ven aca!, phr.:** Sp.: Come hither!

**1593** *Ven acá*, I am sick; | Good Katherine, I pray thee be at hand: PEELE, *Edu. I.*, Wks., p. 392/2 (1861).

**vena cava, phr.:** Late Lat.: one of the main veins opening into the right auricle of the heart.

**1598** *Assellare vena*, a large vaine being a branch of Vena caua: FLORIO.

**venda, sb.:** Port.: an inn.

**1845** We returned to the *Venda* to eat our dinners: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. i. p. 3.

**\*vendetta, sb.:** It.: a blood feud, esp. in Corsica where the nearest of kin of a slain person is supposed to be bound in honor to slay the slayer or the slayer's relatives.

**1855** Paoli...succeeded in making the *vendetta* disgraceful: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 101, p. 456. **1862** would have put pistols into the hands of her boys and bidden them carry on the *vendetta*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. viii. p. 118 (1887). **1878** the revengeful Italian, who will have his vendetta: *Echo*, Mar. 19. [St.]



**vendible** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *adj.* and *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vendible*: saleable, alienable; something which can be sold. The word *vendable*, fr. Old Fr. *vendable*, is early.

1582 any kinde of marchaundise...more precious, or more vendible then that was: T. NORTH, *Tr. Guroara's Dial of Princes*, Prol., sig. a viij<sup>vo</sup>. 1598 all such wares as I had receiued in barter for cloth, and as I tooke perforce of the king...in paiment of money due vnto me, were not vendible in Persia: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 333. 1601 daintie toiles...should be so vendible and sell so dear: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 33, ch. 3, Vol. II. p. 463. 1620 the prices of vendible things: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. IV. p. 312 (1676). 1642 not vendible or used in French: HOWELL, *Instr. For. Trav.*, p. 20 (1869). 1696 reprinted in Holland as all the best and most vendible books are: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 361 (1872).

\***veneer**, **fineer** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *furniren*: to overlay inferior wood with thin pieces of better wood; also, *metaph.*

[1706 *Veneering*, a kind of inlaid work: PHILLIPS, *World of Words*.] 1778 He calls sentimental comedies, *Dramatic Homelies*; says Lord Palmerston *fineers* (what an admirable word!) rebus's and charades with chips of poetry: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 54 (1858).

**venerable** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vénérable*: worthy to be regarded with reverence.

1509 our lordes holy woundes fyue | His handes his fete and his crosse venerable | Wheron he dyed to make mankynde a fyue: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 130 (1874). 1528 Then are thely lyke and semblable | Vnto oure bisshops venerable: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Rede me, &c.*, p. 112 (1871). 1600 Set down your venerable burthen, | And let him feed: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It*, II. 7, 167. 1620 venerable assistance: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, p. viii. (1676). — every one would bow at that majestic and venerable name: *ib.*, Bk. I. p. 47. 1666 we went about to survey the general decays of that ancient and venerable church: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 10 (1872). 1820 a most venerable man and excellent scholar: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 24.

**venerātor**, *sb.*: Lat., noun of agent to *venerāri*, = 'to venerate': one who venerates.

1662 Those times were high venerators of vowed virginity: JER. TAYLOR, *Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 123. [T.] 1847 not a scorner of your sex | But venerator: TENNYSON, *Prince*, iv. Wks., Vol. IV. p. 115 (1886).

**venerale**, **venerean**, **venerous**, **venery**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **Venus**.

**Venetian** [*blind*], *sb.*: a blind made of thin slats of wood arranged straight across a window so as to let light pass between them except when they are shut so as to overlap slightly; named from *Venice*.

**venetiano**, It. *pl.* **venetiani**, It.; **veneseander**, **vintijn**, Du. fr. It.: *sb.*: a sequin of Venice.

1598 There is likewise a reckoning of Vintijns, which is not likewise in coynne, but only [named] in telling: of these four good, and five badde doe make a Tangas: *Tr. J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. I. p. 241 (1885). — each Veneseander being two Pardawes: *ib.*, Vol. II. p. 166. 1599 this kind of money is called *Basaruchki*, and 15 of these make a vinton of naughty money, and 5 vintons make a tanga, and 4 vintenas make a tanga of base money: so that the tanga of base money is 60 basaruchies, and the tanga of good money 75 basaruchies: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. I. p. 274. 1625 fiftene hundred Venetianoes of gold: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I. Bk. III. p. 282. 1662 eight of these *Basaruchies* make a *Ventijn*, whereof five make a *Tangha*: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669).

**venetians**, *sb. pl.*: (a) galligaskins; (b) a Venetian-blind.

a. 1573–80 a payer of tattered venetians in his presse: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 72 (1884). 1598 *Brache*, all manner of breeches, slops, hosen, breekes, gascoines, venetians: FLORIO. 1611 Venitians [See **galligaskins**]. b. 1834 the delicious and sombre light which penetrated through the closed venetians: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 19.

\***Veni Creator Spiritus**: Late Lat., 'Come, Creator Spirit': name of a Latin hymn to the Holy Ghost, the original of the Anglican hymn 'Come, Holy Ghost, our souls inspire'.

1485 whils *Veni Creator Spiritus* is a singing...she shall knele praying for the king and hir self: *Rutland Papers*, p. 13 (Camd. Soc., 1842). 1591 they sing most solemnly with Organes, Shalmes and other musick, *Veni Creator*: L. LLOYD, *Triph. of Triumphes*, sig. E 4<sup>vo</sup>. 1620 the Hymn, *Veni Creator spiritus*: BRENT, *Tr. Soave's Hist. Counc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 124 (1676).

\***vēni, vidi, vici**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'I came, I saw, I conquered', the words in which Caesar announced to the senate his decisive defeat of Pharnaces, K. of Pontus, near Zela, B.C. 47.

1588 SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 1, 68. 1598 If I can but...stay his journey, *Veni, Vidi, Vici*, I may say with Captayne CAESAR: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man in his Hum.*, II. 4, Wks., p. 24 (1610). 1656 Christ is a conqueror so soon as ever he comes into the field, *Veni, vidi, vici* [3rd pers. sing.]: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 780/1 (1868). 1690 and if King William be returning, we may say of him as Caesar said, "*Veni, vidi, vici*": EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 308 (1850). bef. 1745 they think to subdue a writer, as Caesar did his enemy, with a *Veni, vidi, vici*: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 507/1 (1869). 1779 HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 237 (1858).

**venia**, *sb.*: Lat.: pardon, grace, indulgence, permission. Early Anglicised as *venie*, *veny*.

[1482 And thanne y came and lay prostrate before hyin. askyng my very and rehersed ageyne my Confiteor: *Reced. Monk of Evesham*, p. 10 (1889).] 1607 *First Sall.* May it please your worship to give me leave? *I an*, I give you leave, sir; you have your *veniam* [acc.]: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, I. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 119 (1885).

**venienti occurrere morbo**, *phr.*: Lat.: apply remedies while the disease is on the way. Pers., 3, 64.

1780 FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. v. ch. vii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 241 (1836).

**venire facias**, *phr.*: Late Lat., 'you are to cause to come': *Leg.*: name of a writ directing a sheriff to summon a jury.

1463–4 I shall send you another [capias] with the Copie of your new suites and a *venire facias* against the ministres: *Hampton Corresp.*, p. 10 (Camd. Soc., 1839). 1548 for the tryall thereof theye of the chancery muste awarde a *venire facias* returnable in the kings bench at a certayne daye: STANFORD, *Kings Preng.*, fol. 77<sup>ro</sup> (1587). 1607 *nunc pro tunc*, you'll get a *venire facias* to warn your jury, a *decem tales* to fill up the number: MIDDLETON, *Phenix*, I. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 121 (1885). 1722 a Writ of *Venire* issues in such Cases, to summon six of the nearest Neighbours to the Criminal: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. VI. p. 223. 1790 juries shall be summoned by writs of *venire facias*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 32 (1834).

**Venite**, *sb.*: properly 2nd pers. pl. imperat. of Lat. *venire*, = 'to come': name (taken from the first word of the Latin version) of Psalm xcvi. used as a canticle in the morning service of the Church of England, before the Psalms for the day.

1537 Item iij pryntid masbooke and a venyte booke: Glasscock's *Records of St. Michaels*, p. 107.

\***venta**, *sb.*: Sp.: a small inn.

1622 as we returned, we went into a *venta* or taverne: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 89 (1883). 1662 The Persians call those places *Carnaueras*, and they are as the *Ventas* in Spain, and serve for Inns upon the Highway: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. v. p. 152 (1669). 1797 When with the earliest dawn of day we left | The solitary *Venta*: SOUTHEY, *Lett. Am. Resid. in Spain*, p. xviii. 1820 Such are the comforts of a Turkish ban; which in comparison with a Spanish *venta*, or a Sicilian *posada* is a perfect paradise! T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. VI. p. 179. 1832 They will gather...in the great cavernous chimney-corners of the *ventas* in the winter [to listen to stories]: W. IRVING, *Alhambra*, p. 163. 1845 the *ventas* have from time immemorial been the subject of jests...a *venta* strictly speaking is an isolated house of reception on the road: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 25. 1870 Time forbids me to describe the only *venta*, or inn the place boasted, it will suffice to say it wanted for every comfort: MISS R. H. BUSSE, *Patrasas*, p. 3.

**ventana**, *sb.*: Sp.: a window.

1672 What after pass'd— | Was far from the *Ventannen* where I ate: DRYDEN, *Comq. of Granada*, I. Wks., Vol. I. p. 386 (1702).

\***ventilator** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *ventilator*, = 'a winnow', noun of agent to *ventilare*, = 'to winnow', 'to ventilate': one who or that which ventilates.

1787 The same fire heats water also for the baths, serves as a ventilator, and answers every other purpose of the hospital: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I. p. 192 (1805). 1806 the bangs of doors—the whistle of cactus—the lungs of the audience—the laziness of the ventilator—the blustering of apprentices—the critiques of my neighbours: BERNARD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 92 (5th Ed.). 1845 On each side of the lower surface, or foot, there is a gross membrane, which appears sometimes to act as a ventilator: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. I. p. 6.

**ventose** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ventose* (Cotgr.): a cupping-glass.

1598 the Spanyards in India, recover themselves by taking the same iuyce of Tobacco, and setting so many *Ventoses* upon the swolne places: G. W., *Cures of the Diseased*, sig. C 3<sup>ro</sup>. 1603 the ventoses or cupping-glasses that Physicians use: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 271.

**ventosity** ( $\underline{u} = \underline{u} = \underline{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *ventosité*: flatulence; windiness.

1528 causethe opilations in the guttis and ventosities: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. B ii<sup>ro</sup>. 1540 vanquish and expel ventosities and windines: RAYNOLD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. II. ch. vi. p. 122 (1611). 1543 that hollownesse is full of ventosite or wind engendred in the pulsing veynes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Piers Chirurge*, fol. x<sup>ro</sup> 1<sup>ro</sup>. 1582 A large roade fenced from rough ventositive blustering: R. STANYHURST, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.*, Bk. III. p. 38 (1884). 1601 Democritus banished turneps altogether from the board, by reason of the ventosities or windinesse that it engendreth: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 3. [R.] 1807 He is a man of superlative ventosity, and comparable to nothing but a huge bladder of wind: *Salmagundi*, p. 143 (1860).

\***ventre à terre**, *phr.*: Fr., 'belly on ground': at full speed.

1840 How they did it I can hardly tell; but, between sliding, and slipping, and stumbling, and recovering themselves, and good hard hearty galloping, *ventre à terre*, we did the job with whole necks: FRASER, *Koordinian, &c.*, Vol. II. Let. xviii. p. 420.

**ventriloquus** (*pl.* -qui, *fem.* **ventriloqua** (*pl.* -quae), *adj.* and *sb.*: Late Lat., 'speaking from the belly': ventriloquous; a ventriloquist.

1594 Of the Hebrue word Ob, what it signifieth where it is found, of Pythonisses called Ventriloqua, who they be, and what their practises are: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. I. p. 126. — that this *Pythonist* being *Ventriloqua*; that is, Speaking as it were from the bottome of hir bellie: *ib.*



ch. xiii. p. 150. 1748 There was likewise, among the ancients, and is still among the moderns, a sort of people called *Ventriloquist*, who speak from their bellies, or make the voice seem to come from some other part of the room than that where they are: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 124, p. 283 (1774).

**Venus** (♀): Eng. fr. Lat. *Venus*, name of the goddess of physical beauty and of sexual passion, identified with *Aphrodite* (q.v.); the goddess of beauty and of amorous passion; sexual intercourse; a beautiful woman; beauty; the name of the inferior planet next to the earth in the solar system; the metal copper. Also, often in combin. as *Venus's slipper*. Hence, *venereal*, *venerean*, *venereous*, *venereus*, *venery*.

abt. 1386 Now it shyneth now it reyneth faste | Right so kan geery Venus  
our caste: CHAUCER, *C. T., Knt.'s Tale*, 1536. 1540 here dwell *Venusis*  
and graces of al kynd: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. L iv v. bef. 1579  
one day ye reputed me for a *Venus*, that rested (as ye assured me) in your heart:  
T. HACKET, *Tr. Amadis of Fr.*, Bk. VIII. p. 188. 1590 Thou shalt... Sit  
like to Venus in her chair of state, | Commanding all thy princely eye desires:  
MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 63/2 (1858). 1601 the delights of  
*Venus*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 20, ch. 13, Vol. II. p. 58. 1603 Both  
grac't a-like; so like, that who so haue | Not neer obseru'd their heads vn-like-  
nesses, | Think them two *Adons* or two *Venuses*: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du*  
*Bartias*, Magnif., p. 64 (1608). 1608 a pretty, fat-eyed wench, with a *Venus*  
in her cheek: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, i. 1, Wks., Vol. III. p. 132 (1885).  
1614 There is no hope to keep out Venus, when Drunkenness, her gentleman-  
usher, and Dice, her old company-keeper, are let in: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's  
Ed., Vol. I. p. 185 (1867). 1634 After this a *Venus* (like in honestie, though  
not in beauty) attired in an anticke fashion, presents her selfe: SIR TH. HER-  
BERT, *Trav.*, p. 52. 1675 the great Beauty of the Land, an *Helen*, a *Venus*:  
J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. III. ch. i. § 4, p. 8. 1722 There is a  
*Venus* which stands just by this, which is Irreproachable: RICHARDSON, *Statues*,  
&c., in Italy, p. 134. 1767 *Hardy Annual Flower Seeds*... Sweet-scented  
and Tangier peas, candy-tuft, dwarf lychnis, *Venus's* looking glass: J. ABER-  
CROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 105 (1803). 1864 but, just entre chien  
et loup, between the lights of beauty at blind man's holiday time, she might be  
*Venus*: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8.

**ver, veer, vere, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *ver*, fr. Lat. *ver*: the spring.

1374 Averil, whan cloed is the mede | With new grene, of lusty Veer the  
prince: CHAUCER, *Troil. & Cr.*, I. 157. [C.] 1427 Ver: LYDGATE. [T. L. K.  
Oliphaunt] 1628 from the myddes to the ende of ver... Bealies in wynter and  
vere are moost hotte: PAYNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. L i v. 1567 The  
blossom bowes with lusty Ver yspred: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 11 (1870). — and  
lusty vere fowle winter doth exceed: *ib.*, p. 96.

**vêra causa, phr.**: Late Lat.: 'a true cause', that which actually produces a specified effect.

1843 that the cause assigned for any phenomenon must not only be such as if admitted would explain the phenomenon, but must also be a *vêra causa*: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 15 (1856). 1882 Such things are constantly done by collusion—it is a *vêra causa*: *XIX Cent.*, July, p. 132.

\***veranda(h)**, = 二二, Eng. fr. Port. *varanda*; *varanda*, Port.: *sb.*: an open gallery outside a house, with pillars along the front to support the roof, sometimes partly faced with trellis-work. The Portuguese word (also Sp. *baranda*) originally meant 'a railing', 'a balcony'.

1776 I signed in the Veranda, Mr. Fowke was in his own room: *Trial of Joseph Fowke*, 10/1. 1801 built up the whole of the verandah in the Green Palace, in which they are quartered: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 280 (1844). 1807 Here is a fashion, lately introduced from better climates, of making *verandas*—*verandas* in a country where physicians recommend double doors and double windows as precautions against the intolerable cold! SOUTHEY, *Espeiriella's Lett.*, Vol. I. p. 124. 1818 she indeed had retired, but retired only to return to her veranda with a green watering-pot: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 12 (1819). 1834 The mansion, with its porticoes and pillared verandas, stood in the midst of glittering lawns: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 18. 1840 On entering the outward aisle, or verandah, of the mosque, a sight presented itself: FRASER, *Koordistan*, &c., Vol. I. Let. v. p. 126. 1840 the Squire's verandah over the way: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 97 (1879). 1878 He has all the qualities that would make a husband tolerable—batlements, —veranda,—stables: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. II. ch. xiii. p. 101.

**verb, sb.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *verbe*: a word; a word which constitutes a predication or the copula of a predication, being inflected in person, number, tense, mood, and voice.

1531 the verbe *historeo*: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxv. Vol. II. p. 389 (1880). 1538 these verbes, *dedi & concessi*: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. ix. fol. 117 v. 1593 It will be proved to thy face that thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a noun and a verb, and such abominable words as no Christian ear can endure to hear: SHAKS., *II Hen. VI.*, iv. 7, 43. 1620 the *Verb Libereare*, to set free: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Coun.*, *Trent*, Bk. II. p. 196 (1676). 1657 the government and use of relatives, verbs, substantives: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 342 (1872).

**verbascos, sb.**: It.: a kind of mullein, *Verbascum Thapsus* or *Verbascum nigrum*, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*.

1598 *Baignua*, an hearbe, the iuice whereof cast into the water makes fishes so drunke that as dead they will flote vpon the water with their bellies vpward. Some thinke that *Verbascos* will do so: FLORIO.

\***verbâtim, adv.**: Late Lat.: word for word; word by word.

1501 wrytten *verbâtim* in paper: *Plumpton Corresp.*, p. 151 (Camd. Soc., 1899). 1557 And besides the same, make for him a treue and iust priuate *Coppie* thereof *verbâtim*: *Order of the Hospitalis*, sig. F 7. 1584 The maner and circumstance of their communication... is not *verbâtim* set downe and expressed in the text: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. VII. ch. xii. p. 146. 1591 Think not, although in writing I prefer'd | The manner of thy vile out-  
rageous crimes, | That therefore I have forged, or am not able | *Verbâtim* to  
rehearse the method of my pen: SHAKS., *I Hen. VI.*, iii. 1, 13. 1602 and as  
easie to translate a work almost *verbâtim* out of pecceneale copies into his mother  
language: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 71. 1612 if I de-  
sired to haue it translated *verbâtim*, I should bring unto him Pen and Inke, to the  
end he might do it more completely: T. SHELTON, *Tr. Don Quixote*, Pt. IV.  
ch. xiii. p. 164. 1625 a Letter, which is recited *Verbâtim*: BACON, *Ess.*,  
*Friendship*, p. 169 (1871). 1635 though it [the sermon] bee not altogether  
*verbâtim* the same: S. WARD, *Sermons*, p. 311. 1646 the exploit of *Simon*  
and the *Trojan Horse*... he hath *verbâtim* derived from *Pisander*: SIR TH.  
BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 16 (1686). 1654 Which runs thus, but not  
*verbâtim*; for I doe not tye my selfe up close to the words: GAYTON, *Fest.*  
*Notes Don Quix.*, p. 19. bef. 1670 a Speech... which followeth *Verbâtim*:  
J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 71, p. 61 (1693). 1678 Which *Eusebius*  
tells us, that this Zoroastrian Description of God, was contained *verbâtim*, in a  
Book entituled, *A Holy Collection of the Persian Monuments*: CUDWORTH,  
*Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. iv. p. 292. 1707 That all the treaties of peace...  
should be held to be as firmly renewed... by virtue of this present treaty as if they  
were inserted therein *verbâtim*: In Tindal's *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. II. p. 12 note  
(1751). 1711 I shall give you, *verbâtim*, the Epistle of an enamoured Foot-  
man: *Spectator*, No. 71, May 22, p. 116/2 (Morley). bef. 1733 he hath put  
them [the Petition and Speech] *verbâtim* in full Light: R. NORTH, *Examen*,  
i. ii. 124, p. 98 (1740). 1776 His answer was *verbâtim* as follows: In W.  
Roberts' *Memo. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 49 (1835). 1791 I have an edition  
not much larger... which has its title, *verbâtim*, the same: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 28/2.  
1803 the celebrated parable of Franklin against persecution is copied nearly  
*verbâtim* from Bishop Taylor's polemical discourses: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 448.  
1805 The author... has... translated the passage *verbâtim*: *ib.*, Vol. 6, p. 300.  
1874 *The Ladies' Diary*... for 1779... came into his hands, and he copied it *ver-*  
*batim*: H. LONSDALE, *John Dalton*, II. 39.

**verbâtim et litteratim, phr.**: Late Lat.: word for word and letter for letter.

1742 an authentic copy; and here it follows *verbâtim et litteratim*: FIELDING,  
*Jos. Andrews*, IV. v. Wks., Vol. v. p. 340 (1806). 1806 he had translated it  
*verbâtim et litteratim* from an ancient Greek or Latin original: *Edin. Rev.*,  
Vol. 7, p. 389. 1818 described your honor to her *verbâtim et litteratim*:  
LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 211 (1819). 1828 it was,  
*verbâtim et litteratim*, a copy of the log-book of the brig: *Congress. Debates*,  
Vol. IV. p. 276.

**verbēna, sb.**: Lat. (usually pl. *verbēnae*) = 'foliage': *ver-*  
*vain*, a plant akin to *vervain*.

1600 There was an hallowed place likewise upon the Capitoll, from whence  
they gathered *Verbenae*, or sacred hearbs: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy (Summ. Mar.)*,  
Bk. II. ch. x., p. 1359. 1850 sovereigns, cigar-cases, and a bit of *verbena*,  
which Miss Amory had given him: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 5  
(1879).

**verbi grātiā, phr.**: Lat.: 'for the sake of a word', for example, for instance.

1602 (as *verbi gratia*: that blacke is white: that a man is a mouse...):  
W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, Pref., sig. A 2 v.

\***verbum sapienti sat est, phr.**: Lat.: a word is enough for a wise man. Abbrev. to *verbum sap.*, *verbum sat*. See *dictum sapienti*.

1607 Yet *verbum sapienti sat est*, the discreet Reader by a few examples  
will easily see how farre he is to be credited in his writings: R. PARSONS, *Treat.*  
*Mitig.*, ch. vi. p. 219. 1607 *Sat sapienti*: I hope there's no fools i' th' house:  
MIDDLETON, *Mich. Term.*, Induct., Wks., Vol. I. p. 218 (1885). 1639 *Verbum*  
*sapienti sat*: *Verney Papers*, p. 256 (Camd. Soc., 1853). 1649 *Verbum sat*:  
EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 49 (1850). 1786 though you have more of  
wisdom (et *verbum sapienti*, &c.) than I have...: SIR W. JONES, *Letters*, Vol. II.  
No. cx. p. 70 (1821). 1818 But never fear—I know my chap, | And he  
knows me too—*verbum sap*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 51. 1819 But what  
sayeth the proverb, *verbum sapienti*—a word is more to him that hath wisdom  
than a sermon to a fool: SCOTT, *Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. viii. Wks., Vol. I.  
p. 995/1 (1867). 1828 I am very sorry I could not see you to breakfast—a  
particular engagement prevented me—*verbum sap*: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxv.  
p. 73 (1899). 1838 *Verbum sat*—this naughty "Somnolency" ought to go  
to sleep in her night-gown: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 129 (1885). 1842  
the proverb... 'To a blind horse a Nod is as good as a Wink' | Which some  
learned Chap, in a square College cap, | Perhaps, would translate by the words  
'*Verbum Sap!*' BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 383 (1865). 1854 We know our  
lucubrations are read in *high places*, and respectfully insinuate *verbum sapienti*:  
THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xxii. p. 247 (1879). 1856 The thing can  
be done, and we did it: *sat verbum*: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. II.  
ch. xix. p. 195.

**verd antique, Fr. (Mod. Fr. vert antique)** fr. It.; *verde*  
*antico*, It.: *phr.*: a kind of green serpentine which takes a  
fine polish and is highly prized for the decoration of interiors.

1752 pillars painted in imitation of verd antique: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*,  
Vol. II. p. 304 (1857). 1765 the great profusion of granite, porphyry, jasper,  
verde antico, lapis lazuli, and other precious stones: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*,  
xxviii. Wks., Vol. v. p. 469 (1817). 1776 *The saile-à-manger* is all of stucco,  
highly polished, representing white marble, with panels of *verd antique*: HOR.  
WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI. p. 260 (1857). 1800 I noticed in Italy tombs...  
composed of verd antique: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 53. 1820  
its roof is supported by six stupendous columns of verde antique: T. S. HUGHES,  
*Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. xv. p. 368. 1883 placid gods and goddesses  
smirking at vacancy, on pedestals of verde antico: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden*  
*Calif.*, Vol. II. ch. vi. p. 185.



**verd d'azur**, *phr.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "*Verd d'azur*, A certaine blewish greene stone, found in Mines of Copper which be mingled with siluer, and an excellent purger of melancholie".

1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 531.

**verd de terre**, *phr.*: Fr. (Cotgr.): "A kind of greene minerial chaulke, or sand". Anglicised as *verditer*.

1601 BORRAS or verd de terre: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 35, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 531.

**verdea**, *sb.*: It.: a kind of wine produced near Florence.

1634 nor is ther in Italy any wine transported to England but in bottles, as *Verde* and others: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. p. 350 (1678).

**verdet**, Eng. fr. It.; **verdetto**, It.: *sb.* See quotations.

1558 Take verdet, or Verdegrise: W. WARD, *Tr. Alessio's Secr.*, Pt. I. fol. 118 r<sup>o</sup>. 1662 halfe an vnice of Verdet or Spanishe greene: *ib.*, Pt. III. fol. 66 v<sup>o</sup>. 1598 They which make *Greenes*; are *greene bixe*, *Verdegrease*, *verdetto* called holy, inclining towards a *yellow*: R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. III. p. 99.

**verdeur**, *sb.*: Fr.: tartness, harshness, freshness.

1729 Another (for in all what one can shine?) | Explains the *Seve* and *Verdeur* of the Vine: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 556.

**verdugo**, *sb.*: Sp.: an executioner; a tuck; a leather whip; a weal.

**verè adeptus** (*pl. -ti*), *phr.*: Late Lat.: a true adept, one thoroughly versed in occult mysteries.

1663 In *Rosy-Crucian* Lore as learned, | As he that *Verè adeptus* earned: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. i. p. 41. 1676 I am one of the *Verè adepti*, as simple as I stand here: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, iv. p. 66.

**Verinas**, *sb.*: some superior kind of tobacco.

1624 there are so many sophisticating Tobacco-mungers in England, were it neuer so bad, they would sell it for *Verinas*, and the trash that remaineth should be *Virginia*: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 541 (1884). 1661-91 But all the day long you do the wrong, | When for *Verrinus* you bring us *Mundungus*: | Your reckonings are large, your bottles are small: *Merry Drolleries*, p. 12 (1875). [Davies]

**veritas magna et praeualebit**: Late Lat. See *magna est veritas*, &c.

**\*vermicelli**, *sb.* (*pl. of vermicello*, = 'a little worm'): It.: an Italian paste manufactured in long threads, of the same substance as macaroni (see *macaroni* 1).

[1622 a box of stuffe like pack thrif, made of wheate flower, which the Japons use in brothes at bankets: R. COCKS, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 307 (1893).] 1673 *Paste* made into strings like pack-thread or thongs of whit-leather (which if greater they call *Macaroni*, if lesser *Vermicelli*) they cut in pieces and put in their pots as we do oat-meal to make their *menestra* or broth of, much esteemed by the common-people: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 405. 1680 Then *Vermicelli* [*sic*], *Potato* and *Tartionphilly*, and flatulent Roots to stir up and to enable Appetite: SHADWELL, *Wom. Captain*, I. p. 5. 1759 a foreign paste, the same as *vermicelli*: W. VERRAL, *Cookery*, p. 215. 1766 ROMEO hands to me the Jelly, | Or the Soup of *Vermicelli*: C. ANSTEE, *New Bath Guide*, Let. IX. 1771 a small bason of *vermicelli*: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 172 (1882). 1819 Ceres presents a plate of *vermicelli*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, II. clxx. 1841 these pancakes...are arranged with jelly inside, rolled up between various *conches* of *vermicelli* flavoured with a *laelle* wine: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, &c., p. 400 (1885). 1845 Boil a quarter of a pound of *vermicelli* in a quart of new milk: BREGION & MILLER, *Pract. Cook*, p. 214.

**vermuth**, **vermouth**, *sb.*: Ger. *Wermuth*, = 'wormwood', 'vermuth': a cordial or mild liqueur flavored with wormwood.

**vernier**, *sb.*: Fr., fr. the name of the inventor *Pierre Vernier*: a small movable scale, the dividing lines of which move parallel to the dividing lines of the fixed scale of a measuring instrument, such as a barometer, or a theodolite, used to indicate fractional parts of one of the divisions of the graduated fixed scale. Also called a *nonius*.

1803 Two or three rulers, with two sights, and a *nonius*, or, as our author rather affectedly calls it, a *vernier*, form the whole of this ingenious contrivance: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 97. 1856 Though I had much clear weather, we barely succeeded by magnifiers in reading the verniers: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xliii. p. 144.

**veronica**<sup>1</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *Βερενίκη*: a piece of cloth on which the face of a Christ is represented, so called from the tradition that a woman named *Bereviken* (*Veronica*) wiped the face of Christ when he was on his way to Calvary and that the face was miraculously portrayed on the napkin. Also called a *vernicle*. Early Anglicised as *veronike*, *verony*.

1788 the *veronica* of Rome: GIBBON, *Decl. & Fall*, Vol. IX. ch. xlix. p. 120 (1813).

**veronica**<sup>2</sup>, *sb.*: Late Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of plants, Nat. Order *Scrophulariaceae*, including speedwell.

1527 poulder of the same herbe *Veronica*: L. ANDREW, *Tr. Brunnicus & Distel*, Bk. II. ch. lxxix. sig. F ii r<sup>o</sup>. 1664 *Valerian*, *Veronica*, double and single: EVELYN, *Kal. Hort.*, p. 105 (1729).

**\*vers de société**, *phr.*: Fr.: society verse, verse which treats of the light topics furnished by polite society.

1803 The rest [of the smaller pieces] are mere *vers de société*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 3, p. 59. 1888 Little touches of half-regretful feeling: are the secret of the charm of *vers de société*: *Athenaeum*, Aug. 11, p. 191.

**versificator** ( $\frac{u}{v} = \frac{v}{u}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *versificator*, noun of agent to *versificare*, = 'to versify': a versifier, one who makes verses.

1611 *Versificateur*, A versificator, versifier, maker of verses: COTTER, *Def. 1697* Statius, the best versificator next to Virgil: DRYDEN, *Tr. Juven.*, *Desd.* [R.] 1710 he was (even as uncorrect as he is) none of the worst versificators: POPE, *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 102 (1757).

**verso**, *sb.*: abl. of Lat. *versus*, = 'turned' (with *folio*, = 'leaf', suppressed): the back of the leaf, the page which is on a reader's left hand (opposed to *recto*, *q. v.*). Abbreviated to *v<sup>o</sup>*.

1873 It was not long before I had the verso of this agreeable *recto* of one leaf of my library life: J. HENRY, *Aeneidea*, Vol. I. p. lxxvii. 1885 the illustration on the verso of fol. 1 of the 'Nuremberg Chronicle': *Athenaeum*, Oct. 10, p. 478/2.

**\*verst**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Russ. *versta*: a Russian mile, equivalent to about 1167 yds. English, or nearly two-thirds of a mile English.

1555 From whence saylinge for the space of fyue *Verstes*, they coomme into two lakes in whiche are seene two wayes: R. EMMES, *Decades*, Sect. IV. p. 132 (1885). 1698 From *Polyphida* to *Commetiki*, 27 *verstes*: R. HAKLEVY, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 312. 1599 eleuen hundred *verstes* vp against the streame of *Dwina*: — *Divers Voyages*, p. ix. (1809). 1662 we left *Nogorod*, and got forwards 36 *Verstes*, or seven Leagues: J. DAVIES, *Ambassadors Trav.*, Bk. I. p. 20 (1669). 1788 one hundred *verstes* distant...is a very handsome stone church: STEUHLIN, *Anecd. of Peter the Gr.*, p. 124. 1823 It stands some eighty *verstes* from the high sea, | And measures round of toises thousands three: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. ix. 1886 Baron Toll made an excursion to a point situated 270 *verstes* (180 miles) to the south-east of *Ustyansk*: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 10, p. 491/3.

**\*versus**, *prep.*: Lat.: *Leg.*: against. Abbreviated to *v.*

1447-8 Also the judgement bytwene John Husset *versus* John Notte: SHILLINGFORD, *Lett.*, p. 53 (Camd. Soc. 1871). 1621 *Suys per Fowles* in the Starchamber *versus* Lake and others: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 1 (Camd. Soc. 1879). 1816 the case of Smuggler *versus* Exciseman: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix. p. 347 (1852). 1827 Disguise the opposition as gentlemen would, it was, in reality, a contest of whiskey *versus* brandy, and brandy *versus* whiskey: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 586. 1845 It is Pickwick and Sam Slick *versus* Dante or Milton: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. II. p. 765.

**\*vertebra**, *pl. vertebrae*, Lat.; **vertèbre**, **vertebor**, Eng. fr. Fr. *vertèbre* (Cotgr.): *sb.*: a bone of the spine (esp. above the sacral or the caudal region); a joint.

1578 the transverse processes of the *Vertebrae* of the necke appeare vnto vs alway as if they were clouen: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man*, sig. B iij r<sup>o</sup>. bef. 1627 I will find where his disease of corenage lay, whether in the *vertebra* or in *os coxendix*: MIDDLETON, *Anything for Quiet Life*, II. 2, Wks., Vol. V. p. 292 (1885). 1644 they show also the ribs and *vertebrae* of the same beast: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 75 (1872). 1673 they consulting for the most part of several Plates or Pieces sticking together like so many *vertebrae*, though I confess the particular Pieces are shorter or thinner than the *Vertebrae* of any Fish I have as yet observed: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 146. 1704 many thousands of great Stones, and even broken Pieces of Lime-stone Rocks throughout *Wales*, and the North of *England*, almost wholly compos'd of those *Vertebrae*, or broken Pieces of the *Radix* of Sea-stars, which are commonly call'd *Fairy-Stones*: — *Three Discourses*, II. p. 182 (1713). 1759 Dr. Slop's figure, coming slowly along, foot by foot, waddling through the dirt upon the *vertebrae* of a little diminutive pony: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, II. viii. Wks., p. 75 (1819). 1775 they commenced the formidable operation of snapping all our joints, not only the toes...but the *vertebrae* of the back: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 51. 1840 he only dislocated his *vertebrae*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 40 (1865).

**\*vertex**, *pl. verticēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: a highest point, a top, a summit; the zenith; that angular point of a triangle, pyramid, or cone, which is outside the base.

1570 From the vertex, to the Circumference of the base of the Cones: J. DEW, *Pref. Billingsley's Euclid*, sig. c ij r<sup>o</sup>. 1646 the Zenith or Vertex of any place: SIR TH. BROWNE, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. II. p. 47 (1686). 1665 when the Sun comes to the Vertex: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 32 (1677). 1673 six triangles, that terminated like those of a *Pyramid* in a *Vertex*: R. BOTLE, *Virtues of Gems*, p. 12. 1691 the great diversity of Soyls that are found there, every *Vertex*, or Eminency, almost affording new kinds: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II. p. 225 (1701). 1759 this force, acting upon the very vertex of the head...squeezed and propelled the *ceretrum* towards the *ceretrium*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, II. xix. Wks., p. 104 (1819). 1820 the Hyampéan vertex of Parnassus: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 361. 1863 the shorter prolongations in the neighborhood of the vertex of the mass [aurora]: E. K. KANE, *1st Grinnell Exped.*, ch. xxxv. p. 322.

**vertigine**, *sb.*: It.: vertigo.

1583 the vertigine, and instabilitie of their more then fantasticall braines: STEUBBS, *Anat. Ab.*, fol. 29 r<sup>o</sup>. 1606 the *vertigine*, in the head: R. JONSON, *Poep.*, II. 2, Wks., p. 469 (1616).



\***vertigo** (ˌvɜːr-ti- as -ee-), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vertigo*: giddiness, dizziness, a sudden attack of giddiness. Corrupted to **tiego**.

1528 the head age called vertigo: PAVNELL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. C iii v<sup>o</sup>.  
1543 Whiche prickynge hath enyl accidentes folowynge as apoplexia, vertigo...: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirur.*, fol. lxxxvii v<sup>o</sup>ls. 1605 we will take (drinke) vntill my roffe whirle round | With the vertigo: B. JONSON, *Volp.*, iii. 7. Wks., p. 490 (1616). 1627 for in eury Megrim, or Vertigo, there is an Obnebration toynd with a Semblance of Turning round: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 725. 1630 their whole life being a continew'd vertigo, or rather a torture on the wheele of Love: B. JONSON, *Masques* (Vol. II.), p. 145 (1640). bef. 1640 I am shrewdly troubled with a tiego | Here in my head: FLETCHER & MASINGER, *Very Woman*, iv. 3. [C.] 1643 Ther's a strange Magot hath got into their brain: which posseseth them with a kind of vertigo: HOWELL, *Epist. Ho-El.*, Vol. II. xxxiv. p. 328 (1678). 1646 Vertiges, Cramps and Convulsions: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. III. ch. xxviii. p. 248 (1686). 1664 but to proceed to the Diseases of Patients in their Sicknesse, but beside it, which is a vertigo, an inconstant demeanour: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 120. 1668 curing the Vertigo, Megrim, and dimness of sight: J. H., *Eliz. Prop.*, p. 3. 1684 A vertigo or megrim in the head causeth irregular and unsteady motions in the members: S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in *Nichol's Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 77 (1865). 1699 followed by dangerous swooning, a vertigo, a failing of memory: *Honour of Gout*, in *Harl. Misc.*, Vol. II. p. 50 (1809). 1713 He had been frighted into a Vertigo by the Sound of Cat-calls on the First Day: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VI. p. 266 (1757). 1748 I had been much out of order for above a month; languors and vertigos succeeded each other, the latter attended with sickness at my stomach: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. II. No. xxxix. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 341 (1777). 1766 have I not headaches, like Pope? vertigo, like Swift? BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 12, p. 34 (1820). 1830 he complained of frequent vertigos: J. GALT, *Life of Byron*, p. 312. 1847 a young man who had undertaken to place the ornament on the summit was seized with vertigo in the moment of completing his exploit: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 65.

\***vertù**, *sb.*: It. (better *virtù*, *q. v.*): virtue, power; taste for fine art; artistic excellence or rarity.

1729 Impale a Glow-worm, or Vertù profess, | Shine in the dignity of F. R. S.: POPE, *Dunciad*, iv. 569. 1806 Whether Lord Arundel meant by this sumptuous proposal to...or yielded to...his love of vertù, is doubtful: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 502. 1815 the manufacture of some decoration, some piece of vertù, some elegant trifle: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, p. 116 (2d Ed.). 1871 The house abounds in specimens of vertu: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II. ch. xix. p. 333.

**Vertumnus**, name (= 'self-changing') of the Roman deity of Spring and Autumn, a tutelary deity of orchards and gardens.

1667 To Pales, or Pomona, thus adorn'd, | Likest she seem'd; Pomona when she fled | Vertumnus: MILTON, *P. L.*, ix. 395. bef. 1670 What a Vertumnus, when he pleas'd to Argue, on the right side, and on the contrary: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 33, p. 26 (1693).

**vertuoso**: It. See **virtuoso**.

\***verve**, *sb.*: Fr.: animation, energy, enthusiasm.

1697 If he be above Virgil, and is resolved to follow his own verve (as the French call it), the proverb will fall heavily upon him. Who teaches himself as a fool for his master: DRYDEN, *Tr. Virgil's Aen.* (Ord MS.). [L.] 1756 You will not expect therefore I should give you any account of my verve, which is at best (you know) of so delicate a constitution, and has such weak nerves, as not to stir out of its chamber above three days in a year: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 354 (1814). 1783 One of my most fervent wishes has long been that you would exercise more frequently the verve that is so eminently marked as your characteristic talent: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII. p. 427 (1858). 1865 the dash, the verve, the hundred attractive, attachable qualities of Erroll's character: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 26. 1885 That's enough, | It wants "verve," "brio," "breath," "design," | Besides, it's English. I decline: A. DOBSON, *At the Sign of the Lyre*, p. 176.

**verzino**, *pl. verzini*, *sb.*: It.: brazil-wood. See **brazil**. Rarely Anglicised as **versin(e)**.

1555 [See **brazil**]. 1588 a village called Mergy, in whose harbour euerie yere there ladeth some Shippes with Verzina, Nypa, and Benjamin...the greatest merchandise there is verzing, and nypa, which is an excellent Wine, which is had in the flowre of a tree called Nyper: T. HICKOCK, *Tr. C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 23 v<sup>o</sup>. 1599 Sandols, Marsine, Versine, Porcelane: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 218. — there goeth another ship...to lade Verzino: *ib.*, p. 229. — Verzini, from S. Thomas, and from China: *ib.*, p. 277.

\***vesica piscis**, *phr.*: Lat., 'fish's bladder': a figure in the form of a pointed oval, like the space common to the two circles in Euclid, Bk. I. Prop. I, a symbol of Christ; a glory surrounding the whole figure (in Christian art).

1833 In the earliest æra of masonic establishment a geometrical figure or canon was adopted in all sacred buildings...styled *Vesica Piscis*...it was formed by two circles cutting each other in their centres: J. DALLAWAY, *Disc. Archit. Eng.*, &c., p. 418. 1878 the heads of the two portals of Ely were formerly filled with the Vesica Piscis: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 189. 1887 The window...gains by the elegant vesica-shaped light in the gable: *Athenæum*, Oct. 8, p. 474/2.

**vesir(i)**: Turk. See **vizier**.

\***Vesper**, **vesper** (ˌvɛspər), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *vespre*, or direct fr. Lat. *vesper*: the evening star; eventide. The word *vespers* is distinct. See **Hesperus**.

1393 And thus when that the light is faded, | And vesper sheweth him alofte | And that the night is longe and softe | Under the cloudes derke and stille, | Than

hath this thyng most of his wille: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. IV. [R.] 1599 dare not with the silly snail from cabin show my head, | Till Vesper I behold aloft in skies begin to spread: PEELE, *Sir Clyomon*, Wks., p. 522/2 (1861). 1606 thou hast seen these signs; | They are black vesper's pageants: SHAKS., *Ant. and Cleop.*, iv. 14, 8. 1640 Vesper brings on the Night: H. MORE, *Phil. Po.*, p. 312 (1647).

**vespertilio**, *sb.*: Lat.: a bat.

1665 these vesperil[li]os a large foot in length hang in swarms upon the boughs of Trees, by claws two inches long fixed at the extrem part of their wings: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 385 (1677).

**vespillo**, *sb.*: Lat.: one who carried out bodies of the poor for burial in Ancient Rome.

1642 Anatomies, Skeletons, or Cadaverous reliques, like Vespilloes, or Grave-makers: SIR TH. BROWN, *Relig. Med.*, § xxxviii. Wks., Vol. II. p. 381 (1852).

**Vesta**: Lat.: name of the virgin goddess of the hearth in Ancient Rome, in whose temple in the forum the sacred fire was kept alight by the Vestal virgins. Hence, **vesta**, a wax lucifer-match.

1689 Vesta's virgins with their holy fires | Do cleanse the thoughts that fancy hath defil'd: GREENE, *Poems*, Wks., p. 312/2 (1861):

**vestal** (ˌvɛstəl), *adj.* and *sb.*: pertaining to or characteristic of the virgin goddess Vesta; one of the virgins who tended the sacred fire of Vesta on the central hearth of Vesta's temple in Ancient Rome.

1549 put his neece Rhea into a religion of virgines called Vestales: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 9 v<sup>o</sup>. 1590 a certain aye he took | At a fair vestal throned by the west: SHAKS., *Mids. Nt's Dr.*, ii. 1, 258. 1803 Posthumia likewise another vestal virgin: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 241. 1722 The head of the young Vestal was the most engaging thing I had seen in Italy: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 135.

**vestibulum**, *pl. vestibula*, *sb.*: Lat.: a vestibule.

1664 Where the sides had ranges of Columns, as in those large Xystas, Porticoes, Atrias and Vestibula of the Greeks and Romans: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 132. 1741 In the Vestibulum of a Convent of Greek Nuns: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. III. p. 71.

**vestige** (ˌvɛstɪdʒ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vestige*: a footprint, a trace; a remnant or relic of something which has ceased to exist.

1545 is there no nother memoriall or skant any vestigie thereof: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 13 v<sup>o</sup>. 1645 showing some vestige of its former magnificence in pieces of temples: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 155 (1872). 1775 we found no vestiges of buildings: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 102. 1883 Mr Greg points out the many curious vestiges which the tradition retains of its own early stage of doubt and visionary impression: *XIX Cent.*, Feb., p. 208.

\***vestigia...nulla retrorsum** (spectantia), *phr.*: Lat.: no footprints directed backwards. See **Hor.**, *Epp.*, I, 1, 74, 75, alluding to the fable of the fox and the sick lion, in which the fox when asked why he hesitates to enter the lion's cave, says (in Horace's words) *me vestigia terrent*, | *omnia te adversum spectantia, nulla retrorsum*, = 'the footprints frighten me, because they are all directed towards you, none away from you'.

1658 How shall I stand before temptations? Oh keep me that I enter not in, vestigia terrent, behold the footsteps of them that have gone in: J. OWEN, *Of Temp.*, ch. iii. p. 40. 1662 No such courtesy of Papists to Protestants; vestigia nulla retrorsum; no return (especially the second time) out of durance: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 289 (1840). 1826 they may take for their motto—vestigia nulla retrorsum—there is no retreat: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. I. p. 131. 1863 Once enter the room enchanted by this snow clad rose, and—Vestigia nulla retrorsum: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. II. p. 205. 1876 his motto is *Nulla vestigia retrorsum*, and he would as soon dream of turning homewards in the middle of his tour as of deserting the colours in the course of a campaign: *Times*, Nov. 2, [St.]

**vestigium**, *pl. vestigia*, *sb.*: Lat.: a footprint, a vestige.

1652 And here we will see as well as we can, by those obscure vestigia which we meet withal, wherein their several excellencies lay: N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 7. 1664 we see instances of it among the Vestigia's and footsteps of the most flourishing ages: EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pref., p. 5. 1765 there are vestigia of the two punctures partly grown up, but still visible on the opposite corner of the map; which are, unquestionably, the very holes through which it has been pricked up in the sentry-box: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, viii. xvii. Wks., p. 338 (1839). 1821 there are still left some vestigia ruris ['of the country']: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 35, p. 303. 1828 who do not hesitate to ascribe the toleration of such exhibitions...to the remains of barbarism, the vestigia ruris, amongst us: *ib.*, Vol. 47, p. 425.

**Vestris**, name of two famous 18 c. dancers (father and son) of the French stage, and of a great actress and singer (d. 1851), daughter of the younger dancer.

1784 they would frisk, and bound, and play a thousand gambols, in which Bess, being remarkably strong and fearless, was always superior to the rest, and proved himself the Vestris of the party: COWPER, *Poems*, &c., Vol. II. p. 316 (1808).



**\*vesuvian, adj. and sb.:** pertaining to Mt. Vesuvius (a volcano near Naples in Italy); volcanic; a kind of fusee.

**1872** Not all the vesuvians in the world could have kept his cigar alight: W. BLACK, *Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. xix. [Davies]

**\*veto, 1st pers. sing. pres. ind. act. of Lat. vetare, = 'to forbid':** 'I forbid', used to designate the *intercessio*, or annulling of a legislative measure, which was the privilege of the Roman tribunes; hence, the exercise of any constitutional power of annulling; a prohibition.

**1654-6** God restraineth the remainder of man's wrath, if he do but interpose his veto: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV, p. 408/2 (1867). **1769** the Carthaginian constitution, where the single, *Veto*, of one discontented senator, referr'd the decision of the most important affair to a wrong-headed, ungovernable populace: E. W. MONTAGU, *Anc. Rep.*, p. 372. **1786** the Queen put in her veto: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. I, p. cxviii. (1857). **1811** and here, in some measure, he assumed the right of a veto: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I, p. 236 (2nd Ed.). **\*1876** Russia does not, however, ask our assistance for that purpose, although no one will expect us to interpose our veto against it, since objects are concerned for which we are ourselves striving: *Times*, Dec. 7. [St.]

**vettura, sb.:** It.: a carriage.

**1851** I proceeded on my way in the vettura: J. GIBSON, in *Eastlake's Life*, p. 45 (1857).

**\*vetturino, pl. vetturini, sb.:** It.: a letter of horses; an attendant on passengers in the service of the letter of their horses; a driver of a hired carriage; in Eng., a carriage.

**1617** At Ancona, according to the custome of passengers, we agreed with a Vetturino, or letter of horses, that each of vs paying him fiftie fiae Poli, hee should finde vs horses, and horse-meate, and our owne diet to Rome; and to this end his servant followed vs on foote, after the fashion of the Italians, who ride slowly, and these servants are called Vetturini, or Vetturali: F. MORVSON, *Itin.*, Pt. I, pp. 97, 98. **1670** Others take with them a Vetturino, that lets them have Horses, and diets them too: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 157 (1698). **1771** he set out with a vetturino for Rome: SMOLLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 66/2 (1882). **1787** Had these poor people been Turks, and our Vetturini Janissaries, they must have been utterly ruined: P. BECKFORD, *Lett. fr. Ital.*, Vol. I, p. 52 (1805). **1832** A vetturino lived near the gate of St. Sebastian: LORD LYTON, *Godolph.*, ch. xxiii, p. 67/1 (New Ed.). **1857** a lumbering post-coach, the Irish vetturino, the "leathern convenience" of that time (like those of Italy of the present day): LADY MORGAN, *Mem.*, Vol. I, p. 16 (1862). **1871** we were travelling vetturino: J. C. YOUNG, *Mem. C. M. Young*, Vol. II, p. 28. **1887** Travelling by vetturino is (in Italy) hardly within the power of those whose means are moderate: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 22, p. 123/2.

**vexata quaestio, pl. vexatae quaestionēs, phr.:** Late Lat.: a disputed question, a point which has not been finally settled.

**1813** We do not mean to enter upon the vexata quaestio of the tones and delivery: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 22, p. 143. **1834** The vexata quaestio of Terms of Communion is just touched upon: *ib.*, Vol. 59, p. 46. **1843** Whether the remainder of our mental states are similarly dependent on physical conditions, is one of the vexatae quaestiones in the science of human nature: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II, p. 425 (1856). **1884** When we emerge from the primitive history of Rome—and heaven forbid that we should loiter for one second in that hotbed of vexatae quaestiones—Mommson strides away, like a giant, from his competitors: *Spectator*, Apr. 12, p. 490/1.

**vexir:** Turk. See vizier.

**\*vi et armis, phr.:** Lat.: by force of arms, with force and arms, forcibly, with a display of force. Often used in *Law*.

**1633** heresy offends, separates, and rageth, making the party good *vi et armis*, if not with arguments of reason, yet with arguments of steel and iron: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pel.*, Sherman Comm., p. 211/2 (1865). **1648** the resolve now, *vi et armis*, to subdue her spirit: *Merc. Acad.*, No. 1, p. 2. **1671** Yet if you hiss, he knows not where the harm is; | He'll not defend his Non-sense *Vi et Armis*: SHADWELL, *Humorists*, Epil., p. 80. **1682** Make ye a sly fallacious Quibble, | Act *Vi et Armis* against a Bible: T. D., *Butler's Ghost*, Canto II, p. 108. **1742** For ask, first, what can the king pardon? answer, outlaws, and trespasses *vi et armis*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, p. 343 (1826). **1762** he compelled, *vi et armis*, a rich farmer's son to marry the daughter of a cottager: SMOLLETT, *Launc. Greaves*, ch. iv, Wks., Vol. V, p. 46 (1817). **1766** to enforce the execution of the Stamp-act in the Colonies *vi et armis*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 173, p. 303 (1774). **1806** finding that the fowl and vegetables, which you had bespoken for dinner, have just been clawed off the spit, and out of the pot, *vi et armis*, by half a dozen head of low, blustering rascals: BERNESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I, p. 114 (5th Ed.). **1818** Sure there is nothing to prove that he was murdered fairly, that's drowned by force, *vi et armis*: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 308 (1819). **1843** carried him off *vi et armis* in the midst of a speech: THACKERAY, *Jr. Sk. Bk.*, p. 136 (1887).

**vial, interj.:** It.: come!, come on!, away!

**1593** Vial to London will we march again: SHAKS., *III Hen. VI.*, II, 1, 182.

**\*viā, abl. of Lat. via, = 'a way':** by way of.

**1779** This night is the fourteenth since we first had news of his victory, *via* New Providence: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IX, p. 483 (1854). **1883** have gone to India *viā* the Cape of Good Hope: LORD SALTOUN, *Scraps*, Vol. II, ch. iv, p. 99.

**\*via lactea, phr.:** Lat.: the Milky Way, the *galaxia* (*q. v.*). See Ovid, *Met.*, I, 168.

**1639** As we say of the *via lactea*, or milky way in the heavens, it is nothing but a deal of light from a company of little stars, that makes a glorious lustre: SHAKS., *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II, p. 239 (1804). **1662** Sir Thomas More was born in Milk-street, London, the brightest star that ever shined in that *via lactea*: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II, p. 361 (1240).

**\*via media, phr.:** Lat.: a middle course, the middle course.

**1845** the whole nation...is divided into two classes—Romanists or Infidels, there is no *via media*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 168. **1866** they were kept safely in the *via media* of indifference: GEO. ELIOT, *Felix Holt*, Vol. I, p. 5.

**viador:** Sp. See *veedor*.

**\*viaticum, sb.:** Lat., 'provision for a journey', 'journey-money': provision for a journey; the Eucharist, esp. as given to a person in danger of death.

**1562** divers Christians...would be...always sure to have their *viaticum*—that is to say, their voyage-provision: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 11 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1598** you shall be allowed your *viaticum*: B. JONSON, *Ass. Man in his Hum.*, i. 2, Wks., p. 10 (1619). **1601** In stead of a *Viaticum* which he ought to have given him as out of the Popes Pension: A. C., *Anno. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 102. **1618** Sir Lionel Cranfield is not yet master of the wardrobe, nor like to be, unless he give a *viaticum* to the Lord Hay, who, they say, stands upon *Logoon*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II, p. 89 (1848). **1634** with this strange *viaticum* they will travel four or five daies together, with loads fitter for Elephants than men: W. WOOD, *New England's Prospect*, p. 68. **1655** When shall we now receive the *viaticum* with safety: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III, p. 68 (1872). *bef. 1670* His forecasting Mind thought of the future, how to stock himself with Experience, with Wisdom, with Friends in greatest Grace, with other *Viaticum* for the longest Journey of his ensuing Life: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 34, p. 27 (1699). **1672** let us take care for our journey, and furnish ourselves with provision, and a *Viaticum* for eternity: Tr. J. B. *Nieremberg's Temporal & Eternal*, Bk. III, ch. i, p. 238. **1684** Are we so provided for heaven, that we need no more *viaticum* in our journey thither? S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV, p. 416 (1865). **1731** To these Rings on their left Arms they fasten, when they travel, a Bag for the Conveyance of their *Viaticum*: MDLLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I, p. 187. **1784** Indeed, it is well that I live little in the world, or I should be obliged to provide myself with that *viaticum* for common conversation: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 471 (1858). **1792** Prayer has, however, opened my passage at last, and obtained for me a degree of confidence that I trust will prove a comfortable *viaticum* to me all the way: COWPER, *Letters*, p. 654 (1884). **1802** the *viaticum* of character and accomplishments necessary to insure the success of future travellers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. I, p. 130. **1818** a priest, bearing the *viaticum* to a dying patient: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 245 (1819). **1851** You unkind woman...to send me off in that humour with such a *viaticum* through the manufacturing districts: CARLYLE, in J. A. Froude's *Life*, Vol. II, p. 83 (1894). **1866** Where the *viaticum* last night was administered to the dying, the laugh of the living echoes gaily this morning: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. II, p. 40.

**viator, sb.:** Lat., noun of agent to *viare*, = 'to travel', 'to go': a traveller, a wayfarer.

**1660** [See *comprehensor*].

**\*vibrator (  $\angle \equiv \angle$  ), sb.:** Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. *vibrātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *vibrāre*, = 'to vibrate': that which vibrates.

**1875** The reed pipes of organs and the vibrators of harmoniums: A. J. ELLIS, *Tr. Helmholtz*, Pt. I, ch. v, p. 144.

**vibrequin, sb.:** Fr. (Cotgr.): a centre-bit; a wimble.

**1601** the French vibrequin or breast-wimble: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 17, ch. 15, Vol. I, p. 519.

**\*vice, quasi-prop.:** Lat.: instead of, in the place of. As a prefix, *vice-* is either fr. Fr. or direct fr. Late Latin.

**1787** The Lieutenant-Governor has appointed...James Miller...Lieutenant of the said fort, vice Frederic Gottsched, who is gone to Halifax: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 1015/1. **1806** a jutting bat—a right-hand bat for a left-handed player—a hat, *vice* stumps: BERNESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I, p. 47 (5th Ed.). **1887** He appears as "the last new man" at the Grange, *vice* Mr. Goldwin Smith: *Athenaeum*, Apr. 14, p. 462/1.

**\*vice versa, phr.:** Lat.: the relations being reversed, the order being changed; conversely.

**1601** And the Arch-Priests *vice versa* to be suspected and attained as schismatical: A. C., *Anno. to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 23. **1642** the yeave of the Conquering of France [by Spain], is the morning of the Conquest of England (and *vice versa*): HOWELL, *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 47 (1869). **1687** He...could turn English into Latin, and *vice versa*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 342 (1879). **1674** and *vice versa*, or heads and heels: N. FAIRFAX, *Buth and Selvo*, p. 34. **1682** Christ's method in this prayer, and this place is, *vice versa*, clean otherwise: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IX, p. 138 (1864). *bef. 1733* R. NORTH, *Ennemi*, I, II, 59, p. 61 (1740). **1753** and so, *vice versa*, if you should like Bonn or Munich better than you think you would Mannheim: make that the place of your residence: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 77, p. 327 (1774). **1761 your Carey was the cock, and Throckmorton the hen—mine are *vice versa*: HOK. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III, p. 442 (1857). **1836** Would it not be wiser for people to rejoice at all they now sorrow for, and *vice versa*? HAWTHORNE, *Amer. Note-Books*, Vol. I, p. 25 (1892). **1861** to sit by a man who has found you out...or, *vice versa*, to sit with a man whom you have found out: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 111 (1879).**

**vicegerent (  $\angle \equiv \angle$  ), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *vicegerent*: deputed, vicarious; one who holds office or exercises power as the deputy or agent of a higher authority.



**1588** Great deputy, the welkin's vicegerent and sole dominator of Navarre: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, l. 1, 222. **1595** This likewise is the cause why the Prince is termed Gods Vicegerent vpon earth: W. C., *Polimanteia*, sig. C 4<sup>vo</sup>. **1602** his vicegerent the Archbishop: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 321. **1620** BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Comnc. Trent*, p. 721. **1670** a Cardinal who hath under him a *Vice-Gerent* (a Bishop) to help him: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 154 (1698).

**vicepraepositus**, *sō.*: Late Lat.: vice-president.

**1609** he is named viceprepositus of the college: WHITELOCKE, *Lib. Fam.*, p. 3 (Camd. Soc., 1858).

**vicere**, *sō.*: It.: a viceroy.

**1549** wherein the kynges were (as the vicere now is) to be moste commonly resident: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 113<sup>ro</sup>.

\***viceroi** (♂ ♂), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *viceroi* (Fr. *viceroi*): the representative of a king, a subordinate ruler.

**1524** The xxliij of February Francis the Frenche Kynge was taken prisoner... by the vice-roy of Naples: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 34 (1846). **1556** viceroi of *Granata*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. I, p. 103 (1885). **1577** Sonne vnto the vice Roye: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 89<sup>ro</sup>. **1584** he in the meane time sitting as Vice-roy with his consecrated standard in his hand: R. SCOTT, *Disc. Witch.*, Bk. XII, ch. xiv, p. 249. **1590** Therefore, viceroi, the Christians must have peace: MARLOWE, *II Tamburl.*, l. 1, Wks., p. 44/1 (1858).

bef. **1593** Viceroys, you are dead: | For Sacripant, already crown'd a king, | Heaves up his sword to have your diadems: GREENE, *Orlando Fur.*, Wks., p. 107/1 (1861). **1610** you shall start vp yong *Vice-royes*: B. JONSON, *Alch.*, II, 1, Wks., p. 618 (1616). **1620** the Vice-Roy of Naples: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Comnc. Trent*, Bk. I, p. 36 (1676). **1620** the Viceroi of this Country hath taken much pains to clear these Hills of Robbers: HOWELL, *Lett.*, l. xxii, p. 44 (1645).

**1660** One *Mighty Monarch*, and two *Great Vice-Royes*: J. CROUCH, *Return of Chas. II.*, p. 14. **1793** Curdistan... is the residence of a viceroi: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II, p. 471 (1796).

**victor** (♂ ♂), *sō.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *victor*, noun of agent to *vincere*, = 'to conquer': a winner, a vanquisher, a conqueror, an overwheeler; also, *attrib.*

abt. **1450** Quare is pi werdes, my wale son 'pou wan of pi godis, | You suld be victour & venge ' & vencent neure? *Alexander's Wars*, 950. **1482** al had paste the stryfe and batel of this worlde and were victurs of deuyls: *Revel. Monk of Evesham*, p. 104 (1866). **1545** the king and victore: G. JOYE, *Exp. Dan.*, fol. 25<sup>ro</sup>. **1562** to provide for his safety by yielding him selfe to the victour: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm. (Tr.)*, fol. 64<sup>vo</sup>. **1579** not conquerous onely but victours also: NORTH, Tr. *Pistarch*, p. 538 (1612).

**1589** backe | His Victor sailes: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. v, ch. xxviii, p. 123. **1601** the Greeks did set out their victors at the games of Olympia, with branches of the wild-Olive: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 15, ch. 4, Vol. I, p. 432. **1630** So true a victor: MASSINGER, *Picture*, II, 2, sig. E 4<sup>vo</sup>. **1659** every Christian soldier must either be victor or victus, a conqueror over, or else conquered by, the wicked one: N. HARDY, 1st Ep. *John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 233/2 (1895).

**1665** at a safe distance he durst hiss at the Victor: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 35 (1677). **1703** To Argos' realms the victor god resorts: POPE, *Thebais*, 668, Wks., Vol. II, p. 177 (1757).

bef. **1744** There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends, | And fame; this lord of useless thousands ends: — *Mor. Ess.*, III, 313. **1847** this your Academe, | Whichever side be Victor, in the halloo | Will topple to the trumpet down: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, II, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 50 (1886).

\***Victoria**, proper name, fr. Lat. *victōria*, = 'victory', applied (out of respect to Queen Victoria of England) to the royal water-lily, *Victoria regia*, Nat. Order *Nymphaeaceae*; and to a light four-wheeled carriage with a calash top over a seat for two persons, and with a driver's box in front; also to sundry articles of commerce.

**victrice**, *sō.*: Eng. fr. Old Fr. *victrice*: a female who conquers.

**1533** He knew certes | That you, victrice | Of all ladies, | Should have the prize | Of worthiness: UDALL, in Arber's *Eng. Garner*, II, 59. [C.] bef. **1637** a crowned *Victrice* stand: B. JONSON, *Underwoods*, p. 260 (1640).

**victrix**, *sō.*: Lat., fem. of *victor*: a female who wins or conquers, a victress.

**1853** In his victrix he required all that was here visible: C. BRONTË, *Villette*, ch. xxxii. [Davies]

\***vicuña**, *sō.*: Sp. fr. Peru.: name of the small wild species of S. American llama, *Auchenia vicu(g)na*; the wool of the said animal; also, *attrib.* and in combination. See *alpaca*, *guanaco*, *llama*.

**1593–1622** It may be surmised, that it is as that of the *becunia*, and other beasts, which breed the beazer stone: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xix, p. 156 (1878). **1604** an infinite number of vicuñas, which breed in the Sierras: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. III, p. 165 (1880).

**1789** The vicuña resembles the lama in shape, but is much smaller, and its wool shorter and finer: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I, p. 737 (1796). **1811** The distinct kinds of Peruvian Sheep, called by the Spaniards, *Carneros de la tierra*, or country sheep, are four; viz. the Llama and Alpaca, domestic animals and beasts of burden, and the Huanaco and Vicuña, which are wild, and never yet tamed, but in some solitary instances: W. WALTON, *Peruvian Sheep*, p. 11.

**1818** the wool or fur of the vicuña seems not only to be capable of being manufactured into the finest cloth, but has made of it rival, in lightness and fineness of texture, those made of beaver: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV, p. 279 (1834).

— the imports... consisted of... 771 arrobas of vacuna wool: *ib.*, p. 327. **1822–33** The *Lama* or *Guanaco*... bears the name of *lama alpaca*, or *paco*, while in its domestic state it is called *vicugna* or *vigonia*: Tr. *Malte-Brun's Geogr.*, p. 544 (Edinb., 1834). **1845** During the day we saw several guanacos,

and the track of the closely-allied species, the *Vicuña*; this latter animal is pre-eminently alpine in its habits: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xvi, p. 359. **1851** we now and then, in crossing the mountains, caught a glimpse of the wild and shy vicuña: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I, p. 55 (1854). **1852** Their waist-coatings of plush vigonia will be found remarkable for novelty and excellence: *Report of Furies, Exhibition 1851*, p. 375/1. **1857** vigonia cloth, merino robe cloth, (only in 1815) seraglio ratteens: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 438. **1883** Here is a dull peacock-blue, vicugna-cloth arranged in *panneaux*: *Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 18, p. 2.

Variants, *becunia*, *vicunna*, *vicugna*, *vigonia*, *vacuna*, *vecuna*.

**vidame**, *sō.*: Fr.: an inferior noble of France under the feudal system; a bishop's deputy in temporal matters.

**1523** vydam of Chalons... vydame: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, p. 62 (1812).

\***vide**, 2nd pers. sing. imperat. act. of Lat. *videre*, = 'to see': see.

**1627** For which I haue compounded an Ointment of Excellent Odour, which I call *Roman Ointment*, vide the Receipt: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I, § 59. **1699** EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 51. **1713** She then refer'd them to a place | In Virgil, vide Dido's case: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 585/2 (1869).

\***videlicet**, *adv.*: Lat.: to wit, namely, that is to say. Abbrev. to *videl.*, *viz.* (where *z* stands for an old symbol of abbreviation).

bef. **1548** Thyder resortyd suche as wer trobeltyd with the hedde ache, or hadde any slottiche wydwowes lockes, viz. here grown to gether in a tuft: J. LONDON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III, No. ccvii, p. 132 (1846).

**1562** videlicet (See *kerne*). **1589** but the three is made of one number, videl. of two and an vnite: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poet.*, II, iii, p. 82 (1869). **1598** the Counsellors, videlicet, the Bishop of *Elye*, and Sir William Peter: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. I, p. 288.

**1600** in all this time there was not any man died in his own person, videlicet, in a love-cause: SHAKS., *As Y. L. It.*, IV, i, 97. **1601** The best Incense is tried and knowne by these markes, viz. If it be white...: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 12, ch. 14, Vol. I, p. 368.

**1615** Therefore there remaineth yet another great difficultie, videl. How this law...: W. BEDWELL, *Moham. Impost.*, II, 50. **1640** I cannot conceal from whence I am via. of Christ: H. MORE, *Phil. Pa.*, sig. B 7<sup>vo</sup> (1647).

**1645** his Ma<sup>ty</sup> had opportunity to effect his designe, viz. the releife of Westchester: SIR S. LUKE, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV, No. di, p. 250 (1846).

bef. **1658** you shall never take a Pamphleteer, one of these Haberdashers of small Wares, without his *Videlicet*, or his *Vitopes*: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 100 (1687).

**1663** How will dissenting Brethren relish it? | What will Malignants say? *Videlicet*...: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I, Cant. II, p. 120. **1691** but yet there are the same Objections and Arguments against it... viz. because...: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. II, p. 332 (1701).

bef. **1753** viz.: R. NORTH, *Examen*, p. II, (1740). **1774** It was necessary for the plaintiff... to take notice of the real place where the cause of action arose: therefore, he has stated it to be in *Minorca*; with a *videlicet*, at London, in the parish of St. Mary le bow, in the ward of *Cheap*: LORD MANSFIELD, *Cowper's Reports*, p. 170.

**1782** videlicet: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VIII, p. 254 (1858). **1822–3** He is a cheat—*videlicet*, an attorney: SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xxxviii, p. 438 (1886).

**video meliōra probōque**, *dēteriōra sequor*, *phr.*: Lat.: I know and approve the better course, I follow the worse. Ovid, *Met.*, 7, 20.

**1808** He seems not to plead that excuse which men of genius ordinarily make for the errors of their lives; *video meliōra probōque*, *deteriora sequor*: EDIN. REV., Vol. 13, p. 131.

**vidimus**, 1st pers. pl. perf. ind. act. of Lat. *videre*, = 'to see': 'we have seen', an inspector's endorsement; an examination, an inspection; an abstract of the contents of a document, book, &c.

**1762** what a rarity in a collection of drawings would be one of their *vidimus*! HOR. WALPOLE, *Virtue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. I, p. 107.

**vieille barbe**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'an old beard', a bearded old or middle-aged man.

**1883** A few score of *vieilles barbes*, accompanied by as many beardless citizens, repaired to the martyr's grave: *Globe*, Dec. 5.

**vieille cour**, *phr.*: Fr.: the old court (of the kings of France before the Revolution).

**1826** dressed in a costume in which the glories of the *vieille cour* seemed to retire with reluctance: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. v, ch. vi, p. 191 (1881).

**vieille moustache**, *phr.*: Fr.: 'an old moustache', an old soldier.

**1837** The gendarme, a *vieux moustache*, held his lantern up: J. F. COOPER, *Europe*, Vol. II, p. 323.

**vielle**, *sō.*: Fr.: a large viol of the Middle Ages; a hurdy-gurdy.

**1768** The old man had, some fifty years ago, been no mean performer upon the *vielle*: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 472 (1839). **1882** He played upon a small and curiously shaped instrument called a *vielle*, somewhat like a child's toy, with four strings, and a kind of small wheel instead of a bow: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II, ch. II, p. 49 (2nd Ed.).

\***vieux militaire**, *phr.*: Fr.: an old soldier.

**1775** his father is a *vieux militaire*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VI, p. 246 (1857).



**vif, fem. vive, adj.**: Fr.: lively, animated, vivid. See **vive**.

**viaggiaccio, sb.**: It. (Florio): a rascal, a scoundrel.

1593 Methinks already in this civil broil | I see them lording it in London streets, | Crying 'Villaggio!' unto all they meet: SHAKS., *11 Hen. VI.*, iv. 3, 43.  
1599 villaggio: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, v. 3, Wks., p. 161 (1616).  
1630 the chiefe Commanders of these valourous villiages: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. L 4 r<sup>o</sup>/2.

**\*vignette, sb.**: Fr.: a branch-like border or flourish to decorate a page or a capital letter; a bordered illustration or decoration on a title-page or before a division of a book or volume; a photographic portrait of the head or bust in which the ground is gradually shaded off; a picture with the ground similarly treated; also, *metaph.* a glimpse or detail of scenery; *Archit.* ornamental flourishes of vine-leaves and tendrils. Anglicised as **vinet, vignet**.

1573 drawing & tracing of letters, vinets, flowers, armes and Imagery: *Arts of Limning*, fol. i r<sup>o</sup>.  
1598 *Vignetta*, a little vine, or vineyard. Also a vinet, or such border about any work, namely in printed bookes, or vpon guilt bookes: FLORIO.  
1611 *Vignettes*. Vignets; branches, or branch-like borders, or flourishes, in Painting, or Ingraverie: COTGRE.  
1761 He is drawing vignettes for his [Gray's] odes: HOR. WALFOL, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 257 (1857).  
1807 Walter Scott, who meditated the same publication, urges me to follow his plan, of printing it in small quarto, and giving vignettes of costume: SOUTHEY, *Lett.*, Vol. II. p. 39 (1856).  
1820 a representation may be seen in the vignette at the head of the next chapter: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 274.  
bef. 1832 I...mentioned having got this clever artist to draw a vignette to his beautiful lines: In Moore's *Byron*, Vol. III. p. 245 (1832).  
1854 he maintained her by his lithographic vignettes for the music-sellers: THACKERAY, *Newcomers*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 300 (1879).  
1855 In bright vignettes, and each complete, | Of tower or duomo, sunny-sweet, | Or palace, how the city glitter'd: TENNYSON, *Daisy*, 45.  
1878 Mich...served Kate for the model of a title-page vignette: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. V. ch. xxxix. p. 362.

**vignoble, sb.**: Fr.: a vineyard.

1683 This gentleman was owner of that excellent vignoble of Pontaq and Obrien from whence come the choicest of our Bourdeaux wines: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 190 (1872).

**\*vigogne, sb.**: Fr.: *vicuña* (q. v.).

\*1876 *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.]

**vigonia**: Sp. See *vicuña*.

**vigor, vigour** (L =), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *vigor* (Fr. *vigueur*), assimilated to Lat. *vigor*: physical force, healthful activity; strength, force, healthiness, efficacy.

abt. 1374 wip a lifly colour and wip swiche vigoure and strenkep: CHAUCER, *Tr. Boethius*, Bk. I. p. 5 (1868).  
1554 the vigneur of the sonne: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. C viii r<sup>o</sup>.  
1563 There is also another excellent plaster which Galene vseth in the *Vigour* of an inflammation and is thus made: T. GALE, *Enchirid.*, fol. 35 v<sup>o</sup>.  
bef. 1586 the Poet...lifted up with the vigor of his owne inuention: SIDNEY, *Apol. Poet.*, p. 25 (1868).  
1588 motion and long-during action tires | The sinewy vigour of the traveller: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, iv. 3, 308.  
1601 vigor and quickness of spirit: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 7, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 168.  
1620 he was so old that he began to lose the vigour of his intellectuals: BRENT, *Tr. Saxe's Hist. Coun. Trent*, p. xxii. (1676).  
1646 the different disposure of its Magnetical vigor in the emencies and stronger parts thereof: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. II. ch. ii. p. 47 (1686).  
1658 A temptation that hath vigor and permanency in it: J. OWEN, *Of Tempt.*, ch. iii. p. 37.  
1712 never failing to exert himself with Vigour and Resolution: *Spectator*, No. 467, Aug. 26, p. 669/2 (Morley).

**vigoroso, adv.**: It.: *Mus.*: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement with vigor.

1724 VIGOROSO, or VIGOROSAMENTE, is to Play or Sing with Strength or Vigor: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**viis et modis, phr.**: Late Lat.: by (all) ways and means.

1600 as if it were enacted for a lawe amongst themselves, *Viis & modis* to thrust for it, and not to heare, conceiue, or beleuee any thing, that may disswade or deterre: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 685.  
1611 The boisterous and aspiring Nimrod, out of a gluttonous desire of grasping offices and honors, scrues himself *viis & modis*, unto some high place as his onely Paradise: R. BOLTON, *Conf. Walking*, p. 173 (1630).  
1685 his annual comings in *viis & modis* was bruited to be sevenscore thousand pounds sterling: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 176 (1677).

**\*viking** (U =), **sb.**: Eng. fr. Scand.: a sea-robber, a rover, a pirate; one of the Northmen who roved over the seas of Europe, 8 c.—10 c. The word means a 'bay-man', a 'creek-man', not a 'sea-king'.

**\*vilayet, sb.**: Turk. *vilâyet*: a province of the Turkish Empire under a vali or governor-general. See **oyalet, san-jack, walee**.

1884 Hâirié Hanoum, wife of Mizhet Effendi, ex-defterdar of the vilayet of Broussa: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 342.  
1887 the *Times* says the Roman Catholic propaganda has been making great progress in the vilayet of Adrianople: *Guardian*, Oct. 26, p. 1606/3.

**\*villa, It. pl. ville, sb.**: It.: a small estate; a country residence; a suburban mansion.

1615 passing by *Cicero's Villa*, even at this day so called, where yet do remain the ruins of his Academy: GEO. SANTUS, *Trav.*, p. 274 (1792).  
1645 in these [valleys] are fair parks, or gardens, called *vilas*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 187 (1872).  
1648 I am hanging a chamber in your villa...: *Conceit*, Vol. III. p. 35.  
1673 there are abundance to be seen in the *ville*, gardens and palaces of the great persons: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Count.*, p. 359.  
1673 I saw at a *Villa* not far off, a grave mighty bearded Fool, drinking *Lemnois* with his Minstrel: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, 1 p. 9.  
1709 The Duke had a magnificent *Villa* within five Leagues of the Capital, adorned with all that's imaginably Beautiful: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 56 (and Ind.).  
1720 I long to see you and your Mother and your *Villa*: *Poor's Letters*, p. 160 (1722).  
1767 There in a neighbouring villa, on that spot | Adjoining to the sea, dwell'd *Dionysus*: B. THORNTON, *Tr. Plautus*, Vol. II. p. 262.  
1806 the capricious lightness of an Italian villa: J. DALLAWAY, *Obs. Eng. Archit.*, p. 232.  
1820 the grandeur of their villas: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 69.  
1863 In a snowy villa, with a sloping lawn...there lived a few years ago a happy family: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 1.  
1882 The villa was full of objects by which thought and conversation were attracted to such channels: J. H. SHOOTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 129.

**villanella, pl. villanelle, sb.**: It.: an unaccompanied rustic part-song, an early phase of the more strict **canzonet** and **madrigal** (q. v.). Anglicised as **villanel**, perhaps through Fr. *villanelle*.

1597 The last degree of granetia (if they have any at all) is gloom to the villanelle or countrie songs which are made only for the ditties make: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 180.

**\*villeggiatura, sb.**: It.: retirement in a country residence; a period spent at a country residence.

1742 She hates the country...the *Villeggiatura*: HOR. WALFOL, *Letters*, Vol. I. p. 212 (1857).  
1765 The mountain of Viterbo is covered with beautiful plantations and villas belonging to the Roman nobility, who come hither to make the *villeggiatura* in summer: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xlix. Wks., Vol. v. p. 474 (1817).  
1811 the sentence, 'why I think, Nance, we have been every where, and had no luck,' settled them into a *villeggiatura* at Stratford green: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 60 (2nd Ed.).  
1817 In a few days I go to my *villeggiatura*, in a casino near the Brenta: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 586 (1875).  
1829 But this was no common *villeggiatura*, no visit to a family with their regular pursuits and matured avocations: LORD BEAUCHAMPEL, *Young Duke*, Bk. IV. ch. II. p. 222 (1881).

**vil(l)iaccio, villiagio**: It. See **vigliaccio**.

**vim**: Lat. See **vis**.

**vin du pays, phr.**: Fr.: wine of the country, wine produced in the neighbourhood.

1822 a well-seasoned veal pie, a *bour-a-la-mode*, plenty of the best *vin du pays*, and even a dessert: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 34.  
1828 were compelled to quench their thirst with acid *vin du pays*: *Engl. in France*, Vol. II. p. 121.  
1860 the *vin de pays* that is placed on the table: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 7.

**\*vin ordinaire, phr.**: Fr.: 'ordinary wine', common, cheap wine, used much in France and elsewhere as a table beverage.

1820 And why should as large a duty be levied from the *vins ordinaires*, as from those of the first quality? *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 33, p. 344.  
1823 while I drink my *vin ordinaire*, my brewer finds the sale of his small beer diminished: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 15 (1896).  
1843 a pint, or half a bottle of *vin ordinaire*: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 45 (1885).  
1860 sherry, porter, and *vin ordinaire*, and the feeble bibables: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 8.  
1861 a sound genuine *ordinaire*, at 18s. per dos.: THACKERAY, *Roundabout Papers*, p. 191 (1879).  
1885 He could hardly go straight back and drink their thin *vin ordinaire*, and listen to the social gossip: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. III. ch. i. p. 87.

**\*vinaigrette, sb.**: Fr. Anglicised as **vinaigret, vine-garelle**.

1. a small bottle or case for carrying aromatic vinegar or some other strong-smelling drug.

1811 she had no resource but silence, her fan and her *vinaigrette*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I. p. 55 (2nd Ed.).  
1841 embroidered purses, a smelling-bottle, and a *vinaigrette*: LADY BLESSINGTON, *Tales in France*, Vol. I. p. 308.

2. a vinegar sauce.

1699 Cucumber, *Cucumis*: tho' very cold and moist, the most approved *Sallet* alone, or in Composition, of all the *Vinaigrets*, to sharpen the Appetite, and cool the Liver, &c. if rightly prepar'd: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 20.

3. a kind of Bath chair.

1699 it being a wretched Business in so Magnificent a City: and that is, the *Vinegrette*, a Coach on Two Wheels, dragg'd by a Man, and push'd behind by a Woman or Boy, or both: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 13.

**vinata, pl. vinate, sb.**: It.: a drinking-song, a vintage song.

1597 The slightest kind of musick...are the *vinate* or drinking songs: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 180.

**vinculum, pl. vincula, sb.**: Lat.: a bond, a tie, a bond of union; in mathematics, a line drawn along over an expression



consisting of several terms, to connect the terms together as if they were enclosed in brackets.

1684 Those spirits are the vinculum, the tie of union between the soul and body: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 83 (1856). 1710 the gentle intestine motion of Fermentation knocking asunder their *Vincula* of mixture: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 5.

**vindex**, *pl. vindicēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: one who vindicates, a protector, an avenger; in Roman law, one who lays claim (to anything).

1654 the Vindex of which lawes, (if they were infrig'd) was the publick Magistrate: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 244.

**vindicative** ( $\text{v} = \text{v} = \text{v}$ ), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vindicatif*, fem. -ive: concerned with punishment; revengeful, vindictive.

1606 but he in heat of action | Is more vindicative than jealous love: SHAKS., *Troil.*, iv. 5, 107. 1611 *Vindicatif*, Vindicatiue, reuenging, wreakefull, auengefull: COTGR.

**\*vindicator** ( $\text{v} = \text{v} = \text{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *vindicātor*, noun of agent to Lat. *vindicāre*, = 'to vindicate': one who vindicates.

bef. 1701 He treats tyranny, and the vices attending it, with the utmost rigour; and consequently a noble soul is better pleased with a jealous vindicator of Roman liberty, than with a temporizing poet: DRYDEN. [J.] 1849 He was the steward of Polish balls and the vindicator of Russian humanity: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Tancred*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. p. 143 (1881).

**vinet**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *vignette*.

**\*vingt-et-un**, *sb.*: Fr., 'twenty-one': name of a round game at cards, of which the principle is to get twenty-one pips (court cards counting ten, aces one or eleven) or as near twenty-one as possible without exceeding that number. Sometimes corrupted to *vanjohn*. See *macao*.

1850 a little quiet *vingt-et-un* had been played: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 200 (1879). 1860 a round of *vingt-et-un* or a rubber of whist: W. H. RUSSELL, *Diary in India*, Vol. I. p. 9. 1872 happy gamblers, who look upon the scientific game much in the same way as they do *vingt-et-un*: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 338.

**vintijn, vinton**: Du. See *venetiano*.

**\*viola**, *sb.*: It.: a viol; a tenor violin.

1724 VIOLA, a Viol, an Instrument of Musick well known, the Neck of which is divided in Half Notes by Seven Frets fixed thereon, and which is commonly strung with Six Strings, though sometimes with Seven. Of this Instrument there are several Sorts and Sizes: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1797 The King of Spain wished to hear his daughter play on the viola and an express was sent to Lisbon for her instrument: SOUTHEY, *Lett. dur. Resid. in Spain*, p. 265.

**viola d'amore**, *phr.*: It.: a kind of treble viol strung with wire. Sometimes Anglicised as *viol d'amour*.

1679 the *viol d'amore* of fine wire strings played on with a bow: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 145 (1872). 1724 VIOLA D'AMOUR, a Kind of Treble Viol, strung with Wire, and so called because of its soft and sweet Tone: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1792 the famed Genoese musician, who performed on the psaltery, the viol d'amor, and other instruments: H. BROOKE, *Fool of Qual.*, Vol. IV. p. 182. 1882 If you could accompany me for some months, with your viol d'amore, across the mountains: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 51 (2nd Ed.). 1885 [See *viola da gamba*].

**viola da gamba**, *phr.*: It., 'a leg viol': a bass viol, the forerunner of the violoncello. Often altered to *viol de gambo*, *viol de gamba*.

1597 The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of foure partes...may be song to the Lute, Orpherian or Viol de gambo: J. DOULAND, Title. 1599 the *violl de Gambo*: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iii. 9, Wks., p. 135 (1616). 1601 he plays o' the viol-de-gamboys: SHAKS., *Tro. Nt.*, I. 3, 27. 1605 The First Booke of Songes or Ayres of 4 parts: with Tableture for the Lute or Orpherian, with the Violl de Gamba: F. PILKINGTON, Title. 1608 I have a viol de gambo and good tobacco: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, II. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 35 (1885). 1637 I leave to him likewise my *Viol de Gamba*, which hath been twice in Italy: *Reliq. Wotton*, sig. d 9<sup>ro</sup> (1654). 1676 could play six Lessons upon the Viol de Gambo: SHADWELL, *Epsom Wells*, III. p. 41. 1724 VIOLA DA GAMBIA, is the same as VIOLA BASSO, or Bass Viol, and is so called by the Italians from the Word GAMBIA, which signifies Leg or Legs, because the common Way of playing upon that Instrument is to hold it with or between the Legs: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1776 I think the effect was equal to any viol de gambo I ever heard: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 35. 1820 the love-awakening viol-de-gamba: SCOTT, *Monastery*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 457 1/2 (1867). 18... He played the viol da gamba himself: so he asked her, did she like music? C. READE, *Wandering Heir*, ch. III. p. 63 (1883). 1885 the early 18th century room contains the spinet, the viola da gamba, and the viola d'amore: *Daily News*, Aug. 17, p. 61.

**\*violation** ( $\text{v} = \text{v} = \text{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *violation*: the act of violating; ravishment.

1596 violation of all faith and troth | Sworn to us in your younger enterprise: SHAKS., *I Hen. IV.*, v. 1, 70. 1810 When Arvalan, in hour with evil fraught | For violation seiz'd the shrieking Maid: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 89.

**violator** ( $\text{v} = \text{v} = \text{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng., variant spelling of *violater*, as if noun of agent to Lat. *violāre*, = 'to violate': one who violates; a ravisher.

[1623 violater: LORD BERNERS, *Froissart*, I. 212, p. 260 (1812). 1602 a violater of all lawes: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 237.] 1603 That Angelo is an adulterous thief, | An hypocrite, a virgin-violator: SHAKS., *Meas. for Meas.*, v. 1, 41. [1693 yonder is the Violator of my Fame: CONGREVE, *Double Dealer*, II. 4, Wks., Vol. I. p. 189 (1710).] 1809 whoever thought wrong...was a flagrant violator of the inestimable liberty of conscience: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. N. York*, p. 191 (1848).

**violin** ( $\text{v} = \text{v} = \text{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *violino*: a small arm viol (*viola da braccio*), a fiddle; a performer upon the said instrument.

1580 after her the other Muses trace, | With their Violines: SPENS., *Shep. Cal.*, Apr., 103. 1601 get a base violin at your backe: B. JONSON, *Poetast.*, III. 4, Wks., p. 304 (1616). 1608 *Vyolines*: — *Masques*, Wks., p. 964. 1661 The music was twenty-nine violins, vested à l'antique: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 277 (1872). 1663 a concert of twenty-four violins between every pause: *ib.*, p. 394. 1675 Voices, Flajolets, Violins, Cornets, Sackbuts, Hoobys: all joy in Chorus: SHADWELL, *Psyche*, I. p. 4. 1724 VIOLINO, a Violin or Fiddle, an Instrument of Musick too well known to need any Description. This Word is often signified by the Letter V: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**violon**, *sb.*: Fr.: a violin.

1603 So, while in *Argos*, the chaste Violon | For's absent Souveraigne doth graue-sweetly groan: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Trophees, p. 13 (1608).

**\*violoncello**, *sb.*: It.: a small bass violin, the modern representative of the *viola da gamba*.

1724 VIOLONCELLO, is a Small Bass Violin, just half as big as a common Bass Violin, in Length, Breadth, and Thickness, the Strings of which being but half the Length of the Bass, makes them just an Octave higher than the Bass: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1776 my large violoncello was laid on my knee as I sat in the waggon: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 7. 1828 The instrument on which he is playing is called the sarrinee; and although much smaller, bears a strong resemblance to our violoncello: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 15. 1830 the *arabebbak*, of the violoncello species, with one string: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 267 (2nd Ed.). 1864 If I could play the violoncello, I should be invited to his Royal Highness's Wednesdays: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I. ch. II. p. 38.

**violone**, *sb.*: It.: a large bass violin, a double bass.

1724 VIOLONE is a very large Bass Viol, or Double Bass: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**\*virāgo**, *sb.*: Lat.: a vigorous maiden, a female warrior, a heroine, an Amazon.

1. a woman of masculine strength and courage.

[abt. 1300 par for hight sco virago, | for maked o pe man was sco: *Cursor Mundi*, 633.] abt. 1386 O Sowdanesse roote of Iniquitee | Virago thou Semyrame the secounde | O serpent vnder femynnytee | Lik to the serpent depe in helle yboudne: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Man of Law's Tale*, 4779. 1555 procedeth like a *Virago* stoutly and cherefully to the fire: R. EDEN, *Newe India*, p. 24 (Arber, 1885). 1589 vpon a brace of milke white Steedes the two Viragoes meete the Knights: W. WARNER, *Albion's England*, Bk. II. ch. vii. p. 26. 1592 With braue Bundutia or Viragoes best, | Great *Edelsteda* or the worstiest, | Of many dames...She may compare for valerous adorne: W. WYRLIE, *Amorie*, p. 44. 1603 *Debora*, stout *Judeth*, and *Isabel*, | Who (Faiths Viragoes) their proud Foes did stoop: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, Triumph, III. xxx. p. 186 (1608). 1659 the wise viragos of our climate: MASSINGER, *City Madam*, II. 2, Wks., p. 223 1/2 (1839). 1665 they send *Eradat-cann* with twenty thousand Horse against the *Virago* Queen: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 98 (1677). 1676 she's a brave *Virago*: SHADWELL, *Libertine*, II. p. 26. 1694 And thus first spoke a fair *Virago*: *Poet Buffoon's*, &c., p. 1. 1713 To arms, to arms! the fierce *Virago* cries, | And swift as lightning to the combat flies: POPE, *Rape of Lock*, v. 37.

2. a violent, bold woman; a termagant, a shrew.

1630 Like shamelesse double sex'd *Hermaphrodites*, | *Virago* Roaring Girles: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. D 5<sup>ro</sup> 1/2. 1663 A bold *Virago*, stout and tall | As *Joan of France*, or *English Mall*: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. I. Cant. II. p. 100. bef. 1670 It was a Lady, but a *Virago*: J. HACKET, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I. 198, p. 192 (1693). 1675 this *Virago*, which was metal to the back, disarm'd him: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 102. 1689 What a *Virago* was that? R. L'ESTRANGE, *Tr. Erasmus sel. Colloq.*, p. 8. 1877 Who but a soi-disant woman-hater would pick up a strange virago, and send his sister to her with twenty pounds: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xvii. p. 178 (1883).

**viranda**: Eng. fr. Port. See *verandah*.

**vires**: Lat. See *vis*.

**virēs acquirit eundo**, *phr.*: Lat.: it gains strength in its course (by going). *Virg., Aen.*, 4, 175 (of rumor personified).

1615 And in all his travel, like fame, *vires acquirit eundo*, he still enlargeth his own action: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 46 (1867).

**Virgil**: Eng. fr. Lat. See *sortes Virgilianae*.

**Virginia**, a kind of tobacco, named from Virginia in the United States.

1624 [See *Verinas*].

**\*Virgo**: Lat., 'the virgin': name of one of the signs of the zodiac and of an ancient constellation.



**virgule, sb.**: Fr.: a comma.

1846 his presentation to the Duchesse de Montpensier was a mere form which could not alter a *virgule* of the protest: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 161.

**viridarium, sb.**: Lat.: an ornamental garden; a plantation.

1848 ample vista from graceful awnings into tablinum and viridarium: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Bk. i. ch. i. p. 31 (3rd Ed.). 1889 Among the works of art brought to light from its ruins I may mention... a set of beautiful marble flower-pots, and other rustic ornaments of the *viridarium* of the palace: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 7, p. 789/3.

**viritim, adv.**: Lat.: man by man, singly, individually.

1627 and being weary, it seems, of proceeding *viritim*, they sent for the lord mayor and aldermen, given them charge to imprison the refractories: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 261 (1848).

**vermicelli.** See **vermicelli**.

**virtigo:** Eng. fr. Lat. See **vertigo**.

\***virtù, sb.**: It.: a taste for fine art; artistic excellence or rarity; objects of art, curios, &c., collectively. See **vertù**.

1722 The whole Nation have a sort of Love to what they call the *Virtù* and Know Something of it: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 290. 1746 my books, my *virtù*, and my other follies and amusements: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. ii. p. 29 (1857). 1748 So much for *virtù*, which, when I shall have bought this picture, I have done with, unless a very capital Teniers should come in your way: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. ii. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 347 (1777). 1765 For though France is remarkable for its *savoir vivre* and Italy for its *virtù*, yet Germany is the reservoir of solid literature: MASON, in Gray & Mason's *Corresp.*, p. 26 (1853). 1768 My longing to see my own collection of *virtù* at Castle Howard is wonderful: In J. H. JESSE's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. ii. p. 308 (1882). bef. 1774 I had thoughts, in my chamber to place it in view, | To be shewn to my friends as a piece of *virtù*: GOLDSMITH, *Hunch of Venison*, 8. 1782 so deep in *virtù* that every artist of every sort allows Mr. Locke to beat him even in the secrets of his own art: In W. ROBERTS' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. i. p. 145 (1835). 1787 Being in company lately with several gentlemen of *virtù*, I found in their conversation frequent use of the word *TASTE* in a sense I was unaccustomed to: *Gent. Mag.*, p. 1163/1. 1811 There are few things, about which men of *virtù* are more apt to rave, than the merits of the Grecian architecture: JEFFREY, *Essays*, Vol. i. p. 58 (1844). 1820 they wonder to see an Englishman... read Winckelman on *virtù*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 34, p. 97. 1840 a taste for *virtù*: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 183 (1865). 1851 He kept a shop of objects of *virtù*: J. GIBSON, in Eastlake's *Life*, p. 160 (1857).

**virtuosamente, adv.**: It.: virtuously, excellently.

1616 In conclusion, I have no opinion of his industry, or that he cares to employ himself *virtuosamente*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. i. p. 412 (1848).

\***virtuoso (pl. -si), fem. virtuosa (pl. -se), sb.**: It.

1. one who excels in artistic taste, one who is devoted to objects of art, curios, &c., a connoisseur of *virtù*; *Mus.* one who displays brilliant execution.

1644 We went thence to visit one Monsieur Perishot, one of the greatest virtuosos in France: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. i. p. 60 (1872). 1670 a rare Statue, and hugely cried up by all Sculptors and Virtuosi: R. LASSELLS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. i. p. 106 (1698). 1673 the *Virtuosi*: DRYDEN, *Assign*, ii. Wks., Vol. i. p. 521 (1701). 1675 who esteem themselves the *Virtuosi* for rarity of diet and choice provision: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentleman's Companion*, p. 68. 1713 the virtuoso's of France covered a little vault with artificial snow: ADDISON, *Guardian*, No. 103, Wks., Vol. iv. p. 187 (1856). 1740 When Lord Carlisle was here last year, who is a great virtuoso, he asked leave to see the cardinal's collection of cameos and intaglios: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 48 (1857). 1762 like a skilful Virtuoso, pointing out to our Observation, the Beauties of a fine Painting: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. i. p. 133 (1756). 1764 Consequently those respectable titles of virtuoso and virtuosa have not the least relation to the moral characters of the parties: LORD CHESTERFIELD, in *World*, No. 98, Misc. Wks., Vol. i. p. 164 (1777). 1759 enquired after from motives of curiosity, not by the scholar, but the virtuoso: GOLDSMITH, *Pres. State Polite Learning*, p. 26 (2nd Ed.). 1776 The acropolis furnished a very ample field to the ancient virtuosi: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 37. 1776 I could not assent to every thing he said against our modern virtuosi: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 33. 1787 all these virtuosi... were either contraltos of the softest note, or sopranos of the highest squeakery: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. ii. p. 154 (1834). 1816 his son and successor, who was not a virtuoso, married a city lady: J. DALLAWAY, *Of Stat. & Sculpt.*, p. 291 note. 1819 showed us the list of the virtuosi and virtuosa he patronised: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. iii. ch. xiv. p. 362 (1820). 1828 If we were required to seek for... men of pure and blameless lives, we should undoubtedly look first amongst men of letters and virtuosos: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 48, p. 61. 1856 Near these is a virtuoso collection of cups grouped in a tumulus or cairn, commencing... with heavy stoneware, and ending with battered tin: E. K. KANE, *Aretic Explor.*, Vol. ii. ch. ix. p. 93. 1882 He is in all artistic things a phenomenal virtuoso, whether in playing the pianoforte or writing for it or for the orchestra: *Pall Mall Gaz.*, Dec. 22, p. 20. 1886 He is more of a virtuoso than an artist: *Athenaeum*, July 18, p. 89/1.

## 2. an experimental philosopher.

1620 There have happened to come to Venice in our days divers *Virtuosi* in several professions: BRENT, *Tr. Sonae's Hist. Conc. Trent.*, p. xxv. (1676). 1665 a Philosophy which the greatest part of the *Virtuosi*, and enquiring spirits of Europe have deserted: GLANVILLE, *Seepsis*, p. lii. (1885). 1670 d' ye think, I that am a *Virtuoso* understand no better, than to leave you now you are not well? SHADWELL, *Sull. Lovers*, ii. p. 16. 1672 some *Virtuosi* of my own acquaintance, have by their Writings, or by word of Mouth, informed me: R. BOYLE, *Virtues of Gents*, p. 4. 1676 I have been acquainted with this Lady, being a *Virtuosa*, upon Philosophical matters: SHADWELL, *Virtuosa*, iv. p. 56. 1679 *Rosicrusian Virtuosi's*, | Can see with *Ear*, and hear with *Noses*: S. PUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. iii. Cant. iii. p. 174. 1691 that Noble

Vertuoso *Francisco Rode*: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. ii. p. 108 (1701). 1699 He sets up for a great virtuoso in selling: *Hutton's Miscell.*, Vol. ii. p. 242 (1729). — all ye virtuosos in town: *ib.*, p. 244. 1709 Some, who value themselves upon the glittering Title of *Virtuosi*: T. RICHMOND, *W. Catermole & Chamberland*, sig. A. 5. 1711 these young *Virtuosos* take a gay Cap and Slippers, with a Scarf and Party-coloured Gown to be Ensigns of Dignity: *Spectator*, No. 49, Apr. 26, p. 812 (Munday). 1722 Of these same *Virtuosos* make an agreeable kind of Beer: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. ii. ch. ix. p. 141. 1736 Our artists, and learn'd virtuosos of old, | Could tin or could copper convert into gold: W. W. WILKINS' *Polit. Rail*, Vol. ii. p. 254 (1860).

**virtute meâ me involvo, phr.**: Lat.: I wrap myself up in my virtue. See *Hor., Od.*, 3, 29, 54.

**virtute officii, phr.**: Late Lat.: by virtue of office.

1624 It gives you opportunity to gratify all the Court, great and small, *virtute officii*, in right of your place, which is a thing better accepted of and interpreted, than a courtesy from a favourite: BR. OF LINCOLN, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. iv. No. cccxlv. p. 102 (1846). 1765 Watchmen... may *virtute officii* arrest all offenders: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Vol. iv. p. 297. 1831 He is a magistrate of the county *virtute officii*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 52, p. 479. 1892 the bishops sit in the House of Lords not as hereditary peers of the realm whose blood is ennobled... but simply *virtute officii*: *Law Times*, xlii. 1401.

**virulent (t = -), adj.**: Eng. fr. Fr. *virulent*: full of virus; caused by virus; *metaph.* malignant.

1543 it mundifyeth all virulente, maligne, and corrosive vicers: TRANERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvii r/s. 1543 yf the disease be malygne or Virulent: T. GALE, *Antid.*, fol. 22 v.

\***virus, sb.**: Lat., 'venom', 'poison': the poison of a contagious or infectious disease; also, *metaph.* corrupting influence, malignity.

1771 When he examined the *egesta*, and felt his pulse, he declared that much of the *virus* was discharged: SMOLETT, *Humph. Cl.*, p. 1089 (1822). 1806 in what the evil, the *virus* of ambition consists: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 15, p. 309. 1828 In these [silent accretions of authority] the *virus* of corruption is generated: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. iv. Pt. ii. p. 1076. 1840 The virus is so subtle that the smallest possible contact suffices for communicating it, and the smallest animal serves to convey it: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. i. Let. ix. p. 235.

\***vis (acc. vim), pl. virēs (= 'powers', 'strength'), sb.**: Lat.: force, power, energy.

1681 who (Christ) there must be the immediate uniter, by his own *vis* or power exerted in it: TH. GOODWIN, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. ii. p. 402 (1861).

**vis animi, phr.**: Lat.: 'force of soul', courage.

1824 the *vis animi* of the human struggler becomes broken down by continued fatigue: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. xlii. p. 280 (1826).

\***vis inertiae, phr.**: Late Lat.: the tendency of bodies to remain at rest if resting, or to move uniformly in a straight line if moving. See **inertia**.

1755 Writing seems to be acting... which my *vis inertiae* will not suffer me to undertake: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. iii. No. xlii. Misc. Wks., Vol. ii. p. 483 (1777). 1788 The *vis inertiae*, the quality of resisting all external impulse, is hourly increasing: *Idler*, No. 9, June 30, Vol. i. p. 25. 1790 be charming in speculation, but prove to be nothing but the *vis inertiae*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. vii. p. 405 (1858). 1818 and the guarantees of the Protestant powers... supplied the place of the *vis inertiae*, which strengthens the subject in repelling the aggressions of his rulers: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 29, p. 361. 1863 the *vis inertiae* which is the property of bodies so solidly fixed on this earth as are great wealth and great station: LORD LYTTON, *Caxtoniana*, Vol. ii. Ess. 23, p. 10. 1878 there is a *vis inertiae* in art which is not easily overcome: G. G. SCOTT, *Roy. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. i. p. 272. 1879 the *vis inertiae* of this big brother: MRS. OLIPHANT, *Within the Precincts*, ch. xxii. p. 233. 1883 These figures are regarded as showing the *vis inertiae* of the English farmer: *Times*, Dec. 12, p. 87. 1889 The wild dreams of Admiral Aube and M. Gabriel Charner were mainly responsible for this fiasco; and from such, at any rate, we in England are preserved by the *vis inertiae* of the Admiralty, the constitution of which has often been severely criticised: *Athenaeum*, June 29, p. 818/2.

**vis medicatrix naturæ, phr.**: Late Lat.: a natural power of recovery, the tendency to throw off a disease.

1804 In this position arose the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, like a fairy queen, to put the wheel in motion: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 4, p. 186. 1820 There is a *vis medicatrix naturæ* in both parts of the [human] system: *ib.*, Vol. 34, p. 147. 1836—9 It is one of the cases in which the *vis medicatrix naturæ* is peculiarly manifested: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. ii. p. 675/2.

**vis mortua, phr.**: Mod. Lat.: 'dead force', a tendency towards motion.

1836—9 The "*vis mortua*" of Haller appears likewise to differ little if at all from elasticity: TODD, *Cyc. Anat. & Phys.*, Vol. ii. p. 58/1.

**vis motiva, phr.**: Mod. Lat.: moving force, power of producing mechanical effect.

1808 a quantity dependent on the continuance of a given *vis motiva* for a certain time: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 122.

\***vis viva, phr.**: Mod. Lat.: 'living force', the measure of a body's mass multiplied by the measure of its velocity; according to some authorities, half the said quantity.

1808 the proposition on which the whole theory of the *vis viva* is actually founded: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 12, p. 122. 1843 In the debate on the *vis viva*, it was assumed that in the mutual action of bodies the whole effect of the force is unchanged: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. ii. p. 213 (1859).



\***visa**, *sb.*: Fr.: a signature of a passport (by an official who has examined it and found it correct and available). See **visé**.

1831 Beyond this we shall see that its *visa* does not react: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 54, p. 200.

\***vis-à-vis**, *adv.* and *sb.*: Fr.: opposite, something which is opposite or in which persons face each other.

1. *adv.*: opposite (to), face to face (with).

1755 What figure would they...make *vis-à-vis* his manly vivacity and dashing eloquence: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 486 (1857). 1759 but what will that be *vis à vis* French, Austrians, Imperialists, Swedes, and Russians, who must amount to more than double that number? LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II, No. 128, p. 449 (1774). 1807 Even the hero of my *Cornelian*...is now sitting *vis-à-vis*, reading a volume of my *Poetics*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. I, p. 160 (1832). 1831 standing *vis à vis* to Racca: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 53, p. 323.

2. *sb.*: (a) a vehicle in which two or four can sit face to face; (b) a kind of couch; (c) a person placed opposite to one; (d) *rare*, and *incorrect*, an encounter, a meeting face to face.

a. 1753 two pages, three footmen, and a *vis à vis* following him: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 344 (1857). 1754 returning home...in a *Vis-à-vis* Sedan-Chair: *Gray's Inn Journal*, Vol. II, p. 114 (1756). 1759 a single-horse chair and Madam Pompadour's *vis-à-vis*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, III, xxiv, Wks., p. 136 (1839). 1803 It had been said by the coachmaker that Mrs. Luttridge would sport a most elegant new *vis-à-vis* on the king's birthday: M. EDGEWORTH, *Belinda*, Vol. I, ch. x, p. 171 (1832).

b. 1775 In his sweet *vis à vis* almost poisoned to day | Whilst he gaped and complain'd he was *tout ennuyé*: C. ANSTEE, *Election Ball*, Wks., p. 232 (1808).

c. 1757 We are reduced to Miss Wyld, who has a most charming *vis-à-vis*, Mr. Ward, who sings like a nightingale: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I, p. 158 (1882).

d. 1850 Miss Blanche was, indeed, the *vis-à-vis* of Miss Laura, and smiled most killingly upon her dearest friend: THACKERAY, *Pendennis*, Vol. I, ch. xxvi, p. 281 (1879). 1858 Mr. Pugh's *vis-à-vis* is the Rev. Martin Cleves: GEO. ELIOT, *Amos Barton*, ch. v, p. 49.

e. 1881 A very palpable (if not tender) squeeze of the hand from my *vis-à-vis* at every opportunity afforded for such process, was distraction enough: NICHOLSON, *From Sword to Share*, xii, 82.

f. 1871 my first *vis-à-vis* with a hippo: SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. ii, p. 29.

**viscacho**: Sp. See **biscacho**.

\***viscera**, *sb. pl.*: Lat., 'flesh', 'internal organs': internal organs; bowels (of compassion). The sing. **viscus** is occasionally used, meaning 'an internal organ'.

1652 Do you think now that God will trust these with his more special mercies, with his *viscera* and tender mercies? N. CULVERWEL, *Light of Nat.*, Treat., p. 141.

1676 those men suffer'd not under the Operation, but they were Cacoehymious, and had deprav'd Viscera, that is to say, their Bowels were gangren'd: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, II, p. 30. 1887 The writer...upon the presumption of the plebeian viscera in regard to food would have failed here: *Athenaeum*, Feb. 19, p. 248/3.

**viscum**, *sb.*: Lat.: birdlime, slime.

1673 snails taken alive shells and all, and pounded in a mortar till they become a perfect pap or *viscus* [sic]: J. RAY, *Journ. Low Countr.*, p. 457.

**visé**, *part.* (used in Eng. as *sb.*): Fr., 'examined': the signed endorsement of a passport (by an official). See **visa**.

**vise-roy(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **viceroy**.

**visitador**, *sb.*: Sp.: an examiner; a visitor.

1777 he authorized Francisco Tello de Sandoval to repair to Mexico as *Visitador* or superintendent of that country: ROBERTSON, *America*, Bk. VI, Wks., Vol. VII, p. 312 (1824).

**viso sciolto**: It. See **volto sciolto**, &c.

**viss**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Port. *biza*, or direct from Tamil *vīśai*: a weight used in S. India and Burmah, equivalent to from 3 lbs. 2 oz. to abt. 4 lbs. 2 oz. English. See **biza**.

1626 his peremptory demand of a Vyse of the fairest diamonds: PURCHAS, *Pilgrimage*, 1003. [Yule] 1855 The King last year purchased 800,000 viss of lead, at five tikals for 100 viss, and sold it at twenty tikals: *Mission to Ava*, 256 (1858). [ib.]

\***vista**, *sb.*: It.: a view, a prospect, *esp.* a view through an avenue, or succession of openings; an avenue; also, *metaph.* a prospect. Anglicised as **visto**.

1644 with a fountain that ends in a cascade seen from the great gate, and so forming a vista to the gardens: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 96 (1872). 1709 please to repose your selves a little at the end of this *Vista*: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I, p. 20 (2nd Ed.). 1712 He is at no more Expence in a long Vista, than a short one, and can as easily throw his Cascades from a Precipice of half a Mile high, as from one of twenty Yards: *Spectator*, Nov. 418, June 30, p. 604/1 (Morley). 1722 Villa Borghese takes in a Circuit of 3 Miles. The Garden is put into Vistas: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 296. 1742 Divers of the gentlemen cut their trees and hedges to humour his vistas: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I, p. 274 (1826). 1762 A visto cut through the wood: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. II, p. 297 (1857). 1787 A shady and most beautiful vista of upwards of a quarter of a mile in length: *Genl. Mag.*, p. 903/1. 1820 moored our boat where a vista through the papyrus opened towards the

heights of Epipolæ and Hybla: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I, ch. ii, p. 93. 1834 preceding her ladyship through the vista of her magnificent apartments: *Baboo*, Vol. I, ch. i, p. 13. 1840 the splendid gateway which terminates the vista of St. Paul's-street [Canterbury]: BARKHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 41 (1865). 1865 toward the east, where the vista of the valley opened, the old walls were gone: C. KINGSLEY, *Westward Ho*, ch. vii, p. 121 (1889).

**vita brevis, ars longa**: Lat. See **ars longa**, &c.

**vitiator** ( $\text{--} \text{--} \text{--} \text{--}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vitiator*, noun of agent to *vitiare*, = 'to injure', 'to corrupt', 'to vitiate': one who vitiates, one who injures, a corrupter.

**vitrine**, *sb.*: Fr.: a glass show-case.

1886 Four large vitrines in the Vase Room are now appropriated to the display of the Greek examples: *Athenaeum*, Mar. 27, p. 430/2.

**vituperator** ( $\text{--} \text{--} \text{--} \text{--}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vituperator*, noun of agent to *vituperare*, = 'to blame', 'to censure', 'to disparage', 'to vituperate': one who vituperates.

**vitupere**, *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vitupérer*: to vituperate, to ply with abuse and reproaches.

1485 thadmyral sawe thus his goddes vytupered and throwen: CAXTON, *Chas. Grete*, p. 182 (1881).

\***viva**, *interj.* and *sb.*: It. and Sp.: live!, long live!; a shout of applause or greeting.

1644 blessing the multitude who were looking out of their windows...with loud *vivas* and acclamations of felicity to their new Prince: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 136 (1872). [bef. 1733 Assemblies of the Levantine Merchants, that, at every Health, cried *Che viva!*: R. NORTH, *Examen*, III, viii, 44, p. 617 (1740).]

1818 He returned the *vivas* of the populace by a quick and awkward inclination of his head: *Amer. Monthly Mag.*, Vol. III, p. 333/2.

1820 he was quite electrified by the boisterous congratulatory *vivas* of the guests: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II, ch. ii, p. 32.

1824 no *vivas* or shouts of any sort from the men: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 40, p. 62.

1840 the loud *vivas* of the crowd were heard no more: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 157 (1885).

1861 the company...cheering the dancers with *vivas* at any particular display of agility or spirit in the dance: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. I, p. 137 (1854).

1876 their *vivas* and applause: *Times*, May 15, [St.]

\***vivā vōce**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'with living voice', by word of mouth; also, *attrib.* and as *sb.* 'oral examination' (in this sense sometimes shortened to **viva**).

1563 I fear lest your former adversaries...should...not acknowledge those exceptions and protests which were made only *viva voce*: GRINDAL, *Remains*, p. 278 (Parker Soc., 1843).

1596 There have been Doctors of the Facultie, as Doctor Dodipoule for example: and here in London, yet extant *viva voce* to testify, Doctor Nott and Doctor Poule: NASHE, *Have with You*, Wks., Vol. III, p. 18 (Grosart, 1883-4).

1602 and although all eloquent, yet the last a full fund or consummate Orator, terrified so the reader, in the only peruse of his bookes, as the perplexed with his perlee, well perceiving it, said, *viva voce* with a doope sigh fetched from an halfe dead hart: What are you afraid to read? W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 358.

1608 bring him *viva voce* tongue to tongue: J. DAY, *Law-Triches*, sig. H 2<sup>o</sup>.

1611 she's there, *viva voce*, to deliver her auricular confession: MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, I, 1, Wks., Vol. IV, p. 15 (1885).

1620 any one might read *viva voce* whatsoever was either of necessity or curiosity to be known: BRENT, *Tr. Savoy's Hist. Comm. Trent*, p. lxxviii. (1676).

1654 It seems the votes were not *viva voce*, but in *aurum*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 268.

1659 Christ's commandments...were first uttered by himself *viva voce* with his own lips: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 152/1 (1865).

1668 Tragedy performs it *viva voce*, or by Action: DRYDEN, *Ess. Dram. Po.*, Wks., Vol. I, p. 27 (1701).

[bef. 1670 It was greatly commendable in him that he disdained not to be President himself at these...but attended at them, and acted in them *viva voce*: J. HACKETT, *Abp. Williams*, Pt. I, 26, p. 20 (1693).]

1675 when distance of place will not admit of...converse *Viva voce*: H. WOOLLEY, *Gentlewoman's Companion*, p. 218.

1705 it will be agreeable to me to tell you in a few Months, *Viva voce*, how much I am Yours, &c.: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix, p. 143.

1742 they will not take any evidence but *viva voce*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II, p. 452 (1826).

1750 Mr. Allworthy determined to send for the criminal, and examine him *viva voce*: FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. II, ch. vi, Wks., Vol. VI, p. 86 (1806).

1789 The election of senators and delegates is *viva voce*: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. I, p. 593 (1796).

1803 This is the only tribunal in which the advocates plead *viva voce*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 2, p. 294.

1811 his lessons are given *viva voce*: L. M. HAWKINS, *Countess*, Vol. I, p. 284 (2nd Ed.).

1815 a *viva voce* conference: SCOTT, *Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxv, p. 299 (1852).

1820 Matthew Monk Lewis...translated most of it [*Faus*] to me *viva voce*: BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, p. 721 (1875).

1864 we've adopted the *viva voce* system of instruction, and so saved half the copybooks: G. A. SALA, *Quite Alone*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 85.

1877 some surgeon examined the students *viva voce*: C. READE, *Woman Hater*, ch. xv, p. 146 (1883).

1891 The description of his *viva* [at Oxford] will bring vivid recollections of similar tortures to many minds: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 19, p. 825/2.

**vivace**, *adv.*: It., 'lively': Mus.: a direction to performers to render a passage or movement in a lively manner.

1724 VIVACE, is as much as to say with Life and Spirit. By this Word is commonly understood a Degree of Movement between LARGO and ALLEGRO, but more inclining to the latter than the former: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

\***vivandier**, *fem. vivandière*, *sb.*: Fr.: a sutler, a camp-follower who sells provisions and liquor.

1591 whilst an other doth vite *Vivandiers* and *Virtualers* (if any follow the Campe) for bread, drinke, and other cates: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 13.

1813 engaged...in operations so near to the enemy, as that the *vivandiers* and



other attendants on the troops cannot with safety remain near them: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. x. p. 321 (1838). 1848 women went about disguised as *vivandières*, giving poisoned brandy to the soldiers: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 278.

**vivarium**, *pl.* **vivaria**, *sb.*: Lat., 'an enclosure for preserving live animals': a place fitted for the preservation and exhibition of a zoological collection. Anglicised as *vivary* ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ) by Evelyn (1644 *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 97, Ed. 1872).

1644 There is also adjoining to it [the garden] a vivarium for ostriches, peacocks...: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 122 (1872). 1684 When all has been seen that there is in the Garden, a man may go and see the *Vivarium* which is on the left side of the Canal... In the *Vivarium* are seen many kinds of Animals which have been caused to be brought from Foreign Countries: Tr. *Combes' Versailles*, &c., p. 87. 1861 there is a dull, lumpish brown creature... at the bottom of my vivarium: *Eng. Wom. Dom. Mag.*, New Ser., Vol. III. p. 60.

**\*vivat** ( $\bar{t}$  as Lat.), *interj.* and *sb.*: Fr. fr. Lat. *vivat*, = 'may he (she) live': live! long live! hurrah!; a shout of applause or greeting.

1823 the multitude...greeted Meinheer Pavillon with a loud *vivat*, as he ushered in his distinguished guests: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, ch. xix. p. 245 (1836). 1840 healths and *vivats* were sung in chorus: FRANKS, *Koostistan*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xix. p. 461. 1863 The good-natured Frenchmen gave them all three lots of vivats and brandy and pats on the back: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 333.

**vivat regina**, *phr.*: Lat.: (long) live the queen!.

**vivat rex**, *phr.*: Lat.: (long) live the king!.

1654 -6 and instead of a *Vivat Rex*, he shall break forth into this glorious acclamation: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 247/2 (1868).

**vive**, *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vif*, fem. *vive*: live, living, lively.

1591 The Painter mixes colours vive: JAMES I., *Lepanto*, 436 (1818). 1619 the Soule is a vive representation and modell of the glorious Trinitie in incomprehensible Unitie: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xi. p. 119. 1685 Sylvester gives it this true and vive description: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 4 (1677).

**vive la bagatelle!**, *phr.*: Fr.: (long) live nonsense (frivolity)!. See *bagatelle*.

1732 all for want of my rule, *Vive la bagatelle!* SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 276 (1871).

1759 most of which notions, I verily believe, at first entered upon the footing of mere whims, and of a *vive la bagatelle*: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, I. xix. Wks., p. 43 (1839). 1779 I was disposed for a frolic, and gave her a bumper to *Vive la bagatelle!*: J. H. STEVENSON, *Contin. Sentiment. Journ.*, in Sterne's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 182. 1821 met some masques in the Corso—'Vive la bagatelle!' BYRON, in Moore's *Life*, Vol. v. p. 84 (1832). 1895 professors of...*vive la bagatelle!*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 61. p. 382.

**\*vive la reine!**, *phr.*: Fr.: (long) live the queen!.

**\*vive le roi!**, *phr.*: Fr.: (long) live the king!.

1693 Trumpets sounded within, a cry of "Vive le Roi" two or three times: MARLOWE, *Massacre at Paris*, Wks., p. 236/1 (1858). 1695 Have I not heard these islanders shout out 'Vive le Roi!' as I have bank'd their towns? SHAKS, *K. John*, v. 2, 104. 1651 saluting the ladies...who had filled the windows with their beauty, and the air with *Vive le Roi!*: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 281 (1872). 1652 Then, to conclude, here's little joy | For those that pray: *Vive le Roi!* W. W. WILKINS, *Polit. Bal.*, Vol. I. p. 99 (1860). 1757 as the King [of France] went to hold the *lit de justice*, no mortal cried *Vive le Roi!* HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. III. p. 62 (1857).

**vivendi modus**: Late Lat. See *modus vivendi*.

**viveur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a high liver, a free liver. See *bon viveur*.

1845 He became a *viveur* and jolly dog about town: THACKERAY, *Misc. Essays*, p. 99 (1885). 1865 a *viveur*, a state-conspirator, a man of fashion: QUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. II. ch. xxi. p. 273. 1877 It is Liberty Hall...and since that *viveur* Wydale will stick to the bottles as long as he can, I leave him in command here: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. xxv. p. 226 (1879).

**vidua vis** (animi), *phr.*: Lat.: 'lively force', living force (of soul). Lucr., I, 72.

1715-20 POPE, *Tr. Homer's II.*, Pref., Vol. I. p. 3 (1866). 1823 It wants his rapidity and his *vidua vis*: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, VII. in *Blackwood's Mag.*, Vol. XIII. p. 378. 1828 Our poetical friends...assure us that they never feel the *vis vidua*, save on a speech day: *Harrobian*, p. 191.

**vivification** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vivification*: the act of making alive; the condition of being made alive.

bef. 1548 we muste receyve the sacraments and have contrition...and then vivification, whiche is to aryse agayne by feithe: H. DOWES, in Ellis's *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. ccclvii. p. 262 (1846). bef. 1627 If that motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and figuration: BACON. [J.]

**vivify** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ), *vb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vivifier*: to make alive; to enliven, to animate.

1601 vivifie: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 16, ch. 25, Vol. I. p. 471. bef. 1627 Sitting on eggs doth vivify, not nourish: BACON. [J.]

**\*vixere fortes ante Agamemnona**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'brave heroes lived before Agamemnon', but are buried in oblivion because no great poet celebrated them. Hor., *Od.*, 4, 9, 25.

1848 a period *ante Agamemnona*: LORD LYTTON, *Harold*, Ded., p. iii. (3rd Ed.).

*viz.* See *videlicet*.

**\*vizir**, *sb.*: Turk. *vezir*, or Arab. *wazir*, = 'a porter', 'a counsellor': a chief minister of state in a Mohammedan country; a high official.

1562 the Turcke called unto him, all his counsellours called in the Turkeshe tongue *Vesiri* and all his Bassas, Sargachis, Captains: J. SMITH, *Jour. Comm.* (17.), fol. 147<sup>re</sup>. 1599 *Ninan Bala* the chief of *ezar*: R. HARRIS, *Tr. Persia*, Vol. II. I. p. 394.

1615 *Sahib* the head *Vesir* swayed the sovereignty: G. SANDERS, *Trav.*, p. 44 (1732). — some *Vesirs* of the Porte *ib.*, p. 45.

1623 therefore by the advice of his grand *Vesir*...he intended to erect a new Soudanry in Asia: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xxi. p. 84 (1645). 1632 the Palace of the *Vesir*: *Contin. of our Weekly Newes*, Mar. 28, p. 5. 1642 *Gras Vesir* Hussein I., *Instr. For Trav.*, p. 85 (1867).

1646 the *Vesirs* and *Tuchaks* *ib.*, p. 85. 1664 [1665] notice chiefly, how new and unheard of a thing it was that there should be found a *Grand Vizier* of our Nation so transcendent in all excellencies: EVELYN, *Tr. Frant's Parvill. Archit.*, Fp. sig. A 4<sup>re</sup>.

1683 the *Vesir* gave several *Christian Slaves*...their Liberty: *Mis. Christi.*, Vol. III. p. 75 (1730). 1712 The *Vesir* to this great Sultan, *Spectator*, No. 512, Oct. 17, p. 225 (Mistley).

bef. 1733 justice for the Merchants against the Grand *Vesir*: R. SMITH, *Examens*, III. vi. 54, p. 463 (1749). 1766 the *Vesir* in some Eastern tale told the Sultan: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. IV. p. 474 (1857).

1786 His viziers and grandees: Tr. *Bookford's Turkey*, p. 47 (1857). 1819 All *Asias*, before whom are carried the three horse-tails, have the title of *Vesir*...but the head of that distinguished body, the lieutenant of the Grand *Vesir*, who represents him in his councils, and commands his armies, is called by the Turks *Vesir Azem*, by the Franks *Grand Vizier*: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 29 (1820).

1829 The *wazir* of the city...was called upon to report the state of the public means for sustenance and defence: W. IVINGS, *Comp. of Constantin.*, ch. xc. p. 481 (1850). 1839 The *Wezeer* was unable to oppose his design: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nis.*, Vol. I. ch. ii. p. 103.

1877 *Times*, Feb. 12, 1877. 1885 'Chehar Makaleh' [is] a collection of anecdotes relating to *vezirs*, poets, astrologers, and physicians: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 21, p. 469a. 1887 In a land of equality like Turkey...every man is eligible...for becoming a *vizier*: *ib.*, June 11, p. 768/2.

Variants, 16 c. *vesiri* (pl.), *vizir*, 17 c. *vesir*, *vizer*, *vizeer*, *viziar*, 17 c.—19 c. *visier*, *vizir*, 19 c. *wazir*, *wezeer*, *vezir*.

**viziré**, *sb.*: Port. *visorey*: a viceroy.

1589 the gouernours, presidents, or *viz rées*: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. I. p. 22 (1853). 1625 the will and pleasure of the *Vizrea*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1644.

**vizroy(e)**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *viceroy*.

**vley**, **vlei**, **vly**, *sb.*: corrupt or dialectic for Du. *vallei*, earlier *valley*, = 'valley', 'dale': in S. Africa and some districts of the United States, a swamp, a marsh; a shallow pond; a depression which has water in it in rainy seasons.

1850 I took up a position in an old shooting-hole beside the vley, to watch for wildbeests: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. iv. p. 55 (1856).

**vocable** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vocable*: a word.

1530 the great nombre of their vocables be. derogued forth of Latin: PALMER, sig. B iii<sup>re</sup>. 1641 the vocable *Atonias*, that is to say, Imbecillite: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd E ii<sup>re</sup>.

1654 to whom is given a name by the vocable of the hole region that is to my *Aphrique*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. L iii<sup>re</sup>. 1659 why peruenit you the matter that is good with vocables and termes vnttrue? GRAPTON, *Chron.*, Hen. II., p. 60.

1606 that the saide word should be changed, and instead of that strang terme some latine *vocable* sought out: HOLLAND, *Tr. Suet.*, p. 119.

**vocation** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vocation*: a calling, a way of life; a call (to some special service as a Christian).

1487 the principal of their vocayon is for to defende the fayth: CARTON, *Book of Good Manners*, sig. d vi<sup>re</sup>. 1628 Yf that he were in this lyfe iust / And of oure lordes vocation: W. ROY & JER. BARLOWE, *Ride me*, &c., p. 107 (1871).

1650 He alloweth every man one vocation, one office and occupation: R. HUTCHINSON, *Sermonts*, Ep., sig. 6<sup>re</sup> i<sup>re</sup> (1550). 1654 do kepe and noryshe beastes and haue no other vocation: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. G i<sup>re</sup>.

1663 the people liued in the feare of god every one in his vocation: J. PILKINGTON, *Paulus Church.*, sig. A v<sup>re</sup>. 1591 God's mother. Will she leaue my base vocation: SHAKS, *I Hen. VI.*, I. 2, 80.

1607 12 except thou haue a vocation, wherein thou maiest doe as much good with little meanes, as with great: BACON, *Ess.*, XIV. p. 204 (1871). 1620 in every Vocation whosoever carried himself well should not be defrauded of his due commendation: BRENT, *Tr. Sene's Hist. Counce. Trent*, p. xv. (1676).

**vociferation** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *vociferations* (pl.): the act of vociferating; a loud utterance; a noisy outcry.

1541 dyuers exercytacions, iestynges, and vociferacions: R. COPLAND, *Tr. Guydo's Quest.*, &c., sig. 2nd C ii<sup>re</sup>.

**vociferator** ( $\bar{u} = \bar{v}$ ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Lat. *vociferator*, noun of agent to *vociferari*, = 'to vociferate': one who vociferates.

**\*vodka**, *sb.*: Russ.: an ardent spirit distilled from rye or potatoes.

1830 The Russian nobles do not drink ardent spirits, *vodka*, in the morning. *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 523 (1832). 1884 after the fashion of Russia generally, the majority of these [houses] consisted of rum and vodka shops: FRANK O'DONOVAN, *Memo.*, ch. i. p. 9 (New York).



**\*vogue, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *vogue*: sway, fashion, credit, reputation, popular currency.

1690 carries a vogue: WILLIAMS, *Discourse of Warre*, p. 28. [T. L. K. Olibant] 1822 the Duke of Lerma had the vogue in this Court: HOWELL, *Lett.*, III. xiii. p. 68 (1645). 1664 What factions th' have, and what they drive at | In public vogue, and what in private: S. BUTLER, *Hudibras*, Pt. II. Cant. iii. p. 150. 1691 Now their Authority weighs more with me, than the general Vogue, or the concurrent Suffrages of a thousand others: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. III. p. 312 (1701). 1697 great assistance towards extending this preface into the size now in vogue: SWIFT, *Tale of a Tub*, Pref., Wks., p. 55/2 (1869). 1711 certain Follies which were then in vogue: *Spectator*, No. 101, June 26, p. 158/1 (Morley). bef. 1733 this Word...which lasted in Vogue a huge While: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. iii. 125, p. 204 (1740). 1803 What enchanted forests, stretching far on into fairyland, open from those trim little hedgerows which our historians in vogue seek to plant in the Past! In Lord Lytton's *Life*, Vol. I. p. 215. 1826 Had he professed the opinions on that subject which are now in vogue, he could not have been patronized by the Yorkes: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 44, p. 7. \*1876 hats with small brims are much in vogue: *Echo*, Aug. 30, *Article on Fashions*. [St.] 1878 It is wonderful what unpleasant girls get into vogue: GEO. ELIOT, *Dan. Deronda*, Bk. I. ch. i. p. 6. 1886 Their enormous vogue will soon be over: F. HARRISON, *Choice of Books*, p. 68.

**\*vogue la galère, phr.:** Fr., 'make the boat go': come what may; keep on regardless of consequences.

1744 as long as Mrs. Phipps is well, and Mr. Phipps happy, *vogue la galère*, I say: LADY HERVEY, *Letters*, p. 86 (1821). 1822-3 "Vogue la Galère," he exclaimed, as the carriage went onward: "I have sailed through worse perils than this yet": SCOTT, *Pev. Peak*, ch. xlvii. p. 521 (1886). 1883 *vogue la galère* has always been my motto: M. E. BRADDON, *Golden Calf*, Vol. II. ch. x. p. 266.

**voies de fait, phr.:** Fr., 'ways of action': violent measures, violence, blows.

1681 in order to bring the Most Christian King to abstain from the *voyes de fait*: *Savile Corresp.*, p. 218 (1858).

**voilà, adv.:** Fr.: see there, there is (are).

1739 The minute we came, voilà Milors Holderness, Conway, and his brother: GRAY, *Letters*, No. xx. Vol. I. p. 39 (1819). 1778 *Voilà* a truly long letter: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. VII. p. 30 (1858). 1832 He [Byron] wanted subjects for sarcasm... *Voilà!* his cause of patriotism: *London Spy*, p. 483.

**\*voilà tout, phr.:** Fr.: that is all.

**voir dire, phr.:** Anglo-Fr.: speaking the truth; to speak the truth; competency of a witness to offer trustworthy evidence.

1765 the court...may examine the infant himself upon an oath of *voir dire*, *veritatem dicere*, that is, to make true answer to such questions as the court shall demand of him: BLACKSTONE, *Comm.*, Bk. III. ch. xxii. Vol. III. p. 332. 1834 all the persons most intimately connected with Ireland are examined on the *voir dire*: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 59, p. 232.

**\*voiture, sb.:** Fr.: a carriage, a coach, a vehicle.

1699 'Tis this sort that spoils the Hackneys and Chairs, which here are the most nasty and miserable Voiture that can be: M. LISTER, *Journ. to Paris*, p. 13. 1717 I hired a Turkish coach. These voitures are not at all like ours: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 122 (1827). 1746 In this journey, the understanding is the *voiture* which must carry you through: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 81, p. 179 (1774). 1768 the lady having a few bottles of Burgundy in her voiture, sent down her *fille de chambre* for a couple of them: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 474 (1839). 1781 but for an accident to my first *voiture*...I should have accomplished my journey twelve or fourteen days sooner: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 461 (1852). 1814 The next morning I left the *voiture* to follow, and taking a guide began to ascend the mountains: *Alpine Sketches*, ch. iii. p. 66.

**voiture de remise, phr.:** Fr.: a hired carriage. See *remise*.

1862 They got their old uniforms out of their old boxes, and took a *voiture de remise*: THACKERAY, *Philip*, Vol. II. ch. i. p. 16 (1887).

**\*voiturier, sb.:** Fr.: a carriage-driver; a keeper of carriages for hire.

1765 He had some private conversation with our *voiturier*, whose name was Claude: SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xl. Wks., Vol. v. p. 557 (1817). 1783 *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. I. p. 41. 1822 A *voiturier*'s horses only walk, and that not faster than a man: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 120.

**voiturin, sb.:** Fr.: the driver or owner of a carriage let out on hire; the carriage hired.

1768 I contracted with a *voiturin* to take his time with a couple of mules: STERNE, *Sentiment. Journ.*, Wks., p. 472 (1839). — a *voiturin* arrived with a lady in it, and her servant-maid: *ib.*, p. 473.

**voivode:** Eng. fr. Polish. See **vaivode**.

**\*volage, adj.:** Fr.: volatile, fickle, giddy, inconstant. Early Anglicised.

17.. Lord Lyttelton is more volage, more difficult to fix than any of Messieurs les Maccaronis, I believe we shall hear of his making a figure upon the Surf and being a favorite of the Coterie. He is horribly le bon ton! LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Lett. to Garrick*. 1865 a gift of S. A. R. the volage, and somewhat indiscreet Princesse de Lurine: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 94.

**volant (L =), adj. and sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *volant*.

1. **adj.:** flying, passing through space; able to fly, rapid, lively; hovering (between two opinions), trimming.

1603 lanced himself in manner of a starre volant in the aire: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 639. 1667 His volant touch | Instinct, through all proportions low and high, | Fleed and pursued transverse the resonant fugue: MILTON, *P. L.*, XI. 561. bef. 1733 He was not, like the Party Volant, waiting for Profers to determine him: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 25, p. 42 (1740).

2. **sb.:** a shuttlecock; a trimmer.

bef. 1733 And so they kept the Volant a good While, and did not declare on which side they would fall; but, as they lay, waiting for Advantage to their Party: R. NORTH, *Examen*, I. ii. 64, p. 63 (1740).

**volante, sb.:** Sp.: a two-wheeled carriage used in Spanish America, driven by a postillion.

1876 No *volantes* full of dark-eyed creoles...driving round: LORD GEO. CAMPBELL, *Log-Letters from the Challenger*, p. 253.

**\*vol-au-vent, sb.:** Fr.: a pie or patty with a very light puff paste.

1828 regaled him with cold *vol-au-vent*, and a glass of Curaçoa: LORD LYTTON, *Pelham*, ch. xxiv. p. 66 (1859). 1860 *Once a Week*, Jan. 28, p. 95/1.

**\*volcano, sb.:** It.: a burning mountain; a more or less conical accumulation of lava and other substances ejected from below the earth through a hole which widens at the top into a crater. Also, *metaph.* Anglicised as **volcan, vulcan**.

abt. 1400 Also in that Ile is the Mount Ethna, that Men clepen Mount Gy-belle; and the Wlcanes, that ben evermore brennyng: Tr. *Maunder's Voyage*, ch. v. p. 55 (1839). 1577 other Sulphur...founde nigh vnto the Volcan of Nicaragua: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull News*, fol. 31 r. 1593-1622 day and night there burneth in it a vulcan, whose flames in the night are seene twentie leagues off in the sea: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xiii. p. 130 (1878). 1604 this Vulcan...this Volcano. The Volcans of Guatimala are more renowned: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. V. Indies*, Vol. I. Bk. iii. p. 175 (1880). 1646 many Vulcano's or fiery Hills elsewhere: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi. ch. viii. p. 259 (1686). 1665 the Vulcans in Iceland and Greenland: *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. I. No. 6, p. 115. 1693 Eruptions of Vulcano's: J. RAY, *Three Discourses*, I. ch. iii. p. 42 (1713). 1717 a large mountain...once a terrible Volcano, by the ancients called Mons Epomeus: In Pope's *Lett.*, Wks., Vol. VII. p. 237 (1757). 1759 This stone bears so great resemblance to that which is melted by volcanoes: Tr. *Adams's Voy. Senegal, &c.*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 604 (1814). 1775 rough hills...formed by cinders from their volcanoes: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 247. 1785 preferred to smoke, to the eclipse, | That metropolitan volcanoes make, | Whose Stygian throats breathe darkness all day long: COWPER, *Task*, iii. Poems, Vol. II. p. 94 (1808). 1816 Beneath his footsteps the volcanoes rise: BYRON, *Manfr.*, II. 4, Wks., Vol. XI. p. 42 (1832). 1820 What vengeance burns secretly in the breasts of this injured people, like the concealed flame of a volcano! T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. I. ch. vi. p. 174. 1830 the former may be compared to a hidden volcano, which only requires the operation of nature to bring it into action: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 198 (2nd Ed.).

**vole, sb.:** Eng. fr. Fr. *vole*: a winning of all the tricks played in one deal in a game at cards.

1675 she'll never forgive you the last *Vol* you won: DRYDEN, *Kind Keeper*, iv. 1, Wks., Vol. II. p. 136 (1701). 1723 Lady Grace...But have you no notion, Madam, of receiving pleasure and profit at the same time? *Mask*. Oh! quite none! unless it be sometimes winning a great stake; laying down a *Vole*, *sands prendre* may come up, to the profitable pleasure you were speaking of: CIBBER, *Vanbrugh's Prov. Husb.*, v. Wks., Vol. II. p. 333 (1776). 1731 Ladies, I'll venture for the vole: SWIFT, *Wks.*, p. 599/2 (1809).

**volée, sb.:** Fr.: a flight, a volley. Anglicised as **volley**. See **à la volée**.

1591 a volée of Canons: GARRARD, *Art Warre*, p. 48. 1600 we discharged a second *volée* of shot: R. HAKLUTT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 580. 1823 But we are above his *volée*, a soldier who does his duty, may laugh at the provost-marshal: SCOTT, *Quent. Durr.*, ch. viii. p. 119 (1886).

**volens nolens:** Late Lat. See **volens volens**.

**volente Deo:** Late Lat. See **Deo volente**.

**\*volenti non fit injuria, phr.:** Late Lat.: 'to one who consents no injury is done', a person cannot complain of an act to which he has freely consented.

1672 I cannot let you to apply things to your yourselves at your pleasure. *Volenti non fit injuria*: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 96 (Parker Soc., 1851). 1656 *Non volenti non fit injuria*...if another will voluntarily substitute himself in the room of a malefactor: N. HARDY, 1st *Ep. John*, Nichol's Ed., p. 114/1 (1865). 1684 S. CHARNOCK, *Wks.*, in Nichol's *Ser. Stand. Divines*, Vol. IV. p. 550 (1865). 1691 Now you know that *Volenti non fit injuria*: J. RAY, *Creation*, sig. A 8 r. (1701). 1702 *But volenti non fit injuria*: JOHN HOWE, *Wks.*, p. 90/1 (1834). 1827 And, if they shall choose to become Bankrupts, then my answer is in the law maxim "*Volenti non fit injuria*": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 165.

**volero:** Sp. See **holero**.

**\*Volkslied, pl. Volkslieder, sb.:** Ger.: a popular (national) song, a folk-song. See **Lied**.

1886 The first of these publications is a collection of fifty *Volkslieder*: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 9, p. 77/1.



**Volksmärchen**, *sb. sing.* and *pl.*: Ger.: a popular tale, a folk-tale, a piece of folk-lore.

1855 Musaeus, the collector of *Volksmärchen*—a passionate lover of gardening: G. H. LEWES, *Goethe*, i. iv. 11. 335.

vollenge: Fr. See **valanche**.

**volontaire**, *sb.*: Fr.: a volunteer.

1793 The militia, or *volontaires*, are, however, well determined: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. II. p. 364 (1832).

**volt**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. (*Alessandro*) *Volta*: the unit of electromotive force, the amount of force required to send one ampère (*q. v.*) of current through a conductor of which the resistance is one ohm (see **ohm**).

**volta**, *pl. volte*, *sb.*: It.: a kind of dance (see **lavolta**). Anglicised as **volte**.

1586 the Voltes, courantes, and vylent daunces: SIR EDW. HOBY, *Polit. Disc. of Truth*, ch. xi. p. 39. 1597 Like unto this (but more light) be the voltes and courantes which being both of a measure, ar notwithstanding daunced after sundrie fashions, the volte rising and leaping, the courante trausing and running: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 181.

**voltaic** (∟ ∟), *adj.*: Eng. fr. It. (*Alessandro*) *Volta*: the chief discoverer of the production of electricity by chemical action on two united plates of dissimilar metals: pertaining to the said method of producing electric currents.

\***volte-face**, *pl. volte-face's*, *sb.*: Fr.: a turning about, a turning right or left about face.

1883 He is getting to believe in evolution and has to make some curious volte-face in order to retain at the same time his belief in theism: *Athenaeum*, Oct. 20, p. 493/2.

**volti subito**, *phr.*: It.: *Mus.*: 'turn over quickly', a direction written at the bottom of a right-hand page if a break in the passage is to be avoided. Abbrev. as **V. S.**

1724 SUBITO, Quick or Nimble. Thus, VOLTI SUBITO, is to turn over Quickly, without Loss of Time: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.* 1818 And G—s, who well that signal knows, | Watches the *Volti Subitos*: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 60.

**voltigeur**, *sb.*: Fr.: a light-armed foot-soldier; a soldier of certain infantry regiments in the French army.

1819 some heavy armed, others as light troops, others again as voltigeurs belonging to no division in particular: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. xiv. p. 361 (1820). 1844 a regiments of voltigeurs, and 2 regiments of tirailleurs: W. SIBORNE, *Waterloo*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 44. 1845 The Romans, worried by these unarmy volunteers, called all Spaniards *latrones*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I. p. 39. 1886 I can recommend our Voltigeur: TENNYSON, *Promise of May*, iii.

**voltô**, *sb.*: It.: a vault, an arched ceiling.

1644 In the quadrangle is a huge jetto of water in a volto of four faces: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 96 (1872). — the volto within is the richest possible and overlaid with gold: *ib.*, p. 126. 1882 A portico or doorcase adorned with ancient statues, the volto or roof of which was painted with classic subjects: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Vol. II. ch. v. p. 129 (and Ed.).

**volto sciolto con pensieri stretti**, *phr.*: It.: an open countenance with thoughts reserved.

1651 *Gli Pensieri stretti, & il viso* ['the face'] sciolto: Reliq. Wotton., p. 414 (1654). 1654 yet though the Hall be commonly open, the Closet is shut, though the face be unclouded (*Visto sciolto*) and free, yet the Heart is close and reserved: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A i v. 1749 *Volto sciolto con pensieri stretti* is a most useful maxim in business: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 151, p. 389 (1774). 1814 Harley had a large share of the volto sciolto recommended to politicians: SCOTT, *Wks. of Swift*, Vol. II. p. 144 note. 1818 The "volto sciolto" 's meritorious: T. MOORE, *Fudge Family*, p. 110. 1835 the volto sciolto which, in common with all Italian politicians, concealed whatever were his *pensieri stretti*: LORD LYTTON, *Rienzi*, Bk. VII. ch. ix. p. 122/2 (1848).

**Voltore**: It., 'vulture': name of a greedy advocate in B. Jonson's *Fox*.

1742 He was soon scented by the Voltore and Corbaccios, who had fairly begun to pluck him: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. II. p. 233 (1826).

voltour: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. See **vulture**.

**voluble** (∟ ∟), *adj.*: Eng. fr. Fr. **voluble**.

1. easily turned, capable of turning or rolling easily; also, *metaph.*

1589 he [the round] is euen and smooth, without any angle or interruption, most voluble and apt to turne: PUTTENHAM, *Eng. Poets.*, p. 81. [C.] abt. 1612 He...almost puts | Faith in a fever, and deifies alone | Voluble chance: *Two Noble Kinsmen*, I. 2. [C.]

2. ready of speech, fluent, glib.

1589 So sweet and voluble is his discourse: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, II. 76. 1608 'tis a fine little voluble tongue, mine host, that wins a widow! MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, I. 2, Wks., Vol. II. p. 258 (1885).

**voluta**, *sb.*: It. (or Lat. *voluta*): *Archit.*: the characteristic scroll of Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite capitals. Anglicised as **volute**.

1563 eche ende of the Rolle or Voluta. J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. x. v. 1598 one and an halfe makes abono, and the other 2 downwards make voluta or the scroll: M. R. HAYDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I. p. 64. 1651 The Capitall dressed on each side, not much unlike womens Wires, in a spiral wreathing, which they call the Ionian Voluta: Reliq. Wotton., p. 212 (1654). 1658 spiral roundes, Voluta's, conical Sections: SIR TH. BROWN, *Garden of Cy.*, ch. 3, p. 41 (1656). 1664 The Voluta of the Capitall is after an oval form, producing a very noble effect: EVELYN, *Tr. Frons's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. I. p. 38.

**volvelle**, *sb.*: Fr.: a small plate (generally circular) affixed to an engraving, and made to carry the index-hand or pointer. [N. & Q.]

\***vomito**, *sb.*: Sp.: a virulent form of yellow fever often attended with the black vomit.

1842 recent cases of Vomito: *New World*, Vol. IV. p. 78. 1884 At no time has the vomito existed in Merida: F. A. OBER, *Trav. in Mexico*, Sec. p. 36.

**vomitórium**, *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Lat. *pl. vomitória*: an opening leading out from (or in to) the auditorium of a Roman theatre or amphitheatre.

1780 This sweet spark displayed all his little erudition, and flourished away upon Cloacas and Vomitoriums with eternal fluency: BUCKWORTH, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 117 (1834).

**vorágo**, *sb.*: Lat.: a gulf, a chasm; an abyss.

1644 without any sign of a lake, or vorago: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 108 (1872). 1654 the great Vorago or fiery Gulph: HOWELL, *Parthenop.*, Pref., sig. A ii v. bef. 1682 the famous Sicilian Swimmer, diving into the Voragus and broken Rocks by Charybdis: SIR TH. BROWN, *Fract.*, XIII. p. 99 (1686).

vorloff: Du. See **furlough**.

\***vortex**, Lat. *pl. vorticēs*, *sb.*: Lat.: a whirlpool; a whirl of rotating fluid; a rotatory or gyratory motion; also, *metaph.*

1665 His *Philosophy* gives them transcurions beyond the Vortex we breath in: GLANVILLE, *Serpus*, ch. xx. p. 150 (1685). 1676 to be Conglomerated into a Vortex or Vortices: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I. ch. II. p. 98. 1691 Des Cartes would needs imagine this Earth of ours once to have been a Sun, and so it self the Centre of a lesser Vortex, whose Axis was then directed after this manner: J. RAY, *Creation*, Pt. I. p. 47 (1701). 1704 They report, That in this place is much Danger without a fresh Gale of Wind, because it is a kind of Vortex, the Water running whirling round, and is apt to swallow down a Ship: J. PITTS, *Acc. Mokam.*, p. 77. 1712 a Sun moving on its own Axis in the Centre of its own Vortex or Turbillion: *Spectator*, No. 479, Sept. 1, p. 654 (Morley). 1722 He is a philosopher all on fire...and draws [all others] into his own Vortex: POPE, *Letters*, p. 187 (1737). 1759 such a vortex of mud and water moving along with it round its axis: STERNES, *Trist. Shand.*, II. ix. Wks., p. 76 (1839). 1843 Hypotheses of the second kind are such as the vortices of Descartes, which were fictitious: J. S. MILL, *System of Logic*, Vol. II. p. 9 (1856). 1863 at last, good, steady, old Mr. Hardie...was drawn into the vortex: C. READE, *Hard Cash*, Vol. I. p. 189.

**vous autres**, *phr.*: Fr.: you others.

1725 I tell you, after all, that I do not hate mankind: it is *vous autres* who hate them: SWIFT, in Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 63 (1871).

**vous l'avez voulu**, *phr.*: Fr., 'you have willed it': it is all your own fault. Molière, *George Dandin*, I. 9.

1882 *Belgravia*, Vol. XLVI. p. 439. 1885 Upon the naturalizers of this and other noxious species...we cannot waste much pity: "Vous l'avez voulu, Georges Dandin": *Athenaeum*, Oct. 17, p. 510/1.

**vousoir**, *sb.*: Fr.: one of the stones which form an arch, in the form of a section of a hollow cylinder cut off by two planes passing through the axis, and inclined at a small angle.

1878 the arches are slight or thick, composed of one or more ranges of vousoirs as dictated by their function: G. G. SCOTT, *Ray. Acad. Lect.*, Vol. I. p. 136.

voutour, voutre: Eng. fr. Fr. See **vulture**.

voutre: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **vulture**.

**vox et praeterea nihil**, *phr.*: Lat.: 'a voice and nothing besides', a mere sound, an ineffective utterance. See *Plut., Apophth. Lacon.*, 13, 233 A.

1611 I would they were no worse than the nightingale, vox et praeterea nihil, nothing but voice: T. ADAMS, *Come a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 25/2 (1860). 1711 one may say of a Punn, as the Countryman described his Nightingale, that it is vox et praeterea nihil, a Sound, and nothing but a sound: *Spectator*, No. 61, May 10, p. 1002 (Morley).

1748 he appeared like a spider or grasshopper erect, and was almost a vox et praeterea nihil: SMOLLETT, *Nod. Rand.*, ch. xi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 57 (1817). 1774 In one of these extracts I was greatly surprised to see such a pompous encomium on Bolingbroke's *Patriot King*, which has always appeared to me a mere vox et praeterea nihil: BEATTIE, *Letters*, Vol. I. No. 60, p. 160 (1820).

1789 the noble and clerical orders are henceforth to be vox et praeterea nihil: *Amer. State Papers*, Vol. I. p. 78 (1832). 1807 a long message, i.e. a huge mass of words—vox et praeterea nihil, all



meaning nothing: *Salmagundi*, p. 140 (1866). 1826 and ever and anon he blustered about "a military chieftain", "a *vox et preterea nihil*": *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. II. p. 1705. 1840 'Twas her voice — but 'twas *vox et preterea Nil*! *Barham, Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 148 (1865).

**\*vox hūmāna, phr.**: Lat., 'the human voice': name of a reed stop in an organ, the tones of which approach the quality of the human singing voice.

1859 All at once the strain stopped...it was the *vox humana*: *MRS. OLIPHANT, Within the Precincts*, ch. xxiv. p. 249.

**vox nihili, phr.**: Late Lat., 'a word of nought': a sequence of written or printed letters which form either no real word or a word which ought to be spelt differently.

**\*vox populi, vox Dei, phr.**: Late Lat.: the voice of the people is the voice of God.

abt. 1450 The voyse of the pepill is cleped *vox Dei*: *Trevelyan Papers*, p. 70 (Camd. Soc., 1857). bef. 1550 This the poore men saye, | Yf thei hadde yf thei wolde paye: | *Vox populi, vox Dei*: Quoted in J. Skelton's *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 410 (Dyce, 1843).

1602 Bicause (forsooth) this good father hath authorized them so to doe, and tels them that as his, so their pleasure must stand for a law, and *vox populi, vox Dei*: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 333.

1603 No publicke fame, nor *vox populi* | Was ever known in vaine to die: *HOLLAND, Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 787.

1608 Now, whether *vox populi* be *vox Dei* or no, that I leave to be tried by the acute judgment of the famous six wits of the city: *MIDDLETON, Family of Love*, To Reader, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 7 (1885).

1649 All which...you are to receive as the *Vox Populi*: *EWELYN, Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 46 (1872).

1670 One and the only thing that the of ill digestion was, that *Vox populi*, not the Jealousie, but the Clamour of Court and Country was, that he was no better then a *Church-Papist*: J. HACKETT, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. I. 28, p. 21 (1693).

1671 There being nothing more unstable or erroneous than *vox populi* in point of plays: E. HOWARD, *Six Days Adventure*, Pref. 1701 *SWIFT, Wks.*, p. 415/2 (1869).

1726 in this respect *vox populi* will be *vox Dei*: *JOHN HOWE, Wks.*, p. 628/1 (1834).

1861 A. TROLLOPE, *Framley Parsonage*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 158.

1877 She is equal to Salvator Rosa, or Horace Vernet, or Paul Potter, or any other painter — no matter whom — to whom the *vox populi* has taught you to liken her: L. W. M. LOCKHART, *Mine is Thine*, ch. iii. p. 27 (1879).

**\*voyageur, sb.**: Fr.: a traveller; a passenger; a boatman (Canadian), one of a class who carry goods in bark canoes.

1856 the Canadian voyageurs will carry much more [than 35 lbs.], and for an indefinite period: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. ix. p. 97.

1872 the working men and voyageurs were of totally different races: CAPT. W. F. BUTLER, *Great Lone Land*, p. 109.

1890 Intercourse with the Canadian voyageurs led to the introduction of a number of French words: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 1, p. 583/3.

voyes de fait: Fr. See *voies de fait*.

**\*vraisemblance, sb.**: Fr.: probability, likelihood.

1823 destroy the princely pavilion...and you remove from the mind the vraisemblance, the veracity of the whole representation: *SCOTT, Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 26 (1886).

1841 There is a fearful *vraisemblance* in some of the scenes: *LADY BLESSINGTON, Idler in France*, Vol. I. p. 170.

1849 to increase the *vraisemblance* of the pathetic suggestion which runs through the diary: *GER. MACPHERSON, Life of Anna Jameson*, p. 31 (1878).

1882 If we fail in combining real life and philosophy with sufficient *vraisemblance*, the failure be upon our own head: J. H. SHORTHOUSE, *John Inglesant*, Pref., Vol. I. p. vii. (2nd Ed.).

**vridhhi, sb.**: Skt. *vridhhi*: increase; name given by Sanskrit grammarians to the second gradation of vowels in

**\*waddie, waddy, sb.**: native Australian: a heavy wooden war-club with the head grooved lengthways.

1814 some resembling the *waddie*, or wooden sword of the natives of Port Jackson: *FLINDERS, Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 189.

1857 An Australian settler's wife bestows on some poor slaving gin a cast-off French bonnet; before she has gone a hundred yards, her husband snatches it off, puts it on his own mop, quiets her for its loss with a tap of the waddie, and struts on in glory: C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xiii. p. 205 (1877).

**\*wadi, wady, sb.**: Arab. *wadī*: a ravine, a watercourse.

1849 Some of the former occupied the fertile wadies, or valleys scattered here and there among the mountains: W. IRVING, *Mahomad*, ch. i. p. 3 (1853).

1885 The remainder of the force...marched by a wady which...led them...round the left extremity of the high ridge: *Athenaeum*, Nov. 7, p. 599/2.

**wadmal (𐌿 𐌿), wadmoll(e), sb.**: Eng. fr. Scand. (Icelandic *wadmál*, Swed. *vadmål*): a kind of thick woollen cloth.

1780 The women are likewise always dressed in black *wadmal*: *Tr. Von Trül's Lett. on Iceland*, p. 94 (2nd Ed.).

1835 a pair of wadmal hose: *SIR J. ROSS, Sec. Voyage*, ch. iii. p. 42.

**\*wagon, waggon (𐌿 𐌿), sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *wagen*: a four-wheeled vehicle, esp. for carrying goods.

1523 whan these lordes sawe none other remedy, they trussed all their harness in waganes, and returned to the host before Tournay: *LORD BERNERS, Frois-*

their system of vowel variation, and formerly adopted by European comparative philologists, when the diphthongs *oi*, *ou* were called the *vridhhi* of *i*, *u* respectively, and so with corresponding diphthongs in other languages.

**vrouw, sb.**: Du.: woman, wife, lady. See *frowe*.

1835 the *vrouw* makes her three months' purchases of tea, sugar, and...coffee: *Macmillan's Mag.*, Feb., p. 281/1.

**vue d'oiseau, phr.**: Fr.: a bird's(-eye) view, a superficial acquaintance (with a subject).

1787 Before a man sets about to inform others, he should have not only a *vue d'oiseau*: M. EDGEWORTH, *Leonora*, p. 31 (1832).

**vuide, sb.**: Fr. (Cotgr.), Mod. Fr. *vide*: a void, a gap, a vacant place.

1757 I rejoice you can fill all you [sic] *vides*: *GRAY, Letters*, No. xciv. Vol. II. p. 16 (1819).

1838 His [Talleyrand's] death will create a great *vuide*: H. GREVILLE, *Diary*, p. 127.

**Vulcan**: Eng. fr. Lat. *Vulcānus*: the Roman god of fire, identified with the Greek Hephaestus (Ἡφαίστος).

vulcan, vulcano. See *volcano*.

**\*vulgo, adv.**: Lat.: commonly.

1742 Baron of Kirtling (*vulgo* Catlidge): R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Pref., Vol. I. p. xv. (1826).

**vulgus, sb.**: Lat.: the commonalty, the common herd. See *mob*.

bef. 1733 As for the *Vulgus* of the Faction, we know very well what their Employ was: R. NORTH, *Examen*, II. v. 128, p. 394 (1740).

**vulture (𐌿 𐌿), sb.**: Eng. fr. Anglo-Fr. *vultur*, or Lat. *vultur*, or Old Fr. *voutour*: name of a family of large birds of prey, *Vulturidae*.

abt. 1400 *voutour*: *Wycliffite Bible*, Job, xxviii. 7.

abt. 1450 Pan come a fligitir in of fowls 'as fast as it dawid, | To vise on as *voutres* 'as vermean hewid: *Wars of Alexander*, 3945 (1886).

1474 vultres: *CAXTON, Chesse*, fol. 4 *vo*.

1580 A Vulturs smelling, Apes tasting, sight of an Eagle: *Three Proper Letters*, in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poes.*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1815).

1582 A *Vultur* worse then his teares all my vaines: T. WATSON, *Pass. Cent.*, p. 87 (1870).

1601 a *Vultur's* head: *HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 29, ch. 6, Vol. II. p. 365.

1665 if the *Vultur* pick out his right eye first then they conclude that he is in Paradise: *SIR TH. HERBERT, Trav.*, p. 177.

1769 The worm and *vultur* testify that human flesh is by no means sacred: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 261.

**Vulturinus**: Lat.: name of the south-east wind, so called by the Romans because it blew from Mt. *Vultur*, a branch of the Apennines.

abt. 1450 *pe fourre wyndis*, | *Aquiloun & Afrike* ' & *ewrus* *pe thrid*, | *Vulturinus* *pe violent* 'pat *voldis* *doun* *pe leuys*: *Wars of Alexander*, 4145 (1886).

**vultus est index animi, phr.**: Lat.: the countenance is the index to the soul.

1676 Whence it hath grown into a maxim, *Vultus est index animi*. That the face is the character of the mind: *JOHN HOWE, Wks.*, p. 680/1 (1834).

**vysgeis**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *figig*.

W.

**\*wainescot (𐌿 𐌿), sb.**: Eng. fr. Du. *wagenscot*: wood for panel work, cut from various species of foreign oak; a wooden lining for the walls of rooms, often composed of panels; (in English trade) superior oak timber such as can be used for panelling.

1502 waynscot: *ARNOLD, Chron.*, p. 236 (1811). [Skeat] bef. 1548 There must be doores of weynscot: T. THACKER, in *Ellis's Orig. Lett.*, 2nd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccxi. p. 93 (1846).

1555 These are curiously buylded with many pleasant diuises, as galleries, solars, turrettes, portals, gutters with chambers boarded after the maner of owre waynscotte and well flowerd: R. EDEN, *Decades*, p. 194 (1885).

1557 The knotty owe and weinscot old: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 204 (1870).

1598 ech hundreth of bowstaues & boards called *Waghenscot*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 173.

1599 as if he went in a frame or had a wanescot sute on: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, ii. 2, *Wks.*, p. 104 (1616).

1601 panels for seeling, wainescot and their fine joined work: *HOLLAND, Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 13, ch. 4, Vol. I. p. 386.

1608 where the reader prayed that men of his coat might grow up like cedars to make good wainscot in the House of Sincerity: *MIDDLETON, Family of Love*, iii. 3, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 61 (1885).

1627 the *Hard drawing forth of Boxes*, and *Opening of Wainscot doors*: *BACON, Nat. Hist.*, Cent. I. § 80.

bef. 1668 who would suppose | That glorious piece of Wainescot were a Nose: J. CLEVELAND, *Wks.*, p. 299 (1687).



1711 As soon as any shining thought is expressed in the poet, or any uncommon grace appears in the actor, he smites the bench or wainscot: *Spectator*, No. 235. Nov. 29, Vol. III. p. 120 (1826). bef. 1782 I twirl my thumbs, fall back into my chair, | Fix on the wainscot a distressful stare: *COWPER, Convers., Poems*, Vol. I. p. 157 (1808).

Variants, 16 c. *waynskot(t)*, *wayneskott*, *weynscot*, *waynscotte*, *weinscot*, *waghenscot*, 16, 17 cc. *wanescot*, 17 c. *wainse-cot*.

**waivod**, **waiwode**: Eng. fr. Polish. See **valvode**.

\***wakeel**: Eng. fr. Arab. See **vakeel**.

**walee**, **wali**, *sb.*: Arab. *wālī*: the governor of a *vilalet* (*q. v.*).

1811 If not a prince, or one of the higher nobility, this governor is called *Wali* and *Dola*; or sometimes *Emir*, when he happens to be a person of low birth: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. lxxiv. Pinkerton, Vol. x. p. 107. 1839 he bound his hands behind him, and took him to the house of the *Wāler*: E. W. LANE, *Tr. Arab. Nts.*, Vol. I. ch. v. p. 331. 1893 Jerusalem is the seat of a *mulassarif* under the *waly* of Syria: SCHAFF-HERRIG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, Vol. II. p. 1164.

\***Walhalla**: Scand. See **Valhalla**.

**walise**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **valise**.

**wallaby**, -bee, -bie, *sb.*: native Australian: a member of one of the genera of small kangaroos. See **kangaroo**.

1866 The wallaby,—a smaller variety, and bearing the same analogy to its larger confrère, the forester, as the rabbit does to the hare—might be seen scuttling along in the *mélée*: *Cornhill Mag.*, Dec., p. 742.

\***walla(h)**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *-wālā*, an adjectival termination: short for *competition-walla(h)*, a civil servant chosen by competition. Also, in combin., meaning 'man'. See **dāk**, **topee-wallah**.

1872 Now-a-days the competition *walla* passes a stiffer examination: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. vii. p. 279. 1894 Caris are absent, but porters and pack-horses, pedlars, box-wallahs, patrols, and sedan chairs are even more obstructive: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 333.

\***walrus** (±), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *walrus*, or Swed. *hvalross*, = 'whale-horse': name of a family of large mammals akin to the seals.

1769 these shy and timid creatures will soon be induced to quit these shores [Spitzbergen] by being perpetually harassed, as the morse or walrus has already in a great measure done: PENNANT, *Brit. Zool.*, Vol. III. p. 39. 1835 We saw the first walrus this day, with a good many whales: SIR J. ROSS, *Sec. Voyage*, ch. iv. p. 54. 1866 The last remnant of walrus did not leave us until... the temperature had sunk below zero: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 140. 1883 The latest natural curiosity at the Royal Aquarium at Westminster is a baby walrus from the coast of Labrador, brought over by a steam whaler: *Daily News*, Oct. 8, p. 317.

**waltz**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Walzer*: a lively round dance for couples, in triple time, with whirling steps; the music for the said dance. See **valse**.

[1712 I am also rejoiced to hear that you are clever and voltize and waltz a little: *Let.*, in *Dunbar's Social Life*, p. 43 (1865).] 1796 All these fair Flammandes gain force, | In the Waltz as they spin in their whirling course: *Campaigns*, 1793-4, Vol. II. Let. i. p. 6. 1815 Mrs. Weston, capital in her country dances, was seated, and beginning an irresistible waltz: J. AUSTEN, *Emma*, Pt. II. ch. viii. p. 195. 1820 She then played an *adagio* and a slow waltz: Mrs. OPIE, *Tales*, Vol. I. p. 306. 1826 the sound of soft waltz music: *Ref. on a Ramble to Germany*, p. 37. 1840 Inquire if Orpheus first produced the Waltz: BARHAM, *Ingolds. Leg.*, p. 52 (1865). 1854 Frederick Bayham engaged in the waltz or the quadrille with some of the elderly hours at the Colonel's parties: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xix. p. 207 (1879).

\***wampum**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind.: *lit.* 'white' (beads), small beads, some white, some black or dark purple, made from shells and used as money and for ornament by Indians.

1662 If...big Saggamore should come to mee, and say, I will give you so big Wampom, so big Beaver, and leave this way, and turne to us againe; I would say, take your riches to your selfe, I would never forsake God: *Manifestation of Progress of Gospel among Indians in New England*, p. 38. 1685 Their Coin are a sort of Wampom or Shells, Glass, Beads, Stones: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 10 (1677). 1676 they both own that our Indians received *Wompam* from Philip in the Spring to ingage them in the War: J. RUSSELL, *Let.*, in I. Mather's *Hist. K. Philip's War*, p. 77 (1862). 1736 The *Wampam Snake*; so called from the Resemblance it hath in its colours to the Wampam, or Indian Money, made of Pieces of Shells blue and white, strung together: MORTIMER, *Nat. Hist. Carolina, &c.*, in *Phil. Trans.*, Vol. XXXIX. p. 258. 1765 with this letter must go a belt of wampum: MAJ. R. ROGERS, *Journals*, p. 127. 1790 he desired me to render him the two branches of wampum: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, p. 94 (1832). 1856 Harmless fell the heavy war-club! | It could dash the rocks asunder, | But it could not break the meshes | Of that magic shirt of wampum: LONGFELLOW, *Hiawatha*, ix. p. 136/1 (1881). 1870 Where the Indian Autumn skies | Paint the woods with wampum dyes: BRET HARTE, *What the Engines Said*.

**wampumpeag**, **wampumpeak**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind., *lit.* 'white strung-beads' (of shell): strings of wampum, formerly used as money in N. America. Also called **peak** (*q. v.*), *peag*.

1834 he that had lost all his *wampumpeag*, his house, his kettle, his beaver, his blanket: W. WOOD, *New England's Progress*, p. 24. 1876 a good quantity of Wampumpeag and powder was taken from the chimney: W. HERRICK, *Narrative*, p. 106, in *Southey's Can. Pl. Hist.*, and *Sett.*, p. 50/2 (1847). 1887 They reward their Physician with no certain Fees, but according as they bargain for Wampum-peaks, Skins, or the like: *Port. France*, Vol. xii. p. 144. 1722 Wampum Peak, Kunties, Beads: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. II. p. 146. 1760 Good stores of wampumpeag: T. HUTCHINGS, *Hist. of Mass. Bay*, p. 472 (1760). 1876 The wampumpeag of the North American Indians is a case in point, as it certainly served as jewellery: JEVONS, *Money*, ch. vii. p. 24.

**wanescot**: Eng. fr. Du. See **wainscot**.

**wanghee**, **whangee**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: a slender Japanese bamboo with short, regular joints.

18.. Smith has a stick or a whangee: LEIGH HUNT, *Sunday in the Suburbs*, in *Sec.*

**wapiti**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind., 'white deer': a name of the large red deer of N. America, *Cervus canadensis*.

1861 he expected to find the buffalo and wapiti together: G. F. BENCKLEY, *Eng. Sportsmen*, ch. xv. p. 58.

**wapure**: Eng. fr. Fr. See **vapor**.

**Wasserman**, *sb.*: Ger. *Wasser*, = 'water', and *Mann*, = 'man': a kind of merman.

1590 The griesly Wasserman, that makes his gaine | The flying ships with swiftness to pursue: SHAKESPEARE, *P. Q.*, II. xii. 24. 1699 The polio... bewrayed this conspiracy to Proteus herds, or the fraternity of fishes, which the greater giants of Russia and Island, as the whale, the sea-horse, the man, the wasserman, the dolphin, the grampois, fleeced and geered at as a ridiculous danger: NASH, *Lenten Stuffe*, in *Harl. Misc.*, VI. 179. [Davies]

**waywode**: Eng. fr. Polish. See **waivode**.

**wazir**: Arab. See **vizier**.

**wazoo**, *sb.*: Turk. *wazū*: the minor ablution. See **abdest**.

1836 Woodoo': E. W. LANE, *Mod. Egypt*, Vol. I. p. 67.

**weekwam**: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. See **wigwam**.

**weinscot**: Eng. fr. Du. See **wainscot**.

**weiwode**: Eng. fr. Polish. See **waivode**.

**weli**, **wely**, *sb.*: Arab. *walī*: a Mohammedan saint.

1819 *Hayee*: holy, but in a less degree than the *Wely*, or saint: T. HORN, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. x. p. 192 note (1800). 1840 but saints and *wallies* are now-a-days privileged people: FRASER, *Konfutation*, &c., Vol. I. Let. xii. p. 312. 1884 The pious soul who dug or restored a muddy, blessed puddle here had been commemorated by a *Wely*: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 31.

**Weltgeist**, *sb.*: Ger.: the soul of the world, *anima mundi* (*q. v.*).

1887 His (Hegel's) own philosophy was supposed to be the *Weltgeist* revealing itself in the eternal flux: *Athenaeum*, July 2, p. 141.

**Weltschmerz**, *sb.*: Ger.: 'world-smart', pain caused by contemplating the world, sentimental pessimism.

1875 The *Weltschmerz* did not exist for the men of the Renaissance: J. A. SYMONDS, *Renaissance in Italy*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 232. 1893 We are far away from the *Weltschmerz*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 501, 2. 1886 [He possessed] that cosmopolitan touch... a tendency imbibed from the heroic pessimism of Byron, the sentimental *Welt-Schmerz* of Musset: *Athenaeum*, Jan. 2, p. 142.

**werowance**, **wirowans**, **wyroaunce**, *sb.*: N. Amer. Ind. (of Virginia): a chief of the natives of Virginia.

1607 the Werowance of *Rapahanna* sent a Messenger, to haue vs come to him: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. lxxv. (1684). — the *Wiroans* of *Monacanah*: *ib.*, p. xlviii. 1608 *wyroaunces*: *ib.*, p. lxxvi.

**werst(e)**: Eng. fr. Russ. See **verst**.

**weynscot**: Eng. fr. Du. See **wainscot**.

**wezeer**: Arab. See **vizier**.

**whaddie**: native Australian. See **waddie**.

**Whig**, **whig**, *sb.*: Sc. fr. (?) Gael.: a name given to Scotch Presbyterians in 17 c. after the rising of the peasants of Ayrshire, or 'whiggamores', in 1648; hence, an opponent of the Court party in British politics after the Restoration, one of the party in favor of the Revolution, one of the party of progress (afterwards called Liberal).

1681 Wit and fool are consequents of whig and tory: DRYDEN, *Abt. & Achit.*, Pref. [T.]. 1682 When Whigs, like Wasps, shall over more seize: The Honey of the Loyal Bees: T. D. BUTLER'S *Chant*, Cant. p. 52. 1705 The privy council was composed chiefly of whigs: BURNET, *Hist. Own Times*, Vol. III. p. 4 (1818). bef. 1783 the lot fell upon *Whig*, which was very significant, as well as ready, being vernacular in Scotland (from whence it was borrowed) for corrupt and sour Whiey: R. NORTH, *Edinburgh*, II. v. 10, p. 381 (1740). bef. 1739 Tories call me Whig, and Whigs a Tory: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. I. 68 (1757).

**whiggamor(e)**, **whigamore**, *sb.*: Sc. fr. (?) Gael.: a person who drove from the west or south-west of Scotland to Leith



to buy corn; one of the western Scots who rose in 1648 (see **Whig**); a Scotch Whig.

**1705** This was called the whiggamor's inroad: BURNET, *Hist. Own Time*, Vol. 1. p. 44 (1818).

whigwham: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind. See **wigwam**.

\***whiskey, whisky** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Gael. *uisge-beatha* (see **usquebaugh**): an ardent spirit obtained from malt. The name is applied to spirit distilled from other substances, such as Indian corn or rye.

**1754** Some of the Highland Gentlemen are immoderate Drinkers of Usky, even three or four Quarts at a Sitting: E. BURT, *Lett. N. Scott.*, Vol. II. p. 268. **1762** FOOTE, *Orators*. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1822** the bard who brewed his own whisky: J. WILSON, *Noctes Ambros.*, v. in *Blackwood's Mag.*; Vol. XII. p. 373. **1822** brandy, or rather gentian whiskey: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. 1. p. 426.

whoopubb: Eng. fr. Ir. See **hubbub**.

wig, wigg. See **periwig**.

\***wigwam** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: an American Indian tent or lodge, generally conical, made of bark or mats or skins laid over a frame of slanting poles which meet at the top; hence, any simple tent or hut.

**1634** approaches the Wiggwamme, enters the doore, which was neither barred nor lockt: W. WOOD, *New England's Prosp.*, p. 82. **1676** the English, seeing their advantage, began to fire the wigwams, where was supposed to be many of the enemy's women and children destroyed: W. HUBBARD, *Narrative*, p. 55, in *Southery's Com. pl. Bk.*, 2nd Ser., p. 542/1 (1849). **1684** Then he called for brandy and had me away to the wigwams again: I. MATHER, *Remark. Provid.*, p. 39 (1856). **1722** when they would erect a *Wigwag*, which is the Indian Name for a House, they stick Saplings into the Ground: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. III. ch. III. p. 148. **1794** I was almost killed between Sheffield-Place and East-Grinstead, by hard, frozen, long, and cross ruts, that would disgrace the approach of an Indian wig-wam: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 174 (1869). **1845** The Fuegian wigwam resembles, in size and dimensions, a haycock: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. x. p. 212. **1850** Their wigwams are built in a circular form, and thatched with long grass: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. xi. p. 137 (1856). **1872** There is the splendid encampment of the Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, with its *durbar* tent and double sets of public and private tents, shamanahs, and servants' pals or canvas wigwams: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. v. p. 185. \***1877** the Dulwich wigwams: *Echo*, July 31, p. 2. [St.]

**wildebeest**, *sb.*: Du., 'wild ox': the South African name of the white-tailed gnu (*q. v.*). **1850** skulls of springbok and wildebeest were strewed around wherever the hunter turned his eye: R. GORDON CUMMING, *Lion-Hunter*, ch. iv. p. 51 (1856).

wiroans: N. Amer. Ind. See **werowance**.

Wise. See **Vaisya**.

\***wiseacre** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Weissager*, = 'a sooth-sayer': a sage; a pretender to wisdom; a solemn fool.

**1614** The wise-acre his son and executor, to the ende the worlde might not thinke that all that ringing was for the begger, but for his father, hyred a trumpetter to stand all the ringing-while in the belfrie, and betweene every peale to sound his trumpet, and proclaime aloude and say, Sirres, this next peale is not for R., but for Maister N., his father: COPLEY, *Wits, Fits, & Fancies*, p. 196. [A. S. Palmer]

wismut: Eng. fr. Ger. See **bismuth**.

**wistaria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of ornamental climbing leguminous plants.

**1885** smothered in Wistaria and climbing roses: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Vol. 1. p. 88.

wlcane. See **volcano**.

\***wodka**: Russ. See **vodka**.

**wombat** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. native Australian *wombak*: a marsupial quadruped of the genus *Phascolumys*.

wompam: N. Amer. Ind. See **wampum**.

woodoo: Turk. See **wazoo**.

**woon**, *sb.*: Burmese: a governor; an officer or minister of state.

**1886** there were English civil officers and police officers in command in each of five districts. Those officers were supported by troops and were working through local woons... The rest of the country was nominally dominated by the Burmese Supreme Council: *Daily News*, Jan. 26, p. 2/4.

**wootz**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind.: Indian steel.

**1795** a substance known by the name of Wootz; which is considered to be a kind of steel, and is in high esteem among the Indians: *Phil. Trans.*, Pt. II. p. 322.

\***wourali, woorall, woorara, oorall**, *sb.*: native S. Amer.: the arrow-poison of various native tribes of S. America, a compound of which the principal ingredient is the juice of the climbing-plant *curara* (*q. v.*).

**1759** The Woorara...the fatal Indian arrow poison, is of the flat species: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 101. **1856** Mr. Stone gave me wourali poison (used by South American Indians to poison arrows shot from their blow-pipes): In G. C. Bompas' *Life of Frank Buckland*, ch. ix. p. 189.

wullee: Arab. See **weli**.

vulture: Eng. fr. Old Fr. See **vulture**.

wyroaunce: N. Amer. Ind. See **werowance**.

## X.

**X, x**, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for 'ten' (Lat. *decem*).

xa: Port. fr. Pers. See **shah**.

xabandar: Port. See **shabunder**.

**Xanthippé**: Gk. *Ξανθίππη*: name of the wife of Socrates, the Athenian philosopher, representative of a shrewish wife.

**1750** "By this Xantippe." (so was the wife of Socrates called, said Partridge) "By this Xantippe he had two sons, of which I was the younger": FIELDING, *Tom Jones*, Bk. viii. ch. xi. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 474 (1806).

xaraff(e): Eng. fr. Port. See **sarraf**.

xaraffo: Port. See **sarraf**.

xarifo: Port. and Sp. See **sherif**.

**Xauxau**, *sb.* See quotations.

**1593**—**1622** In other parts they mingle it with a fruit called agnanapes, which are round and being ripe are grey and as big as a hazell nut and grow in a cod like pease...they bake them into bread...called xauxau: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 178 (1878). **1604** Of this Caçavi there is one kind more delicate than any other, which is that they make of the flower called Xauxau: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1880).

**xebec** (L -), *sb.*: Eng. fr. (?) It. *sciabecco*: a small three-masted vessel, used in the Mediterranean, formerly much used by the corsairs of Algeria.

**1797** *Encyc. Brit.* **1802** was launched a Xebeck of fourteen guns, which is to be fitted out as a cruiser: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. II. p. 462 (1832). **1830** his naval force consists of six or seven small ships and shabèques: E. BLAQUIERE, Tr. *Sig. Pananti*, p. 359 (2nd Ed.).

xenna: Arab. See **henna**.

**xenodochium** (-ēum), *pl.* **xenodochia** (-ēa), *sb.*: Late Lat. fr. Gk. *ξενοδοχείον*: a building for the reception and entertainment of strangers.

**1612** In Constantinople, Pera and Galata...there are Karabassaries or *Xenodochia* four hundred and eighteen: T. CORYAT, *Journal*, in *Cruities*, Vol. III. sig. x 8<sup>vo</sup> (1776).

xequé: Sp. fr. Arab. See **sheikh**.

xeraffi, xeraffo: Port. See **sarraf**.

**xerafin, xerafim**, *sb.*: Port. *xerafim, xarafim*, fr. Arab. *ashrafī, sharifī*, = 'noble', 'a gold dinar': a silver coin of gold, worth about 1s. 5d.; a gold mohur (*q. v.*).

**1588** I lost my 800 Seraffines or duckets: T. HICKOCK, Tr. *C. Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 37<sup>vo</sup>. **1598** The principall and commonest money is called Pardaas Xeraphins, [and] is silver, but very brasse [base]: Tr. *J. Van Linschoten's Voy.*, Bk. I. Vol. 1. p. 241 (1885). — five Tangas is one Pardaw, or Xeraphin badde money: *ib.*

**1599** There is also stamped in *Ormuz* a seraphine of gold, which is little and round, and is worth 24 sadines, which maketh 30 medines of *Aleppo*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. II. i. p. 273. **1625** *Inprimis*, of *Seraffius* [sic] *Echeri*, which be ten *Rupias* a piece, there are sixtie *Leckes*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. 1. Bk. III. p. 217. **1662** Five *Tanghes* make a *Serafin* of Silver, which, according to the Kings Command, is set at three hundred *Reis*, and six *Tanghes* make a *Pardai*: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 86 (1669). **1727** a *Xerapheen* is worth about sixteen Pence Half-penny *Sterl.*: A. HAMILTON, *East Indies*, Vol. 1. p. 252 (1774).

\***Xeres**, *sb.*: Sp.: wine of Xeres, **sherry** (*q. v.*).

**1662** this metaphorical milk, whereby *Xeres* or *sherry sack* is intended: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. III. p. 115 (1840). **1846** Mr. Hughes evidently prefers...brown stout in a pewter tankard to the best Xeres that ever smacked of the skin: *Edin. Rev.*, Vol. 84, p. 175.

xeriff(e): Turk. See **sherif**.



xerifo: Port. and Sp. See *sherif*.

**xylaloë**, *sb.*: Late Gk. ξυλάλον, for ἀγάλλοχον: lign-aloes. See *agalloch*, *aloe* 1.

1540 Take Masticke, *Accutia, Niloloes*, Galles: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 175 (1613). 1599 Take Xylaloe woods j. G.: A. M., Tr. Gabelhouer's Bk. *Physicke*, p. 7/2. — Sugar of Candy, xylaloe, Cloves, Ginger: *ib.*, p. 9/2.

**xystum**, *pl. xysta*, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. ξυστός: a long covered colonnade in a gymnasium; a walk shaded by trees in the garden of a Roman villa.

1696 spacious plots of ground built about with xysti [Lat. Gk. ξυστός]. EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 308 (1672). 1766 the xysta, which were shady walks between two porticos; SMOLLETT, *France & Italy*, xxx. Wks. Vol. 8. p. 485 (1817).

## Y.

**yaboo**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Pers. *yābū*: a large pony, generally from Afghanistan.

1828 The remaining horses were stout Yaboos, or galloways, of fourteen hands high: *Khusilbash*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 90. 1840 the hurrying to and fro of mules and asses, yaboos, horses, and camels, loaded and unloaded: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. I. Let. i. p. 3.

**yacht**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Du. *jagt*, earlier *jacht*: a vessel built for either racing or pleasure.

1660 thirty great Barges, commonly called Yachts, and are a kind of little Frigates...the King found his Yacht so fit: W. LOWER, Tr. *Voy. of Chas. II.*, p. 26.

1661 I sailed this morning with his Majesty in one of his yachts: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 375 (1672). 1684 12 of an English yachts crew came well armed: *Hatton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 46 (1678).

1686 we had the honour of their company in his yacht: EVELYN, *Corresp.*, Vol. III. p. 282 (1672). 1692 On Ships he in the Arras now doth fall, I Makes it a rare Campaigne, a naked Wall, And bids them sink the Yachts in the Canal: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 13.

1700 The Dutch Gentlemen that were Owners came on Board of us, with a very rich little Yacht: S. L., Tr. *Schewitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. i. p. 228.

1705 And I am apt to think, that here are good large Mast-trees, or at least such grow here, out of which they might be made, if not for great Ships, yet for Barks, Yatches, and other small Craft: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. xvi. p. 296.

1716 We were persuaded by the captain of the yacht to set out in a calm: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, p. 14 (1827). 1731 From whence I pass'd in a Yacht, with several Passengers of Distinction, to Amsterdam: MEDLEY, Tr. *Kolben's Sea of Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 364.

1743—7 whereupon being weary of the sea, he left his yacht: TINDAL, *Contin. Rapin*, Vol. I. p. 163/2 (1751). \*1876 shipped it in his yacht: *Times*, Nov. 2. [St.]

Variants, *yach*, *yatch(t)*, *yaucht*.

**ya(g)hourt**, **yaoort**, *sb.*: Turk. *yoghurt*: a kind of cream cheese; curds and whey.

1625 Yoghurt: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. p. 1601. 1519 and had as yet committed no very heinous sin, save once on a fast-day eating some nice Yaoort: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 137 (1820).

1839 large wooden scales on which the small basins of red clay, containing the *yahourt*, are arranged: MISS PARDON, *Beauties of the Bosph.*, p. 106. 1844 They...were never backward in offering me the "youart," or curds and whey: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 250 (1845).

1882 *Koumiss* (mare's milk) and *yaoort*—the latter, as we can testify, a delicious sour curd—were palatable: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 54. p. 795.

1884 we halted to give our horses to drink, and to refresh ourselves with a draft of *yaghourt*: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. xviii. p. 202 (New York).

\***yak**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Thibetan *gyak*: the ox of Thibet, *Bos (Poëphagus) grunniens*, a kind of bison with long hair on the tail, sides, and belly.

\*1876 its characteristic animal, the domestic yak: *Times*, May 15. [St.]

\***yam**, *sb.*: Eng. fr. Sp. *ñame*, or Port. *inhame*: the large fleshy farinaceous tuber of various species of the order *Dioscoreaceae*, found in tropical climates, which forms an important article of food.

1589 nnames, patatas, fish, rise, ginger, hennies: R. PARKE, Tr. *Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II. p. 256 (1854).

1706 Their common Food is a Pot full of Millet boiled to the consistence of Bread, or instead of that Jams and Potatoes: Tr. *Bosman's Guinea*, Let. ix. p. 124.

1769 The Indian Yams are peculiar to this part of the continent of America: E. BANCROFT, *Ess. Nat. Hist. Guiana*, p. 55.

1785 Thy cocoas and bananas, palms and yams: COWPER, *Tash*, i. Poems, Vol. II. p. 25 (1808).

1819 an Ashantee captain proceeding on an embassy, dashed us a supply of fowls and yams: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. vii. p. 155.

1843 the idolatrous Negro praying for rice and yams...lifts up his eyes to the canopy of the sky: SIR C. BELL, *Expression*, p. 103 (1847).

1845 In the midst of bananas, orange, cocoa-nut, and bread-fruit trees, spots are cleared where yams, sweet potatoes, the sugar-cane, and pine-apples, are cultivated: C. DARWIN, *Journ. Beagle*, ch. xviii. p. 403.

**yaoor**. See *giaour*.

**yaoort**: Turk. See *yaghourt*.

\***yashmak**, *sb.*: Arab.: the veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments.

1844 and then suddenly withdrawing the *yashmak*, she shines upon your heart and soul with all the pomp, and might of her beauty: KINGLAKE, *Eothen*, p. 46 (1845).

1884 From the summit of her forehead hangs a white linen veil...concealing the face much more effectually than the modern *yashmak* of the Osmanli Turks: EDM. O'DONOVAN, *Merv*, ch. vi. p. 66 (New York).

\***yatag(h)an**, *sb.*: Turk. *yatagan*: a sword of the type peculiar to Mohammedans, with no crosspiece or guard.

1819 I began hacking and hewing with my yatagan: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 52 (1820).

1834 inserting his pistols and yatagan in their prescribed places: *Ayesha*, Vol. I. ch. iii. p. 71.

1854 They open systems with their yataghans: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 120 (1872).

1882 he was placidly sitting on that divan pointing with one hand at the yataghan: F. M. CRAWFORD, *Mr. Isaacs*, ch. vi. p. 122.

**yatch**, **yatcht**: Eng. fr. Du. See *yacht*.

**yawl**, **yawl**: Eng. fr. Du. *jol*: the small boat of a ship, a jolly-boat; a sailing-boat or yacht with a short main-boom and a jigger. See *Jolly-boat*.

1744 There were about twenty thousand barges or yawls of different kinds upon the water: DRUMMOND, *Trav.*, p. 87. [T.] 1819 The other boats, the yawl and pinnace, had been stove in the beginning of the gale: BYRON, *Don Juan*, ii. xlviii.

**ydiome**: Eng. fr. Fr. See *idiom*.

**ydre**. See *hydra*.

**yelek**: Turk. See *jelick*.

\***yen**, *sb.*: Jap.: the modern unit of Japanese currency, a gold coin equivalent to a gold dollar of the United States, a silver coin about equal to a silver dollar of the United States. The *yen* is divided into a hundred *sen* (q. v.).

**yenesherras** (pl.): Turk. See *janissary*.

**yerba**, *sb.*: Sp., 'herb', short for Sp. *yerba de maté*: *maté* (q. v.).

1818 The yerba is used in decoction like the tea of China: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 279 (1834).

**Yggdrasil**: Scand. Mythol.: the mystic ash-tree of the universe, which binds together heaven and earth and hell.

**yguana**: Sp. See *iguana*.

**ylang-ylang**, *sb.*: Malay.: name of a tree which yields the fragrant oil *ylang-ylang*, akin to custard-apples, found in Java and the Philippine Islands; also, the perfume prepared from the oil of the said tree.

1886 the *cananga odorata* yields the perfume *ylang-ylang*, and the sun-flower seed oil is said to be an ingredient in the "incomparable macassar" oil: *Offic. Catal. of Ind. Exhib.*, p. 81.

**yleaca passio**: Late Lat. See *iliaca passio*.

**Ylem**: fr. Pers. See *Hyleg*.

**Ynca**: Sp. fr. Peru. See *Inca*.

**Yodel**: Ger. See *Jodel*.

**yōga**, *sb.*: Skt.: union; abstraction of mind, absorbing contemplation whereby the soul attains to complete union with the Supreme Being; the systematic practice of concentration of thought or absorbing contemplation.

1886 Why have you bainted [sic] a yogi performing his *yapa* in the yoga posture? F. ANSTREY, *Fallen Idol*, p. 172.

**yoghurd**: Turk. See *yaghourt*.

**yogi**: Skt. See *jogee*.

**yogues**. See *jogee*.

**yojan**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Skt. *yōjanam*, = 'a yoking': a measure of distance equivalent to four or five miles English.

**jökul**: Icelandic. See *jökul*.

**yōni**, *sb.*: Skt.: the *vulva*; a mystic oval representing the female power of reproduction in nature.



yonik(e): Eng. fr. Lat. See **Ionian**.

yonkerkin, sb.: Du. *jonkerkin*: a lad.

bef. 1529 Stoicall studentes, and friscailoy yonkerkyns, moche better bayned than brayned: J. SKELTON, *Wks.*, Vol. 1. p. 209 (1843).

youart: Turk. See **yaghourt**.

younger (ㄩ 二), *yonker*, *junker*, sb.: Eng. fr. Du. *jonker*: a young gentleman, a young knight, a **Junker** (q. v.); a young man, a simpleton, a dupe, a raw youth.

1547-8 I am a yonker; a fether I wyll were: BOORDE, *Introduction*, ch. xiv. p. 159 (1870). 1554 And herewith let my Junker papistes which now are in their ruff and tryumph...take their advertisement: *Admonicion of a certain trewe pastor and prophete*, Pref., sig. A 6. 1580 a certaine Icon, or Hypotyposis of disdainfull yonkers: E. KIRKE, in *Spens. Shep. Cal.*, Feb., Glosse, Wks., p. 451/2 (1883). 1600 the number of yonkers dallie encreased: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. 1. p. 5. 1600 the contrarie faction of yonkers: JOHN PORY, *Tr. Leo's Hist. Afr.*, p. 146. 1632 ther was a Parliament then at Rhensburg, wher all the *Yonkers* met: HOWELL, *Lett.*, vi. iv. p. 9 (1645). bef. 1670 the Yonkers of the City us'd to exceed in horrid Liberty: J. HACKET, *Abb. Williams*, Pt. 1. p. 179, p. 173 (1693).

ypocras, ypcrate: Eng. fr. Gk. See **hippocras**.

ypotami: Late Lat. See **hippopotamus**.

ysophagus: Late Lat. See **oesophagus**.

zabeta, sb.: Arab. *zābitā*: rule, regulation; a regular tariff.

1799 I have established the zabeta for the shops in the fort, as fixed by Macleod. It is to be paid annually, and, when Symons comes, we can make an arrangement for its collection: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. 1. p. 43 (1844). 1840 A strong expression of admiration at our *Nizam* and *Zabiteh*, as they call our military, fiscal, and general legislative arrangements: FRASEN, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. 1. Let. v. p. 117.

zable: Sp. or Eng. fr. Sp. See **sable**.

zabra. See **azabra** or **zebra**.

zagaie, -aye. See **assegai**.

zamarra, zamarro, sb.: Sp.: a shepherd's coat of sheep-skin.

1846 the jacket should be the universal fur *zamorra* which is made of sheep-skin...and of lamb-skin for those who can pay: FORD, *Gatherings from Spain*, p. 94. 1870 a zamarra, a suit of rough sheepskin which served to keep out the cold for several years together, was afforded him from the flock: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Patrañas*, p. 107.

zamboorak: Anglo-Ind. See **zumbooruck**.

zamin, sb.: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab. *zāmin*: security.

1834 I should be sorry to stand zamin for him: *Baboo*, Vol. 1. ch. xviii. p. 330.

Zamogians, sb.: Turk. *agem-oglan*, = 'a foreign boy': captive boys of foreign parentage, brought up as Mohammedans and as pages or soldiers of the Sultan's guard.

1612 A great multitude of *Gemiglandes* all on foot: T. CORYAT, *Journal*, in *Cruities*, Vol. III. sig. U 4<sup>ro</sup> (1776). — *Gemilands*: *ib.*, sig. X 1<sup>vo</sup>. 1612 *fifteen lenearies of Damascus* at the least, with their *Jimmogians* coming after vs: W. BIDDULPH, in T. Lavender's *Travels of Four Englishmen*, p. 78. 1615 These they call first *Iemogians*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 47 (1632). 1617 The *Azimogians* wear Pyramidall caps like sugarloaves: F. MORYSON, *Itin.*, Pt. III. p. 174. 1625 his *Iemogians*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vi. p. 896. — *Azimogians*, which are to watch: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1581. 1634 the Great *Turke*...came thither, in magnificent order guarded by twentie thousand *Iani-zaries*, *Agas*, their *Captaines* and *Iemogians*, with many *Bassas* of other Countries: SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 28. 1684 the *Azimogians*, employed in such Offices as require only strength of body: Tr. *Tavernier's Grd. Seignior's Serag.*, p. 2. 1741 on the right are *Infirmaries* for the Sick, on the left Lodges for the *Asanogians* [sic], that is Persons employ'd in the most sordid Offices of the Seraglio: J. OZELL, Tr. *Tournesfort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 182.

Variants, *Gemiglandes*, *Gemilands*, *Jimmogians*, *Jemogians*, *Azimoglanes*, *Azimogians*, *Azimogians*.

Zamzummims, name of a race of wicked giants who lived in the country of the Ammonites.

[1611 giants dwell therein in old time; and the Ammonites call them Zamzummims: *Bible*, Deut., ii. 20.] 1621 [See **Anak**]. 1654-6 What then will become of those Zamzummims that imagine mischief against the Lord: J. TRAPP, *Comm. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 891 (1867).

zanana: Anglo-Ind. See **zenana**.

zaniacco: It. fr. Turk. See **sanjack**.

zany (ㄩ 二), sb.: Eng. fr. Fr. *zani*, fr. It. *zanni*, *zane*: a clumsy imitator of the clown in Italian comedy; a merry-

\***yucca**, sb.: Sp. *yuca*, formerly *yucca*.

1. the manioc, q. v. (Sp. *yuca de casave*); the root of the manioc. See **cassava**.

1555 *Jucca*: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. 1. p. 67 (1885). 1577 it is made of an Hearbe that the Indians dooe call *Yuca*, whiche is of five or sixe Paumes of height: FRAMPTON, *Joyfull Newes*, fol. 103<sup>ro</sup>. 1593-1622 the Indians are very curious in planting and manuring of this *yucca*. It is a little shrubb, and carryeth branches like hazell wands: R. HAWKINS, *Voyage South Sea*, § xxvii. p. 179 (1878). 1600 certaine conies & *yucas*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. III. p. 433. 1604 they vse a kinde of bread they call *Caçavi*, which is made of a certaine roote they call *Yuca*: E. GRIMSTON, Tr. *D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. 1. Bk. iv. p. 232 (1880). — There is another kinde of *Yuca*, which they call sweet, and hath not this poysen in the iuyce: *ib.* 1851 The mandioc is called in Peru "*yucca brava*," or wild *yucca*; and this "*yucca dulce*" or sweet *yucca*: HERNDON, *Amazon*, Pt. 1. p. 86 (1854).

2. name of a genus of liliaceous plants; the *Yucca gloriosa* or Adam's needle.

1556 beautiful *yucca* trees: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys*, U. S. A., Vol. III. p. 21. abt. 1890 My *Yucca* which no winter quells, | Although the months have scarce begun, | Has pushed towards our faintest sun | A spike of half-accomplished bells: TENNYSON.

\***yuz-bashi**, sb.: Turk. *yuz-bāshi*: an officer in command of a company or troop of soldiers, a captain.

1876 *yuz-bache* (captain of a hundred): *Cornhill Mag.*, Sept., p. 289.

## Z.

andrew; a charlatan's buffoon; originally and literally, a Johnny, "a sillie lohn" (Florio).

1588 Some carry-tale, some please-man, some slight zany, | Some mumble-news: SHAKS., *L. L. L.*, v. 2, 463. 1599 Hee's like the *Zani* to a tumbler, | That tries tricks after him to make them laugh: B. JONSON, *Ev. Man out of his Hum.*, iv. 2, Wks., p. 139 (1616). 1600 The other gallant is his *Zani*: — *Cynth. Rev.*, ii. 3, Wks., p. 203. 1602 a lady masqued, and zanies with torches: MIDDLETON, *Blurt*, ii. 2, Wks., Vol. 1. p. 44 (1885). 1608 then a lost his wits | And euer since lues *Zany* to the worlde: J. DAV., *Law-Trickes*, sig. B 1<sup>ro</sup>. 1616 Ye Aristippian zanies, Albions ill, | Leave off at last your poysning honnied speech: R. C., *Poems*, in *Times' Whistle*, p. 136 (1871). 1634 *Lucullus* surfeits, were but types of this, | And whatsoever riot mention'd is | In story, did but the dull *Zanye* play, | To this proud night: (1639) W. HABINGTON, *Castara*, Pt. II. p. 84 (1870). 1642 this petty prevaricator of America, the zany of Columbus (for so he must be till his world's end) having rambled over the huge topography of his own vain thoughts, no marvel if he brought us home nothing but a mere tankard drollery: MILTON, *Apol. Smeect.*, Wks., p. 217 (1806). 1676 You are the *Zany* to this Mountebank: SHADWELL, *Virtuoso*, ii. p. 30. 1729 Oh great Restorer of the good old Stage, | Preacher at once, and *Zany* of thy age! POPP, *Dunciad*, III. 206. 1820 a fool or zany was called in to divert the company by acting with a clown a kind of pantomime: T. S. HUGHES, *Trav. in Sicily*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 31.

zanzack, zanziac(c)o: It. fr. Turk. See **sanjack**.

zanziacbeg: Turk. See **sanjackbeg**.

zapotilla. See **sapodilla**.

\***zaptieh**, sb.: Turk. *zaptiya*: a Turkish gendarme or armed policeman.

1877 I was met at the entrance of the town by a *Zaptieh*, or gendarme: F. BURNABY, *Through Asia Minor*, ch. vi. p. 37 (1878). 1884 an old *zaptieh*... had to push away first one and then the other to keep them from clapperclawing: F. BOYLE, *Borderland*, p. 329.

zarabanda, zaravanda: Sp. See **saraband**.

zareeba: Arab. See **zereba**.

zarf, zurf, sb.: Arab. *zarf*, = 'a vessel', 'a case': a metal holder for a coffee-cup.

zatar(r)o, sb.: Eng. fr. Sp. *satara*: a raft.

1588 certaine *Zattares* or *Raffes* made of blowne hides or skins called *Vtrij*: T. HICKOCK, Tr. C. *Frederick's Voy.*, fol. 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1625 certaine *Zattares* or *Raffes*, borne vpon Goats skins blowne full of wind: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1435.

zavana: Sp. See **savannah**.

zebec: Eng. fr. (?) It. See **xebec**.

\***zebra**, sb.: N. Afr.: name of a genus of striped quadrupeds akin to the horse and the ass, including the quagga and the true zebra (of S. Africa).

1600 The Zebra or Zabra of this country being about the bignes of a mule, is a beast of incomparable swiftness: JOHN PORY, Tr. *Leo's Hist. Afr.*, *Introd.*, p. 39. 1612 the Zebra of the famous Moore *Musarague*: T. SHELTON, Tr. *Don Quixote*, Pt. IV. ch. II. p. 310. 1625 holding in each hand a *Zeueras*, or wild horses taylor: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. vii. p. 977. — many Zebras made like Mules...with strakes ouer all their body of white and blacke two fingers broad: *ib.*, Bk. ix. p. 1545. 1662 a certain Creature called *Sebra*, which is like a Mule: J. DAVIES, Tr. *Mandelslo*, Bk. III. p. 215 (1669). 1666 Zebræ or Pide-horses...*Garcias*...*Physitian* to the *Viceroy* of *Goa* reports that



abt. 1374 pe brepe of pe wynde Zepherus pat wexep warme: CHAUCER, 1  
Boethius, bk. ii. p. 39 (1868). abt. 1386 Whan Zepherus ek with his we  
breeth | Inspired hath in every holt and heeth: — C. T., *Prok.* §. abt. 151  
There blew in that gardynge a soft pilyng colde | Enbrethyng of Zepherus wi  
his pleasant wynde: J. SKELTON, *Garl. Laur.*, 677, Wks., Vol. i. p. 388 (184

zingal: Anglo-Ind. See gingall.



\***Zingaro** (*fem.* **Zingara**), *pl.* **Zingari**, *sb.*: It.: a gipsy. Also found in the forms **Zincalo** (Sp.), **Zingano**.

1722 as for the Brownish Tinct of Colouring, it had That and thence was called the *Zingana*: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 335. 1775 some of the vagrant people, called Atzincari or Zingari, the Gypsies of the East: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 150. 1845 It is now tenanted by gipsies, the *Zincali*: FORD, *Handbk. Spain*, Pt. I, p. 272. 1865 the voice of a Zingara broke on his reverie and hers: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I, ch. v, p. 75. 1878 the Zingari have prepared themselves for the Caucasian prejudice against them: *Echo*, May 22, p. 1. [St.]

**zinnar**: Anglo-Ind. See **chenar**.

\***zinnia**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat.: name of a genus of composite plants, some species of which are cultivated for their showy blooms.

1767 *Pricking out and sowing less tender annuals...* The principal sorts are...alkekengi, or winter cherry, tobacco plant, zinnia, Indian corn: J. ABERCROMBIE, *Ev. Man own Gardener*, p. 227 (1803).

**Ziagoon**: Jap. See **Shogun**.

**zitella**, *pl.* **zitelle**, *sb.*: It.: a girl, a lass.

1644 The zitelle, or young wenches...walked in procession to St. Peter's: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 142 (1872). 1670 The Procession of the *Zitelle* upon our *Ladies Day* in Let.: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II, p. 152 (1698).

\***zither**, **zittther** (ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Ger. *Zither*: a cithern; see **cithara**.

1874 the barrel-organ supersedes the zither and the guitar: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. vi.

**zizania**, *sb.*: Late Lat. (properly *pl.*) fr. Gk. *ζίζανιον*: darnel, tares.

1601 Is it not enough that the Jesuits disgrace and supplant them with their *zizaniæ* in their owne Colledges: A. C., *Answer to Let. of a Jesuited Gent.*, p. 17.

**zocco**, **zoccolo**, *sb.*: It.: *Archit.*: a socle, a plain member serving as a base for another member or as a pedestal.

1664 The *Pedestal* with its entire *Bassament*, *Cymatium*, and that *Zocolo* or *Plinth* above wrought with a *festoon* (which in my judgment makes a part of it...): EVELYN, *Tr. Freart's Parall. Archit.*, Pt. II, p. 92. — *Scamilli impares*, of which there is so much contention amongst our *hypercritical* Architects, though in fine they prove to be but certain *Zocco*s or *Blocks* elevating the rest of the members of an *Order*: *ib.*, p. 124.

**Zoïlus**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Ζώϊλος*: name of a Greek critic notorious for his severe treatment of the Homeric poems; a malignant critic, a faultfinder, a caviller. Rarely Anglicised as **Zoil**(e).

1691 But sith we live in such a time, in which nothing can escape the envious tooth, and backbiting tongue of an impure mouth, and wherein euerie blind comr hath a squint-eyed *Zoïlus*, that can looke ariht vpon no mans doings: SIR JOHN HARRINGTON, *Apol. Poet.*, in *Haslewood's Eng. Poets & Poesy*, Vol. II, p. 121 (1815). 1697 If I might play the *zoilus* with you in this example, I might find much matter to caull at: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 76. 1698 *Appuntino*, *Appuntatore*, a nice peeish finde-fault, a Momus, a *Zoïlus*, a carper: FLORIO, 1609 these made me give *Zoïles* and *Thersites* power to rage ouer me: DOULAND, *Tr. Ornith. Microl.*, sig. B 1 r. — *Zoïlisses* and *Thersitisses*: *ib.*, p. 76. 1611 shoote off her Ordinance against the Criticall Pirates and malignant *Zoïles* that scowre the surging Seas of this vaste Vniuerse: CORYAT, *Crambe*, sig. B 1 v. 1630 No, no, thou *Zoïlus*, thou detracting elfe, | Though thou art insufficient in thy selfe, | And hast thy wit and studies in reuersion, | Cast not on me that scandalous aspersion: JOHN TAYLOR, *Wks.*, sig. CCC 1 r. 1818 this formidable *Zoïlus* of the Crawley family: LADY MORGAN, *Fl. Macarthy*, Vol. II, ch. ii, p. 99 (1819).

**Zolaism** (ㄣ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. (*Émile*) *Zola*, a novelist: prurient realism in the style of M. Zola.

1886 Set the maiden fancies wallowing in the troughs of Zolaism: TENNYSON, *Locksley Hall, Sixty Yrs. after*, 145. 1887 Apt as we are to imagine, with Zolaism confronting us, that stage realism is a weed of mushroom growth: J. W. LAURENCE, in *Gent. Mag.*, June, p. 540.

\***Zollverein**, *sb.*: Ger.: a customs-union, an agreement between several communities to adopt an uniform tariff, such as subsisted between Prussia and many states of Germany, and now between all the states of the German Empire.

**zomboruk**: Anglo-Ind. See **zumbooruck**.

**zōna**, *pl.* **zōnæ**, Lat. fr. Gk. *ζώνη*; **zone**, Eng. fr. Fr. *zone*: *sb.*

1. a girdle, a belt; a band round any object.

1603 this Enemy | (His stinging knots vnable to vn-ty) | Hastes to som Tree, or to som Rock, whearon | To rush and rub-off his detested zone: J. SYLVESTER, *Tr. Du Bartas*, p. 153 (1608). 1608 with a *Zone* of gold about her Waist: B. JONSON, *Masques*, Wks., p. 906 (1616). 1615 clothed only in a shirt girt to him with a painted *Zone*: GEO. SANDYS, *Trav.*, p. 287 (1632). 1664 and

a zone of parchment that rubbed horizontally against the strings: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. I, p. 404 (1872). 1776 a rich zone encompasses her waist: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 123. 1800 both the tzenia and zona are concealed by drapery: J. DALLAWAY, *Anecd. Arts Engl.*, p. 250. 1810 Braccelet and anklet, ring, and chain, and zone: SOUTHEY, *Kehama*, p. 8.

2. a division of the earth's surface bounded by imaginary lines parallel to the equator, and named from its general climatic conditions; any area, region, or belt on the earth, which exhibits distinctive characteristics.

1554 fyue distyncte porcyons or Zoones: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. D iv r. 1589 it is in the temperate zona, and nigh vnto the straights of Magellanes: R. PARKE, *Tr. Mendoza's Hist. Chin.*, Vol. II, p. 338 (1854). 1601 the heavenly Circles and Zones: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Bk. 2, ch. 8, Vol. I, p. 5. 1604 vnder the burning Zone: E. GRIMSTON, *Tr. D'Acosta's Hist. W. Indies*, Vol. I, Bk. iii, p. 127 (1880). 1625 a fiery *Zone*, not habitable through heate: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. I, Bk. I, p. 79. 1646 the hot or torrid *Zone*: SIR TH. BROWN, *Pseud. Ep.*, Bk. vi, ch. x, p. 266 (1686). 1667 for scarce the Sun | Hath finish'd half his journey, and scarce begins | His other half in the great zone of Heav'n: MILTON, *P. L.*, v, 560. 1678 the Extremity of Cold in both the Frigid Zones, towards either Pole: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. I, ch. ii, p. 78. 1714 to consider her as one possessed of Frigid and Torrid Zones: *Spectator*, No. 595, Sept. 17, p. 840/1 (Morley). 1856 If the sentimental asphyxia of Parisian charcoal resembles in its advent that of the Arctic zone, it must be, I think, a poor way of dying: E. K. KANE, *Arctic Explor.*, Vol. I, ch. xi, p. 121.

**zōolatria**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *ζῷον*, = 'an animal', and *λατρεία*, = 'worship': zoolotry, animal worship.

**zōon**, *pl.* **zōa**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ζῷον*, = 'an animal': an individual animal organism.

**zōophorus**, *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ζῳοφόρος*, = 'bearing animals': *Archit.*: a frieze (*q. v.*). Also written **zōphorus**.

1563 Vpon the Epistilium, ye shall sete Zophorus or Frese: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xv r. 1598 the *Archistrææ*, *Zophorus*, and *Cornishe*: R. HAVDOCKE, *Tr. Lomatius*, Bk. I, p. 84.

**zorgo**, *sb.*: It.: *dhurra* (*q. v.*).

1549 He is not hable to fynde bread of *Zorgo* (a very vyle grayne): W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 4 v (1561).

\***Zouave**, *sb.*: Fr.: a member of a corps of light infantry in the French army, with an Oriental uniform, originally consisting of Algerian Arabs; a corps of French soldiers organised in 1860 in Rome for the defence of the pope.

1830 the whole of the native warriors called the *Zouavi*: E. BLAQUIERE, *Tr. Sig. Pananti*, p. 57 (2nd Ed.). 1883 the ex-Pontifical Zouaves...had received confidential instructions to congregate in uniform at a given spot on a preconcerted signal: *Standard*, Jan. 20, p. 5.

**zuccherino**, *sb.*: It.: sweetmeats, preserves.

1616 Your *Allum Scagliola*, or *Pol dipendra*; | And *Zuccarino*: B. JONSON, *Dev. is an Ass*, iv, 4, Wks., Vol. II, p. 148 (1631-40).

**zufolo**, *sb.*: It.: a small flageolet, a whistle.

1724 ZUFULO, a Bird Pipe, or Small Flagelet: *Short Explic. of For. Wds. in Mus. Bks.*

**Zuitzer**: Ger. See **Switzer**.

**zumbooruck**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Arab., Turk., and Pers. *zanbūrak*: a small swivel gun, shorter and of larger bore than a *gingall* (*q. v.*), usually carried on a camel.

1825 one or two shots from zumboorucks dropping among them, he fell from his horse in a swoon of terror: J. B. FRASER, *Journ. Khorasan*, p. 198. [Yule] 1846 So hot was the fire of cannon, musquetry, and zumbooraks, kept up by the Khalsa troops, that it seemed for some moments impossible that the entrenchments could be won under it: SIR H. GOUGH, *Desp. Soobraon*, Feb. 13. [ib.]

**zumboorukchee**, *sb.*: Pers. *zanbūrakchī*: a gunner of a zumbooruck.

1840 four guns, and a large body of zumboorukchees: FRASER, *Koordistan, &c.*, Vol. II, Let. xiii, p. 249.

**zumbra**. See **azabra**.

**zumeendar**(y): Anglo-Ind. See **zemindar**(y).

**zunana**: Anglo-Ind. See **zenana**.

**zurf**: Arab. See **zarf**.

**Zwanziger**, *sb.*: Ger.: an Austrian silver coin equivalent to 20 kreutzers (see **kreutzer**).

**zymōsis**, *sb.*: Mod. Lat. fr. Gk. *ζύμωσις*, = 'fermentation': fermentation; zymotic disease, disease due to the multiplication of living germs received into the system.

1710 It (Scorbutick Ale)...restraineth the Ebullition and inordinate *ζυμωσις* of the Vaporous Blood: FULLER, *Pharmacop.*, p. 20.



## SUPPLEMENT.

### A.

**à bon compte, phr.:** Fr.: at a cheap rate, at a low estimate.

**1756** But, as my relapses have been very frequent, when I have been in still a better state of health than I am yet, I take it thankfully, but only *à bon compte* (on account), without relying upon its duration or improvement: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lett.*, Bk. III. No. XXIX. Misc. Wks., Vol. II. p. 493 (1777).

**à bonnes enseignes, phr.:** Fr.: on good grounds, on sure grounds.

**1613** But I have been of opinion many a day that he that hath it will hold it still, and means not to leave his hold but *à bonnes enseignes*: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. I. p. 271 (1848).

**à cheval.** Add:—In games of chance, 'on a line', of a stake placed so as to be risked on two half-chances. Also add:—

**1837** Frontiers generally are, of all places, the most obnoxious to brigandism: it is so easy for the criminals to evade pursuit, by constantly keeping themselves (to use a military phrase) *à cheval* on the line of demarcation of the two countries, and when pursuit is hot in the one, by retreating into the other: C. MAC FARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 13.

**à corps perdu.** Add:—**1819** he had addicted himself to philosophy *à corps perdu*: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. III. ch. iv. p. 109 (1820).

**à dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter.** Add:—**1560** Yet here ye have made a sophistication *a secundum quid ad simpliciter*: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 77 (1845). **1638** So that here you fall into the fallacy, *a dicto secundum quid ad dictum simpliciter*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 388 (1820).

**a Dio.** Add to 2:—**1583** giving the *A dio* to her coosin *Publia*, departed: GREENE, *Mamillia*, Wks., Vol. II. p. 169 (1881-3).

**à gorge déployée, phr.:** Fr.: 'with distended throat', immoderately (of laughing), with all one's might.

**1769** I did not see why gratitude should sit silent and leave it to Expectation to sing, who certainly would have sung, and that *a gorge déployée* upon such an occasion: GRAY, *Letters*, Vol. II. p. 134 note (1819). **1779** all this is a monstrous good joke to the Right Honourable, who is seen laughing at it in St. James's Street *à gorge déployée*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 147 (1882).

**a l'antiqua: It.** See *all'antica* (Suppl.).

**à la.** Add under 3:—**1757** she seems to have been kept by her aunts *a la glace*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 97, p. 390 (1774).

**à la crème, phr.:** Fr.: with cream.

**1786** saffron soups, and lamb *à la crème*: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 79 (1883).

**à la daube, phr.:** Fr.: *Cookery*: with seasoning.

**1755** of that veal, indeed, you might pick a little, if it was not roasted *a-la-daube*; but as it is, touch it not: SMOLLETT, Tr. *Don Quix.*, Pt. II. Bk. III. ch. xv. in Ballantyne's *Nov. Lib.*, Vol. III. p. 637/1 (1821). **1786** a roasted wolf, vultures *à la daube*, aromatic herbs of the most acrid poignancy: Tr. *Beckford's Vathek*, p. 72 (1883).

**à la Russe.** Add:—**1828** the collar...is of fancy spotted silk, tied *à la Russe*, and fastened at the back of the neck: *Souvenir*, Vol. II. p. 95.

**a las pintas, phr.:** Sp.: *lit.* 'at the points', at cards (esp. basset).

**1663** they are deeply engag'd *A las Pintas*, and will not leave their game: *Adventures of 5 Hrs.*, iv. in Dodsley-Hazlitt's *Old Plays*, Vol. xv. p. 265 (1876).

**à latere.** Add:—**1555** I and my lords here have a commission from my lord Cardinal Pole's grace, *legate à latere* to this realm of England from...the pope's holiness: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 279 (1845). **1831** he [the ambassador of the Pope] is sometimes a legate *a latere*, that is to say, he is supposed to be

taken, like our imprudent mother Eve, from the side of his lord and master, and therefore may very properly be identified with him: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VII. p. 231.

**à mājōri.** Add:—**1554** but I only in that place formed an argument *a majore*, in this sense: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 282 (1845). **1582** the Author proueth by examples, or rather by manner of argument, *A maiori ad minus*: T. WATSON, *Pars. Cent.*, p. 101 (1870).

**à malo** in pējus. Add:—**1615** As he, *a malo ad pejus*, from evil to worse, descends gradually to hell; so must we, climbing by degrees, get up into heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 63 (1867).

**\*à multo fortiori, -e, phr.:** Lat.: with much stronger (reason). See *a fortiori*.

**1538** Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. vii. fol. 99 v°.

**à outrance.** Add:—**1757** It was a *Duel à outrance* (to speak the language of the times): In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 263 note. **1795** but if he was determined to fight the owner *a cut rance* [sic]: *Hist. Anecd. of Her. & Chiv.*, p. 227. **1854** he was for war *à outrance* with Barnes Newcome: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. XXVIII. p. 313 (1879). **1873** Time was when, as a matter of everyday existence, he went forth to fight *à outrance* about some disputed boundary: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. II. p. 30.

**à pari, phr.:** Lat.: 'from an equal' (case), from a similar case. See *a paribus* and *par*.

**1760** That the Argument *a pari* from the Action of Conspiracy to the Action upon the Case does not hold, that they are not the same *quoad fin.*: GILBERT, *Cases in Law & Equity*, p. 213. **1834** The principle of analogy, or the common method of the argument *a pari*, must be our guide in the former process: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. I. p. 131.

**à parte ante.** Add:—**1834** the duration of the other is eternal *a parte ante*, and *a parte post*—it never had a beginning, and never will have an end: GRESWELL, on *Parables*, Vol. IV. p. 491.

**à perte de vue, phr.:** Fr.: farther than the eye can see.

**1742** Those are large, and the lantern is in the centre of an asterisk of glades, cut through the wood of all the country round, four or five in a quarter, almost *à perte de vue*: R. NORTH, *Lives of Norths*, Vol. I. p. 274 (1806).

**à posterōri.** Add to I.:—**1641** And this is all that the civil magistrate, as so being, confers to the healing of man's mind, working only by terrifying plasters upon the mind and orifice of the nose; and by all outward appliances, as the logicians say, *a posteriori*, at the effect, and not from the cause: MILTON, *C. A. Govt.*, Bk. II. ch. III. Wks., Vol. I. p. 134 (1806).

**à propos.** Add to II.:—**1686** sing that Song that he compos'd on his belief that I was angry with him; 'tis very *a propos*: D'URFV, *Banditti*, I. p. 9.

**à reculons, phr.:** Fr.: backwards, the wrong way.

**bef. 1699** they agreed upon sending their passports and a ship of this state for the Swedish plenipotentiaries, though the Danish ministers were brought to it *à reculons*: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 196 (1779). **1779** I am afraid you are *à reculons*, by Pierre's letter: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 355 (1882).

**à secrētis.** Add:—**1654-6** he was *a secretis* to the 'Wonderful Counsellor,' and leaned on his bosom: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Ep. Ded., Vol. III. p. XXVIII. (1868).

**à simili.** Add:—**1602** W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 203.

**à tort et à travers.** Add:—**1806** answering altogether *à tort et à travers*: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. I. p. 142 (3rd Ed.). **1865** Valder looked at his little jewelled watch, the size of a fifty-centime, and answered a trifle *à tort et à travers* as he sank into a dormeuse: OLIVER, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. VIII. p. 129. **1887** The modern French town, tacked on, *à tort et à travers*, to the domes and courtyards of the old pirate city: *Pall Mall Budget*, Dec. 1. p. 109.

**Aaron.** Add:—**1602** *Moyse* by the *Leuiticall* law, appointed an order amongst the *Aaronicall* Priests, that they should be in degrees one above another: W. WATSON, *Quodlibets of Relig. & State*, p. 118.



**ab ovo.** Add:—1623 I spoke with one yesterday, that on Tuesday heard the king relate the whole story, *ab ovo*, from point to point, with great contentment: J. CHAMBERLAIN, in *Court & Times of Jas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 389 (1848).  
**1826** I must be permitted to say, that there exists in the nature of man, *ab ovo*, *ab origine*...a disposition to escape from our own proper duties: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. II. Pt. i. p. 129.

**ab ovo usque ad mala.** Add:—1828 certain principles which I have held in this House, *ab ovo*, and which I shall continue to hold, *usque ad mala*, till I leave the feast: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. i. p. 1321.

**abacus.** Add to 3:—1563 the Abacus hangeth over more than the Plinthus of the Base of the pillar: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. xi v<sup>o</sup>.

Also add the following instances of meanings hitherto unregistered:—1776 the Abacus or key-board: HAWKINS, *Hist. Mus.*, Vol. III. Bk. i. ch. vii. p. 99.  
**1825** The Grand Master [of the Templars] was dressed in his white robes of solemnity, and he bare the *abacus*, a mystic staff of office, the peculiar form of which has given rise to such singular conjectures and commentaries, leading to suspicions that this celebrated fraternity of Christian knights were embodied under the foulest symbols of Paganism: SCOTT, *Talisman*, ch. ix. p. 432 (1868).

**Abaddon.** Add:—1535 And they had a kinge over them, which is the angel of the bottomlesse pyt, whose name in the hebrew tongue, is Abaddon: COVERDALE, *Rev.*, ix. 11.  
**1654**—6 How dangerous it is to prove Abaddons appeareth by God's punishing hand upon William the Conqueror's issue in New Forest: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. IV. p. 355/2 (1868).

**abandon.** Add:—1822 That ambition of eloquence, so conspicuous in her writings, was much less observable in her conversation; there was more *abandon* in what she said, than in what she wrote: L. SIMOND, *Switzerland*, Vol. I. p. 285.  
**1880** He is an honourable man, but he is cold, and my manner is not distinguished for *abandon*: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Endymion*, Vol. I. ch. xviii. p. 153.

**abatement.** Add to 1:—1535 the ternaunt shal plede that he is misnamed in abatemente of the wrytte afore the defaut sayyd: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 239 v<sup>o</sup>.

Also add to 2:—1506 And in lykewyse wythout abatment | I shall cause for to be memoral | The famous actes so highe beneuolent: HAWES, *Past. Ples.*, sig. C iiiii v<sup>o</sup>.

**abbal.** Add:—1811 I was acquainted with a blind tailor at Basra, who earned his bread by making Abbas; so that they cannot be of a very nice shape, or made of many pieces: *Niebuhr's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cxvii. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 156.  
**1819** I assumed some disguise. Sometimes it was that of a travelling Syrian, sometimes of a Barbareque, and sometimes of an Arab, enveloped in his abba: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. iv. p. 67 (1820).

**abbreviator.** Add to 1:—1569 *Trogus Pompeius*, and also his abbreviator *Iustine*: GRAFTON, *Chron.*, Pt. III. p. 23.  
**1598** *Breviature*, a register, a remembrancer, an abbreviator, a shortener: FLORIO.  
**1621** none of these were libbed by Abbreviators: Bp. MONTAGU, *Agst. Selden*, p. 419.

**Abderian, adj.** Eng., fr. *Abdëra* (Gk. Ἀβδέρη): pertaining to Abdera or to Democritus. See **Abderite**.

**1603** Th' *Abderian* laughter, and *Ephesian* Moan: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, p. 113 (1608).

**abdomen.** Add to 2:—1540 the muskles of the *Abdomen*: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. xv. p. 68 (1613).  
**1563** when that a serose humour is conteyned betwixt the inward coate of abdomen and the intestines. This coate is called *peritonæum*: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 27 v<sup>o</sup>.

**abductor.** Add to 1:—1634 The abductor of the little toe: A. RHEAD, *Descr. Body of Man*, p. 91.  
**1694** The little Toe has a peculiar Abductor proceeding from the Heel: SALMON, *Anatomy*, Bk. V. ch. xvi. p. 518.  
**1727** the constrictors of the Eye-lids, must be strengthen'd in the supercilious, the abductors in drunkards and contemplative men, who have the same steady and grave motion of the eye: POPE, *Mem. M. Scriblerus*, ch. x. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 144 (1757).

Also add to 2:—1887 In Ireland public sympathy has always declared for an abductor, and against the abducted if she appears as a willing witness: H. H. SPARLING, *Irish Minstrelsy*, p. 367.

**abelo.** Add:—bef. 1617 white *Poplar* tree or *Abel* tree: MINSHEU, *Guide into Tongues*.

**abettor.** Add to 1:—1535 In appele/the defendaunte was acqutied/the abettours were inquired of: A. and B. were founde abettours/by whiche the defendaunte prayd a distresse agaynst them/had it: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 31 r<sup>o</sup>.  
**1540** ye prouide that the fals accusers and their abettours may be so punyshed: ELYOT, *Im. Governauce*, fol. 94 v<sup>o</sup>.  
**1788** he confessed the fact, and charged the farmer abovementioned as his abettor: *Genl. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 77/1.

**abeyance.** Add to 1:—1538 the right of fee simple is in abeyance, that is to say, all only in the remembrance ententement, and consideration of the lawe, &c.: Tr. *Littleton's Tenures*, Bk. III. ch. xi. fol. 137 v<sup>o</sup>.

**Abigail.** Add:—1654 And with good speed they did *Abigail* it each to others: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 236.]

**abjure.** Add to 1 a:—bef. 1548 I purpose unless your Grace commaund contrary, to abjure them bothe, and putt them to open penaunce: J. LONGLAND, in *Ellis Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. I. No. xcvi. p. 253 (1846).

Also add to 2:—1535 for otherwys they ought be awarded to perpetual prysen/or abiure the lande by the same statute: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 145 v<sup>o</sup>.

**abkarl.** Add:—1856 The duties included under the term *abkarree*, comprising those on spirituous liquors, intoxicating drugs, and some other articles: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XI. p. 537/2.

**abord.** Add:—1779 At my *abord*, in which he was very gracious, and shook me heartily by the hand, he asked, "Well and how is George?" In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 261 (1882).

**Absalom**, name of a son of King David, who led the Hebrews into rebellion and was distinguished for his long hair which caused his death. See 2 *Sam.*, xiii.—xviii.

**1601** defending...us her subjects from the deceitful baits and crafty allurements of all popular and ambitious dissembling Absalons: *Litur. Services O. Eli.*, p. 690 (Parker Soc., 1847).  
**1629** We have Absaloms and Athithophels, affections and opinions, the children of our own bosoms, and counsel of our own

brains: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. III. p. 165 (1862).  
**1633** the brain...is but earth...the flesh that covers that brain, is but earth; and even the top of that, that wherein so many Absaloms take so much pride, is but a bush growing upon that turf of earth: — *Com. a Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 650/1 (1865).  
**1638** the truths she [the Church of Rome] maintains, and the practice of them, may prove an antidote to her against the errors which she maintains in such persons as in simplicity of heart, follow this Absalom: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 433 (1820).  
**1830** he immediately begins to play Absalom at the gate before all Israel! *Congress. Debates*, Vol. VI. Pt. i. p. 159/2.

**absinthium.** Add:—1543 Absinthium or wormwood, is hote in the fyrste degre, and drye in the seconde: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxiv v<sup>o</sup>/2.

**absit dicto invidia.** Add:—1619 a good Parent, *absit invidia verbo* (the best Nobilitie) or a good Child: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. xlvii. p. 442.  
**1654** —6 these four notes of an old man in Christ are all fairly pencilled out and exemplified in your religious and righteous life and practice, *absit verbo invidia*, as in any man's I know alive at this day: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Ep. Ded., Vol. III. p. xxviii. (1868).

**absit òmen.** Add:—1854 *Absit omen!* I will say again. I like not the going down of yonder little yacht: THACKERAY, *Newcomes*, Vol. II. ch. xxvi. p. 292 (1879).

**absterasion.** Substitute for quot. 1543, bef. 1626:—1543 it draweth and dryeth with abstersyon: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. cvii v<sup>o</sup>/2.  
**1627** The Seuenth Cause is *Absterasion*; which is plainly a Scouring off, or Incision of the more viscous Humors, and making the Humors more fluide: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. i. § 42.

**absterative.** Add to 1:—1528 virtute absteriue / and nat resolutiue: PAVNELL, Tr. *Reg. Sal.*, sig. X i v<sup>o</sup>.  
**1563** hatte in hym the vertues absteriue and desicative: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 4 v<sup>o</sup>.  
**1627** it would not be so *Absteriue*, and *Opening*, and *Solutiue* a *Drinke* as *Mead*: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. ix. § 848.

Also add to 2:—1543 an absteriue of honye of roses: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xl v<sup>o</sup>/2.  
**1563** Then the iij. day to vse some absteriues which doe somwhat exicate and dry: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 15 v<sup>o</sup>.

**absurdity.** Add to 1:—1563 But in the waye of disputation I wyll graunte this absurdity: T. GALE, *Treat. Gonneshot*, fol. 5 v<sup>o</sup>.

**abusive.** Add to 1:—1620 but to take faith for a trust and confidence, is not only an improper kind of speaking, but abusive, never received by Saint Paul: BRENT, Tr. *Soave's Hist. Connc. Trent*, Bk. II. p. 183 (1676).

Also add to 5:—1669 the *Terra filius* entertained the auditory with a tedious, abusive sarcastical rhapsody: EVELYN, *Diary*, Vol. II. p. 44 (1872).

**acacia.** Add to 4:—1526 make a playster of achasia, &c.: GRETE Herball, ch. xiv.  
**1540** Take Masticke, *Accatia*, *Xilodoloes*, Galles: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 175 (1613).  
**1543** *Acacia* comenly taken for sloes, is colde and drye beyond the seconde degre, and of great stipticitie: TRAHERON, Tr. *Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. clxxxv v<sup>o</sup>/2. — R. of aloes, myrra, *accatia*, galla muscata, nuttes of cypresse, saunders, lignum aloes: *ib.*, fol. ccxxxviii v<sup>o</sup>/2.

**academy.** Add to 2:—1603 the grand Patrons of each *Academy*, *Plato*, *Speusippus*: J. SYLVESTER, Tr. *Du Bartas*, Triumph, II. xiii. p. 177 (1608).  
 Also add to 4:—1619 no Proficients heere, cannot obtaine the lowest Degree in the Academic of Verity. And, indeed, Academies are the Marts for the Minds Marchandize: PURCHAS, *Microcosmus*, ch. liv. p. 519.

**acanthus.** Add to 1:—1842 To watch the emerald-colour'd water falling | Thro' many a wov'n acanthus-wreath divine! TENNYSON, *Lotos-Eaters*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 198 (1886).

**acatalepsia.** Add:—1654 that shutteth up all our indeavours for Knowledge under an *Acatalepsia*, impossibility of certainty, or full discovery, even of Nature: R. WHITLOCK, *Zootomia*, p. 222.

**acceptance.** Add to I. 2 a:—1531 But firste I will aduertise the reder, that I will nowe write of that beneuolence onely whiche is moste universall, wherein is equalitie without singular affection or acceptance of personage: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. II. ch. ix. Vol. II. p. 96 (1880). — And where he fyndeth it to be contemned or neglected, and specially with addynge to periury, moste sharply, ye moste rigorously and aboue all other offences punissh it, without acceptance or fauour of any persone: *ib.*, Bk. III. ch. vii. Vol. II. p. 259.

**accessible.** Add to 2:—1603 it carieth with it the hope of compassing things very accessible and in no wise impossible: HOLLAND, Tr. *Plut. Mor.*, p. 308.

**accession.** Add to I. 1:—abt. 1630 The change and alteration of Religion upon the instant of her accession: (1653) R. NAUNTON, *Pragm. Reg.*, p. 16 (1870).

Also add to II. 1:—1888 at this point...we lose the guidance of M. Paris, and are indebted to Mr. Fisher's evidence for a real accession of knowledge: *Athenæum*, Mar. 10, p. 303/1.

**accommodator.** Add:—1691 Or else the Scene is alter'd, and some humble Accommodator hangs out the White Flag, and proposes milder Conditions: *Reasons of Mr. Bays, &c.*, Pref., sig. A 1 v<sup>o</sup>.

**acroché, fem. -ée, part.** Fr.: hooked in; hooked on; brought to a dead lock.

bef. 1699 The congress is *acroché* by the exceptions made from the confederates to the French passports for Spain and Lorrain: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 171 (1770).

**1770** On looking out of the window we found ourselves *acroché* to a waggon: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 3 (1882).

**accueil.** Add:—1770 He talks much of the *accueil* he receives in this country: In J. H. JESSE'S *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. III. p. 5 (1882).  
**1807** The change in your *accueil* among the young ladies which you have to date from the day on which you first split on that rock, a wig: BERESFORD, *Miseries*, Vol. II. p. 252 (5th Ed.).

**accumulator.** Add to 1:—1611 *Accumulateur*, An accumulator; a heaper, or piler; a hoorder, or gatherer: COTGR.

**accusatrix.** Add:—1611 *Accusatrice*, An accusatrix, or accuseresse: COTGR.

**Acelanda.** Add:—1623 Do gallants advise with him [the preacher] before they meet in Acelanda, the field of blood: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed. Vol. II. p. 168 (1862).



**acētābulum.** Add:—[1398] acetabulum is the forth parte of Emina: TRIVISA, *Tr. Barth. De P. R.*, XIX. cxxviii. 1578 A deepe hole, or cavitie therefore, you shall call after the Latins *Acetabulum*...our English phrase offeth it no proper terme for it: J. BANISTER, *Hist. Man.*, Bk. 1. fol. 2<sup>re</sup>.

**Achan**, name of an Israelite who caused a defeat at Ai by having taken accursed spoil from Jericho. See *Joshua*, vii. 18.

1611 the principal Achan and author of all thy misery: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 36 (1630). 1621 what shall we expect, that have such multitudes of Achans...? R. BURTON, *Anat. Mel.*, To Reader, p. 68 (1627). 1637 but ever there is some Achan in the army...some Jonah in the ship: J. TRAPP, *God's Love Tokens*, in *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 708/2 (1668).

**Achātēs.** Add:—1586 who shulde well perceyue my selfe to remayne vnto them a faythfull and trusty *Achates*, euen so farre as my wealth or woe, my power or perill...may serue to serche myne ability: W. WENDE, *Discourse of Eng. Poet.*, Ep., in Haslewood's *Eng. Poets & Poetry*, Vol. II. p. 17 (1815).

**achiote.** Add:—1697 He is wonderfully out in y<sup>e</sup> account he gives of cochinel and achiot or roucou [*sic*], w<sup>ch</sup> he saith is made of y<sup>e</sup> leaves of y<sup>e</sup> flower: *Hutton Corresp.*, Vol. II. p. 225 (1878).

**Achitophel.** Add:—1585 confound all wicked counsels and conspiracies of Achitophel with his fellows: J. PILKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 452 (1842).

**acqua d' oro**: It. See *eau d'or* (Suppl.).

**acqua Tofania.** Add:—1837 making the trembling fellows believe for a while that they had swallowed some infernal poison, worse than the *acqua tophana*: C. MACFARLANE, *Banditti & Robbers*, p. 190.

**acroama.** Add:—1603 there was rehearsed at the table a pretie Acroame or care-delight, which pleased the companie verie well: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 952.

**acrochordon.** Add:—1563 Cancers, nodos, strumas, and wartes called *acrochordonas* [acc. pl.]: T. GALE, *Inst. Chirurg.*, fol. 46<sup>vo</sup>.

**acropolis.** Add:—1607 Of this horse there was a brazen image at Athens in *Acropolis*: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 339. 1678 such as the *Peplum* or Veil of *Minerva*, which in the *Panathenais* is with great pomp and ceremony brought into the *Acropolis*, is embroidered all over with: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 402. 1775 The town of Scio...resembles Genoa... A naked hill rises above it where was the acropolis of the Greeks: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 50.

**activity.** Add to 2:—1543 it is of so great actiuitie, that without regard of medicines it rausheth hys pray: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xxxi <sup>vo</sup> 12. Also add to 3:—1670 The Actiuitie of the heavenly motions and Influences: J. DEE, Pref. Billingsley's *Euclid*, sig. b. iij <sup>vo</sup>.

**actum est (de).** Add:—1689 Then *actum est de nobis* ['with us'], we are gone forever: J. FLAVEL, *England's Duty*, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 86 (1799).

**acūmen.** Add:—1619 Hence his *Acumen*, and a ready wit: HUTTON, *Foll. Anat.*, sig. A 3<sup>vo</sup>. 1788 The question requires the greatest critical acumen, and Icelandic learning to decide: *Gent. Mag.*, LVIII. i. 139/2.

**ad clērum.** Add:—1553 had a good[ly] sermon *ad clērum* in the quire: *Grey Friars' Chronicle*, p. 85 (Camd. Soc., 1852). 1615 This was our Saviour's sermon *ad clērum*, whose pulpit is now in heaven: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 110 (1867). 1675 The Sermons *ad Clērum* that were preach't in the Church: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. 1. ch. v. § 3, p. 29. 1732 But the whole book, though he meant it *ad populū*, is, I think, purely *ad clērum*: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 264 (1871).

**ad hoc.** Add:—1853 this is a question on which all the scattered fragments might be made easily to combine, and there are already symptoms of a possible combination *ad hoc* in the Indian Committee of the House of Commons: GARVILLE, *Memoirs*, 3rd Ser., i. li. 51.

**ad hominem.** Add:—1678 Which Argumentation of *Arnobius* though it were good enough *ad homines*, to stop the mouths of the Pagans: CUDWORTH, *Intell. Syst.*, Bk. 1. ch. iv. p. 278.

**ad Kalendas Graecas.** Add:—1675 they will both be *ad Graecas Calendas*, when Geese piss holiwater: J. SMITH, *Christ. Relig. Appeal*, Bk. IV. ch. vii. § 1, p. 57. 1843 In every grammar school of the whole world *ad Graecas Calendas* is translated—the American dividends: SYD. SMITH, *Let. on Amer. Debts*, p. 11.

**ad libitum.** Add to 1:—1610 these may bee contriued in Parallelograms, Squares, Circles, Oualls, Lunaries, or other mixt or voluntary proportions compassed and tricked *ad libitum*: FOLKINGHAM, *Art Survey*, II. vi. p. 58.

**ad nauseam.** Add:—1616 We have heard this often enough, *ad nauseam* usque: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 103 (1867).

**ad nūtum.** Add:—bef. 1548 The saide Prior hath the same Priorie by institution of my Lorde of Canterberie removibill *ad nūtum*: R. LAYTON, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccix. p. 166 (1846).

**ad populū.** Add:—1732 [See *ad clērum* (Suppl.).]

**ad quod dampnum.** Add:—1535 A wryt de ['of'] *ad quod dampnum*: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 220<sup>ro</sup>. 1608 he by wrytte of *ad quod dampnum* may, | Sue his recovery: J. DAV, *Law-Tricks*, sig. H 2<sup>ro</sup>. 1715 a writ of *ad quod dampnum*, and return: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 681 (1834).

**ad rem.** Add:—1608 *Ad rem*, *ad rem*, master Poppin: MIDDLETON, *Family of Love*, v. 3, Wks., Vol. III. p. 109 (1885).

**ad unguem.** Add:—1631 All the port-towns and havens in England, Scotland and France, he had *ad unguem*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elizabeth*, p. 52 (1642).

**adagio.** Add:—1540 Adages, metaphores, sentences, or other figures poetically or rhetorically: PALSGRAVE, *Tr. Acolastus*, sig. A i<sup>ro</sup>.

**adagio.** Add to 1:—1826 Mr. Beckendorff began a beautiful air very adagio, gradually increasing the time in a kind of variation: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *1<sup>st</sup> iv. Grey*, Bk. VI. ch. vi. p. 348 (1881).

Also add to 2:—1762 What Yorick could mean by the words *lentamente*,—*tenente*,—*grave*, and sometimes *adagio*,—as applied to theological compositions... I dare not venture to guess: STERNE, *Trist. Shand.*, VI. xi. Wks., p. 260 (1839).

**adept.** Add to 1:—1652 They are *Mysteries Incommunicable* to any but the *Adepts*, and those that have become *Dedicated* even from their *Ordins* to *serue* and *sovereign* at this *Altar*: E. AMESON, *Short Chem. Lect.*, sig. B 3<sup>ro</sup>.

Also add to II:—1657 and therefore it is to no purpose to tempt an Adept Physiphysic with promises of rewards: H. PINSELL, *Philos. Reg.*, p. 166.

**adhere.** Add to 3:—1503 to them quych adherys and takys in feyryte and ioy in the Worldly possessions: *Traytte of god luyng and good deyng*, sig. p vi <sup>vo</sup> 11.

**adiaphoron.** Add:—1603 those things which we call *Adiaphora*, Indifferent, and do partake neither good nor ill: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 69. 1656 and by their *Adiaphora*, or things indifferent, as they called them, they paved a way to Popery: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 424 (1668). bef. 1691 lukewarm professors who easily embraced that principle of the Quakers, which made it *adiaphoron*, a matter of indifference, to own or deny Christ in times of persecution: J. FLAVEL, *Touchstone of Sincerity*, Wks., Vol. V. p. 315 (1799).

**adjournment.** Add to 1:—1635 nat withstandyng the adjournment in Eyre in fauour of nyefes: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 21<sup>ro</sup>. bef. 1646 your pleasure for the adjournment of the Court tyll Mondaye: RONT SOUTHWELL, in Ellis' *Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. III. No. cccvi. p. 7 (1846).

**adjutor.** Add:—1654 Curate and Barber being adjutors | Unto her highnesse: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 176.

**administrator.** Add to 1:—1603 the office of a good ruler and administrator of the weale-publique: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 46.

**adobe.** Add:—1748 The common materials for private buildings are those they call *Adobes*, that is, large Bricks about two feet long, one in Breadth, and four inches thick in Chilli. *True & Particular Relat. of Dreadful Earthquake at Lima*, &c., p. 266. 1830 They are built of *adobes*, or unburnt bricks and clay: *Edin. Encycl.*, Vol. XVI. p. 297/1.

**Adōnāi.** Add:—abt. 1400 my name Adonay V shewyde not to hem: Wycliffe Bible, Exod., vi. 2.

**Adōnia.** Add to 1:—1616 if a base female servant should court him, I dare say he proves not Adonis: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 42 (1867). Also add to 2:—1709 But this tempting Youth, this *poetical Adonis*, is too perfect not to have touch'd your Heart: MRS. MANLEY, *New Atal.*, Vol. I. p. 38 (2nd Ed.).

**adrop.** Add:—1471 The mean ys Mercury, these two and no mo | Be our *Magnesia*, our *Adrop*, and none other: G. RIPLEY, *Comp. Alch.*, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 135 (1652). bef. 1652 Our greates *Elivier* most high of price, | Our *Asot*, our *Basalish*, our *Adrop*, and our *Constrive*: BLOOMFIELD, in Ashmole's *Theat. Chem. Brit.*, p. 312 (1652).

**adscriptus glēbae.** Add:—1811 Personal slavery is established among the Beduins; but none of them are *adscripti glēbae*: *Nichols's Trav. Arab.*, ch. cix. Pinkerton, Vol. X. p. 133. 1830 The whole world seemed to be morally, as well as materially, '*adscripti glēbae*': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Endymion*, Vol. I. ch. xii. p. 98.

**adulterator.** Add to 2:—1611 *Abastardisseur*, an adulterator; sophist-cater, counterfeiter: COTGR.

**adversaria.** Add:—1729 the many volumes of our *Adversaria* on modern Authors: POPE, *Wks.*, Vol. V. p. xvii (1757).

**adviso.** Add to 2:—1654 grant an Imparity of Examples, they meet with in History, may somewhat wrest their Counsels and Advices at first, to a Diffiminity from the present Necessity: R. WHITLOCK, *Zoonomia*, p. 176.

**adytum.** Add:—1825 Sidney Lorraine became President of a Board, and wriggled into the adytum of the cabinet: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *1<sup>st</sup> iv. Grey*, Bk. II. ch. I. p. 22 (1881).

**Aegipān, pl. Aegipānes, sb.**: Lat. fr. Gk. *Aiyivav*: a goat-shaped Pan (*q. v.*); a goat-like race of men (? baboons or gorillas) said to live in Africa.

1554 suche as be scant worthy to be called men, but rather halfe bestes. *Aegipanes* and *Itemie*: W. PRAT, *Africa*, sig. I. iii <sup>ro</sup>. 1603 *Minotaures* and *Aegipanes*: HOLLAND, *Tr. Plut. Mor.*, p. 568. 1678 Enter the *Minotaur* and *Aegipanes*: SHADWELL, *Pimou*, II. p. 30.

**aerugo.** Add:—1727 Behold this Rust,—or rather let me call it this precious *Ærugo*,—behold this beautiful Varnish of Time: POPE, *Memo. M. Scriblerus*, ch. iii. Wks., Vol. VI. p. 107 (1757).

**aesophagus**: Late Lat. See *oesophagus*.

**Ætites.** Add:—1627 the *Ætites*, or *Eagles Stone*, which hath a little Stone within it: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. II. § 154.

**affaire de cœur.** Add:—1809 the connection with Egeria resolves itself of course into an *affaire de cœur*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 349.

**affirmance.** Add to 1:—1635 so that the statute is nat but in affirm-ance of the comen lawes: Tr. *Littleton's Nat. Brev.*, fol. 84<sup>ro</sup>.

**affatus.** Add:—1824 The Justice collected a great *affatus* (amount of) 'breath' in his cheeks, which puffed them up like those of a Dutch cherub: SCOTT, *Redgauntlet*, ch. vi. p. 198 (1886).

**agā.** Add:—1563 The Agar and others of Great place: J. SHUTE, *Two Comm.* (Tr.), fol. 52<sup>ro</sup>.

**agacant.** Add:—1790 my grave, solemn, sage spouse, is not half so *agacant* with her charity and all her virtues: C. SMITH, *Demond*, Vol. I. p. 198 (1792).

**agacerie.** Add:—1809 one class of readers may perhaps be amused by the *agaceries* of the *filles de chambre*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. II. p. 182.

**agavē.** Add:—1830 several varieties of the southern hemp (or agave Americana) are thriving under their care in both cities: *Executive Documents*, 1st Sess., 22nd Cong., p. 6 (1832).

**agenda.** Add to 1:—1638 those points of faith... which were merely and purely *credenda* and not *agenda*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 161 (1822).

**aggravation.** Add to 3:—1643 (beware of colds euen in the summer) by aggravation of tentes, or other thynges put in to the woundes: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. xc <sup>ro</sup> 2.

**aggregator.** Add to 2:—1628 wherefore the aggregator in the chap. *de vite* by authorite of Galen writethe...: PAYNEL, *Tr. Reg. Sal.*, sig. K ii <sup>ro</sup>.



**aggy.** For quotation dated 1819 substitute:—1819 Some wore necklaces reaching to the navel entirely of aggy beads: BOWDICH, *Mission to Ashantee*, Pt. I. ch. ii. p. 35.

**agio.** Add to 1:—1848 It was wonderful to hear him talk about millions, and agios, and discounts: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 27 (1879).

**agnus castus.** Add:—1525 This herbe Agnus castus/that men do call Tutesayne / & otherwyse Parke leues: *Herball*, pr. by R. Banckes, sig. A i<sup>ro</sup>. 1548 Vitex may be called in englishe Hemp tree, or Chast tree or Agnus tree: W. TURNER, *Names of Herbs*.

**agnus Dei.** Add to 1:—abt. 1375 Whon pe pater noster is don, | To pe Agnus dei he goyful son: *Vernon MS.*, in *Lay-Folks Mass-Book*, p. 144 (Simmons, 1879). 1597 The first is his own, the second he wrote out of a verse of two partes of an *Agnus dei*, of one Henry Rysbie: TH. MORLEY, *Mus.*, p. 122.

**agora.** Add:—1775 buildings, which in Greek cities were usually placed by the agora: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 124.

**aguila.** Add:—1555 Aguila is worth the farazuola Fanan .cccc. to .cccc.: R. EDEN, *Decades*, Sect. III. p. 268 (1885).

**aide de camp.** Add:—1690 Scrammore's aid-de-camp came to us again: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 134 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

**aiguillette.** Add:—1823 united to his doublet by ten thousand aiguillettes and knots of ribbon: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, p. 27 (1886).

**allerion, sb.:** ? Old Fr., cf. Old Fr. *alerion*, whence heraldic *allerion*, = 'an eagle without feet or beak': a large bird of prey.

? 1511 In our lande be also foules ye whyche haue the maystery of all birdes of the worlde and haue a colour lyke ye fyre...and this byrdes ben call Ilerion: *Of the newe landes*, in *Arber's First Three Eng. Bks. on Amer.*, p. xxxii/2 (1885).

**air noble.** Add:—1829 'Poor Lord St. Jerome,' said she, 'who is really the most unaffected person I know, has been complaining most bitterly of his deficiency in the *air noble*...': LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. II. ch. iii. p. 57 (1881).

**al coraggio.** Add:—1611 *Alla corago*, then! MIDDLETON, *Roar. Girl*, v. 1, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 122 (1885).

**al fresco.** Add to 2:—1828 I love the al fresco [see *fresco* 1] of the river: SCOTT, *Fair Md. of Perth*, ch. xxx. p. 359 (1886).

**alameda.** Add:—1797 The public walk, or Alameda, is pleasant in the evening: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. IV. p. 101. 1847 We encamped in the Alameda, a beautiful public walk, shaded with cotton trees and provided with seats of repose: A. WISLIZENUS, *Tour N. Mexico*, p. 73 (1848).

**alamo, sb.:** Sp.: the poplar tree. See *alameda*.

1856 The valley was sprinkled with large alamos: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, p. 17.

**Alborak.** Add:—1607 the *Alborach* among the Turks, being a faire white beast like an Asse, whereupon...Mahomet was carried vp to heauen: TOPSELL, *Four-f. Beasts*, p. 32.

**album.** Add to 4:—1762 It was an octavo pocket-book, and appeared to be an exact copy of Rubens's Album, which he used in his travels: HOR. WALPOLE, *Vertue's Anecd. Painting*, Vol. II. p. 86.

**alcavala.** Add:—1818 the odious alcavala and other obnoxious taxes modified so as no longer to be vexatious: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 223 (1834).

**alcé.** Add:—1591 Tygers, Alces, Camels, Leopards: L. LLOYD, *Tripl. of Triumphes*, sig. D i<sup>vo</sup>.

**alchemist.** Add:—1543 take oute the quyksyluer calcyned, which the alcumystes call precipitate: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccvii<sup>ro</sup>/1.

**alcohol.** Add to 1:—1627 The Turkes haue a Blacke Powder, made of a Minerall called *Alcohole*; Which with a fine long Pencill they lay vnder their Eye-lids, Which doth colour them Blacke: BACON, *Nat. Hist.*, Cent. viii. § 739.

Also add to 2:—1543 braye y<sup>e</sup> thynges that ben to be braied after the manner of arcolfol, than mengle them al together: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. liii<sup>ro</sup>/2.

**alcornoco.** Add:—1846 It is said that Alcornoco bark is the produce of *Byrsonima laurifolia*: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 390.

**alepine.** Add:—1857 the wages of twenty weavers of fine bombazines, alapines, and paramattas, which averaged thirteen shillings and sixpence: J. JAMES, *Worsted Manuf.*, p. 483.

**alert.** Add to 1:—1598 to him that best can stande *All'erta* for the best Italian, hereof sometimes may rise some vse: FLORIO, sig. a 4<sup>ro</sup>. 1731 And if an Army the *Bacheleiers* are turn'd upon is not *alerte*, and upon all its Guard, they quickly force their Way thro' it: MIDDLEY, *Tr. Kolben's Cape Good Hope*, Vol. I. p. 178.

**Alexander<sup>1</sup>.** Add:—1681 Where every Mowers wholesome Heat | Smells like an *Alexanders sweat* [said to have been fragrant]: A. MARVELL, *Misc.*, p. 91.

**alfandica.** Add:—1623 the Porters in the *Alhondiga* of Sevilla: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. i. p. 5.

**alforja.** Add to 1:—1623 they shut their Prayer-bookes, and putting them in their *Alforjas*, (which is a kind of Wallet)...the good Priest began: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 64.

**alhagi, sb.:** Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: the *Alhagi Maurorum*, a leguminous shrub, Nat. Order *Papilionaceae*, which yields a kind of manna (*g. v.*).

1741 I know not whether the *Alhagi* yields Manna in the Isles of *Sym* and *Tinos*: J. OZELL, *Tr. Tournefort's Voy. Levant*, Vol. II. p. 5.

**alhondiga:** Arab. See *alfandica* (Dict. and Suppl.).

**alkahest.** Add:—1641 Is not his [Paracelsus'] *Altahest* a famous dissolvent, that can in an instant dissolve all things into their first principles, and withall is a specifiem against all distempers of the liver? JOHN FRENCH, *Art Distill.*, To Reader, sig. B 2<sup>vo</sup> (1651).

**alkekengi.** Add:—1543 let them all boyle with the iuce of nightshade, alkekengi, and laictuce: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. lxxxii<sup>ro</sup>/1.

**all'antica, all'antiqua, phr.:** It.: in antique style.

1623 the very nose and mouth is defaced, the rest very faire, and, they say, a *l'antiqua*: SIR TH. ROE, in A. Michaelis' *Anc. Marb. in Gt. Brit.*, p. 187 (1882). 1627 two antient gates of hard white marble, wrought *all'antiqua*: *ib.*, p. 200.

1722 Ornaments, and Grotesques *all' Antica* as fine as any in the Vatican: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 291.

**allemande.** Add to 1:—1776 it was music like this which could disenchant the moon, and make trees and stones dance *allemands*: J. COLLIER, *Mus. Trav.*, p. 14.

**almanac.** Add:—1391 Almenak: CHAUCER, *Astrol.*, p. 3 (1872). 1672 *Gold...* But have you such skill in these things? *Cheat*. Ay so much as e're an Almanack-maker, or Cunningman of 'em all: SHADWELL, *Miser*, II. p. 23.

**almuten.** Add:—1611 The Orbs *Almutes* of this age haue bene | (Beam'd with the gracefull light of heauens Queene): In Coryat's *Crambe*, sig. a 3<sup>ro</sup>.

**alópecia.** Add:—1543 when ye perceyue in Alopecia, that the rootes of the heeres be rotten, ye shall plucke them vp with lytle pynsons, or pytche: TRAHERON, *Tr. Vigo's Chirurg.*, fol. ccliv<sup>ro</sup>/2. 1601 HOLLAND, *Tr. Plin. N. H.*, Vol. II. p. 364.

**alpeu.** Add:—1716 Ah, Madam, since my SHARPER is untrue, | I joyless make my once ador'd *Alpeu*: POPE, *Basset-Table*, 5.

**alter ego.** Add:—1537 ye must haue suche as ye may trust evyn as well as your owne self wiche must be unto yowe as *alter ego*: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 156 (Camd. Soc., 1843). 1586 as it [the purpose] seemed rather to have proceeded from sum *alter ego* than from any strange and forraigne prince: *Lett. of Elis. & Jas.*, p. 15 (Camd. Soc., 1849). 1623 she would tell him, that I was his *alter ego*, that he and I were one: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. ii. p. 24.

**alter ipse, phr.:** Lat.: other self. See *alter ego*.

1657 Because ye be *alter ipse* to him...I make you judge: AEP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 316 (1853).

**alternis vicibus.** Add:—1538 the sayd prior and vicare *alternis vicibus* shall preach and declare the gospell or the epistle reade upon the daye in the Mother tongue: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 187 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

**alto<sup>1</sup>.** Add:—1677 they marched about three Miles, and came to a Field which had been planted with Indian Corn, where they made another Alt: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 128 (1864).

**amant.** Add:—1763 I tell her I am *amant* too: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 269 (1882).

**amateur.** Add to 2:—1807 Attending an Amateur-gardener, in the Dog-days, through all his Forcing-houses: BERESFORD, *Misericord.*, Vol. II. p. 280 (5th Ed.). 1826 a strong and amateur orchestra was never wanting: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Viv. Grey*, Bk. VII. ch. vii. p. 422 (1881).

**amatrix, sb.:** Lat., fem. of *amator*: a female lover, a sweetheart.

1611 *Amatrice*, An Amatrix, a she louer: COTGR.

**Amazon.** Add to 1:—1549 it [Italy] endeth in maner of the *Amasones* targatte: W. THOMAS, *Hist. Ital.*, fol. 1<sup>ro</sup>.

**amoretto.** Add to 1:—1676 Visit me in the morning, where I suppose will be the rest of my Amoretto's: D'URFEE, *Mad. Fickle*, iv. p. 40 (1691).

Also add to 2:—In the *Lunettes* are Amorettoes bearing the Spoils of the Gods: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c., in Italy*, p. 118.

**amoroso, sb.** Add:—1654 This slut recites the dreame false, and in her owne person, when it was her *Amorosos*, the Curate of the Parish: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 72.

**amphitheatre.** Add:—1769 round it the mountains form an awful amphitheatre: GRAY, *Letters*, No. cxliv. Vol. II. p. 143 (1819). 1809 The amphitheatre of hills covered with trees: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. v. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 15.

**Amphitrité.** Add:—1567 Did *Amphitrytee* with hir armes embrace the earth about: A. GOLDING, *Tr. Ovid's Metam.*, Bk. I. p. 4 (1575).

**amplitude.** Add:—1540 the vaulte or amplitude of the Wombe: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. I. ch. vi. p. 27 (1613).

**amuck.** Add:—bef. 1739 Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet | To run a muck, and tilt at all I meet: POPE, *Imit. Hor.*, Bk. II. Sat. i. 70 (1757).

**amulet.** Add:—1607 Pendulets, Amulets, Annulets, Bracelets, and so many lets: A. BREWER, *Lingua*, iv. 6, sig. I 2<sup>vo</sup>.

**amylum.** Add:—1540 Item, Amilum or starch tempered together with Rose water, and put on the childes tongue is good: RAYNALD, *Birth Man.*, Bk. III. ch. iii. p. 170 (1613).

**amyris, sb.:** Mod. Lat.: *Bot.*: name of a genus of trees and shrubs, Nat. Order *Amyridaceae*, native in Tropical India, Africa, and America, yielding resin or balsam.

1846 The layers of the liber of a species of *Amyris* were found by Caillaud to be used by the Nubian Mahometans as paper: J. LINDLEY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 460.

**analysis.** Add to I. 1:—1641 The peremptory analysis that you call it, I believe will be so hardy as once more to unpin your spruce fastidious oratory: MILTON, *Animadv.*, Wks., Vol. I. p. 158 (1806).

**ávaç.** Add:—1848 The king of men (it is Colonel Crawley, who, indeed, has no notion about the sack of Ilium or the conquest of Cassandra), theanax andron is asleep in his chamber at Argos: THACKERAY, *Van. Fair*, Vol. II. ch. xvi. p. 172 (1879).

**ancona.** Add:—1874 the church of Vomp once possessed a priceless work of Alb. Durer, an 'Ancona' shewing forth in its various compartments the history of the Passion: MISS R. H. BUSK, *Tirol*, p. 146.

**angarep.** Add:—1871 we crouched upon our angareps (stretchers): SIR S. W. BAKER, *Nile Tributaries*, ch. v. p. 72.



**anno.** Add:—1622 and they came... to the town of Calles the xij of October in anno 1522: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 32 (1845). 1634 which was in the dawning days last past, *anno xvi<sup>mo</sup> annij*: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 34 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

**anno Christi.** Add:—1659 *Liturg. Services Q. Ediz.*, p. 10 (Parker Soc., 1847).

**anno Domini.** Add:—1530 Anno Domini 1530: LATIMER, *Remains*, p. 309 (1845).

**annulus.** Add:—1761 knots... in which there is no quibbling provision made by the duplication and return of the two ends of the string through the annulus or noose made by the second implication of them—to get them slipped and undone by: STERNE, *Trist. Shand*, III. x. Wks., p. 113 (1849).

**antae.** Add:—1775 Part of one of the antae is seen, about 4 foot high: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Asia Minor*, p. 256.

**ante meridiem.** Add:—1663 Sept. 28 Mr. John Ask ante meridiem, by York six myle on this syde: DEE, *Diary*, p. 2 (Camd. Soc., 1842).

**antependium, incorrectly antependium, sb.**: Late Lat.: a hanging cover for the front of an altar; a decorative frontlet for an altar.

1670 the pictures of inlaid precious stones, which compose the *Antependium* of the Altar: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 114 (1698).

**anteregnum, sb.**: Mod. Lat., 'before-reign': the period of a sovereign's life prior to the beginning of his (her) reign.

1631 those perilous occurrences she met withal in the four years of her *Anteregnum*: T. HEYWOOD, *Englands Elisabeth*, p. 181 (1641).

**anticaglia.** Add:—1670 I saw the *Neat-house* full of curious Statues, and crusted on the outside with rare *anticaglie* [pl.]: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 73 (1698). — The Wall of the House is overcrusted with a world of *Anticallie*, or old Marble-pieces of Antiquity: *ib.*, p. 105.

**anticlimax.** Add:—1823 Let not this seem an anti-climax: BYRON, *Don Juan*, x. lix.

**antipodēs.** Add to 4:—1616 a sermon and he [the flatterer] are antipodes: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 504 (1867).

**antique.** Add to I. 3:—1636 ij gilt Pottes... graven about the swage of the foote with antique work: *Inventories of Wardrobes of Henry Fitzroy*, p. 12.

Also add to II. 1:—1663 Vitruvius one of the most perfectest of all the Antiques: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, sig. A iii r. — the muller or Cornices of the Antiques that standeth on the right side wherunto they have added Echinus and Denticuli, with Apophigis or rule: *ib.*, fol. viii r.

**antithesis.** Add to 2 a:—1683 or some such word... may agree with the participle in the masculine gender that the antithesis may be perfect: FULKE, *Def.*, p. 126 (1843).

**aoull.** Add:—1828 Men, women, and children, poured tumultuously from the nearer aouls, to meet us: *Kussilbask*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 48.

**apex.** Add to 2 a:—1805 on the 13th they had passed the apex of the tide, or wave occasioned by the fresh: *Amer. State Papers*, Ind. Affairs, Vol. IV. p. 741 (1832).

**apocrypha.** Add to 2:—bef. 1744 Howe's what's now *Apocrypha*, my Wit, | In time to come, may pass for holy writ: POPE, *Sat. Dr. Donne*, iv. 286, Wks., Vol. IV. p. 289 (1757).

**apodosis.** Add:—1618 Pleasure, like an Irishman, wounds with a dart, and is suddenly gone; it makes a man miserable, and so leaves him... The *protasis* delights, the *apodosis* wounds: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 500 (1867). 1633 compare *protasis* with *apodosis*, sequel with sequel, the former with the latter, by the rules of opposition: — *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 263/2 (1865).

**apogee.** Add to 1 a:—1643 But after a while, as his manner is, when soaring up into the high tower of his Apogee, above the shadow of the earth, he darts out the direct rays of his then most piercing eyesight upon the impostures: MILTON, *Divorce*, Bk. I. ch. vi. Wks., Vol. I. p. 357 (1866).

**ἀπορρηγνῆ.** Add:—1757 there were in it, *Mysteries* or ἀπορρηγνῆ, which he durst not fully reveal: In Pope's *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 171 note. 1797 What ἀπορρηγνῆ or ineffable secrets were imparted to the initiated, it is impossible at this distance of time to discover with any tolerable degree of certainty: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. XII. p. 583/2.

**aporrh(o)ea, sb.**: Gk. ἀπόρροια: a flowing off, an emanation, an effluvia (*q. v.*).

1665 The reason of this *magnale* he attempts by *Mechanism*, and endeavours to make it out by *atomical aporrhæas*: GLANVILL, *Sceptis*, ch. xxiv. p. 178 (1885).

**appliqué.** Add:—1763 informing me of your having bought and sent to Calais the appliqué, for the Duke of York: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. I. p. 259 (1882). 1850 Others are extremely pretty, made of the *appliqué* lace: *Harper's Mag.*, Vol. II. p. 576.

**appul.** Add to 1:—bef. 1699 not only in regard of his authority in the State, or his *appuy* from England: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 432 (1770).

**Aquilo.** Add:—abt. 1450 [See *Yulturmus*]

**Arabesque.** Add to 2:—1780 low arched roofs, glittering with arabesque in azure and gold: BECKFORD, *Italy*, Vol. I. p. 128 (1834).

**architrave.** Add to 1:—1663 Vpon the Capitall shalbe layde or set Epistilium, named also Trabes called in oure English tonge the Architraue: J. SHUTE, *Archit.*, fol. v r.

**arcolfol:** Eng. fr. Late Lat. See *alcohol* (Dict. and Suppl.).

**argol, sb.**: Tartar: dried cow-dung used in Tartary.

1873 children with a sort of hod run about collecting argols (dried dung for fuel) which they pile up round their tents: Miss R. H. BUSK, *Sagas from Far East*, p. 357.

**argumentum ad hominem.** Add:—1654 it was *Argumentum ad hominem*, *v. i.*: to himself, whose Pate itched, it was upon the mending hand, by

that signe, and consequently upon the marring: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 112.

**Ariadne.** Add:—1654 If it brings you into Fountains, deserts, and almost inaccessible places, there will an *Ariadne*, some dissolute Fairy in other ofpeare: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 125.

**aristeia, sb.**: Gk. ἀριστεία [pl.]: the prize of the best and bravest

1865 the attitude of the season which hitherto been [sic] in all its triumphs his own *aristeia*: OUTER, *Strathmore*, Vol. III. ch. xvi. p. 75.

**Aristippus.** Add:—1632 O for a bowl of fat canary, Rich Aristippus, sparkling cherry: LYLE, *Alexander & Campaspe*, l. 2.

**armada.** Add to 2:—1608 see the gallies, the galleasses, the great armadas of the law: MIDDLETON, *A Trick*, l. 2. Wks., Vol. II. p. 295 (1863).

**arraz.** Add to 1:—1622 Holiness is the canopy of state over her head, and tranquillity the arras where she sets her foot: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 331 (1867).

**arrêt.** Add:—1631 hath procured from the parliament of Dijon an *arrêt*, in sentence, condemning him and his followers *comme criminel de lèse-majesté*: In *Court & Times of Chas. I.*, Vol. II. p. 110 (1843).

**ashurfee:** Arab. See *sheriff*.

**asmack:** Turk. See *yashmak* (Dict. and Suppl.).

**assentator.** Substitute for quotation:—1631 Other there be, which is a more honest term may be called *Assentators* or *followers*, which do awayte diligently what is the fourme of the speache and gesture of their master: *Edmond, Governour*, Bk. II. ch. xiv. Vol. II. p. 176 (1862). 1689 Desert, and not Ambition, is the step, By which they rise, but *Assentators* leap: Upon the Stage: T. PLUNKET, *Edmond, Duke Brandenburg*, &c., p. 391.

**assiento.** Add:—1624 The great annual *Assiento* which this King makes with the *Genoueses* is newly concluded: In Wotton's *Let.*, Vol. I. (Cabanis), p. 168 (1654).

**atabal.** Add:—1673 beat atabals fashioned like the copper tam-tams of the Hindoos: L. WALLACE, *Fair God*, Bk. VII. ch. vi. p. 459.

**Atalantis.** Add:—1623 I disdain to write an *Atalantis*: BYRON, *Don Juan*, xl. lxxvii.

**athetōsia.** Add:—1889 no serious objection apart from athetesis of a few single lines had been raised to any single passage: W. LEAF, *Unid.*, p. 43.

**Atishkhanah.** Add:—1840 did you ever see such an *Atishkhanah*: (literally *fire-house*, establishment of fire-arms); one of them has a pistol with four barrels: FRASER, *Kashmirian*, &c., Vol. II. Let. IV. p. 64.

**Atrium.** Add:—1664 *Portion, Galleries, Atria's*, &c.: EVELYN, *Tr. Frear's Pall. Archit.*, &c., p. 131. 1646 The atrium is paved with marble mosaic: *Bibl. Sacra*, Vol. III. p. 222.

**attar.** Add:—1801 *Attar of Roses: Enyc. Brit.*, Suppl. 1803 the usual compliments of attar and pain: In Wellington's *Disp.*, Vol. I. p. 592 (1844).

**attentive.** Add:—1631 his reason fresher, his care more attentive, his remembrance more sure: ELYOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xxi. Vol. II. p. 341 (1830).

**attirail.** Add:—[1776 seeing the shot, rammers, sponges, and ladles, with all the necessary *attirail* brought to the batteries where they are to be used: *Amer. Archives*, 4th Ser., Vol. VI. p. 427 (1849).]

**auberge.** Add:—1823 he had stationed himself in the *auberge* below, determined to carry his point: SCOTT, *Quent. Dur.*, Pref., p. 32 (1836).

**auditorium.** Add:—1618 Our *oratoria* are turned into *auditoria*, and we are content that God should speak earnestly to us, but we will not speak devoutly to him: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 103 (1867).

**Augusta Trinobantum, Latin name of London during the Roman occupation of Britain.**

1713 Behold | Augusta's glittering spires increase: POPE, *Windsor Forest*, 377.

1735 For poets (you can never want em), | Spread through Augusta Trinobantum, | Computing by their sacks of coals, | Amount to just nine thousand souls: SWIFT, *On Poetry*.

**aumônière.** Add:—1829 a vermillion velvet aumoniére, ornamented with gold: *Sauveter*, Vol. II. p. 3561.

**auri sacra fames.** Add:—1650 what made Haies and Baker of Kent, with such other like, but *auri sacra fames*, as Virgil doth call it? B. BAILE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 306 (Parker Soc., 1847).

**auriga.** Add:—1654 What influence the *septentriones* had upon him at present, is to be easily guess'd, for he is upon his second hoynt into the Cart, and but that the *Don* was provided, there was an *Auriga* for him too: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 286.

**Aurōra boreālis.** Add:—1823 A versified *Aurora Borealis*. Which flashes o'er a waste and icy clime: BYRON, *Don Juan*, VII. ii.

**autour du pot, phr.**: Fr., 'round the pot': (beating) about the bush.

1779 the old man was so long *autour du pot*, that the blind woman got the start of him: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 47 (1882).

**avalanche.** Add:—1806 After a frosty journey—preparing mulled wine for yourself and friends; then,—after it has remained the proper time upon the fire, and just as you are taking it off, and all are for the comfortable regale—seeing an *avalanche* of soot plump into the pot. BARRSFORD, *Miscell.*, Vol. I. p. 206 (5th Ed.).

**ayuntamiento.** Add:—1818 This *ayuntamiento*, Cabildo, or Corporation, was composed of from six to twelve members, called *regidores*, according to the size of the city: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 28 (1844).

**azulejo.** Add:—1845 The window whence Guzman threw the dagger has been bricked up but it may be known by its border of *azulejos*: FORD, *Hanabé Spain*, Pt. I. p. 225.



## B.

**Bad**, *sb.*: Ger.: a bath; a spa (*q. v.*).

**1865** [Baden] the pet Bad of ministers and martingales: OUIDA, *Strathmore*, Vol. I. ch. viii. p. 128.

**badenjan**, **badenjeen**, **badingan**: Anglo-Ind. See **brinjaul**.

**badiner**. Substitute for quotation:—**1696** would *Loveless* were here to *badiner* a little! VANBRUGH, *Relapse*, iv. Wks., Vol. I. p. 72 (1776). **1779** you will let me *badiner* for a page or two first: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. IV. p. 6 (1882).

**bailli**. Add:—**1756** Should I propose that the subjects obtained a right to hold the lucrative employment of *Baillis*, or governors of districts, the aristocratic families of Berne would think me guilty of a crime little less than sacrilege: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 193 (1869).

**bailliage**. Add:—**1619** the *Baillage* of *Eschalens*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 186 (1654).

**baine**. Add to 2:—**1523** a *bayre bayne* wherein he was wont to be bayned: LORD BERNERS, *Frissart*, Vol. I. p. 702 (1812). **1531** he founde nat his bayne hette to his pleasure, he caused the keper thereof to be thrown in to the hote brennyng furnace: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. III. ch. xii. Vol. II. p. 282 (1880).

**baïra**. Add:—**1792** [See **raggy**].

**\*bal masqué**, *phr.*: Fr.: a masked ball, a fancy ball at which the faces of the company are masked. See **ball**, **domino** I.

**1768** I am going...after that to a *bal masqué* at court: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 303 (1882). **1809** There are balls *part* and balls *masqué*: MATY, *Tr. Riesbeck's Trav. Germ.*, Let. XXXI. Pinkerton, Vol. VI. p. 112.

**balafon**. Add:—**1810** the *balafon*, an instrument composed of twenty pieces of hard wood of different lengths: MUNGO PARK, *Trav.*, Pinkerton, Vol. xvi. p. 878 (1814).

**balcon**, *sb.*: Sp.: a balcony.

**1623** their Ladies were in the *Balcon* intertaining discourse: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. viii. p. 93.

**balcony**. Add:—**1611** *Balcon*, A Balcone; a little Terrace on the top of a house, ouer a gate, or before a window: COTGR.

**bambino**. Add:—**1722** In the Famous Nativity of Correggio the Light from the *Bambino* is marvellously Bright: RICHARDSON, *Statues, &c.*, in *Italy*, p. 236. **1777** I embrace my Lady and *Bambino*. I shall with cheerfulness execute any of her commissions: GIBBON, *Life & Lett.*, p. 254 (1869).

**bander**: Pers. See **bunder** (Dict. and Suppl.).

**bandore**<sup>1</sup>. Add:—**1608** Sound lute, bandora, gittern, Viol, virginals, and cittern: MIDDLETON, *Five Gallants*, v. 2, Wks., Vol. III. p. 241 (1885).

**bandy**. Add:—**1799** a long list of doolies, camels, elephants, bandies, &c.: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 249 (1858).

**baratary**, *sb.* See quotation.

**1776** we were hospitably received at the house of a *baratary*, a person under the protection of the English Ambassador at Constantinople: R. CHANDLER, *Trav. Greece*, p. 234.

**barato**, *sb.*: Sp.: money given by a gamester out of his winnings to bystanders.

**1623** After dinner, wee goe to play, I get the money, but gaue it almost all away in *barato* to the standers by: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. II. ch. viii. p. 175.

**bardella**, *sb.*: It.: a pack-saddle.

**1611** *Bardelle*, A Bardello; the quilted, or canuas saddle, wherewith coulters are backed: COTGR.

**barouchette**, *sb.*: quasi-Fr.: a light variety of barouche.

**1834** I wish you would call and see when the *barouchette* will be ready: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. iv. p. 53.

**bas bleu**. Add:—An assembly of persons of literary tastes.

**1784** I sometimes get more than my share of him, as was the case at a most complete *bas bleu* the other night at Mrs. Vesey's: In W. Roberts' *Mem. Hannah More*, Vol. I. p. 203 (1835).

**\*bas relief**, *phr.*: Fr.: bass-relief (*q. v.*).

**1684** It's the *Sieur Girardon* who made the great *bas Relief* of the Women bathing themselves: *Tr. Combes' Versailles, &c.*, p. 50. — two other *bas Reliefs*: *ib.*, p. 104.

**batiste**. Add:—**1827** A plaid silk, or *batiste* dress, with full round body: *Souvenir*, Vol. I. p. 13.

**baton**. Add to 1:—**1520** And if yt may stonde with your pleasure to move hym to lende to the king al soche batons, armes, and bestes as he now hathe: *Chronicle of Calais*, p. 85 (1846).

**bayparree**, **biparry**, *sb.*: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *bepāri*, *bypāri*: a trader; a petty trader.

**1804** *Biparries*. This is another description of dealers...On the other hand, the army may outmatch the supplies which might be expected from *biparries*, &c.: WELLINGTON, *Disp.*, Vol. II. p. 1355 (1844).

**beau sabreur**. Add:—**1834** Handsome, gallant, and young, he held the place that Murat did in the armies of Italy, and might have been called our 'beau sabreur': *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. vii. p. 113.

**beau sexe**, *phr.*: Fr.: the fair sex.

**1865** [See **fungus**].

**bécasse**. Add:—**1824** But I have dined, and must forego, alas! | The chaste description even of a "bécasse": BYRON, *Don Juan*, xv. lxxi.

**bel air**. Add:—**1676** Truly their is a bell air in Galleshes as well as men: SIR GEO. ETHEREGE, *Man of Mode*, iii. 2, Wks., p. 36 (1864).

**belle passion**. Add:—**1750** tell me...what *belle passion* inflames you: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 1, p. 3 (1774).

**beneesh**, **benish**, *sb.*: Arab. *benish*: a cloth garment worn over the *jubba* (see *aljoba*) on ceremonial occasions.

**1797** they have an outer covering called the *beniche*, which is the cloak or robe of ceremony: *Encyc. Brit.*, Vol. VI. p. 403/2. **1819** such a beard, and such a benish, that, but for pulling off my turban as you did, you yourself would never have found me out: T. HOPE, *Anast.*, Vol. II. ch. xii. p. 321 (1820).

**1840** the furred *hiurks*, and flowing *benishes* of former days: FRASER, *Koordinat*, &c., Vol. II. Let. xvii. p. 404.

**bessogno**. Add:—**1590** *bessonio*: WILLIAMS, *Discourse of Warre*, p. 12. [T. L. K. Oliphant] **1611** *Bisongne*...a raskall, bisonian, base humored scoundrell: COTGR.

**bien-venue**. Add:—**1630** Long since, they by this haue met him, | And giu'n him the beinvenue: MASSINGER, *Picture*, ii. 2, sig. E 1 r.

**biparry**: Anglo-Ind. See **bayparree** (Suppl.).

**bis peccare** in bello non licet. Add:—**1679** They have a saying, *Non licet in bello bis peccare*, that the first faults in war are severely vindicated: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 261.

**bocardo**<sup>2</sup>. Add:—**1860** The famous mood Bocardo...was the opprobrium of the scholastic system of reduction. So intricate, in fact, was this mood considered, that it was looked upon as a trap into which, if you once got, it was no easy matter to find an exit. Bocardo was, during the middle ages, the name given in Oxford to the Academical Jail: SIR W. HAMILTON, *Lectures*, III. 444.

**bolas**. Add:—**1818** The bola with a few twirls over the head, is thrown like a stone from a sling; and entangling about the legs of the animal at which it is directed, instantly prostrates it at the mercy of the pursuer: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. IV. p. 283.

**bon goût**. Add:—**1807** a gentleman, lately from London,...born and bred in that centre of science and *bon goût*, the vicinity of Fleet Market: *Salmagundi*, p. 21 (1860).

**boom**. Add to 2:—**1621** manned out twenty Boats to guard the Boome: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 142 (1654).

**bosco**, *sb.*: It.: a wood; used in English facetiously for 'growth of hair on the face'.

**1654** [See N. E. D.]. **1670** Temples and *Bosc* appearing, &c.: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. II. p. 153 (1698).

**bottine**<sup>1</sup>. Add:—**1681** The *Shoo-maker* will make you *Shoos* with *Galoches*; or with *Flaps* and *Ferry-boats*; *Boots Whole-chase*, *Demi-chase*, or *Bottines*, &c.: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, To Reader, sig. A 3 r.

**Brahmin**. Add:—abt. **1450** I, ser Dindimus...pe Bragmeyns maistrir: *Wars of Alexander*, 4236 (1886).

**branle**. Add to 2:—**1829** the youthful couple went off to take their place in the *branle*: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxxi. p. 392 (1886).

**bravado**. Add to 2:—bef. **1654** They say there is whispered amongst the foolish young *Bravado's* of the Court...: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 298 (1654).

**bravo**<sup>1</sup>. Add:—I a. a brave warrior.

**1609** At length, as to some great aduentrous fight, | This *Bravo* cheers these dastards, all hee can: DANIEL, *Civ. Wars*, Bk. III. 72, p. 81.

**bravura**. Add to 2:—**1757** for the *bravura* parts, I have a very great opinion of them: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 386 (1774).

**breloque**. Add:—**1829** the Duke of St. James showered a sack of whimsical *breloques* among a scrambling crowd of laughing beauties: LORD BEACONSFIELD, *Young Duke*, Bk. III. ch. x. p. 175 (1881).

**brouillon**. Add:—bef. **1699** I am apt to believe, that what was signed at first was rather a *brouillon* than any fair and formal draught: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 403 (1770).

**brunelle**: Eng. fr. Mod. Lat. See **prunelle**.

**brusque**. Add:—bef. **1699** in a stile so brusque: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 245 (1770).

**buffet**. Add to 1:—bef. **1744** The rich Buffet well-coloured Serpents grace, | And gaping Tritons spew to wash your face: POPE, *Mor. Ess.*, IV. 153.

**buffo**. Add:—**1858** I have gone to a town with a sober literary essay in my pocket, and seen myself everywhere announced as the most desperate of *buffos*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 43 (1882).

**Bul**: Heb.: name of the eighth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical year, before the Captivity.

abt. **1400** the moneth of Ebul [*v. l.* Zebul]; he is the eigt moneth: Wycliffite Bible, 3 Kings, vi. 38. **1635** the moneth Bul (that is the eight moneth): COVERDALE, *l. c.* **1611** the month Bul: Bible, 1 Kings, vi. 38.

**bulimia**. Add:—**1810** calculating not merely upon an appetite in the public, but upon an absolute *bulimia*: *Quarterly Rev.*, Vol. III. p. 222.



**bund.** Add:—1834 a long marsh before her, skirted on the left hand at a short distance by a long bund or narrow embankment: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xiii. p. 230.

**bunder.** Add:—1604 This therefore is our serious will and honorable purpose truly in this writing, constantly that from henceforth you may come and send from your Company unto our Bander to trade and to traffique: W. BED.

## C.

**cabaret.** Add:—3. a name of the asarabacca (*q. v.*).

1611 *Cabaret*... the hearbe Haslewort, Folefoot, Cabaret, Asarabacca: COTGR.

**cadmia.** Add:—1598 *Zonite*, a kinde of Cadmia, hauing lynes in it like guirdles: FLORIO.

**café chantant.** Add:—1872 At night *cafés* and *cafés*, casinos, and *cafés chantants*, tables for roulette and other games: EDW. BRADTON, *Life in India*, ch. viii. p. 314.

**cajava.** Add:—1634 the women of note traueil vpon Cooselbash-cameis, each Camell loaded with two cages (or *Cajuaes* as they call them): SIR TH. HERBERT, *Trav.*, p. 151.

**caliph.** Substitute for first quotation:—1893 The souldan and the Caliphe eke | Bataile upon a day they seke: GOWER, *Conf. Am.*, Bk. ii. Vol. I. p. 247 (1857).

**callisthenium, sb.**: Mod. Lat., coined fr. Gk. *καλλι-*, = 'fine', 'beautiful', and *σθένος* (*σθενος*), = 'strength': an apartment for the practice of callisthenics or feminine gymnastics.

1880 large lecture-rooms, a library, callisthenium, retiring rooms for instructors: *Lib. Univ. Knowl.*, Vol. x. p. 588.

**cambio.** Add:—1623 But that which is absolutely vnderstood to be *Cambio*, an Exchange or turning and winding of moneys, is a thing indifferent, which may (as it is used) be either good or ill: MABBE, *Tr. Alenian's Life of Guesman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. I. p. 5.

**Camēnae, sb.**: Lat.: three Roman goddesses answering to the Greek muses. Anglicised as **Camenes**.

1557 But ouer all, those same Camenes, those same | Diuine Camenes, whose honor be procure: *Tottel's Misc.*, p. 123 (1870).

**cameo.** Add:—1670 the variety of rich *Cameos* which are set here and there, and cut into Pictures: R. LASSELS, *Voy. Ital.*, Pt. I. p. 114 (1698).

**camera.** Add:—3a. the Treasury Department of the papal curia.

1692 Into the *Camera* they pay their Fees; | Have in return, Pardons and Jubilees: M. MORGAN, *Late Victory*, p. 20.

**campagna.** Add to 1:—bef. 1699 Especially in vast Campania's, such as are extended through Asia and Afric: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 33 (1770).

Also add to 2:—bef. 1699 I have observed the fate of a *campania* determine contrary to all appearances, by the caution and conduct of a general: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 242 (1770).

**Canary.** Add to 5:—1611 *Cedrin*, The siskin; a little yellowish bird that resembles the Canarie bird; but sings more, and more sweetly, than she: COTGR.

**canant.** Add:—1801 The tents shall not even come into the fort, but shall be arranged with their kanauts under the Caryghaut hill as soon as they arrive: WELLINGTON, *Suppl. Desp.*, Vol. II. p. 411 (1858).

**cantābit vacuus c. l. v.** Add:—1654 It being done betwixt Sunne and Sunne, the hundred was to pay for the injury done by the Carriers, which were wont to pay for injuries done to them: But it was secure as to that matter, for *cantābit vacuus*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 66.

**canzona.** Add:—1654 The Canzone of *Chrysostome* in Despaire: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 58.

**caporal.** Add to 1:—1600 the Colonels, the sergeants of Bands and Corporals: HOLLAND, *Tr. Livy*, Bk. VIII. p. 310.

**capriccio.** Add:—4. a whimsical fellow. *Rare*.

1654 It is strange to see the sagacity of some men, and their insight; though the *Don* thought big, lookt big, & talkt big (which is the only way to set off the simples) yet these *Abingdon boys* (as they call them) these *Capritios*, the Merchants, had him in the wind: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 53.

**carbonada.** Add:—1829 thou wouldst make a carbonado of a fever-stirred wretch like myself: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxvi. p. 332 (1886).

**carcoon.** Substitute for first quotation:—1803 The carcoon was called in afterwards, and I encouraged him to continue the negotiation: WELLINGTON, *Desp.*, Vol. I. p. 386 (1844).

**caricado, sb.**: Eng. fr. It. *caricada*, Mod. It. *caricata*, = 'a loading': a pass or thrust in fencing.

1595 vse your caricado vpon his right side: SAVIOLO, *Practise*, Bk. I. sig. M 1<sup>re</sup>.

**carnival.** Add to 1:—1654 It was serviceable after this greasie use for nothing but to preach at a *Carnivale*, or *Shrove-tuesday*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 99.

**caro sposo.** Add:—1757 She is come with mamma, and without *caro sposo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 103, p. 408 (1774).

**carriel**: Anglo-Ind. See **curry**.

WELL, *Tr. Let. of Mahomet III.*, in *Ellis' Orig. Lett.*, 3rd Ser., Vol. IV. N. CCCCLXII. p. 152 (1848).

**burgoo.** Add:—1856 Round these were ranged nearly twenty other dishes of various dainties, — fowls, soups, *crutch*, *burghies*, and a host of others: *Twenty Five Years in Damascus*, p. 177 (1874).

**burlesque.** Add to II. 2:—bef. 1699 Rather than bring every thing burlesque: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 103 (1770).

**carte de visite.** Alter 1860 to 1858, and add:—Patented in Paris by Disdéri, 1854 [Mr. Jas. Mew].

**carte du pays.** Add:—1779 I have been already to take a sketch of the *carte du pais*: In J. H. Jesse's *Geo. Selwyn & Contemporaries*, Vol. II. p. 290 (1882).

**cartel.** Add to 3:—1664 Our ordinary *Workmen* make some distinction between *Meditations* and those other sorts of *Brackets* which they call *Cartels* and *Mutuels*, usually Cary'd like the handles of Vessels Scrub'd: EVELYN, *Tr. Fœd. Parall. Archit.*, &c., p. 137.

**Castalia.** Add:—1509 O well of muses: o pleasant castaly | O sisters nyne: BARCLAY, *Ship of Fools*, Vol. II. p. 230 (1874).

**castanet.** Add:—1623 And so I went on on my way, with no small care to know, what knocking of *Castanetas* that might be, which made the *Bagges* that I had eaten, to daunce in my mouth: MABBE, *Tr. Alenian's Life of Guesman*, Pt. I. Bk. I. ch. III. p. 35.

**casuarina.** Add:—1814 FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 145.

**catalogue raisonné.** Add:—1791 he had glided away on a descriptive tour to his own seat near Bath; and was giving a *catalogue raisonné* of its conveniences: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 138 (1792).

**catur.** Add:—1633 With a Galley, five Foists, two Catures...and 300 Men: CIGAN, *Tr. Pinto's Voy.*, xl. 35 (1663).

**cause bobé.** Add:—1654 Upon the Crust and *Caus*, he makes invasion: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 37.

**cavalier.** Add to II. 2:—1722 Thus in the time of the Rebellion in England, several good Cavalier Families went thither with their Effects, to escape the Tyranny of the Usurper: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. IV. ch. XV. p. 143.

**cela va sans dire.** Add:—1858 Our landlady is a decent body, poor, and a widow of course: *cela va sans dire*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Break!* Table. p. 79 (1882).

**celeusma.** Add:—1654 GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 84.

**cephalalgia.** Add:—1673 I could not sleep, and a *cephalalgia* troubled me: W. TANNMELL, *Autob.*, Camden Misc., Vol. II. p. 32 (1853).

**chebootura.** Add:—1834 light chiraghs round this chebootura: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 30.

**chadar.** Add:—1834 Dilafroz wrapped herself in a chudur, which completely concealed every part of her person: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. I. p. 4.

**chaise longue.** Add:—1814 An upholster just now advertises *Commodes*, *Consol-tables*, *Ottomans*, *Chaiselonges*, and *Chiffonniers*, — what are all these? you ask. I asked the same question, and could find no person in the house who could answer me; but they are all articles of the newest fashion (in 1800): *Tr. Espricelli's Lett.*, Vol. I. No. 14, p. 155.

**chaise-marine.** Add:—1764 the *Chaise-marine*, which is nothing less or more than any common *carr* with one horse: J. BUSH, *Hib. Cur.*, p. 24.

**chalumeau, sb.**: Fr.: a pipe.

1829 listened to the husband's or lover's chalumeau, or mingled her voice with his in the duets: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. XXIX. p. 364 (1886).

**chamade.** Add:—1809 a *chamade* was beat on the rampart by the only drum in the garrison: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 365 (1848).

\***chantage, sb.**: Fr.: extortion of hush-money.

**charokkoe.** See **sirocco**.

**charpcy.** Add:—1834 a servant placed over him to keep him quiet on his charpae: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. III. p. 49.

**château en Espagne.** Add:—1834 I framed a thousand domestic rules and built a multitude of chateaux en Espagne: *Baboo*, &c., Vol. II. p. 151.

**chebootura**: Hind. See **chabootra** (Dict. and Suppl.).

**cheelah.** Add:—1834 She sallied out, and to her great joy, met the Gossein and his Chêla, followed by two Coolies: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. II. p. 24.

**chère amie.** Add:—1790 the poor bishops are gone upon their travels, and their *chère amies* upon the town: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 77 (1792).

**cherunk, sb.**: Russ. See quotations.

1595 The fourth meade is called *Cherrunikhyna*, which is made of the wilde blacke cherry: R. HAKLEVY, *Pengoes*, Vol. I. p. 121. 1609 With speed Meades (wholsome but deer), As Meade Obarne and Meade Cherunk: *Pimioen*, quoted in B. Jonson's *Wks.*, Vol. VII. p. 241 (Gifford, 1816).

**ches.** Add:—1770 I shall not be able to wait on you *ches vous* as soon as I could wish: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 388 (1834).

**chiffonnière.** Add:—1814 [See **chaise longue** (Suppl.).]

**chit.** Add:—1834 These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. III. p. 55.

**choky.** Add:—1776 Q. What kind of confinement was *Cosim Ally* in? A. In a tent near Sujah Dowlah: his own attendants were removed, and chowkees put over him: *Trial of Nundocomar*, 661.

**chrisis**: Eng. fr. Lat. See **crisis** (Dict. and Suppl.).



**chronicon.** Add:—1883 [Marianus Scotus] wrote a Chronicon in three books: SCHAFF-HERZOG, *Encyc. Relig. Knowl.*, p. 2135.

**chupatty.** Add:—1834 You're an early man, and scorn my nine-o'clock chupatties, I presume: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. xv. p. 259.

**chuprassy.** Add:—1828 The belt worn across the shoulder [of a dauk-wala] is similar to that of the shaprass: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 40. 1834 Before a Chuprassie bearing a silver chob, or baton,—the mark of his being in the service of a man of high rank—could touch the step, Rivers had enquired for the young lady: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 14.

**claymore.** Add to 1:—1847 celts and calumets, | Claymore and snowshoe, toys in lava, fans | Of sandal: TENNYSON, *Princ.*, Prol., Wks., Vol. IV. p. 4 (1886).

**colchon.** *sb.*: Sp.: a mattress.

1623 for the Pillows, the *Colchones* (*marc.* Your Spanish *Colchones*, are like our finer sort of English Mattresses; quilted with Wooll, or Flaxe), the Coverlets, and the Sheetes did drinke a Health vnto me: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. iii. ch. i. p. 188.

**colporteur.** Add:—1837 These [evangelists] follow out the labours of the *colporteurs*, watering the soil where the Scriptures have been sown: *United Secession Mag.*, p. 156.

**commode.** Add to I. 2:—1814 [See *chaise longue* (Suppl.).]

**compos mentis.** Add:—1809 made my wife sometimes believe that he was not altogether *compos*: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 18 (1848).

**conāmen.** *sb.*: Lat.: effort, struggle, exertion.

1665 when we are carryed without any *conamen* and endeavour of ours, which in our particular progressions betrays them to our notice: GLANVILL, *Scep sis*, ch. xi. p. 70 (1885).

**conātus.** Add:—1665 yet the *conatus* of the circling matter would not be considerably less, but according to the indispensable Laws of Motion, must press the Organs of Sense as now: GLANVILL, *Scep sis*, ch. xxiii. p. 167 (1885).

**conceptis verbis.** Add:—1621 The same to be sett downe in *conceptis verbis*: *Debates Ho. of Lords*, p. 86 (Camd. Soc., 1870).

**concerto.** Add to 3:—1809 blew a potent and astonishing blast on their conch shells, altogether forming as outrageous a concerto as though 5000 French fiddlers...: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 364 (1848).

**conciōnator.** Add:—1654 like some simple *Conciōnator*, who naming his Text in a Country Auditory, shut the book, and took leave of it, for the whole houre: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 246.

**confine.** *sb.* Add to 4:—1531 Sir, said the king, I haue diuers confines and neighbours that be of sondry languages and maners, wherfore I haue often tymes nede of many interpreters: ELVOT, *Governour*, Bk. I. ch. xx. Vol. I. p. 228 (1880).

**console.** Add to 2:—1814 [See *chaise longue* (Suppl.).]

**consumah.** Add:—1834 he has cut the Khansaman's Pummelo into a Grecian nose and chin: *Baboo*, Vol. I. ch. i. p. 8. 1872 a *khansamah*, or butler, to superintend generally: EDW. BRADDON, *Life in India*, ch. iv. p. 116.

**dāk.** Add:—1828 dauk-wala: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 40.

**data.** Add:—1646 Yet sure from all this heap of *data* it would not follow that it was necessary: HAMMOND, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 248 (1674).

**dē gustibus non est disputandum.** Add:—1623 MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. II. Bk. i. ch. i. p. 7.

**démarche.** Add:—bef. 1699 This is a point the French value, and pursue at another rate, of which there needs no other testimony than this *démarche* of St. Quintin: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 372 (1770).

**Deo grātias.** Add:—1829 "Deo Grātias!" replied the armed citizen, and continued his walk: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xv. p. 185 (1886).

**Deo volente.** Add:—1767 My intention is (*Deo volente*) to come to Cambridge on Friday or Saturday next: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 268 (1884).

**désagrément.** Add:—1767 I have many *désagrémens* that surround me: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 260 (1884).

**diet.** Add:—1578 The Diet is holden at Constance: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, General Contents, p. 1 (1618).

**digue.** Add:—A dam, an embankment.

bef. 1699 They have lately found the common sea-weed to be the best material for these digues: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 152 (1770).

**Dis.** Add:—1648 [See *portrait*.]

**disbarate, disparate.** *sb.*: Sp.: derangement, discomposure, ignorance.

**D.** Add:—1580 As froward as the Musition, who being entreated, will scarce sing sol fa, but not desired, straine about Ela: J. LVLV, *Euphuus & his Engl.*, p. 213 (1868).

**ē contrārio.** Add:—1623 Whose merited and exemplary chastisement is expressed with Categorical and strong termes, and with an argument *ex contrārio*: MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, sig. A 1 v.

**eau d'or.** *phr.*: Fr.: acqua d'oro, gold-water, a light-colored liqueur in which there are small morsels of gold-leaf.

1839 Its *eau-d'or*—golden water: DICKENS, *N. Nickleby*, ch. li. p. 509.

**E bul.** See *Bul* (Suppl.).

**contāgium.** Add:—1654 the white of an egg...which without doubt hath a villanous *contagium* upon the grand *magisterium* of the Stone: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 39.

**contre-pied.** *sb.*: Fr.: the back scent, the reverse. The *phr. to take the contre-pied* means 'to misconstrue'.

bef. 1699 Lord Goreign took the contrepied, and turned all into ridicule: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 527 (1770).

**co-operator.** Add:—1583 to be a cooperator or an assistant in so great and so ticklish a government & charge: SIR H. WALLOP, in Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Scrin. Sac.*), p. 19 (1654). 1650 a most earnest Co-operator at all times: HOWELL, *Tr. Giraff's Hist. Rev. Napl.*, p. 39.

**cōram jūdice.** Add:—1654 Here is *evidentia facti*, the very Pannell and the Bason, *Coram judice*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 260.

**corps diplomatique.** Add:—1757 I suppose you have been feasted through the *Corps diplomatique* at Hamburgh: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 387 (1774).

**cosmopolite.** Add:—1615 [See *sufficit*]. 1809 He was one of those vagabond cosmopolites who shark about the world, as if they had no right or business in it: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 334 (1848).

**coup de pied.** Add:—1807 taken by a *coup de pied* (feat in dancing); or, as it might be rendered, by force of legs: *Salmagundi*, p. 350 (1860).

**couteau de chasse.** Add:—1791 These four men were completely armed, as I was myself, with two brace of pistols each, and a *couteau de chasse*: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. II. p. 253 (1792).

**creator.** Add:—abt. 1300 And 3eildes til your creatur [*v. l. creatour*] | pe tend part o your labour: *Cursor Mundi*, 1985.

**crisis.** Add to 3:—bef. 1654 And in that manner do I humbly offer to your Majesties Consideration in this importune *Chrisis* of the affairs of Christendom, so much as I have observed in *France*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 163 (1654).

**critérion.** Add:—1697 It is very difficult to fix and establish certain rules or *critéria* to distinguish genuine and authentic Charters from false and spurious: *Lett. of Literary Men*, p. 253 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

**critique.** Add to 1:—bef. 1699 of whom I shall make no critique here: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 453 (1770).

**cuerpo.** Add:—1824 the estafette made his sudden appearance almost *in cuerpo*: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 277 (1849).

**cyatyc.** Late Lat. See *sciatica*.

**czarina.** Add:—1752 Sweden hath already felt the effects of the Czarina's calling herself guarantee of it's present form of government: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 55, p. 237 (1774).

## D.

1623 O what a gentle *disparate*, what a pretty absurdity is this of mine, yet well grounded in Diuinity? MABBE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Guzman*, Pt. I. Bk. i. ch. ii. p. 24.

**disembogue.** Add to I. 1:—bef. 1699 Three great rivers which disembogued into the sea: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 146 (1770).

**divan.** Add to 1 a:—1809 Nothing could equal the profound deliberations that took place...unless it be the sage divans of some of our modern corporations: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 159 (1848).

**divisor.** Add:—1571 DIGGES, *Pantom.*, Bk. I. sig. D liij v.

**Doeg.** Add:—1611 those particular sins which any...slanderous Doeg brings into his mind upon such occasion: R. BOLTON, *Comf. Walking*, p. 271 (1630).

**dogana.** Add:—1645 [See *portmanteau*.]

**dolus an virtus.** q. i. h. r. Add:—1654 GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 104.

**doña.** Add:—1654 And kneeling said, my pretty *Donna*, | How is't you have no garments on-a? GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 281.

**doncella, donzella.** *sb.*: Sp.: a damsel, a maiden; a young lady.

1654 He spurr'd to the Inne door, full upon the *Doncellas...Donzellas*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 6. 1866 leaving his countess and her women and donzellas in his castle of the rock of Martos: IRVING, *Spanish Papers*, p. 396.

**duel.** Add:—1866 there is no law in the *duello* which obliges us to make front against such fearful odds: IRVING, *Spanish Papers*, p. 422.

## E.

**ecclēsia.** Add:—bef. 1654 [See *Sanhedrim*.]

**echiquier.** Fr. See *en*.

**Egyptian.** Add to 1:—1619 an *Egyptian* darknesse, which doth not only obscure the *Horizon* of this Province...but almost the whole face of Europe: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabala*), p. 180 (1654).

**élan.** Add:—1866 And all this...was due to the brilliant genius and personal élan of Sheridan himself: H. COPPER, *Grant & his Campaigns*, p. 386.

**elector.** Add to 1:—1474 For oftentimes the electours and chosers can not ne wyll not accorde / And so is the election left: CAXTON, *Chesse*, fol. 9 v.

**embamma.** *sb.*: Lat. fr. Gk. *ἐμβάμμα*: a sauce.

1699 In short, 'tis the most noble *Embamma*, and so necessary an Ingredient to all cold and raw *Salleting*: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 46.



**emboque.** Add:—1654 This pause, is like an *Isthmus* or *Peninsula*, which dividing two enraged seas by her natural interposition, keeps them from emboguing or precipitating one into the other: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 32.

**enamorado.** Substitute for first reference:—1623 Hee was an *Enamorado*; one that was over head and cares in love: MABIE, *Tr. Aleman's Life of Gusman*, Pt. II. Bk. I. ch. II. p. 16.

**encomienda.** Add:—1810 the systematic slavery of the *encomiendas* having been annulled by Charles III.: *Edictic Revu.*, Vol. VI. Pt. II. p. 1065.

**enfant de famille.** Add:—1751 You are *enfant de famille* in three ministers houses: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 34, p. 149 (1774).

**enfant gâté.** Add:—1802 In a word, Horace seems to have been the *enfant gâté* of the palace: W. GIFFORD, *Tr. Juven.*, Vol. I. p. lvii. (1803).

**engage, vb.** Add to I. 3:—1654 But thou hast done enough for to engage; All the Sir *Valiant Woudbees* of the Age: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. \* 2<sup>ro</sup>.

**entamé.** Add:—*Mil.* broken through.

1758 The French behaved better than at Rosbach, especially the *Carabiniers Royaux*, who could not be *entamés*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 114, p. 429 (1774).

**entrada.** Add:—1625 The *Musfee* hath his *Entrada* apart, in Land of about six thousand *Sultanines per annum*: PURCHAS, *Pilgrims*, Vol. II. Bk. ix. p. 1609.

**epihialtes.** Add:—1654 The noyse awak'd *Sancho*, now eas'd of his *Epihialtes*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 76.

**epididymia.** Add:—1610 She must milk his epididymia | Where is the doxy? B. JONSON, *Alch.*, III. 2, Wks., p. 254/1 (1600).

**epithet.** Add:—1573—80 christen them by names and epithites, nothing agreeable or appliante to the things themselves: GAB. HARVEY, *Lett. Bk.*, p. 61 (1884).

**equipage.** Add to I:—1578 an army...with equipage and furniture more in demonstrations than in effects: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. I. p. 66 (1618).

**escritoire.** Add:—1764 I believe, they only took it for a *scrutoire* to be sold: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 172 (1884).

**est modus in rébus.** Add:—1766 and, if you were now to grow richer, you would be overgrown, and after all, *est modus in rebus*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Misc. Wks.*, Vol. II. App., p. 14 (1777).

**faber fortunæ.** Add:—bef. 1654 that your reforming and conformity will restore you, so as you may be *Faber fortune propriæ*: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. II. (*Serim. Sac.*), p. 33 (1654).

**fanfare.** Add:—bef. 1699 after all his *fanfares* about a separate peace: SIR W. TEMPLE, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 269 (1770).

**farouche.** Add:—1755 an unreclaimed Hawk, which is called a *haggard*, and looks wild and *farouche*: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 268 (1884).

**fastidium.** Add:—1756 Taking, by way of precaution, a dose of my sovereign anodyne *fastidium*: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 293 (1884).

**fauteuil.** Add:—1745 He came to me...squatted me into a *Fauteuil*: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 123 (1884).

**fervor.** Add:—abt. 1400 Y louede Jerusalem and Syon in grete fervour: Wycliffite *Bible*, *Zech.*, I. 15.

**fiat.** Add:—1597 Our *fiat* is of power to make that which was never made before: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 193/2 (1864).

**fissure** (f = s), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *fissure*: a cleft.

1547 Mannes tongue, the which may swell or elles have fyssures or wheales: BOORDE, *Breyary*, § 208.

**gabardine.** Add:—1809 they were terrible looking fellows, clad in broad-skirted gaberdines: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 351 (1848).

**gallowglas.** Add:—1568 [See *bonaght*].

**gantlet.** Add:—1647 Three Soldiers of Captain Tod's Company were sentenced at the last Council of War at Knaiborough to run the Gantlop, and further Punishment for Plundering: In Rushworth's *Collections*, p. 853. [N. & Q.]

**garde de chasse.** Add:—1790 in half an hour four of the *gardes de chasse* of Monsigneur appeared: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 158 (1792).

**gondarme.** Add:—1824 there were not sufficient gendarmes near to insure security against the...desperadoes: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 297 (1849).

**ghee.** Add:—1793 The food of the Hindoos is simple...rice, ghee, which is a kind of imperfect butter: J. MORSE, *Amer. Univ. Geogr.*, Vol. II. p. 345 (1796).

**gherkin.** Add:—1699 The smaller sort [of cucumber] (known by the name of *Gercikens*) muriated with the Seeds of *Dill*, and the *Mango Pickle* are for the Winter: EVELYN, *Acetaria*, p. 22.

**gladiatrix, sb.**: Mod. Lat., fem. of Lat. *gladiātor*: a female who acts as a *gladiator* (*q. v.*).

1802 her profligacy, however, may have tempted Juvenal to transfer her name to this noble gladiatrix: W. GIFFORD, *Tr. Juven.*, Vol. I. p. 9 (1803).

**estradiote.** Add:—1378 All the night the *Franch* were in great teased for the *exercises* of the *estradiote* who comes, their *estradiote* in *major* motions even into their camp: FENTON, *Tr. Guicciardini's Wars of Italy*, Bk. II. p. 27 (1618).

\***estufa, sb.**: Sp., 'a stove', 'a hothouse': a heated underground chamber used as a meeting-place by the *pueblos* of Central America.

1856 To the simplicity of the *estufa*, the church offered a strong contrast: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys, U. S. A.*, p. 46.

**étourdi.** Add: 1760 All those French young fellows are exceedingly *étourdis*, be upon your guard against scrapes and quarrels: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 2, p. 3 (1774).

**eucalyptus.** Add: 1814 FLINDERS, *Voy.*, Vol. II. p. 145.

**ex contrario:** Late Lat. See **o contrario** (Dict. and Suppl.).

**ex mero motu.** Add:—bef. 1604 I said in conclusion, that mercy was to come *ex mero motu*, and so left it: In Wotton's *Lett.*, Vol. I. (*Cabaia*), p. 122 (1654).

**examinator.** Add:—1612 [See *veedor*].

**exempli gratia.** Add:—1654 The intrinscally radical moisture must be supplied, recruited, and replenished with the extrinscally liquids that is, *exempli gratia*, in the morning with a spherical Test in a pot of Ale of good capacity: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 102.

**exercitation** ( = " " ), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *exercice* (Cotgr.): exercise.

1841 [See *vociferation*].

**exhibitor.** Add:—1654 the exhibitors of that shew poitiquely had plac'd Whiflers arm'd and link'd through the Hall: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 246.

**expurgatorius:** Late Lat. See **Index Expurgatorius** (Dict. and Suppl.).

**extractor.** Add: 1611 *Chymique*, A Chymist, or Alchymist, a Melter or an Extractor, of Quintessences: Cotgr.

## F.

**fistick(e):** Eng. fr. Arab. See **pistacchio**.

**flagrante bello.** Add:—1821 This act was passed *flagrante bello*: *Amer. State Papers*, *Mil. Affairs*, Vol. II. p. 359 (1834).

**friseur.** Add:—1750 Let your man learn of the best *friseur* to do your hair well, for that is a very material part of your dress: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 15, p. 59 (1774).

**frokin, sb.**: dim. of Du. *wrouw*: a little maid, a girl. See **frowe**.

1603 he takes a little frokin (one of my Dutch runaways children), and sends her packing: *Wonderfull Years* 1603, p. 42.

**fronti nulla fides.** Add:—1654 GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 120.

**frustra.** Add:—1609 I may say *frustra* to the comprehension of your intellection: B. JONSON, *Case is Al.*, I. 2, Wks., p. 505/1 (1600).

**fruit litum.** Add:—1889 alienism, entering like a Trojan horse, and already threatening our inheritance with *Fruit litum* for our premature and ignoble epitaph: *Forum* (N. Y.), Aug., p. 602.

## G.

**gongong.** Add:—1700 Their warlike Musick is an Instrument made of Mettle, called Gum-Gum, much in the Nature of our Drums; It makes a greater noise than a good large Bell: S. L., *Tr. Schmitzer's Voy. E. Indies*, ch. II. p. 244.

**gorgio, sb.**: Romany: one who is not of gipsy blood. See **gipsy**, I. 1.

1857 I don't see why a Romany chi should object to enter into the honourable estate of wedlock with a gorgio: G. BORNOW, *Romany Rye*, Vol. I. ch. x, p. 135. 1883 the poor dead gorgios cannot hear the bells: *Athenaeum*, Dec. 8, p. 738/3.

**grätias, sb.** (acc. pl.): Lat.: thanks.

1640 *Gratias, Gratias, Gratias*: R. BROME, *Antip.*, II. 8, sig. E 4<sup>ro</sup>.

**grille.** Add:—In tennis, a winning opening in the hazard side, in the corner next to the tambour.

**guet-apens.** Add:—1612 [See *lethugador*].

**guinguette.** Add:—1779 J. H. STEVENSON, *Contin. Sentimental Journey*, in Sterne's *Wks.*, Vol. VII.



## H.

**haec olim meminisse juvabit.** Add:—1757 That is the true useful knowledge, which informs and improves us when we are young, and amuses us and others, when we are old, *Olim haec meminisse juvabit*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 96, p. 385 (1774).

**hanoum.** Add:—See **khanum**.

**herbārium.** Add:—1858 all records of human experience are as so many bound *herbaria*: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 59 (1882).

**hippocras.** Add:—abt. 1386 He drinketh Ipcras, clarre, and vernage! Of spices hot, to encren his corage: CHAUCER, *C. T.*, *Merchant's Tale*, 9681.

**hocus-pocus.** Add to 2:—1654 This old fellow had not the *Hocas Pocas* of Astrology: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 46.

**holland.** Add:—1654 he made him a good shirt of one of the holland sheets in the bed: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 118.

**ilerion**: ? Old Fr. See **ailerion** (Suppl.).

**illustrissimo.** Add:—1623 your switching up at the horse-race, with the *illustrissimi*: WEBSTER, *Devil's Law-Case*, II. 1 (1830). 1831 like the wily Italian, and call you all the time *Illustrissimo* and *Magnifico*: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xix. p. 250 (1886).

**imborsation** (∟ ∟ ∟ ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. It. *imborsazione*: a mode of municipal election in central Italy, according to which the names of candidates are put into a bag or purse (*borsa*) to be drawn out by lot.

1787 The imborations are made, and eight hundred names are put in the purses: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. v. p. 180 (1851).

**imbroccata.** Add:—1595 [See **stoccado**].

**in fieri.** Add:—1654 But as for the *Balsanum Fierebras*, it was at that distance, (as a Doctor of Physicks remedy was in time of present application) some forty or fifty miles off, but this farther, not *in Facto*, (though as by the name appears) but *in Fieri*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 66.

**in fumo.** Add:—1654 *Knight-Errants* are like *Alchymists*, if they be not chast, godly men, the worke will fly in *Fumo*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 93.

**in propria persona.** Add:—1654 He *Knight-Errant*, if he steale *in propria persona*, is *Uncalendred* for ever: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 113.

**inconnu.** Add:—1807 when we toast a Frenchman, we merely mean one of those inconnus, who swarmed to this country from the kitchens and barbers' shops: *Salmagundi*, p. 150 (1860).

**Index Expurgatōrius.** Add:—1654 Your Catalogue is not perfect, it

**honor.** Add to 2:—abt. 1300 and *pus* he leses his gret honur [v. l. honour]: *Cursor Mundi*, 487.

Also add to 8:—1654 All this time the Knights play'd it at *Dutch Glee*, and had so vied it, and revied it, that they were all *Honours* in their faces, and *Toms* by their stradling: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 235.

**hurricane.** Add (in a peculiar sense):—bef. 1754 Let them have their plays, operas, and oratorios, their masquerades and ridottos; their assemblies, drums, routs, riots, and hurricanes: FIELDING, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 356 (1806).

**Hybla.** Add:—1654 a nutriment most *Hyblæan*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 8.

**hyoscyamus.** Add:—1527 [See **opium**].

**hysophagus**: Late Lat. See **oesophagus**.

## I.

sounds as if an expurgatorius were upon it: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 53.

**injuria non fit volenti**: Late Lat. See **volenti non fit injuria**.

**innovator.** Add:—1809 the female sex, those arch innovators upon the tranquillity, the honesty, and grey-beard customs of society: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 172 (1848).

**insouciant.** Add:—1829 This insouciant, light-tempered, gay and thoughtless disposition: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxix. p. 361 (1886).

**invector** (∟ ∟ ∟), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Late Lat. *invector*, = 'an importer', noun of agent to Lat. *invhere*, = 'to import', 'to inveigh': one who inveighs (against).

1654 This is the very life of all books, privilege, and their *Licence*, it is their guard and security from the mouths of scandalous investors, who would conclude most things for untruths, but that this warrant doth defend them: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 276.

**ipeacuanha.** Add:—1689 gave her thirty drops of ipec. in an hysteric julep: DAVIES, *Diary*, p. 48 (Camd. Soc., 1857).

**ipsi dixerunt**, *phr.*: Lat., 'they themselves said so': an *ipse dixit* (*q. v.*) in reference to more than one person.

1815 Nothing [to show], absolutely nothing but their *ipsi dixerunt*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 144 (1856).

**isofagus**: Late Lat. See **oesophagus**.

**iusquiamus.** See **hyoscyamus** (Dict. and Suppl.).

## J.

**jamb**: Eng. fr. Sp. See **yam**.

**jargonelle.** Add:—1858 Some [men] are ripe at twenty, like human Jargonelles, and must be made the most of, for their day is soon over: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 82 (1882).

**Jemogians, Jimmogians**: Turk. See **Zamogians**.

**jeu de mots.** Add:—1807 that nothing tended so much to demoralize the French nation, as their abominable rage for *jeux de mots*: *Salmagundi*, p. 269 (1860).

**Job.** Add:—1633 Give me that Job, that will be as honest a man among his

thousands, as under the rod: T. ADAMS, *Com. 2 Pet.*, Sherman Comm., p. 381/1 (1865).

**jogee.** Add:—1886 [See **yoga**].

**jongleur.** Add:—1829 the King, powerful in all the craft of Troubadours and Jongleurs, is held in peculiar esteem for conducting mysteries: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxx. p. 374 (1886).

**jūra rēgālia.** Add:—1654—6 for himself still held the *jura regalia*, the royal rights and royalties, till Saul's reign: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 354/1 (1867).

## K.

**Koran.** Add:—Also, *metaph.* (like Alcoran).

1828 he recommends to us the Harrisburgh book as the manufacturers' *Koran*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 1994.

## L.

**L, l**, in Roman numerals, is used as a symbol for 'fifty', being the lower half of an angular C which stood for 'a hundred'.

**labor.** Add to 3:—abt. 1300 And *jeildes* til your creatur | *pe* tend part o your labour [v. l. labur]: *Cursor Mundi*, 1986.

**lacrimae.** Add:—1654 A very faire invitation to a poor Commons, which ends most commonly in *lachrymae*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 242.

**lansquetet.** Add:—1750 [See **faro**].

**lazzarone.** Add:—1791 What wretched and dangerous doctrine to disseminate among the *lazzaroni* of England: C. SMITH, *Desmond*, Vol. I. p. 244 (1792). 1793 [See **portico**].

**leaguer.** Add:—1677 After this the Indians kept Leaguer before *Saybrook Fort*: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 165 (1864).

**liant.** Add:—1751 The French have something more *liant*, more insinuating and engaging in their manner, than we have: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 28, p. 125 (1774).

**Libra.** Add:—1616 We live under *Libra*, justice and equity: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 29 (1867).

**limbo patrum.** Add:—1583 the godly of the Old Testament went not after their deaths to Abraham's bosom, or *limbus patrum*, but immediately to heaven: FULKE, *Def.*, &c., p. 279 (1843).

**limbus.** Add:—1654 Enjoy your *Limbus* to your selves... If that your *Limbus* be a fat'nin fier, | Make hast unto't, you'll make a jolly Fryar: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 54.



**Lombard**, an inhabitant of Lombardy; a banker.

**1598** *Banchiere*, a banker or Lombard, or a money lender: FLORIO.

**lco.** Add:—**1688** the Cards at Pique, Hombre,—Lu: WYCHERLEY, *Country Wife*, Epil.

M.

**Machiavelli.** Add:—**1572** It would be known whom they mean by these "politic Machevils": WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. III. p. 508 (1853).

\***machine** (= *u*, -*ch*- as Fr.), *sb.*: Eng. fr. Fr. *machine*: an instrument, a contrivance, a device, a machination; an engine, a mechanical contrivance; *loosely*, a vehicle, esp. a bathing-machine, a bicycle, a tricycle; *metaph.* a living organism.

? **1586** and so do wishe that our solide amitie may overthwart these diuelische machines: *Lett. of Elis. & Jas.*, p. 173 (Camd. Soc., 1849). **1604** Thine evermore, most dear lady, whilst this machine is to him, HAMLET: SHAKS., *Ham.*, II. 2, 124. **1627** not the smallest joint or gentlest word | In the great mass or machine there is stir'd: B. JONSON, *Verses* pref. to May's *Lucan*. [T.] **1717** a watch's fine machine: PRIOR, *Alma*, III. 258. [L.] bef. **1744** The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods: POPE. [J.]

**madrigal.** Add:—**1809** the birds broke forth in wanton madrigals: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 343 (1848).

**maestro.** Add:—**1868** the gentle dilettante who calmed it down...until it answered him softly as in the days of the old maestros: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 103 (1882).

**magdalene.** Add:—**1529** I doubt not but we be all Magdalenes in falling into sin...but we be not again Magdalenes in knowing ourselves, and in rising from sin: LATIMER, *Serm.*, p. 16 (Parker Soc., 1844).

**magi.** Add to:—**1573** then the *magi*, that is, the wise men of the east, came to salute him with gifts: WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 34 (1851).

**magna charta.** Add:—**1654** The Bible is a Christian's *magna charta*, his chief evidence for heaven: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 320 (1867).

**magna est veritas et praevalēbit.** Add: **1565** magna est veritas, et praevalēt: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 82 (Parker Soc., 1845). **1662** BROOKS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. IV. p. 24 (1867).

**magnalia.** Add:—**1604**—**6** The memory of God's *magnalia*, his great works, must be transmitted to posterity: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 194/1 (1867). — So those that are filled with the Spirit cannot but utter those *magnalia Dei*, the wonderful works of God: *ib.*, Vol. III. p. 224/1 (1868). **1677** These Things deserve to be mentioned among the *Magnalia Dei*, which he hath wrought for his *New-England-People*: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 186 (1864).

**Magnificat.** Add:—bef. **1380** [See *agnus Dei* 1].

**mahal.** Add:—**1662** he went to the *Mahael*, or Queens Lodgings: J. DAVIES, *Tr. Mandelslo*, Bk. II. p. 76 (1669).

**maitre d'hôtel.** Add:—**1695** He...made a marquise who is his maitre d'hôtel have a collation ready for her when she went: EARL OF PERTH, *Lett.*, p. 64 (Camd. Soc., 1845).

**major.** Add to II. 1:—**1562** The major is [by] St. Cyprian proved at large...in his epistle: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 74 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1567** Damascene's *major* is confessed and true; but your *minor* and conclusion are both untrue: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, *Wks.*, p. 509 (1848).

**mājor pars vincit meliorem, phr.**: Lat.: the more numerous party overcomes the better party.

**1554** It is a common saying, and no less true, *Major pars vincit meliorem*: COVERDALE, *Remains*, *Wks.*, p. 243 (Parker Soc., 1846).

**mali exempli.** Add:—**1828** I feel...that this warfare is *mali exempli*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 1315.

**malus genius.** Add:—**1615** He is his neighbours' *malus genius*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 284 (1867).

**Mameluke.** Add:—I a. *metaph.* a satellite, a tool.

**1531** and many of them which stood on the truth's side...are become the anti-christ of Rome's mamelukes, and are waxen the most wicked enemies unto the truth: TYNDALE, *Expos.*, p. 177 (1849).

**marasmus.** Add:—**1654**—**6** Now, alas! I lie under a miserable marasmus: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 284/1 (1868).

**martial.** Add:—**1483** marcialle kunnyng, felecite and experience of the oone or the other of thes ij princes: *Grants of Edw. V.*, p. xlii. (Camd. Soc., 1854).

**mascabado**: Eng. fr. Sp. See *muscovada* (Dict. and Suppl.).

**masoreth.** Add:—**1632** She could the Bible in the holy tongue, | And read it without pricks; had all her Masoreth, | Knew Burton and his Bull: B. JONSON, *Magn. Lady*, I. *Wks.*, p. 441/1 (1860).

**masticator.** Add:—**1824** Never was there a more determined...attack on the trencher than by this phalanx of masticators: W. IRVING, *Tales of a Traveller*, p. 128 (1849).

**maté.** Add:—**1818** The young shoots of the matte, it would seem, have received the name of *yerba*, rather from the soft and herbaceous state in which they are gathered, than from the character of the plant: *Amer. State Papers*, *For. Relat.*, Vol. IV. p. 279 (1832).

**materia prima.** Add:—**1551** And if we agree with the philosophers that there is *materia prima*...the same *materia prima* being as it were *substantia*, that altereth not: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 330 (1844).

**ios, sb.**: Fr.: praise.

**1829** He has won great *ios* and honor: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxviii. p. 442 (1829).

**lustrum.** Add:—**1654** he reckons his life by the *lustrum* of his Imprisonments, the first five of his Innocency and Infancy going for nothing: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 122.

**matross.** Add:—**1793** any non-commissioned officer or matross in the artillery who shall so refuse...shall forfeit a sim: *Amer. State Papers*, *Mil. Affairs*, Vol. I. p. 70 (1832).

**maumetry.** Add:—abt. **1300** lange he renget in pat lande. | and mawmetry [v. l. maumetri, maumetrie] first he lande: *Curier Munch.*, 1200 (Fairfax).

**maxima.** Add:—**1565** This may stand well for a *maxima*, as one of the greatest truths of M. Harding's whole book: JEWEL, *Wks.*, p. 777 (Parker Soc., 1847).

**maximum quod sic.** Add:—**1654** This full assurance is the *maximum quod sic*, the highest pinnacle of assurance: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 335 (1867).

**Mde., Me.**, abbrev. for Fr. *Madame* (see *madame*).

**medio tutissimus ibis.** Add:—**1614** *Medio tutissimus ibis*.—The mean and honest way is the safest: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 105 (1867).

**μῦα χόρμα.** Add: **1662** I cannot but be-oon the *μῦα χόρμα*, that great gulf, or broad blank, left in our registers during our civil wars: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. I. p. 90 (1840).

**melocoton.** Add:—**1611** *Mircoton*, The delicate yellow Peach, called a Melicotonie: COTGR.

**memento.** Add:—**1463** and to have mynde on us and on Edmond Talsour in his *memento*: *Bury Wills*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1850).

**memorandum.** Add:—abt. **1606** Memorandum, that upon Tewysday... we come to Jaffe: SIR R. GUYLDFORD, *Pylgrymage*, p. 11 (Camd. Soc., 1841).

**memoriter.** Add:—**1815** published speeches, which he wrote beforehand, and delivered *memoriter*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 171 (1856).

**mens sana in corpore sano.** Add:—**1629** to beate *mens sana in corpore sano*, a valiant heart in such a body web hath never bene debilitated: *Advers. agst. Commonwealth*, Camden Misc., Vol. III. p. 10 (1854).

**meo periculo.** Add:—**1752** Let me then recommend this principle of vanity to you; act upon it *meo periculo*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Lettres*, Vol. II. No. 72, p. 309 (1774).

**mercurial.** Add to I:—**1654** Mens doughty Gimcracks, thou dost (glancing) hit, | With such a sure Mercuriall aime of Wit: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. 'a' r.

**Mercury.** Add to I a:—**1597** The first Mercury or messenger to publish abroad their fear, is their offering of a sacrifice: KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 139/1 (1864).

**mesa.** Add:—**1856** The high mesas...although from the want of sufficient rains unfit for cultivation, are by no means valueless: *Rep. of Explor. & Surveys*, U.S.A., p. 13.

**metōnymia.** Add:—**1546** Men saith that they admit *metonymiam* [acc.], and may, under the form of bread is the true body of Christ: HOOVER, *Early Writings*, p. 120 (Parker Soc., 1843). **1545** I thought good to warn you, that figures of Hyperbole and Metonymia be often in the Father's writings: CALP-HILL, *Ans.*, p. 77 (Parker Soc., 1846).

**mezereon.** Add:—**1611** *Hois gentil*. The plant Mezereon, Germane Olive-spurge, Dwarf-Bay: COTGR.

**Miles Gloriosus**: Lat., 'the boastful soldier': the title of a comedy of Plautus.

**1585** It was not sufficient for this *Miles gloriosus*, Sanballat, to rail at God's people and their building: J. PIERKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 400 (Parker Soc., 1842). — So these big boasting Thrasones and vaunting *milites gloriosi* [pl.] make a show of great matters: *ib.*, p. 431.

**mimēsis.** Add:—**1654**—**6** Solomon...by a *mimesis* brings in the wild younker thus bespeaking himself: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. III. p. 213/1 (1868).

**minimum.** Add:—**1654**—**6** It [God's wrath] is sometimes let out in minimums: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 432/1 (1868).

**minimum quod sic.** Add:—**1638** this is the *minimum quod sic*, the lowest degree of faith, wherewith...God will be pleased: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 374 (1840). **1679** far from the cold and frugal platy of those men that make a great stir in seeking the *minimum quod sic*, as if they would divide a hair in Religion: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 212.

**minor.** Add to II. 1:—**1563** For the proof of the minor, let us consider the history thereof as it is set out in the evangelists: COOPER, *Private Mass*, p. 76 (Parker Soc., 1850). **1567** which minor, by M. Harding's judgment, we can never prove: JEWEL, *Apol. & Def.*, *Wks.*, p. 161 (1848).

**missive.** Add to II. 1:—**1470** lettres missive sent in like manner for like cause: *Rebell. in Lincolnshire*, Camden Misc., Vol. I. p. 11 (1847).

**moccadoe.** Add:—**1579** my skyn all over wrought with work like some kinde of tuft moccado: DEE, *Diary*, p. 6 (Camd. Soc., 1841).

**moderation.** Add to I:—**1483** the rule and governaile of the Reame appereth then in most temperance and moderation when the kyngs juges and commisses be obeyd at large in every parte of the londe: *Grants of Edw. V.*, p. xlix (Camd. Soc., 1854).

**moderator.** Add to I:—**1616** She sits moderator every morning to a disputation betwixt the comb and the glass: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 486 (1867).



**moire.** Add:—1751 talk *pompoms, moires, &c.* with Madame de Blot, if she requires it: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 31, p. 138 (1774).

**molissima fandi tempora.** Add:—1654—6 And so might take *molissima fandi tempora*, my fittest opportunity to bestead my people: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. II. p. 361 (1868).

**Moloch.** Add:—1615 Would they not as willingly have sacrificed through the fire, to their Moloch of Rome, the whole church...? T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 418 (1867).

**monoceros.** Add:—1656 Some creatures indeed may be taken, not tamed, as the tiger, panther, monoceros: J. TRAPP, *Com. New Test.*, p. 699 (1868).

**monomachia.** Add:—1618 Christ, after his monomachy, or single combat with the devil in the desert, had angels to attend him: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. II. p. 428 (1867).

**Montefiascone.** Add:—1681 [See *Pontacq* (Suppl.).]

**moreau.** Add:—1755 what did you think of the Moreau I sent you, pray, speak your mind: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. II. p. 266 (1884).

**morgue.** Add to a:—1829 to waive the *morgue*, or haughty superiority of a knight or noble towards an inferior: SCOTT, *Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxix. p. 358 (1886).

**moujik.** Add:—1698 Such licour as they haue, and as the country giues, | But chiefly two, one called *Kuas*, whereby the *Mousike* liues: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 384.

**muscovada.** Add:—1828 I speak of brown sugar (in which description is

name: Sp. See *yam*.

**nausea.** Add:—1654 the fumes and *Nausea* of his filthy Caldron: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 82.

**ne exeat regno.** Add:—1559 for the matter of your letters delivered to me by one that sued for a *ne exeat regnum*: ABP. PARKER, *Corresp.*, p. 71 (1853). 1825 that part of the bill which preserved the writ of *ne exeat*, and authorized its use: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. I. p. 226.

**ne noceat.** Add:—1585 There be that give to others for a *Ne noceat*: SANDYS, *Serm.*, p. 107 (Parker Soc., 1841). 1614 The husbandman...now casts up trembling eyes to the clouds for a *ne noceat* [pl.]: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 349 (1867).

**ne sutor ultra crepidam.** Add:—1551 but I will not discuss the mind of Ulpian, because I am no lawyer, lest you should cast the proverb in my teeth, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 244 (1844).

**nebula.** Add:—1817 the advice and concurrence of Hutchinson and all his nebula of stars and satellites: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. X. p. 245 (1856).

**nec pluribus impar.** Add:—1758 I readily allow the King of Prussia to be *nec pluribus impar*: LORD CHESTERFIELD, *Letters*, Vol. II. No. 105, p. 411 (1774).

**nec prece nec pretio, phr.:** Late Lat.: neither by entreaty nor by bribe.

1654—6 a public person...should be above all price or sale. *Nec prece, nec precio*, should be his motto: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. I. p. 427 (1867). 1662 he did much applaud his own success...in his free coming by all his offices, *nec prece, nec pretio*; neither begging nor bribing for preferment: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 452 (1840).

**nemine contradicente.** Add:—1654 GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 68.

**Nero.** Add:—1597 Oh how many Neroes...have harrowed those countries! KING, *Jonah*, Nichol's Ed., p. 87 (1864).

**nil desperandum.** Add:—1617 Nil desperandum Christo duce, et auspice Christo [under the leadership and auspices of Christ]: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 31 (1867). 1774 *Nil desperandum* is a good motto, and *nil admirari* is another: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. IV. p. 12 (1851).

**Nimrod.** Add:—1550 boisterous tyrants...with their great Nimrod, Winchester...will stir about them: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 259 (Parker Soc., 1849).

**nisi prius.** Add:—1468 as touching your *nisi prius* against Fulbaron...: PLUMPTON *Corresp.*, p. 18 (Camd. Soc., 1839).

O fortunatos nimium, sua si bona norint: Lat. See *bona si sua norint*.

**O tempora, O mores.** Add:—1565 If St. Gregory were now alive, he would cry out, as he did to the emperor Maritius: O tempora! O mores! JEWELL, *Wks.*, p. 347 (1845).

**obarni.** Add:—1598 One vearth of sodden mead called *Obarni*: R. HAKLUYT, *Voyages*, Vol. I. p. 461.

**obhone.** Add:—1654 who this night is to be rail'd upon by the black skins, in as lamentable noyse, as the wild Irish make their *O honos*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 57.

**œil-de-bœuf.** Add to b:—1785 the *œil de bœuf* of St. James: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 256 (1853).

**okee.** Add:—1612 But their chief God they worship is the Diuell. Him they call *Oke* and serue him more of feare than loue: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 75 (1884).

**olio.** Add:—1654 It would have puzz'led a Poulterer to have named the severall ransacks of that *Oleo*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 82.

comprehended *mascabado*) and which is dutied at three cents a pound: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. I. p. 780.

**muse.** Add to a:—1557 [See *Castalia* (Suppl.).]

**musketoon.** Add:—1809 he seized a musketoon that lay at hand, and...fired: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 123 (1848).

**mussoolah, sb.:** Anglo-Ind. ? fr. Arab.: a surf boat used on the Coromandel coast.

1673 I went ashore in a Mussoolah, a Boat wherein ten Men paddle, the two aftermost of whom are Steersmen, using their Paddles instead of a Rudder: FRYER, *E. India*, 37 (1698). [Yule] 1760 the masoolas...rowed ashore, and landed the troops: R. ORME, *Hist. Mil. Trans.*, III. 617 (Madras, 1861—2). [ib.] 1826 The masuli-boats...very much resemble the high, deep, charcoal boats...on the Ganges: BP. HEBER, *Narrative*, II. 174 (1844). [ib.]

**mussuck.** Add:—1625 [See *rupee*].

**mutatis mutandis.** Add:—1615 the very same (*mutatis mutandis*) were put in practice by Foreman: *Egerton Papers*, p. 472 (Camd. Soc., 1840).

**mutato nomine.** Add:—1662 which proverb, "mutato nomine," is used in other countries: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. II. p. 269 (1840).

**mynheer.** Add:—1654 True *Myn-heer* (quoth Steepen Malten) we shall not hear of this againe: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 236.

**myrmidon.** Add:—1809 the border towns of Connecticut would have had such a scouring from the lion-hearted Peter and his robustious myrmidons: W. IRVING, *Knickerb. Hist. New York*, p. 305 (1848).

## N.

nname: Sp. See *yam*.

**noblesse.** Add:—1616 and so doth the Dukes...[remayne] with a great boddye of the noblesse: G. L. CAREW, *Lett.*, p. 42 (1860).

**nolle prosequi.** Add:—1791 for entering a *nolle prosequi* by order of court 58: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 693 (1834).

**non causa pro causa posita.** Add:—1638 No, sure, this is *non causa pro causa*: CHILLINGWORTH, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 442 (1820).

**non compos mentis.** Add:—1858 if they were not the most stupid or the most selfish of human beings, they would become *non-compos* [pl.] at once: O. W. HOLMES, *Autoc. Breakf. Table*, p. 42 (1882).

**non ens.** Add:—1614 they would...pull Jehovah out of his throne, and make him a *non ens*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 178 (1867).

**non mi ricordo.** Add:—1828 but as to the present cost—*non mi ricordo*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. IV. Pt. II. p. 2366.

**non obstante.** Add:—1604 wherein there may be some words inserted with a *non obstante* of this our absolute restraint: *Egerton Papers*, p. 397 (Camd. Soc., 1840). 1616 and what laws soever he hath made, they will hold them with a *non obstante*: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 16 (1867). 1821 Parliament found no expedient...but...to set all the old statutes aside with a *non obstante*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. II. p. 669 (1834).

**non passibus aequis.** Add:—1614 Even we must also...follow him in due measure, both in his words and works, though *non passibus aequis*, not with equal steps: T. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. I. p. 336 (1867).

**non placet.** Add:—1639 when flesh and blood shall put up a petition, or suggest any thing, give it a *non placet*, deny the petition: SIBBES, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. V. p. 321 (1863).

**nonius, sb.:** Mod. Lat., fr. *Nuñez*, name of a Portuguese mathematician who in 16 c. invented a kind of vernier: a vernier (*q. v.*).

1803 [See *vernier*].

**novo, stilo:** Late Lat. See *stilo novo* (Dict. and Suppl.).

**nudum pactum.** Add:—1827 If a promise was obtained from us without consideration...I should view it as *nudum pactum*: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. III. p. 675.

**nulla bona.** Add:—1807 for return of *nulla bona* 25 cents: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. I. p. 675 (1834).

## O.

ombrage: Eng. fr. Fr. See *umbrage*.

**omnium.** Add:—1783 The English omnium which at first was sold for eight or ten per cent. profit, fell to one and a half: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. VIII. p. 117 (1853).

**optimates.** Add:—1572 though they might be counted *optimates*, yet, because most things in government were done by the consent of the people, therefore the state for that time was "popular": WHITGIFT, *Wks.*, Vol. I. p. 393 (Parker Soc., 1851).

**opus operatum.** Add:—1551—2 the sacraments are not of any force by virtue or strength of any outward work of the same (which of superstition is called *opus operatum*...): HOOVER, *Later Writings*, p. 125 (Parker Soc., 1852).

**opusculum.** Add:—1654 many more eminent *Opuscula* of that nature: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 33.

**ora pro nobis.** Add:—1550 for they call upon many names with *ora pro nobis*, and are of a far other priesthood: BP. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 569 (Parker Soc., 1849). 1562 [neither] All your Latin processions...nor yet your *Ora pro nobis*, could get you God's blessings: J. PILKINGTON, *Wks.*, p. 86 (Parker Soc., 1842).

**ottoman.** Add:—1814 [See *chaise longue* (Suppl.).]



## P.

**pacus palabros.** See **pocas palabras.**

**paishcush:** Anglo-Ind. See **pishecush.**

**pampero.** Add:—1818 The keen blasts called the pamperos sweep over the houseless and unsheltered plain without the least obstruction: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. iv. p. 277 (1834).

**panspermia.** Add:—1654—6 original sin, that *peccatum peccans*, as the schools call it, that *navonepua*, common cause, and impure seminary of all actual disobediences: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. ii. p. 500/2 (1868).

**pantheon.** Add:—1550 The blasphemous Pantheon of Rome once perishing, all other churches of the unfaithful must needs follow soon after in their course: B. BALE, *Sel. Wks.*, p. 491 (Parker Soc., 1849).

**papier-mâché.** Add:—1759 The ceiling is coved and fretted in star and quatre-foil compartments, with roses at the intersections, all in papier maché: GRAY, *Wks.*, Vol. iii. p. 11 (1884).

**papoose.** Add:—1677 For instead of *Sachems* Children, they thought to send some other, and to make the English believe those base *Papooses*, were of royal Progeny: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 197 (1864).

**parallel.** Add:—II. 1 a. parallelism.

1654 Had thy full lines run out their Paralell, | And not been charm'd in by a warie Spell: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. \* 2 ro.

**parole.** Add to 2:—1654 a proper young *Chevalier* was taken prisoner, and upon *Parole*, dismiss'd to finde his ransome: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 203.

**peak.** Add:—1677 In fine the English Lad was brought al bedecked with *Peag*: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 76 (1864).

**péché-mortel, sô:** Fr., 'deadly-sin': a kind of lounge or couch.

1743 only sitting in a common arm-chair, when I would be loling in a *péché-mortel*: HOR. WALPOLE, *Letters*, Vol. i. p. 271 (1857). 1783 *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. i. p. 28.

**perrique.** The spelling and meaning, 'cocoon', given below seem to be unique:—

? 1540 rawe Silke & namely of the Peroke of y<sup>e</sup> silke worme: *Treas. of poore men*, fol. xiii ro.

**phantasm.** Add to 1:—1550 And his discipils seing him walking on y<sup>e</sup> see weer troubled saing, y<sup>e</sup> it was a phantasm and yei cried out fer fear: SIR J. CHEKE, *Tr. S. Matthew*, p. 61 (1843).

**philantia.** Add:—1528 And there corrupt they judgments with apparent arguments, and with alleging unto them texts of logic, of natural *philantia*, of metaphysic...: TYNDALE, *Doctr. Treat.*, p. 157 (1848).

**piaculum.** Add:—1601 (See **premium** 1).

**pink.** Add:—1677 This small Army was shipped in one Pink, one Pinnace and one Shallop: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 121 (1864).

**pistole.** Add:—15... (See **portugue**).

**place d'armes.** Add:—1803 There is in the middle of the front of the city a *place d'armes*, facing which the church and town-house are built: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. i. p. 348 (1834).

**plus minus.** Add:—1654—6 there were two thousand years, *plus minus*, before the law: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. i. p. 31 (1867).

**polyptôton.** Add:—1654—6 a dainty agnomination, and a double polyptoton: J. TRAPP, *Com. Old Test.*, Vol. iv. p. 110/2 (1867).

**Pontacq.** Add:—1681 The *Vintner* will furnish you with *Montefiascone*, *Alicant*...*Pontac*, *Tent*: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, To Reader, sig. A 2 ro.

**portefeuille.** Add to b:—1792 the *portefeuille* was given to Monsieur Delessart: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. i. p. 390 (1832).

**post hoc, ergo propter hoc.** Add:—1826 although *post hoc ergo propter hoc* be not good logic: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. ii. Pt. i. p. 391.

**posterior.** Add to II. 2:—1611 *Baculer*. To bumble on the *Posteriorum* with a Bat: COTGR.

**pourparler.** Add:—1795 this Government contenting themselves with the *pourparlers* on foot between the two persons mentioned above: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. i. p. 717 (1834).

**pourquoi.** Add:—1782 I soon had a list of all the English in the town, the *pourquois*, &c. of their residence: *Trav. Anecd.*, Vol. i. p. 28.

**praeludium.** Add:—1651 and so the Disputation began to be set a-work by the prolocutor with a short *praeludium*: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 191 (1844).

**primum amabile.** Add:—1637 Christ is *primum amabile*, the first beloved of all: SIMMS, *Wks.*, Nichol's Ed., Vol. iv. p. 11 (1863).

**primus inter pares.** Add:—1813 Mr. Dickinson was *primus inter pares*, the bellwether, the leader of the aristocratical flock: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 79 (1856).

**pristine.** Add:—1537 and restore the same [house] to his pristine estate: *Suppress. of Monast.*, p. 39 (Camd. Soc., 1843).

**pro forma.** Add:—1621 On the 23<sup>d</sup> of March, 1621. Father Robert Life. began, *pro forma*, to read a lecture on the fourth book of the Sentences: In McCrie's *Wks.*, Vol. ii. p. 413 (1856).

**pro hac vice.** Add:—1785 a more formal commission to be our *scotaries*, especially *pro hac vice*: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. viii. p. 273 (1833).

**pro rata.** Add:—1715 for recording the same, per side, and so *pro rata*: *Amer. State Papers*, Misc., Vol. i. p. 681 (1834).

**prolocutor.** Add:—1651 and so the Disputation began to be set a-work by the prolocutor with a short *praeludium*: CRANMER, *Lord's Supper*, p. 191 (1844).

**Promethæus.** Add:—1565 You have received from your Jove of the Capitol a Pandora's box to present to our Promethæus: CALPHILL, *Antwerp*, p. 5 (Parker Soc., 1847).

**proprio motu.** Add:—1679 their transgression is not like that of Devils, who sinned *proprio motu*, without a tempter: GOODMAN, *Penitent Pard.*, p. 251.

**propugnator, sô:** Lat., noun of agent to *propugnare*, = 'to defend': a defender, a champion.

1611 *Achilles*...a defender, protector, supporter, propugnator, warrant, assurance: COTGR.

**prosôpopeia.** Add:—1580 this versifier, making a poetical *prosôpopeia*, indueth Christ hanging upon the Cross: FULKE, *Anal.*, p. 156 (1843).

**prostitutor.** Add:—1611 *Abandonneur*, an abandonneur, leaver, quitter, forsaker, forgoer, giuer over, prostitutor of: COTGR.

**public.** Add to 1:—1483 the first institution of the thyng public there made by Romulus was in *centum senatoribus*: *Grants of Edw. I.*, p. xliii (Camd. Soc., 1854).

**puccoon** (= *u*), *sô:* Eng. fr. N. Amer. Ind.: name of the blood-root, *Sanguinaria canadensis* (Nat. Order *Papaveraceae*); also, name of sundry American species of *Lithospermum* (Nat. Order *Boraginaceae*).

1624 their heads and shoulders painted red, with Oyle and *Pocomes* mingled together: CAPT. J. SMITH, *Wks.*, p. 107 (1834). 1722 They have the Puccoon and Musquaspen, two Roots, with which the Indians use to paint themselves red: *Hist. Virginia*, Bk. ii. ch. iv. p. 120. 1846 The *Sanguinaria canadensis*, or Puccoon, is emetic and purgative in large doses: J. LINDERY, *Veg. Kingd.*, p. 431.

**pueblo.** Add:—1818 There was in almost every valley a pueblo of peaceful and submissive Indians: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. iv. p. 38 (1834).

**pundonor.** Add:—bef. 1649 I should scarce have mentioned this *pundonor*, but that the Spaniards do so much stand upon their *Pundonores*: LORD HARNETT OF CHERBURY, *Life*, p. 141 (1764).

**pyrrhichius.** Add:—1654 Thou'dst turn'd the Pyrrhick Galliard of the Times | Into enchanted Spanish-Pavin Rimes: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, sig. \* 2 ro.

## Q.

**quand même, phr.:** Fr.: even if, even though; whatever may happen, come what may.

1883 Both his subjects are generalizers *quand même*: *Sat. Rev.*, Vol. 55, p. 451. 1885 It will be rather slow, that garden party; but there is always the hat, *quand même*: L. MALET, *Col. Enderby's Wife*, Bk. iv. ch. iv. p. 190.

**quo animo.** Add:—1828 whoever tries the Administration will mainly consider the *quo animo* that directed them: *Congress. Debates*, Vol. iii. p. 1212.

**quorum pars magna fui.** Add:—1813 *Quorum pars magna fui* might be assumed by them with more propriety than by your assured friend: J. ADAMS, *Wks.*, Vol. x. p. 37 (1856).

## R.

**rans des vaches.** Add:—1901 Every Senn has an harmonious set of at least two or three bells, chiming in with the famous *rans des vaches*: *Encyc. Brit.*, s.v. *Senn*.

**râra avis.** Add:—1654 But all to *Donna Clara* | The judges daughter yield, shee's *Avia rara*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 251.

**rebus.** Add:—1654 you shall have one of them without a *Rebus* to his signe... These *Rebusses* are Gingles, or English Hieroglyphicks: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 111.

**reliquiae.** Add:—1654 A sort of these Theeves are now redivivous, (the *Reliquia* I believe of *Knight-Ernantry*) who goe by the name of *Spirits*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 114.

**Roscius.** Add:—1662 Edward Allen... was the Roscius of our age, so acting to the life, that he made any part to become him: FULLER, *Worthies*, Vol. ii. p. 385 (1840).

**rummer.** Add:—1654 a lusty Rummer of Rhenish: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 244.



## S.

**sachem.** Add:—1677 In fine the English Lad was brought al bedecked with *Peag*, and the *Sachim* of that Place (called Aspinét) made Peace with the English: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 76 (1864). — a petty Sachem: *ib.*, p. 77.

**sal volatile.** Add:—1654 'Tis that fire, that *sal volatile* which makes them of so strange agility: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 197.

**salmagundi.** Substitute for first quotation:—1696 *Salmagundi*, a Dish of Meat of cold Capons, Anchovies, Oyl, Limons, and other Ingredients: PHILIPS, *World of Words*.

**Sanctus.** Add:—1578 but every man sings his own song, as in a black *sanctus*: *Private Prayers Q. Elis.*, p. 472 (Parker Soc., 1851).

**saucisse.** Add:—1795 all arms and implements serving for the purposes of war, by land or sea, such as...carcasses, saucisses, &c.: *Amer. State Papers*, For. Relat., Vol. I. p. 523 (1832).

**saucisson.** Add:—1794 I think it will be indispensable to have a beam of two feet to the battery even if the embrasures were faced with timber or *saucissons*: *Amer. State Papers*, Mil. Affairs, p. 88 (1832).

**señora.** Add:—1654 the twenty four single *Signiora's*: GAYTON, *Fest. Notes Don Quix.*, p. 19.

**sequel.** Add:—6. a following, a collection of followers or adherents.

1591 my lewde rebel...who for his greatnes, being a base varlet, drawes few for sequel: *Lett. of Elis. & Jas.*, p. 65 (Camd. Soc., 1849).

**tabula rasa.** Add:—1741 *Locke*...supposes the Soul originally to be as a *rasa Tabula*, or Blank without any Impression, or distinguishing Character at all: T. MORGAN, *Phys. Theol.*, ch. lii. § 5, p. 73.

**tamboura, sb.**: Anglo-Ind. fr. Hind. *tambūra*: an Asiatic musical instrument of the lute type.

1828 The tumboura in shape resembles the guitar more than any other instrument: *Asiatic Costumes*, p. 13.

**tambourgi, sb.**: Turk. *tambūr-jī*, = 'drum-man': a Turkish drummer.

1812 Tambourgi! Tambourgi! thy 'larum afar | Gives hope to the valiant, and promise of war: BYRON, *Childe Harold*, II. lxii. (1).

**tempora mutantur n. e. m. i. i.** Add:—See Matthias

**vigogne.** Add:—Used in 17 c. to indicate a hat made of vicuña wool.

1681 The *Haberdasher* is ready to furnish you with a *Vigone*, *Codevet*, or *Castor*, &c.: BLOUNT, *Glossogr.*, To Reader, sig. A 3<sup>ro</sup>.

**wallah.** Add:—1834 These chits of 90, 50, and 200 rupees to box-walas from Mrs. Title: *Baboo*, Vol. II. ch. iii. p. 55.

**wazoo.** Add:—1813 This mosque occupies the western side of a large

**yak.** Add:—1799 I could discover between them no essential difference, except only that the *Yák* is covered all over with a thick coat of long hair: S. TURNER, in *Asiatic Res.*, Vol. IV. p. 352.

**yashmak.** Add:—The *asmack*, or Turkish veil, is become...agreeable to me: LADY M. W. MONTAGU, *Letters*, No. xlv. p. 240 (1827).

**shaprasse:** Anglo-Ind. See **chuprassy** (Dict. and Suppl.).

**skelling, sb.**: Du. *schelling*: a shilling.

1796 Tr. *Thunberg's C. of Good Hope*, Pinkerton, Vol. XVI. p. 70 (1814).

**skipper.** Add:—1611 *Batelier*, A boatman, shipman, skipper: COTGR.

**sloop.** Add:—1677 having obtained the Consent of the Master of the Vessel, did *vi et armis* take the Squaw out of the Sloop: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 177 (1864).

**sofatara.** Add:—1857 Was the solfa-tara of Tophet still ordained for tyrants? C. KINGSLEY, *Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii. p. 378 (1889).

**squaw.** Add:—1677 sent his *Squaw* to Massasoit at Pocanoket: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 80 (1864).

**stilo novo.** Add:—1589 Aug. 5th novo stylo, Eddmond Hilton went toward Stade: DEE, *Diary*, p. 31 (1842).

**suisse.** Add:—1837 The red Porters of Hôtels are shot at, be they *Suisse* by nature or *Suisse* only in name: CARLYLE, *Fr. Rev.*, II. 254.

**suum cuique.** Add:—See *Micah*, vi. 8 (Vulgate).

**sylva.** Add:—1866 In the *sylva* of our own Southern states, the females of my family have called my attention to the china-tree: J. R. LOWELL, *Biglow Papers*, No. VIII. (Halifax).

## T.

Borbonius, in *Delitiae Poetarum Germanorum*, I. 685, *omnia mutantur, nos et mutamur in illis*. [N. & Q.]

**testator.** Add to 1:—1529 the dettes of such testatours hath rested unpaid and unsatisfied to the greate daunger and parell of the soules of such testatours: *Stat. 21 Hen. VIII.*, c. 4, Preamble.

**torpedo.** Add to 2:—1807 Oh! more fell to our port is the cargo she bears, | Than grenadoes, torpedoes, or warlike affairs: *Salmagundi*, p. 388 (1860).

**tropaeolum, pl. tropaeola, sb.**: Mod. Lat.: a name of the Indian cresses, which include nasturtiums and canarienses and other ornamental plants with spurred flowers. See **Canary 5, nasturtium**.

1815 the hedges are interlaced with twining *Tropaola*, *Passion flowers*, and *Convolvuli*: J. SCOTT, *Visit to Paris*, App., p. 287 (2nd Ed.).

## V.

**vis unita fortior, phr.**: Lat.: strength united is stronger.

1677 *Vis unita fortior*, if they were all Confederate it would tend to the Safety of the Whole: I. MATHER, *New England*, p. 194 (1864).

## W.

square, in the centre of which is a marble basin and fountains for ablutions, called the *wazzoo*: FORBES, *Or. Mem.*, Vol. III. p. 125.

## Y.

**yojana, sb.**: Skt. *yōjanam*: a **yojan** (*q. v.*).

1883 Her tender plot it was, | Planned for thy sake, which brought thee, since who else | Could in one day drive fivescore yojanas? EDW. ARNOLD, *Nala & Damayanti*, Indian Idylls, p. 171.



























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